

Sunday in London

What Is Going On In The
Leading Churches
Of The City.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST
Church—The pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Johnson, will preach at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST
Church—Rev. J. W. Holmes, pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evangelist Collycott will conduct services.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH
—Rev. George Jackson, pastor. Services tomorrow as usual.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN
Church—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. John Anderson. Bible Class and Sabbath School at 3 p.m.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ELIZABETH
street—Rev. T. L. Fowler will preach morning and evening. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST
Church—Rev. A. K. Birk, LL.B., pastor. Morning service, Rev. E. Holmes; evening service, Rev. A. Barker.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS—PASTOR
MACKENZIE at 11 and 7. Letter from Miss Johnston, China, in evening service.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST
Church—The pastor, Rev. Dr. Saunders, will preach at both services. Morning—Quartet, "Hark, Hark, My Soul" (Nessler-Holmes); solo, "Thou Didst Leave Thy Throne" (Barnby); quartet, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" (Williams); solo and quartet, "The Day is Gently Sinking to a Close" (Gilchrist); solo, "I was Wandering and Weary" (Tours).

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST
Church—Rev. E. Harrison, pastor. Morning and evening services supplied. Bible Class and Sabbath School at 2:30. All welcome.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
—Rev. E. Clarence, Oakley, pastor. Morning, "A Hidden Gospel"; evening, "Achan's Three Steps."

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV.
John Morrison will preach at both services. Morning subject, "A Mother's Devotion"; evening subject, "Neglected Opportunities." Morning—Quartet, "Not a Sparrow Falter"; duet, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Evening—Quartet, "The Lord Is in His Holy Temple"; solo, "The Lost Chord"; quartet, "Tell Me More of Jesus."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Park avenue—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Public worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by Rev. W. D. McIntosh, of Elora. Sabbath School, 10 a.m.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST
Church—Morning and evening service will be conducted by the pastor.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN
Church—Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor, will preach morning and evening. Strangers welcome.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
South London—Divine services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor, Rev. James G. Stuart. Sabbath School at 10 a.m.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—Rev. C. C.
Owen, B.A., rector. Divine service, 11 a.m., the rector will preach; 7 p.m., Rev. G. B. Sage, B.A., H.D., will preach. Holy Communion after evening service.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN
Church—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray. Services tomorrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN
Church—Rev. Mr. Henderson, of Hensall, will preach at both services.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MORN-
ING—Venite (Mozart). "Te Deum" (St. Paul). "Benedictus" (Whitman). Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B.A. Evening—"Magnificat" (Trimmell). "Nunc Dimittis" (Trimmell); anthem, "Blessed Are They That Dwell" (Tours). Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B.A. Holy Communion at 8:30 a.m.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
—Rev. A. T. Sowerby, Ph.D., LL.D., pastor. Rev. J. H. Serby, Ph.D., will preach. Morning theme, "Salvation Worked Out"; evening theme, "The Two-fold Work of the Holy Spirit."

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERANS
will hold services every Sunday morning at 10:45 in Duffield Block.

WELLINGTON STREET METHO-
DIST Church—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School, 2:30 p.m.

You Don't Buy a
Piano Every Year

When you do buy, you buy for a lifetime. You want to feel that a piano will last that long with ordinary care and tuning. You can feel confident of that if you get a

Steinway or
Nordheimer.

Supplied for cash, or on easy terms. Old pianos and organs accepted in part payment.

The Nordheimer
Piano and Music Co.
Limited.

188 DUNDAS STREET.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

MARRIED.
KIRKWOOD—TREBILCOCK—On Aug. 8, at Maple Lodge, The Grove, the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. W. Crews, of St. Thomas, assisted by Rev. W. Quance, of Sileam, James Kirkwood to Grace, daughter of Mr. Charles Trebilcock.

DEBLEY-SWEENEY—On Aug. 7, in Detroit, Mich., Frederick Debley to Laura L. Sweeney, both of this city.

SHARPE—QUICK—On the 21st June, 1900, by the Rev. A. H. Rhodes, John Sharpe to Emma L., second daughter of Robert Quick, Esq., both of this city.

Amusements and Lectures

10c per line, or 5c per word, each insertion.

EXTRA

Return of the BIG MORAL SHOW

TO LONDON.

Friday, Aug. 24-25,

Performances 2:30 and 8 p.m. daily.

Norris & Rowe's
BIG TRAINED
ANIMAL
SHOWS.

Grand free street parade 10:30 Friday morning.

Tents, Cor. York and Rectory Sts.

300-Performing Animals-300

TRAINED ELEPHANTS,

TRAINED ZEBRAS,

TRAINED PONIES.

\$10,000 Troupe of Educated

SEA LIONS,

Possitively the most wonderful animal

act in the world.

TRAINED GOATS,

TRAINED MONKEYS,

TRAINED DOGS.

Only

Educated

Bos Indicus

in the world.

Positively the largest, best and most highly

educated animal in the world.

Bos Indicus, the largest animal

ever brought to this country.

PRICES—Adults 25c, children 15c.

Springbank Every Night

This Week.

FAIRMAN, CHARACTER SONGS

ARENO, CONTORTIONIST.

Take electric cars. 10 cents round trip.

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS OPEN

for the season daily from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.

also swimming pond. Cole & McIntosh.

Phone 984.

\$2.65—LONDON TO DETROIT AND

return, Saturday, Aug. 18, return

Monday. \$3.75, Saturday, Aug. 18 to 25, good

to return Aug. 30. F. B. Clarke, next City

Hotel, Phone 984.

THERE HAS BEEN A SLIGHT REDUC-

TION in steamer fares to the old country,

via the Allan ships Corinthian and Numidian,

also a reduction in first and second cabin

fares by both the Allan and Beaver ships. Full

particulars from F. B. Clarke, Richmond

street, next City Hotel.

VOICE CULTURE—BY N. ROHLIN

Studio, Northumberland's rooms. Residence

328 Dundas. Concert engagements. Pupils

prepared for concert and church solo engage-

ments. Phone 984.

"THE PRAYER," PORT STANLEY—

Hope Saturdays and Wednesdays. The

original Tony Cortese Harpers in attendance.

Special rates to private parties.

PALACE ACADEMY—SUMMER PA-

rties, Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,

21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1st

to Sept. 10. Whist, pool and dancing parties

can be arranged; moderate terms. Guaranteed

strictly private. Apply Dayton & McCormick.

Domestics Wanted.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per

word each subsequent insertion. No

advt. less than 10 words.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT.

Apply Mrs. Marshall, Grand at 40c,

South London.

WANTED AT ONCE—TWO PANTRY

girls for Palmerston; fares paid. On

hand two cooks. Mrs. Lookhart, 362 Dundas

street. Phone 984.

WANTED AT ONCE—A GOOD COOK

in a family of four; Scotch woman pre-

ferred; no laundry work. Apply to Mrs. Burns,

652 Talbot street.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT.

Mrs. Gledhill, 111 Dundas street. 38c.

WANTED AT ONCE—WASMAN TO DO

plain cooking. H. Rasou, Ontario

House. 38c.

WANTED—PLAIN COOK AND GEN-

eral servant. Apply Office Inter-

nat. 231c.

Male Help Wanted.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per

word each subsequent insertion. No

advt. less than 10 words.

GOOD BOY WANTED IMMEDIATELY—

Apply John Mills' bookstore. b

WANTED—STRONG BOY WANTED

for factory; also sewers and finish-

ers. Apply at once. John Marshall & Co. b

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DRY-

GOODS salesmen and one saleswoman to

take charge of hosiery department. State ex-

perience. Apply P. O. Box 508, London. 40c

YOUNG MEN—OUR ILLUSTRATED

catalogue explains how we teach barber

trade in eight weeks; mailed free. Moler

Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 40c

WANTED—WE WANT YOU TO KNOW

that we do all classes of job work in

plumbing and steamfitting, repairing of stoves

and furnaces, and make a specialty of curing

poorly-leaked houses, at Thompson's, 124 Rich-

mond street. Phone 788. 40c

WANTED—MAN OF ROBUST HEALTH

for outside position of trust, age 20 to 24

years, energetic, active, intelligent and of

agreeable address, also well acquainted with

city. Wages \$8 per week; permanent position

to suitable person. Address Box 329, London. 30c

WANTED—AN EXPERT MECHANICAL

drafterman, salary \$3 per day; and sev-

eral young men to learn mechanical and archi-

tectural drawing. Apply Office The Interna-

tional Correspondence School, room 3, 120 Dun-

das street, London, Ont. 40c

Laundry.

BRITISH SUBJECTS' CHINESE LAUN-

DRY—Best work in London; all done by

hand; no tearing of goods; satisfaction guaran-

teed; work called for and delivered promptly to

all parts of city. Give me a call and you will

be pleased. C. H. Frank, opposite Bryan's

Brush Factory. 40c

POCOCK BROS.

Lower Prices.

As we get nearer the heel of summer, prices which have already been pinched, we pinch again, and still again, if we find it necessary to move the balance of our summer footwear.

\$4 Tan Shoes for \$1.89

Finding ourselves overstocked with Men's, Women's and Children's Tan Shoes, we have put the price where it will sell them, regardless of their cost. Workingmen's Shoes, in all the popular styles. On these goods we give DOUBLE DISCOUNTS in cash. Doing business on strictly legitimate principles has brought us our great success.

Pocock Bros.

Big Assortment of Trunks and Valises

at Close Prices.

Female Help Wanted

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per

word each subsequent insertion. No

advt. less than 10 words.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SALES-

LADIES. Apply personally to Bayley's,

172 and 174 Dundas street. 40c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MANTLE-

MAKER to take charge of the alteration

department, also experienced coat-makers for

mantle department. Apply at Smallman &

Ingram's. 40c

WANTED—FEW MORE GIRLS—APPLY

McCormick Manufacturing Company. 37c

Articles For Sale.

1c per word first insertion, and 1/2c per

word each subsequent insertion. No

advt. less than 10 words.

FOR SALE—HORSE SUITABLE FOR

heavy work. Apply 153 Duncannon

avenue. 40c

WASHING MADE EASY—USE MIRACLE

saver. Keenleyside & Co., manufacturers. xt

GREAT BUTTER SALE.

The best makers in Western Ontario fur-

nished us a choice lot when the price was

low, and we offer it at 15c per pound.

It is as good as you pay 25c for. The Murphy

Provision Store, 246 Dundas street. wty

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHIN-

ERY, all kinds, in good order. Boilers,

engines, pumps, heaters, hoisting apparatus,

blowers, fans, dynamos, shafting, hangers,

pulleys, and material in general. We have a

largest plant on earth. Our complete catalogue

No. 304 mailed on application. Chicago House

Wrecking Co., west 35th and Iron streets,

Chicago, Ill. 40c

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S DRYING

cabinet, price was \$225, now as new; also 12

second-hand bicycles, cheap, at Hines', 169 Dun-

das street, London, Ont. twy

HAMS AND BACON AT 12c A POUND,

our own raising. Don't miss this. Come

and try them and judge for yourself, at Park's

corner Market Lane. ywt

FOR SALE—COOK STOVE (WOOD), TWO

stoves and sewing machine. Apply

No. 3 Wardcliffe road, London South. 38c

FOR SALE—SAFE, SHOWCASE, COUN-

terpane, stove, etc., cheap. Leaving city.

Sainsbury, 90 King street. 40c

FOR SALE—A GENUINE SNAP FOR

anyone desiring a piano. A new Villiers

cabinet, price was \$225, now as new; also 12

second-hand bicycles, cheap, at Hines', 169 Dun-

das street, London, Ont. twy

FOR SALE—TEAM OF PONIES, BRIGHT

bay, 3 and 4 years, together or separately.

May be seen at 362 Dundas street. 40c

TWO FINE PROOF SAFES, VERY

cheap, and on easy terms. McIntosh & Co.,

217 Dundas street, corner Clarence. 40c

GEO. H. BELTON.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, POSTS, ETC.

Having a large stock on hand, purchased be-

fore the advance in lumber, we are in a pos-

ition to quote you lowest possible prices.

Yards—London and Berlin. xt

A T. P. PARISH'S—EARLY BREAKFAST

stove, No. 9, at a bargain, as the party is

leaving city; few bedroom sets cheap for cash;

old stoves and furniture exchanged for new.

Will be sold at 37 Talbot street, south

market square. 40c

DANIEL'S NEW CENTURY MAGIC

Salve is unequalled for pleurisy, chil-

drials, scalds, etc. See ad at McCullum's

Drug Store, W. H. Daniels. 40c

TENTS FOR SALE AT T. KEENE'S

Furniture and Stove Store, 141 King

street. 40c

APPLE PICKING WILL SOON BE RE-

quired. Good wages. Apply to Wagoner

Ladder Company, Limited, London, Ont.

BEST HARD WOOD—

Long blocks or split.

Send in your order for prompt delivery.

Phone 1283. 715 Richmond street.

HORSES BOUGHT, SOLD, TRAINED AND

exchanged at 23 Pipe Line; good stabling.

Thomas Gibson. 40c

CHEAP WOOD—FOR ONE MONTH WE

will sell K. O. red good dry soft wood

for \$1.15, 1/2 cord \$2.00, each. First-

class hard wood and all kinds of coal as cheap

as any yard in the city. 715 Richmond street.

WHAT IS HERBALISM? THE GUAR-

ANTEED cure for Catarrh, Stomach</

No Doubt

Regarding the Occupation of Pekin by the Allies,

Though Reports Conflict in Regard to the Matter of Opposition.

Bengalese Cavalry Seem to Enjoy the Intense Heat—Torments of Rain Make Marching Difficult.

London, Aug. 18.—The second edition of the Daily Telegraph publishes a special dispatch from Shanghai, which says: "The allies entered Pekin unopposed, and met with a friendly reception from Prince Ching. All the hostile elements have already escaped from the city. The imperial court left for Shen Si on Aug. 11 with the Manchus. The Kausu troops have gone southwest with the object of drawing off the allies and preventing them from following the court."

LEGATIONS SAFE.

Admiral Bruce telegraphs to the admiralty: "Pekin captured Aug. 15. Legations safe."

NIGHT BEFORE THE CAPTURE.
New York, Aug. 18.—The allies reached Pekin on Tuesday night and attacked the city Wednesday morning, the Chinese having opposed their communicating with the ministers, says a Che Poo cable to the Herald. Tung Choo was captured by the allies on Monday morning, and they advanced within eight miles of Pekin. The enemy fled the night before. The Japanese took the arsenal and seized 50,000 riku of rice.

TAKING OF MATOW.

Couriers from the front report that after capturing Ho Si Wu, the allied forces marched on Matow, says a special cablegram to the Journal and Advertiser, from its correspondent at Che Poo, under the name of Gen. Tung Fuh Shung, with a large army, barred their way, but they fought him back nine miles, completely demoralizing his army and taking Matow with trifling loss.

Until Ho Si Wu was reached the march was terribly hot and dusty, but after leaving there torrents of rain have fallen, and made the marching extraordinarily heavy.

SPADES WERE NOT TRUMPS.

The Chinese were preparing enormous trenches at Ho Si Wu with which to flood the country, but the rapid advance of the allies surprised them before they turned in the water, and they dropped their spades and fled.

The Chinese army split into three, one retreating to Pekin, one remaining to resist the advance, and the third moving south.

The allies led in their advance by a squadron of Bengalese Cavalry, big turbaned Indians, who

from which the white men suffer. On Tuesday they turned the enemy's flank and captured many standards and bugles, killing 30, including one officer. We lost only one horse.

The Japanese cavalry engaged the enemy's front at the same time, acting as infantry.

Messengers from the legations are getting through the Chinese lines daily and reporting to the allied commanders. They say the Chinese government brought strong pressure to bear on the ministers in an effort to induce them to leave the city, and thus save China the disgrace of the capture of Pekin.

ALLIES SEND UP MORE BATTERIES.

"Gen. Chaffee sends word to Tien Tsin that it is not safe to send on supplies without a strong escort."

"The British are sending up another 150-ton gun and the Russians two more batteries. The 6th Cavalry have been reinforced by two troops, and the entire regiment has gone to the front."

"I have just received news from spies from Pekin that Gen. Li Ping Heng and the Chinese imperial guard are inside the city with 30 modern Krupp guns; that Gen. Jung Lu and 10,000 Manchus hold the fort inside the city, and that the Chinese are from Honan and the evacuated outside the walls. The total Chinese force at Pekin is 40,000."

IT TOO LATE.

London, Aug. 18.—A Yokohama message to the Mail says that Li Hung Chang sent an urgent appeal to Marquis Ito, asking him to use his good offices with the powers. The marquis replied, expressing sympathy, but stating that interference was impossible at present.

From Near-By Places.

The death occurred at Sarnia last week of Mr. David Gibb, formerly of Wardsville, and at one time bailiff of the fifth division court of Middlesex. Mr. Gibb was in his 65th year. The remains were taken to Wardsville for interment.

Glencoe Transcript: Improvement is the order of the day in Glencoe. Following the example set by the town in tearing up the old plank walks on Main street and replacing them with cement, the Grand Trunk on Monday set a large force of men at work in their yard altering sidings, moving and converting the old station house into a freight shed, shifting grain warehouses and overhauling things generally—all preparatory to the construction of the new passenger station. Long advocated, at once promised and so badly needed. Added to these works the tearing down of old verandas, the plumbing up of buildings with new foundations, etc., places labor at a premium, and gives employment to all who are not dead or sleeping, but bound as of old to lead in the procession towards the goal of permanent prosperity.

ILDERTON.

Ilderton, Aug. 18.—Mr. Brooks, who has been to England on business for Mr. Joseph Patrick, arrived here safely on Thursday morning with a number of Englishmen. Mr. Patrick now possesses some of the best sheep in the world, and we wish him great success in his extensive business. Mr. Patrick is also

having his buildings painted in very fancy style; two Union Jacks float in the front of the large barn, and the Beaver and Maple Leaf are also to be seen. Messrs. Bowie & Robson are doing the work. The barns are like his sheep—unequaled.

A number from Ilderton picked up at Springbank on Wednesday.

Mr. Story has had an office erected close to his hardware and tin shop, which makes a great improvement to his business.

Mr. Ed Slack expects a very cold winter, and is busily engaged siding and tar-papering his house to keep the northern breezes out.

Mr. Swarts has parted with his little roadster and has purchased another. We hear that William is practicing the wheel with great zeal. Rumors are afloat that he will enter the wheel contest this fall, and endeavor to carry off another laurel for Ilderton.

CALLER IN VAIN TO HIS GRANDPA

Boy Laid Almost Two Hours With Arms About the Dead Man's Neck.

New York, Aug. 18.—For an hour and a half William Heimly, a 12-year-old lad, lay with his arms encircling his dead grandfather, Henry Heimly, before he realized that his cries were unavailing, and that his grandfather could hear him no more. Mr. Heimly had been ailing, and little William was left with him at home at Essex street, Brooklyn, while the rest of the family went on a visit to New York. Mr. Heimly told William to wake him at 6 o'clock.

When William went to his grandfather's room he found it vacant. The old gentleman had gone to another room and laid upon a lounge. William heard him breathing heavily, and noticed that his face was abnormally red. "Grandpa," he called, "are you sick?" There was no reply, and a moment later the breathing ceased, and the old man gave a final gasp, and then lay quiet.

The boy threw his arms about his beloved grandfather's neck. His agonized cries brought a neighbor to the room, and she too endeavored to resuscitate Mr. Heimly, but realizing that he was dead. When a surgeon was called from St. Mary's Hospital he found the man had been dead an hour and a half.

TORONTO'S EXHIBITION

Arrangements and Preparations Appear to Warrant the Best on Record.

Toronto, Aug. 18.—Toronto is making a big effort this year to bring success to the annual exhibition, which will be opened by Premier Ross on Tuesday, the 28th inst., with great flourish of cannon and blare of trumpets. The management apparently feel that on the outcome this year largely depends the success of the appeal to the people for \$200,000 for new buildings. Entries in every department, except running and trotting races and the dogs, which close today, are closed, and a general survey of the situation warrants the statement that live stock, manufacturing and dairy products are all fully up to the standard. There is a slight falling off in the number of horses, but some breeders have been heard from who in former years have been absent, and the thoroughbred and standard breeds are exceptionally numerous. There is to be four days of automobile racing, which it is thought will prove exceptionally exciting. Thirty thousand dollars are to be expended in special features, including an entire circus, with 300 horses, dogs, monkeys, elephants and zebras, and the marvelous March who descends from a height of 150 feet on a bicycle, without pedals, and plunges into a tank 20 yards away. Other exciting features have been engaged, which go to make up a really wonderful programme. The big military tattoo on the opening night, Tuesday, 28th inst., when the Canadian camp before Paardeberg will be presented, will be a feat of magnitude and splendor never before attempted, but the crowning effort of all will be the \$10,000 spectacle, the siege and relief of Mafeking, which will be given every night after the first, in which 500 people will participate, and in which the effects of modern munitions, such as lyddite, shrapnel, pom-poms, Maxims, etc., will be shown, exactly as in modern warfare.

Real Estate Matters.

Mr. George Rolston, of Chatham, bought from the Western Real Estate Exchange a large tract of land, containing 100 acres, in the township of Dawn, in the county of Lambton, for \$1,800.

