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# London Advertiser

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## BRITISH DEFEAT WAS REPORTED

### But the War Office Gets Denial From Manning.

### MAD MULLAH IS DISORGANIZED

**His Forces Retreat, Being Hard Pressed by the British and Abyssinians.**

Paris, June 27. — A dispatch from Jibutil, Abyssinia, says the Mad Mullah has destroyed five British posts between Burao and Bohotle, in Somaliland; 39 British officers out of 42 white men were killed in the engagement, and 2,900 native soldiers were made prisoners.

London, June 27. — The war office has received a telegram from Somaliland enabling it to contradict the French report of a British disaster.

The last news of the Mad Mullah was that he was hovering eastward of the British forces, threatening the lines between Burao and Bohotle, which were the only British means of communication with the coast. Gen. Manning was expected to reach Bohotle on June 26 with reinforcements.

The war office dispatch was sent by Gen. Manning from Bohotle on June 26 and announced his arrival there unopposed. He captured a number of the Mullah's camels and sheep while on his way to Bohotle. The general said the Mullah, with his fighting men, has crossed the British line of communication, half-way between Damot and Bohotle. The Mullah's move was due to the British hold on the Mudgis district, and to the pressure of the Abyssinians, who are advancing from the south.

Gen Manning added: "This flight of the Mullah would have been turned into a rout if it had been possible to send a column of sufficient strength from Bohotle."

"The prisoners captured say the tribesmen are disorganized."

## THE QUOITING TOURNAMENT

**Chicago Players May Come Here to Join in the Contests.**

The annual tournament of the Forest City Quoiting Club may be attended this year by a number of players from across the line. A meeting of the club was held last night to fix the date for the event, but action was deferred owing to the receipt of a letter from Chicago stating that a party of twelve of the members of the club of that city were contemplating a trip to Canada early in September, with the intention of competing at the tournament to be held at Toronto. They expected to come during the week of the Toronto fair in order to avail themselves of the reduced railway rates, and if it was possible to have the date satisfactorily arranged for the London tournament they would take a prominent part in it. The information will be furnished.

The Forest City Club would like very much to have the American visitors, as it would not only add local interest to the tournament, but it would attract many players from outside who might otherwise stay away. Should the Chicago party decide to come an international match will be arranged.

The writer of the letter intimated that the Chicago quoiters would also compete in the champion contest for the Dominion, in which event they will have to play with the class of quoits allowed under the rules.

**First Bet On the Race.**

New York, June 27.—The first actual bet in Wall street on the coming America's cup races was made Thursday. F. H. Brooks, the curb broker, announced that he had bet $3,500 to $5,000 that Shamrock III. will win the series. Mr. Brooks said he was acting for a customer.

**Nome Attorney Removed.**

Nome, Alaska, June 18, via Seattle, June 27.—Failure to substantiate certain charges he made against the Federal grand jury, has resulted in the removal from office of George B. Grigsby, acting district attorney. In the same order District Judge Moore appointed John L. McGinn as United States district attorney.

## RUSSIANS STILL HANG TO COREA

### Building Barracks and Fortifying Important Points.

### FORTS VACATED ARE REFILLED

**Mounted Russian Brigands Ask Redress From China for Men Killed in Recent Fight.**

Tokio, June 27.—The Japanese press is advancing many statements to prove the assertion that Russia does not intend to withdraw from Korea. It is stated that the construction of military barracks continues, and that the fortification of important points on the Yalu River has not been suspended.

Ten thousand coolies have been sent to New Chwang from Tien Tsin, in connection with the construction of the Russian railway in Mongolia. The railway is expected to be open sometime in November. The fortresses at Yinkow, given up lately, are being occupied by twice as many Russian troops as before the recent withdrawal.

As a sequel of the recent collision in Antung between Chinese troops and mounted brigands in the Russian military service, a Russian colonel, the leader of the brigands, has claimed damages from the Chinese authorities, nine brigands having been killed, and nine more being taken prisoners.

The Chinese resident governor in Thibet has informed the home government that several hundred Russian mounted troops, recently arrived in Thibet in addition to a number of Russians who have been engaged in surveying operations for some time past.

The French troops in Tien Tsin have been removed to the eastern arsenal, and have restored their former headquarters to the Chinese authorities.

## BROUGHT LEGACIES HERE

### Isaiah Albright Left Small Sums to Local Institutions.

**He Was a Rodney Man Who Died Last April.**

Inspector Sanders, of the Children's Aid Society, had an unusually welcome caller at his office in the city hall this morning.

This was Mr. Henry Albright, of Rodney, and he placed in the hands of the inspector a total of ten checks,made payable to the treasurers of the ten local charitable institutions. Mr. Albright is the executor of the estate of his father, Mr. Isaiah Albright, who died at Rodney in April last,and he was carrying out the will of the deceased when he came to London with the legacies. Mr. Albright left an estate, which is said to have amounted to several thousands of dollars, and by his will he left quite a sum to the cause of charity. Much of it came to the London institutions.

The Children's Aid Society, the Protestant Orphans' Home, the Salvation Army Refuge, the Women's Refuge and the Infants' Home, the Home for Incurables and the Charities Organization Society were left $40 each, or a total of $240. The Mount Hope Orphanage, and the Convalescent Home, each received $30; the Aged People's Home, $50, and the British and Foreign Bible Society $60, making a grand total of $410.

Mr. Albright was always interested in religious and charitable work, it is said, but it was not known that he had ever shown any concern about the institutions in this city. When the executor made known the provisions of the will and handed over the checks it was the first intimation Mr. Sanders had of the action of the deceased.

The checks of the different institutions are now in the hands of the inspector and can be secured at his office by the treasurer of each.



Mr. Earth---"Glad to See You, Sol. You're Quite a Stranger."

## THE NORTHWEST AND AUTONOMY

### Premier Gives Correspondence on Subject to House.

### TELEPHONES IN R. R. STATIONS

**Clause of Railway Commission Bill Regulating Telegraph Companies Discussed.**

Ottawa, June 26. — On the opening of the House today Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced the death of Hon. Donald Farquharson, member for West Prince, Prince Edward Island. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Farquharson's ability, which deceased had little opportunity for showing in Parliament owing to ill-health.

Mr. Borden also referred to the ability of the late member and expressed regret at his death.

Mr. Sifton's appearance in the House was the signal for much applause.

The report of the committee on privileges and elections, exonerating Mr. Schell, member for Glengarry, from the charge of having violated the independence of parliament act, was read. It will come up for action on Monday.

In the Senate the London and Port Stanley Railway bill was read a third time and passed.

*TRANSPORTATION BILL.*

Ottawa, June 26. — Mr. Blair's railway commission bill was again up, and on the clause regulating telegraph and telephone companies a long debate took place on Mr. MacLean's amendment to provide for equal privileges in railway stations to all companies. Mr. MacLean urged Mr. Blair to give equal rights to all. Mr. MacLean was willing to leave it to the discretion of the commission to limit the number of telephones to be placed in any station.

Mr. MacLean read the report of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, showing that Mr. Blair, as president, was associated with directors who were also directors of the Bell Telephone Company. It was simply scandalous that a minister of the crown should use his position to protect private interests.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier characterized Mr. MacLean's arguments as unworthy of serious consideration. Mr.Blair's conduct was consistent with good government. He characterized Mr. MacLean's arguments as being tainted with communism. He asked the House to reject the amendment.

Mr. Blair explained that he had long been president of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, but he was not connected in any way with the Bell Company.

After some further discussion the amendment was withdrawn.

In the hour for private bills on the bill to incorporate the Toronto and Hamilton Railway Company, Sir William Mulock announced that negotiations were going on between the promoters of the bill, Mr. W. F. MacLean and the city of Toronto. In consequence it had been agreed that the bill should not be called until next Wednesday, and that even then it should not be proceeded with unless the negotiations had terminated in an agreement.

The Grand Trunk Pacific bill was called, but Mr. Speaker said stand and other orders were taken up.

The Rocky Mountain Railway bill, the Kingston and Pembroke Railway bil, the Montreal Longueil bridge bill and the bill for the relief of the Wolfe Valve Gear Company were read a third time and passed.

The Senate amendments to the New Canadian Company's bill was agreed to.

*NOTICES OF MOTION.*

Mr. Barker gave notice that in committee of the whole on the Toronto and Hamilton railway bill will move to add as a section, "Notwithstanding the provisions of this act, or the Railway Act, the company shall not have the right to construct or operate any part of its railway or railways upon or along any highway or public place, except with the consent by law of the municipality in which said highway or public place is situate, and subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed by any such bylaw."

Mr. Lemioux, on Monday, will inquire whether Senator Scott spoke in the name of the Government and with its authorization when he declared in the Senate a few days ago that no increase of subsidies would be granted to the provinces. If not, is it the Government's intention to grant the provinces such increases as may be just and equitable?

*NORTHWEST AUTONOMY.*

In response to a motion by Mr. R. L. Borden, the Premier today brought down the returns of all correspondence concerning the demands of the Northwest Territories for provincial autonomy. In a petition dated April 24, 1903, the Territorial Legislature drew attention a petition presented, and bearing date 2nd May, 1900, in which they stated that the provision made by the Parliament of Canada had never borne any adequate proportion to the financial obligations imposed by the enlargement and development of the political institutions created by itself, and prayed full inquiry into the financial conditions. The petition continues that during the past year the immediate necessities have been vastly increased by the remarkable immigration movement. "No adequate response has been made," it continues, "to the repeated requests for the financial assistance necessary. The Legislature believes nothing short of provincial autonomy will afford a solution of legislative and financial difficulties which confront it." To this is subjected the petition of 1900. There are also attached petitions along the same lines from the boards of trade of Grenfell, Prince Albert and Lethbridge. Next comes a memoranda of the executive council, dated 3rd February, 1903, requesting that the parliamentary representation be raised to ten members at least. They point out that the population, according to the last census, was 250,000, and that it would increase during this year at least 100,000, so that before the time parliament prorogues they will be entitled to fourteen members. They also again drew attention to the petition of 1900.

**Birthday Honors.**

London, June 27.—The list of honors in connection with the official celebration of the King's birthday includes a peerage for Sir Edward Lawson, proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, a peerage for Mr. Watson-Armstrong, head of the famous Armstrong shipbuilding and ordance firm at Elswick, and a baronetage for Sir Marcus Samuel, Lord Mayor of London.

## WEATHER BULLETIN

Saturday, June 27.

Sun rises..4:37 a.m. Moon rises..7:37 a.m.
Sun sets...8:03 p.m. Moon sets...9:53 p.m.

**Tomorrow—Fine and Warm.**

Toronto, June 26—8 p.m.

Fair weather has been general in Canada today, except that local showers have occurred in Manitoba and Quebec. Temperatures of over 80° are reported from Manitoba.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 50—56; Victoria, 50—60; Kamloops, 62—78; Calgary, 44—72; Winnipeg, 52—86; Qu'Appelle, 54—72; Port Arthur, 48—64; Parry Sound, 50—70; Toronto, 48—76; Ottawa, 50—74; Montreal, 56—72; Quebec, 52—72; Halifax, 48—70.

Saturday, June 27—8 a.m.

FORECASTS.

Light to moderate variable winds; fine and moderately warm today and Sunday.

Temperatures.

| Stations. | 8 a.m. | Min. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calgary | 50 | 48 | Cloudy |
| Winnipeg | 66 | 62 | Cloudy |
| Parry Sound | 60 | 46 | Clear |
| Toronto | 60 | 54 | Clear |
| Ottawa | 60 | 48 | Fair |
| Montreal | 62 | 60 | Clear |
| Quebec | 56 | 52 | Cloudy |
| Father Point | 52 | 46 | Clear |

WEATHER NOTES.

The disturbance remains almost stationary over the Ohio valley, and is not approaching the great lakes. The weather is fine throughout Ontario and Quebec, and the general outlook is favorable. Local showers are reported from the Northwest Territories and Manitoba, but the weather is mostly fair and warm.

Local temperatures: Friday—Highest, 76.5°; lowest, 45°.

## A RUSSIAN SNUB FOR UNCLE SAM

### The Russians Don't Like That Jewish Petition.

### CAN MANAGE HER OWN AFFAIRS

**The United States Will Be Politely Informed That She Can Mind Her Own Business.**

St. Petersburg, June 27.—The Russian Government has learned with profound regret of the intention of the Washington authorities to forward to St. Petersburg a petition from American Jews relative to Russia's treatment of her Jewish subjects. It is yet hoped that the United States will appreciate the Russian view of the case and will content itself with the kindly expressions of sympathy which it already offered for the affairs at Kishineff. Mr. Riddle, the American charge, when he presents the petition at the Russian foreign office, will be received with cordiality. In returning the petition to Mr. Riddle the officials will assure him that Russia cherishes no ill will toward the United States and that the action it takes with respect to the petition is necessary in view of Russia's unalterable policy of refraining from interference in the international affairs of other powers and insisting on similar treatment for itself. Mr. Riddle, it can be stated, will be subjected to no personal embarrassment.

## BIG CROWDS ANTICIPATED

### Coming Caledonian Games Here Are Creating a Stir.

**Scots Everywhere Interested—Misunderstanding Corrected.**

The Caledonian games to be held at Queen's Park on Dominion Day are attracting a great deal of interest everywhere. Throughout the western peninsula in particular are the people of Scottish descent looking forward with pleasure to the day when they will see the best athletes in Canada, and many from the United States, in open competition. They anticipate seeing a gathering such as was never known during the days when Caledonian games were of yearly occurrence in London. The local St. Andrew's Society are building on like crowds. The members of the committee have received the greatest encouragement from all sources, and it is anticipated that every train will bring in large numbers for the day.

The society has in the list of competitors the names of athletes from Boston, New York, Scranton, Pa., Buffalo, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton — in fact, every place in Canada which can boast of an athlete.

Some misunderstanding has arisen regarding the price of admission. The impression has gone abroad that 25 cents is to be charged at the gates and an additional 25 cents at the grand stands. The admission is to be 25 cents and every purchaser of a ticket at the gates is to receive a check entitling him or her admission to the grand stands.

Caledonian games are to be held at Boston on July 4, and many of those competing here are to go direct to that city, which has become famous for its enthusiastic Scotchmen and its great Highland games.

## KAISER WILLIAM THROWS BOUQUETS

### Makes a Speech of Political Significance at Kiel.

### TALKS ABOUT PLASTER CASTS

**And He Declares That There Won't Be War Between Germany and America.**

Kiel, June 27. — The dinner given by United States Ambassador Tower to the German Emperor last night, was made the opportunity by the Emperor to utter a speech of political significance.

Emperor William, speaking in English, said, among other things: "I am happy that my hopes for a better mutual understanding between our two countries, through the personal intercourse with my brother, Prince Henry, was able to hold with your countrymen, have been fully realized, and have strengthened the bonds of friendship between Germany and America. That my gift of casts of medieval German architecture has been received in so gracious a manner by Harvard gives me the greatest satisfaction. I hope that the samples relating to our old history will entice many young students to come over and study the originals, and the people who live around them.

"My sincerest wish is that our two people may become yea closer acquainted. No serious citizen in America or Germany, I trust, believes harmony and continuance of our mutual interests could be disturbed by permanent factors in our relationship. We are knit too closely together to allow of the development of any antagonism. It is my firmest conviction that the fact of so many thousands of Germans living, and this evening, in the United States, with their hearts still warm with their love for their old fatherland, will render the task more easy of smoothing the path of undisturbed and progressive relations, which are of vital importance to our country.

"It is now my duty to thank his excellency, the President of the United States, for this joyous occasion, for which we are indebted to his kindness. We, all over here, admire his firmness of character, and we readily grasp the hand proffered to us across the sea in cordial friendship, feeling at the same time that blood is thicker than water.

"Gentlemen, I propose the toast of his Excellency the President of the United States. God bless him and the United States."

## HE FELL INTO THE RIVER

### Mr. John Evans Slipped While Walking Along Bank.

**Was in Danger Until Pulled Out by Two Young Ladies.**

While walking along the path which skirts the river at the foot of Richmond street south Friday evenin, Mr. John Evans, of the O'Neil House, missed his footing and fell into the river. The bank is steep at this point, and the water into which he fell was very deep. He was unable to swim and could not obtain a hold by which to keep himself up. The current was swift, and when he felt himself drifting down the river he shouted for help. Two young ladies heard his cries and ran to the bank of the river. With the aid of a branch they were able to pull him out. Mr. Evans is very thankful to the ladies for the service they rendered to him.

## SAD BOATING FATALITY

**Miss Jessie Galloway, of Chatham, Drowned at Rondeau.**

Chatham, Ont., June 27.—Miss Jessie Galloway was drowned at Rondeau last night by the upsetting of a boat, due to the efforts of others to get into it from the pier. She was one of an excursion party who, under the auspices of the C. B. C. football club, went to Erie Eau in the afternoon. For a time three other lives were in imminent danger, and Mr. Lindsay, a fellow-student, was quite exhausted when rescued. Miss Galloway was the daughter of James Galloway, an electrical engineer, residing at Thamesville, a little east of here.

## ONTARIO HOUSE HAS PROROGUED

### Lieut.-Gov. Mortimer Clark Delivers His Address.

### IGNORED THE GAMEY REPORT

**His Honor Was Specially Pleased With the Improved Transportation Facilities.**

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Ont., June 27.—The Legislature was prorogued at noon today, by Lieut-Governor Clark, who arrived promptly at 12 o'clock, accompanied by Commander Law, Col. Otter, and Lieut. Allan Magee, A. D. C. In his address his honor referred to the unusual length of the session, but made no reference to the Gamey case, which was the chief cause of the prolongation. His honor referred to the consolidation of the municipal enactments, the amendments, the educational act, the establishment of a board of education in Toronto, the municipal power enactment, the house of refuge act and the amendment of the judiciary act. He referred with special pleasure to the improvement of transportation facilities, as shown by the unusual number of charters granted for steam and electrical railways in different parts of the province.

These facilities and the measures for the improvement of highways would add to the comfort and convenience of residents in rural districts. The Provincial Secretary made the customary announcement that the House was prorogued.

## HOGS WERE SLAUGHTERED

### Dr. Tennent Ordered Destruction of 195 Ripley Swine.

**Fresh Outbreak in That Vicinity—Disease Came From Essex.**

Dr. Tennent, V. S., Government inspector, arrived home from Ripley this morning, where he had again been called owing to a fresh outbreak of hog cholera. Before returning he ordered the destruction of 195 hogs, which, with the number slaughtered some time ago because of the disease, will bring the total to 350. Meantime the residents of the district are watching closely for a fresh outbreak.

The cause, the inspector states, was the bringing of a car of hogs from Essex infected with the malady into Ripley. A number of the hogs from the car were taken to the Pine River cheese factory, and the rest were brought to the Huron feeding pens near Ripley. In both places the disease broke out. The people of that vicinity immediately notified Dr. Tennent, and considering the extent to which the disease had spread, it was wiped out in comparatively short order.

## NEW SERVICE GIVEN

**"Business Men's Flyer" Will Now Run to Port Stanley.**

In a letter written to one of the Port Stanley commuters, of this city, Manager Woollatt, of the L. E. and D. R. R., says that the company will start on July 1 the "Business Men's Flyer," to run to Port each day. It will leave London at 5 o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Port at 5:45; and in the morning will leave Port at 7:55, getting in here at 8:45. Last year this train left London at 5:25 and arrived at Port at 6:30; and left at 7:45, getting into London at 8:45.

The Londoner to whom this letter was sent, who is one of the oldest summer residents of the Port, speaking of the present Port Stanley service, said today that it is the best ever given the Port Stanley people. He said that under Mr. Woollatt it has been more satisfactory than it ever was before, and he didn't understand why there should be any complaints in regard to it.

—Frank Robinson, of this city, is substituting ot the Central fire hall for Fireman Dan McDonald, who had the two places during the regular morning twop laces during the regular morning practice on Friday. The accident was due to a heavy coupling falling on McDonald's hand.

## CARNEGIE AND CORELLI, RIVALS TO BUILD SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY

### The Novelist Who Opposes Carnegie Tried to Buy But Had Not the Price.

London, June 27. — Sidney Lee, the author, in behalf of the trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace, has written a lengthy letter, which will appear in the newspapers Monday, explaining their action in accepting Carnegie's offer of a library for Stratford-on-Avon. He declares the accusations that the trustees are destroying the historic street where Shakespeare was born, are untrue, adding: "Through the generous aid of Mr. Carnegie they are doing precisely the opposite; preserving all the structural work, which has been proved on accurate examination to possess any kind of archeological interest.Modernizing has of past years progressed very far, and of late, but for Mr. Carnegie's interposition, threatened a conspicuous advance."

The rumors that Mr. Carnegie proposed to erect an "ostentatious building of palatial splendor" is not true.

Mr. Lee quotes a letter, showing that Marie Corelli, who is the chief critic of the trustees and Mr. Carnegie, had herself negotiated for the property in question, for the purpose of erecting a library. The negotiations failed owing to the price being higher than Miss Corelli wished to pay.

*Reformers Escape.*

Pekin, June 27. — The aggressive measures adopted by the Government against reformers, during last six months, resulted in driving all the reformers to the foreign concessions. It is understood that they were enabled to reach these places of safety through the connivance of many officials, who evaded the throne's orders by telegraph to capture and kill them. It is impossible for the Chinese to enter the concessions to arrest these men.

## FUNERAL OF MR. TAYLOR

**Largely Attended by Representatives of Business in Canada and U. S.**

Toronto, Ont., June 27.—The funeral of the late C. W. Taylor, business manager of the Globe, today, although private, was largely attended by business men of the city and representatives of business interests in all parts of Canada, and even the United States. The service was conducted at the house by Rev. Dr. Milligan and Rev. A. J. Broughall.

*Over the Alps.*

Geneva, June 27. — M. Dumontet, a French aeronaut, has had a special balloon, measuring 7,000 cubic yards, constructed at Paris for the purpose of crossing the Alps. The ascent will be made next month from Chamonix, and the balloon will cross into Italy or France, as the wind permits. M. Spelterini, the well-known Swiss balloonist, will accompany M. Dumontet.

The object of the undertaking is purely a sporting one, and if successful the balloonists may take passengers with them on their next trip. The mayor of Chamonix has accorded the necessary space to erect a shed for the balloon.

**Big Milwaukee Blaze.**

Milwaukee, June 27.—Fire last night practically destroyed the building at 313-315 Grand avenue. The fire was carried to the Davidson Hotel and to the Boston store. The total loss is estimated at about $250,000.

## EMBRACE, KISS AND KILL JEWS; RUSSIA'S ANTI-SEMITIC CRY

### Revolutionary and Anti-Semitic Movement Spreading to All Parts of Russia.

St. Petersburg, June 27.—The revolutionary movement in Russia sems to be spreading unceasingly, and is reaching regions hitherto free from the radical agitation. Leaflets directed against the existing condition of Russian home affairs and demanding revolutionary changes were circulated broadcast during the month of May on the thirty-four cities and towns of the empire. Serious street disturbances have occurred at various places. It is said that the anti-Semitic agitation at Eastertide extended throughout the entire place of the Jewish settlements. The monarchical society, organized at Pinsk, circulated leaflets beginning: "Brother workers, orthodox and Catholic: Christ has arisen. Let us embrace, kiss and go and kill the Jews."

176 and 178 Dundas St., London,
Saturday, June 27, 1903.

WOODS' FAIR

**Last Remnant of Our Big Book Sale will be Monday, at 5c each.**

263 Books in bound covers, paper covers, large size and small size, all colors and good readable print, mostly new titles, all written by good authors. These Books sell in all bookstores at 15c, 25c and 35c, on Monday our price is, each.....**5c**

COME EARLY TO GET THE BEST VALUES.

**45c Outing Hosiery for Boys, Monday 25c.**

Boys' Heavy Black Ribbed Hose, extra long, wide legs, high spliced heels, seamless and perfectly fast colors, also stretch well at the top. This wonderful hose is always sold at 45c, in sizes 8½, 9, 9½, our price for these sizes on Monday is .....**25c**

**Children's 20c Black Cashmere Socks, 5c pair.**

42 Pairs Children's Black Cashmere Socks, in very fine makes, ribbed tops, sizes 3, 4, 5, regular price 20c, our price on Monday, pair .....**5c**

**Rustless Corset Steels, Long or Short, Monday 5c Pair.**

**In Our Basement Monday.**

Window Screens, in two sizes, Monday, choice .....**15c**
Sad Irons, in sets of 3, complete with handle and stand, Monday, set.....**85c**
Wash Boilers, No. 8, copper bottom, Monday, each .....**$1 00**
Wash Boilers, No. 9, copper bottom, Monday, each.....**$1 25**
A Choice Line of Globe Wash Boards, Monday, only .....**15c**

**WOODS' FAIR.**


# BEAR HUNTS A DIVERSION IN LONDON IN THE YEAR '45

## People in the Village of That Time Had Lots of Excitement.

## Disaster of Big Fire Met With Fortitude and Spirit.

### Newspaper Ventures That Did Not Pan Out—Fast Trains Ran on the Early Lines Here.

Although London in 1845 was only a village—the persistence with which the people of those days are said to have called it a town, notwithstanding—it experienced at times of excitement the equal of which it rarely sees in these early days of the twentieth century, when it has reached the position of a steadily-growing city of 40,000 people, and one of the most attractive, from many standpoints, in the Dominion. Residents of London fifty-eight years ago, still living here, are few indeed, but they will all agree that London in the Forest, with scarce a clearing east of Wellington street, or west of the river, and extending not very far north or south of Dundas street, was a lively little burg, filled, for the most part with enterprising people anxious to make for themselves a fortune. There are none of the old-timers, possibly, who would want to go back to the "good old times," as they have been called, yet they may recall with pleasure the primitive days. London did not have anything in the shape of a railroad in 1845. It was not until the close of December, 1853, that the old Great Western line was opened from Hamilton to London, and the early part of 1854 that the extension to Windsor was declared open for traffic. A good share of the freight for London came by boat to Port Stanley, and thence by wagon to the village. Some also came by wagon the entire distance from Hamilton. A telegraph service was unknown then, and to keep posted in the doings of the outside world, the inhabitants of the place had to depend largely on the mails from the east, bringing as they did the newspapers from the eastern American and Canadian points. The telephone, of course, had not reached London, and the methods of transacting business were generally slow. There was life, however, in the village. The presence of Imperial infantry and artillery in considerable numbers; the constant coming and going of so many people seeking homes and fortunes in the new coutry; the operation of stages and trade wagons east, west and south—these were but a few of the things that went to make London a lively place.

#### YEAR OF DISASTROUS FIRES.

The year 1845 was marked by a series of most disastrous fires, not only in London, but elsewhere. It was in that year that the village was almost wiped out of existence, involving a loss which was placed at sums ranging from a quarter to a half-million dollars. Within a space of three weeks Pittsburg, Pa., and Quebec, were also heavy sufferers by fire, and before the year was out, Milwaukee and New York had been visited. Pittsburg's loss was the heaviest of the places named. Twice it was visited, one thousand buildings being burned the first time, at a loss of from $3,500,000 to $6,000,000, while 700 persons were made homeless by the second, which raged in a quarter quite close to the previous one. By the fire at Quebec, 1,500 to 2,000 houses were burned, and 12,000 persons, or one-third of the entire population, were homeless and beggars. The fire burned fiercely for thirteen hours, and it was only stopped after it had reached a point one mile from the place where it originated. Such were the reports received in the exchanges, and reproduced in the Times, London's weekly of those days.

#### LONDON'S BIG BLAZE.

It appears from the columns of the Times that in some quarters incendiaries were supposed to have been responsible for many of the fires. There had been numerous small losses in and around Brantford, and some of them were laid at the door of firebugs.


**A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.**

**Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pyzo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist hasn't it in stock send 50 cents in stamps to the Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., who also manufacture Laxative Bromo-Quinine, the celebrated Cold cure.**


So uneasy did the inhabitants of the place become that a meeting was called "to consider the propriety of forming a patrol for the better security of life and property, several reports having been received that incendiaries were lurking around."

In London, so far as the Times shows, no such feeling existed. There had been a number of fires, several places having been destroyed at one time, in the autumn of 1844. The big fire, however, broke out at 12 o'clock noon, or very shortly after, on Sunday, April 13, and according to the Times, the churches were soon depleted of their congregations, by the giving of the alarm. The fire originated in the Robinson Hall Hotel, at Ridout and Dundas streets, and with a stiff gale from the northwest by north, it spread over several blocks, wiping out all the buildings in four of them, and a portion of those in three others. Thirty acres of ground were laid bare. The Times says the fire happened the day before the assize court opened, and that the chief justice and the crown counsel were driven from their rooms by it. A number of buildings erected since the previous fire were destroyed. A long list of those who suffered losses was given, showing that many were not only deprived of their homes, but their places of business, while many were left without a dollar. One hundred and twenty-five names appear in the list of losers, and among them were many, who in late years were more or less prominently identified with the town. They include Simeon Morrell, Dennis O'Brien, Hon. George J. Goodhue, Henry Davis, George M. Gunn, Capt. Renwick, J. G. McIntosh and Marsh & Hyman.

#### PEOPLE NOT DISHEARTENED.

But the people of the own were not to be completely disheartened, for the Times shows that almost before the ground in the devastate district had become cold, they were clearing away sites for new buildings. The action of the populace drew the following comment from the paper:

"It may be said with truth that there is a healthy and elastic spirit of enterprise and perseverance in this community, that cannot be kept down, even momentarily, by the pressure of the most adverse circumstances. Brief as was the space of time in which so many homes were laid waste, it is an absolute and most encouraging fact that long before the fire was extinguished many of their owners had begun to make arrangements for rebuilding them, and for returning with the least possible loss of time to the labors and duties of thesir respective callings, while the kindness and ready hospitality of all classes had long before the night closed in, provided shelter and temporary accommodation for all who required it."

#### FULL CRIMINAL COURTS.

On those days London was the legal center of the district, and it had criminal dockets at the assize courts much heavier than at the present time. At one sitting of the assizes before Chief Justice Robinson, in 1845, there were no less than three murder cases on the calendar, besides one of criminal assault and several of larceny. The alleged murderers were acquitted, but the man accused of the criminal assault—Samuel Rogers by name—was convicted and sentenced to death. The offense was of a most aggravated character, otherwise Rogers may not have had the extreme penalty imposed. In company with a man named Brimmacomb, Rogers followed two Indians and a squaw, whom they attacked. In the struggle Brimmacomb killed one Indian and injured the other so badly that the red man sought safety in flight. Brimmacob also fled, and escaped to the United States. The subsequent commutation of Rogers' sentence to life imprisonment was adversely commented on in some quarters, but the Times was inclined to take a lenient view of the matter.

The chief justice did not place any premium on larceny, the majority of the persons convicted at the court referred to getting sentences of three years in the penitentiary. A person convicted of enticing soldiers to desert was given the same punishment.

#### LITERARY VENTURES.

Even as far back as 1845, literary ventures were anticipated in London the Less. Marcus Gunn was one who desired to get rich in that field, and he felt that the road to success lay in the establishment of a weekly periodical to be known as the Cosmopolite. Through the columns of the Times he promised to start the publication in a specified time, provided his subscription lists reached a certain point. In the columns of the Cosmopolite the subscription price of which was to be 13s 6d per anum, in advance, there was to be furnished an 'e'arly account and synopsis of all circumstances of moment which may appear reported as having transpired in the affairs of man." In announcing the Cosmopolite, Mr. Gunn said: "The moral and abstract sentiment of the Cosmopolite will be to promote harmony of universal benevolence among mankind, showing that their immediate and ultimate good is identified with love and benevolence. It will advocate the doctrines of free trade as removing the causes which have so long distracted the world with mean jealousy, injustice, tyranny and war. Its conceptions will embrace every man as a brother, and its columns will never become subservient to wrong, private or personal objects."

Later in the same year another notice appeared in the Times to the effect that the London Satirist would be launched if sufficient subscriptions were received. It was to be a monthly periodical, and it was said that those who subscribed and did not remit the price within three months would have their names struck off the lists. The Satirist proposed to exercise a kind, but firm, parental influence over the moral destinies of its locality, aiming chiefly to the correction of such vices and abuses as the law failed to recognize. It proposed to make its columns interesting by furnishing choice and chaste selections from the best and latest literary periodicals, and it was to spare no pains to compass and distribute most recent foreign and provincial news. While it catered for the man of science, it would be mindful of the merchant, the farmer and the mechanic. The strife of party politics. it hoped, slept in oblivion. The Satirist, whispering his pox vobiscum, would step so lightly over his resting-place as not to resuscitate one particle of its slumbering dust.

Whether these two ventures were ever launched is not shown by the columns of the Times.

#### NEWSPAPERS CROSSED SWORDS.

As in the present times the newspapers of the early days had an occasional "scrap." Woodstock at that time had a publication called the Herald, and in one of its issues it came out with a rap at the Times, which brought a sharp reply. The Herald had reproduced an article supposing it was from the London, England, Times, but finding its mistake it said that by some unaccountable error a piece of unmitigated balderdash, headed, "Life in London," had found its way into the paper, adding: "It will be easily perceived that we could have no possible object in copying such trash. It is a mistake probably originating in the ambitious title of our contemporary — merit of the verses having been taken on trust as coming from the Thunderer of Big London, instead of the popgun of Canada's London."

The editor of the Times had little to say in reply, but it was sufficient. Here were his words: "Had a like disaster befallen us—were it ever our misfortune to copy a solitary line of either prose or verse from the columns of the Woodstock Herald, our case would doubtless have been one of unmitigated, irremediable mortification. We never should have survived the disgrace." In a further reference to the matter the Times referred to its contemporary as the Woodchuck Herald, this ground-hog apology for a newspaper.

#### MOVE FOR A NEW MARKET.

It was away back in 1845 that the citizens of London, or certain of them, became dissatisfied with the location of the market and market house, which were inconveniently situated in what was then known as the east end, and set on foot a move for the establishment of a market in a more central locality. At a meeting held at William Balkwill's on May 1, ways and means were devised, and it was resolved that a new market be established, and a convenient market house established, on a part of the square block of land on which the house of Lawrence Lawreason now stands, and lying between Dundas and King streets.

A committee was appointed to raise funds, and the market house was erected. Along towards the fall of the year those who were interested in the move met and passed a resolution to the police board, showing that the market house had been erected for the central and western parts of the town, by subscriptions of the inhabitants, the object being to avoid the necessity of attending the market at the extreme east end of the town. All that the committee asked was that the police board would be pleased to open the new building for the sale of butchers' meat and vegetables, and upon this condition it was willing to make a free gift of the building and land.

The police board refused to open the building "for the present."

#### FAST TRAINS IN THOSE DAYS.

While London was not blessed with railroads in the forties, the construction of the Great Western was in view and it was assuming shape. A paragraph in the Times indicated that the road was being seriously considered, for it stated that a meeting to consider the movement in favor of the erection of a railway was to be held. Later, in September, it was stated that J. B. Ewart, of Dundas, had left for England. Mr. Ewart was associated with Sir Allan MacNab, in bringing the prospectus of the Great Western Railway before the British public, and both embarked on a steamer for Boston. Sir Allan carried with him the proposed route of the road, which was to be from Queenstown, on the Niagara River, to Windsor, on the St. Clair, running through Hamilton, Ancaster, Brantford, Paris, Woodstock and London, almost parallel with the great provincial line of macadamized and plank roads. The estimated cost of the road was £4,322 per mile, and the whole cost £1,059,022. Of the amount £125,000 was to be reserved for Canada.

While Western Ontario was absolutely without railways of any description, across the sea in England trains were being run at a rate of speed equally as fast as those of the present day, and faster than a great many, as an extract from the Evening Mail shows. It was to the effect that the Great Western Railway had for upwards of two months run a quick train from London to Exeter, performing the distance in five hours. The journey was thereafter to be made in four hours and a half, which was at the rate of 45 miles an hour.

#### CONGREGATIONALISTS WERE ACTIVE

The Congregational Church was active in this vicinity as early as 1845. A church was then already in existence in Simcoe, and in July another was established at Port Stanley, Rev. W. C. Clarke, of Simcoe, and Rev. J. Hall, of Port Sarnia, preaching the opening sermons. The church by the lakeside was described as being certainly chaste and respectable. It was the first in the neighborhood of London, the next nearest being at the place named. In the same month a church was also opened at Port Sarnia, the same clergymen preaching the sermons.

The year 1845 was also the time for the appointment of a large number of justices of the peace by a commission named for the purpose, each township having its own share. Those for the town of London included Edward Matthews, Thomas C. Dixon, James B. Strathy, John H. Caddy, Wm. Geary, Charles Monsarrat and John Harris. Among those named for London township were John Geary, Crowell Wilson, Freeman Talbot and John Kent, sen.

There was plenty of excitement across the border in 1845, although it was not due to any uprising of any kind. It was due to the annexation of the territory of Texas to the United States, a measure which was hard fought up to its final passage. The majority for the measure was not very big in the Senate — reports gave it as two — but in the Lower House it carried by 56 majority, the vote there being 132 to 76. The annexation was of almost international importance, for it was expected that it would be marked by the Mexican minister to Washington immediately demanding his passports and withdrawing. England was also interested, which was borne out by the fact that her minister was in the House until the final vote was taken.

#### FORMS OF AMUSEMENT.

In London there was ample amusement for the people. There was a theater in operation, and sport was also provided on the cricket field, bear hunting and the like. The circus came to town every year, races were held in the fall, and everybody who was in quest of it could find much to amuse them. Spaulding's circus drifted in during July, with the "only man in the world who turned a double somersault from the ground, the best two-horse rider in the world, who turned three or four somersaults in going once around the ring, and a man who appeared on a charger without saddle or bridle." The circus also had two clowns.

The feature of the card for the fall races was the Governor-General's purse of £25.

The London District Agricultural Society also had an exhibition of fall seed wheat, and this was an attraction for the people of the surrounding country. It was held at Balkwill's Hotel on Sept. 1.

As for bear hunts, there was no scarcity of them. Bruin was in the habit of running away with the farmers' pigs, and as pork was in the high-priced list at that time, and the farmers could not well afford to lose any of it, the depredations of the bears were generally followed by a hunt, in which the neighbors of the losing farmer participated. Mr. Handy, who lived close to the town, had lost a pigs, and, according to the Times, he started out with a party of fifteen others. The chase continued for nine and a half hours, and finally wound up with the bear being shot. A few days later the hounds were laid on the track of another bear, which was brought to a stop two miles further on, "and departed life amidst yells of dogs and the cheers of the successful hunters."

At that time marriages were performed in London on Sunday, as well as other days of the week. One notice appeared in the Times announcing the marriage on Sunday, June 8, of Miss Ann McLaughlin and Richard Travers, M.D., the party immediately leaving for St. Thomas, where the doctor was to practice. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Brough, rector of the parish of London, after whom the bridge on the Proof Line road in London Township was named.

# THE MOTHER ELEMENT IN OUR EDUCATION

### What Intellect Is When Divorced From Heart and Conscience.

"One good mother is worth a hundred schoolmasters."—George Herbert.

We are living in a wonderful time! The world is thinking today as it never thought before! The great heart of humanity is beating with a rapidity and intensity altogether without precedent in the history of the race!

The sleep of ages is over, the lethargy of many generations has drawn to its close, and thick and fast the problems are gathering and clamoring for solution!

The storm center of this twentieth century activity of thought and desire seems to be the United States of America, and the impression is not altogether groundless that upon the solution that America makes of its problems depends, to a large extent, the future of the world.

If America is true to itself all will be well with America and with the world, but if America goes waltzing off after false gods and becomes entangled in the meshes of a false philosophy, then it is all up with America and with the world.

It is no revelation to the intelligent American to say that, from the day on which the Mayflower cast anchor in Plymouth harbor right down to the present, the idea has prevailed in this country that our salvation as a nation is to be found in education.

There is no occasion as yet to conclude that the dea is a false one. We believe it to be as true today as it was in the beginning, that it is in education that we are to find the elements of our national greatness and perpetuity.

But what is education? Is it merely the illumination of the intellect, or is it the illumination of the intellect plus the warming of the heart and the quickening of the conscience

There is an education that tells us all about grammar, geography and arithmetic; all about the strata of the rocks and the combinations of the elements; all about the muscles of the body; and a great deal about the facts of history, from the building of the Pyramids to the acquisition of the Philippines; but is there nothing else to be taken into the account?

Is it not possible to conceive of one as knowing all these things and still being a very miserable member of society? May not the "wisest, brightest" of mankind be also the "meanest"?

In other words, is not the intellect, when uninfluenced by the feeling of moral accountability, the most dangerous thing this side of Hades?

Three master minds — Shakespeare, Milton and Goethe—have given us in "Iago," "Satan" and "Mephistopheles," some idea of what intellect is when divorced from heart and conscience.

Absolute indifference to moral principle, a devilish delight in human misery, a cold-blooded purpose to thwart every noble effort and to disappoint every generous aim—such is the character of the diabolical trio above named!

And such is the character that is inevitably produced by the purely intellectual training.

The wiser we become the worse we become if with the increase of our wisdom there does not go a corresponding increase of our reverence for the "primal duties that shine like stars," the simpler yet all-important intimations of the soul of things.

And right here it is that the mother-element comes in.

The true mother—and it is of no other sort of mother that we would speak—aims first, last and all the while to teach her child two things: First, that she loves it; and second, that it is its duty to appreciate that love and to show the appreciation by living a clean, pure, honorable life.

Thousands of true mothers will read this article, and I appeal to every one of them to say if I am not telling the truth about them.

The true mother is not averse to the thought that her child may possiibly grow up to be wise and renowned, or rich and powerful; but the thought that is dearest to her heart is that her child may turn out to be a manly man or a womanly woman, trusty and true, clean and honorable, in whose career, should she live to see it, she may find the satisfaction that has no sting and the pride that has no shame!

In other words, true motherhood is primarily moral, and, in the best sense of the word, religious. It "seeks first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness," knowing as by divine instinct that if the heart is what it ought to be, the "other things" will take care of themselves.

Now, this mother spirit should be carried into all our education. This does not mean that the intellect is to be ignored or neglected, but that it is to be humanized, inspired, strengthened by the idea of moral beauty and spiritual excellence.

Pure intellect is pure barbarism, but the intellect that rests on character is the glory and beauty of the world.

The education that enables us merely to think may in the end prove to be more disastrous than no education at all; but the education which, while it enables us to think, enables us also to love the right and the gentle and the pure, is the education upon which a nation can build itself and feel secure.—Rev. Thomas B. Gregory.

#### An Awkward Moment.

There is a story which Sir Edward Malet recalls of a situation hardly equaled in fiction. A certain cardinal at an evening party, when pressed by an admiring circle of ladies to say whether he had ever received any startling confessions, replied that the first person who had come to him after he had taken orders desired absolution for a murder which he confessed to having committed. A gentle shudder ran through the frames of the audience. This was turned to consternation when, ten minutes later, an elderly marquis entered the apartment and eagerly claimed acquaintance with the cardinal. "But I see your eminence does not remember me," he said. "You will do so when I remind you that I was the first person who confessed to you after you entered the service of the church!"—St. James' Gazette.

## A Great Mushroom Garden.

The strangest of these underground worlds which I visited was one devoted to the raising of mushrooms. Its limits seemed unbounded, as indeed they were, for it pierced the hillsides in every direction. We entered through an opening under an orchard of cherry trees. About ten feet inside the entrance was a well, and near it a lantern, which my kind guide lighted. We had proceeded but a few steps when suddenly the air became very close and warm, and a dense white mist shut us in. I found this was heat and steam arising from huge piles of manure, stacked in an adjoining passage. When brought from the cavalry barracks near by, it is here "worked" by the admixture of water in Scribner's until it attains the required consistency. We soon passed this steam and heat, and entered caves where the air was dry and cool.

In these manure is laid out in rounded hummocks along the walls, and in the wider passages, in lines down the center as well. Sometimes there are as many as five of these rows. The mushroom seed is then placed in these manure piles and the date of the "planting" is written on the wall above the section.

The mounds are then covered with a fine powder obtained by sifting the tailings from the quarried limestone, just as coal dust is separated from coal. The mushroom is now planted and the hummock is left undisturbed for three months, more or less, when the first growth begins to appear. The mushrooms continue to sprout during three months, but often engenders a certain poisonous gas which kills their own seed. The whole planting must then be removed, and the place thoroughly cleaned.

During "harvest time" a crop is gathered every 24 hours. Three men, with their great baskets, make the rounds of this underground farm every morning, and every day in the year can count on an immense crop, which they ship to the large cities near by, and even several miles away. The discolored and inferior mushrooms are sent to the canneries, but for his best growth the producer receives only 20 cents a pound.—From "The Cliff-Dwellers," by E. C. Peixotto, Scribner's.

#### The Lobster's Enemies.

"The lobster," said an old fisherman, "has no greater enemy than the bottom-feeding fishes—blackfish, codfish, haddock, and so on. They eat the lobster entire when they find one that has just shed its shell, when it is not only soft, but powerless, and they may disable a lobster and then destroy it even when it is in fighting trim. Half a dozen blackfish, for instance, might come across a lobster and manage to bite off its legs and so partially disable it.

"The lobster is agile, a quick and long jumper through the water, but the blackfish is quicker, and it can easily keep up; and, the lobster finally disabled, it quickly finishes it. In this way a blackfish might get away with a lobster of considerable size. The codfish gets many—very likely the codfish knows the haunts of the lobster better than men do. The skate, clumsy as it is, gets some; if it can blanket a lobster, get one of its big flap-like pectoral fins over it, the skate gradually works the lobster up to its mouth, and holds it so while it eats it. The skate gets crabs in the same manner, and there is a fish called the crab-eater. In fact, there is a constant warfare going on at the bottom of the sea among the dwellers there in the struggle for existence, and the lobster among them has no greater enemy than the bottom-feeding fishes."—New York Sun.





THE WEATHER TODAY—Fair and moderately warm.

# Children's Wash Dresses and Coats.

IN OUR Whitewear Department we show many pretty and needful garments for the children. Mothers will find our Dainty Dresses and Coats more reasonable to buy all ready to wear than they could possibly buy the material for and put them together. These are extra values that you should not miss. Those who are taking or sending their children away for the holidays will require such garments as these for them.

Children's Colored Dresses, in blue and white and red and white, good washing print; Mother Hubbard style, in sizes from two to six years. Extra value, at only, each .....**50c**
Young Girls' Print Dresses, waist and skirt, pointed yoke finished with frills and white braid, made of good pink and blue print, fast colors, in sizes from six to ten years. Very special value at only .....**50c**
A very dainty little dress in fine fancy gingham, waist and skirt; square yoke of pretty embroidery, finished with frill and edged with lace, neck and sleeves finished with lace, a good wearing material in blue and pink; in sizes 2, 3 and 4. Our special low price .....**$1 00**
Children's Sailor Skirts, in duck and crash, assorted colors, nicely trimmed, very dainty and cool. Good value at $1 25 and .....**$1 50**
Children's White Pique Reefer Coats, in box style, prettily trimmed with colored silk braid, assorted sizes. Our special price only .....**$1 00**
Children's White Pique Reefers, large fancy collar edged with dainty embroidery, large sleeve, fancy cuffs, nicely made and finished with pearl buttons, assorted sizes. These dainty Reefers at only .....**$1 50**

# The Coolest Underwear for Summer

You'll find here all that's cool, and good, and delightful in Summer Underwear. You'll find the values we bring you much better than shown elsewhere, and we ask nothing extra for the difference. These are extra values.

Ladies' White Vests of open mesh cotton, low neck and quarter sleeve. Each only .....**50c**
Ladies' White Vests of open mesh wool, high neck and quarter sleeve. Each only .....**$1 00**
Ladies' White Vests of open mesh linen, quarter sleeves. Only .....**$1 75**
Ladies' Ecru Vests of open mesh silk, low neck and quarter sleeve. Each only .....**$2 00**
Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Vests, sleeveless or quarter sleeve. Each only .....**$2 75**
Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Drawers, knee length, torchon lace and ribbon trimming. All sizes at, per pair, only.....**$2 75**

NOTE—During the warm, sultry weather the Dr. Deimel Undergarments are a genuine treat. They allow the air to circulate freely around the body, keeping it cool, fresh and comfortable.

# SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149, 151 and 153 DUNDAS STREET.

# TODAY IS OPENING DAY

of the Great Land Sale of Building Lots in the New Survey,

# Home-Hurst

**Prices for All Lots, $119 to $197 on Installments; $5 to $10 down, balance $3 to $9 per month, without interest.**

THIS survey is situated on the north side of Lovett street and east of Rectory street, right in the heart of Industrial London. Around it cluster all the large factories, and new ones now being built. This means that these lots will double in value in the next few years, and the man who misses the opportunity to get one of these lots today will regret it. Never before in London was there such an opportunity as the present sale presents.