Mr. Burrows, the manager of the Western Real Estate Exchange, says there is a lively demand for good grain and grazing farms this summer, and as the township of Dawn is one of the best grain producing districts in Western Ontario, farms in that district sell very readily.

Real estate for sale by auction, on the premises, on Friday, Aug. 31, 1900, 100-acre farm, about three or four miles south of the 60 acres which Mr. Rolston bought. It is the east half of lot 16, con. 10, in the township of Dawn, known as the "Lilly Farm." He is also offering for sale by public auction, on Thursday, Aug. 30, a 90-acre farm, about one mile from Newbury. Full particulars of these farms can be seen in the Exchange's advertisement in today's Advertiser.

Farms in the township of Dawn having fair buildings sell for from \$3,000 to \$4,000, but there are some farms in the township, having good buildings and in a good state of cultivation, which cannot be bought for \$5,000. The township is now well drained and the roads, which have been the greatest drawback to the township in the past, have been greatly improved.

THE EIGHTH.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 18.—The eighth victim of Wednesday's collision on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad died today in a city hospital. He was baggageman David C. Powers, age 50 years.

SIMPLY A FABRICATION.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—There is absolutely no foundation in fact for the story dished up in the morning Conservative papers from Ottawa that a flaw had been discovered in the election act as passed by parliament last session, which would make it impossible for an election to be held this fall, or till a new act had been held to correct the error.

The Conservatives of Windsor, Ont., will hold a rally on Sept. 15. Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, and probably Sir Hugh John Macdonald are expected to be present.

HUNTINGTON'S GREAT WEALTH

How the Railway Magnate Made His Many Millions.

Started to Work for \$7 a Month and Board—His Holdings Estimated as High as \$45,000,000—Buried on Friday—Didn't Take Anything With Him.

Saratoga, Aug. 18.—The death on Monday of the late railway magnate, Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, was caused by heart disease. He passed away at Pine Knot Lodge, his summer camp in the Blue Mountain region.

HIS LIFE WORK.

Collis P. Huntington's life reads like a romance. Born poor, the fifth of nine children, he carved his way to fame and riches by indomitable pluck and hard work, retaining his homely virtues to the end, when he was possessed of many millions. He became a power in California, helping to span the continent with a railroad, returned to the east, gave his adopted daughter to a titled European, but lived himself all ways in rough style. He was probably, the original 10 cents a day man.

Of powerful physique, a Yankee love for trade, a keen student of human nature and very human himself, he was a typical shrewd American, who became a Monte Cristo to what people said of him. He did not go into society, was a hard man at a bargain, but full of humor and quaint sayings. For a period of sixty years he toiled incessantly. His vacations simply shifted the scene of his work, as well as his wealth and lived to be 79 years old. In the land of steady habits, Connecticut, Collis P. Huntington was born. Harwinton, his birthplace, seldom appears in print.

Collis P. Huntington's father, William, was a sailing citizen of Connecticut, but he never became known outside a limited circle. Collis was ambitious at the start, and no pent-up Connecticut could control his powers. He was big and strong as a boy and his splendid physique carried him successfully through life.

HIS START.

At the age of 14 the boy left school to go out into the world, which he had determined to conquer. His father, understanding that he should support himself, he found employment on a farm at \$7 per month and board. At the end of the year he had saved \$34, the entire amount of his wages. The next year he entered a general country store, where he studied the people who traded there, and acquired business shrewdness which he added to his natural born thrift.

HE LET LIQUOR ALONE.

Young Huntington went to New York in 1837, a boy of 16, but a man in enterprise. He had \$15 in his pocket and lots of good advice in his head. His mother's parting words made a deep impression on him, and he avoided the snares of the city, and was a total abstainer from liquor.

Huntington's employer in Harwinton, Ebenezer Noble, who kept the general store, had given him a letter of introduction to the New York merchants with whom he traded, and offered to stand sponsor for the young man in the way of credit. With faith in himself, Huntington bought a lot of watch findings and traveled through the south. In this way he made his first \$1,000.

When he arrived at the age of 21 Huntington had accumulated a few thousand dollars, and with his brother he opened a store at Oneonta, N. Y. It was while he was in business that Mr. Huntington returned to Connecticut to marry his first love, Elizabeth S. Stoddard, of Litchfield. The date of this marriage was September, 1844.

STARTED FOR CALIFORNIA.

A few years later all eyes were turned toward California, and Huntington, who had become dissatisfied with the small field of endeavor in Oneonta, determined to go to the land where fortune awaited him. Taking a sailing vessel at New York he made the voyage to California by sea. For three months the travelers were detained at the isthmus, waiting for a ship, which was going north. His companions spent their time in gambling and dissipation. Many fell sick and died. But the youthful New York merchant engaged himself otherwise. He bought goods and sold them at a profit, saving almost everything.

Twenty times he crossed on foot the 24 miles of the isthmus. When he landed in California he had increased his \$1,200 to \$5,000, and "staked" several of his less thrifty companions to their first meal in the country of gold and sunset.

Looking over the field in San Francisco he believed that Sacramento was to be the great distributing point, and there he went. Mr. Huntington began business in Sacramento under his own name, but subsequently the hardware house of Chadwick, Detroit, yes, he had, and Vine streets, Thursday night, after a brief illness. He came to Canada from England 42 years ago, and was in his 61st year.

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A quarrel took place Thursday evening on Atlantic avenue in Calgary, between a negro horse trainer named Gey, Robinson and Brakeman Burns. Robinson drew a knife and slashed Burns' throat, making a serious though not fatal wound. Robinson was arrested.

KILLED BY A THRESHER.

Jarvis, Ont., Aug. 18.—Nathaniel Parsons, a farmer near here, was killed yesterday by slipping into the cylinder of a threshing machine. He went over the top of the machine to elevate the straw carrier, and when returning, something gave way, allowing his leg to get into the machine. He only lived a few minutes after the accident.

In France, where wine is as abundant as petroleum is here, it is transported in bulk in tank cars.

company's first mortgage bonds and \$30,000,000 of land bonds, which they had issued on the government's grants.

A VAST MONOPOLY.

This was done gradually, as the work prospered, but the above sum, with about \$27,000,000 more of bonds on par afterwards bought, was paid to the credit and finance company for building the road.

Out of the surplus thus gained the five men bought all the other railway lines in California, all the river and bay steamers, the San Francisco street car lines, and finally established a mail line to China and built the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Wall street estimates the fortune of Mr. Huntington at from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000. Other estimates are as high as \$57,000,000.

HIS HEIRS.

The heirs to this are his wife, his son Archie, his nephew, H. E. Huntington; his brother-in-law, J. E. Gates, and his three sisters, Mrs. S. A. Porter, Mrs. E. H. Purdy and Mrs. E. P. Pardee.

A LARGE LANDOWNER.

Mr. Huntington enjoyed the reputation of being one of the largest, if not the largest single land owner in this country. Perhaps the largest real estate deal in which Mr. Huntington ever engaged in New York was the purchase of the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-second street, a plot fronting 127 feet on the avenue and 200 feet on the street. The price for which the various lots were sold amounted to \$900,000.

The value of Huntington's properties, according to an estimate prepared by one of the local associates is as follows: Southern Pacific Company, \$24,000,000; Newport News Ship Yards and Shipbuilding Company, \$9,000,000; Hotels Del Monte, Castle Crag and Arcadia (California), \$6,000,000; Pacific Improvement Company, \$4,000,000; New York real estate, Rockaway Beach, \$1,000,000; residence Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, New York, \$3,000,000; lots at Fifth avenue and Seventy-third street, New York, \$1,000,000; lots at Riverside Drive and Eighty-third street, \$200,000; "Camp Pine Knot," Adirondacks, \$100,000; real estate, San Francisco, \$2,000,000; Market Street Railway Company (San Francisco), \$1,200,000; Los Angeles Railway Company, \$800,000; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, \$1,600,000; Honduras syndicate, \$100,000; various stocks and bonds, \$2,500,000; total, \$56,900,000.

THE FUNERAL.

New York, Aug. 18.—Services at the funeral of the late Collis P. Huntington at the Fifth avenue residence yesterday were marked with simplicity. They were conducted by Rev. A. Woodruff Hasty, of the Presbyterian board of missions. Interment later was made in the Huntington mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery.

SEVEN MINUTE PAUSE.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—Every wheel and stroke of commerce throughout the great Southern Pacific system of railroads and steamship lines was stopped for seven minutes yesterday during the funeral of Collis P. Huntington in New York. Every hammer in all the shops ceased clanging, engines paused upon the rails and steamships floated listlessly upon the water.

TERSELY TOLD.

Mr. G. T. Casey, M.P., is spending a few days at the Government Park, London.

The steamer Roanoke has arrived at Seattle, Wash., from Skaguay, with \$4,500,000 in gold.

The northern elevator at Treherne, Man., caught fire on Friday morning, and was burned, with about 2,500 bushels of wheat.

An explosion of gas at the Atlantic Refining Company's works, Philadelphia, killed six men. Joseph Henderson is dead.

Edward, Rollin, Montreal, brakeman on the C. P. R., was killed Thursday night at Hull station. He fell off a car and his head was cut off.

The window glass manufacturers, in session at Niagara Falls, N. Y., decided to advance the prices of window and plate glass 10 per cent, the advance taking effect at once.

Four children of George Griffin, Nash county, N. C., are dead. Griffin and his third wife are under arrest, charged with locking them up and permitting them to starve to death.

The American Association of Opticians concluded its convention business at the Hotel Chadwick, Detroit, yesterday. Lionel G. Amsden, of Toronto, was elected first vice-president.

Testa has patented an invention which he claims will prevent electric leakage from wires. Air at low temperature forms a coat of ice on the wire, giving perfect insulation at almost no cost.

Father Bouchet, vicar-general of the Louisville, Ky., diocese, has refused to perform the mass for King Humbert. The Italian societies decided that a letter shall be sent to Mgr. Martelli, rectifying the facts.

Abraham Creamer, carpenter, while working on the roof of Alex. Ballou's residence in Port Hope, Thursday, was seized with faintness, caused by the heat, and fell from the roof, striking a stump and fracturing his skull. He died the same night.

Mr. Edmund J. Townsend, Hamilton's oldest florist, died at his home, corner of Bank and Vine streets, Thursday night, after a brief illness. He came to Canada from England 42 years ago, and was in his 61st year.

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ITALIANS ARRESTED

Alleged Plot to Kill President McKinley—The Men Arrived at New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The secret service officers have arrested two Italians who were reported as on their way to this country to attempt the assassination of President McKinley. They are Natalie Moresca and Michael Guidi, and they are now detained by the immigration officials in New York. They arrived direct from Naples, Italy, on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Thursday night. The vessel was boarded by W. P. Hazen, head of the New York office, under instructions from Chief Winkle of this city, and the two men were placed under arrest. An investigation has since been going on into the history of the two men. While nothing has so far been found to identify them with any secret society of Italy, as the Anarchists, it has been found that Moresca is an ex-convict. The history of Guidi is now being looked up.

PUNDITA RAMABAI

And the Noble Work That She Is Doing Among the Famine Sufferers in India—An Appeal for Aid.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Four times has this brave woman taken her life in her hands, and gone into the famine districts to save women and children from starvation and ruin. In May, however, she succumbed to fatigue, heat, a slight stroke, and was very ill for several weeks. Yet with undaunted courage she writes:

You must not worry. God protects us here. If you were to see the famine sufferers as I have seen them, you would know what it is that drives me to work. Thousands of young girls are wandering about Gujarat and Rajputana, who must be saved. It is appalling that over ten per cent of the deserted girls have gone into the hands of the devil. Our strength and means are too limited; but we must go forward in faith, and save as many as we can. I have sent three women into the famine districts, and hope to go again myself as soon as I am well enough.

The girls saved from starvation in 1897 are doing wonderfully well. At the annual examination fifty per cent passed. Many will join the higher standard when the school reopens. Forty of the old famine girls are helping as matrons and teachers in the schools started this year. During the vacation the girls are busy sewing, mending, pickling mangoes, house-cleaning, etc.

I have been obliged to take one hundred from Mukti to Sharada Sadan. The number in our homes has increased to eight hundred and sixty. I thank all our friends who are holding up my hands and helping me in every way. God bless you all.

Ramabai gives no thrilling word-pictures of the scenes of sin, suffering, and death in the famine district, the details of which pain and sicken the heart. But she sees them all, in the midst of her own aches and heart sorrows, and with a passionate cry to God and to her brothers and sisters across the waters for help, to save the innocent, the sinful, and the suffering. In all their nakedness and filthiness she takes them to her home, where even their own caste sisters at first shrink from touching them. But soon they are purified, clothed, and fed; health, strength, and hope return; and their hearts open to the blessed influence of Christian love and compassion.

Since the annual meeting of the American Ramabai Association last March more than \$8,000 have gone through its treasury for the famine sufferers, especially. The donations came, and are still coming, in large sums and small sums, from the rich and the poor, from little boys and girls, who are denying themselves candy and toys, and from the hardly earned savings of men and women; from Sunday schools, mission schools, and churches; from men and women of all denominations—and all this without any organized methods of appeal.

Now, with the increasing number of orphans for famine relief, and with the increasing number of women and girls whom Ramabai is rescuing, her board of managers feel that, in justice to her, a direct and strong appeal should be made to the friends of the public for increased help. Generous sums have been sent her outside of the association; but she could wisely use tenfold what she has received.

Ramabai is a native, and knows how to feed and clothe people. She has had experience in three famines, and knows the best methods of relief. She will make one rupee do the work of a dollar. She is wise, economical, and far-sighted. Not only is she clothing naked bodies and putting food into hungry mouths, but she is preparing each one of her pupils for a life of self-support, a life of usefulness and purity.

Ramabai's friends would not wish that one dollar less should go to other relief organizations, but they do ask for the generous support of a work that must appeal to "all sorts and conditions of men."

An undeniable proof of the success of this work is found in the fact that, in twelve years only, the number of women and girls, all of the higher caste, has increased from two to eight hundred and sixty.

It is thus seen that Ramabai stands in a double relation to the Christian generosity of America. She is the head of a permanent institution which is receiving, training, and educating the high caste widows and women of India, many, if not most, of whom recently received are victims of the famine; and she is, secondly, the wise, economical, trusted almoner of money sent from America specially for famine sufferers. Our appeal, therefore, is of twofold strength, and must reach all who have hearts to feel.

Donations may be sent to the treasurer of the American Ramabai Association, Mr. E. Hayward Perry, 223 Boylston street, Boston.

JUDITH W. ANDREWS, 26 Rutland Square, Chairman Executive Committee. E. WINCHESTER DONALD, 233 Clarendon street, Boston.

HON. J. I. TARTE'S RETURN.

Rimouski Station, Aug. 18.—Hon. J. I. Tarte left the steamer Lake Superior here last night and at once started on the mail train for Montreal. He is looking exceedingly well, and says he never felt better in his life.

THE SCORCHER'S WORK.

Detroit, Aug. 18.—Bertha Lorenz, the girl who was run over by a scorchers Thursday, is still unconscious. She was taken home in a body ambulance yesterday afternoon. Her condition is unchanged, and it is feared that it may result as did that on Miss Georgiana Peck, of Minneapolis, who was fatally injured in a similar manner here last winter.

SERMON BY THE GERMAN EMPEROR

His Majesty Speaks of the Trouble in the Far East.

An Attempt to Check the Progress of the Christian Faith—Prayer the Golden Key to the Treasury of God.

[London (England) Mail.]

The Kreuz Zeitung publishes the sermon preached on board the Hohenzollern by the German emperor last Sunday.

His majesty took for his text the 11th verse of the 17th chapter of Exodus: "And it came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, that Israel prevailed; and when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed." The emperor began by an eloquent description of the scene in Rephidim, the three holy men of God—Moses, Aaron and Hur—praying on the mountain top, while the fight went on below. "That is the holy battle picture of our text. Who does not understand what it means for us today? The heathen spirit of the Amalekites is again astray in far-off Asia—with great might and with much cunning, with fire and with slaughter, is the attempt being made to bar the way of European commerce and of European intelligence—to check the triumphal progress of Christian morality and of the Christian faith. And once again has the word of God gone forth: 'Choose us out men, and go on and fight with Amalek.' A terrible and bloody struggle has begun. Many of our brethren are already under fire—many are on their way to the hostile shore. When the word went out: 'Volunteers to the front! Who is ready to defend the faith?' You saw thousands gather together and march out with flying banners to meet the foe. But we, who are bound by sacred duties to remain behind at home, do we not have the word of God which goes out to us and commands us to the mountain top. Raise thy hands to heaven. The prayer of the just man is mighty when it is sincere." Thus let it be; away in the distant land the warrior hosts, hear home the howl of the Amalekites. May the holy battle picture of our time.

His majesty went on to point out how easily the soldier may lose his strength and cheerfulness in the trials of war—the long marches under the blazing sun, the long nights and the pelting rain; how even the most valiant may quail when, amid the thunder of cannon and the bursting of shells, his comrades fall in every side. "Follow—Christians! In order that our brethren may remain of good cheer under the worst privations, faithful when their duty is most difficult, unwavering when the danger is the greatest, they need something more than ammunition and edged weapons, more even than youthful courage and the fire of enthusiasm. They need the blessing from above. They need living strength and victorious might from above. Without these they cannot win or keep the victory. And this heavenly world is accessible to prayer alone. Prayer is the golden key to the treasury of our God. But whose has this key has also the promise, 'Ask and ye shall receive.'"

The emperor then protested against the idea that they could remain idle spectators of the battles which others had gone forth to fight. "That would be the spirit of Cain and of the traitor. 'Follow—Christians! I am I my brother's keeper.' No, never. We will mobilize not only battalions of warriors, but also a holy force of supplicants. And there is much that we have to do, and pray for on behalf of our brethren who are going forth to fight. They are to be the strong arm that is to chastise the assassins. They are to be the mailed fist that is to strike into the midst of these wild deeds of crime and blood, sword in hand, all that we hold most sacred." His majesty then dwelt upon the sacred power of intercession. "When Moses held up his hands, Israel prevailed. God has not withdrawn a syllable of this promise. Even today the banner of the dragon can be hurled into the dust by faithful prayer and the banner of the cross planted upon the ramparts. Yes, the God of our fathers still lives, and great ally still stands by us. His majesty appealed to his hearers to think how it will fill the hearts of their brethren with courage, with enthusiasm and with passionate devotion to know that they are the cause of the prayers of millions of Germans at home. 'The King of Kings calls 'Volunteers to the front! Who will pray for the empire?' Oh, that here too it could be said that the king called and none failed to obey. Let us all declare that history would show that the secret prayers of true believers had also been one of the great powers in these struggles, the emperor prayed as follows:

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London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

Managing Director
and Editor, John Cameron

London, Saturday, August 18.

The Chinese Difficulty.

The London Spectator is one of the English journals that devotes much strength and skill to the consideration of foreign affairs, and it certainly takes a sufficiently serious view of the Chinese question. The news from China changes from day to day, and it will be some time before the details of the situation are made clear, but there are some permanent elements in the affair which are worthy of comment. One is the difficulty of united action by the allied powers. We see reason to distrust both the unity and preparedness of the powers. They were compelled, if only for the sake of honor, to make an effort to reach Peking, but they are troubled already about the greatness of the effort and the expense. Japan hesitates to mobilize the second corps d'armee, and is inclined to watch events. Russia must defend her railway to the far east, and reconquer Manchuria, which will tax her finances to an inconvenient point. She is forwarding troops and steamers in profusion, but they are to defend New Chwang and Mukden rather than attack Peking. Italy has already stopped the second division of the contingent. Germany goes forward straight, but limits her efforts to 15,000 men, of whom a large proportion will be stopped to defend her settlement in Shan Tung, which is in a peculiar degree the object of Chinese hostility. The French excessively dislike the expenditure, the probable extension of her colonial dominion, and the risk which proved fatal to Jules Ferry. Even the British Government is perplexed and anxious, determined to act, but worried to provide the troops, the British army being occupied, and India remonstrating against further depletion, while the American Government is obviously determined "to keep out of European complications."

The next point to be borne in mind is the greatness of the task. "We want all Europe, and especially our own countrymen, to understand that they have to exact a retribution from one of the mightiest of empires, that they have been acting for years under an illusion, and that when Asia turns at bay the method of defense is terrible. It took us three years and 50,000 men to put down the Indian mutiny when half India was on our side, and China has infinitely greater resources in brave men and in munitions than the Sepoy army." There is here no tendency to minimize the difficulties, and it is just as well to look them full in the face, and know the full extent of this big business. If all could and would act together, the task would be large enough, but before it is done we may see some of the powers acting against each other. However, leaving the discussion of that point for the present, we note the third point in the Spectator's presentation of the case. "The court of Peking will, in fact, concede nothing, but will fight while they can, and if they cannot arrest the avenging army will transfer the capital, as we have explained in detail in another column, to Segun, which is utterly beyond the reach of the allies." It appears that this city of Sungan or Segun, in Shen Si, has been chosen, "first, because as the oldest metropolis of the empire, and the actual seat of government under four dynasties, a removal thither would give no shock to the prejudices of the people." "Second, Segun is ready for the reception of the most ceremonious and luxurious court of Asia." It has imperial palaces, large population, plenty of trade and provisions, and good climate, and the people are loyal to the dynasty. Third, it has the best strategic position. All the great roads converge to it; it is protected on three sides by mountains, and on the fourth by the river. It is protected by distance from everywhere. No power is at present prepared to march an army 750 miles through the thick of China. "The Manchu dynasty, in fact, would for a time be invulnerable, and if it could only find an able organizer—and it looks very much as if it had found one—might for a century bid defiance to external pressure."

There is something magnificent in the very grandeur of this scheme, but the resolution to transfer the capital may be only a piece of bluff which is being used for diplomatic purposes. At any rate, the Chinese are showing considerable diplomatic skill, and they may present a more forcible resistance than was expected. In the meantime it looks as if Russia was taking a slice of territory, which she will not be inclined afterwards to surrender, and Britain will have to be ready firmly to maintain her own position, as France may be foolish enough to play the Russian game.

At the recent meeting of the Royal Institute of Public Health, President Hamilton of the section of bacteriology and comparative pathology, spoke of the spreading of disease through dust impurities. He said that this was chiefly noticeable to the transportation service. It is impossible to say to what extent the spread of influenza, diphtheria and tuberculosis is to be accounted for by the use of insanitary means of transportation. Prof. Hamilton said he felt a horror on entering a railroad carriage, school or place of resort. He had made examinations of dust taken from the floors of two smoking cars, and had found them contaminated by many bacilli. He declared that

it was a scandal that the present state of filth was permitted to exist in vehicles of all sorts. His suggestion was that the flooring of railway cars should be removable, the cushions detachable, and the cars so constructed that they could be cleaned and disinfected periodically.

No Liquor at Springbank.

Our rhetorical friend, the Industrial Banner, goes in pretty lively fashion after the undue use of intoxicating liquor at Springbank on the occasion of the Old Boys' demonstration. The Advertiser has no data on which to judge as to the amount of liquor consumed on the occasion referred to. Reports differ. A visiting clergyman stated to an Advertiser representative that he was much in and out of the Springbank grounds during the celebration, and never saw a more good-natured, orderly crowd of people. All the same, the Banner's point, to whatever extent it is accurate, is well taken. Springbank Park, mostly frequented by women and children, is no place for intoxicating liquor. This is London public opinion, irrespective of individual views of citizens as to abstinence and non-abstinence. It is childish to say that either Old Boys, or Young Boys, Visiting Boys, or Resident Boys, cannot exist for a few hours at Springbank without intoxicating liquors, or until they get back to town. Whatever has been done in the past has no doubt been done with good intention, and there is nothing to be gained by recriminations; but all future Water Commissioners, in their capacity of guardians of London's principal park, should never again, under any circumstances whatever, give sanction to the use at Springbank of intoxicants.

Farmers and Education.

The Duke of Devonshire a few days ago attended the annual prize distributions at the Countess of Warwick's secondary and technical science school and school of agriculture at Bigods Dunmow, Essex. This school is an interesting experiment in a new direction, and the duke, as head of the Education Board, was pleased to be present. He stated that in other parts of England attempts have been made to establish agricultural schools and colleges, but so far "they cannot yet be said to have been a complete success in attracting very great support and appreciation on the part of the agricultural interest." "I am afraid our farmers have not yet realized that discoveries in science, in chemistry, physics and physiology, and above all, intelligence developed in the mind of the student, are just as important to agricultural industry as to any other industry. It is true that the pursuit of farming does not offer the same brilliant prospects and great pecuniary advantages as may be afforded by some other industries. Still, it has its compensations, and we ought not to relax those opportunities which we have made and are still making to so organize our system, both elementary and secondary, as to make it repel a part of the best and most intelligent of the rising generation to what is after all the largest, most ancient and not the least honorable of the industries to which any of our people can aspire."

This quotation represents very fairly the spirit of the Duke's speech on this important matter. He does not charge the farmers with neglecting to send their children to good secondary schools; "But I do say that they have been too much in the habit of sending them to those schools, not for the purpose of making farmers or farmers' wives of them, but for the purpose of fitting them for some other occupation which has nothing whatever to do with farming." Canada and England are two very different countries, and the conditions of farming are very different, but the problem of modern life is evidently the same in both countries. It may be stated as follows. In this complex age, as in simpler times, we still live from the land; hence the culture of the soil is a necessary and noble art. It will be a sad state of things for any country when men neglect the land and despise rural pursuits. Farming and gardening are healthful occupations, and we are now learning that they afford as much scope for science as other arts and industries. In England farmers say that education has not done much for them. It has been too exclusively on lines of literature and science. On the other hand, Sir John Gorst got himself into hot water by stating in the House of Commons that the squire and farmer generally were not friends to education. Their idea of education probably is that it sends the best boys and girls off to the towns. Surely something should be done then to make education more useful to the farmer, and the farmer more friendly to education.

There will no doubt always be some conflict between technical and general education, between those who regard education as a preparation merely for a specific trade or profession, and those who maintain that the great end of education is to make strong, noble men, and not simply clever farmers or able doctors. We are, however, dealing now with the question from the standpoint of the farming community, and we believe that some fair measure of reconciliation between the interests of agriculture and education will have been revealed when two things are recognized: First, that technical education can do much for the farmer, teaching him to make the best of the soil, and to adopt his business to modern conditions; and, second, that the farmer as well as any other man needs culture for the sake of his own life. Because his life is largely in the open air, and

his work a constant struggle with nature, he need not be cut off from communion with the great thinkers. There is a medium between living altogether with books, and despising books altogether; the best life will avoid this falsehood of extremes, and will draw profit and pleasure from the works of nature and the thoughts of men.

Conciliation and Arbitration.

Mr. Driscoll, representing the great proportion of the employing printers of the United States, appeared the other day before the International Typographical Union, with the suggestion that all disputes should be settled by means of permanent boards of arbitration, not by strikes. He said that more than one-half the employing printers conducted union offices, nearly one-half non-union offices; and that the chief deterrent in the latter case was the fear of possible sudden strikes, throwing business into confusion. His argument is that the unions stand in their own light in not strongly favoring arbitration. Mr. Driscoll's position applies equally to employer and employee. The Advertiser believes, as it always has believed, that conciliation and arbitration are the true methods of settlement. What's better?

Legal Rate Now Five Per Cent.

An act to amend the acts respecting interest, passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, marks an epoch in the financial world, in that it makes 5 per cent. per annum the legal rate of interest (as it is popularly called), instead of 6 per cent. If the accumulation of capital increases as it has done during the last quarter of a century, the rate will soon be down to 4 per cent.—Canada Law Journal.

Changed Prospects.

[Sir Richard Cartwright.]

"It is most true that Canada is rapidly growing into a nation. It is most true that Canada is assuming the responsibilities and duties of a full-grown nation. It is most true—and I am very glad to be able to state it, because in past times it was my painful duty to call attention to evidence of a directly contrary character—that the stagnation which long brooded over Canada is rapidly passing away. It is most true that the best proofs of the growth of a nation are being manifested every day, that the people who come here stay here, and the people who are born in this country are glad to remain in it. It is most true that wherever we look, from one end of this country to the other, we see new and great developments, calculated greatly to increase the national wealth, calculated largely to increase the number of people whom we can maintain within our borders."

Canada is well satisfied with Laurier.

Under Laurier, prosperity; under Tupper, what? Better leave well enough alone.

"Some day," the sea serpent said to himself, "I'll let one of these amateur photographers get near enough to me to take a snap shot—but he'll never be heard of afterward."

Laurier, a united Empire, an undivided Dominion.

We observe that the Toronto street car men, both union and non-union men, united in an interview with President Mackenzie relative to the question of wages. This strikes us as sensible. Theoretical "recognition of the union," if unduly pressed, particularly at the wrong time, may become a bar to more practical things. It may not be so important, after all, that a union be "recognized." The unions are able to look after themselves, and can afford not to be too hasty.

The Other Side of the Picture.

[Detroit News.]

In a dispatch received by the war department, Gen. MacArthur reports the death of 55 soldiers from disease and accident, the death of two from wounds, and the killing of two others while resisting arrest on a charge of desertion. This report does not include losses in engagements with Filipinos. These men, in a strictly military sense, died to no purpose whatever, and doubtless the war department's statisticians are prepared to prove that the death rate is not excessively high when the extremely hot weather is taken into consideration. Thus far, 2,490 United States soldiers have lost their lives in the Philippines, 590 having been killed, the others having lost their lives by disease, wounds and accidents. In this list no account is taken of those who died from diseases contracted there, after their return to the United States. The total American casualties in the Philippines now amount to nearly 4,800, and in spite of the confident assertion of the

SAVE YOUR HAIR

WITH SHAMPOOS OF



And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, restores crabs, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes hair grow when all else fails.
Sold by all Colonial Chemists, Fortran Doves & Co., 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co. || The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

During the Month of August, for Its Employees, Benefit, This Store Closes at 1 p.m. Every Wednesday.

\$2.48---August Blanket Sale---\$2.48

Blankets play an important part towards the comfortableness of the family. Anticipate your needs in this particular during the Sale now on. Of exceptional value is the celebrated Matchless Blanket we are offering, at only, per pair, \$2.48.

SOME TOWEL SPECIALS

Special No. 1, 5c.

A nice All Linen Barber's Towel, colored borders, figured ends, at only, each..... 5c

Special No. 2, 7½c.

An All Linen Huck Towel, colored borders, good size, fringed ends, at only, each..... 7½c

Special No. 3, 10c.

An All Linen Huck Towel, plain borders, extra good size, figured ends, at only, each..... 10c

Special, No. 4, 12½c.

This is an Extra Large All Linen Huckaback Towel, both hemmed and fringed ends, regular 18c; special, only each..... 12½c

DRESSING SACQUE MATERIALS

What so neat, comfortable and attractive as those nice Dressing Sacques now in vogue among the fair sex? We cater to your wants in this line, with two extra specials.

No. 1, 7½c.

A beautiful line of Dresden Effects, in mixture of fawn, turquoise, cadets, pinks, golds, resedas and blues, pretty designs, would be cheap at 12½c. Our special extra, per yard, only..... 7½c

No. 2, 10c.

A choice line Cashmere Effects, fancy stripes, sprays, etc., in mixtures of royal and black, fawn and turquoise, fawn and coral, gray and blue, also fancy cardinals, pinks, grenats, etc. Special extra, per yard, only.. 10c

\$3.00. AUGUST BLANKET SALE. \$3.00.

35 pairs only of those Large Wool Blankets, size 66x86, soft, nice quality, fine make, pink borders. Sale Price, per pair, only..... \$3 00

TABLE LINEN SPECIALS.

Thrifty housekeepers will do well to take advantage of the special offerings we are giving in Table Linens.

Linen Special, 18c.

An All-Linen Unbleached Table Damask, neat design, to clear, per yard, only..... 18c

Linen Special, 30c.

Extra Heavy Linen Table Damask, 60 inches, regular 40c quality, our special price, per yard..... 30c

Linen Special, 50c.

Three pieces only very heavy Double Damask Table Linen, extra width, regular 65c, our special price, per yard..... 50c

AUGUST BLANKET SALE.

\$3 Special.

15 pairs only Light-Weight Blankets, large size, for those who do not care for the very heavy quality, suitable also for sheets, pink and blue striped border, soft even weave, sale price, per pair, only..... \$3 00

Remember we have a Special Mail Order Department. Mail orders satisfactorily and promptly filled. Samples sent on application.

BARGAIN LOTS FOR SATURDAY'S AND MONDAY'S SELLING.

While the quantity is not large, the variety and quality is just as good as when the price was almost, and in some instances double, what we are asking for them now.

Bargain Lot 1.

840 yards Prints, dark and light, worth 8c, for.. 5c

Bargain Lot 2.

750 yards Prints, light and medium, worth 10c and 12½c, for..... 8c

Bargain Lot 3.

98 yards only, Colored Dress Muslins, worth 10c, 12½c and 15c, for..... 5c

Bargain Lot 4.

6½c and 7c Gray Cotton Mill Ends, for..... 5c

10c White Cotton Mill Ends, for..... 7c

10c and 12½c White Cotton Mill Ends, for.... 8c

Bargain Lot 5.

148 yards Colored Piques, worth 20c and 25c, for..... 12½c

Bargain Lot 6.

192 yards Fine Colored French Organdy Muslins, worth 40c and 50c, for..... 25c

Bargain Lot 7.

72 yards Linen Skirt Crash, worth 12½c, for.. 7½c

128 yards Linen Skirt Crash, worth 20c, for... 10c

98 yards Linen Skirt Crash, worth 25c, for.... 15c

THE PARIS CAB DRIVER.

[Harper's Weekly.]

Outside many wine shops in Paris and in the principal cities of France a sign is often to be seen bearing the words, "Au cocher fidele" ("To the faithful cocher"); beneath it a driver is pictured, hat in hand, restoring to a gentleman and lady, the hirers of the cab, a purse forgotten on the cushions of the vehicle. This is not a conception of the artist, nor vile flattery of the restaurant or wine shop to draw either the coachman with a fob for the bottle, but a reality which often occurs and of which the cocher has every right to be proud. Anybody who has lived any length of time in Paris will endorse the statement. Who has not forgotten an umbrella, a walking stick, a small satchel or some little object on the seat or floor of a public vehicle? And who has not had his property restored without even having taken the number of the vehicle, without any remembrance of the physiognomy or the number? By a simple application to a special office at the prefecture of police, where all objects found in public carriages are deposited, and arranged according to the date and hour at which they were brought in, one is able promptly to regain possession of his lost property. This reflects great credit on the Paris "cabbies," few of whom, by the way, are born Parisians.

Saddles, in some form, are of the greatest antiquity. Under Tigliath Pileser III. the Assyrian cavalry were provided with them, and the early Romans used a covering of cloth, hide or skin, which was no doubt very similar.

RUPTURE

MY EXPERIENCE WITH TRUSSES

First Truss bought in Hamilton.... 2.50

Second Truss bought in Toronto.... 5.00

Third Truss bought in Toronto.... 7.00

Fourth Truss special..... 10.00

Six Others at Different Times..... 68.00

Total Cost of Failures.... 92.50

Last, best and only one that was satisfactory made for me at A. T. HOBBS & CO., 133 Church street, Toronto, cost \$7. This Truss completely cured me in less than twelve months.

S. B. ALTON, Appleby, Ont.

So fast

TRULY CIVILIZED WARFARE.

[New York World.]

The most admirable use for artillery that has yet been devised is that now practiced throughout the French wine country. For example, in one of the richest districts there are stationed 52 cannon, with 104 cannoneers and officers. A signal officer in a high tower notes the approach of a violent storm portending destruction to the vines. He gives the alarm, the trumpets sound the charge, the cannon wheel into place and open fire upon the clouds. The results are soon seen in the retreat of the enemy in confusion, with fewer

THE MARKETS

VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bag	40
Turnips, new, per bag	30
Cabbage, per doz.	20
Beans, per bag	30
Onions, per bag	1 25
Cucumbers, per dozen	45
Carrots	30
Paranips	30
Artichokes, per bag	75
Savory and Sage, per doz.	15
Parley, per doz.	15
MEAT, HIDES, ETC.	
Beef, per lb.	5
Mutton, quarters, per lb.	5
Lamb, quarters	6
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. select	7 25
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. heavy	6 00
Hides, No. 1, per lb.	7
Hides, No. 2, per lb.	7
Hides, No. 3, per lb.	6

son, Nalsmith, Panton, Spence.
Strathroy—Part II.—Bryan, Cr
ford, Reid.
Tilsonburg—Part I.—Burn, DeC
Lancaster, MacDonald, Rutherf
Part II.—B. Lancaster.

2 SOUTH FINCH, Ont., Aug. 17.—
60 ular meeting of South Finch c
05 board held this evening; twenty
5 stories boarded 1,371 boxes—803
5 and 468 colored; price offered on b
10% c, for both colored and white;

MINARD'S LINIMENT.
BYARD McMULLIN
Chatam, Ont.
I was cured of Inflammation b
MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. W. W. JOHNSON
Walsh, Ont.
I was cured of Facial Neuralgia
MINARD LINIMENT.
J. H. BAILLY
Parkdale Ont.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia
MINARD LINIMENT.
J. H. BAILEY
Parksdale Ont.

ky, McKechnie, J. G. Munroe, F.

digestion.

roots and herbs, are a sovereign remedy in curing all disorders of the digestion.

THERE ARE CURES. Medical experiments have shown conclusively that there are medicinal virtues even in ordinary plants growing up around us which give them a value that can not be estimated. It is held by some that nature provides a cure for every disease which neglect and ignorance have visited upon man. However this may be, it is well known that Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, distilled from roots and herbs, are a sovereign remedy in curing all disorders of the digestion.

F. H. BUTLER, STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Good for best pocket manual. Long distance Phone, 1275. OFFICES—Tremont House, London.

TODAY'S MARKETS

New York Stocks, Aug. 18.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Tremont House, for the Advertiser.

Yesterday's	Close	Open	High	Low	2 p.m.
Anacosta	28	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Atchafalaya	28	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Atchafalaya Pfd.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
B. & O.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Brooklyn Trust	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
C. & D. Q.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
C. & M. W.	50	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
C. & N. W.	50	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Gen. Cos.	135	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Jersey Central	135	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
K. & N. Y. Pfd.	135	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
L. & N.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Manhattan	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Metropolitan St. L.	51	51	51	51	51
Mo. P.	51	51	51	51	51
N. Y. Central	130	130	130	130	130
Northwestern	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Ontario and Western	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Pacific Mail	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Pennsylvania	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
People's Gas	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
R. I.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Reading	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
St. Paul	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Southern Pfd.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Southern Pacific	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
St. L.	70	70	70	70	70
U. Pacific	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
W. U.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
TRUSTS					
Lead	17	17	17	17	17
Leather	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Leather Com.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sugar	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Federal Steel	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Rubber	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Steel and Wire	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Tobacco	26	26	26	26	26
Continental	26	26	26	26	26

Chicago Exchange.

Following are the quotations on the Chicago Board of Trade furnished by F. H. Butler

Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—Aug.	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2
Sept.	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2
Oct.	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2
Corn—Aug.	30	30 1/2	29 1/2
Sept.	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Oct.	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2
Oats—Aug.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Sept.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Oct.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Pork—Sept.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Oct.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Lard—Sept.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Ribe—Sept.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Oct.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2

BLOCKADE LIFTED

St. Mary's River Once More Clear—100 Vessels Were Waiting.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Aug. 18.—At daylight the blockade of Lake Superior navigation by the stranding of the schooner Madia directly across the deep water channel in St. Mary's river was lifted.

It had lasted 80 hours, and it is estimated the losses entailed, by delay to shipping will approximate \$200,000. Yesterday there were about 100 ships of all kinds held up by the blockade.

BOY SHOT.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 18.—Willie Dinnett, 13 years of age, of 222 Jackson street west, was accidentally shot through the neck yesterday by another lad named Stewart Easter. The boys were on a fishing expedition, and young Easter, who had a rifle with him, was shooting at an object in the water, when the discharge entered young Dinnett's neck. The boy may not recover.

WHO OWNS THE COAT?

Aylmer, Aug. 18.—A week ago Friday night a horse and buggy were stolen from the premises of Mr. Ezekiah Pullin, about five miles from here. The property was located at Hawtree, on the Port Dover line. A man arrived at Hawtree with the rig in question, and appeared so very anxious to make a deal that the suspicions of the hotel-keeper, Mr. Armstrong, were excited, and he would not allow the man to take it away, telling him that he had stolen it. Upon being accused of the theft the man cut across lots to the station. Mr. Armstrong set the dog upon him, but the thief took off his coat and threw it at the animal, and he would follow no further. The man proceeded to the railway station and bought a ticket for Woodstock. When the buggy was brought home the coat was also brought along, and was recognized as belonging to a young man who has been living not far from Verschoyle. This young man, it is said, returned home recently minus a coat. The chief of police of Aylmer was communicated with, but before his arrival on Tuesday last the bird had flown. He was traced to the village of Champton, in Middlesex county, but at last accounts he was still at large.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Strong's Drug Store

—FOR PURITY,
—ACCURACY AND
—DISPATCH.

TELEPHONE 56

A prompt delivery to all parts of the city.

W. T. STRONG & CO.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

184 Dundas St., London.

Marriage licenses issued at above address.

THE CP&C HAMS

Lunch Bacon, Cooked Hams, Lard, Bologna, in choice quality.

THE CANADIAN PACKING CO. STORE

Phone 908, 445 Richmond Street.

Latest Probabilities.

Toronto, Aug. 18.—10 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region: Light to moderate winds; fine and warm today and on Sunday.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS

—Miss Josie Robertson, Amherstburg, is visiting Miss Annie Hickey, Cartwright street.

—Miss Sarah Cundick and niece, Miss Beatrice Currie, of Wellington street, are visiting in Watford.

—Mrs. Alex. Grant and family, King street, have returned after visiting five weeks in Dresden, Detroit and Fingal.

—Millard M. Vandellinder, of Chicago, is visiting for a few days with his father, M. Vandellinder, Tecumseh avenue.

—Miss Jessie Stanley, city, has returned, after spending a pleasant visit with friends in Windsor and Detroit.

—The party of aldermen and their friends who went on the trip to Cleveland, left here on a special train at 12:15 o'clock.

—The total receipts for the two garden parties, held at St. Mary's Church, last night and the night before were \$850.

—Miss Laura Richardson and Miss Beatrice Burton left last evening on an extended trip to Chicago and other American cities.