**$5 Down Secures a Lot, and the Balance in Easy Monthly Payments.**



The sale books are open this morning and the pages will be turned over as the lots are sold and continue so (if any are left) until Saturday, July 4, when this sale will positively end. Don't neglect this opportunity. Fortune knocks once at every man's door. It is knocking now at yours. Get on the grounds; select your lot and put yourself in the way of making money. No matter how much money others make on real estate, if your heels are not in mother earth, you cannot expect to make any.

**TITLE PERFECT.**

**Free Copy Registrar's Abstract. No Taxes 1903. Free Deed. No Mortgage. No Interest.**

See today's Free Press for plan of property. Agents on the grounds every day from 5 p.m. till dark.

# A. A. CAMPBELL,

OFFICES—The Peoples Buildings. 428 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Office open Saturday evenings from 7:30 until 9 o'clock,

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

**BORN.**

MASON—On June 13, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. Will Mason, Dufferin avenue, London, a daughter.

**DIED.**

WESTBROOKE—In this city, on June 25, 1903, Charlotte, the beloved wife of James Westbrooke, aged 44 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 781 King street, to Woodland Cemetery, Sunday, at 3 o'clock; services at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. 33u

MILLS—In this city, on June 27, 1903, Thomas Mills, aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his niece, Miss Mills, 207 Talbot street, on Monday, for Mount Pleasant Cemetery, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

**NOTICE TO CHURCHES.**
**Copy for Church Services must be handed into the office by 10 a.m., Saturdays; otherwise they cannot be changed.**

## SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. S. Johnson, pastor. Morning, memorial service for the late Mr. Woodburne. Evening as usual. Baptism during the evening.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Wesley bicentenary services. 11 a.m., address by Rev. John Learoyd, followed by testimony meeting; 7 p.m., the pastor; "The Coming of the Golden Age." All welcome.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Morning and evening services commemorative of the 200th birthday of the founder of Methodism. Platform meeting in the morning; sermon in the evening. Music appropriate to the occasion.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m., 7 p.m., sermon to young men.

CHRIST CHURCH, ANGLICAN—SERVICES at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor. Rev. A. Thomas will conduct both services.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Chruch—Pastor, Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A. Morning—Service for old people; anthem, "Hark, Hark, My Soul" (Shelley). Evening—Wesley centenary service; anthem, "Prepare Ye the Way" (Garrett); offertory solo, "O Divine Redeemer" (Gounod), Mr. Cyril Dwight-Edwards; solo, "O Eyes that are Weary" (Brackett), Miss Eva Roblyn; chorus, "Great and Glorious" (Mozart).

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. T. E. Harrison, pastor. Bicentenary services. Morning subject, "The Mold of a Great Life"; evening, addresses by Mr. William Gibson, Mrs. Harrison, and Miss Wilcox, deaconess, of Fred Victor Mission, Toronto. Special music.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services: Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, minister. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Everybody welcome.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. George J. Bishop, pastor. The pastor will preach both morning and evening. Sabbath School at 2:45 p.m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Wesley bicentenary services. The pastor, Rev. S. J. Allin, will preach. Morning, "Wesley and Methodism"; evening, special musical service, with address by pastor.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—The pastor, Rev. James Rollins, B.A., will preach at both services. Evening subject, "The All-Important Choice."

LATTER-DAY SAINTS' CHURCH, Maitland street—Elder R. B. Howlett will preach morning and evening, 11 and 7. All welcome.

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

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. Sabbath School and Pastor's Class at 3 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Rev. Archdeacon Davis. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAY—SERVICES at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., as usual.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. T. Sowerby, Ph.D., LL.D., pastor. 11 a.m., "Does Sin Really Exist?"; 7 p.m., "Badly Cheated, but Regained." Baptism during evening services. All seats free.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor. Special bicentenary day. Pastor at both services.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TEACHER, HOLDING SECOND class certificate, professional, for school section No. 19, Dawn, Lambton County; commence after summer holidays. Apply, stating salary, with reference, M. J. Harrett, secretary, Dresden, Ont. 34i

TEACHER, MALE OR FEMALE, FIRST or second class certificate, wanted for S. S. No. 5, East Williams; duties to commence first of fall term. Apply, stating experience, qualifications and salary expected, to Dave A. Stirton, secretary-treasurer, No. 5, East Williams, Nairn P.O., three miles south of Ailsa Craig, main line, G. T. R. Applications received up to July 11. 34u

## MASSEUSE.

MRS. RAY GADSBY, MASSEUSE, HAS removed to 320 Dundas street. 'Phone 1,042.

## DENTAL CARDS.

**DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Successor to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 173 Dundas street. 'Phone 975.**

**WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 228.**

**DR. WESTLAND, DENTIST, CHICAGO, post-graduate in Crown, Bridge and Porcelain work. Philadelphia post-graduate, Porcelain. Masonic Temple, first floor.**

## BUSINESS CARDS.

WELFORD BROS., MANUFACTURERS of brooms, twines and cordage. Factory, 381-387 Glebe street. t

**WRINKLES CAN BE REMOVED, youthful complexion renewed, by using Madame Kennedy's preparations. Miller's Hair Store, 223 Dundas street.**

**WILLIAM HODGSON, PAINTER, paperhanger. Estimates free. 410 Horton street.**

**WATSON & CO., HOUSE MOVERS—Steam boilers and safes a specialty. 194 Hamilton road. 'Phone 1,221.**

## AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

**DOMINION DAY**
IN LONDON.
**SCOTTISH PICNIC**
—AND—
# CALEDONIAN GAMES
**AT QUEEN'S PARK,**

**THREE BANDS** St. Andrew's Highland Cadet Band. 7th Regiment Band. St. Andrew's Pipe Band.

**AFTERNOON PROGRAMME**
AT 1:30.
Caledonian Games, $1,070 in cash prizes; Dancing Competitions, Bagpipe Competition, Horse Races, Bicycle Races.

**EVENING PROGRAMME**
AT 7:45.
St. Andrew's Kilties in exhibition drill, Scottish Dances by prize-winners of afternoon, Bayonet, Broadsword and Quarterstaff Contests, Acrobatic and Vaudeville Specialties, all the Springbank Attractions, to conclude with the finest

**FIREWORKS DISPLAY**
ever made in London. Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. No extra charge for grand stands. Three-day excursions on all railways. b

# SPRINGBANK
**WEEK OF JUNE 29.**

Wren the Whistler in a Whistling Act.

Casmore and Florence, Refined Comedy, (German) Duo in "Vot Iss Ettiquette?"

The Sylvans, Acrobatic Comedy Artists in "An Unexpected Call."

Bentham and Freeman, Presenting Their One Act Comedy, "Ahead of the Game."

Miss Hardie Langdon, Baritone Vocalist.

Ruby, the Serpentine Dancer.

**SUMMER SEASON—PALACE DANCING Academy—Private lessons any hour. All arrangements made for dancing parties at Springbank Pavilion by applying W. Lowery, at Pavilion, or Dayton & McCormick.**

FRASER HOUSE, PORT STANLEY—Opening hop, Wednesday, July 1; semi-weekly thereafter, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Cortese's Orchestra. 34c

ALLAN LINE RETURN EXCURSION tickets are good to return by Cunard Line, via New York, and vice versa. Very low fares to or from Old Country. F. B. Clarke, agent, 416 Richmond street.

SUMMER EXCURSION FARES—DETROIT, Cleveland, Mackinac and other lake tours. $2 30, London to Detroit and return, via boat, Tuesday, June 30, and July 1. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

**VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN,** Studio and residence, 356 King street. 'Phone 1,270. Teaching continued through month of July. xt

GARDEN PARTIES, CHURCH ENTERTAINMENTS—Choice programmes provided. Elite Mandolin Orchestra. C. B. Chapman, 91 Dundas street. 22c-t

**TONY CORTESE — THE ORIGINAL London Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple street. 'Phone 1,570.**

## MALE HELP WANTED.

GOOD STRONG ACTIVE TEAMSTER (married); steady job by the year. London Soap Company. 34tf

FIRST-CLASS OPPORTUNITY TO learn cigarmaking. Apply Line, McDonald & Co. 34c

WEAVER WANTED. AMERICAN Fluff Rug Company, 189 Dundas street. 34c

WANTED—GENERAL BLACKSMITH. Apply E. Procunier, Belmont. b

WANTED—THREE COMPETENT MEN to work nights; no skill required; good wages. Apply Thomas Case, at Metropolitan Hotel, between 4 and 6 p.m. 33c

GOOD BREAD BAKER WANTED. APPLY at once, Fawkes, 660 Dundas street. 33u

WANTED—STRONG BOY, TO LEARN the fur business. Apply John Marshall & Co. 33c

BOY WANTED. STOCKWELL'S DYE Works. 32c

BOYS WANTED FOR SHIPPING room and factory. Apply McCormick Manufacturing Company. 30tf

A FEW YOUNG MEN WANTED, WITH some mechanical ability and experience, for ornamental metal and wireworking department; good chance for advancement for right men. Dennis Wire and Iron Company. 29n

SMART BOYS WANTED (NOT UNDER 15 years of age), to learn ornamental metal and wireworking; good wages from start and rapid advancement for intelligent and industrious boys. Dennis Wire and Iron Company. 29n

AGENTS WANTED WHO WISH TO handle good, reliable articles, and who do not care for cheap trash. Our men have permanent positions and regular customers. Cooper, 332-6 Clarence street. London.

WANTED—MEN TO LEARN BARBER trade; few weeks' diligent practice completes. More experience in one month than shops in one year. Free work, qualified teachers, positions guaranteed. Diplomas granted. Write today. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 17bu

**YOUNG MEN AND BOYS WANTED for shipping room and factory. D. S. Perrin & Co. 96tf**

WANTED—IF YOU EVER CANVASSED for anything, or ever expect to, send me your address and I'll surprise you with a prosposition. Wesley Linscott, Brantford. 14un

## WANTED.

WANTED—$650 ON FIRST MORTGAGE, at 5 per cent. For particulars apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, etc., 420 Talbot street. ywt

WANTED—DRESSMAKING BY THE day. Apply 775 Hellmuth avenue. 31k

WANTED TO RENT BY A GOOD MAN for dairy purposes—One hundred acres, well improved, near city; good references. Apply Box 79, this office. 34i

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THURSDAY—BLACK LEATHER purse, containing small sum of money. Reward on return to this office. b

## ARCHITECTS.

**MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS.**
**John M. Moore. Frederick Henry.**

**WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT—Bank of Commerce Building (second floor), Richmond street.**

## ARTICLES FOR SALE.

PURE BRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUP for sale. Tennant & Barnes, veterinary surgeons, King street. 34c

FOR SALE—TWO ADJUSTABLE DISPLAY stands, for displaying goods; also several tables. Apply W. Eacrett, 840 Dundas. 34c

FOR SALE—THREE CASH CARRIER stations, in excellent condition. Apply W. Eacrett, 840 Dundas. 34c

SAILBOAT FOR SALE—15 FEET LONG. $12. Apply Clarence House. 33c

FOR SALE—GOOD BUGGY, AT DART'S, 555 Richmond street. 33m

FOR SALE—LONDON STREET RAILWAY Company's stock. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont. 'Phone 693.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!!—IF IMPURE, Herbaline will make pure. Large $1 bottle for 25c. Prof. A. N. Hewitt, 102 Bathurst street, London. 33u

FISH IS PROPER MEAT FOR HOT weather—F. S. Onn keeps all kinds, fresh daily. 'Phone 1,296.

ALL KINDS OF GASOLINE AND GAS engines repaired. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street.

BAIN TOILET AND MEDICAL COMPANY have removed to old premises, 340 Richmond street.

**FOR SALE—LARGE IRON SAFE; CONTAINS private drawers and lots of room for large books. Apply Advertiser office. 35tf**

—BOOKBINDING—
Magazines. Law Books, Music, Bibles, bound any style—expensively or cheaply.
DON'T ALLOW
your numbers to be scattered around the house or office, and never know where to find them, when by sending them to the address below you can have them bound so as to be an ornament to your library and a pleasure to use.
CHAPMAN'S BINDERY,
'Phone 370. xt 91 Dundas St.

D. H. GILLIES & CO., LEADING COAL and wood yard. Office and yard, corner Adelaide and Bathurst streets. 'Phone 1,312.

FOR SALE—24-INCH PLANER AND matcher; 40-h.p. boiler; Galt jigsaw; cheap. J. Corbin, Prescott, Ont. 34bc-tyw

GOOD HORSE FOR SALE. APPLY 639 Dundas street. 34k

1½ ACRES OF CLOVER AT 1,000 WELLINGTON street. b

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGY, NEARLY new. Apply 10 Market Lane. 34c-tyt

TENDERLOINS, FRESH DAILY—Sausages and bologna and fresh pork always on the counter, and sold at bottom prices. Stalls 1 to 5, Market. G. A. Anderson. ywt

**REFRIGERATORS, GASOLINE STOVES and all kinds of stoves for wood and coal. A large stock of second-hand furniture at F. Keene's, 141 King street.**

LADIES—OUR HARMLESS REMEDY relieves without fail delayed or suppressed menstruation. For free trial address Paris Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis. 28n-t

FOR SALE—HERCULES AND LION brand Portland cement; best on market. For rates apply Grey and Bruce Portland Cement Company, Limited, Owen Sound.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND a good supply of good mixed blocks, at $2 50 per half-cord. Good dry hardwood and hard and soft coal at the lowest cash price. Green & Co., 495 York street. 'Phone 1,391.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ELECTRIC fan, in good condition; suitable for office; cost $20; will sell for $12. Apply Advertiser office. 34tf

**IMPERIAL BICYCLES — HANDSOME new models, also good second-hand wheels. Terms easy. Large stock tires and sundries. Cunningham's, East London.**

**SPRINGS, MATTRESSES AND IRON Beds—Special low prices this week at Keene Bros., 125 and 127 King street.**

**WE ARE OFFERING 25 ORGANS AT $10, $15, $20, payable $1 and $2 per month. These organs are in first-class condition and guaranteed five years. Heintzman & Co., corner Dundas and Clarence.**

**HARD COAL THIS WEEK, $7 PER TON cash, at Buchanan's, 633 Colborne. 'Phone 1,096.**

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

**LICENSES ISSUED BY THOMAS GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street.**

**ISSUED BY C. D. JOHNSTON, 198 Dundas street. Private office.**

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

## HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, all modern improvements. Apply 758 Queen's avenue. b

TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS ON ground floor; pleasant locality. Rent reasonable. Apply 140 Clarence. 34ctxt

FIRST-CLASS SUMMER COTTAGE TO rent at Maple Grove. Apply Mr. McDermid, 618 Dundas street. 34c

TO LET—HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, BATH and gas; rent moderate. Apply 305 Piccadilly street. 34ctyw

TO LET—SUMMER COTTAGE, FRASER Heights, Port Stanley; inspection invited. Apply to George M. Reid, London, Ont. 28k-tywt

TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE, RECTORY street. Apply Ferguson & Co., 399 Richmond street. 28c-twt

TO LET—A NUMBER NICE NEW summer cottages, Ipperwash Beach, Kettle Point, Lake Huron. Good boating, bathing, fishing. All provisions and groceries delivered at cottage. Particulars apply Charles Rogers, Ravenswood P. O., or R. Ovens, 225 Queen's avenue, London. 4n-t

196 CENTRAL AVENUE—NINE-ROOM modern house, with stable. Apply 648 Waterloo street. 33e-vty

TO LET—FURNISHED SUMMER COTTAGE, New Orchard Beach, Port Stanley; every convenience. Apply Mrs. E. N. Hunt, 356 Dundas street. 22tf

BRISTOL & STERLING—HOUSE MOVERS. Brick buildings a specialty. 344½ Richmond street. 28uk

TO RENT—296 GROSVENOR STREET, a new 1½-story brick, 7 rooms; rent very reasonable to good tenant. P. Walsh, 110 Dundas street. 'Phone 1,021. 6tf

TO LET—511 PICCADILLY STREET, $12 per month; 1,088 Frances street, for sale. Avery Casey, barrister.

**TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VAN—Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South London, late of London Furniture Company.**

**TO RENT—BUILDING FORMERLY occupied by The London Advertiser, 418 Richmond street; suitable for manufacturing business; has side entrance from lane. For particulars apply to Talbot Macbeth, corner Dundas and Ridout streets. 59tf**

## SLATE ROOFING.

**SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT, CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 506 York street, London.**

## FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FINISHERS AND YOUNG girls to learn the fur business; highest wages paid. Apply at once, John Marshall & Co. 33c

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—NO washing or ironing; good wages. Apply to Mrs. Sippi, Dundas street east. 32c

TWO GIRLS WANTED. AMERICAN Fluff Rug Company, 189 Dundas street. 29n

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY LONDON Bolt and Hinge Works, Maitland street north. 29n

WANTED—OPERATORS, DRESSMAKERS and aprentices. Helena Costume Company. 26tf

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. Apply at 387 King street. 24tf

**GIRLS WANTED FOR BISCUIT DEPARTMENT—McCormick's new biscuit factory; steady employment; big pay. 7tf**

PLAIN COOK WANTED AT ONCE. Apply Royal Hotel. 32tf

**FIFTY GIRLS WANTED FOR BISCUIT and candy departments; good wages, steady employment. D. S. Perrin & Co. 96tf**

## REAL ESTATE.

# CHELSEA GREEN
## LOTS FOR SALE.

Prices to suit everyone.
Lovely site for a home.
Sold on easy terms.
Mr. Dudley will be on the grounds (foot of Adelaide street) every day, and at the offices of the McClary Manufacturing Company Saturday evenings, to furnish particulars to intending purchasers.
Go and see for yourself. 33u

FARM—100 ACRES—WILL BE SOLD IN one or two lots; a bargain; north half lot 18, con. 6, Westminster. Apply Mrs. Blaikie, 373 Dundas street, London, or James Blaikie, White Oak P. O. 24bu 56u

**FOR SALE—MODERN TWO-STORY brick house, 447 Dundas street; large lot; frame barn. Price on application. Cook's Shoe Store, 167 Dundas street. 87tf**

HOUSE FOR SALE—1½-STORY FRAME, large garden; price, $1,150. Also 1½-story brick to let; modern improvements; ready by Aug. 1. R. H. Smith, 4 Brighton street. 34g

FOR SALE—100-ACRE FARM, IN GOOD state of cultivation, lot 22, con. 2, Biddulph Township; brick house, two frame barns in good repair; convenient to church, public and high schools. Apply Mrs. Robert Cooper, Clandeboye P. O. 24bu-ywt

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FOR PASTURE—A 100-acre farm, lot 22, con. 1, south of Egremont road, Adelaide, 2½ miles from Strathroy; soil, clay loam; frame house and bank barn. For particulars apply L. W. Shipley, Strathroy, Ont. 28h-ty

**SPECIAL RESIDENTIAL SALE.**

St. James Street—Very superior two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, slate roof; contains 10 rooms; all modern up-to-date plumbing, electric light, furnace, plate glass, etc., etc., etc.; corner lot. Price, $3,700.

Hyman Street—Handsome two-story and attic brick, stone foundation; contains 10 rooms; well finished; grate, furnace, gas, electric light; all modern plumbing; art and plate glass; very handsome property. Price, $4,000.

Dundas Street—A pair of two-story semi-detached brick residences, stone foundation; each contains 10 rooms; furnace, gas, modern plumbing; everything in first-class condition. Price for the pair, $7,500.

$15,000—Handsome three-story brick residence, containing large drawing-room, library, morning room, dining-room, halls and kitchen on ground floor; 7 large bedrooms, with grates in 4; bathroom, halls, etc., first floor; billiard room and three other large rooms on second floor; large grounds, with shrubbery; property cost $25,000. One of London's most handsome homes.

If you want the best class of residences, we have a large number from which you can select.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
No. 428 Richmond Street,
London, Ont.
C. H. ARMITAGE, Field Monager.
Telephone 642. 28t-tf

**J. F. SANGSTER'S PARTIAL LIST.**

FINE RESIDENCE—Large grounds, good stable; all in A1 order. $5,000.
1½-STORY BRICK—Four bedrooms, bath, electric light; nearly new. $1,900.
FRAME COTTAGE—Brick foundation; near new iron works; rented for $6. Sell for $700.
FINE CORNER—With good frame cottage; corner of Princess avenue and Colborne street; lot 75x90.
1½-STORY NEW FRAME—Four bedrooms, bath; Piccadilly street. $1,600.
TWO-STORY BRICK—Richmond street; central. Rent, $15; or would sell.
112 MASONIC TEMPLE. b

**IF YOU ARE CONTEMPLATING**
buying or selling property, call and see our list of bargains in real estate; also our plan for placing saleable property on the market. We do the work—you get the benefit.
**DULMAGE & MOORHOUSE,**
'Phone 1525. 6 Albion Block.

**LONDON REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.**

Fine lot, Wortley road, near new Normal School, cheap for quick sale. Gordon Estate, two of the finest acres in the city, corner Cheapside and Maitland streets, $1,000. Double frame house, 150 feet frontage, corner Grosvenor and Maitland streets, $800. Lots on Partridge street, $150 each. Cheap lots in Marsh property, corner Piccadilly and Waterloo. First-class modern residence, corner Princess avenue and Wellington street, $15-000. 857 Adelaide street, modern brick house, 8 rooms, fine location, $1,200 buys it. Splendid building lot, 54x330, Colborne street, adjoining church. W. D. BUCKLE.

## INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND Globe Insurance Company—Assets exceed $61,000,000. Losses paid since 1803, $200,000,000. Edward Towe—Office, corner Dundas and Richmond streets (over Bank of Commerce). Note.—Funds to loan at 4½ per cent on farm and 4¾ per cent on city property. ywt

**Queen Insurance Co.**
**Funds available for security of Queen policyholders, $64,000,000.**
**J. A. NELLES, Agent,**
**428 Richmond Street.**
'Phone 243. ywt

Ireland has the oldest judge in the United Kingdom. This is Vice-Chancellor Chatterton, who was born in 1819.

## REAL ESTATE.

**P. Walsh's Bulletin.**

WELLINGTON STREET, near Victoria Park—A new two-story brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; good lot. At a reasonable price.
HYMAN STREET—A new two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; nice lot. Price, $4,000.
PICCADILLY STREET—A new two-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements; lot 55x130. Price, $3,000.
PRINCESS AVENUE—A handsome two-story brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, modern improvements; brick barn; corner lot; ornamental and shade trees. At a bargain; owner leaving the city.
HILL STREET—Two-story frame house, 9 rooms, in good order; lot 33x165 feet. At a reasonable figure.
315 SIMCOE STREET—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 33x165 feet. Price on application.
296 GROSVENOR STREET—A new 1¾-story brick house, stone foundation, 7 rooms, electric light and gas; varanda; lot 38x140 feet. Price, $1,850.
366 OXFORD STREET—Two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 10 rooms, in good order; frame barn; lot 50x200 feet. At a low figure. Must be sold.
1,001 WATERLOO STREET—A new frame cottage, on brick foundation, 6 rooms; frame barn; lot 50x150 feet. Price, $800.
EGERTON STREET—Two new frame cottages, on brick foundations, 7 rooms each; good sized lots. Price, $850 each.
43 TECUMSEH AVENUE—1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good repair; small barn; one-half acre lot. Price, $1,100.
ONTARIO STREET—1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 49x200 feet; fruit and shade trees. At a reasonable figure.
DUFFERIN AVENUE—A large frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms; lot 66x175 feet. Price, $950.
PROOF LINE ROAD—Two-story brick house, 8 rooms, in good order; frame barn, with 8 acres of prime land. At a reasonable price.
WHARNCLIFFE ROAD—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, in good repair, with two lots. Price, $700.
279 WILLIAM STREET—Two-story frame house, 8 rooms, in good order; lot 45x102 feet. At a reduced figure.
SEVERAL CHEAP BUILDING LOTS—South of the Hamilton road, Ironton Park, Richmond street north, Grosvenor street, Evergreen avenue, with numerous other lots to select from. We have got the properties for you to select from, if you will favor us with a call.
P. WALSH,
'Phone 1,021. 110 Dundas St.

**Thos. C. Knott Bulletin**

ELMWOOD AVENUE, South London—Story and half brick-veneer, containing six bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen and storeroom; all modern conveniences; lot 40x250 feet. Call and get particulars.
HELLMUTH AVENUE, near Grosvenor—Two-story brick, three bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room and kitchen; modern conveniences; lot 40x144 feet. $2,300.
81 BYRON AVENUE—Two-story brick, five bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; all modern conveniences; lot 48x180. Snap, $2,900.
144, 146 and 148 BATHURST STREET, near Richmond—Three brick cottages, three bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room and kitchen. Price on application.
788 GREY STREET—Frame cottage, near Rectory street. $600.
790 GREY STREET—Frame cottage, near Rectory street. $900.
120 RECTORY STREET—Large frame cottage, lot 40x120 feet. Snap, $1,100.
124 RECTORY STREET—Large frame cottage, lot 69x120 feet, corner of Van street. $1,200.
138 CENTRAL AVENUE—Large brick cottage, near Talbot street; large lot; will sell on monthly payments if required. Call and get price.
518 RICHMOND STREET—Large brick, modern conveniences; easy terms. $3,200.
4 YORK STREET—Brick-veneer story and half, nearly new; will sell on monthly payments if desired. $1,450.
A NUMBER of cottages on Oxford street, ranging in price from $750 to $1,250; in monthly payments if desired; these properties are selling fast. Call and get list.
499 PICCADILLY STREET — Large frame cottage, brick foundation, good cellar; cheap, cash. $950.
55 MILES STREET—Frame cottage; cheap, cash. $450.
MONCRIEFF ESTATE, Burwell street—Large frame house, in good repair; will be sold cheap. Call and get particulars.
STORE—489 Richmond street. $3,500.
VACANT LOTS—81 feet, Oxford street, near Hellmuth avenue, $15 per foot; 40 feet, Oxford street, near Colborne street, $10 50 per foot; 40 and 50 feet, Wellington street, near Victoria, $6 per foot; Waterloo street, near Cheapside, $7 per foot; Renwick avenue, near Cheapside street, $5 per foot; Riverview avenue, $5 per foot; also lots on Dreaney avenue, Dakerman street, Mamelon, Redan and Marmora streets, which will be sold cheap on easy terms; and a large number of other vacant lots. Call and get list.
SEVEN ACRES—Brick cottage, frame barn, fruit trees, etc.; lot fronts on both Ridout street and Wortley road; can be subdivided. Call and get particulars.
SIX ACRES—Brick street. $900.
STOCKS—I have some manufacturing stocks for sale, which are good, permanent investments. One of the companies paid a dividend of 8 per cent the first year of its organization, and the net earnings were from 10 to 11 per cent. This stock can be bought at par, $100 per share.
ANOTHER STOCK which for the last nine years has paid a dividend of 10 per cent, after making a liberal allowance for bad debts and wear and tear of machinery, etc. This stock can be bought for $115 per share; par value, $100.
THOMAS C. KNOTT,
Real Estate and Investment Broker,
Masonic Temple.

**THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited.**
**78 Dundas St., London. Phone 696**

BRISCOE STREET—Brick cottage, large lot. $1,000.

ST. JAMES STREET—Brick cottage, large lot, several fruit trees. $1,200.

COLBORNE STREET—Cottage and barn. $600.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Frame cottage, two lots. $1,200.

EUCLID AVENUE—One-story frame house, large lot, fruit trees. $525.

EUCLID AVENUE—One-story frame house; will accept small cash payment, balance payable $5 monthly. $500.

PICCADILLY STREET—Frame cottage, first-class repair. $1,000.

PICCADILLY STREET—Frame cottage, frame stable. $700.

KING STREET—Frame cottage, slate roof. $1,400.

EVA STREET—Two-story frame house, large lot. $1,000.

BRISCOE STREET—Brick cottage, one acre land. $1,300.

PORT STANLEY—Two-story frame house, suitable for boarding house; good frame stable. $1,850, with furniture.

POINT EDWARD—Three frame cottages, nice lots. $800 each.

The above is a partial list of valuable and nicely-located properties we have for sale.

If you are interested in farm properties write for one of our catalogues, containing a description of 700 farms and a large number of city, town and village properties. Some of the farms can be exchanged for city or town property.
JAMES BURROWS,
bd&w Manager.

The United States patent office issues one-third of the whole number of patents issued in the world, or nearly as many as France, Germany and Great Britain combined.

**1 Good For CENT!**
This coupon will be accepted for payment on an advertisement for
**Female Help Wanted,**
**Male Help Wanted,**
**Articles for Sale,**
**Lost and Found,**
**Houses To Let.**
***SAVE YOUR COUPONS***
Bring us ten coupons and they will be accepted as payment for a ten word advertisement for one insertion, or as part payment for any number of insertions.

## LEGAL CARDS.

**McEVOY & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors, Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.**

JOHN F. FAULDS, BARRISTER, ETC. —Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

NEW YORK—GEORGE MOREHEAD, attorney and counselor-at-law, notary public, 99 Nassau street, New York City. Formerly of firm of Meredith, Morehead & Judd, London, Canada. Special attention to Canadian business. xt

**A. GREENLEES, BARRISTER, ETC., Canadian Loan Company's building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.**

**PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc.—Office, Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont. Thomas H. Purdom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.**

**W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc.—Office, 99 Dundas street.**

**E. B. STONE, BARRISTER, ETC.—District manager Federal Life. Office, Masonic Temple.**

**STUART & GUNN, BARRISTERS, ETC. —Office, 112 Masonic Temple. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; George C. Gunn.**

**T. W. SCANDRETT, BARRISTER, solicitor, etc., 98 Dundas street, London.**

**T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.**

**HELLMUTH & IVEY—**
**IVEY & DROMGOLE—Barristers, etc., over Bank of Commerce.**

**BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, etc., 83 Dundas street, London; 'phone 99. Money to loan, lowest rates. E. A. Buchner, J. M. Gunn, B.A.**

**MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc.—Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Magee, K.C.; J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.**

**GIBBONS & HARPER, BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper.**

**JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas street. C. G. Jarvis, Jared Vining, B.A.**

## MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUR FUTURE FORETOLD BY THE reliable clairvoyant; send birth date, one dime and 2c stamp. Prof. Carl, 490 N. Clark street, Chicago. b

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY IN EXISTENCE for the investment of small and large sums of idle money, where it will produce a large and steady monthly revenue without risk of loss, and principal back on demand. For full particulars address W. H. Latimer, 413 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. 34bc-t

$20 EARNS $576 IN ONE WEEK—THIS was accomplished recently. In the past seven months an average profit of $1,000 a month has been earned on a $20 investment. An honorable business proposition, which has proven phenomenally profitable, coming from a corporation with $100,000 capital. National Bank references. Write for particulars. Star and Crescent Company, 226-228 La Salle street, Chicago. b

WE WOULD LIKE TO PUT A COPY of "The Advertising World" into the hands of every person who keeps any kind of a store; every newspaperman, every advertising writer, every person interested in business of any kind. We send sample copies free on request, and the paper usually makes friends for itself at first sight. It isn't made to be pretty, but to be helpful—and its circulation of 23,000 (biggest of its class in the world) shows that it is helpful. May we have your address? "The Advertising World," Columbus, Ohio. 26tf-t

ONE DOLLAR MAY SECURE $3,000 stock certificate that will pay an income for life. Investigate this remarkable opportunity. Bankers' Guaranty Company, Detroit, Mich. 22k-t

## Executors' Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of George Oliver, late of the Township of London, in the County of Middlesex, farmer, deceased: Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Cap. 129, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said George Oliver, who died on or about the eighth day of May, A.D. 1903, are required on or before the 9th day of July, A.D. 1903, to send by post prepaid, or deliver to T. W. Scandrett, London, Ont., solicitor for the executors of the estate of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, and the nature of the security, if any, held by them. And further take notice, that after such last-mentioned date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution. T. W. SCANDRETT, solicitor for F. H. Pulham and S. B. Gorwill, executors of the said deceased. Dated this 17th day of June, A.D. 1903. 26c-18,27,Jy4

**Auction Sales Farms, Farm Stock, etc**

J. A. Little, lot 60, E. T. R., Westminster; Monday, June 29; farm stock and implements. Sale at 1 o'clock. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

D. McArthur estate, lot 3, con. 3, Lobo; Tuesday, June 30; Farm stock, implements and crop. Sale at 1 o'clock p.m. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

## AUCTION SALE
**On Monday, June 29, at 563 Dundas St.**

Neil Cooper has been instructed to sell the contents of a well-furnished house, comprising in part: Gerhard Heintzman piano, Axminster and other carpets, curtains, parlor, dining-room and kitchen furniture, contents of 5 bedrooms, Oxford range, gas stove, outdoor effects, sundry other articles. Sale at 10:30.
33u NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer.

## DERMATOLOGY.

NOTICE THE LINES IN YOUR FACE, caused by those new shoes pressing your corns, and also notice how awkwardly you walk. Have your corns and bunions scientifically treated at 288 Princess avenue, any Thursday, Friday or Saturday. ywt

# Fragrant as the Sweetest Flowers

[illegible] Odontine (C. & L.) is a perfect liquid dentrifice, harmless as pure water.

This dainty preparation replaces unpleasant mouth odors with a most pleasing aroma, cleanses the teeth perfectly, prevents decay, and keeps the gums firm and rosy.

ONLY 25c BOTTLE.

**CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,**
Chemists and Druggists.
N.W. Corner Park Ave. 216 Dundas St.

AUCTION SALE—FARM STOCK AND implements, on lot 60 East Talbot road, Monday, June 29. Everything to be sold without reserve. See bills. J. A. Little. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer. b

## MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 11:30 to 4 p.m.

**DR. BALFOUR, QUEEN'S AVENUE, opposite St. Andrew's Church—Diseases of women and children. 'Phone 22.**

**DR. ANGUS GRAHAM—OFFICE AND residence, 469 King street. 'Phone 609.**

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS street, 'phone 510. Special attention diseases of women and surgery.

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

**DR. BECHER—OFFICE, 348 DUNDAS street. 'Phone 1,484; house, 148. Hours, 10:30 to 1, 2:30 to 3:30, 7:30 to 8:30.**

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

**HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S. (England)—Specialist, surgical diseases only. 439 Park avenue. 'Phone 324.**

**J. B. CAMPBELL, M.D., 389 DUNDAS street—Hours, 12 to 4, 6 to 9. 'Phone 522.**

**MRS. H. CAULA, MASSEUSE AND scalp specialist. "Massage," a cure for insomnia, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, etc., 253 Queen's avenue.**

**HOMEOPATHY—DR. JARVIS HAS REMOVED to 715 Dundas street.**

**DR. McLELLAN, GRADUATE NEW York Eye and Ear Hospital, 1889. Specialist only, eye, ear, nose and throat. 497 Talbot street.**

**DR. JAMES D. WILSON, CORNER Talbot and Fullarton—Special attention paid to diseases of children.**

**DR. BAYLY, 211 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of children. 'Phone 827.**

**R. OVENS, M.D., 225 QUEEN'S AVENUE —Eye, ear, nose and throat.**

**R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (England)—Office, 287 King street. Telephone 839.**

**DR. C. P. JENTO, 207 QUEEN'S AVENUE. 'Phone 939.**

## DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL.

OUR SYSTEM IS SIMPLE AND ACCURATE—Test measures, for irregular figures, receive special attention. Lessons to modistes, and designing and copying costumes. Individual instructions. Terms moderate. 233½ Dundas street, London.

# A Real Estate Directory

that is what these columns practically are, a directory with nearly **10,000** Subscribing To It

## VETERINARY SURGEONS.

TENNENT & BARNES, VETERINARY Surgeons—Office, 137 King street; residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington. 'Phones, 688 and 278. Treatment of dogs a specialty.

**JOHN H. WILSON, VETERINARY Surgeon. Office and residence, 846 Richmond street. 'Phone 430.**

## HOTEL CARDS.

IROQUOIS HOTEL, TORONTO—CENTRALLY situated, corner King and York; steam-heated, electric-lighted, elevator; rooms with bath and en suite; rate, $2 and $2 50 per day. G. A. Graham.

**BRUNSWICK HOTEL, CORNER YORK and Clarence—$1 per day. M. J. O'Donohue, proprietor.**

**THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally located and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor.**

**ROYAL HOTEL—OPPOSITE G. T. R. depot. Central location. First-class in every respect. Louis Risk, proprietor.**

## MONEY TO LOAN.

**MONEY TO LOAN—$500,000 PRIVATE and trust funds on first mortgage, at 5 per cent; also on notes and other security. Tennent & Coleridge, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., 78 Dundas street. ywt**

**PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4¾ to 5¼ per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London.**

**PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner & Gunn, 83 Dundas street.**

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN WELL-ESTABLISHED manufacturing business, with capital of $3,000 to $5,000. Box 69, Advertiser office. 34c

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS—OPEN every day during week. Sundays, 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. Swimming pond now open. Cole & Edmonds. t

FOR SALE—IN THORNDALE, ONT.—A warehouse and small stock of implements and repairs. Good chance for agents. Good firm represented. Failing health the cause of sale. J. Galliford, Thorndale, Ont. 30n

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

**ST. JOHN HYTTENRAUCH—PUPILS received for piano, harmony, sight singing, history. Residence, 781 Richmond, or homes of pupils.**

**ALICE CALDER STOCK—SOLOIST First Methodist Church. Voice culture. 254 Queen's avenue. Concert engagements accepted.**

**CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST and choirmaster, St. Andrew's Church. Teaching resumed. Piano, pipe organ, harmony, singing. 640 Wellington street. 'Phone 1,527.**

# London Advertiser.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - - WEEKLY.

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Daily, Six Months.. ..... 1 50
Daily, Three Months ..... 75
Daily, One Month ..... 25

The London Advertiser will be delivered to any residence or place of business in London without extra charge.

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The Western Advertiser, published every Wednesday. Subscription price, 75 cents per year.

Sample copies of Daily and Weekly sent free.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office ..... 107
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A complete Job Printing Plant, New Type and New Presses.

LONDON ADVERTISER CO., (Limited).

London, Saturday, June 27.


## The End of the Chapter.

The melee in the Legislature ended last night in the adoption of the Stratton-Gamey commission's report by the normal Government majority. Most of the speeches on the side of the Government were calm and argumentative, though a few were marred by excesses. For the Opposition the only addresses which had the least regard for the dignity of the House were those by Mr. Foy and Mr. Hoyle. Mr. Whitney's contribution was second only to Gamey's in coarse and rabid denunciation, but Mr. Whitney has always been under the delusion that to be aggressive he must be violent. The silence of Mr. Carscallen, of Hamilton, was more eloquent than the speeches of all his colleagues. Considered by many to be the ablest member of the Opposition, he has from the first preserved a strictly judicial attitude toward the Gamey charges and has allowed himself to be governed only by the evidence. When Mr. Whitney and his other lieutenants were hysterically assuming that Gamey told the gospel truth, and were convicting the Provincial Secretary before the trial, Mr. Carscallen rebuked them by expressing the hope that the charges would be disproved. He has rebuked them again by refusing to fly in the face of the evidence, to strike hand with the degraded author of the charges and to join in the chorus of vituperation against the judges. The report of the commission was a fair subject for discussion, the Legislature being the final tribunal, but in place of confining themselves to analyzing the report, to attacking its reasoning where they thought it weak, and pointing out what they believed to be errors of omission or commission, the majority of the Opposition speakers went to the shameful length of assailing the personal integrity of the royal commissioners, two judges honored and trusted by the bar and the public. The member for Manitoulin made of himself a debasing exhibition, which confirmed the finding of the commission. He has succeeded in retaining his hold on his party, which cannot or dare not slough him off.

The public are glad that the curtain has been rung down on the closing scenes of the Legislature, which did not redound to the credit of politics. The bye-elections will be brought on soon and with these out of the way the province will hear less about the Gamey case and the Legislature will settle down to business for three years.

## Canadian Investors Bitten.

"In order that some idea of the vast profits of this business may be gained by those contemplating subscribing for this stock, the following statement is shown, which is calculated and based upon the actual amount of business already written during the experimental period. By an examination of the same it can easily be seen that the holders of this stock will have a veritable gold mine." (Then follows the tabulated statement that the collections for the first year were $163,800, the profits $49,140, and the reserve $73,710.)

"A limited amount of the stock of the Cosmopolitan Assurance Company will be allotted in order of subscription, and the remainder will be disposed of at a premium of not less than 25 per cent. A quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent is being paid now, and the dividends will be increased as the profits of the company warrant it.

"It will be seen, after paying all expenses, putting up a large mortuary reserve fund, setting apart 10 per cent for paying dividends to stockholders, there still remains the very creditable surplus of more than 21 per cent. The foregoing statements, which are facts, and not mere theories, amply demonstrate that to the stockholders the Cosmopolitan Assurance Company is a veritable gold mine, richer than the far-famed Yukon or the diamond fields of distant Kimberley.

"The inclosed report should be the most convincing argument to the present and prospective stockholders of the Cosmopolitan Assurance Company which could possibly be adduced of the present success of the company, and the great and brilliant future before it. The stock of the Cosmopolitan will reach a very high premium, and probably cannot be purchased, so that now is the time to make application for stock, while it is still at par."

The Cosmopolitan Assurance Company, operating in Chicago, but with more than three-fourths of its stock drawn from Southwestern Ontario, has collapsed. The above four extracts are quoted from as many different printed circulars, with which the president of the now defunct company armed agents the year before last, to go through Ontario soliciting subscriptions for stock, of which they were authorized to retain 20 per cent as their commission. From one of the agents there is a letter of thanks for the offer of an additional bonus of $60 on $3,000 stock.

No audit had ever been made until trouble overtook the business. Then the investigation showed that notwithstanding the literature from which the above quotations are taken, the expenses exceeded the income during every month of the company's existence. There consequently never was a dollar of profit, and the so-called dividends must have been taken out of capital. It is astonishing what chances some people will take in face of the well-known fact that the criminal code makes the penalty for fraudulent misrepresentation by an officer of a company liability to five years' imprisonment. The history of this company is a lesson to investors that legal penalties will not absolutely secure the truth of printed reports bearing the names of the company officers.

Under the sound insurance laws of this country, Canadian insurance companies offer a perfectly safe investment to stockholders or policyholders; but here we have an example of a so-called assurance company, operating across the lines, without making a Government deposit and drawing at the expense of a heavy commission to agents and their employers, nearly all of its capital stock from this country. Not one of the directors so-called had paid a dollar on stock. If people will be so foolish as to invest their money without proper inquiry into the security we suppose no law can be framed to protect them. They will just have to charge their losses to experience and be more careful in the future.

## A Sociological Problem.

There's trouble brewing for the happy Hottentot and the care-free Kaffir of South Africa. Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee Institute, the Moses of the colored race in the United States, recently declined the invitation of the British South Africa Company to visit South Africa and devise a system of industrial education for the blacks. He made the seemingly paradoxical statement that the colored folks of Africa were too well content and happy for their own highest good and that of the community. He points out that the problem is to awaken wants in the individual. The British Government, which is closely allied to the South African Company, proposes to assist in a project to elevate the negro. The plan is to tax the Kaffir so that he will have to go to work to pay the tax. He must be jolted out of his present happy lot, and made unhappy for his own good. It will not be surprising if the untutored Kaffir fails to see the logic of this. He may wonder, in his primitive ignorance, why he should be made to work six days when he can make a comfortable living in three. His scheme of existence is beautifully simple, almost Neolithic. Thanks to a kindly climate and his wives (especially his wives) he is enabled to produce a sufficiency of food with the minimum of effort. For clothing he has his breech-clout, while if his roof lacks a brown stone front, it serves the purpose. To appease his soul-hungerings he even practices a rude culture; his art is original, if primitive, and it is a question if the boisterous tom-tom be not more Wagerian than American ragtime. But although he doesn't know it, the Kaffir is suffering for a lack of wants, and a benevolent Government proposes to supply him with a few for his ultimate advantage. What is civilization but a multiplication of wants? If the Kaffir could see the slums of old London, or any great European city, he might be more dubious than ever over the value of modern improvements, but he is not "bossing the job" in South Africa. Poverty is the most harrassing problem in most countries, but South Africa appears to be an exception.

The Hamilton Spectator declares that "Gamey is an honest man." If this is true there ought to be a jail delivery.

The impression is gaining ground that when Morgan formed the shipping combine, the British sold him a gold-brick.

Four more negroes were lynched in the Southern States yesterday. As a popular pastime it is running baseball hard.

The King has taken to horseback again. For a gentleman of 62, who was under the surgeon's knife not long ago, he is doing pretty well.

The Opposition members of the redistribution committee are working hard to find a grievance. It would never do to admit the Government did the square thing.

A Montreal merchant threatens to brick over the beautiful stone front of his store in order to secure a reduced assessment. There is something wrong with a system which fines a man for improving his premises. If it were not for this a great deal more labor would be employed in the building trades.

The "Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs" for 1902, edited by J. Castell Hopkins, and published in Toronto by the Annual Review Publishing Company, is a manual of great convenience. The divisions of the "Review" are Government and Politics, Relations with the Empire, Canada and the War, Relations with Foreign Countries, the Canadian Militia, Dominion and Provincial Finances Transportation Interests, Agriculture, etc., with a care for religious and moral interests, education, labor, literature, and journalism. Three pages are devoted to the copyright question in Canada. A Canadian obituary and index of names and affairs conclude the volume, which is liberally supplied with portraits of public characters—Sir Wilfrid Laurier for frontispiece, the late Principal Grant, Dr. George R. Parkin (Supervisor of the Rhodes Scholarships), ministers and soldiers. Mr. Hopkins has a marked talent for this class of work and has performed it with the most painstaking care. It is the only reference book of the kind published. It is printed on fine paper, and very handsomely bound.

### Morgan Isn't So Much.

[Washington Star.]

When a man is conspicuously successful, no matter whether by design or chance, the gaping public stands ready to exaggerate that man's ability, to laugh at his poorest jest, applaud his most commonplace speech and follow into any venture he may propose. And after all, Mr. Morgan is only a man who eats the same meat on which his fellows feed and whose tissue-cells are built up by the same processes, no less wonderful, no more wonderful. The philosopher's stone does not dangle at the end of his watch fob.

Some of the securities with which Mr. Morgan's name is associated are not standing up well. First among the "Morgan stocks" that have gone down is the International Mercantile Marine Company, or "shipping combine." When this deal was consummated the world held its breath and the artists of the press painted the great financier as holding the earth in the hollow of his hand. Yet yesterday the quotations of the stock of this "trust" were 6½ for the common and 20 for the preferred. Even the bonds were 2½ points below par.

### Only a Slight Difference.

[London Punch.]

There is not much difference between an epigram and an epitaph. An epigram says unkind and true things about the living; the epitaph says kind and untrue things about the dead.

### In June.

[New York Sun.]

In June the young maid's fancy
Turns to muffs and furbelows,
That are packed in trunks and boxes,
Where the little moths they doze.

In June the young man's fancy
Turns to his warm overcoat,
That is packed away securely
Where the golden balls they float.

In June the small boy's fancy
Turns to ear-muffs, skates and sled,
He is picking apple blossoms
With a fur cap on his head.

In June the little robin
Does a two-step in the wold,
Besides his little fluffy breast,
His nose is red with cold.

In June the scraggy poet
He is smiling joyfully,
For he's selling many bundles
Of last winter's poetry.

### Enough to Kill Him.

[Baltimore American.]

Hobo Charley — Say, loidy, if dat dawg boites me, he dies, see!

Lady — I believe you; I don't see how he could recover.

### One Way.

[Brooklyn Life.]

She—How I wish we could only conceal it from the world that we are bride and groom.

He—Easy enough. You try to buy everything you see and I won't let you have the money.

### Deeply Interested.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

"Yes, I explained the whole theory of the new discovery to my wife."

"And what did she say?"

"She said, 'George, can you remember who the Scurfield girl married? I've been trying to think all day of his name.'"

### The Usual Programme.

[S. E. Kiser.]

Why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
You go to the picnic, and lo!



From the west there presently rolls up a cloud—
The rest of the story you know.

### A Useful Life.

[Ottawa Journal.]