—Miss Sadie Osborne and Miss Margaret Smith have returned, after spending a delightful visit at the "Horseshoe," Windsor.

—The C. P. R. harvest excursions to the Northwest, which began this morning, were well patronized. Nearly 100 persons went from London.

—Before Squire Lacey this afternoon Gordon Cavanagh is charging George Hart with using profane and abusive language. Both parties come from London township.

—Mr. W. Gammage, of this city, is attending the Horticultural Association convention in Montreal, and will next week visit the Society of American Florists meeting in New York.

—The Rev. A. E. Harris, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, of Newark, N. J., is in town staying with friends at 576 Horton street. He was at one time a member of Talbot Street Baptist Church.

—Rev. T. L. Fowler, principal of College of Disciples, St. Thomas, is visiting friends in the city, and will preach to his old congregation in the Christian Church, Elizabeth street, on Sunday morning and evening.

—Miss Florence Gripton, of Chicago, who has been paying an extended visit to friends at Pond Mills and Glenora, left this morning for Capac, Mich. She will visit friends there and in Detroit before returning to her home in Chicago.

—Rev. Dr. Saunders has returned to the city and will occupy the pulpit of Dundas Street Methodist Church tomorrow. The musical services will be conducted by a quartet, assisted by Miss Beatrice McDonald, contralto soloist, of Petrolia.

—The choir of Wellington Street Methodist Church is on its vacation, and will be absent from the church for two weeks from tomorrow. Tomorrow evening Mr. H. Ruthven McUp Your Hearts, Ye Weary—words by Mrs. Rosanna J. E. Bentley and music by Chas. E. Wheeler.

—Timothy and Sarah Winegarden, of Belmont, appeared before Squire Lacey this morning charged with disturbing the peace and with being loose and idle persons. They pleaded not guilty, but after five witnesses had testified against them they changed their plea to guilty. They were remanded till Saturday next for sentence.

—As a horse and buggy were going across the Wharmcliffe overhead bridge on Thursday evening, a street car commenced backing from Railway street and ran into the horse. The excited animal plunged and reared, landing with his forelegs on the rear platform of the car. Considerable damage was done to the buggy, but nobody was much the worse for the accident. It is said the driver of the rig was a druggist of this city.

POLICE COURT.

Owing to the absence in Sarnia of Police Magistrate Love, the bench at the police court this morning was occupied by Ald. Wray. Wm. Coles was remanded till Tuesday, on a charge of aggravated assault on his wife, who was unable to appear against him on the charge. The judge has indicted upon her. The couple live on Lorne avenue, near Ontario street, and the alleged assault took place yesterday. Wm. Scott was charged with being drunk and with stealing, and was remanded till Tuesday. It is alleged that while he was intoxicated he went to his sister's house, raised a disturbance and took a coat which did not belong to him. One drunk was remanded for a week and another was let go.

HARDING HALL REOPENING.

Harding Hall will reopen, Sept. 12, with a large and efficient staff. Miss Agnes Cornell, an experienced and successful teacher, has been secured to take charge of the preparatory grades, and Miss N. E. Anderson, B.A., has been appointed as teacher of English and modern languages. Miss Anderson, who is an honor graduate in moderns of Toronto University, and also a graduate of the School of Pedagogy, comes very highly recommended, and with every qualification for her work. During the holidays the school building has been thoroughly renovated. In addition to many minor improvements, a large part of it has been freshly papered and painted, and a new furnace has been put in, so that it is now in excellent condition for next year's work.

WILL GO TO TORONTO

Appointment of Mr. R. A. Gray, B.A., of the Collegiate Institute, to a Vacancy at Jarvis Street.

Mr. R. A. Gray, mathematical master at the Collegiate Institute here, has been appointed to the same position in the Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute, Toronto. The initial salary will be \$1,200 per year. The appointment was made at a meeting of the Toronto Collegiate Institute board last night. Mr. Gray's removal will be a great loss to the London Collegiate Institute. As a specialist in mathematics, his worth is recognized in educational circles throughout the province. It has been owing largely to his ability, his thorough knowledge of his subject, and his skill as a teacher, that the pupils of

the institute have made such a remarkable showing for several years. The result of his work, as evidenced by the university, has shown that he was not successful only in passing his pupils, but in giving them a firm groundwork for future studies. While his advancement will be learned of with pleasure, Londoners cannot but regret the loss of so capable an instructor.

PEKIN'S GATES

Demolished by the Japanese Forces.

A Russian Victory at Hai Cheng—The Pao Ting Fu Massacre.

Shanghai, Aug. 18.—The general attack on Pekin began about Aug. 15 in the morning. The enemy obstinately resisted. The same evening the Japanese demolished the Cham Lang and Lang Chi gates and entered the capital. The other armies entered by the Tong Quin gate. They sent detachments at once to the legations, where the ministers were found safe.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

The following dispatch has been received at the Russian war office in St. Petersburg from Gne. Alexieff:

"Port Arthur, Aug. 13.—Gen. Fleischer, with a force of all arms, captured Hai Cheng, Aug. 12, after three days' fighting. The loss was 400 men and 4 guns; 500 Chinese retreated with 8 guns."

NEWS OF MASSACRE CONFIRMED.

New York, Aug. 18.—The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in this city this morning received the following cablegram:

"Che Foo. — Definite news via Tien Tsin says the missionaries at Pao Ting Fu are all killed. (Signed) W. O. Orlin."

Mr. Orlin is the Presbyterian board's member at Che Foo. It was thought that the Presbyterian missionaries at Pao Ting Fu number three and that altogether there were ten foreign missionaries at that place.

NOTES.

The joint committee of the Brotherhoods of Engineers and Firemen, of Grand Trunk, have elected their officers. For the Brotherhood of Engineers, Geo. C. Cobb, of Richmond, Quebec, was appointed chairman, and J. S. Johnson, of Galt, Ont., was re-elected secretary and treasurer. For the Brotherhood of Firemen, W. I. Dowell, of Brockville, Ont., was elected chairman, and H. M. Paton, of Stratford, secretary and treasurer.

Two thousand vestment makers are on strike in Manhattan. Their demands are for the payment of the same scale of wages which was in force last year, for a ten-hour day and for weekly payments. All of those who have struck are employed in the sweat shops, and the factories have not thus far been affected by the strike.

After three days' conference at Pittsburgh, the wage scale committee of the prescription bottle manufacturers and workmen came to an agreement adopting a compromise scale which gives the workers a general advance of 5 per cent instead of the 7 1/2 asked. Factories will start Sept. 1 to 15. Only one flint scale remains to be settled that of the chimney workers.

BASEBALL.

FLYS.

The D. S. Perrin baseball team added another to its long list of victories yesterday afternoon. A game was played at Springfield with the London Shoe Company's club which was defeated by a score of 4 to 2. The batteries were: D. S. P. & Co., Fisher and Summers; L. S. Co., Wilson and Wilson.

NEW YORK'S POPULATION 3,437,202

Washington, Aug. 18.—The population of Greater New York as indicated by the count just completed at the census office is 3,437,202. This includes the population of the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Richmond and Queens. An approximate estimate of the increase since 1890 shows it to have been 87.9 per cent.

A HOT SPOT.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—Today was the hottest day of the year in St. Louis. At 4 this afternoon the temperature reached 99 degrees. All records for August have been broken since the year 1881.

Forty-nine deaths of infants from the excessive heat were reported from Wednesday noon to 12 o'clock today. This makes a total for the partly completed month of 90 deaths of infants alone. Four adults were prostrated by heat today.

Steamship Arrivals.

Aug. 17. At London. From Lake Superior. Montreal. London. Leona B. Fleetwood. Sydney, O.B. Manchester Com.

Aug. 18. At London. From Manchester. Manchester. Montreal. Ramich. Liverpool. Quebec. Bolivian. London. Montreal. State of Nebraska. Glasgow. New York. Hekia. New York. Liverpool. Campania. Queenstown. New York.

Aug. 18. At London. From St. Louis. New York. Southampton. Traave. New York. Bremen. Columbia. Hamburg. New York. La Touraine. New York.

Unanswered Letters.

They haunt me in my waking hours, They follow me through all my dreams.

When the last ray of daylight dies, When the first morning sunlight beams.

I cannot drive them from my mind, I think of them by day and night.

They make my life a wretched grind, Those letters that I ought to write.

"Why don't you write them, then?" you ask.

To tell the truth, I do not know. It would be better far, of course,

So longer to be haunted so, But somehow I neglect them still.

Neglect them daily, though they blight

My weary life, and always will— Those letters that I ought to write.

—Somerville Journal.

AT ELAND'S RIVER

Col. Hoare Lost 12 Men Killed and 58 Wounded—Canadians Invalided.

London, Aug. 18.—Lord Roberts reports that Col. Hoare, who was besieged at Eland's River and has just been relieved by Lord Kitchener, lost 12 men killed and 58 wounded, including Lieut.-Col. De Lisle.

CANADIANS INVALIDED.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—Military orders published today show the following non-commissioned officers and men invalided from South Africa to England: Royal Canadian Regiment—No. 7,464, Sergt. P. Clunie; 7,365, Pte. P. McCosh, 35th Simcoe; 7,697, Pte. A. P. Thomas, D. Y. R. C. Hussars since sent to Shorncliffe; 7,890, Pte. A. Russell, F. Company, Quebec.

Canadian Mounted Rifles—No. 88, Sergt. W. T. Smith, R.C.D.; 154, Sergt. A. G. Willoughby, 3rd P. W. C. D., since sent to Shorncliffe.

Strathcona Horse—No. 181, Sergt. L. A. Callin; 163, Pte. W. Woodward; 290, Pte. J. W. Fuller; 489, Pte. F. Thompson.

ALLEGED BRITISH DEFEAT.

New York, Aug. 19.—A dispatch printed here this noon, under date of Delagoa Bay, Aug. 18, says:

"Gen. Dewet has turned on the British, defeated them, and captured 4,000 men, according to Boer reports here."

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF varieties of corn, Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle.

A CURE FOR COSTIVENESS.

Costiveness comes from the refusal of the excretory organs to perform their duties regularly from contributing causes, usually disordered digestion. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, prepared on scientific principles, are so compounded that certain ingredients pass through the stomach and act upon the bowels so as to remove their torpor and arouse them to proper action. Many thousands are prepared to bear testimony to their power in this respect.

LABOR MATTERS

Important Resolution Adopted by the Typographical Union.

Ottawa Union Will Be Assisted in Securing an Advance in Scale—Montmorency Cotton Mills Shut Down.

Milwaukee, Aug. 18.—At yesterday's session of the International Typographical Union there was a lengthy discussion of the proposition of the stereotypers' and electrotypers' trade union district for permission from the I.T.U. to grant its withdrawal to form an international stereotypers' and electrotypers' union. The proposition was voted down, 101 to 51. President-Elect Lynch made a strong argument against withdrawal.

A resolution was passed declaring the I. T. U. to be a distinctly class organization, and that to subvert their interests as wage-workers it is essential that they act as a unit upon the political field from whence capital derives its power to oppress, and that it is the duty of every member to sever affiliation with all political parties of the exploiting class, which are constantly enervating the liberties of the working people.

The passage of this resolution was looked upon as a victory for the Debs followers.

A resolution was adopted instructing the executive council to communicate with the proper officials at Washington, with a view of having the government establish printing offices of its own in all territory under the flag, and to abolish the system of subletting to private institutions.

Another resolution was passed granting Commissioner Frederick Driscoll, of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, permission to be heard by all amendments to the law of the I. T. U. that materially affect the publishers' interests.

A proposition that I. T. U. assist the union at Ottawa, Canada, in securing an advance in scale for government printing also went through.

MONTMORENCY COTTON MILLS SHUT DOWN.

The state of affairs at the Montmorency cotton mills is announced by the company to be as follows: Of the 750 operators in the factory, 250 struck, leaving 500 still at work. The management charged that this would be an opportunity to make some repairs to the machinery, so the mills are closed. The management has refused to recognize the union, and will not receive delegates from the Knights of Labor. According to the labor men, the foreman, who has caused the trouble, is no longer to be found. No violence is contemplated and it is expected that the difficulty will shortly be adjusted.

THE PUBLIC should bear in mind that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has nothing in common with the impure, deteriorating class of so-called medicinal oils. It is eminently pure and really efficacious—relieving pain and stiffness, and is an excellent specific for rheumatism, coughs and bronchial complaints.

Do You Want To Rent a House?

These hot days it's far from pleasant hunting for a more suitable house in which to live. Try the easy way. Advertise in the Advertiser; then the owner of the house comes to you.

One cent per word first insertion; then half a cent each subsequent insertion.

PAINTS and OILS

We are selling Linseed Oil and White Lead at extra low prices, having bought before the advance.

CAVALRY HORSES IN THE WAR

Inexperienced Horsemen Responsible for the Death of Many Fine Animals.

Many of the Horses Starved—For Every Animal Killed by the Enemy, Four or Five Die From Other Causes.

A correspondent of the London (England) Mail writes that paper as follows, from Cape Town:

The mortality among horses has not been in any way owing to neglect or want of care of the horses by the British cavalry soldier. Not one case of neglect was reported, and there was absolutely no foundation for this libel as regards the cavalry. But let me impress on your readers that the majority of horse soldiers in South Africa were not cavalry soldiers; there were thousands of mounted infantry and irregular horse, a very great many of whom were not accustomed to horses, and who undoubtedly did treat their horses without sufficient care, for the most part through ignorance; and it is probably partly from this cause, and partly from the excessive mortality of horses, that the war was started. There were three primary causes for this excessive mortality among our horses, and I will put them in order of precedence.

1. They were systematically starved by the supply department.

2. In their weak condition caused by No. 1 they were weighted by impossible burdens, as I tried to show in my last letter.

3. There were many killed by the enemy.

The first two causes were avoidable, the third, of course, could not be avoided, and is what we must always anticipate on active service. For every horse killed by the enemy, I am of opinion that up to about the middle of April at least four or five died from the first two causes. I wrote sufficiently, as I fear your readers will have discovered, about the second cause in my former letter, and I will now devote myself to the supply question.

I speak advisedly when I say the horses were systematically starved; because it was not through convoys being captured by the enemy, nor from any sudden failure in supplies, that the department concerned had, possibly through inexcusable ignorance of their duties, not made preparations for giving the horses sufficient rations to keep them alive; and this, I consider, has been the greatest blot in our war, and has cost the nation casualties in men counted by hundreds and horses by thousands. Officers commanding cavalry and the Royal Horse Artillery continually protested that their horses were being starved and could not live on the meager rations allotted, and the question was then referred to the head of the department responsible; but no improvement manifested itself until nearly all the horses had died and the remainder had become unserviceable, when changes were made in the department responsible, and fresh estimates were asked for. The new broom (and this head of his department has the supreme merit of being always a new broom) thereupon furnished estimates, and although the authorities were prepared for a larger increase, they considered that the new estimate was due to a misapprehension, and that double the actual number of horses were being estimated for; but, finally, this estimate, having been proved, was passed; this alone shows the starvation rations that have been allotted under the old regime.

Our cavalry horses, though they had plenty of hard work, were not overworked, and had they been properly fed and properly weighted would have come through the march to the relief of Kimberley and thence to Paardeberg in first-class condition. When the cavalry division arrived at Paardeberg it was still, though reduced in numbers, a fine fighting force. We were then told that we should have no kind work there, and that of the horses that were left the majority would pick up and be good as ever. Let us see what happened. There was practically no grazing there. The horses were starved on 6 pounds of oats and 4 pounds of hay, and many died. They had only a fair amount of work, but when we left that place, on the morning of the Poplar Grove fight, instead of the division being a fine fighting force, the horses were absolutely done for. The cavalry horses could scarcely raise a trot, and that only for short distances; the Royal Horse Artillery could merely crawl. The condition of my own charger, a good "Waler," was such that, on being obliged to canter half a mile, I found her "dead" under me, hitting her joints through weakness, falling at every stride. And yet I had coddled this horse and, having others, had never ridden her two long days consecutively, nor ever had a heavy weight on her back. And if this was the condition of my own charger that had been so well cared for, you may imagine how it was with some of the troop horses. This was purely starvation, and not 5 per cent of those horses ever recovered from it. What happened? We turned the Boer positions and they bolted, and we had the modification of seeing the whole force in retreat in the open and no possibility of a pursuit. Many of your readers are, no doubt, hunting men; let them imagine starting in a run on a good scenting day from

their favorite covert over an ideal country, but riding a horse that they know to be so unfit that he cannot possibly get over two fields. That is a nightmare in itself. But that only deals with sport; this deals with men's lives. They can then realize the unpleasant feeling of starting on important cavalry operations with "dead" horses. Both Steyn and Kruger were with the enemy at Poplar Grove. The Boer army, with guns, etc., retreated within view of us in the open; with three or four miles start they were as safe from our starved cavalry as an express train would be from a donkey cart. It is my firm belief that a fresh cavalry division, lightly weighted on good horses, would have taught those retreating Boers such a lesson that they never could have been got into the field again. After we had left Paardeberg there were hundreds of sacks of oats and other forage there that had to be burnt because there was not sufficient transport to carry them along; tons of forage being burnt and horses having been starved to death close by—truly an edifying spectacle! And let me remind you what a valuable animal the cavalry horse is. At home he costs £40 to purchase; he is then put through a very thorough course of training, which lasts perhaps a year and a half. I do not mean to say that he is in the riding school for that period, but he has a great deal to learn after he leaves the school, and the average value of the troop horse at home must be at least £60. It is of course, considerably more in South Africa. The "Waler" horses that our cavalry from India are mounted on cost a great deal more than this and take more trouble and a longer time to train.

Therefore, when we get thousands of horses starved to death in a space of three months and at the same time tons of forage burnt, one wants to get a more satisfactory explanation of the fact than an irresponsible rumor that the cavalry soldier does not treat his horse properly, or that "the peace traditions of the British cavalry" have ruined the cavalry private's grooming capabilities. One of the principal veterinary surgeons said to me: "To give horses in this state extra oats is like giving a man a beefsteak when he is starving; it will do him no good. What they want is hay in some form to fill their stomachs."

Indications That They Sometimes Have Knowledge of Coming Danger.

[From the London Spectator.]

A correspondent of the Daily News states that a lady residing in the hotel at Amalfi, the day before the landslide refused to stay there for another night because she felt certain that the earth was moving, and compares this sensitiveness with the observations of the symptoms of unrest and apprehension shown by domestic animals before the serious earthquake of 1897 in Italy. The facts then referred to by the correspondent generally with those remembered in the case of other great disturbances of earth and air. A number of cases are given in which horses, dogs, a monkey, and even ducks showed signs of panic for a day or two before the day before the shock which destroyed much life and property, refused to enter the house where they were generally anxious to come. They were all spiritless, dull and scared. A small lapdog which usually sat on the arm of the chair at meals refused to occupy its usual seat. But perhaps the most striking evidence that the animals were in a state of fear was that the cows in the dairies supplying the coast resorts refused to give milk, and the quantity and quality of milk suffered.

On the chalk range which overhangs Shirburn and extends along the Thames one of the most extraordinary and universal panics ever known among domestic animals in this country occurred quite recently. The panic can only be explained on the supposition that they felt the premonition of an earthquake or one of those subterranean sounds which sometimes resemble earthquakes. These hills are a series of steep farms, the rocks being part of the regular local system of agriculture. That no earthquake shock was felt does not make it impossible that the sheep felt or heard some of the common premonitions of earthquakes. Nothing is more probable than that the whisperings of earth and air, to which we are deaf, are heard by the keener animal ears. The supposition that they have had a "sixth sense" of irritation difficult to account for in some minds, need not be raised in this case any more than in the instances in which animals are obviously conscious of coming storms. If many human beings are uneasy at such times, and declare that they "feel" a thunderstorm coming, there need be no doubt whatever that many animals are far longer, earlier and more acutely alive to the heat and electric tension before a coming cyclone.

The almost simultaneous appearance of birds migrating to northern regions from distant latitudes when the frost has begun in the far north, is now known to be due to their sensitiveness to the rise of temperature which occurs over great areas, and which they instantly read as a summons. Meantime, we have as yet nothing more than conjecture to account for the power of direction when birds are migrating. If they made their journeys by daylight the height at which they are able to rise might account for their performances. They could possibly see far enough to guide them from point to point or watch others flying, as the vultures watch, other vultures moving to their prey from high planes of air. But when they fly by night and often only at a little height above the surface of the water, we can hardly believe that sight is used. Moreover, pigeons, even when trained over certain spaces of land and sea, can only fly and use this acquired knowledge as long as daylight lasts.

If we are to fall back on the hypothesis of the sixth sense we must employ it not to account for animal prescience of disturbances of earth and air, but to explain the means by which a tiny golden-crested wren will fly across the North Sea on a winter night and come flickering in at daylight over the billows at that particular point of sand hills or shingle which the other birds and swift-flying birds have always selected as their most suitable alighting place.

When you say your blood is impure and appetite poor you are admitting you need of good's Sarsaparilla. Begin taking it at once.

The hide of a cow yields about 35 pounds of leather.

Make your Tea in an earthen pot, use boiling water, let it draw seven minutes. Buy our 25c or 35c Indian or Ceylon.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co
169 DUNDAS ST.

TEA.

All grocers sell Tea, but all Teas are not the same. Some are good and some are not. We have had a great many years' experience, and after carefully studying the productions of all the countries we recommend the use of

Pure Indian or Ceylon.