John J. Mason, who died recently in Hamilton, a reasonably successful business man, gave service to the community which a Hamilton paper summarizes thus:

"For years he was one of the most industrious of aldermen. For two years he was mayor of the city—and one of the best mayors that Hamilton has had. For years he was a member of the board of education, of which body he was also chairman. During the greater part of his life he was an active officer in the Thirtieth Regiment and did much to promote the efficiency of the corps, especially in the matter of rifle shooting. For many years he was a trusted official of the Anglican Synod, and in connection with the temporal interests of his church in this diocese he cheerfully assumed burdens and responsibilities which to a busy man, must have called for no little self-sacrifice. He was all his life an ardent politician, for some time secretary of the Hamilton Reform Association, and for some time its president. As secretary of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada, he became one of the most widely known men in Canada. And there was his work as Grand Trunk auditor and as general accountant."

One such man as that is worth to humanity dozens of human barnacles who do nothing but make money for themselves or their families. There would be no civilization but for such men, nop rogress, far less general happiness.

### Helping Him Out.

[Comic Cuts.]

Percy—Aw—er—Miss Cutter, there is something I've been trying for three hours to say to you. Cawn't you—aw—er—guess what it is?

Miss Cutter—Oh, do you mean "Good-night?" Strange! I've been thinking of that, too!


**Piles** To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

**Dr. Chase's Ointment**


The expression, "baker's dozen," which is, in point of fact, thirteen, has a history. For a baker in the olden times to give short weight in bread exposed him to considerable penalties, and thus the custom arose of adding an extra loaf to the dozen as compensation for any possible deficiencies in the rest of the batch.

## A CHILLY OUTLOOK FOR THE LAST MAN

### Prof. G. W. Hough Says All Life Wil Be Obliterated By Cold.

Dr. Geo. W. Hough, professor of astronomy at the Northwestern University, says the end of the world is coming—coming slowly but relentlessly—and no power can prevent the bleak eternity, says the Kansas City Star.

"The earth will freeze," says the professor. "The last vestige of life will be obliterated by cold. We can, however, afford to be optimistic. We are not going to freeze to death, nor are our children, nor our children's children, for a thousand generations yet to come, although the earth cannot last forever. Its life must go.

"There will be no collision with comets, no roasting from a great outpouring of the sun's heat, no volcanic explosion, no universal electrocution. I am sure that darkness and cold will bring about the end of the world—darkness and cold so impenetrable and intense that the blackness of the subterranean cavern and the bitterness of the absolute zero will be mild in comparison. Dark and cold, desolate and uninhabited, the earth which was once our world will go revolving through the void of the universe for countless centuries. Centuries countless, because the last human being who might have counted them will have been gone and forgotten for untold ages.

"Men and women laugh and weep, struggle and die as they have for unknown centuries. The centuries are but seconds in the grand cycle of the earth's life. There are more centuries yet to come, and the structures of today will have crumbled to dust and have been replaced by others still more wonderful before the final disheartening end.

"Eras are numbered by the centuries which have passed over the earth. Eras of civilization and barbarism and crude animal life go to make up the ages of the earth.

"Even the ages are so vast that the records of man cannot count them. But each one has marked a change in the earth, still through each age the earth has supported its varying animal and vegetable life. There was the coal age, when plants grew to a size in a day which trees now attain only in a century. There was the stone age, when monsters of fabled size inhabited the land and sea. Geologists tell us of these ages. There may be other ages which will follow our own. But after all will come the age when life will cease to exist, the final ending age when the globe will still whirl through space, but unknown and unnoticed. Every age has meant a transformation in the earth's surface and a temporary end of the world.

"When the final end comes the sun will no longer shine, the moon will be lost in darkness, the oceans and rivers will be solid beds of crystal ice, and cold and darkness will hold everything in an unyielding grip.

"Science teaches that energy is never lost. For milions of years the sun has been radiating energy. Where this will be gone we do not know. The earth has received only a comparatively small part of it. Other planets and heavenly bodies have absorbed the remainder, and none of it has been wasted. The wonderful distribution of light and heat cannot go on forever. There may be sources of which we do not know from which the sun in turn receives energy, but that is only barely possible.

"Some persons assert that the sun is gaseous. Even if so, it is slowly increasing in density, tending to become molten, and eventually solid. Then the cooling process will continue with increased rapidity. Its fires will die out and the constellations which circle around it, living on its heat, will become cold and desolate."

### His Blackstonian Circumlocution.

"I received this afternoon," said the bright-eyed, common sense girl, the while a slight blush of maidenly coyness tinted her peach-hued cheeks, "a writtenu proposal of marriage from Horace J. Pokelong, the rising young attorney, and——"

"Huh! that petrified dub!" jealously ejaculated the young drygoods dealer, who had been hanging back because of his timidity and excessive adoration.

"He says," proceeded the maiden, gently ignoring the interruption, and reading aloud from the interesting document, "I have carefully and comprehensively analyzed my feelings towards you, and the result is substantial as follows, to wit: I respect, admire, adore and love you, and hereby give, grant, and convey to you my heart and all my interest, right and title in and to the same, together with my possessions and emoluments, either won, inherited or in any other manner acquired, gained, anticipated or expected, with full and complete power to use, expend, utilize, give away, bestow or otherwise make use of the same, anything heretofore stated, expressed, implied or understood, in or by my previous condition, standing, walk, attitude or actions, to the contrary, notwithstanding; and I furthermore——"

"I—I!" fairly shouted the listener, springing to his feet and extending his arms. "Miss Brisk—Maud—I love you—will you marry me?"

"Yes, I will!" promptly answered the lass as she contentedly snuggled up in his encircling embrace. "And I'll reply to the ponderous appeal of that pedantic procrastinator with the one expressive slangism, 'Nit!' I am yours, Clarence."—Smart Set.

The experiments of Muller prove that if microbes be placed in a gun barrel the wound made by a bullet fired from it would be infected by the microbes.


**KEEP MINARD'S LINIMENT IN THE HOUSE.**

**Stylish and Attractive**

are the chief characteristics of the printing turned out by us.

Neat, tasty printing, costs no more than the other kind—is swift to accomplish its purpose—and shows that the user is progressive and modern in his business methods. To obtain this sort of printing, you must patronize a printer who prides himself in his business—an honest follower of Franklin.

Give us a trial, and when the goods are delivered you'll find them right in every particular.

**Advertiser Job Dept.**

'PHONE 175.

# Kingsmill's. Kingsmill's.

Now Is the Time to Buy Your

# SUMMER WANTS

and this is the store to buy them at. Our assortment is still large and the prices have dropped, by which you can profit.

## GLOVES.

Ladies' Tan Pure Silk Gloves..... 17c
Ladies' Lisle Lace Mitts..... 18c
Ladies' Silkelle Lace Mitts..... 25c
Ladies' 2-clasp White Lisle Gloves.. 25c
Girls' Lace Mitts, in white.....14c to 20c

## CORSETS.

Long Waist Corsets, in gray and white, two wide side steels, small sizes only..... 25c
Long and medium length Corsets, in coutil or net, low bust, steel filled, drab and white..... 39c
Ladies' Straight-Front Corsets, medium length, low bust, steel filled, lace and ribbon trimmed..... 45c
Girdle Steel-Filled Corsets, in white batiste or gray coutil, all sizes..... 50c
American-made Corsets, cork lined busk, various numbers to fit different figures. Clearing at challenge sale..... 50c

## Men's Furnishings.

Men's Colored Shirts, all sizes, fast colors, the latest styles.

Men's Balbriggan Underwear, all sizes.....35c to 50c

Men's Cotton Hose, fast black, all sizes..... 10c

Gents' Natural Wool Underwear.

Buy one of the **New American** Collars, needs no washing, saves its cost in laundry bill, different styles, all sizes.

## PARASOLS.

Balance of Fancy Parasols to go at.....

**HALF-PRICE.**

SOME GREAT BARGAINS.

GREAT CHALLENGE SALE ...AT...

# Kingsmill's


## THE LEGISLATURE ADOPTS THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT

### By a Majority of Forty-One to Thirty-Seven.

### MEMBERS APPLY FOR INDEMNITY

### And Mr. Adam Beck, M. P. P. for the City of London, Was There—The House to Prorogue.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, June 26.—After engaging public attention for over fifteen weeks, the Gamey case passed today from the domain of current happenings and became a chapter of provincial political history, a chapter which will be read with shame by every Conservative in the province who has not lost all sense of self-respect in the lust for power at any cost. The Legislature today, by a vote of 41 to 37, carried both the Premier's motion for the adoption of the commissioner's report, and Mr. Rickard's amendment censuring Mr. Gamey for his personal conduct in the case. The Liberal members stood nobly by their honored leader, as they have stood all through, and the Government stands today vindicated of the vile charges made against it three months ago.

Mr. Latchford's bill for granting to the Canada Central Railway Company of 7,400 acres of land per mile of the company's line of railway from a point at the head of deep water navigation on the French River through the town of Sudbury to a point in the Township of Hutton a distance not exceeding 70 miles, was passed by a vote of 57 to 13. Mr. Whitney and the majority of the Opposition voted with the Government. Mr. Pettypiece voted with the Opposition minority.

Several members, including Adam Beck, M.P.P., were granted there full sessional indefnity, despite their "absence through illness." As Mr. Beck has appeared in the House only about ten times, staying on an average 30 minutes each time, his payment at the rate of $200 per hour may be considered very fair remuneration for the valuable service he has rendered his constitutents.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Foy (South Toronto), who followed, commenced to speak shortly before 1 o'clock. He said, in commencing, that many matters referred for inquiry to royal commissions related to politics and kindred subjects. The members of the House, knowing the ministers and their methods, and something about politics, would be the most competent persons to try charges of a political nature, and a committee of the House trying charges against members would be the same as trial by jury.

Mr. Foy read Mr. Stratton's evidence touching the position of the Government in August and September, in which the Provincial Secretary claimed that there was no crisis, as the Government had a majority of one, with the practical surety of having it increased at the bye-elections. This, Mr. Foy claimed, was one instance were the investigation failed to bring out the real facts. The Provincial Secretary had shown either a defective memory or had been trying, with the assistance of his counsel, to convey a wrong impression to the judges. This was one case where a committee of the House would have been better qualified than the judges to understand the evidence and see through the intention of the Provincial Secretary. It was on the same principle that a jury of a man's fellow-citizens is the proper tribunal for determining questions of fact, for they are in a position to know something of the character, the methods, the purposes and other qualities of the parties and witnesses in an action.

Another important fact that was not brought out by the evidence was the fact that the defeated Government candidate was by common custom entitled to the patronage of the riding. The judges should have been apprised of this in order that they might understand that Mr. Fraser, and not Mr. Gamey, should have been consulted by the Government in the bestowal of patronage.

Mr. Foy, continuing his address, said that he added his testimony to that of the member for South Wellington with respect to the high regard and affection in which the leader of the Opposition was held by his followers. Mr. Chnmee and Mr. Mabee to the contrary notwithstanding.

The real subject before the House in connection with the commissioners' report was whether that report should or should not be adopted. The Government had striven to make the condemnation of the member for Manitoulin the issue, and this was to be deplored. If the member for Manitoulin was to be accused, tried and censured it should be done at the proper time, but the present occasion was certainly not the time.

Mr. Foy referred to the manner in which the judges' findings on charges were criticised in the courts of appeal. It was not an uncommon thing in assize courts for a judge to call a jury back and recharge them after counsel on either side had pointed out errors or omissions in the original charge. It was the duty of the Legislature to assume that function of counsel and point out the errors the judges had made in their finding.

The people of Ontario had been amazed at the report returned by the commissioners. The Government, however, seemed to show no surprise, evidently knowing what the verdict would be. Mr. Foy said he had no hesitation in saying that an examination of the evidence showed the report to be a false one and one totally unsupported by the evidence.

Mr. Foy then pointed out that the formulated charges submitted by Mr. Blake to the commissioners had not been included by the judges as part of the case, nor had the statement made by Mr. Gamey on March 27 been considered. The judges had taken as the basis for the inquiry only the non-technical statement, drawn up by an untrained hand, made in the House on March 11. Another omission, and one which seriously affected the case, was the confusing of the X. Y. Z. inclosure with the Sullivan letter of Feb. 20. No member of the Government had attempted to give any explanation for this blunder. Still another error of the judges was their statement that Mr. Gamey had not been frank enough to tell the House that he had tried to borrow money from Mr Stratton, when, as a matter of fact Mr. Gamey had told the House all about that matter.

The judges, said Mr. Foy, had evidently based their finding on the theory that Gamey was a bad man and had done bad things, and that therefore the Provincial Secretary was innocent.

Mr. Foy said that the Premier in his address had admitted that the case had four branches—the protest, the patronage, the money payment, and the conspiracy. The judges, however, had dealt seriously with only one branch—the payment of money—and had dismissed the others with scant consideration.

All the tirades leveled at the member for Manitoulin, said Mr. Foy, did not alter the fact that the evidence established that a corrupt bargain had been made between Mr. Gamey and some person representing the Government, and for this reason the Opposition could not accept the report of the commissioners.

In concluding, Mr. Foy said he was sure he expressed the opinion of the Opposition, and of the majority of the people of the province when he said that the Premier and other members of the Government should have given their version of the Gamey charges when the commission was sitting.

The division was then taken.

The importations of opium that is prepared for smoking is double that used by physicians and morphine habitues. The amount is more than a half a million pounds and the value $3,500,000.


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If you are sick, if you have indigestion, if you are nervous, if your liver or blood is out of order, if you have any kidney disease, if you have piles, or any ailment, ask your druggist for "Munyon's Guide to Health." It is free and will tell you how to cure yourself for 25c. Thousands of testimonials.

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## BRITAIN'S FOREIGN MINISTER AND HIS SEE-SAW CAREER

### The Ups and Downs of Lansdowne—An Object of Popular Hatred During the Boer War, Now an Idol of the Public—A Mighty Hunter of Tigers—His Clever Wife.

London, June 27. — "How fickle is popular favor," said a well-known English politician in a London club recently. "Look at Lansdowne."

"Not long ago, when our troops were encountering disaster upon disaster in South Africa, he was the most unpopular man in England. As Minister of War he was blamed for everything overlooked or unforeseen by the army. If he had gone among a London mob after Stromberg, say, he would have stood a good chance of being torn to pieces."

"But now he is a popular idol. He has warned Russia off the Persian Gulf, and immediately he is acclaimed as another Palmerston. The whirligig of time has brought him up to the top again with astonishing rapidity.

"No man ever seemed more hopelessly ruined politically, than Lansdowne, when public indignation at the South African blunders forced him to give up the office of secretary of state for war. His appointment as foreign minister immediately afterward was the most unpopular act of Lord Salisbury's career—and it was also the pluckiest. But it has turned out well.

"Lansdowne, starting as the best-hated man in British politics, has become the most popular British foreign minister since Rosebery—perhaps since Palmerston. He has a great career before him, and it would not be surprising if he succeeded Mr. Balfour in the premiership when the latter grows tired of it."

The credit for the Marquis of Lansdowne's success at the British foreign office is largely due to his clever wife. Like many English women of noble families, she makes politics her hobby. Bismarck used to call her the amateur diplomatist, and say she was too clever for most of his ambassadors.

That was in her younger days. Since then her husband has been Viceroy of India and Canada, and there, too, has won golden opinions from everybody.

Lord Lansdowne was one of the best viceroys India ever had, but the English officials used to say that Lady Lansdowne really governed the country. If one of them wanted a bridge, or an irrigation tank, or a famine relief appropriation for his district, he would try to interest Lady Lansdowne in the matter rather than the viceroy. If she could be convinced that the thing was needed, she would soon set the right wheels to work and get it.

When Lady Lansdowne went out into the streets her carriage would be surrounded by natives who wanted grievances redressed or privileges granted to them by the Government. She would go to great trouble to make inquiry into their cases and see justice done. At nights she would go disguised in native garb into the poorest quarters of Calcutta on missions of charity or justice, like a feminine Haroun-al-Raschid.

A retired Indian judge tells a curious story about Lady Lansdowne. He was dining at the viceregal lodge one night, and the conversation turned upon a sensational murder trial which he was conducting at the time.

After dinner Lady Lansdowne drew the judge aside and said:

"I do not want to interfere with your judicial duties, but I know as an absolute fact that the man who is charged with that murder is innocent. If you will send a detective to me tomorrow morning, I will direct him to the house where the real murderer is hiding. I only discovered the fact this afternoon when I was down there in disguise with one of our syces."

Sure enough, the murderer was caught, as Lady Lansdowne had said, and the innocent man was released. This incident, becoming known, made her very popular with the people of Calcutta, who are not used to English mem-sahibs taking so much interest in their humble lives.

Lady Lansdowne would not tell how she found out the murderer. She said that she made it a rule never to talk about her excursions in native costume lest she should get her native guides and friends into trouble with their own people.

Her husband was famous for two things during his stay in India—his dread of the Russians and his courage in tiger shooting. He saw the hand of the Russians everywhere—in Afghanistan, in Persia, in Kashmir, on the Pamirs, even in native riots in Calcutta. His subordinates used to laugh at his Russophobia.

"I really believe," said one of them, "that Lansdowne thinks in his heart of hearts that the Russians cause the famines and the floods which trouble us every now and then."

Lord Lansdowne spent large sums of money while in India in developing the secret service department. He hoped it would circumvent the malevolent designs which he ascribed to Russia.

Lady Lansdowne took great interest in the work, and interviewed several of the principal spies when they came into Calcutta or Simla with reports of their observations in Persia, Kafiristan, Baluchista and other countries where Russian agents were supposed to be busy.

Sportsmen in India still talk of Lord Lansdowne's skill as a shikarri or hunter of big game, and the native speak with admiration of some of his exploits.

"The great Empress did wisely in sending the Sahib-Bahadur across the black water to rule over us," said an old Mohammedan, who had acted as beater in some of Lord Lansdowne's tiger hunts. "He is the bravest of all the sahibs I have met."

"I have seen him follow a wounded tiger alone and on foot through the jungle, and go right into the dark cave where he crouched at bay. Nothing could be seen of the beast except its two glaring eyes shining out of the darkness. The Sahib-Bahadur put a bullet betwen them as the tiger sprung upon him, killing it instantly."

Before they went to India, in 1888, Lord and Lady Lansdowne pleased the Canadian people by their friendly and unassuming manners, which were in marked contrast with those of former governors-general and their wives. At a garrison ball at Halifax the colonel of the regiment that was giving the dance came to Lady Lansdowne and said:

"Lady Lansdowne, won't you give me a dance, please? I'm tired of dancing with these silly little colonial girls. They have no style. I believe I'm engaged to one of them for the next dance, but you might be kind enough to rescue me."

Lady Lansdowne replied, in tones loud enough for everybody to hear, that the colonel was unfit to associate with any decent people, colonial or otherwise, and concluded:

"If this is the way you treat your guests I will relieve you of the presence of one of them at once." Then she ordered her carriage and left the ball.

While on a tour in Manitoba one summer Lord and Lady Lansdowne were driven by a heavy thunderstorm to seek shelter in a farmhouse. They were together in a small open trap, and none of the viceregal party was with them. Lord Lansdowne gave his name as Fitzmaurice, the family name of the Lansdowne's being Petty-Fitzmaurice.

The farmer and his wife welcomed them with true Manitoba hospitality, and insisted upon their staying for the night, as the storm did not abate. Lady Lansdowne helped to get tea ready and do the evening chores, while her husband listened gravely to the farmer's views on what the Government of Canada ought to do. They declared afterward that it was the most enjoyable evening they spent while they were in Canada.

"That old farmer," said Lord Lansdowne in a lecture on Canada, which he gave at Dover, England, some years afterword, "had a clearer head for politics than most of the statesmen and diplomatists I have met."

Lord Lansdowne is the twelfth of the statesmen to whom the conduct of foreign affairs was intrusted during the reign of the late Queen Victoria, and he bids fair to achieve as big a reputation as any of his predecessors. He has a high sense of public duty and untiring industry.

He works harder than any of his clerks, often sitting at his desk until dawn writing important dispatches to King Edward's ambassadors, which he does not care to intrust to the most confidential assistant.

His courage, moral as well as physical, is another important qualification for his high office. He is not afraid to make up his mind on a big question—or have it made up for him by his clever wife—and to stand by it, whatever the risk.

The wind of popular clamor does not move him an inch. That was shown plainly enough by his contempt for the storm of abuse heaped upon him in the earlier stages of the South African war.

The British foreign office has been noted for generations for its hospitality. The foreign office parties are leading features of London's social life. They have been presided over by some of the most accomplished women of the Victorian era, among Lady Lansdown's predecessors having been Lady Palmerston, Lady Granville, Lady John Russell and Lady Salisbury. After the death of Lady Salisbury these parties languished, but now they have been revived with more than their old splendor by Lady Lansdowne.

Lord Lansdowne holds no fewer than fourteen titles. He is a marquis, thrice a viscount, thrice an earl, four times a baron, and four times a knight as K. G., G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., and G. C. M. G.—honors bestowed by Queen Victoria for his successes in the difficult art of colonial government.

As baron of Kerry he holds a title dating back to 1181. It was conferred on one of his ancestors for being in Strongbow's conquest of Ireland. Since then a long line of Fitzmaurices have gained title after title, estate after estate, in reward for their services as statesmen and soldiers.

## HAVE YOU FIVE DOLLARS?

### Company of American Sharps Goldbricking the Old World.

New York, June 27.—An investigation has been ordered by the authorities at Washington of an alleged gold mining concern with offices in this city. For three month past it is said the concern has been advertising freely in all the foreign newspapers. One of the advertisements translated from a Greek paper published here, reads: "Have you five dollars? Do you wish to make them ten within a month, one hundred within a year and one thousand within a short time?"

The board of managers named in the advertisement is composed of men asserted to be filling high public positions, such as "Senator of the State of Ohio," "Comptroller of the United States Treasury," "Treasurer of the United States," etc. There also appears the name of a member asserted to have been "formerly Secretary of the Treasury."

None of the names given, however, is known at all in public life in this country.

It is alleged that the company has disposed of considerable stock to foreigners.

**The world's population is increasing about 500,000,000 a century.**

## SIR THOMAS AND TEDDY

### Lipton Lunches at the White House and Talks Race.

Washington, June 27.—Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the American cup, lunched with President Roosevelt in the state dining-room at the White House yesterday afternoon.

Sir Thomas arrived shortly after 1 o'clock and was cordially greeted by the President. The coming yacht races were discussed, the President showing keen interest. In addition to Sir Thomas, the other guests were Andrew D. White, Designer William Fife, R. A. C. Smith, vice commodore of the New York Yacht Club, Assistant Secretary of War Sanger, Adjutant General Corbin, George W. Perkins, of New York, Senator Hanna and Secretary of Navy Moody.

Upon the conclusion of the luncheon, Sir Thomas departed for New York, traveling in the private car of President Loree, of the Baltimore and Ohio.

### Americans For Aldershot

London, June 27.—King Edward, through Foreign Minister Lansdowne, has invited the visiting American rifle team to attend the military review at Aldershot July 8.

## BURIED AT ST. JOSEPH'S

### Last Rites Over the Remains of Late Cardinal Vaughan.

London, June 27. — The body of Cardinal Vaughan was transferred Friday morning from the cathedral at Westminster, where it had been lying in state, to St. Joseph's College. There it was received by the priests and students, and, after the celebration of a high requiem mass, was interred in the presence of a large gathering.

## WILMINGTON RIOTS

### In Fierce Street Fight Negro Is Shot to Death.

Wilmington, Del., June 27. — As a result of riots Thursday night, William Cramer, a negro, who was shot during a disturbance in the negro district, died in a hospital yesterday. There was considerable disorder in the district and the rioting reached its climax in a fight among the negroes themselves. William Simms has been arrested on the charge of murder. He is alleged to have shot Cramer, and is held without bail to await the action of the coroner's jury. If there is any further rioting the police authorities say the militia will be asked for. All is quiet in the city just now.

## A STRANGE RITE OF THE MORMONS

### They Do Baptismal Work for Such Ancestors as Have Died Unbaptized.

New York, June 27. — Unique celebrations were recently held here, says a Salt Lake correspondent of the New York Times, when the family of Brigham Young was gathered for the observance of his birthday, as well as to hear reports of the work done by an association that has been formed by the descendants of the Mormon prophet and his brother. This celebration has come to be one of the events of the year in Utah.

It is estimated that at the party given here on June 1 more than 300 of the descendants of the second Mormon prophet were gathered. His sons and daughters—who numbered fifty-six — have generally reared large families, and many of these were gathered from far and near to meet and take up the work that the family is to do according to the Mormon creed.

Some came from the Mormon settlements in Canada, others from Mexico, and still others from the region between. Several of the widows of the prophet were also present, although most of these survivors are becoming feeble with age.

The interesting feature of the annual meeting, however, lies in the purpose of the family organization, which is to do baptismal work for the ancestors of Brigham Young. It is a cardinal doctrine of the Mormon Church that no person can reach the highest of the kingdoms in the after life unless he or she is baptized by one of the priests of the church. In order to provide for the time existing between the withdrawal of the true gospel from the earth—according to the Mormon theology, about 2000 A. D. — and its return through Joseph Smith in the early part of the last century, it was "revealed" to Smith that a descendant of any person who was dead could be baptized in his or her name, and so make the record complete.

It is the Mormon belief that the spirits of unbaptized persons are held in the "telestial or terrestrial" kingdoms—the lower kingdoms in the other world—awaiting the action of their descendants to permit them to ascend in the "celestial" kingdom, which is reserved for the elect. Consequently the leaders of the Young family several years ago undertook to trace back their ancestry as far as they could go, and provide for all whose relationship could be shown an entry into the highest of the other worlds.

They have gone to the early part of the eighteenth century already, learning that the first ancestor of Brigham Young, who came to America, was a resident of the Providence plantations, being one of the earliest settlers. Other ancestors served in the Indian wars, and one fought with distinction in the war of the revolution. Efforts are now being made to trace the relationship across the Atlantic and carry the family records as far as possible into England, the plan being to go back to 400 A. D., if any records can be found, which, of course, is out of the question, in view of the state of England about that time.

Whenever a new ancestor is found one of the members of the family, who is engaged in what is known as the "temple work," goes to the big temple in this city and passes through various peculiar ceremonies akin to those of the "endowment," so called, by which a novice is initiated into the mysteries of the church. This worker takes the name of the person for whom the rite is to be performed is anointed with oil and baptized, and then goes through various secret ceremonies.

The worker in the final degrees ascends into a room representing the "terrestrial" kingdom. This is painted fantastically to represent a condition of disorder in the world, with birds and beasts fighting, storms blowing and disaster on every hand. Another room represents the "telestial" kingdom, where peace reigns, but still one is bound to earthly things. The "celestial" room is a handsomely fitted up place, hung with costly fabrics and ablaze with light, with the ceiling covered with clusters of fruits and vines arranged to give the idea that here one garners all the rewards of the world.

The work of the Young family is being duplicated by various other families in Mormondom and the baptismal rites at the various temples tax their capacity. As there is a charge for each baptism, the revenues that come to the leaders of the church consequently are swelled to a pleasing extent.

## A SATISFACTORY TRADE REVIEW

### Steady Demand for Imported and Staple Goods.

### ADVANCE IN DOMESTIC COTTON

### Collections on the Whole Are Prompt —Good Crop Prospects Give Much Confidence.

Toronto, Ont., June 27.—There has been a steady movement in staple and imported goods the past week at Montreal. The orders from the country east and west have been large and well distributed. The steady advances in domestic cotton and woolen fabrics have led to the placing of large orders in staple drygoods for the fall and winter. The cotton mills are very firm, and are averse to booking any large orders in the present state of the raw markets, as their product now is based on values much below the parity of the raw material. There is a more cheerful feeling in trade circles generally, the more favorable growing weather in this province having improved the outlook for fall and winter trade.

At Toronto the increasing firmness of the markets for staple cotton goods has been the feature in wholesale trade this week. The mills claim that they are selling the finished cotton goods below the cost of raw material and manufacture, and it is also claimed that if they had sold their raw cotton as it was received, they would have made more profit than on the finished goods. There is a big demand for staple goods in all lines from the west where the crop situation is having the effect of expanding the demand, and the needs of the population are constantly increasing through the influx of settlers. Values are firmly held in all departments of trade.

At Quebec the general conditions are reported satisfactory. In some quarters collections are behind, but on the whole satisfaction is expressed. The crop outlook continues favorable and the country storekeepers anticipate a good season. Although losses have been made of late through stock speculations the figures have been grossly exaggerated.

At Victoria and Vancouver there has been a steady demand from the north for general supplies this month, and the shipments have included numbers of cattle from the Northwest Territories. General trade continues to compare well with any previous season, and in some departments it is larger. The outlook for the fall in encouraging. Values are firm.

Trade at Winnipeg keeps active in all departments. The recent rains have greatly improved the crop outlook, and that has encouraged retailers at all the principal centers of business to order liberally for the fall and winter. Settlers are busy getting located, and the large increase in the population of the province makes it certain that the turnover in trade the last half of this year will be larger than in any similar period in previous years.

Business at Hamilton has been quite active this week. There is a good demand for seasonable goods for current requirements of retail trade, and the steadily advanced prices of staple goods has stimulated the demand for fall lines which have been ordered very freely from various trade centers of the country the past week. The staple markets are very firm, and when present stocks are exhausted the wholesale trade will have to ask higher prices in many lines of goods.

There has been a good demand for fall goods in jobbing trade circles at London as reported this week. The increasing firmness developed in cotton and woolen goods has tended to increase the sales for the fall. The crop conditions are all satisfactory, and the outlook for general business is bright.

Ottawa wholesale trade is showing some expansion in fall goods. The demand from the country is now large and the outlook in all directions is generally considered by business men to be very encouraging. Values of staple goods are firmly held.

Dun's report: Wholesale trade is only fair in Toronto, where unfavorable weather has interfered with the demand for summer drygoods, but orders for fall goods are fairly numerous. Payments are less prompt, but the general outlook is satisfactory. More seasonable weather has somewhat improved trade, and collections are well up to the market at Quebec. Wholesale trade at Montreal is more than usually good for the season, and the demand for metals and hardware is sustained.

## A POOR PAINTER'S PLIGHT

### Endeavors to Settle Bill—Pursued by Lawyer for Heavy Costs.

Toronto, June 27.—A striking painter applied to the city relief officer on Wednesday for assistance, says the Globe. Mr. Walsh invesigated the case and revealed a state of affairs that reflects no credit on those concerned. In November, 1901, the painter bought a cook stove on the installment plan, paying a dollar a week for 60 weeks. By January last he had paid $56. He was idle February and March, and his payments fell behind. In April he offered $2, but because of Division Court proceedings having been taken it was rejected. Wednesday a bailiff was sent to the home, where the man's wife was lying ill, to seize the stove. That was prevented by a clergyman, and the man appealed to City Relief Officer Taylor. Mr. Taylor's assistant investigated the case, and found that the solicitor for the firm who sold the stove demanded $20 in settlement, $4 due on the stove and $16 law costs. Mr. Walsh offered him $8, but he refused it. He wanted Mr. Walsh to give him the $8 on account and let him go ahead and take the stove for the balance. Mr. Walsh pleaded for the man's sick wife, but the lawyer's reply was, "She ought to be dead." The lawyer now threatens to take the stove if the $20 is not paid immediately.

### Kentucky's Bloody Fued.

Louisville, June 27.—A dispatch from Jackson, Ky., says: Judge Cardwell, who presides over the city court here, and who fined the two men brought before him on the charge of firing Captain Ewen's Hotel, has received notice of a threat of assassination and has taken up his residence in his store. He will be guarded by the militia.

## JEALOUSY AND TRAGEDY

### Connecticut Man Kills Girl Who Refused Him and Suicides.

Herman, Conn., June 27.—Angered over her refusal to marry him, P. H. Worden, of Carmel, N. Y., yesterday killed Edith Roscoe, also of that town, to whom he had been paying his attentions, wounded her sister-in-law, Mrs. Sherman Roscoe, perhaps fatally, and then attempted to take his own life. Worden, who is about 40 years old, and Miss Roscoe, aged 20, have been visiting her brother, Sherman Roscoe, who manages the farm of Orlando Pepper, near here.

Early yesterday, while Roscoe and Pepper were in the barn milking, Worden went to the girl's room and cut her throat with a razor. She died an hour later. Entering the kitchen where Mrs. Roscoe was preparing breakfast, he struck her with a hammer, crushing her skull. The cries of Mrs. Roscoe brought Roscoe and Pepper from the barn. They found Mrs. Roscoe unconscious, while a few feet away Worden also lay unconscious. He had shot himself with a revolver in the temple and had cut his throat with the razor. Mrs. Roscoe was removed to Danesbury Hospital. She has slight chance of recovery. Worden is at the Pepper farm. His condition is critical. Jealousy is the only cause known for Worden's act.

## THERE'S MILLIONS FOR SOMEBODY

### How a Blake Married a Poor Girl and Left Big Fortune in Chancery.

London, June 27. — Many romantic stories have been given to the world through the medium of the law courts, and there is every probability that another will be added to the long list very soon. The story opens in the twenties, and the scene is laid in Ireland. A rich young lieutenant of the name of Robert Dudley Blake, on a visit to relatives, was thrown into the company of Helen Sheridan, the pretty 17-year-old daughter of a village schoolmaster of humble means and mien. He lost his heart to her immediately, although he did not tell her so, nor did he ask for her hand in marriage, when he visited her parents. From what subsequently took place, however, there is little room for doubt that he had marriage in view. His scheme did him credit. What actually passed between the young man and the girl's parents is not on record, but the outcome of it was that Helen, the only child of the schoolmaster and his wife, was allowed to accompany Robert Dudley Blake to England in charge of a lady companion acceptable to all parties, there to be educated at the young officer's expense.

There is a break in the story at this point. It is believed, however, that the couple saw each other only occasionally during the succeeding few years, Helen being engaged in her studies, and the young man improving his position. The next definite knowledge regarding them is their marriage in England, and the documentary evidence gives color to the belief that the relatives of the bridegroom either opposed the match or else the marriage took place unknown to them. There is nothing to show that the wedded life of the romantic pair was anything but happy. Blake rose to the rank of general, and if the surmise that he had differences with his relatives over his marriage be correct, they do not appear to have affected his inheritance, for when he died on Feb. 7, 1850, at a comparatively early age, he left a very large fortune. There was no issue of the marriage, and under the general's will the money passed to his widow.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Blake lived in Earl's Court terrace, South Kensington. She never married again. Her death took place on Sept. 23, 1876. Had she lived a day, or even a few hours, longer, a great deal of litigation and much expense might have been avoided. She had neglected to make a will, and when it was seen that the end was drawing near her friends advised her to rectify the omission at once. She gave instructions for her solicitors to call at a certain hour on the following day, but when they reached the house at the appointed time Mrs. Blake was dead, having expired just half an hour previously. As there was no one who could establish beyond doubt that he was the heir-at-law or the next of kin, the crown authorities stepped in and took possession of all the deceased's property. They sold the personal estate, which realized the sum of £119,955 7s 5d. The real estate represented a total value of something like £200,000. The treasury is still in possession, and at the present time there is, with the interest which has accrued in the interval, a sum of £500,000 in round figures awaiting any person or persons who can prove to the satisfaction of the department that they are entitled to the real and personal property of the late Mrs. Blake.

## SHIPPING FIGHT IS ON

### Cunard Line Makes Announcement as to Steerage Passengers.

New York, June 27. — While no cutting of rates on trans-Atlantic liners is generally expected as the result of the Cunard lines, withdrawal from the so-called rate pool, the first step in a fight for passenger traffic, has been taken, according to the Journal of Commerce, by the announcement on the part of the line mentioned that they will, beginning July 2, book steerage passengers for the continent. Booking of steerage passengers from the continent has already been begun on the other side, and there seems no doubt but what it is in the direction of the continental steerage business that the first signs of the coming contest will be shown.

### The Herberts Sail.

New York, June 27.—Sailing on the White Star liner Celtic yesterday were Sir Michael H. Herbert, the British ambassador and his wife, who go to England for the summer.

## ESSAYS THAT WON PRIZES IN LATE SCHOOL COMPETITION

### Contests Were Conducted by Rudyard Kipling, Imperial Order Daughters of Empire—Clair Adams, Wilmina Legg and Helen Clark Won First Awards.

The essays printed below are those written by three winners of first prizes in the contests inaugurated by Rudyard Kipling Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire. They are Clair Adams, aged 12, son of Mr. Frank Adams, of King street, who won first prize in his class at Colborne street school; Wilmer Scandrett being second eHlen Clark, aged 11, who won first in her class at Princess avenue, and Wilmina Legg, who won the first prize in a higher room at Princess avenue. The pupils have taken the greatest interest in these contests, and they cannot but have a very good influence upon them. The Children of the Empire in Great Britain, also are interested in them, and copies of the prize essays are sent to the secretary of this organization, who distributes them, thereby satisfying their desire to know more about Canada and of the work of Canadian boys and girls.

Clair Adams' essay on Canada was as follows:

#### THIS CANADA OF OURS.

Canada is the beginning of one of the most prosperous nations of the civilized world. It has been a British province since 1760, and, we hope, may continue to be till the last. It is the land of the maple leaf, and has always stuck loyally to the crown.

When it was first settled by Frenchmen, it received its name. Cartier heard the Indians using the word Canata, which means a collection of huts, and, thinking it must be the name of their country, named it so, making a mistake by putting a "a" instead of "i." When the nations found out the value of its soil, an emigration took place. Spaniards settled round the Gulf of Mexico, the French took our own land, Canada, and the British that known as the United States.

In 1760 the British captured Canada from the French, in that great battle known as the Plains of Abraham. Wolfe, the British general and Montcalm, the French, were both killed in battle on the Plains. Then the country became governed in turn by military rule. The Quebec Act, the Constitutional Act (1791), the Act of Union (1840) and the British North America Act (1867). We are still governed by the last act now.

We must look at the wealth of our land with admiration. The country has grown tremendously since it fell into English hands. We have made, from 1760, when our country had but 200,000 inhabitants, our country's population grow to 5,000,000. At the rate the United States has grown we should be but three, or perhaps four millions. It seems incredulous, but it is true. We have been gaining greatly ever since freehold tenure was introduced (1791). Our wheat beats that of the United States all hollow, as we boys would term it. We have, as yet, but scratched the surface of the earth, but what has been done would be nearly sufficient for our railroads. Our markets are protected by a reasonable tariff. Oil has just begun to come to the surface and woolen and cotton goods, rye, wheat, oats, vegetables and other things are very profitable.

"Are we proud of our nation?" may be asked. Proud of it! Why ought not we to be proud of such a nation as ours is? We are proud of it, and we always shall be. The first steamboat to cross the ocean was Canadian, the Royal William. Look at the other achievements accomplished by fellow-countrymen. The first telephone was made by a Canadian, Mr. Bell. One of the best lines of ocean steamers was Canadian in its origin. There are the Great Lakes, the most wonderful in the world. Then, the Canadian Pacific Railway is, one can safely say, the most wonderful railway in the world, and lastly the Rocky Mountains.

It is said that Canada could cover all Europe except France, that she could be put right over the United States and that Ireland would but make a good-sized raft for Lake Superior. Maybe this is so, anyway, it does not seem improbable when one considers it.

Ought we not to be proud of such a land as this?

Now that this is our own land and nobody else's, why should we not try to raise it up in the world? In our own lumber camps those vices and crimes that rise in the countries where people are not wholly civilized are found. This should and will be abolished. Then, again, the liquor traffic is still in a position to tempt self-depending men to intoxication. Let us do away, if in our power, with the cheating, bribery and corruption which still exists, in almost all of the elections. When these are done for, Canada will certainly rank among the greatest civilized nations in the world.

In our flag alone we have freedom. What prettier flag can be found on the face of the globe?

In the upper left hand corner, on a white ground, is the Union Jack, containing the cross of St. George, and that of St. Andrew on a white ground and that of St. Patrick on a blue ground.

In the center of the right hand side is our coat of arms, divided into seven spaces, each representing a province.

On the top line on the left is Ontario, a cross and branch of maple leaves, and on the right is Quebec, two lilies and maple leaves. On the next line are Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The former, a line of thistles, a fish, and a larger thistle, is at the left, while the latter a cross, lion and boat, is at the right. The next line contains, at the left, British Columbia, a lion on a crown with the initials "B" and "C," and at the right, Manitoba, a cross and buffalo. At the bottom is Prince Edward Island, two trees and the words "Parva sub Ingenti."

This Canadian flag is red and means that Canada is the fairest colony of and belongs to Great Britain.

Au revoir!

#### WILMINA LEGG'S ESSAY.

Miss Wilmina Legg's composition, which was entitled "Canada—What It Is and What It Stands For," was as follows:

In taking a map of North America, we find that the northern, and by far the greater part of that continent, is named the "Dominion of Canada." This vast territory is the greatest British possession in all except population. Its area is about three million six hundred thousand square miles; and it is somewhat larger than the country lying south of it, known to us as the United States.

Canada, as we all know, is noted for its scenery, especially the great lakes and Niagara Falls. It is bounded on the south by the great lakes, on the north by the Arctic, on the west by the Pacific, and on the east by the Atlantic Oceans. In the far west we have prairies, which are gradually being transformed from the boundless waste of land to the field of grain; and farther on we have the Rocky Mountains, whose snow-capped peaks rise far above the clouds.

This country has been made what it is today by the sterling qualities of the early settlers. These people left their homes beyond the Atlantic Ocean, and came to Canada to make homes for themselves and families. They hewed the trees in the forest, built their homes and lived contented lives, but still were in danger of being killed by the treacherous Iroquois, who were enemies of the French.

Until the year 1759 Canada belonged to the French, but now she is a British colony. In the past war in South Africa the Canadians showed themselves as loyal Britons, ready to stand up for the right, and to help the mother country in time of need. When she was asked to join with the United States to throw off her allegiance to Britain, she refused, wishing to belong to the present mistress of the seas rather than be an independent country as the United States.

But amid all our glimpses of Canada the thought comes to us, Why are we proud to belong to it? Why would we not rather belong to some other country? We are proud to belong to it because our ancestors have made it a possession of the strongest country of the world. And we are striving to make it greater by molding a character in the young of today that in the future he may be a noble citizen, trying to help his country in the time of trouble.

Our country is the emblem of liberty. Her people have liberty in thought, in action and in education. Her government is a responsible government, that is, the members of Parliament are responsible to the people, and the majority are elected by the people. We are not bound to take any certain religion, but may choose whichever we wish.

In every part of Canada we find the Union Jack floating in the breeze. It has been floating here ever since Wolfe planted it on the citadel at Quebec. The cross on this flag represent Christ. It is the emblem honored by every true Briton.

We need not take time to give a thorough description of Canada, but the one thing we must remember is that she is the brightest gem in England's crown.

#### HELEN CLARK'S COMPOSITION.

The essay that won the prize for Helen Clark was as follows:

Canada is a confederation of provinces belonging to the British Empire. The provinces are British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the Northwest Territories, Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Yukon district. These were all joined in 1866, the 1st of July. Canada is the greatest colony of Great Britain, the greatest empire of the world, save in population, and it will soon be greatest in population, too. Canada is bounded on the south by the United States, on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the north by the Arctic Ocean. Canada stands for all that is good, right-doing, civilization, free education, loyalty, and the citizens are God-fearing, honorable people, and are very industrious.

Canada has untold wealth in its rivers, which have quantities and quantities of fish; in its mines, where every metal in the whole world is found; in its great forests, where timber of the greatest value is found in great abundance; in its agricultural land, yielding millions of money. In Manitoba they cannot make use of all the wheat, it is in such untold abundance. It is also very rich in commerce, which is rapidly increasing. In short, Canada has within its bounds every wealth possible.

First of all, God made Canada rich and fertile, and the people took an advantage of this fact. The early settlers went into the woods and toiled, cutting down trees to make themselves little log houses. They endured many petty slights and illusage from men who ought to have given their best for it. They were all enterprising, persevering people, and often went on journeys, for Canada's good, that would almost sure end in a painful death. The honorableness and noble characteristics of its citizens have also made Canada.

We are proud to belong to Canada, because of the high type of its civilization. We have freedom in our thoughts, words and actions. We have honorable and religious characters of its citizens. We have the religion we want to have, and no man, or woman, great or not great, dare interfere. We have mastered the rebellion of the Fenian raids. We have conquered Britain's old-time enemy, the French, and when the Americans asked us to join them in their rebellion against Britain, we (are proud too) answered, No! and stayed with Britain. We are proud to belong to Canada, because of her grand and glorious future and its prosperity at present. We are proud to belong to Canada, because of the loyalty of its citizens to Great Britain and our good King and Queen.

We can build Canada up by being kind, honest, industrious, loyal and religious; all these attributes be summed up in one word, "good." We can help to build up Canada by being obedient to our parents, teachers, and all our elders, by being loyal to King and country, forgiving, loving, and God-fearing.

It is only a small bit of bunting,
It is only an old, tattered rag,
Yet Victory, Liberty, Freedom,
Triumphantly wait on that flag.

Our flag is the greatest flag in the world, and we may well be proud of it. In the Union Jack, the word "Jack" is derived from the following bit of information: In the crusades, the crusaders wore cloaks over their uniform, called "jacks," with the cross of St. George on it, and when wishing to attact attention, or having won a victory, they waved these cloaks or jacks, and this is how the flag was called "Jack." St. Patrick was the patron saint of Ireland, St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland. Ontario has three maple leaves to signify it is a Canadian province, and the lion of Great Britain to signify it belongs to England.




Brooklyn Eagle.
AN APPROPRIATE UNIFORM FOR KING PETER.

# DRILLING FOR TRAINMEN; EMERGENCY SURGICAL WORK

## Some Roads Have Undertaken It; Others May Follow.

## President Ledyard Says He Will Not Retire From M. C. R.

### Proposal to Run Trains on Double-Track Lines Without Orders—Big Cut in Time on M. C. R.

The initiative taken by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad in the matter of training tranmen into the necessary duties as emergency surgeons in cases of passenger or freight collisions has been taken up by the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia, and it is reported that the scheme will likely be extended to the whole Pennsylvania system. Railroads look to the move as one of the most important of its kind that has been introduced in recent years. The trainmen are taught by lectures to use any possible means at hand for the aid of injured persons. Minor details are dwelt upon closely, even to the matter of tearing a shirt sleeve or coat lining for a temporary bandage.

There has been considerable speculation as to whether railway companies can be held for damage in the case of people injured by missiles thrown through car windows. It has been held that there are cases in which people may recover damages for injuries sustained in this way while riding on tickets, whch they regard as signs of good faith that trips will be made in safety. A prominent railroad lawyer states that the contrary is true and that railroad companies are not insurers. In some cases, it is stated, damages might be collected in case missiles thrown by employes of the road result in injury in the way mentioned.

Of 24 railroads reporting, 20 show considerable gains in the year ended with June 30, and four show slight declines. The 24 roads earned $233,191,513 for the year, against $215,402,422 for the preceding 12 months. This was an increase of $17,789,091. For the first week of June the roads show gross earnings of $4,233,596, against $4,054,957, the corresponding week of last year being an increase of $178,639. Seven of the roads show decreases and 17 show increases.

### LEDYARD SAYS NO

*M. C. R. President Denies the Report that He Is About To Retire.*

President Ledyard, of the M. C. R., denies the report sent out from Cleveland that he is to retire and that the offices of the road are to be moved to Cleveland.

"I have no intention of resigning the 1st of August," said Mr. Ledyard, "When I do retire the general offices of the Michigan Central Railroad Company will remain as at present, in Detroit. Their removal to Cleveland has never been considered."

Well-posted railroad men say that Mr. Ledyard is one of the most able railroad managers in the country and can stay at the head of the Michigan Central system so long as he wants to. His record in building up the Michigan Central and its business is such that he is considered one of the most valuable men on the Vanderbilt staff of managers. Detroit railroad men, therefore, laugh at the story and say there is more likelihood that the Lake Shore headquarters would be moved from Cleveland to Detroit than that the Michigan Central headquarters should be taken to Cleveland.

The general opinion among western railroad men is that the Western Passenger Association, with all its bureaus, is on the verge of collapse. Its downfall is likely to be acomplished by a widespread rate war. Indications have pointed in this direction for some time, but the result of a meetng of the executive committee of the association and of the Chicago-St. Paul lines, has brought the expected end considerably nearer and has made dissolution almost inevitable. No hope is entertained that the recommendation of the executive committee to substitute a 2,000-mile book good on all trains for the credential form of interchangeable mileage now in use will be adopted.