Make your Tea in an earthen pot, use boiling water, let it draw seven minutes. Buy our 25c or 35c Indian or Ceylon.

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An Election Catechism.

[Montreal Herald.]

Q. Will there be an election this fall?
A. Most likely there will be. Everybody expects it. The St. John Globe says it will probably be before January. Those who are more positive say in October.

Q. What is the election about?
A. To ascertain whether the people are satisfied with the Laurier Government and willing to keep them in office for another four or five years.

Q. How long have they held office?
A. Roughly speaking, since Sir Charles Tupper and the Conservative party were beaten in the election of June 23rd, 1896.

Q. What did that election show?
A. That the people were sick and tired of being ruled by a set of corrupt incompetent men, always quarrelling among themselves.

Q. What else?
A. After having accorded a trial of eighteen years to a policy advocated by the Conservative party, the country decided that it was time for a change.

Q. Were there any indications of this before the election?
A. Yes, there were. The air was full of stories about corrupt transactions by means of which the party in power used the public treasury to maintain their corruption fund. Another important indication was the inability of the men in power to agree among themselves, as was shown in January, 1896, when all the leading members of the cabinet agreed that Sir Mackenzie Bowell should be bundled out of his office.

Q. Sir Mackenzie Bowell was premier at this time?
A. Yes, he was.

Q. What did he think of this conduct?
A. He said he had been living in a nest of traitors.

Q. Did he then cease to be premier?
A. Shortly afterwards.

Q. Who replaced him?
A. He was replaced by Sir Charles Tupper, who took the nest of traitors into his confidence, and eventually appealed to the country.

Q. And he was beaten?
A. Yes, he was badly beaten.

Q. What then became of the Conservative party?
A. It went into opposition, of course.

Q. And has the party been reorganized?
A. Not at all. It is still in the same hands.

Q. Has Sir Mackenzie Bowell been reconciled?
A. There is nothing to indicate it.

Q. Does Sir Mackenzie think highly of Mr. Foster?
A. He has never said so.

Q. Have the other discredited leaders of the party been got rid of?
A. Not at all. They are still nearly all claimants to the leadership of the party.

Q. Are the present leaders of the party the same as those with whom Canadians expressed their dissatisfaction in 1896?
A. Just the same.

Q. How do you account for this?
A. It is said that no real interest can be aroused in the organization of the party, so long as Sir Charles Tupper is continued in the leadership.

Q. Is Mr. Clarke Wallace one of the leaders?
A. He claims to be.

Q. Who is Mr. E. F. Clarke?
A. The most prominent Conservative in Mr. Wallace's district.

Q. Are they friends?
A. Not by any means. Mr. Wallace prevented Mr. Clarke from being mayor of Toronto, and Mr. Clarke's friends are pretty certain to get even some day.

Q. Who is Billy Maclean?
A. The Toronto Mail says he is a man with a knife.

Q. On whom does he use it?
A. That depends altogether on what he considers to his own advantage. Formerly on Sir Charles Tupper. Now it is Dr. Montague.

Q. Who is Robert Birmingham?
A. He was formerly organizer of the Conservative party, and the trusted confidant of Sir John Macdonald. He was turned out in 1896 by Mr. Wallace and Sir Charles Tupper.

Q. Is he well informed?
A. He knows about all there is to be known about election methods, and has expressed the intention of telling what he knows about how Sir Charles Tupper manages election campaigns.

Q. Are Sir Charles and his friends then anxious to have this information made public?
A. It is the last thing in the world they would like.

Q. Are there any other Conservative leaders besides those who disgraced themselves prior to 1896?
A. Not yet. The continuance of the old leaders in their prominent places has kept others from taking any interest in the party.

Q. Will it always be thus?
A. Oh, no; probably four years more in opposition might weed out the dead wood.

Q. Do the Conservatives expect this?
A. Mr. Foster spoke as though he did, when he talked about being in opposition for eight years.

Q. Then what about the men in power? Are they no better?
A. They certainly have not left themselves open to criticism in the way their predecessors did.

Q. Have they a good leader?
A. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is admitted on all hands to be the equal of Sir John Macdonald as a party leader.

Q. More so than any other man in public life?
A. Has the country been prosperous during his term of office?

Q. It has been the most prosperous period in Canadian history.
Q. Was this expected before the last election?
A. Liberals believed it probable. Conservatives, led by Sir Charles Tupper, insisted that Canada would be ruined under the Laurier Government, and that the Canadian industries would be wiped out of existence.

Q. Then Canadian industries have not been injured?
A. Far from it. They have been busier than at any time in their previous history.

Q. What does Sir Charles Tupper say about it?
A. First he said he was sure they were ruined, and he blamed the government for it. He could hear them wailing, he said. When he ascertained they were all prosperous he took the credit for it to himself.

Q. Is not that a rather extraordinary proceeding?
A. Not for Tupper.

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A. The most prominent Conservative in Mr. Wallace's district.

Q. Are they friends?
A. Not by any means. Mr. Wallace prevented Mr. Clarke from being mayor of Toronto, and Mr. Clarke's friends are pretty certain to get even some day.

Q. Who is Billy Maclean?
A. The Toronto Mail says he is a man with a knife.

Q. On whom does he use it?
A. That depends altogether on what he considers to his own advantage. Formerly on Sir Charles Tupper. Now it is Dr. Montague.

Q. Who is Robert Birmingham?
A. He was formerly organizer of the Conservative party, and the trusted confidant of Sir John Macdonald. He was turned out in 1896 by Mr. Wallace and Sir Charles Tupper.

Q. Is he well informed?
A. He knows about all there is to be known about election methods, and has expressed the intention of telling what he knows about how Sir Charles Tupper manages election campaigns.

Q. Are Sir Charles and his friends then anxious to have this information made public?
A. It is the last thing in the world they would like.

Q. Are there any other Conservative leaders besides those who disgraced themselves prior to 1896?
A. Not yet. The continuance of the old leaders in their prominent places has kept others from taking any interest in the party.

Q. Will it always be thus?
A. Oh, no; probably four years more in opposition might weed out the dead wood.

Q. Do the Conservatives expect this?
A. Mr. Foster spoke as though he did, when he talked about being in opposition for eight years.

Q. Then what about the men in power? Are they no better?
A. They certainly have not left themselves open to criticism in the way their predecessors did.

Q. Have they a good leader?
A. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is admitted on all hands to be the equal of Sir John Macdonald as a party leader.

Q. More so than any other man in public life?
A. Has the country been prosperous during his term of office?

Q. It has been the most prosperous period in Canadian history.
Q. Was this expected before the last election?
A. Liberals believed it probable. Conservatives, led by Sir Charles Tupper, insisted that Canada would be ruined under the Laurier Government, and that the Canadian industries would be wiped out of existence.

Day of General Rejoicing

The Good News From Pekin Fully Confirmed.

Chinese Capital Entered by the Allied Forces on the Night of Wednesday, August 15—Japanese Troops Led the Way, Losing 100 men—Chinese Made Obstinate Resistance—Flight of the Imperial Household

London, Saturday, Aug. 18—4 a.m.—Pekin was relieved on the night of Wednesday the 15th. This message was received last evening at the Imperial custom office in London from the Che Foo. It is the only official message that has reached England in confirmation of the earlier reports. Admiral Remy's dispatch not having arrived in time for publication in London morning papers. The Morning Post—which is the only paper printing the Che Foo message, says:

DAY OF REJOICING.
Today is not only a national rejoicing, but it is also a day of congratulation for all the powers of the world. Proceeding to discuss the probabilities of a cessation of hostilities, the Morning Post assumes that the United States are willing to abandon any idea of further aggressive action, but it questions the disposition of Germany and the other powers to agree to such a course. The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post says he learns that no formal request will be granted. The other papers comment guardedly upon the general situation, owing to the lack of definite news when the editorials were written. Most of them advocate a stern inquisition regarding outrages and the punishment of the leaders, even if they have to be pursued all over China.

FLIGHT OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.

Shanghai dispatches say that Emperor Kwang Su accompanied the Empress Dowager to Hsian Fu much against his will.

Prince Tuan commanded the rear guard of the imperial escort, of which Boxers formed 50 per cent. It was expected that Gen. Tung Fuh Siang would follow after the arrival of the allies. All the palace treasures were sent to Hsian Fu.

NO ESCAPE FOR THE LEADERS.

The Chinese minister at Tokio, Li Sheng Loh, has telegraphed to Hsian Fu according to a dispatch to the Times from Shanghai, that Japan is willing to use her good offices in behalf of the Empress Dowager and Emperor Kwang Su, but is determined to prevent the escape of Prince Tuan, Kang Yu, president of the board of war of Hsu Tung, guardian of the heir apparent and of Chao Shu Chiao, commissioner of the railway and mining bureau.

CONFIRMATION.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17.—The allied forces have captured and entered Pekin in the face of obstinate resistance, and the members of the foreign legations are safe. Official confirmation of the fall of the Chinese capital came to the United States Government tonight in the shape of two cablegrams—one from Admiral Remy and the other from Consul Fowler at Che Foo. The cablegram from Admiral Remy came to hand first, early in the evening, followed very soon after by that from Consul Fowler, and the officials, realizing the great public interest in the events which it was believed had happened in Pekin, at once made them public. Admiral Remy's dispatch is as follows:

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.
"Taku, Aug. 17—1 a.m.—Bureau of Navigation, Washington—Just received a telegram from Tien Tsin, dated 16th, 10 p.m.—Pekin was captured on Aug. 15. Foreign legations are safe. Details follow shortly." (Signed) Remy.

That from Consul Fowler, giving important details of the occurrence at the time of the capture of the city, was given out in the subjoined official statement:

"Che Foo, Aug. 17, 1906.—(Received Aug. 17, 7:55 p.m.)—To Secretary of State, Washington, 17th.—Japanese Admiral reports allies attacked Pekin on the 15th. Obstinate resistance. Evening, Japanese entered capital with other forces. Immediately surrounded legations. Japanese safe. Japanese lost over 100. Chinese 300. (Signed) Fowler."

BEFORE THE ENTRY INTO PEKIN

Previous information which has been received here showed that the allied armies took possession of Tung Chow on the 12th inst. From that city to Pekin the distance is not more than a dozen miles. It seems evident, therefore, that the armies halted for a time at Tung Chow, probably for the purpose of giving the men a rest and to prepare for the attack on the capital in force, after waiting until the rear of the advancing hosts should arrive at the front. Possibly, also, the delay was the result of negotiations inaugurated by the Chinese officials, looking to the delivery of the ministers with a Chinese or other escort. If negotiations were attempted they must have failed, as the army continued on its march and attacked the capital three days after reaching Tung Chow. The officials here are aware of the fact that the

STRONGHOLD OF THE BOXERS

was in the Chinese city, and for the allies to attempt to force their way through it into the Tartar city, in which the legation compounds are located, might mean a great loss of life and possibly a defeat. It was also known that the Imperial troops which have sided with the Boxers were many of them in or near the Chinese city, and that much of the artillery and rifle fire which has been poured into the legations had been from the walls separating the two cities. These facts evidently were

communicated to Gen. Chaffee, and the other commanding officers of the allies. Realizing these conditions, it appears the allies decided to attack the city by the east gate. There are four entrances to the city on the east—two leading to the Chinese city, and two to the Tartar city. Just which of these was selected as the attacking point Consul Fowler's dispatch does not disclose.

STOUT RESISTANCE.

Contrary to the press reports of today, Consul Fowler's dispatch shows that the attack on the city met with stout resistance. The Japanese force engaged with the advance, according to the understanding of the officials here, numbered 10,000 men, so that the loss suffered by them was over 100 per cent. No mention is made of the loss of the forces of the other armies, but it is presumed that it was in proportion to that suffered by the Japanese.

The president entertained a number of friends informally at dinner tonight, among whom were several acquaintances from Canton. Later in the evening, as soon as he heard of the news, Secretary Root came in from the Country Club and remained for some time with the president, discussing the latest information which had come to hand. Nothing has come to the war department directly from Gen. Chaffee, but the adjutant-general's office is momentarily expecting advice. The officials were on hand during the evening, and until about 10 p.m. were leaving for home without receiving any dispatches.

JAPS LED THE WAY.

Tokio, Aug. 17.—Extracts from a long dispatch describing the advance of the allied forces from Tien Tsin, say Gen. Ma disappeared during the fighting at Nang Tsun; that the immediate advance on Pekin was decided upon at a council of war in which 28 officers of the United States marine corps, on the battle of Tien Tsin, July 16. After telling of the situation around Tien Tsin, and of the decision on July 12, at a conference held at the English general's headquarters, to attack the city about daybreak the next day, Col. Meade's report, in describing the early fighting in which the marines and 9th infantry took such a gallant part, says:

THE TIEN TSIN FIGHT.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The navy department today made public the reports of Col. Robert L. Meade and Major L. W. T. Waller, of the United States marine corps, on the battle of Tien Tsin, July 16. After telling of the situation around Tien Tsin, and of the decision on July 12, at a conference held at the English general's headquarters, to attack the city about daybreak the next day, Col. Meade's report, in describing the early fighting in which the marines and 9th infantry took such a gallant part, says:

A HOT ENGAGEMENT.

"On the firing line the action was especially hot, and the enemy's fire especially rapid and accurate, and at about 8:30 a.m. the enemy appeared in large numbers upon our left and among the grave mounds of the field in which we were, with the evident intention of flanking us. I made a turning movement to the left and rear, and we drove them away. Later in the day, about 2 p.m., they again made a flanking effort, but at this time the infantry support of the artillery company was on the mud wall of the city, and aided by a cross-fire. This company was commanded by Capt. C. G. Long. The effort of the enemy proved a failure, and we drove them in. We remained in the trenches until about 8 p.m., when we received an order from the adjutant-general commanding to withdraw, which was probably the most difficult action of the day, since the enemy had so well covered our position that their shots struck the crests of the trenches and threw fire in the faces, many being hit. On the 14th inst. the south gate having been blown in, we moved into the walled city at about 6 o'clock a.m. We found the city filled with dead Chinamen and animals. No resistance was made to our occupation in the walled city itself, but an infantry fire was kept up by the Japanese infantry upon the enemy, who responded from the suburbs. Since then we have had undisturbed possession of all Tien Tsin."

COL. MEADE'S MISTAKE.

Col. Meade inclosed a letter from Gen. Dorrard, commanding the British forces, in which he says he blames himself for the mistake made in the taking up of their position by the 8th Regiment, not remembering that troops wholly fresh to the scene of action, and hurried forward in the excitement of the attack, were likely to lose their way. Still, the position they took up, and gallantly stuck to all day, undoubtedly prevented a large body of the enemy from turning the right of the attacking line and inflicting serious loss on the French and Japanese. The 8th Regiment were fighting somewhat outside my sphere of action, so I am to bring forward only one instance of personal gallantry in that regiment, although, circumscribed as they were, fighting for about twelve hours almost alone, and unsupported, and never giving back a foot of ground until directed to retire under cover of night and fire of the naval guns, such instances must have been very numerous. The one I refer to is the bringing back to me by the acting regimental adjutant, Capt. Lawton, of the account of the position of the reinforcements to guide them to his regiment when he was severely wounded. The withdrawal of the regiment was a delicate military operation, finally carried out, on which I congratulate Lieut.-Col. Goolidge, the officers and men under his command."

THE MARINES

Major Waller's report is of special interest, as he had command of the marines in the fight before Tien Tsin was relieved. The report is dated Tien Tsin, June 25, and says in part:

"At noon on the 27th the Russians having attacked the arsenal, and scene of my repulse on the 22nd, which has not been captured, asked for reinforcements. I sent out Second Lieut. Jolly, with 40 men, Mr. Harding, my adjutant, joining as a volunteer, and placed the whole under the command of Commander Craddock, R.N. This force was about 1,800 strong, and succeeded in driving the enemy from the parapets, out of their fortifications, and in full flight. It was developed that the enemy had about 7,000 men at this point. Our men charged over the parapet with a British company, being the first in this part of the fight. Our loss here was one wounded and Lieut. Jolly overcome by the heat, but not until after he had brought his men back to their quarters. Lieut. Harding acted as a volunteer, and captured an Imperial flag, which he has presented to me."

A DISCREDITED YARN.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The state department takes no stock in the story put forth by the China Gazette at Shanghai accusing Consul-General Goodnow of complicity with the Chinese. On the contrary, he is spoken of in the very highest terms and his course in the trying situation is commended. A number of statements have appeared concerning Goodnow's suggestion about the landing of British troops. The only part which Mr. Goodnow took in this matter was to inform the state department that he doubted the wisdom of landing troops of one nation, without others having the same privilege. It is also said that the China Gazette is a British paper, possibly representing a sentiment existing among the English at Shanghai opposed to Consul-General Goodnow, and the course he has pursued.

SYMPATHY FOR MURCHISON

Efforts Making to Secure the Major's Pardon.

Two Girls Drowned Near Bettws-y-Coed, Wales.

One Sister Plunged in to Save the Other and the Pair Sank to Death Together—Cable Notes.

London, Aug. 17.—A petition is being circulated here in the clubs and saloons of the metropolis and in country houses, especially among military men, requesting the Queen, through the home secretary, to grant a free pardon to ex-Major Kenneth Murchison, of the Royal Artillery, who has just been brought home from Mafeking to undergo a sentence of penal servitude for life.

The Prince of Wales has interceded with the Queen for Murchison.

The offense for which Murchison who belongs to one of the best families in Scotland, was condemned to penal imprisonment, was the killing of a newspaper correspondent named Parslow during the siege of Mafeking, under circumstances of great provocation.

Parslow, while drunk, grossly insulted the major at the date of the attack across the square, continuing to revile him, challenging him to fight, and accusing him of cowardice. No one witnessed the actual killing, but Murchison says the journalist raised his hand to strike him, whereupon he shot him dead, and sentenced him to death.

Everywhere on the continent of Europe action of this kind would have met with the approval of the military authorities, but Murchison was sentenced by court-martial to death as a murderer, his sentence being commuted to penal servitude for life.

In the petition to the Queen stress is laid on the fact that although Murchison had retired from the army, at the time of the outbreak of the war, he responded to the call of duty, and that he behaved with conspicuous gallantry during the greater part of the Mafeking siege, being in command of the artillery, to which the town was mainly indebted for its defense, and that when the Boer commander Eloff, captured the fort in which Murchison was confined after the court-martial, under sentence of death, he made no attempt to take advantage of the confusion to escape, but seized a rifle and led the attack on the Boers which culminated in their surrender, after which he laid aside his rifle and volunteered to go with the Boers to their prison cell.

Had it not been for his killing of the drunken journalist he would have doubtless received military promotion as well as the order of the Bath for his services, and under the circumstances it is felt that the Queen should crown on his behalf is practically assured, the Prince of Wales having warmly interested himself in the case.

A dispatch to the New York Journal from London says: Misses Eugenia and Virginia Brandreth, the two accomplished daughters of Harry Brandreth, the European representative and manager of the Alcock Manufacturing Company, were drowned in the River Lledr, in Wales, before the eyes of their two younger sisters and a brother.

The family were at their beautiful Welsh home, Lledr Hall, Pontypool, near Bettws-y-Coed, through which flows the beautiful river from which it is named. The five went swimming together.

Miss Virginia, who was 22, got into difficulties in a deep pool, and her older sister, who was an accomplished athlete and a strong swimmer, went to her assistance. For several minutes they struggled together in silence.

The suddenly Virginia got a grip on her sister's throat. Eugenia had just time to call for assistance when they went down for the first time.

The younger sisters, horrified by the unexpected turn of affairs, screamed lustily for help. A gardener, who was on duty, ran to the river. Other help soon arrived, and the unconscious young women were got to shore.

Miss Virginia died almost immediately. The eldest lived fully two hours, but never recovered consciousness. The bodies will probably be taken back to Holylake, in Cheshire, for burial.

CANADIAN WINNERS.

London, Aug. 18.—At the Paris Exposition the following Canadians have been awarded prizes: In group 2, class 7, bronze medals were won by Exhibitors Bruce, Duff, Macpherson, and Cote. In class 2 the grand prize was awarded the Canadian Compositing Company. In class 9, sculpture, Hebert, the French-Canadian sculptor, was awarded a silver medal, and Mrs. Bruce captured a bronze medal. Honorable mentions were given to Miss Walls in this class.

DOCTOR DROWNED.

London, Aug. 18.—Sir Henry Simpson,

veterinary surgeon to the Queen, and former president of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, has been found drowned at Datchet, Buckinghamshire, where he owned the South Rea estate. He was born in 1842, and was at one time mayor of Windsor.

CZAR GOING TO PARIS.

Paris, Aug. 18.—It is officially announced, according to the Herald Bleu, that the czar will visit Paris on Sept. 15, to remain there for six days. His majesty will come alone and will reside at the Russian embassy while in this city.

CABLE NOTES.

A youth of 20 has been arrested in Leipzig, who admits having conspired to kill King Albert of Saxony. Diamonds superior to those of South Africa have been discovered at Mazurini River diggings, British Guinea.

A special dispatch to the Temps from Rome says it is rumored there that a ministerial discord resulted from the recent conference between the king and his ministers, and that several of them wish to resign.

Fifteen Italian detectives, according to the Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail, have sailed for New York to shadow movements of anarchists in the United States.

Relieved

Gen. Kitchener Makes a Rapid March,

And Relieves Col. Hoare and Eland's River Garrison—Gen. Dewet Has Shipped Away.

London, Aug. 18.—A Cape Town dispatch says: Lord Kitchener, after a forced march, has relieved Col. Hoare and the British garrison at Eland's River.

DEWET ESCAPES.

The war office has received a dispatch from Lord Roberts, expressing a fear that Gen. Dewet has eluded his pursuers. Lord Roberts says he imagines that Dewet's escape is due to his breaking up his forces into small bodies.

THE CANADIANS.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 17.—The following cable was today received at the militia department:

Tyfasai, Aug. 16.—Following casualty reported near Coorolina, 14th August: 30. Pte. John Nickles, 14th Strathcona's company, severely wounded. (Signed) General.

[Nickles came from Upton Pyne, Exeter, England.]

Word has been received in the city that Capt. C. F. Winter, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, who is on service with the first contingent, Royal Canadians, in South Africa, has received promotion to the adjutancy of the regiment. In this office he replaces Major McDougall, who is now engaged in the transport service.

Quebec, Aug. 17.—It has been arranged that a public reception will be tendered to the returning South African heroes at the Grand Trunk ferry landing at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the R. C. A. and R. C. R. L. together with band, will be in attendance and assist the general public in tendering the returning soldiers a hearty welcome. An address will be read by the pro-mayor.

THE PREMIER AT SYDNEY, C.B.

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier Receive a Hearty Welcome at Baddeck—Reply to the Address.

Sydney, C. B., Aug. 17.—After a delightful sail through the picturesque scenic Bras d'Or Lakes Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Laurier arrived in Sydney at 10:30 o'clock last night, where the premier received one of the warmest welcomes ever accorded a public man in Nova Scotia. In a short time fully 5,000 people had gathered in the waterfront. As the boat swung into the harbor the Sydney band played "The Maple Leaf," and just as the premier and Lady Laurier stepped ashore a rousing cheer was given by the assembled crowd. The premier was met by Mayor Crowe and Mr. Alexander Johnston. At the head of the wharf Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier and Madame Ubal Laurier entered the carriage of Mr. A. J. Moxham, whose guests they will be during their Sydney visit. The reception last night was entirely impromptu.

At 10:30 o'clock, bearing the premier, left Arichat at 3:30 a.m. A large crowd was on the wharf to say farewell to the distinguished visitor, and as the gig with the premier aboard pulled out to the cutter repeated cheering resounded across the beautiful bay. The weather was perfect.

At St. Peter's the Constance was met by many loyal citizens of the town, and while the locks of the canal were being opened, Sir Wilfrid made a happy little speech, thanking the people for their cordial welcome.

AT BADDECK.

About 3 o'clock the Constance steamed into the harbor of Baddeck. There a splendid reception was given to Canada's premier. The visitors were driven to the court house, which was crowded to the doors by the leading citizens of Baddeck. Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier were received by Hon. W. F. McCurdy, Sheriff Mackay, Warden McDonald, County Clerk McDonald, Hon. D. McCurdy, Dr. Bethune, M.P., Judge Tremaine and George McRae. The court house was dressed with flags and bunting, while flags were displayed in many places throughout the town.

Hon. W. F. McCurdy, who presided, paid a tribute to the statesmanship and noble purpose of the premier, and called upon Mr. A. J. McDonald, secretary of the Liberal Association, to read an address of welcome, which was an admirable review of the achievements of the Laurier Government.

Sir Wilfrid was given a genuine Highland reception by his audience, and made a brilliant address in reply. He stated that his present visit to Nova Scotia was simply for the purpose of making a more intimate acquaintance with his fellow countrymen in this province, for he had always felt that as a public man he was under a disadvantage in not better knowing the diverse elements of the Dominion. He would prefer on an occasion of this kind to leave politics alone and to re-

member that we were all, first, last, and all the time, Canadians. He did not want any section of the people of Canada to forget their origin, but he did want them to give their whole heart, soul and energy to make the Dominion a united Canada.

He was exceedingly touched by this reception, for it told well for the future of Canada that on any occasion of this kind they could forget their political differences, their race and creed differences, and remember that they were Canadians.

Referring to the sending of the contingents, he said that he hated war, but when an insolent foe gave an insult to the flag of Britain there was no hesitation; we sent our troops and they fought valiantly for the honor of that flag.

At the conclusion of his address Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier held an informal reception, and afterwards, were escorted to the wharf by almost the whole audience. After farewells were said the Constance resumed her voyage, followed by the cheers of those ashore. Premier Murray, who accompanied Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was also heartily cheered as the steamer pulled out into the stream, while all aboard were enthusiastic in their praises of Baddeck.

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Write for prices, etc.

J. T. WOLCOTT, ORGANIST, FIRST Methodist Church, 200 Dundas street. Organ and composition. Address 3 Prospect avenue.

G. M. SIFF, ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER, St. Paul's Cathedral, will resume vocal and instrumental instruction on Thursday, Aug. 16, and will meet his pupils at their usual hours, at his residence, 372 Mainland street. Art of breathing and proper tone production receives special attention.

MR. W. H. HEWLETT, ORGANIST, DUNDAS Central Methodist Church, will resume teaching on Monday, July 30, at his residence, 418 Queen's avenue.

Medical Cards.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON, 238 QUEEN'S avenue. Eye, ear, throat and nose only.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 300 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 12:30 to 4 p.m.

DR. R. M. COOPER, L.R.C.P. AND S.D. L.F.P. and S. Glare. Office and residence, 462 Dundas street. Telephone 1004.

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

DR. E. B. WHITE—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 365 Dundas street. Hours 1 to 2:30 p.m. to 8 p.m. Phone 1284.

DR. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—OFFICE and residence, 327 Queen's avenue. Office hours, 9 to 12 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m., and 6 to 8 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S., ENG. Specialist: surgical diseases only. 439 Park avenue, phone 274.

DR. H. A. MCALLUM, REMOVED TO 251 Queen's avenue, corner Park avenue. Telephone 275.

J. R. CAMPBELL, M.D., 380 DUNDAS street. Hours, 12 to 4; 6 to 8. Phone 522.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE, 330 CLARENCE street. Residence, 616 Richmond street. Specialties: pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors, piles, diseases of women and children.

DR. OVENS, M.D., 225 QUEEN'S AVENUE. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. MACLAREN HAS REMOVED TO 185 QUEEN'S AVENUE, a few doors west of his former residence.

DR. MCLELLAN—EYE AND EAR SURGEON. Specialist: Eye, ear, nose and throat. 437 Talbot. Hours—9 to 5; 7 to 8.

DR. W. J. & H. A. STEVENSON, 301 DUNDAS street. Phone 314. Next Congregational Church.

DR. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 688 Dundas street. Telephone 314.

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\$100 to \$5,000 TO LOAN AT 5% and 6 per cent on good security. J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, 420 Talbot street.

TRUST FUND OF ABOUT \$5,000 TO LOAN at 5 per cent in one or more sums. G. N. Weekes, Solicitor, 367 Richmond street, London.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchanan & Mills, 53 Dundas street, London.

PRIVATE FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT on real estate security. Magoo, McKillop & Murphy, Solicitors, London.

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO LOAN at 4% to 5% per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. E. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 95 Dundas street, London.

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MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Mr. Shuff's Drug Store, corner Dundas and William streets. No witnesses required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 39 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Strong's Drug Store, 181 Dundas street. Residence, 238 Dufferin avenue.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED, OFFICE Adkins' Jewelry Store, East London. No witnesses required.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, Jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

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Tea can be unless you have
tried Blue Ribbon Ceylon.*

PECULIAR DEATHS OF RAILROAD MEN

carelessness Responsible in Many
Cases for the Tragedy.

A dispatch from West Bend, Wis., regarding an accident on the Northwestern Railway, stated that Bert Whitney, a brakeman, was killed by falling between the cars, but did not give details. But it develops that he met death in a manner more peculiar, perhaps, than any that has ever been reported on a railroad. Whitney was a clerk in the city passenger office of the Northwestern road in Chicago. Years at a desk had caused him to long for outdoor life. He applied to the officers of the road for a change of work. He wanted to be a conductor. He had had no experience in the train service, but this did not deter him, for experience was what he sought. The superintendent told the white-handed clerk, who had never done any more dangerous work than to contact a theatrical party for a Wisconsin circuit, to get a lantern and go to work.

He was given an easy run, that of a freight train on the Chicago division. For three months his experience was commonplace, and he had begun to think that he belonged on top of a train instead of in an office. But Whitney was wrong. Excitement came in due time. As his train was nearing West Bend, Whitney, who was bracing behind, got out on top to signal a stop. He reached the middle of the train before his signal was seen. The train was going about twenty miles an hour. Just before West Bend is reached there is a water tank close to the main track. The engineer of a preceding train had neglected to run up the water trough, so that the chain that hangs down would clear the top of a car. Just as Whitney obtained a reply to his signal he was struck by the heavy hanging chain from the water trough. Like a crack from a stage-driver's whip the chain wound around the man's neck. He struggled as only those who are facing death know how to fight. But it was a short effort. With the first switch of the chain his lamp fell between the cars and those who had been watching his light supposed that it was another case of a "green man between the cars." During the half or three-quarters of a minute that Whitney retained consciousness after the chain's death grip he fought for life. He was alone, no one knew of the accident, and he hung as the train ran under his feet. The head brakeman, who had seen his lamp fall, was the first to get to him. But he was too late. He grabbed Whitney in his arms and ran along the top of the train in an effort to prevent the chain's separating his head from his body. When the train was finally stopped the chain was unwound and blood gushers from Whitney's ears, nose and mouth. He was taken into the caboose, his head on the arm of his fellow-brakeman. But before the train came to a stop he was dead.

This is but one of the many peculiar deaths that happen in railroad work. Many of them are never recorded at all, because the facts are sometimes unascertainable. A lamp is seen to go out, that train is stopped, and the remains are picked up.

Similar to the Whitney accident is another in which two men met death in a way almost as peculiar. A conductor and brakeman were about to climb through the cupola of the way car to give a signal. When the cupola was clearly cut off the roof of the car. With it went the two men. Both were instantly killed. This was caused by one of the chutes being left down at a coaling station by another careless engineer.

Marvelous escapes are perhaps more numerous in railroad work than the mysterious accidents. Railroad men are continuously on their guard, which accounts for the large proportion of escapes to accidents. The men of the rail treat escapes lightly; they become hardened to them.

Some time ago "Eddie" Barrett, a telegraph operator, was asleep in a little station on the Grand trunk road in Michigan. An engine had directed him to go to another station, about fifty miles east. He was due at his new post early the next morning. There were two trains going east. One was the "Limited," which did not stop, and the other was the local, which he intended to board. He needed rest, and while waiting in the quiet little depot fell asleep. He had not been in this condition long when he was awakened by a shrill whistle. Half asleep, he rushed out on the platform. As the night was dark and the station grounds poorly lighted, he stepped off the platform directly in front of the "Limited," which he had mistaken for the local. The operator on duty rushed out with his lantern to look for the remains, but to his astonishment, there sat "Eddie" between the rails, rubbing his eyes and apparently for the first time fully awake.

Barrett had stepped directly in front of the engine and the entire train had passed over him, leaving him without a scratch. The sleepy operator owed his life to his size. If he had weighed ten pounds more, perhaps, he would not have been rubbing his eyes when his comrade found him. Barrett was a small man, almost a dwarf. He was not five feet tall and did not weigh more than 100 pounds.

The Barrett accident caused a great deal of discussion among railroad men at the time, many being of the opinion that no person except, perhaps, a small infant, could escape death, or at least serious injury, in this way. But the doubting ones were forced to accept the facts, as Barrett, the operator who found him, and the engineer of the train all agreed on the details of the accident.

Another combination of miraculous escape and instant death occurred on the Santa Fe. A switch engine and crew had been sent down the road to help a wrecking gang. When the work was started back to the division headquarters. Those in charge of the engine apparently were anxious to see how fast the little yard locomotive could

go, and as soon as they were out of sight of the officers in charge of clearing the wreck, they opened the throttle. In less time than it takes to tell it, the six-wheeler was dashing over a none-to-smooth track at at least forty miles an hour. But it did not dash long; at least, on the track. A high joint and a slight curve sent the over-worked little machine into the ditch. The engineer, fireman and two switchmen were instantly killed. If this were all the story there would be nothing peculiar. But attached to the engine was an empty freight car, on which sat the only other man on the train. The car left the track with the engine and the fellow on top of it was shot through the air into a field 200 feet from the track. As he was not one of the crew, he had with him an umbrella, for it had been raining, and as the car left the track his grip tightened on his umbrella, for there was nothing else to grasp. The momentum acquired by his sudden dash through the air caused the umbrella to open like a parachute, and its owner gracefully and easily descended to the ground unharmed.

The Little Old Path.

Down the little old path that leads to the door

I wander again as in days of yore.
Where poppies and hollyhocks line the way.
The bees sip honey the livelong day,
And the old father toad comes forth in the night

To bask in the rays of the soft moonlight;
The crickets chirp and the fireflies soar,
Round the little old path that leads to the door.

The little old path that leads to the door—
Oh, where are the feet that have trampled it o'er—
In those long, glad days of the dear summer-time.

When life flowed along like a beautiful rhyme?
Never trials nor cares came to worry my brain,
No thought of the future, its joy or its pain;
In dreams I am living those summer days of

As I travel the path that leads to the door.

The little old path that leads to the door—
Is long since deserted, with grass growing o'er;
And many of the feet that have passed that way
Are as dust unto dust through the years' long day.
While others have strayed to a distant
Buffeted and tossed by the waves of time;
But we'll meet again on the heavenly shore
In the path that leads to the Father's door.

—Ben C. Willkins.

Queer Old Customs

The custom of "selling by candle," an ancient ceremony, still prevails in several towns in England, notably at Aldermaston. It is letting land, not selling however, and the property is a piece of meadow, the "churoch acre," which was bequeathed some centuries ago to the church. The custom or ceremony is as follows: A candle is lighted, and one inch below the flame is duly measured off, at which point a pin is inserted. The bidding then commences, and continues until the inch of candle is consumed and the pin drops out. To the one who is bidding as the pin drops out the land belongs. Every three years this ceremony is performed.

At Chedzey the church acre is let every 21 years by this means, and at Tatworth a sale by lighted candle takes place every year. At Wharton the grazing rights upon the roadside have been annually let by the same means, a custom, which has been observed since the time of George III. The one who is bidding at the auction produces the old book containing the record of the annual lettings since 1315. An ordinary candle is then cut into five equal portions, about one-half inch long, one for each lot. At the last auction attention was drawn to the fact that the sporting rights over an old gravel pit were included in lot 1, but unfortunately there were no fish in the pond. "Get on, gentlemen, please; the light's burning," was a frequent exclamation. Forays in his diary refers to selling by candle: "After dinner we met and sold the fellowship milks; here I observed one man cunninger than the rest, that was sure to bid last and to carry it; and inquiring the reason, he told me that just as the flame goes out the smoke descends, which is a thing I never observed before; and by that he does know the instant when to bid last."

At funerals in some parts of Wales there is a curious custom. A poor person is hired—"a long, lean, ugly, lamentable rascal"—to perform the duties of sin-eater. Bread and beer are passed to the man over the corpse, or laid on it; these he consumes, and by the process he is supposed to take on him all the sins of the deceased, and free the person from walking after death. When a sin-eater is not employed, glasses of wine and funeral biscuits are given to each hearer across the coffin.

Feyta in his diary refers to a sin committed by the deceased, but that by drinking the wine the soul of the deceased is released from the burden of the sin.

In some places it is the custom to send to the friends of a family, after a death, a bag of biscuits, with the card of the deceased. These funeral biscuits—often small, round sponge cakes—were known as bread-arvel, meaning arvel, when arvel bread is passed round at a funeral each guest is expected to put a shilling on the plate.

In families where cheese is made one is put aside for the funeral of the master, but should he not die within the year it is sold, and always brings a fancy price.

All the chimneys are rung when a body is brought into the church, and the custom is called "ringing the dead home."—Golden Penny Magazine.

ADVICE TO SCRIBBLERS

Charles Dudley Warner's Warning to
Those Who Think They Can
Write.

"A little trumpeting at the start has ruined many a promising writer," says Charles Dudley Warner in the August Success. "It usually happens in this way: A young man or woman writes something that sounds well. It is praised by the young person's friends. The composition goes to an editor. Perhaps it is printed. Again the friends shower their praises. The youthful author feels that his reputation is made and that very little hard work is before him."

Never was a greater mistake made. Few people realize that literature is a trade and an art. The trade must first be mastered. There are mechanical rules to be learned and utilized, just as much as in any manual work. To go through the period of apprenticeship in the trade, then develop into an artisan, and finally become a real artist, requires long, steady and oftentimes discouraging struggle. Every person who can write a good letter thinks himself perfectly competent to write a story for a magazine, and, indeed, much above penning a communication to a first-class newspaper. Little does that person appreciate that the gap between him and the real writer is almost immeasurable.

"But it is, and this fact must be burned into the brain of everyone who wants to do great writing. Work, work, in the only rule. Never, never, keep on writing, and never think what you have written amounts to much unless you have worked at it for a very long time. Even then you should be your most severe critic."

"I do not think much of the new writers as a class. So much is being written that most of it must necessarily be poor. Literature is being commercialized so rapidly that little first-class work can be expected. Genius cannot be created by offerings of so much a word. A few years' work on a daily newspaper forms the best training for a writer. There the young man or woman gets very close to the world. It becomes possible to know what people of all classes are thinking of and how they look at things. A newspaper reporter should make his every story the very best he is capable of writing, so that each will be at least a little better than the one that went before it. He should write with the same care something which he was to sign his name. Meantime outside reading must not be omitted by him. In fact, it is very important. The newspaper is liable to work very harmful results unless there is a flow of light from the best writers constantly illuminating the mind of the young people. If a reporter is working in a large city, where schools and colleges are available, he should seek to take some work in one of these. Then he will have a practiced hand to guide his reading.

"As to rules for writing, the best one I have ever known is this: Never write anything, if possible to avoid it, in the same way it has been done before. Shun hackneyed phrases. If a writer stoiks to this rule is very soon likely to have a style of his own. But above all things else, don't rush into print."

CHINESE ETIQUETTE

Social Rules That Are Observed Rigidly in the Celestial Empire.

Turning to their social characteristics, we find that the one thing after the possession of the thirteen classics on which the Chinese specially pride themselves, is politeness. And truly, if national refinement is to be measured by the man and character of its people, the Chinese are entitled to a high place among the children of men. A Chinese official in full costume is a most imposing figure, and carries himself with great dignity and self-possession, albeit he is usually a few inches shorter than the average American. In this respect he owes much to his long dress, but more to the patient study of an art now almost monopolized among Americans by aspirants to the triumph of the stage. There is not a single awkward movement as the Chinese gentleman bows his visitor into his house or supplies him from his own hand with a cup of tea, which is indispensable to an interview. Not until his guest is seated does the Chinese host venture to take up his position on the right of the former; and if, in the course of an extended conversation, either should raise himself, however slightly, from a sitting posture, it is the bounden duty for the other to do so, too. No Chinese gentleman will sit while his equal stands. Occasionally where it is not intended to be over respectful to a visitor a servant will bring in the tea, one cup in each hand. The guest, standing before his master and the guest he will cross his arms, serving the guest, who is on his right, with the left hand, his master with the right. The object of this is to expose the palm in Chinese etiquette is either hand to each recipient of tea. It is a token of fidelity and respect.

The tea itself is called "guest tea," and is not intended for drinking. It is a more useful mission than that of allaying thirst. Alas for the "barbarian" who drinks off his cupful before ten words have been exchanged and confirms the unfavorable opinion of his Chinese host already entertained of the guest's customs of the West. And yet a little trouble spent in learning the quaint ceremonies of the Chinese would have gained him much esteem as an enlightened and tolerant man. For, while despising western customs, the Chinese graduates know well enough that inwardly western men feel themselves superior, and thus it comes to pass that a voluntary concession on the part of Americans or Englishmen or Frenchmen to any of their hosts' etiquette is always most amicably acknowledged.

"To return to our mutton," "guest tea" is provided in a Chinese interview to be used as a signal by either party that the interview is at an end. A guest who raises his cup to his lips than a dozen voices shout to his coolies to bring his chair; so, too, when the master of the house is prevented by other engagements from playing any longer the part of host, he makes a motion as if to drink his tea, and forthwith the guest's chair is called for. Without previous warning—unusual except among intimate acquaintances—this guest tea is never to be taken except as a signal of departure. Strangers meeting in China may frequently ask each other their names, their provinces and their business prospects. It is always considered a compliment to an old Chinaman, who is justly proud of his years, to inquire his age, and it takes the curious form of "Your venerable teeth," but middle-aged Celestials do not, as a rule, care about the question, and their answers can rarely be depended upon. It is also good form in China to ask the

What do You Drink in Hot Weather?

When you are warm, tired and thirsty, spirits make you feel worse, and iced drinks furnish only temporary relief.

A teaspoonful of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

in a glass of ordinary cool drinking water is the most refreshing and cooling drink obtainable. It not only quenches the thirst, but lowers the temperature of the blood. It is better and cheaper than any mineral water or so-called summer drink.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this scientific preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Limited, Montreal.