### TEN-HOUR SERVICE POSSIBLE

*Big Reduction in M. C. R Time Between Buffalo and Chicago.*

Under the time table recently enforced on the Michigan Central several reductions in running time have been made, showing the effect of the new heavy power that most of the roads have been putting into service. The most noticeable cut in time is between Buffalo and Chicago. Train No. 11 will leave Buffalo five minutes later than formerly, and arrive in Chicago almost two hours earlier, making a reduction of two hours and five minutes in the running time. This will be accompiished by the new heavy power and equipment that the road has been using lately on the line as far east as Suspension Bridge. From there west the Atlantic type of engine are used. These engines have six drivers, and two trailers, which affords a great amount of tractive adhesion. The roadbed has been improved and heavy bridges have been erected in place of the light ones. As soon as the new bridges now under construction on the Niagara Falls are finished, the Michigan Central branch of the New York Central will run the heavy trains direct into Buffalo and thereby save about 30 minutes. When all the improvements are finished it is said that it will not be surprising to see ten hour service between Buffalo and Chicago over the Michigan Central.

### MADE A GOOD SHOWING

*Thirteen Per Cent Increase in Gross Earnings for the Last Quarter.*

The statements of earnings of the Vanderbilt lines which are published semi-annually are regarded as indicating to a great extent the trend of railroad earings.

Probably first in importance of this group of statements is that of New York Central, covering the quarter ending June 30, 1903, and the year ending at the same time, both being partly estimated. In the quarterly statement gross earnings made an excellent showing, being nearly 13 per cent in excess of the corresponding quarter in 1902. There was also a large increase in operating expenses, the ratio for the quarter being 69.86 per cent of gross earnings as compared with 67.71 per cent in the same quarter last year.

In regard to the yearly statement ending June 30, 1903, the increase in gross amounted to about 9 per cent, while the increase in net earnings amounted to $116,900 or less than ½ of 1 per cent. The earnings for the year applicable to dividends on New York Central stock amounted to 6.6 per cent the stock outstanding for six months of the year amounting to $131,916,300 and for the other six months $132,250,000. Last year the earnings amounted to 6.78 per cent on the stock, the amount outstanding last year being $115,000,000 for nine months and $131,912,900 for the other three months, so that the earnings on the stock outstanding were this year .18 per cent less than they were last year. The dividend rate for both years was 5 per cent.

The striking features about the report are the large increase in gross and the increase in operating expenses, the former being the result of enormous railway traffic, while the latter is attributable to a considerable extent to the higher cost of labor and the rise in price of material.

### NO ORDERS ON DOUBLE TRACK

*Latest Proposal—Reliance to Be Placed on the Blocking Signal System.*

It is said that at the next meeting of the train rules committee of the American Railway Association action will be taken toward recommending a system of rules that will make it possible to do away with train orders on double-track roads. If this is done, reliance will be placed entirely on the blocking signal system, which has been largely improved in the past few years, and is serving its purpose admirably on all roads. A complete report on the system will be made at the next meeting of the association.

There is a dearth of first-class stenographers in the railroad business. This dearth is not confined to any one city, as officials from all parts of the country express the same scarcity. While there are plenty of young men and women who can take accurate shorthand notes and write a neat letter, there are few who can adapt themselves to doing the many little outside duties that go to make the active and necessary railroad office man. The old words, common sense and horse sense, perhaps give the condition needed in an intelligible way. For the "right man in the right place" there is no place of more speedy promotion than in the railroad business.

The price of steel rails for the year 1904 has been fixed by the United States Steel Corporation at $28 at the mill, the price which has obtained during the last three years. As the full capacity of all the mills for the next seven or eight months has been sold, many of the leading railroad companies have expressed a desire to have the price of rails established for next season, and action has been taken a little earlier than usual. Upward of 250,000 tons for 1904 have already been booked, and inquiries for a large additional tonnage have been received during the day. No change in the price of other lines of steel has been contemplated.

### SPECTACULAR OPERATION

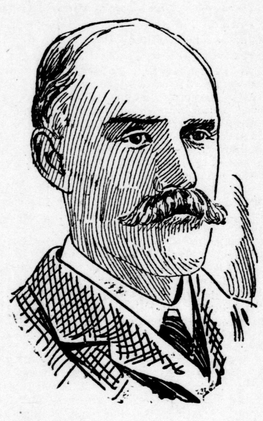
*Demolishing Buildings on Four Blocks Required For a New York Station.*

Pennsylvania Railroad axmen have begun to demolish buildings, on $7,500,000 worth of property, say the New York World, and the work will not stop until nearly four entire city blocks have been cleared. The wreckers will tear down 400 buildings, including three churches, a hospital and a home for boys.

The blocks to be razed are the site of the projected railroad tunnel station and the new uptown postoffice. A salvage corps has been at work several days in twenty-five or more of the best dwellings. They are taking out plumbing, metal and other interior fittings which have a ready market value.

The entire two blocks, bounded by 31st and 32nd streets, 7th and 9th avenues, with the south side of 31st street and the north side of 32nd street, between the same avenues, will be razed in the course of the summer. The property has been accumulated for the railroad in the past two years by a real estate company, and the aggregazte price paid for the blocks is a round $7,500,000. The buying raised values in the district more than 100 per cent. The original estimate of the railroad's appraisers was $3,500,000 for the entire tract. Several groups of speculators got in ahead of the railroad's brokers and forced the Stuyvesant Company to pay fancy figures.

The work of demolition will be the most spectacular operation of the kind ever conducted in New York. The railroad's engineers have been sinking shafts for the tunnel work for several weeks. They say that all obstacles have been removed and that the great construction work may now be hastened to completion.



WM. FRANCIS TYE,
Assistant Chief Engineer, Canadian Pacific Railway.

### THERE ARE NONE

*Differences Do Not Exist Between the Pennsylvania and Wabash*

Prompt denials by both Pennsylvania and Wabash Railroad officials effectually disposed of the story that peace had been patched up between the Pennsylvania and the Gould-Rockefeiler interests and that in a few days official announcement would be made that trains of the Wabash would pass eastward to New York or some other tidewater point over the Pennsylvania tracks or some affiliated line. As to the reported differences between the Wabash and the Pennsylvania railroads, a railroad vice-president said there are none. All crossing difficulties between the two railroads have been settled, and the entrance into Pittsburg of the Wabash has been provided for. The United States Supreme Court has now taken a hand in the contest between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Western Union Telegraph Company. A reflection of this contest is the case now pending before Judge Morris of the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore in which the Western Union Telegraph Company, through its counsel, Attorney-General Isador Rayner, has asked for an order enjoining the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad from interfering with its telegraph lines along the railroad. The United States Supreme Court has, however, granted an injunction restraining the Pennsylvania Railroad from interfering with any of the lines of the telegraph company.

As an instance of the mutual co-operation of railroads in times of high water or other trouble it is interesting to note that during the week from June 12 to the 18th, inclusive, there were moved into or out of Kansas City over the main line and the Kansas City bridge of the Burlington 128 passenger trains belonging to foreign railroads, besides a large number of foreign freight trains. The work of the Burlington operating department in so quickly repairing the east approach of the Kansas City bridge for a stretch of from five to ten miles has drawn a great deal of favorable comment from all sources.

### NO MORE COMPOUND ENGINES

*Baldwin Company Are Not Manufacturing Them Now—Are Too Costly.*

If the officials are not disappointed in their expectations the Baldwin locomotive works will by July 1 have turned out the greatest number of finished engines in any six months in their history. The mark fixed by the officials as the production of the six months is 1,000 locomotives, which is equivalent to two thirds of the output for 1902, when more than 1,500 engines were turned out, breaking all former records. For May the output was 190 machines and the same number was turned out during April. Of the 1,000 locomotives the great majority are on orders placed last year. The number taken this year will keep the works busy well into 1904.

The officers of the Baldwin works announce that they are building no more engines of the compound type It has been discovered that they cost more, get out of order more quickly and cannot do as much work as the old simple style. The compound used steam twice by exhausting it from high into low pressure cylinders. The Pennsylvania, the Reading and the Baltimore and Ohio are rapidly doing away with the compounds and are replacing them with the simple type engine.

The gold output of Alaska, $40,000,000 per year, will be greatly increased by the early building of a new railroad from the southern coast at Resurrection Bay northward to the Tanana River, definite announcement of which has been made. The Seward construction company of Chicago has secured the contract for the building and equipping of 413 miles of the Alaska Central Railroad from Resurrection Bay north through the Cook inlet country and up to the Sussitna Valley to the Tanana River, 150 miles above its junction with the Yukon.

### A POINT OF LAW

*Raised in a Suit for $50,000 Brought by an Engineer.*

A case involving a point of law, and one which especially concerns railroads, will come up in the United States Circuit Court at Los Angeles, Cal., this month. On the face of it the case is a damage suit for $50,000, filed by T. Holmes, a former engineer on the Santa Fe, for personal injuries sustained in a wreck at Franconia station, Ariz., nearly two years ago. The company will, it is asserted, set up as a defense the fellow-servant doctrine, which makes an employe, instead of the employer, responsible for injuries sustained by a fellow-worker, where the cause can be laid to the carelessness or negligence of one engaged in contributory labor. The last legislature amended the law on this point, which was held to be favorable to the employer. Holmes' suit was brought under the provisions of the old law, and both sides will fight the case, the plaintiff's attorneys desiring to establish a precedent for similar cases now pending. About eighteen months ago the Santa Fe limited going east collided with the corresponding train westbound, at Franconia Station, Ariz. Several lives were lost and many of the passengers and members of the crews of both trains were injured more or less seriously. Among the latter was Holmes, an engineer, now residing in Texas.

Developments of importance are expected at a conference to be held shortly between the officers of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and other lines comprised in the Rock Island system. Concentration in operating, management, uniformity of methods, and the working out of a system of economies are some of the objects sought to be attained through these conferences. The avowed policy of the syndicate of capitalists in control of the Rock Island is to develop and strengthen the system by the additional construction of connections by establishing friendly traffic relations with other lines operating in the western and southwestern territory. There is good authority for the statement that much new construction heretofore planned by the Rock Island management will be abandoned in consequence of friendly agreements with the Illinois Central and the Gould lines in the southwest.

### MAY SPEND MUCH MONEY

*Manager McGuigan Credited with Statement of Importance to Stratford.*

A prominent citizen of Stratford makes the statement that he was recently informed by Manager McGuigan that the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific would mean the expenditure of possibly a million dollars or a million and a half in that city. Some of the money was to be used to enlarge the shops, which are to be made one of the leading construction points of the system, and it was also hinted that the greater number of the new engines required for the new road would be built there. No official announcement has been made at Montreal.

*Losses of Horses in War.*

Deaths due to wounds received in battle constitute but an insignificant part of the losses of cavalry horses in war. It was only after a war experience of two years that a cavalry bureau was established in 1863.

This resulted in economy and increased efficiency, for an enormous number of horses, temporarily disabled through excessive marching and lack of forage, were turned in at the general depots and recuperated sufficiently to be again issued. The number turned in was but a fraction of the whole number issued, owing to the difficulty of returning worn-out horses from distant and isolated points.

Some idea of the dimensions of the remount business may be had from the statement that 188,718 horses were purchased during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864. During the first eight months of that year the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was supplied with two complete remounts, which required 40,000 horses. The total number of mules and horses required to keep up the supply for all the armies was 500 each day, and the data collected showed that for every two men of the whole force employed one animal was required in the ranks or trains. The recent experience of the British army in South Africa indicates that the loss of animals in the civil war was not exceptional, and that whenever campaigns are undertaken in a sparsely-settled country history will repeat itself. —United Service Review.

*To Embower the Railways.*

Arboriculture is advocating the growth of catalpa trees along railroad and telegraph lines, to supply ties and poles. The trees, it says, will attain the right size for telegraph poles in sixteen years, and at that age and size will furnish five railway cross-ties to a trunk. Upon almost every railway right of way may be grown 640 trees to each mile of track, omitting the inside lines of curves, but planting one row of trees upon each tide and the track and forty to fifty feet from center, trees one rod apart.

In sixteen years this will provide 3,000 ties, being enough to relay the mile of track. Since the catalpa renews itself from the stump when cut, and the young shoots grow very rapidly with the well-established roots to support the new and fully supply all requirements for ties, fence posts, telegraph poles and lumber. By cutting a portion each year the avenue of trees would remain unbroken. An avenue 1,000 miles long! As many railway lines are of much greater length than this, here would be the happiest views which America could possess.—New York World.

THEY CONTAIN NO ALCOHOL.

Kidney-Wort Tablets

AN EFFECTIVE AND POSITIVE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.

Every man and woman should know when his or her kidneys are becoming weak and diseased. You will realize the fact if you experience backache, loss of appetite, cloudy or milky-colored urine, swelling of hands and feet, bloating of the body, unnatural thirst and loss of weight. These symptoms are sure indications of kidney trouble.

Directly these symptoms are noted, make immediate use of Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets, a purely vegetable compound and free from alcohol. The ordinary liquid kidney medicines are largely made up of common alcohol, which inflames and irritates the kidneys.

Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets have rescued thousands of kidney sufferers from death after the failures of physicians. Try them today; you cannot be disappointed. Fifty cents per bottle or six bottles for $2 50. All druggists recommend them.

# DON THE GARB OF CHRISTIANS

### The Kanakas Dance and Swim in Civilized Garments.

### Bathe in Mother Hubbards—Much of the Hawaiian Picturesqueness Has Vanished.

To a very transient visitor the keynote of Hawaii is the glorious triumph of higher civilization over what sentimentalists may call the picturesqueness of barbarism.

That this civilization was abroad in the land was foreshadowed as I looked out through the porthole of my cabin shortly after the tropical dawn. For the soft gray sky, the gleaming gray sea and the fawn-colored island in the offing were but a settling to the black cumulous cloud which hung in somber relief against the dun mountain and the pearly sky. It was the soaring emblem of civilization—a cloud of soft coal smoke.

We had but a short day in which to get impressions of the island, for our ship sailed again that afternoon at 6, so we determined to see three things in Honolulu — the museum, a Hula dance and the surf-board riders.

AT THE MUSEUM.

First we visited the museum, reaching it on admirable trolley cars made in St. Louis, Mo., with 5-cent fares and transfers, and printed warnings not to talk to the motorman. The waving palm trees and tropical gardens that we buzzed by looked at first jarringly incongruous (it is very difficult to make a cocoanut palm or a big tree-full of royal purple Bourgainvillea look up to date), but we soon got used to these discordant notes in the symphony of civilization.

We found the museum an interesting place where the free-born American Kanaka or Hop-howli can study in glass cases the relics of the original abysmal state from which he is being uplifted. Here he can look with contempt on the red and yellow feather war helmets of his ancestors, their fearsome war masks, their carved wooden clubs and lances and their sharks' teeth daggers; he can reflect how difficult it was for men to kill each other with those crude weapons, and he can realize with pride how entirely this difficulty has been overcome by the beautiful contrivances of civilization.

HULA DANCE CHANGED.

The next number on our programme was a Hula. This used to be a religious species of danse du ventre. It was performed by Kanaka women in short grass skirts and garlands of leaves. Danced in the savagely devotional fashion to the accompaniment of a monotonous chant and a throbbing tomtom, it did not lack a certain grotesque dignity.

Now, however, it is strictly prohibited by our decent Government. But the traveler who wishes to see native customs has only to find an obliging hackman, who in turn will find some obliging Hula girls, who in their turn will dance clandestinely in a hovel in the suburbs of Honolulu.

All the accessories were present for us; the grass skirts, the leafy wreaths and garlands, the bottle-shaped tomtom, the dancers and the chanters. But in place of the religious inspiration, there was a quart of gin and beneath their garlands and grasses the dancers wore clothes.

When the Hula girl was gone we went out to Waikiki, to see the natives ride on their surf boards.

In their old and unregenerate days the Kanaka did not know the very name of modesty. Such was their lack of it that they could behold a fellow-human being naked without even a ludicrous thought. So in these old days one might see many hundreds of them, whole families, in nude domesticity, spending long summer days out in the ocean. There one might see splendid bronze statues, poised on frail pedestals of boards, come shooting in to shore on the foaming crest of the swirling surf.

SWIM IN "MOTHER HUBBARDS."

Now we have changed all that. The proprietors are respected. The natives must hide their nakedness in a long linen "Mother Hubbard." If they desire to swim they must swim in these vestures of enlightenment and progress. As they cannot live without the water they go into it "Mother Hubbard" and all, satisfying themselves with the mutilated, crippled remnant of swimming that their clinging linen garments still leave possible, and after coming out contract pneumonia and die. Thus by the all-wise workings of progress are they redeemed from a barbous life, just in time to die a civilized death—a consummation to the everlasting glory of the civilization that has redemed and killed them.

But glories have morals as well as have shams, and the moral to all this glory seems to be that the enlightened nations, which are so swiftly extirpating barbarism from our planet should combine to create a vast international human game preserve where the ethnologist of the future can betake himself to study the interesting surviving specimens of an obsolete species — the natural man. — Ralph Pulitzer, in the New York World.

*Athlete and His Stomach.*

Probably the most important consideration for an athlete in training is the condition of his stomach. The quantity and quality of food and the regularity of meals and sleep are all carefully watched, because it is necessary for the stomach to be in perfect running order if the athlete would make the most of his powers. For this important organ affects the nervous system as well as the muscles, and the nerves and head have as much to do with winning a race as the sinews. There is danger in over-eating as there is in insufficient nourishment, the trainers say; because, while the latter may weaken a man, the former produces dullness and inertia. "A man with his stomach full," said Trainer Hirshburg, at Columbia University, "hasn't the clean, quick nerve force that an athletie must have to get the most out of his muscles."—Leslie's Weekly.

*The Queer Siftans of Thibet.*

The worship of ancestors is curiously carried on among all tribes. Twice a year the bones are dug up and religiously washed, it being ludicrous in the extreme to watch the preternatural gravity with which the natives go about this stupendous operation, carrying huge pots of water to the open graves and religiously scrubbing the bones. When I first saw this operation it struck me as being remarkably funny, but to the natives themselves it is an intensely solemn and sacred ceremony. As the possession of a large "bonery" gives to the fortunate proprietor great power in the tribe, these bones are seized upon for debt or on the inauguration of a feud, the persons or family so deprived of their sacred relics being shunned by the others until the bones shall have been redeemed.

One of the most remarkable of all the strange myths believed in by this curious people is one pertaining to the sun, moon and stars. The sun is believed to be an immense ball of yak-meat and fat, whereon the spirits of departed ancestors are supposed to feast, the light being caused by its heated condition. The stars are portions of this immense feast, which, dropping to the earth, give birth to animals for the sustenance of suffering humanity. The moon they conceive to be a lesser ball of similar texture, in use while the larger one is being replenished for the morrow, the non-appearance of the sun or moon on cloudy or stormy days being accounted for by the fact that the deities are undergoing a period of fasting and religious abnegation. The parched and desert condition of sterile regions is ascribed to the fact that many thousands years ago this immense ball slipped from the hands of its keepers, and, descending too near the earth, scorched those parts with which it came in contact before it could be recovered.—Collier's Weekly.

*C If Lymph For Va cination.*

A new method of preparation of calf lymph has been evolved at the Government lymph laboratories. As most people know, says Engineering, vaccine lymph is now mixed with glycerine, and the extraneous organisms which it contains are thereby killed, the operation taking something like a month to complete. From time to time specimens are taken and incubated on glass plates, until at length no bacteria are developed on these plates; not until then is the lymph considered satisfactory. In the case of a smallpox epidemic, when there is a sudden demand for lymph, this period of a month may be very inconvenient, and Dr. Green has found that it is possible to reduce the time down to less than six hours. Instead of using glycerine as his sterilizing agent, he employs the vapor of chloroform. Sterile air is bubbled through chloroform, and takes up a certain amount of it in its passage. It is then passed through a watery emulsion of calf vaccine, and the water in the emulsion becomes saturated with chloroform of the strength of 1 in 200, and after such saturation all excess of chloroform escapes immediately from the vaccine emulsion. This amount of chloroform is sufficient to kill all the extraneous microorganisms originally present in the emulsion, while it has no deleterious effect upon the vaccine itself. If the chloroform were added in larger quantities, then it would also destroy the potency of the vaccine, the discovery lying in the means to give an exact dose which is fatal to the extraneous organisms, but has no effect on the vaccine itself.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."




Louisville Post.

UNCLE SAM'S BAD BOYS.

Uncle Sam—Here, here, you boys, keep quiet! How do you expect me to draft these protests?

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Dominion Day Return Tickets will be issued at SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE between all stations in Canada, also to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, N.Y., Detroit, Port Huron, Mich., etc., good going June 30 and July 1, valid returning from destination on or before July 2, 1903.

HOMECOMERS' FESTIVAL
Toronto, July 1st to 4th, 1903.
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Excellent train service for holiday trip to Muskoka Lakes, making direct connection with steamers at Muskoka Wharf for "Royal Muskoka" Hotel and other ports on lakes.

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Wednesday, July 1, 1903,
Excursion tickets will be sold at
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June 25, 26, and 27.....$14 35
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Lake Erie & Detroit River Ry.
Dominion Day, JULY 1st 1903.
For above return tickets will be issued to all station at
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Port Stanley and Return, 30 Cents.
Good for July 1 only. Trains leave London at 6 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 11 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 5:25 p.m. and 6:30 p.m.; returning, leave Port Stanley at 7:45 a.m., 12:40 p.m., 4 p.m., 7 p.m., and 9:40 p.m.
Ticket office, G. T. R. depot.
H. F. MOELLER, G.P.A., Walkerton.
R. J. TAIT, Agent, London.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
FOR DOMINION DAY 1903
Will Issue Return Tickets at Single First Class Fare
Going June 30 and July 1, returning until July 2, 1903, between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Detroit, Mich., and east, and TO but NOT FROM Buffalo, N. Y.
"IMPERIAL LIMITED" (connection via North Bay) leaves Toronto at 1:45 p.m. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, for Fort William, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Banff and British Columbia points. Time, Toronto to Vancouver, 95 hours. First-class sleeper, Toronto to Winnipeg and North Bay to Vancouver. First-class dining car, North Bay to Banff.
For rates, tickets and full particulars, apply to your nearest Canadian Pacific agent. W. FULTON, 161 Richmond street, London. A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, 71 Yonge street, Toronto.

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On June 30 to July 10, inclusive,
The WABASH
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# OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

[Letters to the editor of this page should be addressed to the Editor of the Woman's Page, The Advertiser, London, Ontario.]

## A Woman's Wants.

In some ways a woman, or a man either, for that matter, never grows up. There are certain baby qualities one never outgrows. You remember the time when every day on your way to school you passed a store window in which was displayed a great big doll. Four times a day you gazed at that doll and then, after weeks of coaxing and praying and wheedling and crying and wailing and every other weapon in the arsenal of the feminine infant, an indulgent father bought you that doll.

You dragged it out of the store, its stiff body done up in yellow paper, and its real hair rubbing against your cheek. When you got it home you discovered that it was too long for your doll carriage, that none of your doll clothes would fit it, that it was too big to carry comfortably and in about a week it was tucked away in a dark closet to bemoan its fate.

Or perhaps it was something else you wanted. I remember when I was about nine years old I wanted a black hat. All the big girls were wearing black hats with their light dresses that summer, and I thought it would break my heart if I didn't have one, too. My mother tried to argue me out of it; told me it was too old for me, and used every device in her power to rid me of the idea that I wanted a black hat, but it wasn't any use. I wanted that hat, and I wanted it with a want that refused to be satisfied with anything else. I got it. Mother had my white hat dyed black, and I had the cheerful experience of having a rude girl salute me with the remark. "Humph! Your hat's dyed, isn't it?" Oh, how I loathed that hat, but there was no shoving it in a dark closet; it had to be worn, and every time I put it on, it was a healthy experience in self-gratification and its result; but I dare-ay I wanted my next want just as badly.

That is the experience of the infant. Years afterward, the grown-up child in long skirts and hair done up, has the same experience—in a different setting. The particular want may be a certain coat, or a beautiful gown, or a Paris hat, or a spindle-legged chair for the library; but, oh! it's a terrible want. She wants the want so much that she can't notice how fine the weather is, and that the flowers are particularly beautiful these days, and that it's just the kind of weather to get out into the country and laze to one's heart's content.

Not she! It's that hat, or dress, or chair, and she must have it, so she thinks about it, and talks about it until everyone in the house is sick of the sound of it, and then, finally, she gets it, and she comes home "proud as Punch." She raves over it to every one who comes in for a day or so. Then, somehow or other, she wonders why she was so crazy anyhow, what she wanted the old thing for, and why didn't she save her money. Discontent! That's all! The sort of feeling that makes you wonder what in the world is the matter with you, as if you were out in the street with no place to go.

It's a fine thing to like the things you have—to be contented. Some one says that the moment you are really contented all is lost—that it is only in dissatisfaction and discontent that improvement and fulfilled ambitions are possible. Don't you ever believe it!

There is nothing that works against you like discontent. Firstly, it spoils your appetite, and if you don't eat, the physical machinery gets out of order. Headaches and despair are synonymous. With the body in a bad physical state, mental health is also impaired, and with mind and body both out of gear who could be happy? Everything is "going to the bow-wows, "and the good old summer-time is no more pleasant than the rainy June some discontented weather-man is forcing upon us.

Everything is terrible, horrible and generally out of sorts. There is nothing in the discontent theory. It is the death of all good work, for the Lord loveth a good strong body, a cheerful mind and a heart full of courage, and there's no stimulus like it.

Discontent isn't normal, anyway. It is only a capacity for being irritated. If you are not contented it is because you worry over trivial things instead of remembering the slang maxim, which contains a lot of truth, "Forget it." Any man or woman who has good health and is doing the kind of work he or she loves should be contented. If, in addition, you have someone to love, someone who is sympathetic, someone to whom you can go with both troubles and joys, this world isn't such a bad old place after all.

The particular beauty of being contented is that you get a whole lot more out of life than you otherwise would. It's the mental attitude. A mind alert, quick, capable and normal works out for itself how to acquire gains and betterments, and by keeping that mind clean and healthy you bring into your own life pleasures, comforts and rewards that you deserve.

"It makes me tired," as the small boy would remark to hear people talk about the "inscrutable workings of Providence," "the hand of fate," when they don't understand just how a thing happened. As a matter of fact, if you sit down and think about it, it's pure cause and effect and the most natural thing in the world.

You hear them talk about luck, when there's no such thing as luck. If a man acquires a fortune, he earns it every time. If the world looks "sad and dreary," you can console youself with the thought that if you think right and "keep hustling" is will all come right in time.

Every time you do "make a hit," it clears the way for the next effort, and after a while, things really seem too easy to be true, just as, when you begin to write anything you may have a fragment of a thought in your head, and you begin without any plan at all, but as you proceed, the thing expands and grows in your mind until you are writing furiously and wondering whence the thoughts came. So it is with work, and when you are discontented, you get lazy and kill the very forces that are helping you.

Don't be discontented. Appreciate what you have. Love those that love you. Look about you and be a little bit Pharisaical in that you thank God that you are not as some are, lame, or blind, or dumb, or generally incapacitated for work. Be thankful to the Lord for all you have got, and in that thankfulness you will sprout all sorts of new graces.

And, by-the-way, discontent brings wrinkles that all the cold cream and massage on earth are powerless against. Don't forget that.




**Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago, speaks to young women about dangers of the Menstrual Period —how they can avoid pain, suffering and remove the cause.**

"I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds and feet wetting.

"If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** that was the only medicine which helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment and was cured a month later. I am like another person since I am in perfect health."—Miss AGNES MILLER, 25 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill. —*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

**The monthly sickness reflects the condition of woman's health. Fifty thousand letters from women prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound regulates menstruation, and makes those periods painless.**


## The Child's Summer.

So many London mothers are beginning to think of the cottage at Port Stanley, the trip to Muskoka, the summer on the farm, or the dozen other methods of spending the long vacation, that a word about the children's clothes may be very timely.

Even should the summer be passed at home, with only an occasional day's outing to relieve the monotony, do not worry the children with "good" clothes, clothes that must be taken care of and looked after lest they should get torn or dirty.

The wise mother will see that sensible garments predominate. Overalls for little boys and girls, and creeping babies as well; stout waists and shoes, black stockings, sunbonnets that will wash easily, and hats that may be left over night in the cherry tree or on the lawn without sensible injury will give the mother a chance to do something besides exercising eternal vigilance over the clothes question, while the children can delve to their heart's content in good rich Mother Earth without the constant admonition, "Don't get your clothes dirty." Pity the sorrows of that poor, unfortunate mother's boy, cased in white linen, with stiff, flamboyant collar or a frou frou of embroidery, white socks and gloves, and dangling, tallowy, golden curls. He is not only an object of derision to his more fortunate mates, but a flagrant source of unhappiness to himself.

Give the children a good bath every night, but turn them lose in the day to make acquaintances with growing things and babbling brooks, and all the sweet secrets that nature stands ready to releave to the little child.

There will be accidents, doubtless, so take along a box of household remedies.

For bee and wasp stings, carbolic acid, soda or ammonia.

For poison ivy, a solution of baking soda or a weak solution of sugar of lead. Mackerel brine from the kit in the farm cellar, or a tomato from the vines will also be found effectual.

For burns, a dressing of saturated soda, or equal parts of linseed oil and lime water, vaseline, sweet oil, butter —any bland oil—but on no account glycerine, which is irritating.

For sunburn, cloths wet in saturated soda and soft powders, like flour, laundry starch or cornstarch, dusted in.

For slivers, a fine needle. If too deep in the flesh to be reached by ordinary means, fill a rather wide-mouthed bottle two-thirds full of boiling water, and hold the injured spot close over the opening. The suction draws the flesh down, and a little additional pressure will take out the splinter.

For a bruise, the best treatment is an immediate application of hot fomentations. After that witch hazel, vinegar and hot water, or alcohol and water, put on with a bandage and often moistened.

Take plenty of bandages, neatly rolled, a case of court plaster, your family doctor's prescription for any special attack that any of the family are subject to, a small bottle of Jamaica ginger, or paregoric, a package of mustard plasters, then hope that you will find occasion for none of them.

## Instincts of the Child.

Many ways of infancy and childhood seem to adults unnatural; and if children chance, as they frequently do, to exhibit tendencies animal rather than esthetic, we are apt to consider them such as to be properly frowned upon. Yet it might often contribute to one's equanimity if it were borne in mind that child instinct, more frequently than reason, is in the right.

For example, the lusty fit of crying incident to the baby's bath, although it may prove annoying to the mother, is one of the best possible tonics for the infant. The vigorous respirations and increased activity of the muscular-tissues conduce even more than the friction of the bath towel to a healthful glow of skin. The infant that is obstreperous enough to resent with loud crying its nurse's efforts to soothe it, until it is again in its flannels, is not likely to take cold from its bath.

Again, in the matter of eating the child sometimes exhibits singular tendencies. From the time a child begins to come to the table until the period of youth he often shows strong likes and dislikes. Just how much such tendencies may be combated is perhaps of little moment, but in the quantity of food desired each child should be a law unto himself. To bribe or coax a child to eat more than he wants is certainly not commendable. Many who as children are extremely "delicate" in their eating develop in later life digestive organs of superior ability. Overfeeding is never so fraught with dangers as in childhood, and in those numerous cases in which the child instinct opposes the eating of as much food as is ordinarily regarded as normal it should be respected. In the event of a small appetite being the evidence of impaired vitality or disease, other concurrent symptoms will be so evident as to lead to consultation of a physician. Glowing cheeks and sturdy limbs are admirable and a delight to the fond parents, but to many children they are simply not natural, and no amount of food can produce them.

In many children nature exhibits a conservative tendency, and the scrawny limbs and sallow cheeks may be an indication of conserved energy by virtue of which some organ or organs may not be overtaxed during the growing age.

The diseases of childhood often result in temporarily damaged organs, which time and a following of the instincts of preservation, which nature immutably imposes may entirely overcome. Thus it is that many children regarded throughout childhood as delicate and not likely to survive till adult life, not only reach manhood and womanhood, but attain qualities of extraordinary physical or mental vigor.

It is well to realize that very rarely are there two children even in the same family similar in their physical equipments, and that therefore no "rule of thumb" method of rearing them is ever eminently successful.—Youth's Companion.

## Woman Rules.

In order to be a true mother it is not sufficient that you work and worry in secret without receiving any praise therefore—for you are simply fulfilling your duty according to the ideas of some people—nor must you look for any gratitude from those for whom you work, and if they cause you sorrow or find fault with you, you must bear it without a complaint.

As in the case of the first child, so in the case of the second and each succeeding one, the same cares, the same labors, and yet the true, genuine mother will feel, in spite of everything, a quiet and deep satisfaction, although she cannot expect any thanks, and when all women shall think and feel so the power over mankind will pass to them and the salvation of the world will rest in their hands.

But unfortunately the number of these true mothers is steadily growing smaller. Many women allow themselves to be carried away by passion and give themselves over to men at the expense of their honor, others vie with men in the desperate struggle for social position, and still others, although they do not forget the object of their life and even fulfill their maternal duties, disavow them in spirit by regarding childless women with envy and so lose the sole reward that lies in the consciousness of having served as the instrument of God, and see only misery in what ought to constitute their happiness.

We men are so entirely taken up with the importance of our sham existence that we have all completely forgotten the real object of life.

While placing the whole burden of life upon others we are at the same time too cowardly to call ourselves by the true name that belongs to men that for their own dear ego's sake allow their fellow men to perish in misery and want.

But among women there is a difference. There are those who embody the loftiest ideal of purity, and there are those who are prostitute. This difference will be fully apprehended only by our descendants, but I feel it my duty to call attention to it.

Every woman, no matter how degraded, who submits to her husband with the consciousness of the possibility of becoming a mother, fulfills the highest object of life; higher than she, there is no one, and if you are of these women, you will not say after you have borne twenty children: Enough! Just as a laborer of 50 years of age does not say he has worked enough as long as he can eat and sleep and his muscles demand work.

If you are of these women, you will not burden other mothers with the cares of nursing and educating your children, just as a laborer does not transfer his almost finished work to another for completion, since he has put his whole energy into it; the harder you labor the richer and the happier will your existence become.

If you are a real mother you know by your own experience that only self-denying, unostentatious labor, which imperils even your own life and taxes your strength to its utmost in order to give life and maintain the life of another being, can yield you true satisfaction, but that it also gives you the right to make the same demands on others and to call on your husbands to likewise subject themselves to the labors of life. You will measure and appreciate the worth of man according to these aspirations and prepare your children for the fact that similar labors are awaiting them.

A true mother, who is conscious of the will of God, will also hold her children to the fulfillment of this divine will. To such a true mother it is torture to see her child overfed, pampered and dressed up, because she knows that all this will aggravate the fulfillment of the will of God on the part of the child which she has revealed unto him, nor will she teach her girl or boy that which will enable them to escape the troubles and cares of life, but that which will make them strong to bear anything that might befall them.

A true mother will not consider white hands and fine manners in the choice of a husband for her daughter, and since she knows what is true conduct and what is fraud, she will always and in every instance, not excepting her husband, prize only that true labor which may even exact our own life and despise that false and pompous labor whose end is simply to escape all true and honest labor.

The women who renounce the life-purpose of their sex and yet raise the claim of their rights, need not say that such a point of view is impossible for a mother, that a mother is too much bound up with her children by love to deny them dainties and pleasures or dress.

A true mother will think differently. She knows that her duty does not consist in making of her children whatever is agreeable to her or them.

She knows that she is incessantly hovering between life and death when she is bearing a scarcely budding life under her heart, but that life and death are not her concern, but that it is her concern to serve this life, and this service she will not seek to evade, but she will go straight toward her aim.

A true mother gives birth to and nurses the child herself, prepares food and drink for it, washes it, instructs it, sleeps and talks with it, because she sees therein her life-purpose. She will try to make them strong to bear trouble and labor, since she will regard that as the sole happiness of life. She will not ask others for advice, she herself knows all and fears nothing.

Only such a mother can calmly say under the shadow of death to Him who created her and whom she served by the bearing and rearing of her most dearly beloved children: "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace."

Such women, who fulfill their calling, will always rule over men. They prepare a new posterity and guide public opinion. In their hands, above all, rests the salvation of the world.—Leo Tolstoi.

## REIGN OF WHOLESOME HEARTY WOMANHOOD

### *Era of the Delicate Ethereal Female Has Passed Away.*

The reign of the delicate, ethereal woman is past, and today the demand is for hearty, wholesome womanhood. A few years ago the majority of young women cultivated the fragile pose, fainted at the sight of a mouse and altogether made themselves ridiculous. Healthy exercise was considered rather vulgar, and the athletic girl of today would have been regarded with uplifted hands and shocked eyes. Fashion, that high priestess of woman, has decreed that health and fine physique are absolutely necessary qualities for the up-to-date woman, and for once there is no opposing voice to fashion's decree. We may scoff at fickle Dame Fashion, but in this case she is an attractive means to a wise end. Many women will strive to be strong and athletic just because their more fashionable sisters are so. Most naturally some of these will fall back into their old, indolent ways, but a few of them will appreciate the blessings of health, strength and grace. For them there will be no backsiding.

There is health for every woman if she will set herself resolutely to the obtaining of it. If she will indulge wisely in nature's three great remedies — sleep, proper food and fresh air.

These three great medicines taken daily will soon produce a desire for exercise, and, presto! the miracle is accomplished. Dyspepsia, blues, nerves will fold their tents and steal away.

Almost every woman can afford to set aside a few minutes daily for exercise. If she has not the time to go for a short brisk walk, she can at least open all the windows and take long, deep breaths of fresh air. Nine out of ten houses in this country are kept too warm. The inmates are afraid of fresh air. They heat their houses to a ridiculous extent and the result is that when they go out they are obliged to swathe themselves in layer after layer of unnecessary clothing. Every house should be "swept and garnished" every day by that greatest of all cleansers—fresh air.

If the seeker after health, grace and beauty will practice a few simple exercises daily she will be amazed at the result. Eyes will brighten, flabby flesh will grow firm, muscles will grow limber and more elastic and instead of being half weary of life she will find that she enjoys every moment of it. A long walk taken daily, rain or shine, is an excellent tonic; not a hurried, scrambling walk, but a good, steady mile-in-twenty-minute gait. Many cannot enjoy walking because they don't understand the proper costume to walk in. To begin with, they should wear, broad, thick-soled, low-heeled boots. The skirts should be medium length and light weight, and last, but by no means least, there should be no tightly laced corsets, preventing easy breathing. Thus equipped, a healthy girl would laugh at a five-mile walk, and would not be discouraged at the prospect of five miles more. There is no beauty equal to the beauty of health and grace, and these can only be obtained by healthy living and exercise. Growing girls are not taught half the value of this. They are allowed to eat foolishly, keep late hours and know nothing about the wisdom of physical exercise. It is the duty of every mother to give her daughters the opportunity of becoming strong, beautiful women, and it is only through obeying nature's rules that this can be accomplished.—Chicago American.

## Summer Visiting.

With the annual descent of the city legions upon the dwellers of Oz or Mesopotamia, certain rules of etiquette suitable to both guest and hostess should be engraved between the frontlets of each individual's eyes—or at least upon the tablets of their hearts.

Without due consideration for each other's interest, preferences and customs, relations are apt to become strained, and the "rift within the lute" silences all the music that might have made the summer a joy to remember ever after. As for the guest, let her remember that she is to fit into the family life already established, not upset it. Let her not overflow her boundaries. If she has a room to herself let her keep her things there, not drop her hat and coat in the parlor, her gloves on the piano, her sewing or box of bonbons, her nut shells or scraps of paper wherever the spirit takes her. Possibly the parlor may not be so elegant in its appointments as her own (though as a rule the average city parlor is a horror or gilt chairs, petticoated lamps and bisque figures), yet its owner may take quite as much pride in keeping it orderly and sweet. Let the guest remember the meal hours and be there on time. If the family breakfast early strain a point and join them, even though you take a nap afterwards. Unless you can help or are especially invited, keep out of the kitchen. There are plenty of nice little things a guest can do to help without getting underfoot. One dear woman who was always a joy to have as a guest used to say, "Now let me be responsible for some certain thing." Sometimes this was dusting and keeping the parlor in order and attending to the vases. Another season it was preparing all the berries for tea or luncheon and making the salads, while a third year she elected to do the butter balls and shell the peas.

Of course, where there is help in abundance these things are not necessary, but in the majority of homes help is scarce. In this case, the ideal guest cares for her own room, and if she has children keeps them within bounds.

The duties of hostess are not hard to define. Let her make her guest feel at home. If horses can be put at her disposal, a picnic or lawn tea projected, her special dishes remembered from time to time, all is well; but the guest will not feel that she must be constantly entertained. She will prefer to feel that she is at liberty to amuse herself in her own way, and not be dragged at the chariot wheels of a round of perfunctory teas and luncheons with people whom she has never seen, and may never meet again.

The ideal hostess will see to it that the "prophet's chamber" for the ideal guest is a veritable rest room. That the bed is clean, dainty and comfortable. That towels are in abundance, facilities for writing at hand, and closet and drawer room as ample as may be.

Lastly, the thoughtful guest will not forget that Sunday should be observed in the country quite as much as in the town. So many people lay aside their church-going when they close up their houses for the summer. A number of the country pastors in New England deplore the fact that, influenced by the example of the city sojourners, the young people belonging to the church also drop off in their attendance. These things ought not to be.


# THE ONLY ONE



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Buy the genuine always if you wish to get its beneficial effects. It cleanses the system gently yet effectually, dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated, prevents fevers and acts best on the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels, when a laxative remedy is needed by men, women or children. Many millions know of its beneficial effects from actual use and of their own personal knowledge. It is the laxative remedy of the well-informed.

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PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE


# THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

### *Willie's Question.*

Where do you go when you go to sleep?
That's what I want to know;
There's loads of things I can't find out,
But nothing bothers me so.
Nurse puts me to bed in my little room
And takes away the light;
I cuddle down in the blankets warm
And shut my eyes up tight,
Then off I go to the funniest place,
Where everything seems queer;
Though sometimes it's not so funny at all
Just like the way it is here.
There's mountains made of candy there,
Big fields covered with flowers,
And lovely ponies, and birds and trees,
A hundred times nicer than ours.
Often, dear mamma, I see you there,
And sometimes papa, too;
And last night the baby came back from heaven,
And played like he used to do.
So all of this day I've been trying to think
Oh, how I wish I could know
Whereabouts that wonderful country is,
Where sleepy little boys go.
—The Independent.

## Little Sailor's Adventure.

An adventure is "an enterprise of hazard," or a bold undertaking. The experience of a boy named Patterson, who belonged on a Nova Scotian schooner, is in the line of adventure, and is particularly interesting. The schooner was very small, and her crew consisted of but two men and the boy. One of the men, Capt. Patterson, was the boy's father; the other man was named Atkinson. These three set sail in the Emily T. White, early in December. The schooner was bound from Nova Scotia for New York. When a few days out, there happened a painful thing. Atkinson was knocked overboard by the mainboom. It was just after dusk.

Capt. Patterson, leaving the boy to manage the vessel, leaped into a yawl and began to search for the lost sailor. The captain, finding no traces of the drowned man, turned back toward his vessel. She was gone! Alone in an open boat on the sea, his distress was great; but he bent to his task, and sculling toward the land, beached his yawl. He then hurried to the neighboring town of Quaco, and telegraphed, asking that a steam tug be sent after the missing schooner. Meanwhile the solitary lad on board the vessel had not been idle. When he found that the wind and tide had carried him away from the captain, he determined to make the best of the situation. Grasping the wheel, he guided the craft well out into the bay, in order to escape the rocks. Darkness descended, the rain and snow pelted against him, but with teeth set he held the tiller tight. No friendly light could be seen, and for a time the poor lad was in dire despair. When he had almost abandoned hope, he descried through the storm the light on Cape Spencer. He knew then where he was, and boldly headed for down the bay. When outside St. John harbor, the wind came so strong that he could not effect an entrance, and very reluctantly he was obliged to hold on to his course. Just off Musquash the wind canted again from the westward. The plucky little sailor at once put his vessel about and ran again for St. John. The wind remained favorable until he reached the harbor, when, wearied and hungry, he ran her upon the flats and cast his anchor. He let the sails come down with a smash, and then, as he had no boat and it was very early in the morning, he turned in and had a sleep. The tug reported, when it came in from the search, that the schooner was not at sea. The father was half frantic, and kept crying, "Lost! lost!" Just then he was told that his boy was safe, and he sobbed for joy.

### *First Occurrences.*

Envelopes were first used in 1839.

The first steel pen was made in 1830.

Postoffices were first established in 1464.

The first lucifer match was made in 1829.

Kerosene was first used for lighting in 1826.

The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807.

The first balloon ascension was made in 1783.

Omnibuses first appeared in New York in 1820.

The first locomotive was run in the United States in 1820.

The first watches were made at Nuremberg in 1477.

The first English newspaper was published in 1588.

Pins weer first manufactured in the United States soon after the war of 1812.

The first complete sewing machine was patented by Elias Howe, jun., in 1846.

### *Saved by an Insect.*

On the occasion, according to Southey, the song of an insect of the cricket kind was the means of saving a vessel from shipwreck. The incident occurred during the voyage of Cabeza de Vara toward Brazil. When they had crossed the line, the state of the water was inquired into, and it was found that of a hundred casks there were but three to supply four hundred men and thirty horses. Upon hearing this, the Adelantedo gave orders to make the nearest land. For three long days they stood toward it. A soldier, who set out in ill health, had brought a grillo, or ground cricket, with him from Cadiz, thinking to be amused by the insect's voice, but it had been silent the whole way to his no little disappointment. Now, on the fourth morning, the cricket began to sing its shrill rattle, instinctively scenting, as was soon supposed, the land. Such was the miserable watch that had been kept that, upon looking out at the warning, they perceived high rocks within bow-shot, against which, if it had not been for the insect, they would surely have been lost.

## The Story of a Squirrel.

Have you ever been fortunate enough to watch the antics of a squirrel in a cage?

Of course, every boy knows the squirrel of the woods, and how industriously he provides against the coming of a rainy day—which in his case means the times of year when the gathering of nuts is impossible. He has been known to store quantities of nuts away in tree trunks, and, sometimes, naughty boys have been known to steal from the busy squirrel—actually steal his supply of nuts because it is too much trouble to emulate the squirrel's industry! But, of coarse, the boy would not do such a cruel and really cowardly thing if he only stopped to think he was robbing a helpless little animal, so tiny and gentle that lame ones have been carried around in men's pockets in order that they may be kept warm. One squirrel we have heard of lived all day long in the pocket of an Italian organ grinder; and, once when a blizzard came, and the poor little organ boy fell in the snow, some kind men came along and picked him up and carried him into a comfortable house before a warm fire. They rubbed his feet and hands and put him in a soft bed, and he opened his eyes and thanked them. But the little squirrel—when he looked for it—was found frozen quite stiff in his pocket.

But I started to tell you the story of a tame squirrel in a cage. A lady has one—a lady who does not live very far from New York, and she says that the dear little creature causes her a great deal of amusement by his pranks. She has laughed uproariously to see him in his good-sized cage, racing about in it and making a noise like the running of a typewriter. This particular squirrel is a foot and a half long (tail included), and yet he manages to squeeze himself through the smallest holes. If you give him a paper, he will take it up and poke it forward into the disc of his cage, so that he may make a more comfortable bed. Then after it he will crawl. He seems to prefer sleeping here because the disc is on a rack inside the cage, and he can get more air. This squirrel hasn't been out of the cage yet. His owner expects to see him perform great antics when he is allowed to venture forth.

Already he eats hickory nuts a great deal as we should have to eat them if we were in his place. His teeth are very long, and he bites into the nut until it cracks. Then he spits out the shell. Altogether, he is a very bright little creature, and no one could help loving him.


## SATISFIED MOTHERS.

When sales are large and increasing, when customers are satisfied to the extent of continuing to buy the same remedy, then it must be admitted that the remedy has real merit. Baby's Own Tablets occupy this enviable position. Mothers having once tried them seldom fail to duplicate the order—no other remedy for children can truly claim as much. Concerning the Tablets Mr. C. W. Strader (general dealer), North Williamsburg, Ont., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets have a large sale, and every purchaser is more than satisfied. We use them for our baby and have found them all that is claimed for them."

Baby's Own Tablets cure colic, indigestion, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fevers and all the minor ills of little ones. They make baby bright, active and happy and a joy to the home. Sold by druggists or will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box, by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## With the Public Mind

fixed on pure food as it is nowadays

# "SALADA"

**Ceylon Natural Green Tea is being given a great deal of attention by Japan tea drinkers, as it is similar in flavor, light color in infusion, but infinitely more delicious and more economical than any Japan tea ever grown. Sold in the same form as "SALADA" black tea. Sealed lead packets only. 25c and 40c per pound. By all grocers.**


## HER EARNEST TROTH

"And I, too, dear, shall be more than glad," said Lucy, returning the embrace, "for I live in perpetual fear of discovery. Here is your cloak. Return quickly. I shall be on the alert till I see you again safely back."