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The Greatest Labor-Saving Device of the 19th Century. "PERFECTION"

I. "I always dread the ironing days."
A tired woman said:
"And if I don't soon get relief
I'm sure that I'll be dead."

II. Two little girls were puzzled one day
To know what they would do
To iron Dolly's dresses out,
So that they'd look like new.



III. Mamma, however, surprised them:
She'd been the day before
And bought a "Perfection" Gas Iron
And brought it from the store.

IV. The little "Tots" were delighted;
"It's just the thing," said they;
It's not a bit of trouble
To iron with it all day."

V. No more sweltering over stoves:
The old way's a thing of the past.
So simple a child can use it—
Relief has come at last.

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to its policyholders are largely attributable. With the same hearty co-operation of its policyholders, and the same generous confidence of the assuring public, as accorded for the last 30 years, we believe THESE RESULTS WILL CONTINUE to be as satisfactory to policyholders in the future as they have been in the past.

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One of the nicest things for
breakfast this hot weather is a
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Made for the best trade in Canada by Canadians
from Canadian-bred animals raised and specially
fed at the Bow Park Farm.

Easy to cook—Requires very little fire

Suicide a Poor Remedy.

[Chicago Tribune.]

A carpenter named John Connelly hanged himself the other day in this city because he was out of work and had not the money to marry the woman to whom he had long been engaged. Presumably he was a union man, and his enforced idleness was due to the labor troubles. His mode of protest against the labor troubles does not commend itself, nor does his method of expressing his regard for his fiancée command approval. If his idleness had become a matter of life and death with him, he should have left the union and tried to get work as a non-unionist. If he had had the stamina to attack his difficulties rather than himself, he might have got enough money to marry upon. Hanging one's self is a poor remedy either for lack of employment or for lack of a wife.

The worst phase of this weak-fibered carpenter's act is his want of consideration for the feelings of the woman to whom he had been engaged for three years. Suicide is usually cowardly, not only because it is a confession of defeat—a retreat in the presence of the enemy—but still more because of the pain and sense of disgrace inflicted upon those left behind. The self-mur-

derer seeks to escape from his own burdens by doubling them and then throwing them upon the backs of those who have stood nearest to him in life. In most cases it is a woman who must carry the heaviest part of the unjust load when a man commits suicide, and this may be the case even when the man is unmarried. Probably Connelly would not have taken his own life if he could have realized what a base blow he was dealing to the woman he wanted to marry.

In its last analysis suicide is always an act of selfishness. All but the noblest natures grow selfish under suffering. The victim's thoughts become concentrated upon his own ills, and in his despondency he forgets his duty to his friends, his family, or those otherwise dependent upon him or upon the preservation of his good name. Nothing can ever make the average suicide anything but ignoble. Self-destruction is repugnant alike to the fighting spirit and to the altruistic spirit of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

When you need medicine you should get the best that money can buy, and experience proves this to be Hood's Sassafras.

Preserve Your Teeth

And teach the Children to do so by using

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Tooth Powder

6d. 1s. 1s 6d. and one pound 5s. Tins, or

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They have the largest sale of any dentifrice. Avoid imitations, which are numerous and unreliable.

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Superior Bittle Apple, H. Cochran, Penny
royal, etc.

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A FATEFUL...DIAMOND

A wave of color shot up to Arthur Aspinwall's forehead at her words. There was a moment of awkward silence; then he admitted with a half-defiant, half-humble air:

"I confess I was wretchedly jealous of him, Margie."

Margaret's eyes began to burn with an ominous light, but she made no reply.

"I could not help it," he went on, encouraged by her silence. "I had cared for you all my life, and I could not be reconciled to the fact he should win your favor so easily when I had failed so utterly after so many years of devotion."

"The girl's golden-fringed lids drooped over her lustrous eyes, which were every moment growing brighter and brighter, while a spot of fire now glowed on either cheek."

"But," Arthur continued, growing bolder as he found the ice so easily broken, "I am not destitute of feeling, Margie. I have not been insensible to your misery, and I am, believe me, sincerely sorry for you," he concluded, with a tender inflection.

She shivered slightly, and drew nearer to the fire, as if she felt cold, while her face suddenly grew deadly white again.

"They were silent for several minutes, during which the young man watched her with a troubled expression."

Suddenly she turned toward him, with a swift, impulsive movement.

"Arthur, do you hear anything said now?" she asked.

"About—Dunbar?"

"Not much. Now and then the fellows at the club mention him; but, like all other mysteries, and unsatisfactory topics, it has gradually been dropped."

"What is your theory regarding his disappearance?" you have never told me," she questioned, leaning toward him, and reading his face with searching eyes.

He moved uneasily in his chair. He glanced into her eager face, and wondered at the strange expression that rested upon it, and he, too, grew a trifle pale as he replied:

"I do not like to tell you, Margie."

"Why not?"

"Because—because—good gracious! you have told me never to say it again; but you tempt me beyond my strength—because, Margie, I still love you too well to want to hurt you in any way."

The hot, crimson tide leaped up to the young girl's waxen neck and throat; and then up, up it surged and rushed until it dyed her whole face with scarlet. Controlling her emotions after a few moments, she said, in a calm tone:

"I have been hurt all that I can be already; tell me your theory."

He regarded her uneasily.

"I thought at first that he had become the victim of foul play," he said at last.

"You thought so at first? Have you changed your opinion?"

"I am obliged to confess that I have."

"What has caused you to do so?"

"The fact that the detectives have not obtained the slightest clue to anything of the kind. These French detectives are very keen, nothing tangible escapes them, and if Louis Dunbar has been murdered—made away with, they would have got hold of something pointing to such a crime before this."

"Then you do not believe he has been—"

A shudder completed the sentence which her lips could not finish.

"No, Margie," he answered gently.

"What, then, can have become of him?"

Arthur was silent.

"Tell me," she commanded peremptorily.

"How can I, Margie? Why will you compel me to be cruel to you?" he asked, tenderly.

She shrugged her shoulders impatiently.

"She lifted her head with something of her old haughty, imperious grace."

"I will know. Tell me what you think has become of Louis," she insisted.

"Well, if I must, remember I do so under protest."

He paused as if reluctant to go on even then.

She lifted her great eyes, and waited for the answer.

"I am forced to believe," he said deliberately, though with downcast eyes, "that he disappeared of his own accord."

CHAPTER XXII.

Margaret Houghton never moved as Arthur Aspinwall uttered those significant words. They did not appear to surprise her.

Her face was unfathomable in its expression; her eyes were downcast, and there was not a muscle in her face that showed an eyelid to show that she experienced the least emotion at the suggestion of her lover's dishonesty.

But if the young man could have seen her hands he would have noticed that they were locked in a strained, convulsive clasp.

He had expected that she would indignantly repudiate the idea that he had advanced.

That she did not cause him considerable surprise, while at the same time it created a feeling of secret joy. If he could only instill into her mind a belief that Louis was a villain and a robber, it would be comparatively easy to win her thoughts from him, and gradually lead her to look more favorably upon himself.

"Do I understand you to believe that Mr. Dunbar stole that money and abandoned with it?"

The voice was hollow, almost unearthly; but otherwise Margaret gave no sign of emotion.

"That is putting it in very plain,

disagreeable terms," Arthur replied, gently; "but I cannot help thinking so. In the first place, no one, save him and the cashier knew anything about the money having been in the office. Second, no one but they had a key to the safe. The cashier produced his next morning; Dunbar's was in the lock."

"But someone may have assaulted and overpowered him—stolen his key, and then taken the money," interrupted Margaret.

"There would have been some evidence of it, then; there would have been a struggle for the possession of the key; in that case there must have been some disorder and signs of it. If he had been felled and killed instantly, as your father believes, the body would have had to be taken care of, and the detectives would have traced it before this."

Again Margaret shivered and drew nearer the fire. It was dreadful to hear Louis spoken of as a "body."

"I told you I should hurt you; I cannot bear to wound you, Margie," Arthur said, in unsteady tones, as he noticed it.

She made no reply, but sat a long time silent; so long that the stillness became oppressive to her companion. At last he could bear it no longer, and, rising, he crossed over to where she sat.

"Forgive me," he said, in a low, earnest tone. "I feared this would open your wound afresh, and I would rather suffer torture than give you pain."

"You need not feel at all conscience-smitten—for this—I questioned you—if I alone am to blame."

There was a peculiar significance in the construction and emphasis in the first half of her reply that made him very uncomfortable. What did she mean by it?

"I am going now," he said, after a moment. "I feel like an intruder here; Margie, would you rather I stayed away altogether?"

"No," she at last said, slowly, but without lifting her eyes. "I think I should miss you if you did not come at all; but, Arthur, if you continue to give me pain, I cannot bear that."

His face lighted eagerly in spite of that last prohibition, and his heart bounded within him.

She had said that she would miss him if he did not come at all; she had given him permission to visit her, with only one restriction.

He felt almost sure now that he should win her in time. All he needed was patience and perseverance.

"Ah! if this beautiful girl would only become his wife, and he could have the hand of her gold, also, there would be nothing more to ask for in this life."

"Thank you," he said, and his voice trembled, in spite of his effort to prevent it, with hope. "Then I shall come every day until you send me away; and now good-bye for this time."

He held out his hand as he spoke. She could not help seeing it, but she hesitated a moment, and shrank slightly from him; then, with a sudden movement, she laid hers for an instant in his palm.

It was like a piece of ice—so cold that it actually chilled him.

"How cold you are," he cried. "Margie, your hand could not be colder if you were dead."

"No, nor my heart, either," she moaned, bitterly, and turning abruptly from him, she motioned for him to go.

When Margaret heard the door close after him, she sprang from her chair and began to pace wildly up and down the room; her hands were clasped upon her breast, her face raised heavenward, while the tears fell like rain over her wan cheeks.

Her mother found her thus, a little while after, when she came down from her own room.

"My darling," she said, going to her and taking her tenderly into her arms, "you must not allow yourself to become so unnerved and excited. I know your heart is nearly broken, and we must be patient, Margie; but, my child, do not forget that our anguish would be a hundredfold more poignant if we should lose you, our only one."

Margaret paused in her rapid walk, slipped her arms about her mother's waist, and laid her head wearily upon her shoulder.

For nearly five minutes she stood thus, then she raised her face and tried to smile—oh, such a pitiful smile!

"I am a great deal of trouble to you, mamma," she said, humbly; "but I will try not to grieve you like this again. Let us go out and drive for a little while; go in the close carriage; imagine the cool air will do me good."

Mrs. Houghton was astonished at this request. No amount of urging heretofore had prevailed upon her to go out. Not once had she stepped outside the door since the dreadful blow fell, and now she was asking to go and drive.

She gave her no time to change her mind. In fifteen minutes they were driving in the brilliant sunshine out toward the Champs Elysees.

It did her much good. She came home brighter and more cheerful. There was no more color in her face than usual, but that look of blank misery was softened, the tones of her voice were less strained and unnatural, while there was an expression of thoughtfulness and resolve upon her countenance that told of some new purpose formed within her heart.

Mr. Houghton was greatly gratified upon learning of this new departure.

It was a good beginning, and, now that the ice was broken, he resolved that he would find something interesting for her outside every day.

Arthur came again the next morning, and he also noticed the change in Margaret.

She was less reserved than usual, joining more freely in conversation than she had yet done, and even smiled slightly once at some pleasant banter between himself and Mrs. Houghton.

That lady informed him that they were going for a drive on the boulevard at two, and invited him to accompany them.

[To be Continued.]

AROUND THE LAMP.

GOD'S CHOICEST GIFT.

"God thought to give the sweetest thing in His Almighty power To earth; and deeply pondering What it should be, one hour, In fondlest joy and love of heart Outweighing every other, He moved the gates of heaven apart And gave to earth a mother."

CARD CASE AND PURSE.

Card case and purse are no longer combined for my lady's convenience, fall importations presenting them as distinct appointments of the feminine toilet. Both are made from suede in rather dull shades of brown, gray, or pale buff. The pocketbook is small, business-like, and durable in appearance, while the card case is medium oblong in size and shape and lined with delicate or bright colors in watered silk. Many of them are metal or jewel studded at the corners and others are finished with a button-hole and pearl or coral button as fastening.

IN THE NURSERY.

A thermometer is almost indispensable in the nursery. It should, if possible, hang in the middle of the room, away from the door, window, wall, and fireplace, where the mercury may be affected by the draught. If the room where the baby is obliged to sleep is very hot in the middle of the day or at night, hang a wet sheet over the window and leave the door open. Sprinkle the sheet as it drips with a whisk-broom that has been dipped in cold water.

CARE OF THE TEETH.

Inattention to the teeth often results in headaches and stomach disorders and there are pains of the teeth which on the other hand can be traced to stomatitis or some other disordered condition of the digestive apparatus. Women especially are susceptible to toothache from remote causes and during the entrance into womanhood especially there appear sometimes pains in the teeth which may be found periodic. Proper care of the teeth includes vigorous brushing at least once a day, preferably in the morning, before breakfast and the careful traction of all food particles after each meal with a toothpick. The quill pick is the best because, being soft, it is less likely to mar the enamel. Cold water and a little pure castile soap make a simple and effective dentifrice.

OYSTER INFECTION.

The dangers involved in the use of oysters and clams due to infection of these bivalves by sewage are again pointed out in a recent number of the British Medical Journal. "The oyster lives upon diatoms (bacteria obtained from the slime covering the sea bottom and the stems of seaweeds). Typhoid fever, cholera, and dysentery are both in the oyster juice and in the stomach and other portions of the body of the oyster. Many epidemics of typhoid fever have been traced to oysters. It is not safe to eat oysters unless they are found to be free from infection. The oyster to attend to its business as a scavenger of the sea, instead of terminating its usefulness by swallowing it, alive and kicking, germs and all."

NEW PERFUME.

Carnation pink is a comparatively new perfume, but is running the riotous life of a garden of pink.

CARE OF THE EYES.

"The large number of spectacled adults seen everywhere at the present time indicates that some common and far-reaching cause is at work to produce defective vision," says Dr. Eliza M. Mosher in the Interchange. "It is not needful to go beyond the home and school to find the cause. Insufficient nourishment during the years of growth and development, bad air in sleeping rooms and schoolrooms, the use of the eyes with the light directly in front of them in study at home, hanging the head over books, and thus producing more or less passive congestion of the eye region; overuse in near work and failure to rest the eyes by often fixing them upon objects far distant; bad postures in school—these and many other conditions which affect children unfavorably during school life appear to be the predisposing causes of eye defects. All these might be changed if parents and teachers and those who build and equip schoolhouses would work together with that object in view. The eyes of school children should be tested from time to time to ascertain their conditions and needs."

A SUMMER CAPE.

A jaunty cape seen recently was of coral yellow silk, completely covered with narrow ruffles of black tulle, ribbon edged. The collar was high and flaring and covered with chiffon closely shirred, edged by narrow ruffling. From the fastening at the throat fell two long cords of accordion-plated chiffon under a large bow of corn yellow tulle.

FOR INVALIDS.

Invalids the world over are given their bread in the form of toast, and there are many persons ignorant of why this is done. It is because toasting bread until it becomes brown largely converts the starch into dextrine. It will be found that the thinner the slices of bread and the more thoroughly they are toasted—not burned, but still changed to a deep brown color—it will be found to be still more easily digested than ordinary toast.

CUCUMBER AND CRESS SANDWICHES.

Cut some cucumbers into very thin slices, sprinkle a little salt over them, and place them on a clean cloth for about ten or fifteen minutes before using them. Cut some thin slices of bread and butter from a sandwich loaf the pieces of cucumber on some of the slices, then cover them with small cress from which the stalks have been removed, and close the sandwiches with another slice of bread and butter, and with a sharp knife cut them into narrow fingers or squares.

THE WOMEN OF CHINA.

The important work of woman, we believe, is in the home. This does not mean that we think women are fit only to do housework. On the contrary, most of our housework is done by men. Among foreigners who have experience in our country, it is a saying that the Chinese cook is second only to the French, and the Chinese house-servant is second only to the German serving-man. The work of woman among us is to bear children, and it is

desired that she shall be free from the burden of toil, so that she may have time and strength to rear her family well and to make her home happy. The Chinese mother is most anxious for the welfare of her children, watching them with great care as they grow up. She attends to the education of the daughters, and the father directs the education of the sons. The family tie is very strong among my people, and the love and attention which parents give to the bringing up of children is equalled only by the veneration and respect which children show toward their parents. This family love is part of the nature, the religion, the history, the tradition of China.—Mme. Wu, in Harper's Bazar.

THE HAPPY LIFE.

How happy is he born and taught That serveth not another's will, Whose armor is his honest thought And simple truth his utmost skill!

Who God doth late and early pray More of his grace than gifts to lend, And entertains the harmless day With a well-chosen book or friend.

This man is freed from servile bands Of hope to rise or fear to fall— Lord of himself, though not of lands; And, having nothing, yet hath all.

—Sir Henry Watton.

TIPPING THE HAT.

When a knight of old entered a company of ladies he removed his helmet to indicate that he considered himself among friends, and that there was no need to protect himself. This practice has survived in the custom of raising the hat when saluting a lady.

CARROTS GOOD FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Carrots have been regarded as a moderately useful but not especially interesting product of nature, but suddenly they have acquired a prominence in their own right. Early in the morning, they are said to produce a beautifying effect upon the skin, hair and eyes of the devotee. It is asserted that in six months the most faded and "clergy" complexion will have become rosy and youthful. Why not find in this hygienic discovery a hint for a new occupation for women? A carrot farm ought to pay, when once the value of the vegetable as a cosmetic is understood.

COOKERY HINT.

A few drops of lemon juice squeezed into the water in which celery and other vegetables are cooked will help retain the color.

TESTING EGGS.

The following method for determining the age of eggs is practiced in the markets of Paris, according to the Backer und Konditor-Zeitung: "About six ounces of common cooking salt is put into a large glass, which is then filled with water. When the salt solution an egg is dropped into the glass. If the egg is only one day old it immediately sinks to the bottom of the glass. If three days old it sinks only just below the surface. From five days upward it floats; the older it is the more it protrudes out of the water."

CAULIFLOWER OMELET.

Take the white part of a boiled cauliflower after it is cold, chop it very small, and mix with a sufficient quantity of well-beaten egg to make a very thick batter, fry in fresh butter and send to table.

MINT CORDIAL.

Crush a bunch of mint by rubbing each leaf with a wooden masher, pull in bits, then soak for half an hour in the strained juice of two lemons, and add the carefully grated yellow rind of one. Put a pint each of water and granulated sugar to heat until the sugar spins a fine thread, remove from the fire and stir into it the juice of a large orange and the lemon and mint. Strain, put on ice until very cold, and serve in wine glasses.

CORN PUDDING.

To a pint of corn pulp add a pint of milk, stir in the well-beaten yolks of four eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, pepper to taste. Mix thoroughly. Lastly add the stiffened whites and bake in a moderate oven in a greased dish for one hour. A delicious accompaniment to roast meat.

CORN OYSTERS.

To a pint of corn, prepared as above, add the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, two large tablespoonsful of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, a hint of cayenne and black pepper. Mix well, and when the fat for frying is ready add the stiffened whites. Drop in oyster shape from a spoon into the hot fat, brown on both sides and serve hot in the vegetable course. Very good.

FRUIT SPONGE.

To use up odds and ends of fruit, ripe and good, but not fresh looking enough to serve whole, a sponge is the very thing. Wash the fruit, and half a cup of water, stew for a few moments, then squeeze through cheese cloth until a pint measure is filled. Soak half a box of gelatine in a cup of cold water for five minutes, add half a cup of sugar, now stir into this the fruit juice, boiling hot, pour into a shallow tin dish and when cooled a little place this is another of cracked ice and salt. When this begins to thicken stir occasionally and add the stiffened whites of four eggs, all will now be light and "spongy" and must be put on the ice to harden.

Serve with a custard made from the yolks of the eggs.

Fruit juices brought to boiling point, two small tablespoonsful of corn starch, mixed smooth with a little cold juice, half a cup of sugar added, and the whole cooked for five minutes is delicious when allowed to become cold and firm.

Care must be taken to thicken only just enough to hold together. Serve with whipped or plain cream and never omit a pinch of salt in both pudding and sauce.

Can You Tell Why

you have constant headaches, are nervous and sleepless at night and feel tired in the morning? Your blood isn't carrying the right materials to your nerves and other organs. Begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood enricher, and you will soon realize a change. You will feel better and stronger, will relish your food and enjoy refreshing sleep.

Nausea, indigestion are cured by Hood's Pills.



TRULY GREAT MINDS YIELD TO TRUTH.

No matter how doctors differ, the best of them yield to the fact that

DR. HAMMOND-HALL'S ENGLISH TEETHING SYRUP

Is the best, safest, most reliable remedy for Painful Teething, Gum Rash, Itches, Infantile Diarrhoea, and all troubles incident to the period of "Cutting Teeth." NO ALCOHOL, NO OPIATE, NO NARCOTIC. As pleasant as honey and without hurtful sugar ferment, as found too frequently in soothing mixtures and powders.

DR. HAMMOND-HALL'S ENGLISH TEETHING SYRUP

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The Poets.

Success.