Bethel fixed up her satin skirts, saying:

"Dan likes to see me in my finery."

She went away softly and swiftly through the night shadows, as though she was one of them which had strayed and lost her way. She felt timid tonight—had a foolish feeling of being followed, which caused her to look behind with trembling dread at every turn.

The place was very still; no mortal thing seemed moving; flowers nodded to her as she passed, and gleaming statues seemed to point at her with scorn or warning in their marble looks. An emblem of ill-luck in the shape of a bat, brushed by her face and startled her.

On she went, thinking the way had never seemed so lonely and long before. At last the lodge peeped comfort to her through the trees, and with increased speed she reached the door, which was, at her signal, quickly opened, and she lay in her husband's arms and panted out her unreasonable alarms.

He drew her into a cherful room and sat her by the fire in an armchair, took her cloak, and shook it free from the night dew.

The walk and excitement had brought a new brightness to her eyes and cheeks, and in that humble little room her beauty seemed to draw all the light and brightness about her as she sat in her gleaming robes before the blazing fire, which played on her jewels and white teeth.

As she lifted her little satin-shod foot to Dan's notice that he might see how the night dew had soaked it, Dan, with a loving reproach for the little care she took of his great treasure, knelt down and released her foot from the wet shoes.

As he knelt there she threw her arm about him and drew his head down to her breast and kissed his forehead.

A slight noise outside caused Dan to spring to his feet, Bethel gave a cry of alarm, and motioned Dan to go and see the cause. He did as desired, while she waited, listening for she knew not what, with bated breath and frightened eyes.

He came back after a few moments, saying it was a false alarm, and added that a knot of wood had fallen out of one of the old shutters, which he had replaced, and he was sure no one was near, as he had looked round carefully. Then he sat down with her and planned everything concerning the journey which was to be taken so soon now.

After a pleasant hour together, Bethel rose to return, saying, as her husband embraced her fondly:

"Dan, dear, I feel so strangely nervous; I cannot imagine why, but I am positively afraid to return alone."

"I will walk with you to the gate of the pleasance," he said, "and then I can watch you all the rest of the way. Cover yourself close, darling, or the fairies will fancy you their queen."

He muffled her cloak about her tenderly, touching her soft lips with his hand, and receiving a caress; then, gun in hand, he led the way out into the night, talking to her merrily as he did so, and telling quaint impossible stories about the "good people" who are supposed to dance in fairy rings upon the green sward on moonlit nights.

Bethel's spirits rose and she quite enjoyed tripping along by her stalwart husband's side in the calm quiet midnight hour.

"Do you know, Dan," she said merrily, "one of the maids, up late on account of illness, saw me by what they call the 'haunted terrace,' where some lady committed suicide through love of a faithless Lord of Lufton. Well, she took me for a ghost, and swore that I glided by, a long lank figure, with a ghastly face upturned to the moon, and with eyes as red as fire. Well, she was so frightened that she gave notice and departed, to spread this highly respectable ghost story in another shire. Now, dear love, good-night. Stand there in the shadow. I shall feel quite safe, knowing that you are watching me."

"My arms make better safety than my eyes," said Dan, snatching her to him in the shadow.

She went away with that little rippling laugh, and as far as eyes could, Dan watched her graceful figure gliding along the stone terrace at the back of the house; then, as though she left the burden of her foreboding with him, he turned with a sigh and retraced his steps.

Bethel sped on to the door, which she pushed gently with her hand, and a voice, deep and thrilling, said, sternly:

"I have waited for you!"

CHAPTER XXI.

Bethel gave a little scream of fear. A man's hand clutched her wrist roughly, and drew her into a little disused passage.

"Played out at last!" the low, jeering tone continued. "Well, truly, it was time!"

In dead silence, Brinley led her through the darkness into the library, where a fire glowed, and lamps threw a glistening light upon the polished floor and furniture.

Bethel sank trembling into a chair by the fire and hid her face in her hands, waiting for him to speak, which he did not seem in any haste to do, but paced the long room with quick, impatient strides. Bethel fell to counting how many times he crossed the floor; she wondered uninterestedly how it all would end; she was certain of a feeling of relief mingled with fear, and she felt a longing, yet a dread, to hear him speak. She stole a look at him, and saw that he bore it badly. His face was white, drawn with agony, and working convulsively; his hands, in a favorite fashion with him when much moved, were clinched at the back of his neck, and every now and then he brought his arms about his face, as if to hide his emotion. At last he halted opposite to Bethel, hid his nervous hands in his pockets, and looked so long and sternly upon her, with such an unutterable contempt in his gaze, that Bethel rose to her feet, bathed all in blushes, like a lily steeped in the red light of the setting sun. Brinley held her with his eyes, saying in a tone of derision:

"So this is my reward for shielding your sin against me—that you might do me a greater wrong! Ah, blush; your blushes should burn your accursed beauty into foulness, had shame the power. I tell you, Lady Lufton, my betrothed wife, that I saw you steal out tonight to meet your low, degraded lover; ah, my queen, saw more—saw him make light with loveliness which I have ever held sacred, looked upon with reverence, hoping by a holy tie to bring it to my arms. Oh, that I should have wasted my best affection on a woman who seeks in a servant that excess of love which an equal dared not show. May his low passion prove a pestilence, may one so lost to modesty and honor be known as the foul strumpet that tonight has proved her. Oh, my very cheeks and temples throb with pain, now hot, now cold by turns, to think that I had counted it the highest honor to wed with one who is the surfeit of the lesser herd!"

Bethel had listened spellbound, anger, shame and indignation taking turns to fire her fine eyes and to swell her heart with passion. Now, with gesture almost regal in its air of grand command, she drew herself up, saying:

"Hush! You wrong me more than words can tell by this cruel speech!"

"Woman, may I not believe my eyes? It was no lie they told tonight of your deep degradation. I do not want to hear you perjure the vow you breathed to that man tonight, who, I thank God, I had the power to resist killing. I tell you I will not hear you speak, and I command you to listen. 'Tis many years since a strumpet commanded half the world, and I warrant Cleopatra had no greater spell of wicked worthlessness than your beauty."

"Go on, sir. I listen, though she who commands is of the people, not of the blood-royal." Bethel looked sternly at him, as she continued in a firm tone: "The man I visited tonight is my husband, the man whom I have loved since I was a child, and whom I shall love till I die."

Brinley started and looked at her inquiringly. She came close and laid both hands upon his arm, saying:

"Brinley, forget for a while that I have ever sinned against you, that you ever desired me for a wife, and hear my story. You are the only one I can trust; do not harden your heart against me, for I am in sore need of help and in great trouble."

[To be Continued.]


### The True Tragedy of Life

is ill-health, disappointed ambitions, usefulness destroyed. Pathetic! nay, tragic! Poor blood, weak nerves, a tired brain. Is there hope? Yes! Because there is a cure.

Ferrozone Tablets make blood—not blue blood, but the fluid that strengthens the whole body. Ferrozone does this quickly by improving digestion, stimulating assimilation and by imparting health and tone to the whole system. Your druggist will tell you a great deal more about Ferrozone. Ask him to tell you of the wonderful curative properties of Ferrozone Tablets.


### *Efficacy of the Rest Cure.*

After work comes rest. When they alternate perfectly a man may prepare to enjoy real happiness. When they alternate perfectly a man will enjoy both the work and the rest that follows it.

Nature is a just old lady. She seldom gives a man more than he needs. If he elects to live a lazy life she lets his muscles get flabby and his brain go sleepy. She never permits him to long possess a faculty or a nerve or a muscle or a sinew that he does not use.

The proper way to keep your muscles or your brains is to use 'em up and let nature provide you with a fresh supply. Nature is assisted in this work by rest. One may rest sometimes by seeking a change in labor. Labor thus becomes a recreation—re-creation.

To live happily in this world it is not enough to know how to work; a man must also know how to rest. The man who knows only how to work will soon wear out. If he doesn't wear out immediately his work will suffer in some way. No man can do his best work unless he alternates it with a little play or a little rest.

A man who can't drop his work from his mind as readily as he can drop his tools from his hands, had better take a few weeks off to study the rest question. His nerves are not what they should be.

If a man wishes to keep his nerve let his avoid nerves.—Pittsburg Dispatch.


## True and Unfailing Help for Suffering Women.

# PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

**The World's Medicine for the Cure of Female Troubles.**

A large share of the evils and sufferings which women are liable to, result from special female weaknesses and diseases. From the girl entering womanhood to the woman who arrives at the Grand Climacteric or "Change of Life," there are troubles, ailments and irregularities—too often borne in silence—which undermine the health and result in disease. Where such conditions exist, heaven help the poor sufferers to fully realize their perils and dangers!

It is well known that ordinary medical treatment too often fails to build up the delicate nervous system of woman, and give necessary tone and strength to the important female organs. The experience of years, medical testimony and letters from tens of thousands of cured women, point to Paine's Celery Compound as woman's friend and lifegiver. Jessie M. Ross, Quyon, P. Q., says:

"It affords me much pleasure to testify to the great good that Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. I was completely run down in health and a victim of female weakness, and after using three bottles of Paine's Celery Compound I was completely cured. It is the best blood purifier I know of and I recommend it to all who are troubled as I was."


### UNKIND TOWARDS HIM.



Sportsman—Have you seen anything—an—worth shooting round here?
Boy—Well, no—not till you came, guv'nor.

## CITY IN PAWN; MONEY DUE NOW

### *Strangest Pledge a Pawnbroker Ever Accepted.*

### *City of Wismar, On German Coast of the Baltic Sea, Has Been "In Hock" For 100 Years.*

On June 26 the strangest pledge that a pawnbroker ever took in the world will have to be returned to its owner, if that owner can pay the loan.

The pledge is a big seaport. It is the city of Wismar, on the German coast of the Baltic Sea, and once a powerful member of the great Hanseatic League. The owner who pawned it is Sweden and the pawnbroker is the duchy of Mecklenburg.

That a big city on German territory, not fifty miles away from the great imperial naval port of Kiel, really belongs, without question, to another nation, is one of the romances of everyday history which are forever cropping out all over the world.

The pledging of Wismar, while it happened only a hundred years ago, really was directly due to the changing fortunes of the thirty years' war. If there should be any diplomatic squabbles over the matter now, treaties and protocols of surrenders and armistices dating back to the years between 1618 to 1648 would have to be dragged into court. Another exhibit would be the story of the jilting by a king of the daughter of a duke.

The fact that Wismar really is a Swedish possession explains what has been a mystery for many years—the neglect of the German Empire to fortify this port, which is considered as being the finest harbor site on the entire Baltic coast.

Wismar was pawned to the duchy of Mecklenburg on June 26, 1803, as security for a loan of 1,258,000 reichsthaler. With Wismar, Sweden also pledged the government districts of Poel and Neukloster, both in German territory.

Under a treaty between Sweden and Denmark, it had been provided that Wismar should not be fortified, and when the duchy of Mechlenburg took over the city, it had to obey the provisions made with Sweden. Hence Mecklenburg was bound to build no fortifications to make Wismar a great port as it once had been, and also to permit no great power to utilize it for any war purposes.

If it had not been for this fact, Germany would, no doubt, have made a mighty naval station out of Wismar long ago.

Under the condition of the loan, the city of Wismar and the two government districts were to remain in pledge for 100 years.

At the end of 100 years, Sweden could claim and obtain the pledged city loan with 3 per cent compound interest. A further provision, however, of the loan is that should Sweden fail to take any notice whatever of the expiration of the time, the contract would become renewed automatically for another hundred years.

The sum which Sweden would have to pay on June 26 if she wished to claim Wismar and the two government districts is figured as amounting to $27,000,000, and this alone, quite apart from considerations of policy, is expected to operate as a bar against the assertion of her rights.

Still, it is going to be Germany's part to make sure that there is no renewal of the pact through Sweden's simple expedient of keeping silent. And already Germany is sending out semi-official utterances regarding the value to Sweden of Germany's friendship in the face of the growing approaches on Swedish territory by Russia, as evidenced by the recent destruction of Finnish autonomy and independence.

The immediate story of how Wismar was pawned dates back to the beginning of the eighteenth century, when Denmark, the most powerful enemy of Sweden, after the destruction of the old Hanseatic league, became weary of being threatened by this powerful Swedish stronghold and took it after fierce fighting. Almost as soon as it was conquered the Danes razed the mighty fortifications and subsequently, when peace was declared and Wismar reverted to Sweden, a clause in the peace protocal was forced by the Danes prohibiting the Danes from erecting new fortifications.

SOURCE OF EXPENSE.

This converted Wismar from an element of strength into one of weakness for the Swedes. Robbed of its usefulness as a Bulwark and a base of military operations, Wismar at once became a source of expense instead of the source of rich income that it had been.

Its fine port became valueless to the Swede. In addition, the continuous fights for its possession and the wars which had made it a center of battles had ruined its great sea trade. Its waters were thronged no more with ships from the Orient, from the Mediterranean or from the golden Americas. Even its inland trade was destroyed, for the duchy of Mecklenburg erected the barriers of prohibitive inland duties against it.

Under these circumstnces it was not surprising that the Swedes tired at last of their white elephant of a possession in the land of the enemy. So, in the reign of the incompetent and extravagant Gustavus IV., with territory lost to the French in one war, with Finland lost to Russia, with defeat in a war against Norway, the Swedes seized an opportunity to relieve themselves of the burden of possession.

ROYAL BREACH OF PROMISE.

The direct opportunity was given by the cancellation by Gustavus of his engagement to the daughter of Duke Frederick Franz I. That person not unnaturally resented the insult and threatened dire things. Finally his threats crystallized into a demand for an enormous indemnity. The money had to be raised at once. The Duchy of Mecklenburg advanced 1,258,000 reichstahler and took Wismar. Neukloster and the island of Poel in pledge for one hundred years.

"Wismar the Useful" was what the city was called in the old days of its world glory, when Lubeck was the chief of the Hanseatic league and Bremen, Hamburg, Luenenberg and Wismar formed the mighty bond that not only fitted out fleets and armies on its own account, but often dictated terms to the whole of Europe. From Wismar the Hanseatic war fleet sailed to its triumphant battles. It was Wismar that first defied the might of the dukes and broke the ancient might of Mecklenburg and Schwerin.

A DEFIANT TOWN.

A defiant town it was from the beginning of its documentary history, and if the legends have any basis a defiant town it was when Christ was born in Galilee, for according to one tradition it was then 300 years old and a stronghold of the north.

When Duke John's successor, Henry, undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1279 he advised Wismar to build a big wall for defense around the town. The good folk of Wismar did it. But the duke got a shock when he returned, because the wall had been built carefully to leave the castle outside.

The ensuing dispute, accompanied by considerable physical argument, was settled amicably at last by the razing of the castle, in return for which the city of Wismar gave the duke a site inside the town, where he erected his new palace, but it was not a fortified one. The Wismar citizens took care of that.

In 1310 Wismar did not like the lady whom Duke Henry II., "the Lion," was going to marry, so they calmly told him he could not marry her in his palace within their city. The duke decided to punish Wismar, but it was too powerful for him alone. At last he was forced to get Denmark to help him. During the war Wismar razed the palace, and although the town was defeated finally it managed to make an advantageous peace. The duke built a new fortified castle, but Wismar bought it from his successor. It was not until 1552 that Wismar became comfortable enough for hereditary dukes. Then the fine Fuerstenholf that stands today was erected.

STRENUOUS 400 YEARS AGO.

Wismar took vehement part in the wars and intrigues that followed the arrival of Luther and his revolt, and when the thirty years' war began Wismar was, to say the least, not unaccustomed to the clash of arms which it was to behold and hear and join in often in the dark strife that lasted through the life of many a human being born in that country.

When Sweden's victorious armies burst into Germany to give battle to the troops of Tilly and Wallenstein Wismar was taken by them first of all. And from that moment it became the key of many a campaign, for whoever had Wismar at his back as a friend, had a stronghold to which he might retreat; and whoever had Wismar at his back as an enemy was likely to be cut off at any moment.

Again and again Wismar was taken and retaken by Swedes, Danes, Walloons, Bohemians and Austrians. In the end Sweden held it against all comers.

After the thirty years' war when the joys of home were maintained by constant quarreling and fighting between Denmark and Sweden, the Danes at last conquered Wismar, but had to give it back in the peace that was concluded early in the eighteenth century.

Among the beautiful buildings that date back to Wismar's glorious past are the archdeacon's house, erected in 1450, and the old schoolhouse, dating back to about 1300. Its St. George's Church was begun in 1300 and is not finished yet. The old water tower was built in 1602.

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The largest airship yet constructed is to be built at St. Ouen. It has been designed by Senor Jose de Patrocini, who has received a subsidy from the Brazilian Government for the purpose.


**Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA.**

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.


## *A DIFFICULT POST TO FILL*

### *Refined Women Wanted to Do Detective Work.*

### *The Professional Shoplifters Are Marvelously Expert—Thief Often a Wealthy Customer.*

The college professor who gave it as proved that one person out of every three is a thief, may have had a natural tendency towards exaggeration, or he may have had personal reasons for his sweeping denunciation of humanity. It was probably a case of "I said in my wrath," but nevertheless the misappropriating instinct is so strong in all classes of society, and manifests itself so often in people who apparently have not the slightest excuse for stealing, that we are forcibly reminded that civilization is as yet incompletely evolved. The realization of other people's property rights is still imperfect.

The temptation to steal is easily awakened in many, and it is not to be wondered at that department stores, with their brilliant displays, their counters piled with apparently unwatched goods, and their sheltering crowds, not only attract professional thieves, but are the means of making new ones For this reason no department store is without its trained detectives, men and women, who are paid good salaries, not to prevent thefts altogether, for that is impossible, but to keep the losses down to a minimum.

It is hard to get women for this work, in spite of the fact that it is well rewarded and not particularly arduous. Women in general have a prejudice against the profession, associating it in their minds with an unpleasant type of woman, whose usefulness is derived from her acquaintance with the seamy side of life. On the contrary, the demand is for refined women to do detective work, and these are especially wanted in the large shops. Tact is the prime qualification. The detective must dress and appear well, be keen-eyed and worldly wise in judging human nature. She must be quiet and unobtrusive in her bearing and she must have a fund of patience, for detecting is often slow work.

In every store near the main entrance there stand persons who have every appearance of shoppers waiting for some friend to arrive, or for the rain to cease, or for their change to come. They see every new-comer without appearing to look at anyone. The faces of professional shoplifters are perfectly well-known to them, and if such a person enters the shop, or if anyone comes in whose dress or manner is in any way suspicious, a detective follows her until she leaves the store. Professional shoplifters are so clever at their work that it is hard to detect them in the act. One may be convinced that articles are being taken, but yet unable to actually see it done. The detective must be certain, for an error might have serious results. Sometimes the detective, walking very close to the suspected thief, is able to have her suspicions confirmed by the appearance of bulges in the clothing where bulges would not naturally exist The shoplifter's gown has as many pockets as a shooting-coat, and it is astonishing the quantity and the bulk of the articles they are able to stow away in them. It is not uncommon to unload one of these gowns of several dress patterns, a hat or two, quantities of underclothing and half a bushel of small articles.

Arrests are rarely made in the store. There is reason for this. In the first place it is bad policy to create an unpleasant disturbance. It drives away customers and interferes with the order and routine of the establishment. Then, the offender may successfully claim that she had no intention of taking the goods away from the shop. She may declare that she was simply trying to match the color in trimmings or buttons or linings. She may say that she wanted to see it in broad daylight.

The shoplifter is followed to the street and there quietly spoken to. The words are ordinarily a request to accompany the detective to the superintendent's office. Professional shoplifters nearly always go quietly, but the occasional thief makes a scene. She first demands to know why her presence is required at the office. And when the detective politely replies that she has goods in her possession which she has not paid for, she becomes indignant indeed. It is rarely that one of these women refuse finally to go to the office. Once in a great while they attempt flight, and the woman detective has occasionally met with a show of violence. She assumes a fearless front in any case, and her prisoner is not allowed to escape.

In the office it is not often necessary to do any searching. The prisoner is told that she has such and such articles, and she usually gives them up. Painful scenes occur, and it is in dealing with these that the tactful woman detective proves her worth. Any shop girl or clerk may detect a theft, but especially adapted and trained people are required to deal with the offenders in a proper manner.

It is not an unheard-of thing in the shops to discover a thief in a wealthy customer. Such a person is called a kleptomaniac, of course, and she is sometimes allowed to go home with her loot. The detective follows and interviews her family, a delicate and a disagreeable business, but much more politic than detaining the woman in the shop.

Not all shoplifters are women. They are more numerous than the male variety, their dress lending itself more easily to the work. But a number of men are arrested in the shops, the arrests often being made by the women detectives. This requires courage and some physical strength. Not long ago a detective in a Broadway store saw a man leave the place with his coat bulging suspiciously, and she followed him to the sidewalk and caught him by the arm. He raised his umbrella as if to strike her, but several shoppers, men and women, rushed instantly to her assistance, and the man was held. He afterwards received a severe sentence.

Not all shoplifters are prosecuted. If they were, the detectives would have to spend a great deal of time in court. This would not do, since they are anxious above all things not to become known as detectives. In a large store it is improbable that the detectives are known as such to many of the clerks, and certainly not to many of the customers.

The detective has another office besides watching for shoplifters. She watches the employes as well. Out of hundreds and even thousands of not to well paid shop workers there must be a certain number of light-fingered ones. In spite of safeguards the disappearance of stock persists, and, the detective is constantly alert to discover the means of its disappearance. She watches from balconies, cash desks, stairs and other elevations, and makes a point of learning the character and habits of each individual in the store. —New York Evening Post.



He—Did you notice that woman who just passed?

She—What, the one with the dyed hair and false teeth, and nasty ready-made clothes on, all tied up with ribbons and things? No, I didn't notice her particularly.

## *Life in a Factory Town.*

"You people who live in the city think you are strenuous; you think your business is exacting; you actually believe that when you die it will be from nervous prostration."

The speaker addressed some friends, who, like himself, were homeward bound. He continued:

"But you go to your homes, or to your clubs, or to your links, or somewhere by the sea, and you rest up for the whirl of the next day.

"Did you ever go to a manufacturing town, where everybody in the place is a factory man, woman, boy or girl? There is where you find the tired people.

"The homes, or rather the houses in which the people live, stand unoccupied from morning until night. Every day the occupants walk out in droves and processions to the factory.

"For some reason which I cannot explain most of the men quit work in the afternoon before the woman stop. I suppose one reason of this is that the men belong to unions which won't let them work after a certain hour.

"Were you ever in one of these factories when the men quit work? The women, those who are wives, say to their husbands who are quitting:

"'Go home and put on the potatoes and get the meat and vegetables ready, son and I will put them under way as soon as I come.'

"Then as the men start away they will hear a parting admonition: 'You might spread the table and have it ready when I come.'

"The men go out as meek as lambs. They go home from the bench to the drudgery of the house—I don't know as they call it drudgery, but this is what it would be to you. The women follow. Perhaps they are happier than some women of the city who go home from shopping or from the matinee.

"The long line trudges homeward and takes up the work of the men. The frugal meal is prepared. It may taste sweeter to these people than course dinners to which some of us sit down. I hope it does.

"The sound of the summer wind in the gathering darkness of the night may be more musical than the orchestra to which you listen while you dine. I hope so. But, the meal over, the workers of the day go quickly to bed, for they must be up with the break of day.

"I have had occasion to spend a week in one of these factory towns, and the life, as I have described it, left me jaded as no day's work in the city ever did. I speak from observation only. I don't say that these people are unhappy, for I don't know. But I do know that after the week I spent in the factory town of which I speak, I came back to the city a more contented man."—New York Sun.

### *Blushing Is Not An Art.*

Blushing is not an art, neither is it a sign of ill-breeding, as some unkind people maintain. The fact is, it is just as natural for some persons to blush as it is for others to turn pale. The same laws of nature which govern the one rule govern the other. The capillaries, or small blood vessels, which connect the arteries and veins of the body, form, particularly over the cheeks, a network so fine that it is necessary to employ a microscope to distinguish them. Ordinarily, the blood passes through these vessels in normal quantities, leaving only the natural complexion. But when some sudden emotion takes possession of the heart its action increases and an electric thrill instantly leaps to the cheeks. The thrill is nothing more than the rush of blood through the invisible capillaries just beneath the delicate, transparent surface of the skin.

The causes that bring about this condition in the circulating system are called mental stimuli. They consist of joy, anger, shame, and many other emotions. Sudden horror, remorse, or fear, on the contrary, influence the nerves which control the blood vessels, and the face becomes white. Blushing and pallor result from the sudden emotion of the mind on the nervous system. So if the mind be forewarned and prepared for emotions, both habits can at least be partially overcome. But when the nervous system is highly strung, it would be a lifelong, if not a futile, task to endeavor to effect a perfect cure. It is the sensitive, nervous girl who blushes easily, while the girl stolid by nature, or who by conventional education has her nerves under perfect control, seldom blushes.—St. James' Gazette.

### *Fishing For Old Cork.*

Cork is never useless until it is absolutely decayed. Children who fish for cork all day between the piers on the New York river fronts do not have to go above Fulton street to sell it. Some boys and girls find cork fishing more profitable than selling newspapers. Cork can be made over about as many times as rags and waste paper. Before the children who take cork from the rivers can sell it, they take the cork home and dry it. Wet cork is not negotiable. There is no fixed price for waste cork. The foreman of a shop looks over a basketful and says what he will give for it. As manufactured cork is dutiable, while cork wood is on the free list, most of the corks used in New York are manufactured here. The cork tree will not grow in North America. The wood must be imported from Mediterranean countries. Portugal is the principal source of supply. Large quantities come from Italy and Sardinia.—New York Times.

### *The "Millicnaire Malady."*

Men who have sacrified youth and health, scrimped their families and injured their digestions in the acquirement of a "pile," often think they are public benefactors, and humanity in general owes them a debt of gratitude for being so rich. In consequence, they resent as a cruel injustice the fatigue, chagrin and newspaper notoriety that money invariably brings in its trail. It would be about as consistent for a little boy who had gorged himself upon purloined apples to feel injured when an avenging stomach ache followed gluttony.—The Century.


# THE PLAIN TRUTH

We do not wish to appear extravagant in our claims for **Bu-Ju**, the Kidney Pill, but we desire only to emphasize **the truth** when we assert our honest and conscientious belief that **Bu-Ju** is the most valuable kidney remedy ever offered the public.

This conviction is the result of experience, the use of **Bu-Ju** having proved all and more than we have claimed for the remedy as a safe and certain cure for all forms of kidney and urinary disorders. A trial will convince any person of the absolute truth of this statement, and druggists will refund the price if it is not borne out.

Decline all substitutes and insist on getting **Bu-Ju.** In boxes of 50 pills, 50 cents, at all dealers.

The Claflin Chemical Co. LIMITED.
NEW YORK, N. Y., AND WINDSOR, ONT.




SHIVERING ON THE BRINK.

Arthur—I hope he won't take me out of my depth. I don't half like it. It's awfully cold.
The Duke of Westminster—Beastly nuisance havin' to undress.
The Other Ministers—Let's wait and see how they get on.

—Westminster Gazette.

## BANDIT BRICO'S TERRIBLE DEEDS

### *Killed Two Dozen People For Love's Sake.*

### *Corsican Visits His Wrath On Family of the Girl Who Was Denied to Him.*

A bandit among bandits was Jean Baptiste Tramoni Brico. On the evening of May 12 last Brico left the house of an aunt in the village of Borivoli, Corsica, to return to the mountains. Behind a wall thirty feet away were hidden a dozen of his enemies. They fired a volley and Brico's career was brought to an end.

Sicily in these days is more the home of the brigand than Corsica, but it has produced no craftier brute than this same Brico. Properly speaking, he was the party of the first part in a well developed vendetta which he himself started, and he killed only members ofthe offending family, with here and there a gendarme who had tried to catch him. He preyed neither on country folk nor on strangers, but any member of the Tramoni family, meeting him unexpectedly, had either to kill him or be killed.

Until the final roundup it was always a Tramoni who was killed.

HERO OF ROMANCE.

Brico was a true hero of romance in that he was urged to his course of wickedness by an unfortunate love affair. He was born in 1869, the son of poor peasants whose wealth was a few sheep. He was brought up like other boys in his district, was a hardy, muscular fellow, and when he joined the colors for his term of service he was one of the best recruits of the year.

When he went into the army he left behind him a sweetheart, one Josephine Tramoni, who promised to marry him at the end of his service, which would be three years later, or 1892 Returning then to Corsica to get his bride he met immediately an unexpected obstacle. Brico was a shepherd and Josephine a shepherdess, but so fallen are the folk of Corsica from the golden age of shepherds and shepherdesses that Strephon must have more than a sweetly sounding oaten pipe if he would win his Chloe.

In other words, while Josephine was more than willing, Farmer Tramoni wouldn't listen to any such project. Admitting that Brico was a cousin, what weight had that in the face of his few sheep when Josephine was part heiress to a fine farm? Greater things were in store for his daughter than marriage with a poverty-stricken, time expired soldier.

SHOT SWEETHEART'S FATHER.

Had Brico been an ordinary sort of a man he would have abducted his shepheress—she was more than willing to go with him. But he was proud. It was due his family that he married the girl only with her father's consent. For two years regularly whenever he met Father Tramoni he asked him for his daughter, and as regularly Father Tramoni sent him away unsatisfied. Finally in August, 1894, Father Tramoni, exasperated at his pertinacity, was unwise enough to say that never in his life would he consent to the marriage. Brico's hand slid to his knife at once, but such hasty action would be contrary to the Corsican code of honor.

He waited a month; then shot Father Tramoni from behind a hedge, and not stopping to get his bride he made for the hills. That was the beginning of his career as an outlaw.

The vendetta thus established differed from the traditional Corsican feud, which demands an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a life for a life, from any member of the offender's family. The Tramonis were in duty bound to avenge their father's death, but instead of making war on Brico's family in general, they centered all their energies on catching him. The government stepped in to aid them.

Brico became a will o' the wisp. He was here, there, and everywhere, just before the Tramonis and the gendarmes. In the mountains he found a fellow spirit in one Giovanni, and the two performed enough deeds of valor to establish a saga.

NOT POPULAR.

Had the government not lent a hand Brico's end might have come sooner than it did, for general sympathy was not with him. But country folk never have a liking for the police and did all they could to thwart them. Moreover, they were greatly afraid of the two bandits. In the little village of Moia they had seen death come mysteriously to four persons suspected of having given the police news of the outlaws.

Now and then the gendarmes caught up with the two men and there would be a fight, and it was the gendarmes who were always compelled to retreat. For two years this hide and seek game was kept up, and the list of killings to Brico's credit consisted of the four peasants who have been mentioned and several gendarmes who attempted to catch the men in the mountains, but it was two years before the Tramoni family suffered again.

The second victim was the eldest son of the house, Come. Brico shot him from behind and killed him.

This so aroused the authorities that they arrested the whole Brico family —father, mother, uncles, aunts and cousins—charging them with giving aid and comfort to the outlaw.

CRIMES ON CRIMES.

The day of the trial Brico, just to show how he felt about it, shot a Tramoni relative, and the day following he shot the gendarme who arrested his mother. Thence on murders followed in quick succession until the Tramoni family was well in the way of becoming extinct. So long as Brico confined his attention to them and the police the country folk helped him, for to kill both was his undoubted right. But in November he killed a cartman, whose sole offense was to be carrying some household furniture belonging to one of the Tramoni families.

This was the beginning of the end, and the end he brought on himself. His last crime turned the whole island against him. He went down in the village of Mola a few months ago and deliberately shot and killed the 7-year-old son of the murdered Come Tramoni, who was playing in the streets with other children.

From that day he was hunted by every one. His companion, Giovanni, had been killed the year before in an encounter with the police. The two persons who still stood by him were his mother and an aunt. On May 12 at noon he bid good-bye to his mother, telling her she would probably never see him again. He went to his aunt's house, in a neighboring village, and when at night he was leaving it to go to the mountains he was ambushed and killed. The total list of Brico's victims numbered a round two dozen, which is a good record even for a Corsican.

**PHYSICIANS AND HOSPITALS.**

During the past twenty years millions of bottles of Angier's Petroleum Emulsion have been sold, and nearly all upon doctors' prescriptions. It is also extensively used in hospitals, especially for consumption, and wasting diseases of children. A good reason why you should use it.

It is stated that iron is gradually replacing steel for shipbuilding purposes in England. The prices of iron plates are quoted at $1 22 per ton dearer than steel. Experience has shown that iron is less subject to corrosion from the action of salt water and the atmosphere than steel.

## MOST MARVELOUS OF DISCOVERIES

### *Radium Claimed to Be the Greatest Find in History.*

### *New York Engineer the First to Make Photographs by Rays From New Substance.*

A New York special to the Chicago Tribune, says: "Radium, polonium, actinium, and thorium—these are the remarkable substances recently discovered which give off light the moment they are created without having to be stimulated by any form of heat, light, electrical, or other vibrations, so far as we are at present aware. They are likely to teach us more about the constitution of matter and the co-relation of the vital and physical forces than any substances which have been created since the world began."

The above statement was made in a recent lecture before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Electrochemical Society by William J. Hammer, a New York electrical engineer of high standing, whose researches and achievements have won for him the gold medal of the Franklin Institute and the friendship of such scientists as Lord Kelvin, Sir William Crookes, and Thomas A. Edison.

In his home, 153 West Forty-Sixth street, Mr. Hammer has fitted up a marvelously complete little electrical laboratory. There he exhibited some of the finest of the few specimens of these remarkable substances that have yet reached America, and illustrated some of their seemingly miraculous properties.

OF STUPENDOUS IMPORT.

"Of the three substances to which I have referred, radium is by far the most important and is of extraordinary interest. It is doubtful whether any substance has been discovered in the history of the world of such stupendous interest and importance and possessing such puzzling characteristics as radium, which seems so at variance with well-established scientific theories as to the constitution of matter.

"My. friend, M. R. R. Bowker, whom I met in Paris last fall, told me that he had shortly before that been dining, seated between Lord Kelvin and Professor Becquerel, and that Lord Kelvin had turned to him and said that the discovery of Becquerel radiations had placed the first question mark against the principle of conservation of energy which had been placed against it since that principle was enunciated.

"Up to the present time the laboratory in France in which the radium is prepared, and which is under the control of Prof. Curie has not permitted any radium to be sent out with a radioactivity over 7,000, the better grades being retained for investigations going on at the laboratory.

$2,721,555 A POUND.

"I have within a few days, however received a letter from the laboratory stating that shortly radium would be placed upon the market at a cost of $6,000 per gram ($2,721,555 90 per pound).

"Radium is by far the most interesting of the three new substances which have been discovered, and its remarkable properties have much unsettled the minds of the scientific world. None of the theories which up to the present have been advanced satisfactorily accounts for the phenomena due to radium.

OLD THEORY REVIVED.

"Preparations of radium have been made in a dark room and have been kept there for a period of two years, and during that time have not lost their luminosity in the slightest degree. One might almost consider that this substance is matter tearing itself into pieces and projecting these pieces with from half to the full speed of light, for the particles are evidently carried through all matter. The walls of this room and the clothes of those who are present are at this moment all radioactive, due to the presence of radium in the room. This and other phenomena of radium cause one to naturally hark back to the Newtonian corpuscular theory of light.

"Prof. Currie told me that he was frequently forced to delay his tests for a period of three or four hours by reason of the fact that he had been exposed to some radium and his clothes had become so radioactive as to prevent his going near his instruments.

"By wrapping a little cotton around one of these tubes and holding it in the dark you will find that the entire mass is brilliantly phosphorescent. This is not due to the mere light passing through the cotton, but to the fact that the cotton itself has become radioactive.

"Elster and Geitel have shown that if a wire is placed in the atmosphere and charged negatively from a source of current, say 500 volts, the wire itself becomes radioactive, and this radioactivity can be scraped off, and will affect photograph plates, ionize the air, etc.

THREE KINDS OF RAYS.

"It has been demonstrated that the rays emitted from radium are composite, and these have been classified as of three kinds—first, the Alpha rays, which are only feebly penetrating, and which, therefore, are easily absorbed by thin layers of matter; second, the Beta rays, which are negatively charged electric particles, or electrons moving with a high velocity, and which are in all respects like ordinary Crookes rays; and, third, the Gamma rays, which are not deflected by magnetic action, and yet which are of a highly penetrative character, like the Roentgen or X rays. This is the classification made by Professor Rutherford, of Montreal. Professor George F. Barker, of Philadelphia, says that the rays from polonium appear to consist entirely of Apha rays, those from uranium to consist entirely of Beta rays, and those from radium and thorium to consist of all three.

"The X rays are the rays with greatest penetrative quality and may produce an effect in the air even a meter or more distant. These rays are not at all influenced by the magnet. None of the rays from radium can be reflected, refracted or polarized, showing that they are not mere light waves. The rays from radium produce many interesting chemical effects.

PHOTOGRAPHING BY RADIUM.

Mr. Hammer has some highly interesting photographs and also radiographs taken by light emanating from his tubes of radium. One is an admirabe illustration of the penetrative character of the rays. It is the radiograph of a thick lead box containing six tubes of radium, ranging from a radioactivity of 40 to 7,000, this box being laid upon a large U shaped steel magnet three-eights of an inch thick. It is easy to notice that the degree of penetration of both the lead and the steel varies according to the radioactivity in the various tubes. This exposure was made in twenty-two hours.

Another picture shows the radiograph of a mouse, which was radiographed in twenty-four hours by laying it directly on the plate, which was, as in the case of other experiments, placed at the bottom of a trunk wrapped in three thick rugs and kept in a dark room for twenty-four hours.

The radiograph of the mouse and trap was similarly placed on the plate and left there for three days. The trap was an ordinary six-cent affair, and it will be noted that its metal parts are shown opaque, whereas, the portions of the wood nearest the radium are shown absolutely transparent, as they would be if exposed to the X rays. In the original photograph the body of the mouse also appears somewhat transparent, indicating slightly the outlines of the bones.

Mr. Hammer also had a radiograph of the human hand made by radium rays with an exposure of seven days. In the original the bones are faintly visible. It would not, of course, have been possible to expose the hand of a living person to these rays for even a small percentage of that length of time.

## BASEBALL EXPLAINED TO A BRITISH CRANK

### *Fresh Young American Points Out Peculiarities of the Game.*

He was an Englishman and he had been sent with a young American to the baseball grounds to learn the national game.

"Just listen to the youngster," was the advice he got when they started for the grounds. "You'll soon catch on."

"Say," began Jimmy when they had got settled on the bleachers and Jimmy had made a successful long-distane connection with the peanut man, "the Giants are putting up a great game and we're likely to see something doing every minute. Wonder who's going to be on the slab today. [Aside to the man with the score card on the left.] Who's down to do the twirling? McGinnity? Thanks."

"What do you mean?" asked the British visitor.

"Oh," replied Jimmy, "I was finding out who was going to put 'em over the plate. Oh, I forgot you weren't on. I was asking who was going to pitch.

"Yes, the pitcher, he's something like the bowler, I guess. You see, he's the fellow who slams the ball up to the batter and the batter he tries to punch the sphere out of the lot so as to make the circuit—the round trip—get a run in, I mean.

"Oh, yes, the batter doesn't always connect. But McGinnity is the boy that can make the best of 'em fan—strike 'em out. Strike out? That's putting three good ones over the plate without the batter doing any business.

"I'd rather be a pitcher than anybody else. It's great fun to do the twirling and put the benders around the batter and then toss up easy pills that fool the sluggers, and then when the scorer is putting up the goose egg walk up to the grand stand and take a tug at your cap as if you didn't care about any applause.

"It's a great thing to be a curve artist, I tell you. Just let me operate from the middle and I'm all right.

"Pitching isn't easy, though. I've seen many a dew-drop operator hypnotize 'em for eight innings and then go 'way up in the air—do the balloon act and give 'em free passes and let 'em punish him with all sorts of smashes until the boss yanks him out and sends in a new man to stop the slaughter.

"Every twirler gets off the trolley once in a while. That's where a good man with the merit comes in. He can hold a wild pitcher down steady and stop the ascension and make the twirler have confidence in his shoots and curves.

"Next to pitching give me a job in the diamond. You can see what's going on and you get a chance to stop the grass-cutters and hand 'em over to the man on the initial bag. Then, too, there's nothing like squeezing a good scorching liner hot from the willow and doubling 'em up at second in the ninth inning and with all the cushions full.

"Playing out in one of the gardens isn't half bad either. It makes you feel mighty good to make a long chase after a line drive and yank it down or run in and grab one labeled safe and toss it into the diamond again.

"You have to keep your eyes open for anything from a daisy cutter to a screecher to the ropes and you can't have any glass in your arm or you can't hope to head the runners off at the tally cushion.

"The Giants are pretty well fixed, I guess. They ought to be able to put up the rag here next year. The rag Oh, that's the pennant. When you get that you're the champs.

"But the umpire's going to call order now. You just keep your eyes open and you'll see a real game. You just playing? Get out! No? On the thought that was the game they were level? Oh, mamma, they were only getting limbered up. This isn't marbles. H-i-i-i-i-i-t 'er out, old man! Say, are you catching on?"

**HOUSEHOLD PACKAGES DYES.**

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Norfolk, Va., growers shipped north in one day recently 12,200 crates of strawberries. Some of the growers had between 300 and 400 negro pickers at work. The pickers begin at daylight and earn from $1 to $1 25 a day. The average yield this season is about 2,500 quarts to the acre.

**Torturing Piles**

First symptoms—Moisture; intense itching, stinging; desire to scratch, most at night. If allowed to continue, tumors form, which often protrude, ulcerate and bleed. Instant relief; no pain; no knife. Certain cure—simply use

**Swayne's Ointment**

Harmless; healing. Half a century's test proves that it never fails. At druggists. 50 Cents. To try before you buy, address, Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, who will gladly mail, in a plain wrapper,

A SAMPLE BOX FREE.

## MINERAL WEALTH OF BRITISH ISLES

### *The Total Amount For Last Year Over $566,000,000.*

Much has been written, says Engineering, as to the great advantage that Britain possesses in her mineral wealth, and consequently it is interesting to note the extent of this wealth as recorded in a recent Home Office report. The total amount in the year dealt with in the return just issued is £115,331,713, which is considerably less than in some previous years. It is just under £3 per head of the population; but in the United States the mineral wealth works out at an average of only £2 per head. There is, nowever, no comparison in the extent of minerals available in the two countries. This proportion, however, varies in various parts of the kingdom; Wales, by reason of its enormous coal workings, comes out a long way first, with £12 5s per head of population; Scotland is second—also because of her coal mines —with £3 7s per head; while England, due in large measure to the aggregation of population in London and other great centers of distribution, has only a proportion of about £2 10s per head of population. Ireland, on the other hand, comes out very low, the rate being only a few pence per unit. Coal, adds Engineering, represents 88 per cent of the total value of all minerals found, the amount for the year under review being 102 millions sterling; while next in order comes iron ore, which is valued at only 3¼ millions sterling; sandstone, £1,637,000; clay, £1,597,482; igneous rock, £1,323,000; slate, £1,304,000; and limestone (other than chalk), £1,257,000.

It is well known that the Sussex iron industry was of very ancient date, and reached its greatest importance about the beginning of the sixteenth century, while charcoal was still plentiful. It is believed to have furnished the coffer for the Doomsday Book, and it certainly did the iron which encircles St. Paul's Cathedral. It is stated that at one time no less than 180,000 tons of iron were made on the Weald, chiefly in Sussex, and that there was a flourishing iron trade throughout the seventeenth century. Even so late as 1724 the iron trade was spoken of as the chief interest of the County of Sussex, while during the seventeenth century it was made in several localities, particularly at Warbleton and Robertsbridge. In 1610 there were 140 hammers and furnaces for iron in Sussex, while the last furnace, that at Ashburnham, three miles from Battle, was working up to so late a date as 1825 or 1828. The insufficient supply of charcoal to serve so large an industry was the primary cause of the decay of the Sussex iron trade. The production was so great that Camden wrote: "Sussex is full of iron mines everywhere, for the casting of which there are furnaces up and down the country, and abundance of wood is yearly spent."

In consequence of the scarcity of timber, an act was passed (23 Eliz c. 5) enacting that no new iron works should be erected within twenty-two miles of London, or in the parts of Sussex near the sea; while a subsequent act (27 Eliz. c. 19) prohibited the erection of any new iron works in Surrey, Kent and Sussex. The increasing difficulties of the ironmaster, owing to the scarcity of fuel, led Fuller, when writing of Sussex in 1662, to remark: "It is to be hoped that a way may be found out to charke seacole in such manner as to render it useful for the making of iron. All things are not found out in one age, as reserved for future discovery, and that perchance may be easy for the next which seems impossible to this generation." Though the Sussex iron trade has long been a thing of the past, the hopefulness of Fuller has been fully justified by the prosperity of Britain, and the extension of her production and her power during generations that have intervened. In this prosperity Sussex has indirectly had a considerable share. The fact that what seems impossible to this generation may be easy to the next, should be recommended to the consideration of the pessimist who can only see that our national supplies are being used up and our present resources exhausted.—Engineering.

## *Cause of Western Floods.*

The scientific explanation of the unprecedented rains in Kansas is that they were caused by the eruptions a year ago of Mont Pelee, Soufriere and other volcanoes. Capt. Ives, signal officer of the Department of the Colorado, and a scientist of note in the United States army, advances this theory:

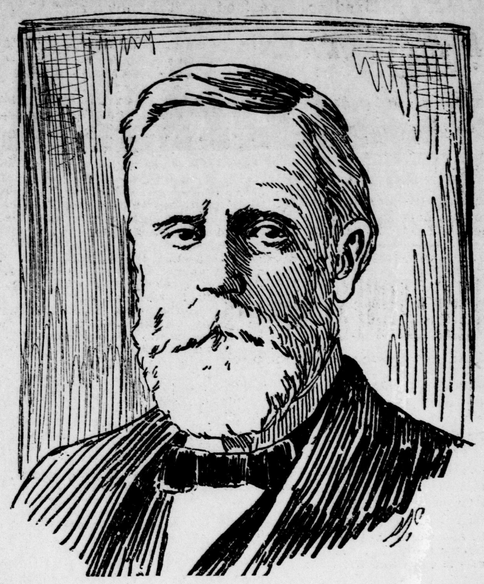
"The violent eruptions of Mont Pelee, the Soufriere and other volcanoes a year ago are undoubtedly the cause of the heavy rains in Kansas that are responsible for the disastrous floods," said Capt. Ives. "Rain must have a nucleus, a beginning. There is something that causes rain, of course. We know it is condensations. The volcanoes spouted up vast clouds of ashes, sending them far into the upper strata, where there are no clouds. To what height these ashes were sent is purely conjectural. It is certain they went far above the cloud limit.

"Currents have taken these ashes a vast distance, and they have, as it were, accommodated themselves to the revolution of the world.

"These ashes attained a certain height. Then there was a resistance that stopped them, and they began settling. They passed, naturally, through the most distant strata of clouds. They condensed water, plainly stated, and opened vast clouds and created more condensations, and finally the lower strata of the clouds were reached, and then came this deluge of water upon the western slope of the Mississippi Valley. That Kansas has not got the full effect is attested by the heavy rains in Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and other states, and snows in the mountains of Colorado; but Kansas appears to be the center of this downpour.

"I do not know how long this will continue. There can be no doubt that the accumulation of moisture in rain is enormous. As never in the history of the world were there such eruptions of volcanoes, so, it is now said, have there never been such rains as those that have fallen in Kansas, fifteen inches, for instance, falling in Abilene in one day. There was naturaly an amount of ashes thrown out of the volcanoes that cannot be estimated. It is beyond estimation, and naturally this means unprecedented rains."—Denver Post.

## PREMIER SPRIGG OF CAPE COLONY, WHO SUPPORT CHAMBERLAIN'S PROTECTIVE POLICY.



Sir John Gordon Sprigg, premier of Cape Colony, South Africa, who has warmly advocated the protective tariff policy of Mr. Chamberlain, succeeded the late Cecil Rhodes in the premiership in 1896, when the Jameson raid forced the resignation of the Empire builder. Sir John is the son of an English Baptist minister. He emigrated to South Africa for his health in 1858, served for many years in the colony parliament, and was prime minister in 1878-81. He has always been noted as an imperialist, and commands the respect not only of the English of the Cape but of the Dutch residents as well.

## THE QUALIFICATIONS OF ROMAN ENGINEERS

### *Moral Philosophy Was a Requirement in Bygone Days.*

A Roman engineer named Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, commonly known as Vitruvius, who wrote probably more than two thousand years ago, thus defined, says Engineering, the qualifications of an architect, or as we should say, architect and civil engineer: "An architect should be ingenious, and apt in the acquisition of knowledge; * * * he should be a good writer, a skillful draughtsman, versed in geometry and optics, expert at figures, acquainted with history, informed on the principles of natural and moral philosophy, somewhat of a musician, not ignorant of the sciences both of law and physics, nor of the motions, laws, and relations to each other of the heavenly bodies." So much for the mental qualifications of the architect; now for his moral attributes. "Moral philosophy," says Vitruvius, "will teach the architect to be above meanness in his dealings and to avoid arrogance; it will make him just, compliant, and faithful to his employer; and, what is of the highest importance, it will prevent avarice gaining an ascendancy over him; for he should not be occupied with the thoughts of filling his coffers, nor with the desire of grasping everything in the shape of gain; but by the gravity of his manners, and a good character, should be careful to preserve his dignity."

We (Engineering) fear that there is not much time devoted by engineers today to the study of moral philosophy; and while there are fortunately many who keep before them as high a standard of professional conduct as that sketched here by Vitruvius, have as a rule of life the fictitious but very real David Harum formula: "Do to others as you think that they would like to do to you—but do it first!" There are some respects, evidently, in which progress has not been altogether for good.

Many will be surprised to learn that in ancient Rome there were municipal building regulations and bylaws in force almost as complete, considering the differences in local conditions, as those in force today in London; and they will be, perhaps, still more surprised when they learn for the first time of the extensive system of water supply in that ancient city. This is certainly one of the most remarkable feats of early engineering—remarkable alike in conception and in execution. As regards tunnel construction, many engineers of today will feel themselves drawn very close indeed, in spite of the lapse of years, to the old Roman engineers, when they find one—Nonius Datus—who had laid out the plans for the construction of a tunnel in Algeria about 152 A. D., and who had left the work in the hands of a contractor, but was summoned back after four years to explain to the Roman governor why the two opposite sections of the tunnel would not meet. He set out in his explanation that the contractor had made blunder upon blunder, and adding sadly: "As always happens in these cases, the fault was attributed to the engineer."

## *Newspapers and Newspapers*

"In America," said Wordsworth to Emerson, when the two poets were discussing our country together, "I wish to know not how many churches or schools, but how many newspapers." Poets often strike out brilliant criticisms. Wordsworth, long before the press had become what it now is, saw its importance in the development of our people. The newspaper is the characteristic expression of contemporary thought. The skill and inteligence employed upon the editorial pages of our leading newspapers is greater than the skill and intelligence which goes into the making of books.

Foreigners are sometimes surprised that so many Americans, with a literary career already assured, choose journalism. The book means less here than it does in several other countries; the newspaper means more. The best work in it is anonymous. It goes not into literary, artistic or dramatic criticism, as it does, for instance, in Paris, but into the handling of the news and the expression of editorial opinion.

The arts are, thus far at least, not our main concern. We are more occupied with the interests of the many than with the refinements of the few. The reading public here is the million, as it is in no other land. Democracy in our sense, where millions read, think and vote, is new in the world, and our concern is to reflect, guide and clarify it, much more than to make art along established lines. Newspapers, every year cheaper, reach a public every year bigger.

A justice of the supreme court of the United States has just given out the opinion that the press, in enabling us every day to know our fellow-citizens throughout the land, has removed antipathies and helped us to realize the purpose announced in the constitution, "to form a more perfect union." He also sees in the press a powerful influence toward the solution of our many and deep social problems, especially by bringing them before the court of public opinion, "a court of increasing wisdom and power, mightier than any organized tribunal."

The newspapers have their faults, like individuals. Some are controlled by money, like municipal councils. Some are vulgarly subservient to the untrained, like many politicians. But they are improving. One of the greatest and most successful was, a short time ago, of the deepest saffron. Today, with some sensationalism left, it has abandoned inaccuracy and violence. Among journalists it is now deemed the most complete and veracious daily newspaper in this city, in news service, with the most interesting page of editorial opinion. Its position is strengthening, and its former rival, now almost alone in the yellowest field, is every day losing its hold."—Collier's Weekly.

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It Makes the Morning Meal a Delight and Comfort.

ALL GROCERS.

**Sunshine Furnace**




OPEN DAMPERS—BACK TO BED.

The "Sunshine" consumes so little fuel during the night that plenty remains to make an instant and strong fire when the dampers are opened in the morning. The operator may then return to his warm, cozy bed while the house is heating—heats in 15 or 20 minutes.

Self-acting gas damper works automatically so that disagreeable odors always escape through the gas-pipe — never pass through registers into the house.

The "Sunshine" is simple in construction, easy to operate, requires very little attention and will produce more heat from the same amount of fuel than any other heater.

Costs no more than common furnaces.

*Burns Coal, Coke or Wood.*
*Booklet Free.*

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WM. STEVELY & SON, SOLE AGENTS

# A HONEYMOON ON A SCHOONER

### Advantages of a Hoboken Dry Dock for Enjoyment.

### Skipper Bob's Unique Invitation to His Sweetheart—Honeymoon Trip on a Hand-Car.

They got on the subject of June weddings.

"Where'd you rather spend a honeymoon?" asked one of the two men.

"Well," answered the other, "all things considered, I think the ideal place for a honeymoon is on a schooner at a Hoboken dry dock."

Then, of course, he had to tell the story.

The schooner was just up from the Caribbean and had gone to a dry dock in Hoboken to be refitted. The dry dock people were having their busy season just at that particular time and the schooner had to wait a week or two before the workmen had a chance to lift her from the water. So the craft lay free at the piles and the crew was discharged.

The skipper was in love. In fact, he had for some time been engaged to marry, and being an energetic son of Maine, he sent this telegram to his betrothed, a New Orleans girl:

THE SKIPPER'S MESSAGE.

"Out of commission for a month or so, but must stay here just the same. Good time for splicing. Cut all loose and come at once. Never mind new togs. BOB."

She came on, they were married forthwith and then began to spend their honeymoon. And, if you will believe people who know all about it, that honeymoon was the greatest ever devised and executed anywhere. Harry, the younger brother of the head draughtsman of the yard, was probably the first to find out much about it. From here on it's Harry's story.

"The first time I ever saw Capt. Bob," he said, 'was when he came down the pier with a big bundle of stuff under his arm—stuff from the grocery, I guess. Good-looking? Well, I should imagine! Light hair, sunburned face, square jaws, sharp eyes, the walk of a man who knows his business. Well, he was all right.

"I probably shouldn't have paid much attention to him if it hadn't been for one incident. The ladder that was hanging over the side of the schooner didn't reach the float by several feet. There was a rope over the side against the ladder.

"I was wondering what good the rope would ever do anybody but a professional acrobat when he grabbed the end of it with his right hand and with the greatest ease in the world raised himself up the ladder. Then with a peculiar little twist he swung himself over the ladder and climbed up to the deck as cool as a cucumber.

"She was waiting for him, of course. The way in which she was got up would have struck any eye. Black hair, red kimono, skirt with blue dots, a mighty pretty face and all the other things that go to make a good looking young woman.

"She kissed him as he came over the rail and then they walked aft. He threw his bundle to the negro cook, twirled his straw hat into the cabin and lounged into the hammock that he had rigged up under an awing. As he sat there she sank down on a deck stool in front of him and held her hands on her knees as she gazed at him.

PRETTY PICTURE.

"It was as pretty a picture as you'd ever see anywhere. I made up my mind then and there that they had just been married, and so it turned out. The ceremony had been performed on the deck of the schooner by a minister from some sleepy little New Jersey hamlet and the first mate and the cook had been the only witnesses.

"It isn't hard to imagine that there was no better place in New York and its vicinity to spend a honeymoon than on that schooner. You see, there was nothing but exclusiveness, especially after we chaps, who had been going in swimming there had been warned that we'd have to be careful not to ejaculate too much. Besides that, there was a heap of comfort aboard.

"Every other evening or so Capt. Bob and Mrs. Captain Bob went over to New York, saw the electric glitter of the Tenderloin, ate a table d'hote dinner and viewed a roof-garden show or something of the sort. Some evenings they sat alone on deck and watched each other and the twinkling lights.

"In the daytime there was a great chance for sight-seeing in the one city where one can find all the big sights one wants. Capt. Bob could steer a horse as well as he could send his vessel along and several times he hired a runabout and took his wife over all the country nearby.

ENTERTAINED ON BOARD.

"On some evenings they entertained aboard and those entertainments were simply great. Capt. Bob bought a piano the first day for his wife to play and sing by, and she had a guitar, and a voice as sweet as her face.

"He was no slouch of a singer himself. He had one of those barytone voices that no fog on the sea could ever spoil and what the two couldn't do in the way of a musical entertainment wasn't worth doing.

"Jim, the negro cook; mustn't be forgotten. He was a perfect sharp on fixing up ices and dainties and that sort of thing. Well, just think what fun a party could have in such a place, with such people and with such cool breezes, myriads of sparkling lights, swishing waves and all those things.

"Yes, sir, a honeymoon on a schooner in Hoboken is all right if you have the real artistic sense."

ON A HAND CAR.

A bridal couple had an odd experience at Glenwood, Mo., during the recent flood. When they had been pronounced man and wife at the home of the bride's parents in Lancaster, a telephone announcement came from the station that train No. 3 on the Northwestern had been abandoned on account of high water.

This was the train the couple had arranged to take to connect with the midnight Wabash express at Glenwood Junction. The hackman was called up. He said he wouldn't make that trip through four miles of Missouri mud and rain for a farm with a clear title.

If you were ever married you know with what superstitious apprehension the bride regards any disarrangement of honeymoon plans. Dejected and gloomy faces appeared where a half hour before everything had been bright and jovous.

Then an angel came and knocked at the door. It was Charley Daniels, boss of the section gang. He had a handcar down at the station, and if the couple would use it he would call out the boys and they would pump it over to the junction.

The bride was all smiles again. Four trunkfuls of trousseau were crowded into two valises and instructions given to send the left-over material on the next train. The band preceded the wedding party to the station, where waited Daniels and his grimy crew.

The skies were black and angry, and some rain drops fell, but the pretty bride laughed as she said her new traveling suit was designed expressly for storms. The band played, the crowd cheered and threw rice, and the little car with its solitary hand lantern shot out into the darkness.

The little car carried its passengers through with no other mishap than a thorough wetting. The contracting parties were Prof. Leonard M. Thompson, principal of the Lancaster High School, and Miss Mary E. Grist.


### Weak and Sickly Babies Are Made Well and Strong by LACTATED FOOD

After many years of trial in the homes of Canada and in hospitals and institutions for the young, mothers, nurses and physicians declare that Lactated Food is the best nourishment for weak and sickly babies. Lactated Food is the most easily digested of all prepared foods; it is a corrective of confined bowels, a preventive of dysentery and other complains that cut down so many little ones. From every section of the Dominion letters come from mothers testify to the life-giving virtues of Lactated Food.

Babies regularly fed on Lactated Food become happy, bright, vigorous, and strong; peevishness and fretfulness are banished, and the home is made happy with the babies. Try Lactated Food, dear mother, for your little one without delay if he is not thriving. It will work wonders for your babe. Your druggist sells it and will heartily recommend it.


*Glacial Age Nears Its End.*

European engineers have been congratulating themselves that, although the coal mines may fail, they have in the Alpine glaciers inexhaustible sources of energy. The melting of the glacier ice gives rise to mountain torrents, whose fall is being utilized more and more, especially since the electric transmission of power has more nearly approached perfection. The glacier is thus a mine of stored energy, and its ice has been somewhat poetically termed "white coal."

But if the recent researches of some French and German scientific men are to be relied on, the glaciers may fall us some day as well as the coal mines. It appears that the glaciers, not only of the Alps, but also of other continental mountain ranges, are shrinking, in some cases imperceptibly, and in others almost visibly. Of course, this may be only one swing of the pendulum, and continued observation may show that it will be followed in future years by a proportionate increase, so it may be as well not to indulge in too dismal forebodings. —Success.





MOST of women's ailments, such as backaches, sideaches, headaches, worn, weary, depressed feelings, are the result of the failure of the kidneys to properly purify the blood. Dr. Pitcher's Tablets aid the kidneys in their work of blood purifying—banish every pain and ache—make women rejoice in health and strength restored.

MRS. A. CRAIGIE, Lighthouse Street, Goderich, Ont., relates her experience: For some time I suffered with a good deal of backache and kidney trouble, and with a severe headache which continued to grow worse. I heard of the many cures Dr. Pitcher's Backache-Kidney Tablets were making, and determined to try them. They acted splendidly, stopping the backache and headache and curing the kidney complaint.

The price of the Tablets is 50c. a bottle, or 3 for $1.25, at druggists or by mail. THE DR. ZINA PITCHER CO., Toronto.


# ON COURTESY IN THE HOME

### A Difference Between Manner and Manners.

### Think of Others, Not of Yourself—Home Manners Should Be Good Enough for Company.

There is a difference between manner and manners. The former can in no circumstances take the place of the latter, while the owner of manners may well afford to dispense with manner.

I frequently receive letters in which I am asked what can be done by a young woman to acquire an easy manner in society. The answer I gave them all is practically the same.

"Think of others, and not of yourself. Interest yourself in those about you, and take your thoughts off what you personally feel."

Practice your good manners at home. It is impossible for persons to be boors in their own homes and courteous, elegant men and women in public. The home manners should be so good that they will serve for company. Some things it is well to keep in reserve for especial occasions. But courtesy is not like one's best china and glass or one's Sunday clothes. Rather it is like solid silver, which gets no harm by constant use, and is much more likely to be come polished by daily service than by being kept tucked away in the closet.

In some households the rule of constant courtesy is observed. But there are many others where it is thought too good for the family. It is in these homes that such little refinements as thanking one another for small kindnesses, asking pardon for interruptions and making a request in a polite fashion are more honored in the breach than in the observance. Such homes are not the pleasantest places in the world to live in.

FRICTION UNAVOIDABLE.

There is no place where there is so much inevitable friction as in a home. This is natural from the very conditions of the case. Here in one house is thrown together a set of persons who, although of the same blood, may be absolutely different from one another in tastes, opinions, inclinations. Just because they are of one family does not make them of one point of view. By their association they have countless opportunities to differ. Children are not naturally cherubs no matter what sentimentalists may say on the subject. They are little human animals and incline to take what they want in the easiest way. This tendency must be corrected from the start if the boys and girls are to grow up to be tolerably agreeable men and women.

I have heard parents say that they would not be bothered to teach their children good manners, but would rather leave them to do as their natural impulses moved them. "They always come out right in the long run," they say, comfortably.

Probably they do come out all right, in some things. They are doubtless honest and respectable members of society, but the question is, how happy do they make the homes in which they live?

"I used to think it would be the finest thing in the world to be with clever people who had done great things that everyone talked about," said a woman who had married a distinguished literary man with a violent temper. "But now," she added wistfully, "I think the best thing is to be with someone who is comfortable to live with."

That is the main thing after all. "To be comfortable to live with." And I do not know what one thing contributes more to this end than good manners.

"PLEASE" AND "THANK YOU."

There are many of these. Let us take the simplest and most rudimentary of them—"the little word" that makes everything easy," and its mate, the thanks that fellow the servant. Well-bred persons take these as a matter of course and wonder if there are really any families where such courtesies are omitted. But it is not hard to find such homes. In these the request for this or that article comes in the bluntest fashion. "Give me that book." "Pass me that dish." The "please" seems almost obsolete in many homes. So, too, the "thank you."

"Why under the sun should I thank a servant for bringing me a letter or a glass of water?" I once heard a young man say. "It is what she is paid to do."

There would have been no use in reading him a sermon on the text, "Be courteous." His point of view was immovable and it had probably been fixed in his childhood, when his parents had neglected to teach him politeness to servants. That man had the reputation of being very much of a gentleman socially, but I never saw him afterward without recollecting the remark I have quoted.

Even in homes where this courtesy is practiced between the members of the family it is often omitted in the case of servants. Children are allowed an abominable amount of license in this regard.

"It is cowardly to be rude to a person who has no right to answer you back," taught a lovely old-school gentlewoman whose husband owned slaves.

If the children of those who scoff at slave-holders as the chief of sinners were instructed along the line laid down by the dear old lady the servant within our gates would have an easier and a happier time of it. The rudeness of speech to maids is not confined to the less educated classes, but is permitted in families of wealth and apparent refinement.

Such discourtesy should be rebuked, not only by work, but by act. If a child notices that her mother has the law of kindness in her mouth when speaking to her servants and that the father shows courtesy to an employe the example is bound to have result.

In too many families the father and mother display toward one another a lack of common politeness that arouses cynical mental comment in those who have seen the couple in their courting days.

KEEP SQUABBLES FOR PRIVACY.

"I know of houses where I cannot enjoy visiting," said a woman the other day. "And the reason is because of the constant bickering between husband and wife. They never seem to be debarred by my presence from sharp criticism or reproof and I find it extremely disagreeable. They are devoted to one another, apparently, but they squabble and complain and criticise until I wish I were anywhere but in their presence."

This experience can be duplicated by almost anyone who has visited much in families. The squabblers may also be brothers and sisters or parent and children. Dr. Watts proved himself a very sanguine old saint when he wrote:

Where sisters dwell and brothers meet,
Quarrels should never come.

In that interesting book, "People of the Whirlpool," the writer gives utterance to a profound piece of wisdom: "The family board is sacred; meals are not the time for disagreeables."

Yet we all know households in which good manners seem to be suspended at meal times so far as the conduct of one member to another is concerned. Grievances are aired, complaints and criticisms are brought forward and the board is made a sort of a storm center three times a day. There could hardly be a stronger example of bad manners.

The fact that a man and his wife are one does not excuse either half from practicing courtesy toward the other. The man who, as a lover, rose when his wife entered the room or waited to let her pass out ahead of him, should not abandon those nice observances because in the eye of the law he is her lord and master. The woman should not lay aside the habit of dressing and speaking to please her best beloved, of considering his wishes, of speaking to him with courtesy because she bears his name. The example the really well-bred husband and wife show toward one another has a potent effect upon their children.

BEAR AND FOREBEAR.

The rule of bear and forbear, which should be the ruling principle in the home, should induce the persons who dwell in it not to lay too much stress upon the mine and thine. There are certain things, and good manners demand that one should not enforce too strenuously the idea that because a thing is private property it is an infringement of all law to lay hands on it. The hat brush, the shoe polish, of one are not vitally injured because another member of the family has made use of them.

So far the stress has all been laid upon family manners. Yet these have their effect upon the visitor and are of as much importance to him as to those who practice them. Again, let me emphasize the necessity of practicing courtesy at home if one would be at ease abroad. The man who is accustomed to waiting upon his mother or sister will not be awkward when he pays attentions to other women. The girl who is in the habit of receiving small, sweet courtesies from the men of her family will feel no gaucherie when other men continue in the same line she has been accustomed to in her home. In the homes where good breeding is the rule the boys and girls are learning lessons of ease and grace that all the dancing schools and deportment academies in the world could never give them.

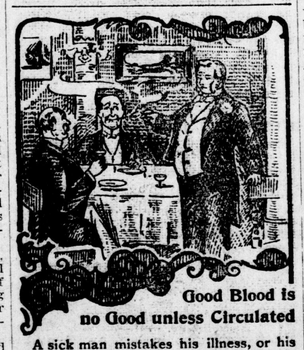
After all, the foundation of good manners, as of most other valuable moral qualities, is unselfishness. The putting aside of self for the sake of making others comfortable is the truest courtesy. It is this which teaches respect to the old, gentleness to the young and consideration to everyone. The man or woman who has learned these is pretty sure to possess good manners.—Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick in Pittsburg Dispatch.

### Uncle Sam's Oldest City.

The Villa Real de Santa Fe de San Francisco de Assissi, to give its full Spanish name, is the historic city of Santa Fe, the seat of the government of the territory of New Mexico, as well as a county seat and the see of an archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church, and enjoys the distinction of being the oldest capital within the United States. Its permanent settlement by Europeans antedates the founding of Jamestown, and also the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth more than twenty years, says the Santa Fe New Mexican.

The thrilling and romantic incidents composing its story, the protracted and bloody struggles with hordes of savage Indians, the capture and pillage by hostile Pueblos in 1680, the general massacre of missionaries and explorers and flight of the governor and a few followers in the night to El Paso, the reserving of some of the handsomest maidens for wives of favored warriors, the desecration and destruction of the Christian churches, and the restoration of the worship of snakes and stone idols, the reconquest of Diego de Vargas twelve years later, the terrible punishment visited upon the rebellious Pueblos, the change from Spanish rule to the rule of the triumphant Republic of Mexico, the capture by the United States forces under Gen. Kearny and the building of old Fort Marcy in 1846, the accompanying the distribution of the immense traffic of the Santa Fe trail, the wild deeds of desperadoes and the fabulous hazards at cards in the days before the advant of the railroad, afford the material for an epic poem of deep interest.

The governor's palace surpasses in historic interest the value of any other place or object in the United States. It antedates the settlement of Jamestown by nine years, and that of Plymouth by 22, and has stood during the 299 years since its erection, not as a cold rock or monument with no claim upon the interest of humanity except the bare fact of its continued existence, but as the living center of everything of historic importance in the southwest. Through all that long period, whether under control of Spain, the Pueblos, Mexico or the United States, it has been the seat of power and authority, whether the ruler was called viceroy, captain-general, political chief, department commander or governor, and whether he presided over a kingdom, a province, a department or a territory, that has been his official residence.

Good Blood is no Good unless Circulated

A sick man mistakes his illness, or his doctor does. He shows symptoms of consumption, or dyspepsia, or what not, because improper blood, nourishment of lungs or liver has brought them on. In such cases look to the heart; unless it pumps rich red blood through the system, your specific doesn't reach the spot.

DR. AGNEW'S HEART CURE

sends the blood coursing through the veins as nature intended. It heals the heart and thus helps the health of every organ.

REV. L. W. SHOWERS, of Eldertown, Pa., writes: "For many years I suffered with organic heart disease. I have tried many physicians and taken numberless remedies. I purchased a bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart and received almost instant relief. The choking, beating, thumping and palpitation have now almost entirely disappeared. The remedy is wonderful."

Keep Clean Inside as well as outside. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are the correct form. Cleanse and stimulate the digestive apparatus. Only 10c. for forty doses. 24

For sale by C. McCallum & Co.






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Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

is withered so that the leaf will twist perfectly. A perfect twist means a better retention of the flavor and aroma. That is one reason why Blue Ribbon Tea—Red Label—tastes rich and delicious—smells in a way that ravishes the senses—is a tea fit for an epicure.

Black, Mixed Ceylon Green — Forty Cents Should be Fifty — Red Label Quality 21


### HOW THE ELEPHANT'S TRUNK WAS EVOLVED

### Science Has Revealed Some Facts About the Pachyderm.

The recent discoveries of fossil remains of ancestral proboscideans in the tertiary deposits of the Fayum district of Egypt, combined with a careful study of the skeleton of certain species of mastodon known to science for many years, have enabled Dr. C. W. Andrews (proceedings of the Royal Society) to indicate very clearly the manner in which the trunk of the modern elephant has been gradually evolved.

The ancestral proboscideans were comparatively small and short-legged animals, which had, of course, no difficulty in putting their mouths to the ground. As the successors of these primitive forms gradually increased in bodily stature, and more especially in length of limb and size of head, it will be obvious that in order to be able to obtain food or water from the level of the ground they must either have increased the length of the neck or have developed a special prolongation of the muzzle.

But in the case of large and heavy-headed animals, whose successors were destined to carry the enormous tusks of the extinct mastodons and modern elephants, it will be further manifest that an increase in the length of the vertebrae of the neck and hence of the neck itself would, from mechanical considerations, have been impossible. Accordingly the only practical course was the elongation of the muzzle.

In the earlier forms the lower jaw was short and heavy, with the union between the two branches (symphysis) very massive. On the other hand, in many of the early mastodons the lower jaw had become very long and terminated in a long though-like symphysis. To accord with the prolongation of the lower jaw it is quite evident that the upper lip and nose must likewise have been elongated and then probably formed a kind of proboscis, of which the lip was most likely more or less prehensile.

For some reason or other no sooner had the prolongation of the lower jaw attained its maximum development than the length of its trough-like symphysis began to diminish till the structure culminated in the short snout found in later mastodons and the modern elephants. During these changes the length of the proboscis must have continued to increase, while its flexibility and tictile power were likewise at the same time augmented till the structure attained its full development in the elephant of today.

In this connection it may be noticed that the trunk of the African elephant differs very markedly in structure from that of its Indian cousin, thus indicating that these two types diverged from the common ancestral stock at a comparatively early date. In addition to the well-known difference in the form of the tip the trunk of the African elephant is distinguished from that of the Indian species by its segmented structure, so that it has the appearance of being composed of a number of distinct pieces, one of which slides into the other, like the joints of a telescope, the Indian elephant's trunk, on the other hand, is uniformly elastic throughout, and may be compared to a tapering indiarubber hosepipe. It is evidently a more highly specialized structure than is the proboscis of the African species.—London Field.


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VARICOCELE

The majority of men have varicocele in the first, second or third stage. In the early stages it may cause many symptoms which the patient may not recognize as arising from this disease. In fact, we have have found on examination, varicocele, present in hundreds of cases where the patient did not know he had it at all. In time it will produce such symptoms as the following: Nervousness, weakness in the back, unsteady limbs, tired and exhausted feeling, pains in the loins, irritation of the bladder and kidneys, sediment and loss in urine, emissions at night with lewd dreams, sexual weakness and decline of manly power—these symptoms gradually develop into NERVOUS DEBILITY and IMPOTENCY. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT WILL POSITIVELY CURE YOU AND IT IS GUARANTEED TO CURE YOU WITHOUT OPERATION. Through its vitalizing influence the wormy veins return to their normal caliber, the circulation of blood improves so the organs are properly nourished, and are restored to strength and vigor; the nerves become strong, ambition and energy replace lassitude and despondency, all drains cease, the eyes become bright, the brain active, and you feel as a man ought to feel in perfect sexual and mental condition.

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Reader Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you contemplating marriage? Has your Blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. CONSULTATION FREE. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Charges reasonable. BOOKS FREE—"The Golden Monitor" (illustrated), on Diseases of Men. Everything confidential. Question list and cost of Treatment, FREE, for Home Treatment.

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*Kobility Grind Organs.*

A passer-by who gives a copper to an organ-grinder may be patronizing a gentleman unawares. The case has come to light of an ex-lieutenant of the Middlesex Regiment who at one time of his career commanded an expedition which resulted in the capture of a notable Ashanti chief, and who is now engaged in playing an organ in the streets of Chelsea.

Inquiry among the firms in Saffron Hill who make a business of letting out piano-organs on hire, discloses two instances of peregrinating musicians who have fallen from even higher estate.

One is the younger son of a viscount; the other the third son of an earl. The latter, after performing before a house, requests to see the mistress, to whom he hands a collecting book bearing a coronet. Therein, if she chooses, she enters her name and the amount of her donation.

Several composers are at present trundling handle organs through the streets. One is a song writer who paid 19 shillings to have his latest composition included in the repertoire of his machine. A placard at the front of the organ announces that he is the author of the song, and underneath is a rack containing copies of it. After singing the song he sells the copies to the assembled listeners—"words and music complete, one penny." For another penny he will scribble his autograph on the titlepage.

A less common use to put a barrel organ to is to advertise on it by means of a flaring bill how the player has been deprived of his heritage by a relative. Whether there is any foundation for the story or not, it appears to bring much sympathy and many coppers to the well-dressed and well-spoken players.—London Dispatch.


Ordinary Corn Cures Are Dangerous because they contain acids, but Putnam's Corn Extractor is entirely vegetable in composition. It is perfectly painless, safe and sure to cure.

# THE POPULAR SONG WRITERS; ARE THEY MEN OF REFINEMENT?

## Do They Possess Education?—An Estimate of the Popular Sentimental Ditties of the Day By a New York Sun Correspondent—Pathos or Bathos?

In these idle days of the merry summer, when the mosquito faints with discouragement berause "the rain it raineth every day," and the golf player sallies forth in his winter sweater and with arctics on his feet, when the cup-hunting 90-footer vainly seeks for a snoring breeze and carries away her topmast out of sheer astonishment when a six-knot catspaw comes along, when people hug the fire in the evening and tell of the memorable sea bath they had in the middle of May, when the roof garden manager swears softly in his beard and the surface railway locks all its closed cars safely in the car barn, some people actually do not seem to know just what to do with themselves. Consequently they sit down to write letters of inquiry to newspapers. One of these has sent the following to the musical department of the Sun:

"Are the writers of our popular sentimental songs men of education and refinement, or do they belong as a rule to the lower strata of society? I refer to such well-known song writers as Charles K. Harris, Paul Dresser, Jas. Thornton, Tony Stanford and the like. The depth of pathos often manifested in their songs would seem to indicate a knowledge of the deep emotions that stir the human heart, set forth in a manner true to nature."

The musical editor of the Sun is extremely glad to know that the gentlemen whose names are given in this letter are well-known song writers. He frankly confesses that he never heard of any one of them. He does not know where their songs are sung or who sings them. He does knew where they are not sung, and that is at concerts atended by people of education and refinement.

Nevertheless, it does not follow that these composers "belong as a rule to the lower strata of society." There are some fairly educated men who could write artistically if they wished to do so, but who do not wish it. They prefer to write inartistically and to lay before the easy-going public false pathos, shallow sentimentality and mighty poor tunes, mostly stolen from better ones by real composers, simply because by pursuing this course they can make much money.

The musical editor of the Sun cannot answer the question asked by his correspondent. His acquaintance among composers does not go lower than the writers of the so-called "comic operas," and that is quite low enough But, nevertheless, something may be said in regard to the comment made by the author of the letter.

Is it necessary that a man should have education and refinement in order to possess a knowledge of the deep emotions that stir the human heart and to set them forth in a manner true to nature? Is it not possible that if a composer or author of song texts were a thorough artist he would fail to be true to nature? But what nature is it that must be faithfully copied in order to make a genuinely popular song?

Certainly it is not the nature of the cultivated and introspective scholar, for example, who injects the stimulant of intellectuality into his every feeling, and who scarcely suffers a pang that he does not analyze. The nature which is to be copied in the popular song is that of the common, uncultivated, every-day man or woman. The emotions to which appeal is to be made are those which are understood as the most elementary, and the appeal is to be made to them only in that ultra-sentimental manner which touches the person of unfinished culture.

A person who has sufficient culture to have an appreciation of sound art will not tolerate what we call our popular sentimental songs. They are bathos, rather than pathos. They are just a trifle too near the line beyond which lies the utterly silly. Just consider for a moment this text of a song by Schumann:

Each night in dreams I see your face,
I wait for your tender greeting;
I fall with a cry at your dear, dear feet,
In the cruel joy of meeting.

Your fair young head is bowed, beloved,
Your eyes are sad and appealing,
And one by one in a chain of pearls,
The piteous tears come stealing.

You whisper a soft and secret word,
And the cypress bough you reach me;
My dream is o'er, the cypress gone,
And the word no man can teach me.

That is a very poor English translation of a well-known song, which in the original begins "Allnachtlich im Traume seh' ich dich." It is one of the famous "Dichterliebe" cycle, of which the texts are by Heinrich Heine, a much more famous song writer than any one of those mentioned by the correspondent.

But if he were to send out letters of inquiry among the people who regard these writers as acquainted with the deep emotions which stir the human heart and capable of setting them forth in a manner true to nature he would probably learn that only a very small percentage of them had ever heard of Heine, and that of that percentage a part regarded the great German lyricist as a very tiresome writer. To get the lyric quoted into shape for treatment by the composer of the typical American popular song, it would have to be made to read something like this:

Oh, Dolly Gray is dead and gone;
She'll come no more to me;
But every night when I'm asleep,
Her face in dreams I see.

Chorus.

Oh, Dolly Gray, oh, Dolly Gray,
In life I was your slave;
But now that you have fled away,
My heart is in your grave.

And when your gentle face to me
In nightly dreams appears,
Your cheek is pale, likewise your lips,
Your eyes are full of tears.

You move your lovely crimson lips,
Oh, Dolly Gray, so true,
And I move mine, but, bitter fate!
I cannot speak to you.

Thus do we get "Allnachtlich im Traume" translated into the "true to nature" style.

Now, as the writer has already said, he does not know whether the writers of the popular songs of this blessed land of ours are men of refinement and education or not. He is of the opinion, judging from the character of their work, that they are of the great army of the half-educated. They may be simply clever men who cater to a plentiful lack of taste. For genuine taste in poetry and music is almost as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth. Of all things in art that seem to be misunderstood, and the most artistic things are, the song is the most unfortunate.

The most popular poetry printed in this country is that which is found in the corners of provincial newspapers. Of that poetry—let us courteously call it that—ninety-nine-one-hundredths is nothing on this green footstool but plain, straightforward statements of fact, cut off in lengths and furnished with rhymes at the ends of the lines:

I sit in solemn silence,
With bent and lowly head,
And melt my heart to teardrops
Because my mother's dead.

That is not poetry. It is tommy-rot. It is silly sentimentalism. It is a cheap and commonplace announcement of an emotion which ought to be treated with respect even by the person who cherishes it. If a man desires to inform the world that he grieves over the loss of his mother—it would be much more important if he didn't—he ought to contrive to do it in a lofty and elevating style. It has been done. It ought to be possible to do it again. And what about the melody to which such sentiments are to be set? Ought that not to be one of high dignity and genuine pathos? Surely. But what usually happens when the great American composer of popular songs gets in his deadly work?

Nine times out of ten he vamps up an awkward, limping tune for the stanza and saves his one tottering little idea for the refrain or chorus. And what is this idea, when he comes to it? Three times out of four it is a very bad imitation of the old-fashioned Sunday school hymn turned into waltz time, just to disguise it. It is a perfect companion piece to the poetry. In that one respect it commands all praise. In appropriateness it is not excelled by the noblest fruit of the genius of Schubert.

This depth of pathos which the gentleman mentions is a variable quantity. A song is a work of art, and like every other work of art it must appeal to the emotions through the understanding. That is to say, the language must be comprehensible to the person addressed before he can be touched by the subject matter. It would be futile to expect an Irish emigrant to find an echo of his emotions in a French exile's song. He would not know what it was all about. So, too, it would be hopeless to ask emotional sympathy from an Italian peasant listening to Beethoven's "Adelaide."

The great mass of people who find deep pathos in the stilted and prosaic expressions of the popular song writers do so because the text is of that plain matter-of-fact sort which they have difficulty in understanding. The music is of precisely the same sort. To call the text poetry is to degrade the title of a noble art. According to Mr. Stedman, "Poetry is rhythmical, imaginative language, expressing the invention, taste, thought, passion and insight of the human soul." Hector Berlioz defined music as the "art of moving intelligent men, gifted with special and practiced organs, by combinations of tones."

In the text of the popular song, as written by the eminent authors known to our correspondent, the invention, taste, thought, passion and insight are those of people who have not equal portions of these things. Passion they certainly have, for that is the common possession; but what of their invention, which is a rare gift of the intellect; taste, which is the product of culture; thought, which is a purely intellectual habit, and insight, which is a very special grace of nature?

To be sure, the world is full of poetry. Emerson said: "Wherever snow falls, or water flows, or birds fly, wherever day and night meet in twilight, wherever the blue heaven is hung by clouds, or sown with stars, wherever are forms with transparent boundaries, wherever are outlets into celestial space, wherever is danger and awe and love, there is beauty, and though thou shouldst walk the world over, thou shalt not be able to find a condition inopportune or ignoble."

But it takes a poet to put these things into "rhythmical, imaginative language." In the texts of the popular songs of the day, there is not, as a rule, the slightest trace of imagination. The old rhymes of Mother Goose are nearer to real poetry than these metrical pieces of bad prose. Without imagination there is no poetry. Take the lyrics of Robert Burns. Written in apparently the simplest possible style, they are shown by examination to be alive with imaginative reproduction of emotion, and that is the quality which enables them to communicate feeling to readers."

In their music the popular songs of the day are as prosaic as the texts. The melodies consist of cheap phrases, founded upon the oldest and most threadbare musical formulas, poor in outline, shallow in harmonic substance, and in nineteen cases out of every twenty out of keeping with the sentiment of the words. In a certain sense they answer the requirements of Berlioz.

They do reach the emotions of persons possessed of special and practiced organs. They are specialized and practiced in this one class of music. These persons have taught themselves to believe that they are listening to a direct and national embodiment of emotion, chiefly because they have never cultivated the taste necessary to the understanding of a genuinely artistic expression. For precisely similar reasons they prefer the novels of Charlotte Braeme and the Duchess to those of Thackeray, the comic pages of the red, white and blue weeklies to the works of Mark Twain or Frank Stockton, the verse of Will Carleton, to those of Keats. Old William Cowper, a rather prosaic poet himself, once said:

There is in souls a sympathy with sounds,
And as the mind is pitched the ear is pleased
With melting airs or martial, brisk or grave.
Some chord in unison with what we hear
Is touched within us, and the heart replies.

That summarizes the situation perfectly. "As the mind is pitched the ear is pleased." "Some chord in unison with what we hear is touched." Gentle reader, when you are moved by the depths of pathos which you find in these trivial, flimsy, artificial popular songs, it is because they just about reach your level. You have left to you only the weak man's never failing retreat—"Well, they're good enough for me."

No one will quarrel with you for saying that. You have a right to like anything that pleases you. Only you must not try to make us think it is good because you like it. And when you come to us with preachments about popular song writers having a knowledge of the deep emotions of the human heart and setting them forth in manner true to nature, just stop a moment and think whose human heart and what nature you really mean. Meanwhile, you might amuse yourself by recalling these suggestive words of Alexander von Humboldt:

"Nature is a free domain, and the profound conceptions and enjoyments she awakens within us can only be vividly delineated by thought clothed with exalted forms of speech, worthy of bearing witness to the majesty and greatness of creation."

Some people have different ideas from others about how to be true to nature.—W. J. Henderson.


## For the Children

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# RHEUMATIC PAINS

## Causea By an Impure Condition of the Blood.

### Liniments and Other Old-Fashioned Remedies Will Not Cure—The Rheumatic Taint Must Be Removed From the Blood.

The lingering tortures of rheumatism are too well known to need description, but it is not so well known that medical science now recognizes that the primary cause of rheumatism is impure or impoverished blood. The result is that hundreds of sufferers apply external remedies which cannot possibly cure the trouble. The only thing that will really cure rheumatism is an internal medicine that will enrich the blood and free it from rheumatic taint. The surest, quickest and most effective way to do this is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are proved to have cured thousands of cases of rheumatism, many of them after all other medicines had failed. The case of Mr. Philip Ferris, one of the pioneers of South Essex, Ont., is proof of this. Although Mr. Ferris is 76 years of age, he is as smart as many men of 50. But he has not always enjoyed such good health. Mr. Ferris has the following to say about his illness and cure: "For fifteen years I suffered greatly from rheumatism. At times I would have severe pains in the knees, while at others the pain would spread to my hips and shoulders. I tried several remedies, which were of no avail, until I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took eight or ten boxes and they completely cured the trouble, and I am now as smart as many men much younger. I have a great deal of faith in the pills, for I know of other cases where they have been equally as successful as in mine."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich, red blood, and strengthen the nerves with every dose. It is in this way that they cure such troubles as rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, kidney and liver trouble, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance and erysipelas. Through their action on the blood they restore the color to pale and sallow cheeks and cure the ailments that make the lives of so many women miserable. The genuine always have the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on every box. Sold by all dealers or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.


### How Electricity Kills.

That electric currents of high and low tension cause death in a different manner would appear from a recent report made by Dr. F. Battelli, of the University of Geneva, upon the nature of the effects which cause death from electric shock.

Currents at a pressure of about 12,000 volts or more kill by inhibition of the nerve centers and arrested respiration. The heart continues to beat with energy, and is only arrested by asphyxia, causing great arterial pressure. In such cases the animal may, in general, be restored by artificial respiration. On the other hand, currents of low tension, not exceeding 120 volts, and passing from the head to the feet, kill by passing paralysis of the heart, and the animal continues to breathe for some time after becoming unconscious. These low-tension currents apparently stop the heart by causing irregular contractions, thus disturbing its rhythm.

Dr. Battelli and Prof. Prevost have made the discovery that high-tension currents are capable of restoring the action of a heart that has been arrested by a low-tension current, but as the application, to be successful, must be made not more than fifteen or twenty seconds after the arrest of the heart's action, it is hardly likely to prove valuable as a practical restorative. The path traversed by the current in passing through the body is a matter of great importance. The most dangerous is from one hand to the other, because the resistance of this path is low, and because the current passes near the heart. Hence it is a good rule for workmen and others handling live conductors to use but one hand. An important rule to observe in rescuing a person in contact with a live wire, and when it is impossible to cut off the current, is to push the victim off with one foot. Even should the current pass from one foot to the other, the resistance of the path is considerable, and as the current does not pass near the heart, serious injury is not likely to result.—Electrical Review.


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Wood's Phosphodine, sold in London by C. McCallum & Co., and Anderson & Nelles, druggists. ywt


# PRE-EMINENTLY AN ISHMAELITE

## Reminiscences of the Late James Gordon Bennett.

### Founder of the Herald Preferred Personalities to Politics—"His Hand Against Every Man."

The original James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald, was one of the strange productions of the "Land of the Heather." He was born near Huntly, Aberdeenshire, at the close of the eighteenth century, and came to New York about the time (1828) Jackson defeated John Quincy Adams for the presidency. He was of a Roman Catholic family, and had been educated and intended for the priesthood, but he took to journalism instead. I am almost certain I heard in the old days that he was first a "reporter" in New York. I know that when in 1834 I learned to read the Herald was a little four-page, five column, one-cent paper; and sold everywhere on the streets by the newsboys calling out, "Sassy Herald! a penny!" (Cents were generally called pennies then.)

HIS QUARRELS.

The Herald was generally found on the Democratic side, and showed no mercy to the Whigs; with first John Quincy Adams, and then Henry Clay, as their leader. But it was personalities rather than politics that was Bennett's food and glory. Almost as regularly as the day came round some new attack was made on somebody. And people would buy the paper "just for fun," to see whom Bennett was attacking. I remember seeing the heading, "The Sinner in Black," paraded every few days for months. No name was given; but some clergymen was thus attacked.

Then he "fell out" with James Watson Webb, of the Courier and Inquirer, and the war went on for years. Webb was a great burly militia colonel, and Bennett was a ferrety-looking, slight-built, squint-eyed man; and Webb "cowhided" him to his satisfaction on the public street. It is no lampoon to speak of Bennett as squint-eyed, for he often mentioned it himself. He would warn such-and-such characters, that "a certain squint-eye in Ann street was watching their proceedings!"

After Webb's encounter Bennett published a card, saying, "That as the law would not protect him, he should protect himself," by carrying "pistols"—there were no revolvers then. Brooks, of the Express, contemptuously alluded to as "Booby Brooks;" Horace Greely, then struggling with the New Yorker; Park Benjamin, the man of a thousand literary expedients; David Hale, chief proprietor of the Journal of Commerce, held up to ridicule before the readers of the Herald under the name and character of "Dugald Dalgetty"—these were some of the characters with whom Bennett was continually at war. Every man of note connected with the New York Press, with perhaps the exception of Bryant, became at some time or other the objects of the worst abuse. William Cullen Bryant and Washington Irving were of a class it was not safe to attack.

"THE SAUCY HERALD."

But all this time "the saucy Herald" was getting into a large circulation; and paying advertisements were coming in. Tammany Hall was in those days rather a headquarters for infidels than politicians; but what has since come to be known as the "Tammany" element were all enthusiastic friends and supporters of Bennett and his paper.

Respectable men at their place of business would buy the Herald, just "to see who was attacked today;" but they would not think of taking the paper home. I remember a fine specimen of a man, a foreman in the establishment of a relative of mine, who had the Herald regularly come to the shop every morning; but when the proprietor's half-grown daughter would send a younger brother for "Mr. Baker's paper," he would, oftener than not, send back word that "the Herald was not a fit paper for young ladies to read."

AN ISHMAELITE.

This Ishmaelitish course, though it drew down the scorn and contempt of all good men, at the same time drew forth the "pennies" for the paper itself, and the premises of 21 Ann street soon began to show a thriving condition of affairs. About 1837 Bennett began to publish a weekly edition of his paper, which soon obtained a large circulation. As I write I have before me in a scrapbook Motherwell's "Jeanie Morrison" (then a new poem) cut from the Daily Herald of 1835 or '36; and I remember reading a long description of the Coronation of Queen Victoria in 1838, from the pen of Bennett himself, who, with Colonel Webb of the Courier and Inquirer, constituted the entire representation of the American Press present.

By this time he had gathered round him some able writers; the financial articles of the Herald were always valuable; and with such a sub-editor as Attree, that prince of reporters and his enterprise in gaining (or inventing, as the case might be!) the earliest and most startling intelligence, he was able to make his journal of some moment in commercial and political circles.

Bennett's course in politics was never consistent, though he was generally found on the Democratic side (and almost always on the winning side—whatever side that might be). Yet he upheld General W. H. Harrison when he was "run" and elected by the Whigs.

HIS METHODS.

In 1840 he married a lady of fashion, and soon began to take on the airs of the "ton." About this time Bennett began to be called "The Napoleon of the Press;" and so much afraid were the people of being bespattered by coming in contact with him that they were inclined to let him have very much his own way. As, for example, all the play-bills and posters of the theaters were printed at the Herald office—bringing in hundreds of dollars per week—not because they were better or cheaper done, but because it was necessary thus to buy his goodwill.

At the beginning of the Civil War Bennett was living in a grand uptown mansion; a white-haired old man whom everyone knew and everyone was curious to meet. The Herald was all for the South up to the bombardment of Sumter, then all at once transformed to an intolerant loyalty, and raging for a war with Britain, right or wrong.

A TRANSFORMATION.

The present James Gordon Bennett in spending hundreds of thousands in sending Stanley to find and rescue Livingstone in Africa put himself at one stroke high in the world's list of benefactors, and his paper as among the great moving forces of the world. It is no longer the little five-column, four-page, one-cent daily; but for your three cents you have a wonderful wealth of pages and the pleasure of thinking that your copy is only one among five hundred and odd thousands, reaching all over the world; and the modest "office" at "21 Ann street" has changed to a lofty palace.—Wm. Nye Smith in Scottish American.


# DYSPEPSIA KILLS

### Dangers of the Dread Stomach Disorder Unless Promptly Banished by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dyspepsia is not only the cheerfulness destroyer of the present day, but the man killer as well. The pains and aches which follow a hearty meal and turn the night time into one continual nightmare are not the only ills that accompany the king of stomach troubles. It so weakens the body that it is unable to throw off diseases that would otherwise pass harmlessly by. It carries Appendicitis in its train.

But there is one certain protection. One sure relief—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They both prevent and cure Dyspepsia. Those who have been cured, bear testimony to this. Ademard Coderre, of Et. Jacques de L'Achigan, is one of these. He says:

"I suffered two years with Dyspepsia caused by inflammation of the stomach. I tried different medicines without obtaining relief, and was almost discouraged, when reading of cures by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets led me to try them. I bought two boxes and by the time I had completed them I was completely cured."


# BEN'S FIERCE BATTLE WITH THREE WOLVES

### Dog Hero Who Was Faithful to His Trust in Time of Danger.

A long-continued spell of cold weather brought out the wolves. They came from the brushy bottoms of Hondo Creek and the rougher-covered country to the west. These were not the small gray wolves of the prairie, but brutes of the "lobo" variety, tall, strong and savage. Moss went to the Home Ranch and borrowed a pistol; but he saw no wolves.

On a bright day in early February, the flock feeding within three miles of Bluffdale, a hamlet of one shop and three dwellings, he was overcome by a longing for cheese. Men on lonely ranches get strange ideas and desires sometimes. For a week he had been seeing, smelling and almost tasting slabs of firm, white, soft, delicious American cheese. He fought off his craving for a while, then yielded. There seemed to be no danger. Not a cloud was in the sky; the flock was quiet; Ben was wide-awake and active; he would be back, at most, in an hour and a half. He said:

"Ben, I'm going to Bluffdale to get some cheese—white American cheese. You stay here and I'll be back soon. You can have some if you like it."

Ben wagged his tail, and to show that he understood, put his paws on the man's shoulders. Moss swung rapidly over the hills to the eastward, and his dog friend was left alone.