We prate of progress in these latter days— But, pray, in what does progress real consist, Except it be that more of perfect good,

Or universal beneficence be Made common to the human family? And, too, we roll the word success beneath

The tongue with gusto. What may be success? Is it to purchase freemen at the polls Like cattle in the shambles, thus to gain,

By bribe and misdemeanor, place and power? Is it to horde ill-gotten gains or spoils Until command of millions may be held

In hand, as jockeys hold their prancing steeds, And thus to wield a power most dangerous?

A score may not be named success unless It shall be pure—most free of fraud or guile,

And bring some good unto mankind. There is A God, and life is endless. Souls may grow

In love and live in light, and only that Is fully worthy to be named success. Do thou today the kindness nearest thee

And rest content when rest shall close around And end a day of duties changed to deeds.

—LYMAN W. DENTON.

Do What You Feel You Should.

If you've any task to do, Let me whisper, friend, to you, Do it.

If you've any thing to say, True and needed, yea or nay, Say it.

If you've anything to love, As a blessing from above, Love it.

If you've anything to give, That another's joy may live, Give it.

If some hollow creed you doubt, Though the whole world hoot and shout, Doubt it.

If you've any debt to pay, Rest you neither night nor day, Pay it.

If you've any joy to hold, Near your heart, lest it grow cold, Hold it.

If you've any grief to meet, At a loving father's feet, Meet it.

If you know what torch to light, Guiding others in the night, Light it.

The Homes of the Toilers.

Here dwell the toilers, dingy block on block Of houses like as kernels round a stalk;

So many windows, doors; such space of brick, Two steps and then the street—one's heart grows sick!

All day within the mills the roar of wheels, Dizzily sliding belts and buzzing reels;

Then home, so weary that the way is dim, And the brick desert seems to whirl and swim;

But home—yes, home, despite its meagerness, With wife and babe and hearthside cheer to bless.

Yea, when the light shines out, what peace is cast Before the feet of him who wanders past!

What recks the outward, if by love's clear blaze Is crowned the inner altar that we raise?

These humble walls that shelter human hearts Need no distinction save what love imparts.

The magic name of "Home" shall ever Their badge of beauty and of dignity.

And whoso'er the toiler shall abide, With peace and love to bless his inglorious side,

There homeless wealth may fitly crave a place, And art a finer charm than beauty's trace.

—James Buckham in Catholic World

PAIN

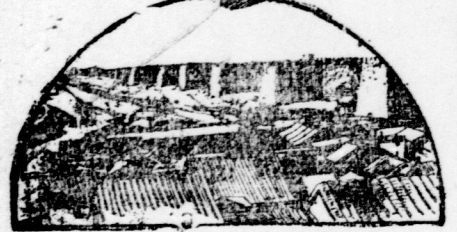
WALLS OF PEKIN

There Are Three of Them Inclosing Three Cities.

Although Built Before the Christian Era, They Are so Substantial as to Offer Serious Resistance to Modern Artillery—The Walls Are Not for Display, but for Purely Business Purposes.

Three cities in one is Pekin, each walled, and around the whole runs a great wall. These walls are centuries old. Some of them were built before the Christian era. They were built long before heavy artillery and siege guns were thought of, but the wise old rulers who planned them could look a long way ahead. No one can tell how much they anticipated. At any rate these same old walls offer a most serious obstacle to the heaviest pieces of our modern artillery. They are made of brick and stone and dirt and concrete, but they are almost as solid as if hewn from living rock.

As far as history runs back, something like 3,000 years before the birth of Christ, there has been a city



PART OF THE WALLS OF PEKIN.

on the site now occupied by Pekin. It has been called by many names. Sometimes it has been the capital of the empire, and sometimes it has not, but it has always been the great metropolis of the Middle Kingdom. At one time it was surrounded by a single wall. Later, the Manchus conquered the Chinese, and because they were still afraid of their subjects they built themselves another city on the edge of the old one, but separated the two by a stout wall. This is still the dividing line between the Tartar and Chinese cities.

Within the Tartar or northern city is the Imperial City, where live the powerful officeholding mandarins. This also has its separating wall. Still inside the Imperial City is a smaller walled off city known as the Forbidden or Purple City. This contains the imperial palaces.

The walls of Pekin are not meant merely for picturesque effect or vain display. They are for purely business purposes. They are meant to keep out invaders, and the allied forces are sure to find them fairly effective. The Tartar City has walls which have an average height of 50 feet, but portions of the north wall reach the height of 61 feet. Their average width is 60 feet at the base and 40 feet at the top, and their outer faces are perpendicular, while the inner faces slope at an angle of 10 degrees. Parapets are erected on both inner and outer faces of the walls, those on the latter being loop-holed and crenelated.

At intervals of about 60 yards are large buttresses, every sixth one being larger than its neighbors. Near the gates the walls are occasionally faced with stone, but in the other parts by immense bricks which bear a striking resemblance to stone. The space between the facings is filled up first by a solid foundation of concrete of some ten feet in depth, then by a layer of concrete and another of earth, the latter being paved with large blocks of granite, which form the terreplein. The earth to fill the wall was taken from the ditch, or moat, which encompasses the city.

Each of the gates has a buttress on either side connected by a semi-circular wall, which thus forms an enclosure. That of the central south gate is larger than any of the others and is the only one with three entrances, the central portal being for the exclusive use of the emperor or his family. The southern wall of the Tartar City, that separates it from the Chinese City, is a great deal stronger than the walls facing the open plain and is indicative of the dread in which the Tartars held their Chinese subjects.

The Chinese City walls, built so late as 1543, are neither so strong nor so high as the walls about the



THE MARBLE BRIDGE TO FORBIDDEN CITY.

northern city. They are about 30 feet high, 25 feet wide at the base and only 15 feet wide at the top. It is also parapeted and buttressed like the walls of the Tartar City and susceptible of military defense.

The Tartar City wall is about 14½ miles in circumference. From east to west its total length is 4 1-3 miles and from north to south 3 2-3 miles. The distance around the wall of the Chinese City is a half mile less, even though the breadth of the city is greater than that of its northern neighbor. The total girth of the two cities—taking, of course, only the walls that face the plain—is slightly over 20 miles.

The Forbidden City is surrounded by a wall of red brick and crenelated. The terraces and glacis are also of red brick, while the walks within the inclosure are stone paved. The

area of the Purple City is about one square mile. The gate forming the outer barrier of the palace is situated in the south wall of the Yellow City. It is a low, ugly building with three doors, so constructed as to be in accordance with the usual Chinese custom, which tries to hide interior magnificence under a disguise of outer crudeness.

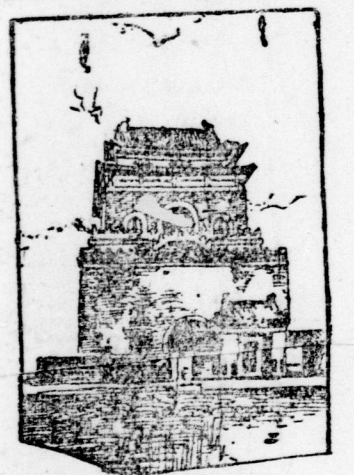
Farther on is the Meridian gate, which is the southern entrance to the prohibited city and the second from the palace itself. Before this gate on the east side is a solar dial and on the west side a lunar dial. In the tower above it, called the Teng-Wen-Ku, is a large gong, which is said to have been used in the time of the Ming dynasty by would-be petitioners who, having failed to obtain justice by the common channels, were allowed to call the emperor's attention thus to their grievance. At the present time this gong is struck when the emperor passes through the gate.

Inside the Meridian gate is a courtyard, through which runs a small canal, crossed by five bridges with carved balustrades, lions and other devices, all in fine marble. Inclosed is a building called the Tai-Ho-Tien, which has five avenues of fine marble like the bridges. It is upon a basement 28 feet high and rises to a total height of 110 feet. The ascent is by five flights of 42 steps each, with balustrades, ornamented with tripods and other figures in bronze. The central avenue is very broad and is used only by the emperor.

At the back of the Tai-Ho-Tien is the gate leading to the palace proper, which consists of four large and two smaller buildings, the latter of which are allotted to the dowager empress and suit. In the eastern part of the prohibited city are the offices of the cabinet and of the imperial treasury.

North of the imperial palace inclosure is a square walled space more than a mile and a half around. This contains the King-Shan, an artificial mountain composed of coal brought ages ago from the mines at Ping-Yang to serve in case of siege. This mound is quite 150 feet high and is covered with earth and planted with shrubs and trees. The western part of the prohibited city is chiefly occupied by a park, in and around which are some beautiful features of Pekin, but, of course, shut out from all but a very few of the world.

An artificial lake, shown on the plan of the city, more than a mile long and averaging a furlong in breadth, occupies the centre. It is supplied by the Tung-Hwui river, and its waters are adorned by the splen-



THE BELL TOWER, PEKIN.

did lotus. A marble bridge of nine arches crosses it, and its banks are shaded by trees, beneath which are paved walks.

The next inclosure surrounding the prohibited city is the imperial wall. This, built of brick, roofed with yellow glazed tiles, is some 25 feet high and about six feet in thickness.

In order to penetrate to this Chinese holy of holies no less than four great walls would have to be battered down by a hostile army, and that would be no small task even if there were not millions of Manchus to bar the way with modern rifles.

Favor Late Suppers.

A London doctor in an interview recently spoke strongly against the theory that late suppers are injurious. He declares, in fact, that many persons who remain thin and weak in spite of all precautions in regard to diet, etc., owe the fact largely to habitual abstemiousness at night. He says, very truly, that physiology teaches us that, in sleeping, as in waking, there is a perpetual waste going on in the tissues of the body and it seems but logical that nourishment should be continuous as well. The digestion of the food taken at dinner time or in the early evening is finished, as a usual thing, before or by bedtime, yet the activity of the processes of assimilation, etc., progresses for hours afterward. And when one retires with an empty stomach the result of this activity is sleeplessness and an underworking of the system.

Insulation Not Necessary.

An interesting and instructive experiment, which developed valuable information, was recently carried out in connection with the Mont Blanc observatory. The investigators, one of whom lost his life in carrying out the work, connected the top of Mont Blanc with the station at Grand Chalet, a distance of over a mile, by a large galvanized iron wire, laid directly on the surface of the ice. This was done in order to determine the insulating power of the glacier, which they found to be almost perfect. The importance of establishing this fact lies in its inestimable value to exploring parties in ice fields and high mountain regions, as communication can thus easily be maintained with a base.

Lead Poisoning.

Lead poisoning may be more common than is supposed. So thinks a French physician, who was puzzled by the illness of a boy of 12 years, until the father appeared with the same trouble, when it was discovered that the family had been using wood from a white lead factory.

All kinds of meat are inexpensive in Australia, especially mutton, which sells as low as one penny a pound. Fish costs about 2s.

STARVING INDIA

Dr. Louis Klopsch Describes the Terrible Famine.

Details of the Greatest Tragedy of the Century—Over 300,000 Deaths This Year—Fifty Million in the Stricken District—The Facts Almost Beyond Realization—First Food in Many Days.

Dr. Louis Klopsch, who recently returned from a tour of inspection of the vast famine area of India, says that now that rain is falling there the distress is even worse than before. Unless blankets by the hundred thousand and clothing in wholesale quantities are supplied at once thousands of people already saved from starvation will die for want of proper bodily protection. Dr. Klopsch's paper, The Christian Herald, has sent more than \$300,000 for the aid of the famine sufferers, besides the cargo of corn which was sent out on the steamer Quito some weeks ago.

"One-half of India to-day," said he in an interview, "is a great charnel house in which countless of thousands have already perished of cholera, plague, dysentery and starvation."



FIRST FOOD IN MANY DAYS.

vation, and as many more are doomed to a like fate. How to describe it so as to bring it within the grasp of the human mind I know not. Twenty thousand new cases of cholera weekly, with 75 per cent. mortality, representing 15,000 deaths every seven days; plague on every hand, dysentery moving down its victims right and left, and starvation staring millions boldly and defiantly in the face, reaping a harvest unprecedented—these tell the horrible story as accurately as a brief prose summary of Milton's 'Paradise Lost' would convey a sense of its poetic sublimity. The sketch may be there, but the story is wanting.

"On the day of our arrival in Bombay the streets were literally crowded with walking skeletons. Every step of the way we were beset and besieged by men, women and children in the last stages of destitution, piteously begging for a bite that they might eat and live. They prostrated themselves before us, calling upon us as 'the protectors of the poor, our father and mother, our king and our God,' to save them starvation.

"Houseless and homeless, these unfortunates sleep in the streets of Bombay at night. They lie down just where they happen to find themselves when tiredness overtakes them.

"Every effort has been put forth by the city to disperse the hungry crowds and return them to the country, but necessity recognizes the law, and desperation yields to no entreaties. What they want is bread, bread, bread, for themselves and their loved ones, and the city is their last hope. If that fails them, they must perish, and if die they must they may as well die there as elsewhere.

"At Ahmadabad we went into the poorhouse, where over a thousand people in various stages of nudity and emaciation were seated on the ground waiting to be served. It was time for the evening meal. We left them for the time being, and, taking a turn side-wise, we entered the hospital section, which was the worst, with one or two exceptions, that I had occasion to visit. We first went through the cholera wards, and there in every ward we found dead bodies on the cots or on the ground. Every fifth or sixth cot had a corpse in it. I asked why they were not removed, and an attendant replied that the victim had died after 12 o'clock noon, in which case there was no removal until the time for burning, which is 8 in the evening.

"The most distressing phase of all this indescribable misery was the little children, who seem to be in constant agony, internal and external. They did not cry aloud, because they lacked the vital inner force for such effort. Though their faces were constantly crying, no sound was heard, and as we looked at these innocent, helpless little things—so emaciated, hollow temples, sunken eyes, the nape of the neck sharply indented under the skull that the head looked abnormally large and ill supported—the burden of sympathetic grief became almost unbearable. Sometimes tears rolled down their cheeks, and the mother sitting next to this child would wipe the tears away with a part of her dirty, filthy garment.

"Since the beginning of the famine in India tragedies have been enacted in South Africa and China, and still India remains, unhappily, the scene of the greatest tragedy of all the century. Since the first of last January the deaths by starvation in India in any one month outnumber all the British losses in the Boer war to date. The number of famine victims who have died since the first of the year exceeds the total of 300,000, at which figure our losses in the civil war is computed. Meanwhile the famine stricken area includes 50,000,000 inhabitants, a number equal to the entire population of the United States east of the Mississippi."

PUZZLE OF THE SEA.

A Vanished Island in the South Pacific Has Again Appeared The Dangerous Falcon Island.

The ship Miwera, just into the port of Vancouver, B.C., reports that Falcon Island has come into sight again. Falcon Island, which is one of the Tonga or Friendly group, in the south Pacific, is the 15 puzzle of navigators. Scarcely are charts completed showing its location when the mysterious island entirely disappears from sight. Then when sailors have made up their minds that no such island ever existed and that must have been dreaming it will bob up again above the surface of the ocean like a bubble.



FALCON ISLAND.

Falcon Island is or was—it is always dangerous to speak of it in the present tense—located 35 miles distant from its nearest neighbor, Tofooa, one of the principal members of the Tonga group. It was first seen in 1885 and at once attracted the attention of scientists, who were anxious to determine the nature of the forces which could add another island to the thousands which already dotted the surface of the south Pacific. It was easy to determine that Falcon Island was of volcanic origin. Its cliffs rose more than 150 feet above the level of the sea, and on the flat portions of the island it was only necessary to dig down six or eight feet to reach a temperature which would boil water, while on the surface the thermometer only marked 85 degrees above zero.

The fact that the island is entirely composed of volcanic conglomerate and that there is a distinct smell of sulphur in the air makes it certain that it was driven up by a submarine volcano.

The most careful scientific examination of Falcon Island was that made by the officers of the British ship Egeria in October, 1889. They found the island entirely uninhabited and projecting out of the ocean in the shape of a high and symmetrical black oval. It was almost destitute of either animal or vegetable life. Three or four seedling plants, evidently carried to the island by wantonly carried to the island by wantonly young coconut trees, not in a shining condition, were all the vegetation, and a single and a solitary moat were the living things which a careful examination of the island revealed.

At the time of the Egeria's visit, the waves of the sea beat upon the high barren shore of the island with a locality, were fast eating it away. As predicted then that within a few years it would entirely disappear, some new volcanic activity has given it a new lease of life.

Since that visit Falcon Island has twice disappeared. It was driven up again by the force operating beneath it. Explorers have made certain of its volcanic origin. They even found some natives who, during the prolonged eruption in 1885, which resulted in the formation of the island, went in their canoes from Tofooa and watched the forces of the volcano at work. Before its disappearance, in 1898, still its explorers had discovered a large upper part of the grim black from which smoke and steam still issuing.

PRINCE LEOPOLD.

Portrait and Sketch of the New Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Duke Charles Edward of Albany, now the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, is the son of the late Prince Leopold, youngest son of Queen Victoria. Leopold died in 1884, three months before the birth of his son. The mother before her marriage to Prince Leopold was the Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont, sister of the



DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.

queen of Waldeck-Holland. Young Prince Leopold was far removed from the throne of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha until the death of the crown prince of the realm and the solemn abdication of all rights by the Duke of Connaught, Victoria's third son. The new ruler is 16 years old, and during his minority the regency will be held by Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, a son-in-law of the late Prince Alfred.

Intelligence of a Cat.

The latest story of the intelligence of pet cats comes from London. Mme. Portier, who owns the champion Blue Boy, tells an incident which happened recently and which, if true, undoubtedly places her pet cat in the front rank for intelligence.

While in Liverpool a short time ago she had occasion to speak to her sister in London through the telephone. Blue Boy heard her voice, recognized it and became most excited. She addressed him personally, and from that moment until her return he stuck close to the instrument.

At one time the Kaiser called Victor Emmanuel III. "The warring royal encyclopaedia."

SERPENTINE BOAT

Claim That It Will Make 80 Miles an Hour Across the Ocean.

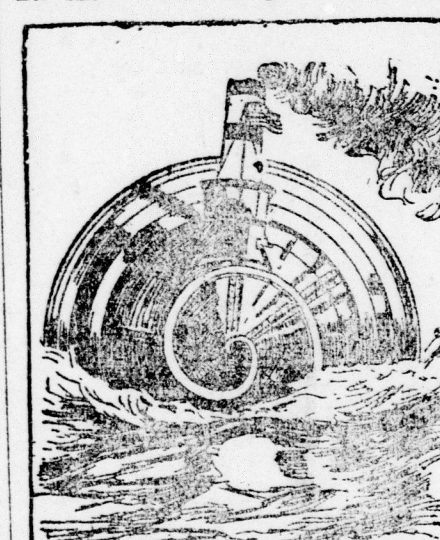
This Would Mean That It Will Make the Voyage Across the Atlantic in Less Than Three Days—Some Points Concerning the Details of the Construction of the Queer Craft.

Charles H. Sawyer and Andrew Anderson have secured letters patent for a serpentine boat which, it is claimed, will rush through the water at a speed of 80 miles an hour, says The Minneapolis Times. Mr. Sawyer is a machinist by occupation and has resided in Minneapolis for 17 years. James Gresham of Brooklyn is preparing to build the first of these boats for a syndicate headed by W. J. Arkell.

It is expected that this type of boat will cross the ocean in less than three days, driving itself like a screw through the water at the rate of 60 miles an hour, and it is the intention of the syndicate to try to procure the contract for carrying the transatlantic mails. Mr. Gresham believes his boat, which is to be built at Newport News, will be ready for her trial spin in about six months.

The boat will probably be the strangest looking craft that has ever sailed the seas. It will look more like a sea serpent than anything else, with a body like an elongated Rugby football and a prow like the ends of an ancient galley. Around the body will be the big spiral flange which is to give it its forward motion as the outer shell of the ship revolves rapidly.

The boat will consist of two sections, one within the other. The inner shell will be shaped like a cigar,



SERPENTINE STEAMBOAT.

round in the middle and tapering to a point at each end. A round tube will extend from its fore and aft, turning upward and outward like a swan's neck. It will terminate in an open mouth which will be the ventilator of the ship. Around the neck will be a gallery. This will be the deck of the ship, the only open place in the whole vessel. The after gallery will be used for the wheelhouse and the forward balcony for the bridge.

This inner hull will be swung like a hammock in the outer shell, which completely envelops it, letting only the bow and stern protrude. It rests on ball bearings, which reduces the friction to almost nothing.

All the machinery is stowed in the bottom of the inner hull so as to balance it and keep it stationary. Penetrating the lower section of the hull is a revolving shaft, which is geared to the outer hull. By revolving this shaft the outer shell is spun around the inner hull.

Around the outer hull is wound the great steel flange, which is the main principle of the device.

"This is the great Archimedean screw," says Mr. Sawyer. "Archimedes said that if he had room for a screw he could lift the earth. Well, in this case we make the water our screw. The hull of the boat, operating within, revolves, and the water is forced forward. I shall be at the speed of such a boat as only by the strength of the machinery used in its construction."

The first boat built will be 50 feet long, 11 feet in diameter in the middle, will weigh about 11½ tons, and have a displacement of less than four tons. It will be built of fine steel, and the flange will be 11 inches wide at its widest.

"Three revolutions will drive the boat its own length. It would probably run her at 100 miles an hour, although I believe I could make 400 turns. But at this rate would be making a speed of an hour, and would cross the Atlantic in less than three days."

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