Ben went first all around the sheep, which were feeding in a small valley with hills on every side. All seemed to be well with the big flock, but he went half-way up a neighboring hillside, squatted upon his haunches, and observed them with kindly eye. Now and then he got up and walked back and forth like a sentry on duty. It occurred to him that a look at the country could do no harm, so he went to the crest of the hill at his back and gazed afar; nothing in sight. Three sheep strayed up the opposite slope. He went after them at top speed, passed beyond them, whirled, charged upon them, made believe to bite them, and chased them furiously back to their flockmates. Then, with a good-natured grin, he resumed his watch. Ben would not have hurt a sheep for the world. An hour passed.

He did not know why—he heard nothing, saw nothing, smelled nothing—but the bristles on his neck rose in a ruff. He glanced across the valley to the hills on the far side. Was it fancy?—surely it was fancy!—did he see just above the edge of the hill the tip of an ear rise for an instant, then disappear? The sheep were placid. He trotted gravely down into the valley, then up the slope. He had gone but a few feet, when his flaring nostrils got a scene of something strange and repugnant. Instinctively he growled and went faster. Five yards further, and instinct told him what it was. An ordinary dog would have turned tail and saved himself; a rashly brave dog would have gone forward to death. Ben did neither. He reasoned, and in a second of time his course was clear to him. It was his duty to save the sheep first and himself next.

He darted down into the valley, baying savagely at the scared feeders. There was a new note in his voice, and they thought that this time, sure, he was going to slay some of them. Not stopping for another nibble of grass, seized with universal panic, the thousand of them bounded up the hills at racing speed. Then in the center of the level little bottom Ben turned and set himself sternly, for he knew what he would see.

Tearing down the hilside were three wolves, each seeming as large as a calf. One, of solid red hue, was a yard in the lead; two, of a gray, nearly black, were behind it; and as they came their wild cry rang.

Ben did not falter. Never a drop of craven blood had visited that strong heart. One heavy growl tore its way from him; thereafter until the bloody end he fought his fight as mute as an Indian. With the instinct of his sire's kingly race, that for generations had met danger more than half-way, he rushed to meet his foes. The red wolf was his target, anid he leaped straight at its throat. Together they rolled on the brown sward. But the other wolves turned to aid their companion.

The wolf is a slicing fighter. It snaps rapidly, its fangs making gashes, not deep, but numerous and weakening. Ben's hold was the staghound's hold. Where his jaws fastened they kept their place, and his teeth were sunk into his enemy. He stood there above the big red warrior, squeezing out the life; but the other two, each as tall and as strong as himself, were upon him. One gashed his haunches and back in a dozen places. The other seized his right fore leg above the knee, and contrary to habit, held on and gnawed it. Ben did not whimper. The red wolf, put out of combat by that first fatal plunge, grew weaker, choked hard and was still. Ben half turned, and caught the second one by the top of its gray neck. One mighty wrench broke its hold upon his leg and threw it upon its back. Then he shifted his grip to the throat and strangled it, while the third foe gashed and gashed him.

The second wolf died, and he wheeled dizzily to meet the third. All was red before Ben's eyes; his breath came thickly; he felt that he must soon fall. But his splendid courage rose in him, and he limped weakly a yard forward. The remaining foe leaped at him and its fangs clicked savagely. It missed its hold and passing him, darted up the hillside and in another moment was out of sight. Ben turned to watch it, then fell upon his side. He was crimson where strips of skin hung from his ribs, he was blind from exhaustion; but he heard the rapid step of his friend and the voice which said: "Oh, Ben, Ben!"

Then he felt himself wrapped in a coat and carried tenderly to a creek a half-mile away, where his wounds were washed and his leg bound. Then he was taken to the cabin and ointment rubbed upon his wounds, and he was laid upon a pallet. Not till then did Moss go in search of the sheep, which were grazing together and unharmed.

Ben was limping about the corral a week afterward, and in a month was as good as new. He wore a silver collar that the ranchmen bought him, and on it was a gold plate which told the story of his battle in the valley. But Moss never again left him alone in the hills. —St. Nicholas.


# A Minister's Duty.

## A Glowing Tribute to the Sterling worth of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

"When I know anything worthy of recommendation I consider it my duty to tell it," says Rev. James Murdock, of Hamburg, Pa. "Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has cured me of catarrh of five years' standing. It is certainly magical in its effect. The first application benefited me in five minutes."

Dr. Agnew's Pills Cure the Liver an Stomach. 10c.

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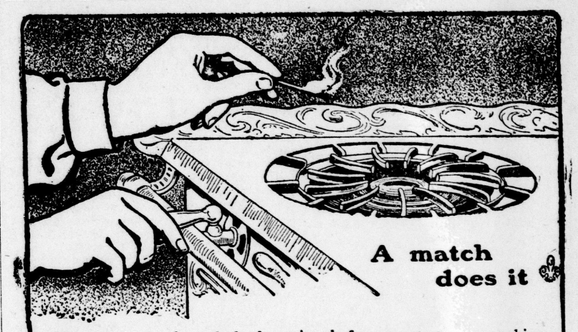
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# "Played Out"

Is one of the curious expressions used for *worked* out. Many a woman drops into a chair, in utter weariness "all played out," and wonders why she feels so weak. She has not yet realized that the general health is so intimately related to the local health of the womanly organism, that weakness must follow womanly diseases.



Restoration of the general health invariably follows the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates the periods, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite and induces refreshing sleep.

There is no substitute for "Favorite Prescription," for there is nothing "just as good" for womanly ills.

"I wish to advise the suffering women of this great land, of the good I have received from Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. Mary Shappell, of Columbus Grove, Putnam Co., Ohio. "For four years I had been a sufferer from female troubles, and at times was unable to do even the housework for three in the family. I had such pains that I suffered almost death dozens of times, but after taking five bottles of your medicines I can truthfully say that my health was greatly improved. I have a good appetite and am gaining in flesh right along. This spring is the first time in five years that I have done my house cleaning all by myself and without the least fatigue whatever. I hope all suffering women may find relief as I have done.

"My gain in weight has been just ten pounds, and I am still gaining."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing *only*, or for cloth-bound book send 50 stamps Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y

### *Individual Pepper Mills.*

No matter what the commodity about which you inquire of the average clerk his answer is sure to be that he is selling more of that particular thing just now than he ever sold before in all his life—which he is probably doing, since there are more people to buy it. That is what he tells you about individual pepper mills. According to his report the time is not far distant when all people who dine in any style whatsoever will swallow their food and exchange social remarks to the accompaniment of a roulade of "kerchoos."

"What is the matter with the pepper that you buy already ground these days that there has been such a stampede for individual pepper mills?" asked the visitor.

"It's no good," was the comprehensive reply. "It has no strength; no flavor. If you want real pepper you must buy it in the grain and grind it yourself. It is no trouble. I can sell you a mill for $1 50 up. There is a greater demand for the two-dollar variety than any other kind, but we have them in solid silver for $25, and, what is more, we sell them."—New York Times.

## *You Can Contribute to Your Summer Happiness by Using*

## MALT BREAKFAST FOOD

Foods that do not conduce to comfort, health and vigor in the hot weather should be given up at once. If the stomach is weak or irritable, if the blood is overheated, with tendency to produce skin eruptions, if you are not maintaining your strength, use Malt Breakfast Food during the summer months. Delicious in taste, light and refreshing to the stomach, easy to digest are the distinguishing features of Malt Breakfast Food. All Grocers.

### *Remedy For Obesity.*

"There is no better remedy for obesity than the juice of the frosted pokeberry," said a doctor. "The value of this plant was discovered in an odd way. A Pennsylvania physician who was a great gunner noticed how ravenously, in the fall, the birds fed on pokeberries, and how they consisted, at this season, of little more than skin and bone. Therefore he asked himself why the pokeberry shouldn't make human beings thin, even as it did with birds. He gathered a lot of the berries, squeezed their juice on sugar, tablets, and tried them on several corpulent people. One man lost forty pounds in three months, feeling no inconvenience, but actually gaining in health and strength while this change went on in him. A woman lost fifteen pounds in two months. An aged clergyman reduced himself at the rate of four pounds a week. So the pokeberry is now an accepted remedy for obesity. But only berries that have been withered by frost are used; the frost destroys the poisonous quality that they have in the summer. Following the birds, we get along all right. The birds don't go near the pokeberry in the warm weather, but after the first cold they delight in it."—Philadelphia Record.

## Was Weakened by Long Illness

### And Had Palpitation of the Heart—System Built Up by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mr. J. B. Lea, 129 Sydenham street, London, Ont., states: "Last spring I had a severe illness which laid me up for several months and left me in a very weak and run-down condition I also suffered from palpitation of the heart. Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I have not had a single attack of heart trouble. I was soon able to return to work, feeling strong and healthy, and also gained considerable in weight. I think that this is sufficient evidence of the virtue of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as a builder up of the system."

No physician can give you a better restorative than Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, for it is prepared in accordance with the most modern and most scientific principles, and contains in condensed form the most potent restoratives known to medical science. By noting the increase of weight while using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you can prove for a certainty that new, firm flesh and tissue is being added to the body. Fifty cents a box, six boxes for $2 50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box of his remedies.

# HOW LOVE RULES THE WORLD

### BY REV. E. J. HARDY.

Love rules without swords and binds without cords. We talk of the power exercised by the Sultan of Turkey or the Emperor of China, but what is it compared to the sway which love holds in court, in camp, and in the world generally Love "raises the lowly and humbles the great." History records many examples of King Cophetuas marrying beggar maids and ruling according to the wishes of their wives.

Almost every war which has been waged in the world, since the one for Helen of Troy, has been directly or indirectly caused by women. If this be too much to say, it is at least certain that women could have prevented these wars from taking place. If they all had united in refusing to give their love to soldiers and other fighting men, and there were no blacklegs among them, there would have been no wars. It is a fact, however, that in the middle ages the bright eyes of women rained influence and adjudged the prizes of tournaments, and that even in this twentieth century of Christianity women get scarlet-and-khaki fever, and dote upon the military. Is it any wonder that wars do not cease?

So great is the power of love that a woman who loves and is loved can make a man and his life take almost any shape she likes. "Believe me," says Ruskin, addressing girls, "the whole course and character of your lovers' lives may be in your hands; what you would have them be they shall be, if you not only desire to have them so, but deserve to have them so."

A man who was competing for a government appointment was observed at the examination now and then to take something from his pocket. Whenever a stiff bit of work was reached out came this mysterious something. An examiner, suspecting that he was copying, asked to see what he had in his hand. The man blushed and showed the portrait of the girl who was to become his wife if he gained the appointment. He was getting inspiration from the sweet face. This is an illustration of the power of love to urge us to be and to do our best.

Drinking toasts is a stupid custom, but there is one toast which always seems to me to be excusable, and that is the toast to "Sweethearts and Wives." The word "sweetheart" is a beautifully expressive one, and is associated with the best feelings of our nature and with the brightest period of life. When a young man falls in love his heart is put to school, and our hearts need schooling even more than do our heads.

To have loved a good woman is to have received a liberal education, and it would seem that this means of culture is enjoyed by that many-sided man, the present Emperor of Germany. The domestic virtues of his wife help him to be the ruler he is. It was at Prinkenau, then the palace of the Grand Duke Frederick, that Prince William saw his future bride. He had arrived as a guest at the castle sooner than he was expected, and while strolling in the park came upon a summer house into which he penetrated. There he saw a fair-haired girl asleep in a hammock, and thought it only right to withdraw. Afterward when he met her inside the castle he recognized the sleeper in the Princess Augusta Victoria, and was so impressed with her naturalness and charm that he engaged himself to her in marriage.

The Emperor frequently speaks of the Empress as a "pearl of great price," and has used on a public occasion these words: "I could wish no better for the men of my nation than that the girls of Germany should follow the example of their empress and devote their lives, as she does her life, to the cultivation of the three great Ks, "kirche, kinder, kuche"—church, children, cookery. But though the Empress is one of those women who rule by obeying, she always knows how to insist upon her own way when she thinks that the best way in reference to her children. Speaking of her husband she once said sweetly: "He is Emperor of Germany, but I am Empress of the nursery."

SOMETHING TO LOVE.

It has been said that "the first condition of human goodness is something to love." "I have lived—I have labored—I have loved. I have lived in them I loved, labored for them I loved, loved them for whom I labored." Well might Sir Thomas Moore, who used these words, add, "My labor hath not been in vain," for, to say nothing of its effect upon others, how it must have disciplined his own character!"

"Family life," says Sainte Beuve, "may be full of thorns and cares, but they are fruitful; all others are dry thorns." And again, "If a man's home at a certain period of life does not contain children it will probably be found filled with follies or vices."

In a speech upon women's rights, a lady orator exclaimed: "It is well known that Solomon owed his wisdom to the number of his wives!" This is too much, but it is an undoubted fact that the success or failure of most men depends to a very large extent upon the kind of women they marry. And this we think is especially true in reference to men of genius. An intellectual life, however successful, requires the softening influence of a happy marriage to prevent its becoming sour and cynical. Tom Moore spoke for a large number of men of genius when he said that, having experienced the emptiness of applause and popularity, he found in his house something better than the world could give or take away.

"And one dear home—one saving ark,
Where love's true light at last I've found
Shining within, when all was dark
And comfortless, and stormy round."

It is often the case when you see a great man, like a ship, sailing proudly along the current of renown, that there is a little tug, his wife, whom you cannot see, but who is directing his movements and supplying the motive power.

This truth is well illustrated by an anecdote told of Lord Eldon. When he had received the great seal from the hand of the king, and was about to retire, he was addressed by his majesty with the words, "Give my remembrance to Lady Eldon." The chancellor in acknowledging the condescension intimated his ignorance of Lady Eldon's claim to such notice. "Yes, yes," the king answered, "I know how much I owe to Lady Eldon. I know that you would have made yourself a country curate and that she has made you my lord chancellor."

FAMOUS MEN'S WIVES.

William Cowper, the first earl of his line, was reclaimed from dissipation and disreputable connections by an early marriage, which he contracted a year before his call to the bar. Having lived happily with his wife for twenty years, he married in 1706, the year after her death, the beautiful Mary Clavering, lady of the bed chamber to the Princess of Wales. Her diary and their published letters show the loving terms on which they lived. Here ist one entry in the diary: "After dinner we went to Sir Godfrey Kneller's to see a picture of my lord which he is drawing, and is the best that ever was done of him; it is for my drawing-room, and in the same posture that he watched me so many weeks in my great illness."

A man at court, in camp, or, indeed, in any of the affairs of life, cannot but be greatly strengthened for his work when he has a wife like the one with whom Edmund Burke was blessed. He frequently declared that every care vanished the moment he entered under his own roof. His wife managed so well his private affairs that his mind was kept free for public duties.

Prince Bismarck used to say of his wife, "She it is who has made me what I am." She showed her love to him in many practical ways, not the least of which was in defending him from bores. An ambassador of one of the great powers called on Bismarck, and in the course of a rather long conversation asked the prince how he managed to get rid of troublesome visitors. "Oh, that is very simple," replied the chancellor. "When my wife thinks that anyone is staying too long she merely sends for me, and thus the interview ends." At that moment a servant entered, and, bowing low, begged his master to favor the princess with his presence for a few minutes. The ambassador blushed, as much as any diplomatist can blush, and at once withdrew as gracefully as possible in the trying circumstanes.

When the famous John Bright married his bride said to him, "John, attend to thy business and thy public affairs, and I will provide for the house, and relieve thee from all cares at home." This is the sort of wife that enables a man to work and rule in court, in camp and in the world generally.

LADY BEACONSFIELD.

A friend of Lord Beaconsfield, speaking of the time when he was plain Benjamin Disraeli, writes: "We were congratulating him upon the result of an election, and he said one thing that particularly struck me, 'My wife will be very pleased.'" This lady was fifteen years older than Disraeli, and he used frequently to tell her, in joke, that he had married her for her money, to which she would reply: "Ah, but if you had to do it over again you would do it for love"—a statement to which he always smilingly assented. On April 12, 1867, when Disraeli defeated Gladstone's amendment to the reform bill, the younger members of the party extemporized a supper at the Carlton Club, and begged him to join them. But no! In his triumphs, as in his defeats, there was no place like home, and Lady Beaconsfield, looking back on this occasion, used to repeat, "Dizz came home to me." On April 3, 1872, this sympathetic wife hastened back from listening to one of his great speeches in order to receive the orator. When she heard his carriage she hurried from the drawing-room to the hall, rused into is arms, embraced him rapturously and exclaimed: "Oh, Dizzy! Dizzy! this is the greatest night of all; this pays for all!"

MARLBOROUGH'S WIFE.

"Out of the strong came forth sweetness," might be said of many soldiers. An eye like Mars to threaten and command, but also a smile that betokened a loving disposition. Brave men are tender hearted and chivalrous, and the sweetest domestic relations have not seldom been shown by those who were towers of strength against the enemies of their country. The great Duke of Marlborough loved his wife much, but it was not a love that cast out fear. In one of his letters from the Low Countries he wrote: "I have before me at this moment 60,000 of the best generals in Europe, and I am not half so much afraid of them as I am afraid of you when you are angry." In very recent times we have heard of camps being ruled, and especially of military patronage being distributed, by woman's influence.


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## MIRRORS OFTEN USED FOR FRAUDULENT ENDS

### *Magic Is Likewise Assisted By an Ingenious Arrangement.*

There are mirrors that are totally unlike those found on milady's dressing case, and not as harmless either. While they are interesting and amusing at times they are sometimes made use of by swindlers to have the dollars from unsuspecting and credulous mortals. They are known as magic mirrors and a good deal of ingenuity is expended in their manufacture. They are sold to credulous individuals for $5 and $10, and cost one-tenth those figures. Some of these charlatans, with sublime assurance, have called the law to their aid to protect them from rivals, or it may be to add prestige to their merchandise, as several of the mirrors are, or claim to be, covered by letters patent, copyright or trade marks.

The mirror makers can justify their calling with precedents numberless. The belief that a bit of bright metal or glass could be so charged by the black art that it would reflect in visible form the invisible things or beings about us is as old as civilization. Egypt and Babylon, Persia and India, Japan and China have made and used these occult instruments from early times. Those which are made in the far East possess qualities which at one time were puzzling, but which, when the secret was discovered, were found ingenious utilizations of optical law.

The simplest is the Japanese lucky mirror, a fair model of which the writer saw in a Broadway shop a couple of days ago. This is a flat plate and handle made of a metal resembling steel. One side is so highly burnished that it reflects as well as the best silver-backed looking-glass. The reverse is chased in low relief with figures of vines, birds, clouds and ideographs or talismans. When employed in the usual fashion it does not differ from an ordinary mirror, but when a large beam of light is thrown upon it and reflected upon a dark wall or ceiling, in the reflected circle appears a luminous face, ideograph or other figure. The result is secured in the original welding or casting of the mirror, when a piece of metal of different composition shaped like the figure it is to produce is fused into the circumjacent mass.

A similar effect is produced in silvered mirrors by just laying on the reflecting character in one kind of tin foil and filling in the rest of the surface with a foil of the same appearance, but different reflecting quality. Akin to this style of work are the magic lacquers which at certain oblique angles disclose figures and lines which are invisible when looked upon at right angles to the lacquer's surface. Oldest of the oriental mirrors are those set at the bottom of a cylinder of truncated cone, whose surface is waved or undulating. The base reflects in ordinary manner, the sides in such a fashion as to produce foci or focal circles at various points. From one point of view the looker sees a faint halo about his face at the bottom of the cylinder; from a second point a misty human face alongside of his own; from a third face looking at him through his reflected eyes.

The principal which underlines these odd images is the same as that used by Cook and Maskelyne in London in producing their "ghosts," and seems to have been employed with great skill by Cagliostro in the eighteenth century.—Brooklyn Eagle.

### *One of Greeley's Rules.*

As an editor Horace Greeley had become weary of the constant repetition of the word "the" in the opening sentences. One issue of his paper in particular exasperated him. Almost every item had its opening paragraph begin with "the." This lack of judgment on the part of his writers in the choice of words received attention. Greeley wrote a note. This notice he requested to be posted in the editorial room, and caused copies of it to be sent to correspondents. The order read: "Under no circumstances must the word 'the' be used in the opening or subsequent paragraphs of a news article. In sentences within a paragraph it will be tolerated with moderation. If you cannot write a paragraph without 'the' to open it, omit." One day, shortly after the issuance of his new rule, Greeley entered the editorial room in a fury. "How is it that we have nothing in today's paper regarding Holland's attitude toward the policy of the north?" he asked of his editor who had charge of the foreign news. This editor was aware that he had omitted an important news item which at the time he considered as unimportant. But he was resourceful. "Your rules and orders are positive, Mr. Greeley, are they not?" asked the editor. "Certainly," shouted the famous scribbler. "Then tell me how I could have used 'The Hague' for the date line in the Holland dispatch without violating your positive order?" Mr. Greeley was beaten, but he muttered, "If you fellows would use judgment there would be no need for rules."—Detroit Free Press.


### End Neuralgia's Agony.

Have you failed to get permanent relief? Are you almost frantic with neuralgic pain? If so, why not use Polson's Nerviline? It is the only neuralgic remedy that has never failed to cure even the worst cases, and it will surely cure you. Five times the strength of other remedies, it penetrates the tissues, and drives out the pain instantly. Quick relief, sure cure. Large bottles, 25c.


## EVIDENCE FROM CAMPBELLFORD

### *James Atwell's Bladder Trouble Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.*

### *Plain Statement of a Long Standing Trouble Effectually Disposed Of.*

Campbellford, Ont., June 26.—That the complication of diseases resulting from deranged Kidneys is easily curable by Dodd's Kidney Pills, is evidenced by the case of James Atwell, of this place. Mr. Atwell is a hearty man today and talks freely of his former ill-health and its cure.

"I had Lumbago and Bladder Trouble for years," he says, "and for over five months the pains in my bladder were particularly severe. In passing my urine would hurt me so as to almost cause tears to come to my eyes. I used other pills, but got no relief, and a bandage prescribed by the doctor failed to help me. Then I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and they cured me. I will never be without them in the house."

Mr. Atwell's story can easily be corroborated and other people here are telling of the good work done by Dodd's Kidney Pills. They cure absolutely and permanently all forms of Kidney Disease.

Don't worry, if you want to grow fat. If you are worrying because you are too fat you needn't take this advice.

All flesh may be grass, but the lawn mower will never supplant the carving knife.





THE MASTER MECHANIC'S PURE TAR SOAP heals and softens the skin, while promptly cleansing it of grease, oil, rust, etc. Invaluable for mechanics, farmers, sportsmen. Free Sample on receipt of 2c for postage. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. Montreal.


## STRAWBERRIES IN MARYLAND.

### *Plenty of Money Made On the Dainty Fruit.*

### *How the Strawberry Farm Is Managed—Raising, Caring For and Gathering the Crop.*

"Whip-poor-will, whip-poor-will," cried the birds on the lawn.

"Whir, whir," sounded the coffee mill used by all the strawberry pickers. This heavy iron coffee mill is nailed on the old willow tree under my window.

"Ding, dong," rang the rising bell.

Roused by these sounds, I jumped out of bed and said to my sleepy bedfellow, "Get up, Miss Peer, or the strawberry pickers will have so many berries brought in we will never get them packed."

After a substantial breakfast we, Mr. Baton and the checker, Miss Peer and myself, with our jackets on and a two-gallon box filled with checks of three numbers, made our way to the packing house.

Mr. Baton gave us this order: "Now, girls, don't give any checks for quarts that contain snapped berries—that means berries which are not picked with a short stem—and for quarts which are not topped correctly; also for quarts which contain green berries. Of course the pickers will contend, but stand firm and there will be no trouble."

The unrisen sun is tinting the eastern sky. Toward the north, as far as the eye can penetrate, stretch the long rows of green leaves studded with the luscious garnet and ruby strawberries. At the west each of these rows has an occupant of the Ethiopian race. These people come from Kent Island, an isle famous in Maryland's history. During the fall, winter and early spring, they fish and tong for oysters, then they come to the various berry counties of Maryland.

A family of three or four earn, sometimes, over one hundred and fifty dollars in two or three weeks. Some carry the greater part of this money home, while the majority invest it in eatables, which can be bought from the just-stocked small store on the farm, or from the banker and butcher, who make a daily call.

Here comes a twelve-quart tray of nicely-topped ripe berries, followed directly by others. "Twelve, 'leven, seven, five, forty, eight and twenty," are heard on all sides. This rush keeps the checker busy counting quarts and giving checks, and causes us (the packers) to use all our muscle to put them into the crates, from half-past four in the morning until one in the afternoon.

A lunch is served about 9 o'clock to the cotless packers and checker, but th pickers go from dawn of day until noon without a morsel.

While we are taking lunch, let us look toward the south. Here lies the farm house and newly-painted outbuildings. Here neigh the horses, bray the mules, cackle the hens, gobble the turkeys and grunt the hogs. Here, the nearest to us, stand the one hundred and fifty pickers' quarters. Mere shanties to shelter from the sun and rain, with a pile of straw and some old quilts in one corner, and an old cook stove in another. Locked within some of these are babies and small children who by this time are awake and crying for something to eat, which they will receive at noon. Quite a number of curs are chained to these huts this morning, for on Saturday, Mr. Baton shot one because he was chasing turkeys.

Wagons, carrying about 30 crates, each crate containing 48 quarts, are continually running to the three-mile-away railway station, Ridgely, where on the side track Mr. Baton keeps iced cars all the time to be loaded. A car of two hundred and ten crates does not arrive in market in as good condition as would the same car carrying a smaller number.

Having obtained a late dinner and a little rest, we go out again until late in the evening. At sunset is generally heard a discourse on this order: "Well, I's dwine home, I's is," says a roly-poly colored boy of 12.

"Did you ever see 'dwine' in a school book?" asked Miss Peer.

He answered by a display of ivories, but an 'old uncle" remarked: "La! me lady, I's ain't reckoned he's ever been had gone in the side of a sculehouse.'

Our big days, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, keep the checker and packer busy about fourteen hours, for which we are paid one dollar and forty cents. Other days we work about seven hours. The pickers are paid two cents a quart. Some of them pick over four hundred quarts a day. In one day, four persons can check, pack, stencil and load on the wagon to be carried to the station, over two hundred crates. One evening, by asking questions, I obtained this information of Mr. Baton:

A great deal of time and money has to be laid out in a 75 acre berry field before it yields any profit. The ground has to be well broken up. Strawberries will do better after a tomato crop than corn, and fertilized in rows four feet apart. In these rows, in spring, plants which cost about $3 per thousand, are placed about a foot and a half apart. This field has then to be harrowed and reharrowed, hoed and rehoed, all summer long. Early in December, the field must be mulched with straw, so that in the spring the berries will come from the vines bright and clean, not sandy, like a great many which go into the markets. This field will yield in two years about two hundred and thirty-five thousand quarts. A field should not be kept a third year, as it does not pay, because the berry weevil cuts the flowers.

Prices paid for these quarts range from 4 cents to 14 cents, netting about 4 cents a quart. Sometimes a berry grower has a daily order of twenty to thirty crates from a fashionable restaurant. These berries have to be of uniform size, as large as possible, and with a stem about two inches long, which the consumers catch daintily in their fingers and then roll the berry in sugar before eating it. The price paid for these quarts is about 30 cents.

Strawberries may stand on the side track in iced cars a day and a half without any injury before shipment.

Nearly all the berries sent from Ridgely go to New York City, whence they are re-shipped to all the cities and towns of the New England and north-central states. Early berries are ripe the second week in May, while our late berries, which are Gandies, are ready for shipment the first and second weeks of June.—Country Gentleman.

### *Why We Shake Hands.*

The Prussian officer who held it his duty to kill a mere soldier who offered to shake hands with him, had, from the official Prussian point of view, a complete case. Hand-shaking implies a certain degree of equality, and it is not possible for a Prussian officer to imagine any equal except another Prussian officer. Clearly, any act suggesting such a thing could not be expiated by any punishment short of the immediate death of the offender.

The custom of hand-shaking dates back to prehistoric times, a relic of those savage days when strangers could not meet without suspicion of murderous purpose. Then all men went abroad with weapons and shields, and when they met would stand in pleasant converse, each with his shield upon his left arm and with right hands clasped, so that there would be no chance for a sudden swing of the knife or bludgeon. The right hand was invariably used for the weapon, with the result that we are a right-handed race. The reason for this lay undoubtedly in the fact that the left arm was always employed in the important work of shielding the heart. Among the common people of the Aryan race the old pledge of amity in yielding the left hand to be grasped and held has since remained the chief token of open friendship. In the "Iliad" returning chiefs were "greeted with extended hands." Even at that remote day the early significance of the hand-clasp had been lost in the nobler meaning of civilized life. But it remains a salutation in which a greater or less degree of equality is claimed or conceded. It is, therefore, possible for a humble person to shake hands with the President of the United States, but not with an officer of the Prussian army.—Harper's Weekly.


GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

# Neave's Food

For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

DR. BARNARDO says:— "We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd., Toronto & Montreal.



## COMING TO OUR TOWN

J. Y. EGAN, Rupture Specialist. 326 W. RICHMOND ST. P.O. 539, TORONTO.

THE MOST RELIABLE and Successful Authority in the treatment of Rupture without an operation He who makes a specialty of one department must certainly be more experienced and capable than those having "many irons in the fire." Stop wasting time and money in useless efforts elsewhere, but go to one whose life-long study has taught him what to do. Have you not had experience enough to justify you in adopting some change for the better? If you ever intend to be cured, now is the best time—"next week may be too late." CONSULTATION FREE. Send for Pamphlet

VARICOCELE FALSE RUPTURE

No matter how serious your case may be, time afflicted or failures you have experienced trying to be cured—my Biotone system will cure you; the wormy veins return to their normal condition, hence the sexual organs become vitalized, and manly powers return, no temporary benefit, but a permanent one, no operation, no detention from business. If you have had the usual experience you have no doubt spent a large sum of money and time searching for the remedy that I offer you—Come and consult me free during this visit.

LONDON SPECIALIST WILL VISIT TECUMSETH HOUSE, SATURDAY, JULY 4.


## Parrot Taught to Think.

M. Pierre Hachet Souplet, writing on the intelligence of birds and animals, relates a remarkable accomplishment on the part of a parrot. He admits that the bird was an exceptionally clever specimen, and he considers its achievement indicates the high water mark of physical possibilities as far as parrots are concerned.

He had taught Polly to use the words "cupboard" and "ladder," and as he climbed the ladder he had succeeded in inducing the bird to articulate the word "cumb." Every day when the bird was brought into the laboratory a small cupboard was opened and Polly helped herself to hempseed. One day, however, instead of the cupboard being placed where she could reach it, it was hauled up near the ceiling, and the ladder was placed among several other articles in the corner of the room.

The question to be decided was whether the bird, seeing that the cupboard was out of M. Hachet Souplet's reach, would have sufficient intelligence to use words it knew in their proper sequence. The first day's experiment was a failure. The parrot screeched "Cupboard!" "Cupboard!" beating its wings and biting the bars of its cage in anger, but it got no farther. That day the bird received millet, which it did not care for; the hempseed, which it was very fond of, being locked up in the cupboard.

Next day Polly was in a greater temper than ever, and after a desperate effort to break through the bars of her cage, she finally caught sight of the cupboard near the ceiling. instantly came the words, "Ladder—climb—cupboard!" and Polly, having learned her lesson, the cupboard was brought down and she was rewarded with some hempseed.

M. Hachet Souplet looked upon this incident as a proof of the association of ideas in the bird's mind, as no one had ever taught the parrot the phrase she created.—Paris Press.


## Boils were so painful could not sleep at night.

APPEARED ON NECK, LEGS AND ARMS.

## Burdock Blood Bitters CURED THEM.

It is well-known to all that bad blood is the direct cause of all skin diseases and it is necessary for the blood to be cleansed before the eruptions will disappear. For this purpose there is nothing to equal Burdock Blood Bitters as the thousands of testimonials we have on hand will testify.

Mr. Willard Thompson, McNeill's Mills, P.E.I., writes us as follows: "I wish to state to you what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. Some time ago my blood got out of order and many boils appeared on my neck, legs and arms. They were so painful that I could not sleep at night. After having tried many different remedies without any success, I finally decided, on the advice of a friend, to use Burdock Blood Bitters. Before I had quite used two bottles the boils had completely disappeared, and I wish to emphasize the fact that I think Burdock Blood Bitters the best blood purifier on the market to-day."



## A Kidney Sufferer FOR Fourteen Years.

TERRIBLE PAINS ACROSS THE BACK.

Could not Sit or Stand with Ease.

Consulted Five Different Doctors.

## Doan's Kidney Pills

FINALLY MADE A COMPLETE CURE.

Mr. Jacob Jamieson, Jamieson Bros., the well-known Contractors and Builders, Welland, Ont., tells of how he was cured: "For fourteen years I was afflicted with kidney trouble which increased in severity the last five years. My most serious attack was four years ago, when I was completely incapacitated. I had terrible pains across my back, floating specks before my eyes and was in almost constant torment. I could not sit or stand with ease and was a wreck in health, having no appetite and lost greatly in flesh. I had taken medicine from five different doctors and also numerous other preparations to no purpose. I finally began to take Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had taken five box the trouble left me and I now feel be han I have for twenty years. Those wh ow me know how I was afflicted and say it is almost impossible to believe that I have been cured, yet they know it is so. I have passed the meridian of life but I feel that I have taken on the rosy bue of boyhood."

Price 50 cts per box, or 3 for $1.25, all dealers or THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.



Old Lace can be safely dyed to any color or tint with that English Home Dye of high quality, Maypole Soap. No matter how delicate the lace is, it is absolutely safe with Maypole. "No mess, no trouble." Quick, easy, safe, sure. It dyes to any tint!

Maypole Soap

*Sold everywhere. 10c. for Colors. 15c. for Black.*



SANATOL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.


## BUSINESS ...DIRECTORY

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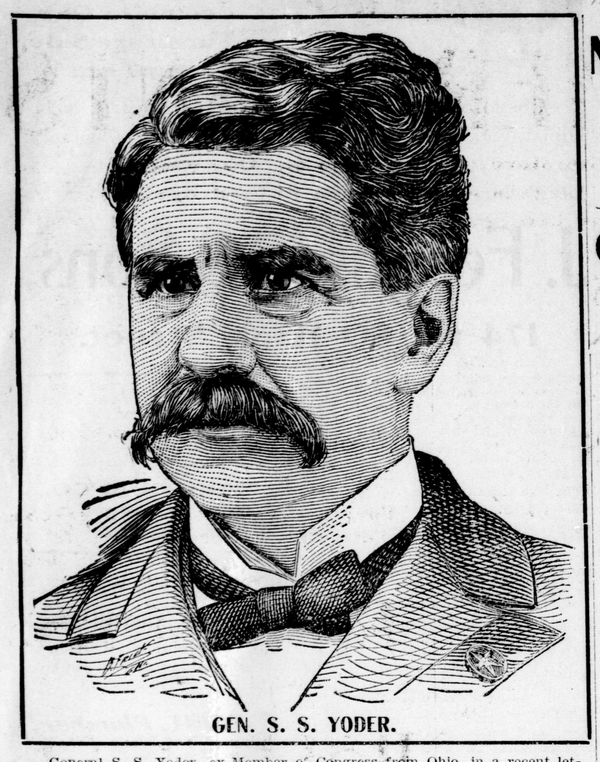
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## Lee Hing Laundry

Telephone 1,244, 467 Richmond Street. SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

# 28 American Army Generals Send Letters of Indorsement To the Inventor of the Great Catarrh Remedy, Pe-ru-na.



GEN. S. S. YODER.

General S. S. Yoder, ex-Member of Congress from Ohio, in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, speaks of Peruna as follows:

Washington, D. C.

Peruna Drug M'f'g. Co., Columbus, O:

Gentlemen—"I desire to say that I have found Peruna to be a wonderful remedy. I only used it for a short time and am thoroughly satisfied as to its merits. I cannot find words to express my gratification for the results obtained. As a catarrh cure I shall gladly recommend it to all sufferers."—S. S. Yoder.

### A Letter from General O'Connor.

**Gen. Dennis O'Connor, Adjt. Gen'l. U. V. Legions, 738 — 32nd. St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:**

**"If you are suffering from catarrh or physical debility, immediately commence the use of Peruna. It has been of the greatest benefit and service to many of my friends."—Dennis O'Connor.**

## No Other Catarrh Remedy Has Ever Received Such Great Popular Indorsements.

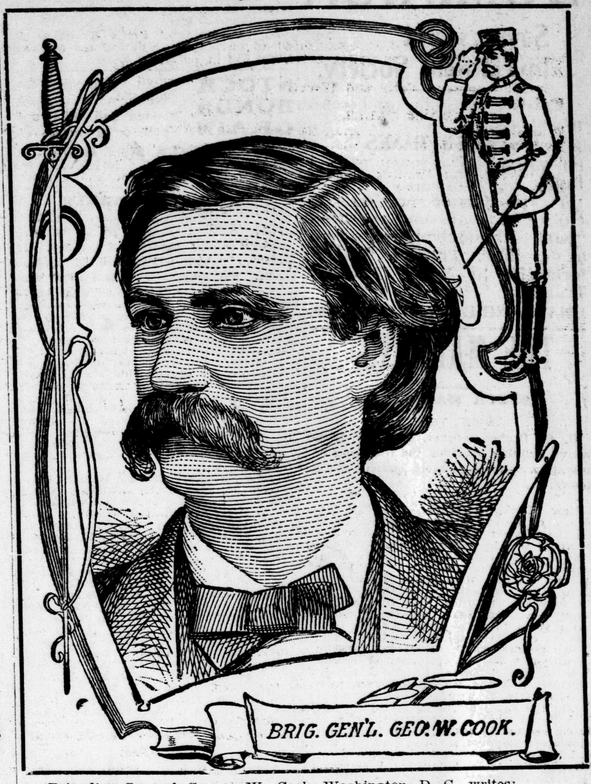
## GENERAL O'BEIRNE SAYS

**"Pe-ru-na Is an Effective Cure for Catarrh."**




General James R. O'Beirne, 290 Broadway, Washington, D. C., late commissioner of charities of New York City, N. Y., and assistant commissioner of immigration, writes as follows:

**"As many of my friends and acquaintances have successfully used your Peruna as a catarrh cure, I feel that it is an effective remedy and I recommend it as such to those suffering from that disease as a most hopeful source of relief."—JAMES R. O'BEIRNE.**




Brigadier General George W. Cook, Washington, D. C., writes:

**"As a number of my friends have used Peruna for catarrh with such good results, I can safely recommend it to all sufferers of like disorders."—Brigadier General George W. Cook.**

### General Duffield's Indorsement.

**General W. W. Duffield, General in the Mexican war and General of the Union Army in the late Civil war, in a letter written from "The Cairo," Washington, D. C., says the following of Peruna:**

**"I have used Peruna in my family and have found it a valuable medicine and take pleasure in recommending it to all who suffer from catarrh of the stomach or who require a tonic of efficiency."**

More men of national importance indorse Peruna than any other medicine. We have the autograph letters on file for all of the following statements.

**General Wright Eulogizes Peruna.**

General Marcus Wright, 1724 Corcoran street, Washington, D. C., a prominent Confederate General, who is in charge of getting up the records of the War of the Rebellion, has the following to say in regard to Peruna:

"I take pleasure in recommending Peruna. It is a remarkable medicine and should be used by persons who are in need of a good tonic and by sufferers from Catarrh."—Marcus Wright.

**General Sebring's Indorsement.**

Gen. W. H. Sebring, an officer of the Confederate Army, and late Brigadier General of the Florida State Militia, is also Ex-County Judge of Levy County, Florida. This prominent gentleman in a letter from 133 West 4th St., Jacksonville, Fla., writes:

"I can cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy Peruna as a very excellent tonic, and also good for coughs, colds, catarrh, and general debility."—W. H. Sebring.

**General Urell's Letter.**

General M. Emmet Urell, was newly elected commander-in-chief of the national Organization of Spanish War Veterans, of which President Roosevelt is a member. An incident connected with this organization we tell in the general's own words.

"I accomplished something in Detroit which few men in the United States, and, indeed, few men in the world, can do," said General Urell. "I commanded the President and had the satisfaction of seeing him obey. I was in charge of the convention when I noticed Miss Clara Barton enter the room. Turning to President Roosevelt, I said: 'Comrade Roosevelt, I detail you to proceed to the door and escort Miss Barton to a seat on the platform.' The President jumped up like any of you boys would have done and performed his duty."

This prominent general recommends Peruna in the following words:

"Many of my friends have used Peruna with beneficial results as an effective remedy for catarrh."—M Emmet Urell, 813 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

**Gen. Middleton Benefited by Peruna**

General John Middleton, Colonel of Hancock Regiment, U. V. U., in a letter from 111 E. St., N. W. Washington, D. C., writes:

"Your preparation of Peruna as a cure for catarrh as well as a tonic deserves the gratitude of those afflicted with that disease, as well as physical prostration. I have been much benefited in every respect in various ways, and I feel it a duty to recommend its usefulness to my fellow citizens."—Gen. John Middleton.

**General Sypher Cured of Neuralgia by Peruna.**

General J. H. Sypher, Washington, D. C., writes:

"After suffering for years with neuralgia I was persuaded by a friend to give Peruna a trial, and can cheerfully recommend it to anyone who suffers with neuralgia, as a cure, and also as a tonic."

**Peruna, the Soldier's Friend.**

No wonder the American soldier is a friend of Peruna, when such a renowned officer as General Longstreet gives Peruna his hearty indorsement. Everyone connected with the army and navy can have no reasonable doubt as to the merits of the remedy. No remedy ever yet devised has received such unstinted eulogy from so many renowned statesmen and military men as Peruna.

There is a natural reason for this. Peruna is a specific for catarrh, wherever located. It not only instantly cures acute catarrh, but even old cases of chronic catarrh vanish under its persistent use. The soldier is especially subject to catarrh in some form or phase. Exposed as he is to constant changes, subjected as he is to the vicissitudes of climate, wet and dry, night and day, he finds catarrh to be his most insidious and ever present foe. In field and barracks, Peruna is equally efficacious. Taken in time it will absolutely prevent catching cold. After the cold has become established Peruna will break it up quicker than any remedy known to man. Even after the cold has settled in some organ, Peruna can be relied upon to promptly dispel it.

This is why Peruna is so popular in the army and navy today. It is precisely the remedy that meets the particular ills to which this class of people are exposed. Our army and navy is the natural protection of our country; Peruna is the natural protection of the army and navy in the vicissitudes of climate and exposure.

The number of specific catarrh remedies is small indeed; the number of catarrh palliatives is legion. The effect of catarrh palliatives is often immediate, but always temporary; they never cure.

This kind of catarrh medicine includes sprays, snuffs, inhalants, gargles and local applications of all kinds. They seem to cure for a while, but the disease is sure to return.

**General Noske Says:**

Gen. Chas. F. Noske, 213 B. St., N. W., Washington, D. C., 1st Brig. General, District of Potomac, U. V. U., writes:

"I, as well as many of my friends and acquaintances who have suffered from colds producing catarrh, have been using your Peruna and have been much benefited by its curative qualities. I commend it to those who are so troubled as a most efficacious cure and as a good general tonic."

**General Lumax Writes.**

Gen. L. L. Lumax, 1603 19th St., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I can cheerfully recommend your remedy as a permanent and effective cure for catarrh, colds, and to anyone who needs an invigorating tonic to build up their system."

**General Chase Knows Peruna.**

Gen. B. F. Chase, Asst. Adjt. General, G. A. R., in a letter from 28 Harrison St., Anacostia, D. C., writes:

"The excellence of Peruna as a cure or relief for catarrh disturbances is well established. Many of my friends have been benefited by its use."—B. F.




General J. Floyd King, of Louisiana, was a member of the 49th Congress, and was Brigadier General in the Confederate Army from the commencement to the end of the Civil war. He writes from Washington, D. C., as follows:

**The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.:**

**Gentlemen:—"Being personally acquainted with many distinguished men, national statesmen and others of high character from all over the United States, who I observe by the public prints have given their indorsement to your great catarrh remedy Peruna, I unhesitatingly state that I am convinced it is a medicine which will effect all the cures which is claimed for its use."—J. Floyd King.**

**Gen. Powell Completely Restored.**

General W. H. Powell, Department Commander of Hecker Post, No. 443, Belleville, Ill., writes:

"Following a severe attack of la grippe in 1890 I have suffered greatly and continuously from a constantly increasing stubborn case of catarrh of the head and stomach. All prescribed remedies failed to yield permanent relief, I was induced to try Peruna, and began its use in August, 1889. In using one bottle I became convinced of its curative qualities, and continued its use to date. All symptoms of catarrh have disappeared, yet I continue its moderate use as a preventive, and an old man's tonic." W. H. Powell.

**General Hawley Uses Peruna.**

General A. F. Hawley, Washington, D. C., writes:

"I have used Peruna and find it very beneficial for kidney trouble, and especially good for coughs, colds and catarrh troubles."

**General Erwin's Recommend.**

General John B. Erwin, Washington, D. C., writes.

"Many of my friends have used Peruna as a dyspepsia remedy with the most beneficial results."

**General Payne Writes.**

Gen. Eugene B. Payne, 407 4th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I join with my comrades in recommending Peruna to my friends as a remarkable remedy for coughs, colds and catarrhal trouble, and to anyone who needs an invigorating tonic to build up the system."

**General Bigelow Cured.**

Gen. J. G. Bigelow, 151 C. St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am happy to say I have succeeded in curing what threatened to become a serious affliction by taking the simple and not disagreeable remedy of a few bottles of Peruna. It has made me well, and it has given me more than ordinary strength and spirit for work."

**General Schell Benefited.**

Brig. Gen. F. M. Schell, Washington, D. C., writes:

"At the solicitation of a friend I was advised to use your Peruna, and after giving it a fair trial, I feel very much benefited. It is indeed a wonderful tonic, and for coughs and colds I know of nothing better."

**General Talley Uses Peruna.**

Gen. Wm. Cooper Talley, Brig. Gen. 1st Regt. Pa. Vol., U. S. A., Ex-Member Pennsylvania Legislature 1873 to 1876, in a letter from 713 D. St., N. E., Washington, D. C., writes:

"Your Peruna has been used by me and my friends as a relief for catarrhal troubles, with the most beneficial results. I am so convinced of its efficacy that I do not hesitate to give it my recommendation."—Wm. Cooper Talley.

### A FAMOUS GENERAL RECOMMENDS PE-RU-NA



GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET.

Of the great Generals of the Confederate Army in the United States few remain. The most conspicuous figure among these is General James Longstreet, of Gainesville, Ga. His loyalty and courage in defending the lost cause, won the admiration of the world. As a survivor of that splendid chivalry peculiar to our Southern States two generations ago, General Longstreet is one of the most unique men of this age.

He is a man of few words, but when he does speak his opinions are accepted by his fellow-countrymen with profound respect, it not reverence. In commenting upon Peruna, the old General made use of the following language:

"I can testify to the merits of Peruna, both as a tonic and a catarrh remedy. Peruna enjoys the greatest reputation as a catarrh remedy of any medicine yet devised."—James Longstreet.

**General Small's Benefit.**

General Robert Smalls, Ex-M. C., and now collector of customs at Beaufort, S. C., who resides at Beaufort, S. C., in a recent letter from Washington, D. C., says:

"I have used Peruna for catarrhal trouble and find it beneficial and to be all that it promises, and freely give it my unqualified recommendation."

Peruna has become to be so universally recognized as a specific cure for catarrh, acute or chronic, coughs, colds, bronchitis, that it is amazing that anyone should continue to suffer on with such a terrible malady, neglecting to take a course of treatment with it. Of course it may be that some people have not yet come to know of this great catarrh remedy, but it is strange that it should be so after such multitudes have been cured by it and so many papers have heralded it from one end of the country to the other. But the news travels faster and faster every month, and no one can fail to see that the time is not far distant when Peruna will be known in every household in the land.

**General Butler Relieved by Peruna.**

Ex. U. S. Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, in a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., from Washington, D. C., says:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine besides a good tonic."—M. C. Butler.

**General Abbott Believes in Peruna.**

Gen. Ira C. Abbott, 906 M. St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am fully convinced that your remedy, Peruna, is an excellent tonic. Many of my friends have used it with the most beneficial results for coughs, colds and catarrhal trouble."

**Capt. Yarnell Benefited by Peruna.**

Captain M. G. Yarnell, Post Commander Wm. Downs Post, No. 68, G. A. R., writes from 2322 Lincoln street, N. E., Washington, D. C., as follows, concerning Peruna as a catarrh cure. He says:

"Your medicine, Peruna, I believe to be the best medicine for catarrh on the market. I have taken only a small amount, and can see very benficial results. I shall continue its use and recommend it to my friends and comrades for all catarrhal affections."—W. G. Yarnell.

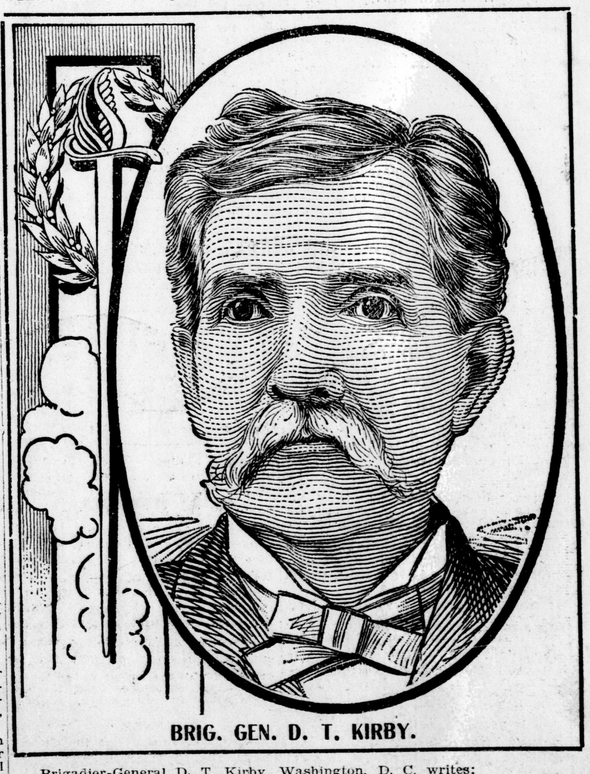
**General McBride's Recommend.**

J. D. McBride, former Brigadier General United States Army Volunteers, in a letter from 450 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"As many of my friends have been greatly benefited by the use of your Peruna as a remedy for catarrhal troubles, as well as a most invigorating tonic, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons who are so afflicted."—J. D. McBride.

**If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.**

**Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.**




Brigadier-General D. T. Kirby, Washington, D. C. writes:

**The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.:**

**Gentlemen:—"I am much impressed with the curative qualities of Peruna, as many of my friends have used it with such good results, and I can recommend it to all those who are afflicted with catarrh."—General D. T. Kirby.**

**The above testimonials are only specimens of the many thousand letters received touching the merits of Peruna as a catarrhal tonic. No more useful remedy to tone up the system has ever been devised by the medical profession.**

F. H. BUTLER,
STOCK BROKER.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance 'phone 1,278. OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.

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NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

# THE MARKETS.

## STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

H. C. Becher, broker, Bank of Commerce building, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazier & Co. today:

New York, June 27—Close.—The tendency of today's market seemed to be on the whole towards higher prices, but business was in extremely small volume and almost entirely of a professional character. Pennsylvania was the leader of the market, there being apparently little stock for sale, while the demand for it was fairly brisk. For the first ten minutes the market became stagnant, but revived to some extent by the publication of the bank statement. The showing made was considered favorable, as although the loans increased nearly $9,000,000, the deposits increased nearly $14,000,000, and the surplus reserves now stand nearly $13,000,000, which is practically the same figure as last year. It is believed that the situation is now strong enough to admit of the large disbursement incident to the end of the first half-year, being made without serious disturbance to the general market. Certainly the street is in better condition than it was last year, for the reson that with an equally large surplus reserve there has been a marked diminution of the stocks carried for speculative accounts. The market closed strong and at about the best figures of the day.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 27.

| | Ask. | Bid. |
|---|---|---|
| Montreal | .. | 250 |
| Ontario | 134 | 128 |
| Toronto | .. | 232½ |
| Merchants | .. | .. |
| Commerce | 160 | 159 |
| Imperial | 230 | 223½ |
| Dominion | 237 | 234 |
| Standard | 250 | 241 |
| Hamilton | 226 | 224⅞ |
| Nova Scotia | .. | 270 |
| Ottawa | .. | 209 |
| Traders | 140 | 138 |
| British America | 95 | 90 |
| Western Assurance | 94 | 90 |
| Imperial Life | .. | 150 |
| National Trust | .. | 138½ |
| Toronto General Trusts | .. | 156½ |
| Consumers Gas | 210 | 208 |
| Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land | .. | 84 |
| Canada Northwest Land, Pref | 100 | 96 |
| Canada Northwest Land, com | .. | .. |
| Can. Pacific Railway Stock | 123½ | 123¼ |
| Can. Pac. Railway Stock, new | .. | .. |
| Canada Life | .. | .. |
| Royal | .. | .. |
| Toronto Electric Light | .. | 131 |
| General Electric | 163 | 160¾ |
| General Electric, pref | .. | .. |
| London Electric | 106 | .. |
| Commercial Cable | 165 | 163 |
| Dominion Telegraph | .. | 115 |
| Bell Telephone | .. | 154 |
| Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co. | 89½ | 88½ |
| Niagara Navigation | .. | 120 |
| Northern Navigation | 130 | 129 |
| St. Clair L. and C. Navigation | 127 | .. |
| Toronto Railway | 100 | 99 |
| London St. Railway | .. | .. |
| Twin City Railway | 96½ | 96¼ |
| Winnipeg St. Railway | .. | 175 |
| Sao Paulo Tramway | 90 | 89 |
| Toledo | .. | .. |
| Luxfer Prism, pref | .. | .. |
| Carter Crume, pref | .. | .. |
| Dunlop Tire, pref | .. | .. |
| W. A. Rogers, pref | .. | .. |
| Packers, A | .. | .. |
| Packers, B | .. | .. |
| Dominion Steel, com | 18 | 17½ |
| Dominion Steel, pref | .. | .. |
| Dominion Coal, com | 97 | 96¾ |
| Nova Scotia Steel, com | 97½ | 96¾ |
| Lake Superior, com | .. | .. |
| Virtue | .. | .. |
| North Star | .. | .. |
| Colored Cotton | .. | .. |
| Crow's Nest Coal | 350 | .. |
| War Eagle | .. | .. |
| Republic | .. | .. |
| Payne Mining | .. | .. |
| Cariboo (McKinney) | .. | .. |
| Canada Salt | .. | 117 |
| British Canadian L. and I | .. | 70 |
| Canada Landed and Nat. Inv | 105½ | .. |
| Canada Permanent | .. | 119½ |
| Canada Savings and Loan | .. | 118 |
| Central Canada Loan | .. | 150 |
| Dominion Savings and Invest | .. | 70 |
| Hamilton Provident | .. | 119 |
| Huron and Erie L. and S | .. | 177 |
| Imperial L. and Invest | .. | .. |
| Landed Banking and Loan | .. | 119 |
| Lon. and Can. L. and A | .. | 100 |
| Manitoba Loan | .. | 70 |
| Toronto Mortgage | .. | 86 |
| London Loan | 120 | .. |
| Ontario Loan and Deb | .. | 121 |
| Peoples' Loan and Deposit | .. | .. |
| Toronto Savings and Loan | .. | .. |
| Dominion Steel Bonds | 75½ | 75 |
| N. S. Steel Bonds | .. | 111½ |

SALES: Hamilton, 90 at 225½, 10 at 225¼; Canadian General Electric, 7 at 161, 10 at 160⅝, 25 at 161; R. and O., 25 at 89¼; Northern Navigation, 10 at 129⅞, 25 at 130; St. Lawrence, 5 at 125; Toronto Railway, 5 at 100; Twin City, 55 at 96; C. P. R., 20 at 122⅞, 200 at 122¾, 175 at 123, 245 at 123⅛, 50 at 123, 75 at 123⅛, 100 at 123¼; Dominion Steel bonds, 2,000 at 75½, 3,000 75¾, 3,000 at 76⅝, 4,000 at 76½, 3,000 at 76, 1,000 at 75½, 1,000 at 75, 1,000 at 76, 1,000 at 75¾, 15,000 at 75½; Sao Paulo, 50 at 88⅝, 25 at 88½, 25 at 89; Steel, 110 at 17¾, 25 at 17½, 125 preferred at 50, 50 common at 17¼, 100 at 17½; Coal, 75 at 96¾, 100 at 96½, 100 at 96¾, 100 at 96½, 25 at 96⅝, 100 at 96¾, 25 at 96⅝; Nova Scotia Steel, 25 at 97½, 50 at 97¼; Payne, 4,000 at 15; Canada Permanent, 123 at 119½.

NEW YORK.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for the Advertiser.

New York, June 27.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | 2 p.m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amal. Copper | 54⅝ | 55⅜ | 54¼ | 54¾ |
| American Sugar Co | 119 | .. | .. | .. |
| American Foundry | 36¾ | 37¼ | 36¾ | 37¼ |
| Atcheson Com | 66½ | 67 | 66½ | 66⅞ |
| B. & O | 85 | 85½ | 84⅞ | 85⅛ |
| Brooklyn Tran | 56⅛ | 56¾ | 55⅞ | 56 |
| C. P. R | 122¾ | 123¾ | 122¾ | 123¾ |
| Chic. Great Western | 18⅜ | 18¾ | 18⅜ | 18⅝ |
| Col. Fuel and Iron | 65¼ | 65½ | 64¾ | 65¼ |
| Erie | 32½ | 32⅝ | 32⅛ | 32⅝ |
| Erie Pfd | 66½ | 66¾ | 66½ | 66¼ |
| Illinois Central | 132¼ | .. | .. | .. |
| Kan. and Tex, pref | 48½ | .. | .. | .. |
| Manhattan | 136 | 136½ | 136 | 136¼ |
| Metropolitan St. Ry | 122 | .. | .. | .. |
| M. P | 103 | .. | .. | .. |
| N. Y. Central | 126⅝ | 127 | 126⅝ | 127 |
| Norfolk and W | 63½ | 63½ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| Ont. and West | 25 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25⅛ |
| Pennsylvania | 123½ | 124½ | 123½ | 124⅜ |
| Reading | 49 | 49¼ | 48⅞ | 49 |
| Republic I. and S | 13¾ | 14 | 13¾ | 14 |
| Rock Island | 33½ | 33½ | 32⅞ | 33¼ |
| Southern Ry | 23¾ | 24 | 23¾ | 24 |
| Southern Ry. Pfd | 87 | .. | .. | .. |
| Southern Pacific | 48½ | 48⅝ | 48¼ | 48⅜ |
| St. Paul | 149¾ | 150⅝ | 149¾ | 150½ |
| T. C. I | 51 | .. | .. | .. |
| Union Pacific | 80¼ | 80⅝ | 79⅞ | 80⅝ |
| U. S. Leather | 8¾ | .. | .. | .. |
| U. S. Steel, com | 29¼ | 30 | 29¼ | 30 |
| U. S. Steel, Pfd | 79¼ | 79¾ | 79¼ | 79¼ |
| Wabash, com | 24½ | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24⅝ |
| Wabash, Pfd | 44½ | 44½ | 44¼ | 44½ |
| Wisconsin Central | 20¼ | .. | .. | .. |

## CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported for The Advertiser by F. H. Butler, stock broker.

Chicago, June 27.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat—July | 82 | 82⅝ | 80¾ | 80⅞ |
| Sept | 79⅛ | 79⅞ | 78 | 78⅛ |
| Corn—July | 50¾ | 50⅞ | 49⅞ | 49⅞ |
| Sept | 50¼ | 50⅜ | 49⅝ | 50 |
| Oats—July | 42⅞ | 42⅞ | 40½ | 40½ |
| Sept | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ |
| Pork—July | 15 80 | 15 80 | 15 17 | 15 17 |
| Sept | 16 00 | 16 02 | 15 40 | 15 40 |
| Lard—July | 8 22 | 8 22 | 8 20 | 8 20 |
| Sept | 8 42 | 8 47 | 8 27 | 8 27 |
| S. Ribs—July | 8 82 | 8 87 | 8 62 | 8 62 |
| Sept | 8 85 | 8 87 | 8 62 | 8 62 |

As the Montreal Stock Exchange is closed on Saturdays during the summer there will be no report today.

STOCK BONDS GRAIN
All standard investment securities bough and sold for cash or on margin.
H. C. BECHER, Stock Broker,
Long Distance Phone 213. 412 Richmond St.
tzx

## THE LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, June 27.

There was a large turnout of the farmers at the market here today. It was the largest attendance in several weeks. The supply of small stuff was larger than usual, and sales were moderately brisk and prices steady to easier.

Grain—There was a large supply of oats, which sold at 92c to 94c per cental. Wheat sold at $1 21 per cental.

Hay and Straw—There were 22 loads of hay offered, and owing to the large deliveries of the previous day, sales were slow, at $7 to $9 per ton. Straw is scarce.

Butter and Eggs—There was a large supply of butter, and the demand was slow at 15c to 16c per pound for crocks and 17c for pound rolls in basket lots. Eggs were more plentiful, at 12½c per dozen for large lots and 13c per dozen for basket lots.

Fruits—Strawberries were in light supply and the demand was extremely brisk; sales were made at 5c per box wholesale and 6c per box retail; gooseberries sold at 5c to 8c per quart; black currants at 12½c per quart, and cherries at 10c per quart; there will not be a large crop of cherries this season.

Vegetables and Roots—There was a large supply of old potatoes, which sold at $1 65 to $1 80 per bag; new potatoes sold at 40c to 50c per peck; imported new potatoes sell out of the stores at 50c per peck; asparagus sold at 50c per dozen; cucumbers, 40c to 50c per dozen; lettuce, rhubarb, radishes and onions went at 20c per dozen bunches; spinach sold at 35c per bushel; beets and carrots, 30c per dozen.

Poultry—There was a slow demand for what poultry was offered, and prices were as quoted.

The score of dressed hogs sold nearly all at $7 per 100 pounds.

Live Hogs—Small pigs ruled at $5 to $6 per pair for pigs 6 to 8 weeks old; some larger ones were held at $8 to $10 per pair.

There was quite a lot of wool offered at 16¾c to 17c per pound for washed.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | $1 22 | @ | $1 24 |
| Barley | 81 | @ | 43 |
| Oats | 93 | @ | 95 |
| Peas | 92 | @ | 94 |
| Corn | 68 | @ | 72 |
| Rye | 53 | @ | 55 |
| Buckwheat | 50 | @ | 52 |
| **GRAIN, PER BUSHEL.** | | | |
| Wheat | 72 | @ | 72½ |
| Oats | 30 | @ | 31 |
| Corn | 1 00 | @ | 1 10 |
| Rye | 95 | @ | 1 00 |
| Buckwheat | 90 | @ | 1 10 |
| Peas | 1 40 | @ | 1 50 |
| Wheat, good | $1 20 | @ | $1 20 |
| Barley | 95 | @ | 1 00 |
| **SEEDS, PER BUSHEL.** | | | |
| Clover seed, alsike | 5 00 | @ | 7 00 |
| Clover seed, red | 7 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| Timothy seed | 1 50 | @ | 2 00 |
| **HAY AND STRAW.** | | | |
| Hay, per ton | 7 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| Straw, per ton | 4 50 | @ | 5 00 |
| Straw, per load | 3 00 | @ | 3 00 |
| Hay, baled, wholesale | 7 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| **LIVE STOCK.** | | | |
| Hogs, per cwt | 5 40 | @ | 5 40 |
| Pigs, per pair | 3 75 | @ | 4 00 |
| Sows, per cwt | 3 50 | @ | 3 50 |
| Fat cattle, per cwt | 3 25 | @ | 3 75 |
| Dressed hogs, per cwt | 7 50 | @ | 7 75 |
| Cows, each | 25 00 | @ | 37 00 |
| **DRESSED POULTRY.** | | | |
| Turkeys, per lb | 11 | @ | 14 |
| Chickens, per pair | 75 | @ | 90 |
| Ducks, per pair | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Geese, each | 65 | @ | 90 |
| Spring chickens, per pair | 60 | @ | 90 |
| **LIVE POULTRY.** | | | |
| Chickens, per pair | 70 | @ | 75 |
| Turkeys, per lb | 10 | @ | 10 |
| Spring chickens, per pair | 50 | @ | 60 |
| **HIDES AND SKINS.** | | | |
| Wool, washed, per lb | 16 | @ | 17 |
| Wool, unwashed, per lb | 9 | @ | 9 |
| Hides, No. 2, per lb | 6 | @ | 6 |
| Hides, No. 3, per lb | 5 | @ | 5 |
| Tallow, rendered | 6 | @ | 6½ |
| Tallow, rough | 3½ | @ | 3½ |
| Sheepskins, each | 60 | @ | 60 |
| Calfskins, No. 1 | 8 | @ | 9 |
| Calfskins, No. 2 | 7½ | @ | 8 |
| **VEGETABLES.** | | | |
| Potatoes, bag, wholesale | 1 65 | @ | 1 75 |
| Potatoes, single bag | 1 60 | @ | 1 70 |
| Turnips, per bag | 25 | @ | 35 |
| Onions, per bag | 60 | @ | 65 |
| Lettuce, per doz | 30 | @ | 30 |
| Beets, per bu | 30 | @ | 40 |
| Carrots, per bag | 20 | @ | 40 |
| Cabbages, per doz | 60 | @ | 60 |
| Celery, per doz | 25 | @ | 50 |
| Radishes, per doz | 30 | @ | 35 |
| Rhubarb, per doz | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Cucumbers, per doz | 60 | @ | 1 00 |
| Watercress, per doz | 25 | @ | 25 |
| Green onions, per doz | 20 | @ | 20 |
| Asparagus, per doz | 50 | @ | 50 |
| Spinach, per bu | 31 | @ | 40 |
| Tomato plants, per box | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Lettuce plants, per box | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Celery plants, per box | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Cabbage plants, per box | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Tomatoes, per lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| **BUTCHERS' MEATS.** | | | |
| Pork, per cwt | 7 00 | @ | 7 00 |
| Beef, per lb | 6 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| Veal, per cwt | 6 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| Veal, fronts, per lb | 7 | @ | 7 |
| Veals, hinds, per lb | 9 | @ | 10 |
| Spring lambs, each | 4 50 | @ | 5 00 |
| **DAIRY PRODUCE.** | | | |
| Butter, per roll, baskets | 17 | @ | 17 |
| Butter, in crocks | 15 | @ | 16 |
| Eggs, wholesale, per doz | 13 | @ | 14 |
| Eggs, retail, doz | 15 | @ | 15 |
| Butter, per roll, baskets | 17 | @ | 18 |
| Butter, creamery, per lb | 20 | @ | 20 |
| Butter, crock, per lb | 16 | @ | 16 |
| Eggs, doz., basket lots | 14 | @ | 14 |
| Eggs, doz., new-laid | 15 | @ | 15 |
| Honey, strained, per lb | 9 | @ | 10 |
| Honey, in comb, per lb | 13 | @ | 13 |
| **FRUITS.** | | | |
| Strawberries, per box | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Apples, per bbl | 1 50 | @ | 2 00 |
| Apples, per bag | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Dried apples, per lb | 5 | @ | 5½ |
| Cherries, per quart | 10 | @ | 10 |
| Black currents, per quart | 15 | @ | 15 |

## DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 26.—Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 9-16c; molasses sugar, 2 29-32c; refined steady.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 26.—Butter steady and unchanged; receipts, 9,858 pkgs. Cheese easier and unchanged; receipts, 6,500 boxes.

PERTH.

Perth, Ont., June 26.—Two thousand white and 400 colored cheese were boarded here today; all sold at 10½c; Fowler got 1,400 white and 400 colored; balance between other buyers.

NAPANEE.

Napanee, Ont., June 26.—At the cheese board this afternoon 2,145 boxes were boarded, 1,425 white and 720 colored; sales, 720 white and 250 colored at 10⅝c. Buyers present: Alexander, Thompson, Cleall, Vanluven, McKinnon and Bissell.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Ont., June 26.—At the regular meeting of the Ottawa cheese board today 1,417 boxes were boarded, 1,076 white and 641 colored; the colored sold at 10½c and the white at 10⅜c per lb; over half of the cheese were sold, subject to Ottawa inspection.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 26.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,985; firm; steers, $4 35 to $5 50; bulls, $3 25 to $4 45; cows, $1 50 to $4; stockers, $4 10. Exports, 645 cattle and 2,500 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 689; veals, $5 to $8; buttermilks and mixed calves, $4 25 to $4 50; city dressed veals, 8½c to 12c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,049 head; steady; sheep, $3 to $4 75; lambs, $6 to $7; yearlings, $4 75 to $5 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,215; easier; state hogs $6 30 to $6 40; choice heavy, $6 50.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; steady; good to prime steers, $5 10 to $5 50; poor to medium, $4 25 to $4 90; stockers and feeders, $2 75 to $4 75; cows, $1 60 to $4 50; heifers, $2 50 to $4 85; canners, $1 60 to $2 80; bulls, $2 50 to $4 50; calves, $2 25 to $6 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market dull and weak; mixed and butchers, $5 75 to $5 90; good to choice heavy, $5 80 to $5 90; rough heavy, $5 70 to $5 80; light, $5 80 to $6; bulk of sales at $5 80 to $5 90.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $4 40 to $5; fair to choice mixed, $3 to $4 25; native lambs, $4 to $6 50.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, June 26.—Prices are steady; Canadian cattle are 10c to 11c per lb, dressed weight; American cattle, 10¾c to 12c per lb; refrigerator beef is firmer at 9c to 9½c per lb; sheep steady.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, June 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 250 head; dull; prime and shipping steers, $5 to $5 50; butchers' steers, $4 25 to $4 90; calves and heifers, $2 75 to $4 75; bulls, $3 to $4 15; stockers and feeders, $3 50 to $4 40. Veals—Receipts, 60 head; 25c lower, $5 25 to $7.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,700 head; active and steady; heavy, $6 10 to $6 15; mixed, $6 10 to $6 15; Yorkers, $6 15 to $6 20; pigs, $6 25 to $6 35; a few at $6 50; roughs, $5 25 to $5 50; stags, $4 to $4 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,500 head; slow; lambs and yearlings 25c lower; others steady; lambs, $5 to $6 50; yearlings, $5 25 to $5 50; ewes, $4 to $4 25; sheep, mixed, $2 to $4 75; wethers, $5 to $5 25.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 27.—Wheat—Good demand and market firmer; No. 2 red and white, 76c to 77c, middle freights. Manitoba is quoted at 85c for No. 1 hard and 84c for No. 1 northern, afloat, Fort William; No. 1 hard is quoted at 88½c and No. 1 northern at 87½c, Lake Huron ports, and 6c more grinding in transit. Flour—Firm; local exporters are bidding $2 75 for cars of 90 per cent patents in their bags, middle freights. Millfeed—Steady, at $17 for cars of shorts and $15 for bran in bulk, middle freights. Barley—Quiet, at 44c for No. 3 extra and 42c for No. 3, middle freights. Rye—Steady, at 50c to 51c for No. 2, middle freights. Corn—Firm; Canada higher, at 48c to 49c west; American is firm, at 59c for cars of No. 3 mixed and 60c for No. 3 yellow, on the track at Toronto. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 32c high freights north, 32½c middle freights. Peas—Steady; No. 2 at 63c north and west, 64c middle freights. Butter and eggs—Quiet and steady.

## AMERICAN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

H. C. Becher, broker, Bank of Commerce building, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazier & Co. yesterday:

Chicago, June 26.—Wheat—Rumors of rain and prospective in the northwest started longs to realizing at the opening, and the market looked very sick for a time. This was true of outside markets, as well as this one. The northwest contradicted these rumors, and prices started skyward again and made new high records. It is very dry in the northwest, with moderately high temperatures, but the damage to the crop as yet is very little. Wheat is being bulled on future damage. Weather in the southwest is generally favorable to harvest operations. St. Louis houses were big buyers on the break. Liverpool closed from ⅜c to ¾c higher. Estimated receipts tomorrow, 25 cars.

Corn fluctuated with wheat, but the changes were not so extreme. Long corn came on the market freely at the opening, and is said to have gone into good hands. Reports of poor outlook for the crop continue plentiful. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, 525 cars.

Oats—The market opened with free selling of the September option by commission houses, and shorts in July outbid one another. The market became firm towards the latter part of the session in sympathy with other pits. Reports of deterioration came from Central Illinois. The demand for shipment and local receipts is good. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, 215 cars.

Provisions opened steady at a shade higher on the light receipts of hogs, but almost immediately turned weak on heavy selling of lard and ribs by brokers, supposedly for packers. Towards the close there was some reaction in buying by interests presumably identical with early selling. The market closed almost at the bottom on general selling by commission houses. Estimated receipts tomorrow, 17,000 hogs.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 27.—Flour—Receipts, 22,709 bbls; sales, 3,500 pkgs; flour was quiet and firmly held. Rye flour—Firm. Wheat—Receipts, 1,950 bu; sales, 1,570,000 bu; wheat was weakened sharply by rains in the northwest this morning, poor cables and liquidation; July, 86⅛c to 86½c; Sept., 82¾c to 83⅜c; Dec., 82¾c to 83 5-16c. Rye—Steady; state, 58c to 59½c, c.i.f., New York; No. 2 western, 61½c, f.o.b., afloat. Corn—Receipts, 95,550 bu; sales, 75,000 bu; corn fell off with wheat and because of fine weather in the big states; Sept., 57⅛c to 57¼c; Dec., 56¼c to 56⅝c. Oats—Receipts, 51,000 bu; oats were fairly active and easier; track, white state and western, 42c to 48½c. Coffee—Quiet; No. 7 Rio, 5⅛c. Lead—Quiet. Wool—Firm. Hops—Steady.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 27.—Butter unsettled; receipts, 4,591 pkgs; creamery extras, per lb, 21c; do, firsts, 20c to 20½c; do, seconds, 18½c to 19½c; do, thirds, 17c to 18c; state dairy tubs, extras, 20c to 20½c; do, firsts, 19c to 19½c; do, seconds, 17½c to 18½c; do, western imitation creamery, firsts, 18½c; renovated extras, 18½c; western factory, firsts, 16½c; packing stock, No. 1, 15c; do, No. 2, 14c to 14½c; do, No. 3, 13c to 13½c. Cheese quiet and unchanged; receipts, 5,203 boxes. Eggs steady and unchanged; receipts, 7,120 cases.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., June 26.—Wheat—Cash, 82c; July, 82c; Sept., 81c. Corn—July, 51½c; Sept., 51¼c. Oats—July, 43¾c; Sept., 34½c.

## ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 27—Closing.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red western winter, 6s 3½d; No. 1 northern spring, no stock; No. 1 California, 6s 8½d. Futures dull; July, 6s 6d; Sept., 6s 4½d.

Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, 5s 1½d. Futures dull; June nominal; July, 4s 8d; Sept., 4s 6½d.

Peas—Canadian quiet, 5s 9½d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter quiet, 8s 3d.

Hops (at London)—Pacific coast firm, £5 15s to £6 6d.

Beef—Easy; extra India mess, 75s.

Pork—Firm; prime mess western, 87s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 55s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, firm, 49s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, firm, 55s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, firm, 52s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, firm, 51s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, steady, 51s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 48s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, steady, 39s 6d.

Lard—Easy; prime western, in tierces, 41s 6d; American refined, in pails, 40s 6d.

Butter—Good United States steady, 75s.

Cheese—Quiet; American finest white, 52s; do, colored, 54s.

Tallow—Prime city firm, 24s 9d.

Turpentine Spirits—Steady, 39s 3d.

Rosin—Common steady, 5s 3d.

Petroleum—Refined steady, 6½d.

Linseed Oil—Firm, 25s.

## SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 27.—Sugar—Raw was steady; fair refining, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 9-16c; molasses sugar, 2⅞c; refined steady.

LONDON.

London, June 26.—Raw sugar—Muscovado, 8s 7d, nominal; centrifugal, 9s 3d; beet sugar, June 7s 9d.

## OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 26.—Oil opened and closed at $1 50.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., June 23.—Credit balances, $1 50.

LONDON.

London, June 26.—Petroleum, American refined, 5 11-16c; spirits, 8½d.

For Bath and Toilet Use.
Complexion Brushes, Rubber Massage Rollers, Pasta Mack, Cream Foam, Oriental Cream, Ongaline, Rosaline, Viola Cream, Formolid Cream, Toilet Vinegar, Parisian Massage Cream, Bath Mitts, Toilet Chamois, Flesh Brushes, Loofahs, etc.
STRONG'S DRUG STORE,
184 Dundas Street.

# WOMEN BEFORE THE COURT

## Four or Five Appeared Before the Police Magistrate.

### One Sent to the Reformatory for Nine Months; Two Let Go.

Nine months in the Reformatory for Women is what Mrs. Louisa White was sentenced to this morning, when she appeared before Magistrate Love on a charge of vagrancy. Louist has not been out of jail very long. The last time she appeared in court the magistrate gave her a fair warning that if she came up again she would be sent down. At that time she pleaded not to be sent to the Mercer, where she had been before, and the magistrate just committed her for drunkenness.

Last night P. C. Harry Down found her drunk on Dundas street and arrested her. She is a smooth talker and tried very hard to make the magistrate believe she was not intoxicated. Then when she was told it was no use, and that she must be found guilty of vagrancy, she made a strong appeal for leniency, and as a tribute to the boarding house qualities of the Boston House, she wanted to know if it was necessary that she should go to the Mercer. The magistrate said it was and gave her nine months.

The magistrate cited Mrs. White as an object lesson to the three young women who came after her, all of whom were charged with vagrancy. This was what they would come to if they kept on in the career they had started, and the magistrate pointed out the futility and danger of living an improper life, showing how jail and disgrace would be their life and their death early and degrading. The girls were the three who were arrested a few nights ago.

One of the girls was in court as complainant a few months ago, charging two young men with getting her up at a late hour on the pretense that her mother in another part of the city was ill. The young men got two months in jail. She had a good home, and to her and one of the others the magistrate gave some good advice, wisely allowing the penitent girls to go with their parents.

The third, Minnie Brodhagen, is a familiar figure on the streets, and the police have known her for some time. She asked to be allowed to go to her home in Stratford. The magistrate, however, was of the opinion that she had led the other girls astray and remanded her for a week.

It is not often that city officials are made the defendants in police court cases. Inspector McCallum won that distinction today when he was charged by William Smith with using grossly insulting and abusive language. The trouble arose over Mr. Smith keeping a private list of unsanitary places, when working for the board of health, and selling it. On the 24th of June, when going through the city hall, he was stopped by Inspector McCallum. His evidence continued:

"You are defrauding the city," says he. "In what respect?" says I. "You're keeping a list of those places," says he. "I'm not," says I. "You are," says he. "I'm not," says I, and with that says he—and so on

Inspector McCallum denied the allegation. "And phwat did you call me" interrupted Mr. Smith. "A tricky old beggar," admitted the inspector, whereupon the complainant appealed to the magistrate if that was not insulting. The latter, however, said that he had often heard the expression in a very affectionate sense. The complainant kept to his story, but had no evidence to substantiate, and the case was dismissed.

Mrs. Boldick and Mr. Robert Hill had a wordy warfare in court, too. She accused him of having horses and cows run at large. They had destroyed her garden. The defendant had to pay one dollar and costs.

Two intoxes completed the calendar.

# GAVE HIM A PURSE

## Mr. Frank Holman Honored by Representative Citizens.

Mr. Frank Holman, who has held the position of physical director in the local Young Men's Christian Association since the opening of the new building in January, 1897, severed his connection with the institution. On the termination of his engagement the board of directors passed the following resolution:

To Mr. Frank Holman:

As you are about to sever your official connection with our Y. M. C. A., we desire to express our appreciation of your high moral character and of your devotion to your work during the past seven years.

We recognize the difficulty of the position which the physical director of a Y. M. C. A. membership as large as our has to fill; a position requiring not only special training and preparation, but also many varied qualifications of mind and heart, in dealing with so many members of such varying ages and dispositions. We recognize that you have at all times striven to conscientiously perform the many duties connected with your position to the best of your ability. Not only before entering upon your position here, but throughout your whole term of engagement you have devoted yourself to the work of self-preparation and self-improvement with the zeal of one whose whole heart was in the work, and who felt that this work was his life-mission.

We also record that you have been as solicitous for the moral and spiritual training of those under your charge as you have been for their physical welfare. The development of "Spirit, mind, body," in a perfect manhood has been your constant aim. "Better men," and "Quality, not quantity," have been your guiding mottoes.

In all sports and amusements you have been the consistent and constant champion of pure, clean sports, and your influence in this regard has been of high import.

You leave us after these years of conscientious work, and in parting we wish you all success in life wherever your lot may be cast. On behalf of the board of directors,

J. F. KERN.
Secretary of board.

Last evening several gentlemen, members of the clerical, legal and teaching professions, waited on Mr. Frank Holman, at his residence, and in behalf of a number of leading citizens, presented him with a purse and an address, expressing highest appreciation of him personally and of his services as physical director, also deep regret that he was to be no longer connected with that branch of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association here.

Among the names appended were: J. W. Winnett, Francis Love, W. J. Clark, J. A. Cairncross, F. E. Perrin, R. K. Cowan, Jas. G. Stewart, Ed Reid, J. McCool, Edgar Jeffery, F. P. Petts, John Stevenson, Alfred B. Cox, Jas. G. Stewart, Tho. C. Benson and J. W. McIntosh.

# THE CHOIRS HAD PICNICS

## First Methodists and St. Andrew's Have Annual Outing.

### Affairs Proved Delightful—One at the Coves and One at Springbank.

The annual picnic of St. Andrew's Church choir was held at Springbank yesterday afternoon. The trip down was after the choir had toured the city in a private car chartered for the afternoon. It had been intended to hold the picnic at Port Stanley, but suitable arrangements could not be made, and the park proved a delightful substitute for the lakeside. A long programme of sports was carried out. In these Mr. J. A. Carrick and Mr. Charles E. Wheeler were the guiding spirits, the former showing that he knew something about all kinds of contests except baseball. As umpire he let Mr. Ernie Moule's team win, notwithstanding that it played a very inferior kind of ball, while their opponents played simply beautifully. The feature of the losing side's playing was its fine batting and fielding. Their opponents' game was distinguished for the ability the young ladies showed on the coaching line. It was this that rattled the umpire. He subsequently kept track of the winners of the other contests, and retrieved his reputation by the grace and truthfulness of his remarks when handing out the prizes to the successful competitors. These prizes were worthy rewards for keenly-contested victories. The picnickers lunched together when the sports were concluded, and the amazing celerity with which refreshments became less was adequate testimony to the sincerity with which all had worked during the afternoon. The return trip was made in the early evening, all having thoroughly enjoyed a day of unusual pleasure.

*FIRST METHODISTS ALSO.*

The annual picnic of the First Methodist Church choir also took place yesterday. The gentlemen of the choir gave the ladies this picnic, the butts at the Coves being the scene of the affair. A special car conveyed 75 people to the Coves, and a programme of sports was enjoyed. This was interrupted by a supper, which the gentlemen had a city caterer provid. The sports included baseball and such games as tend to provide the most merriment. There was not a dull moment, and it was unanimously agreed that none of the members ever was present at a jollier affair.

One of the most enjoyable parts of the programme was the distribution of prizes. These were of such a nature that all could join in the humor. A feature of this ceremony was the presentation of a token of esteem from the choir to Mrs. Alice Calder-Stock. The popular soprano, who is about to leave the city, was surprised with a beautiful silver casket, on which was engraved an appropriate inscription. It contained $50 in gold. Many complimentary things were said of Mrs. Calder-Stock, who thanked the choir feelingly. The evening was brought to a close by a trip around the street railway on a special car. The picnic was a success from start to finish.

# CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Miss Eva McPherson, of South London, is visiting Mrs. G. A. Bingham, at Aylmer.

—Master Joseph Kearney, of West London, is taking a course of music in a Detroit academy.

—Mr. Arthur Chapman, of Mitchell, has been appointed principal relieving agent on the London division of the C. P. R.

—The Rev. Hector Mackay, B.A., of London Junction, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, Lucknow, tomorrow morning and evening.

—Mr. Andrew Denholm, proprietor and publisher of the Blenheim News, and an Advertiser graduate, was calling on London friends today.

—Mr. A. J. Watson, of 506 Dundas street, accompanied by Mrs. Watson, left last evening on a trip east.

—Judgment was reserved by Judge Edward Elliott in the case of Fried, of this city, against Floyd, at the sessions of the county court, held this morning. This was the only case heard.

—The Fraser House, Port Stanley, has secured the services of Tony Cortese and his well-known orchestra for the season, and the hops which were a pleasant feature of this popular summer hotel, will now be held every Wednesday and Saturday—the opening hop to be held July 1.

—R. K. Cowan, of this city, Grand Master of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, will be in Woodstock on Sunday, to assist the local order in the memorial decorative service.

—Toronto Globe: Mr. and Mrs. H. Ferguson have returned from their wedding trip and Mrs. Ferguson (nee McCallum, of London), will receive for the first time on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, June 29 and 30, at 318 Jarvis street, where they have taken a furnished house for the summer.

SAWED HIS CHEST.

David Fleming, a laborer at D. H. Gillies & Co.'s sawmill, Bathurst street, had his chest and chin cut with a saw this morning. He was engaged at the edging saw about 11 o'clock, when a piece flew back. The cut on his chin required seven stitches, and his chest was cut in a number of places. The man was removed to his home, 863 Queen's avenue. It will be several weeks before he will be able to resume work.

BROTHERS WILL APPEAR.

Charles and Henry Clanahan, of Glencoe, did not appear to answer to a charge of assault yesterday before Squire Lacey. The complainant was represented by counsel. Detective Northgreaves said this morning that he has good reason to believe the brothers will be present on Tuesday, when the case will be again called. Had they appeared in the firstp lace the costs would not have been as high as they are likely to be.

BAND CONCERT ON MONDAY.

The 26th Regiment Band, by permission of Lieut.-Col. McEwen and the officers, will give the following programme in Victoria Park on Monday evening next in aid of the Old Boys:

March—"Constitution" ......... Henniger
Overture—"Zanetta" ......... Auber
Selection—"Carmen" ......... Bizet
Cornet Solo—"The Holy City" ..... Adams
Mr. Henry St. George.
Summer Idyll—"Hiawatha" ......... Moret
"Coronation March" ......... Meyerbeer
"Reminiscences of Scotland" .. F. Godfrey
Waltz—"Blue Danube" ......... Strauss
Cake Walk—"Alabama Blossoms" ..... ......... Van Beer
"God Save the King."

MEMBERS DIDN'T COME.

Only two members of the board of trade put in an appearance at the regular monthly meeting, called for yesterday. The meeting was postponed.

SELLING BUILDING LOTS.

The Chelsea Land and Building Company, Limited, of which Lieut.-Col. W. M. Gartshore is president, and Messrs. George and John White are the directors, are offering for sale some very choice building sites on the property known as Chelsea Green. This land is on the south side of the river, directly opposite the new rolling mills and McClary's foundaries, and is within a few minutes' walk of both places. The construction of a bridge across the river at the foot of Adelaide street has been decided upon, and will be commenced at an early date. The location is one of the most desirable in the outskirts of the city and the lots are being laid out to good advantage. Already quite a number have been sold, and London may very soon expect to have quite a thriving and pretty suburb in this locality.

SUPPORT THE PAPER.

David Davis, United States Senator of Illinois, speaking of what a newspaper does for a community, made an address that remains ever green in the memories of newspaper men. He said: "Every year every local paper gives from 500 to 5,000 free lines for the benefit of the community in which it is located. No other agency can or will do this. The editor in proportion to his means does more than any other man, and in all fairness, man with man he ought to be supported—not because you happen to like him or admire his writing, but because a local paper is the best investment a community can make. It may not be crowded with great thought, but financially it is of more benefit than both preacher and teacher. Today editors do more for less pay than any man on earth. Patronize your home paper, not as a charity, but as an investment."

WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN.

Informations were sworn out today by two women against their neighbors. One of the complainants is Mrs. Emily Fields, who charges Mrs. Maggie Lynch, her neighbor, with using insulting language. The same charge is also lad by Mrs. Sarah Keenan against Mrs. Mary Steele. Among other informations laid is one against Robert aHckett for wife-beating.

SPECIAL SALE OF LOTS.

Mr. A. A. Campbell, real estate agent, commenced today a special sale of lots at Home-Hurst, which will continue for a week. Home-Hurst is the survey situated south of the G. T. R., east of Rectory street, and comprising many lots suitable for workingmen's homes, being in close proximity to many of the factories in the east end of the city. Since the survey was laid out, a year or more ago, a good portion of it has been sold, and already the erection of a number of homes has commenced. The prices are advancing, with the rise in property values in East London, making the present the time for intending purchasers to act. Home-Hurst is the place where the circusses have been held during the past few years, and the disposal of the lots will mean that no more will London have to travel to that end of the city to see the baby elephant and the many other wonders seen under the big canvas.

JOHNSTON-HILL.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized, on Wednesday, June 24, by the Rev. Father Aylward, it being the marriage of Sadie L., fourth daughter of Mr. Wm. Johnston, Glanworth, to Mr. J. W. Hill, of St. Thomas. The bride looked charming in a gown of gray silk swallene with medallion trimming and white picture hat, and carried a large bouquet of white roses and ferns. Miss Margaret, the bride's sister, acted as bridesmaid. She was gowned in white taffeta silk and carried pink carnations. Mr. Ed. Morkin assisted the groom. After the ceremony they repaired to the residence of the bride's parents, where a dainty wedding breakfast was awaiting them. Mr. and Mrs. Hill left on the 6:30 train for their home, St. Thomas, and will be at home to their friends after July 15.

THEIR SILVER WEDDING.

Last evening the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Richards, 589 King street, was the scene of a happy event, the occasion being the silver anniversary of their wedding. Twenty-five years ago they were married in the Dundas Center Methodist Church, and have resided ever since in their present home, among the best known and most highly respected residents of the city. Mr. Richards, who has retired from contracting, has lived 55 years in London. The celebration last night was attended by nearly 50 guests, a number of whom were from outside places. Among those from a distance were Mr. Philips, brother of Mrs. Richards, from Chicago. Amusements, music and an excellent supper were enjoyed by all present. As testimony of congratulations numerous gifts were left, all extending hearty good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Richards.

Is It Money You Want?
To save money come to Our Furniture Sale, now on.
Cosy Couches, Davenports, Box Wardrobe Couches Adjustable Arm Couches, Odd Parlor Pieces, all shapes. See our White and Gold Enameled Iron Beds. No entry charge.
J. Ferguson & Sons,
174 to 180 King Street.

Prepare for Hot Weather
by having your summer suit cleaned and pressed. We give a shape to the garments, making them set right.
R. PARKER & CO.,
Dyers and Cleaners,
400 Richmond Street, near Corner of Dundas, London, Ont.

Plumbing, Hot Water Heating and Tinsmithing.
Skilled mechanics and the best material enable us to give entire satisfaction.
F. C. HUNT, Plumber,
521 Richmond St. Phone 1213.

We Have a Fine Stock of the Best
SCRANTON COAL
And Can Fill Orders Promptly.
DALY
M. C. R. Ticket Office. PHONE 348. 19 York Street.

The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co.
Paid Up Capital, - $1,200,000
Reserve Fund, - - $585,000
3½% on Deposits.
4% on Debentures.
Interest Half Yearly.
W. F. Bullen, Manager. John McClary, President.

An Admitted Fact.
Real Estate, Financial Men and Merchants
ALL SAY
That Quickest and Best Results Are Obtained by Advertising in the
London Advertiser.

# POTTER IS AGGRESSIVE

## He Advises Police Protection from the Hexton Vicar.

New York, June 27.—Bishop Henry C. Potter has taken notice of the open letter sent to him by the Rev. R. C. Fillingham, vicar of Hexton, Hertfordshire, England, and has sent to the vicar a reply that is vigorous and pointed. Furthermore, he has written to the Rev. Dr. G. M. Christian, rector of the church of which complaint was made, advising him to apply for a detail of police, and in case the Hexton vicar and his followers present themselves and interfere, to direct the police to throw the party into the street.

—The pupils of Miss Elizabeth Walker gave a very interesting recital at her residence, King street, on Thursday afternoon last.

Demonstration of Electrolysis.
Electrolysis is the only method known to science for the permanent removal of superfluous hair, moles, etc.
The electric needle in the hands of inexperienced operators is often very harmful, while in those of the artist it is a boon to disfigured womanhood.
Miss Braden studied this art under the supervision of Dr. Foster, Toronto, Canada's greatest expert.
On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 2, 3 and 4, between the hours of 2 and 5 p.m., Miss Braden will demonstrate to ladies, free of charge, the wonderful art of removing superfluous hair by electrolypsis. No lady to sit more than fifteen minutes.
288 Princess avenue, every Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Consultation free. b

Known and Liked.
The longer known, the better liked, is true of "Ready Lunch Beef," prepared by Wm. Clark. It is beef at its best, ready for the table; simply take off the lid and serve. b

# HORSES RACING AT LISTOWEL WILL BE SEEN AT LONDON

**St. Thomas Wins Protest—Tennis Schedule Rearranged —General Sporting News.**

## By Way of Comment.

A report of the Canadian circuit racing at Listowel appears in these columns, and from it can be judged the class of horses that will be seen at the meeting here in July. Without exception the horses are Canadian animals and there are enough of them following the races to give variety and plenty of material for the "goes." quite a number of the nags have been seen doing up the fair grounds' track before. Notably among these old friends is Tom Appleby, the horse that is "jogged to a plow and worked out on a hay-rake," He generally is hitched to an old-fashioned, high-wheel sulky in a race, and looks less like a certainty than any other horse on the track. When the scoring starts Tom is well up in front, however, and in his cool manner usually gets away well. He made a host of friends at the last June meeting here. Flying Sid, winner of the first race at Listowel, Prince Vale, Wisdom King, and Madison G. are other horses that are favorably remembered by local horsemen, and that will likely be seen at the next month's meeting.

SHEEPSHEAD RESULTS.

New York, June 26.—Four favorites and two second choices divided the money at the Sheepshead Bay track today. The Thistle selling stakes, the only stake event on the card, went to the second choice, Andy Williams, who closed very strong, and in the stretch beat the favorite, Duke of Kendal, a short lead. The rival warmed up like a wild horse, and there was a heavy play on him, which forced the price down from 7 to 1 to 9 to 2. He flattered his backers for a while, but died away in the stretch. Effie Sheppard, backed from 50 to 1 to 12 to 1, in the first race, wheeled as the barrier went up and was left at the post. Valour, the winner of the last race, was bid up to $4,000, an advance of $2,300 over his entered selling price. Mr. O. Fellows was the buyer.

First race, 6 furlongs, on main track, selling — Interval, 106 (O'Brien), 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, 1; Courtmaid, 104 (Gannon), 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, 2; Coruscate, 109 (Bullman), 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, 3. Time, 1:15 4-5.

Second race, 1 mile and a furlong — De Kaber, 91 (Creamer), 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, 1; Royal Pirate, 99 (Reddington), 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, 2; Cardinal Wolseley, 97 (Waugh), 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, 3. Time, 1:56.

Third race, last 5½ furlongs of Futurity course — Bashful, 117 (Burns), 5 to 2 and even, 1; Centaur, 117 (Bullman), 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, 2; Jocund, 117 (O'Neill), 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, 3. Time, 1:09.

Fourth race, 1 mile and a furlong — Andy Williams, 112 (Odom), 16 to 5 and even, 1; Duke of Kendal, 97 (Martin), 3 to 1 and even, 2; The Rival, 108 (Michaels), 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, 3. Time, 1:55.

Fifth race, handicap, one mile — Bon Mot, 106 (Gannon), 16 to 5 and even, 1; Stamping Ground, 87 (Connell), 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, 2, Meltonian, 115 (Odom), 1 to 2 and 1 to 5, 3. Time, 1:40 2-5.

Sixth race, 5½ furlongs, on turf, selling—Valour, 106 (Michaels), 13 to 5 and even, 1; Pristina, 94 (O'Brien), 50 to 1 and 20 to 1, 2; Nameoki, 117 (Hoar), 5 to 2 and even, 3. Time, 1:10.

## THE TURF.

HIGHLAND PARK COURSE.

Detroit, Mich., June 26.—The feature event at Highland Park today, a race of 7 furlongs, for 3-year-old fillies, was won by Shrine.

First race, 6 furlongs—Hopedale, 5 to 1, 1; Stephen Lillard, 20 to 1, 2; Penela, 3 to 1, 3. Time, 1:18¼.

Second race, 4 furlongs—Maud Johnson, 10 to 1, 1; Jim Ferrin, 3 to 2, 2; Two Penny, 5 to 2, 3. Time, 50¾.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles—Discus, 5 to 2, 1; Zonne, 8 to 5, 2; Insolence, 6 to 1, 3. Time, 1:53¾.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs—Ice Water, 10 to 1, 1; Sardine, 5 to 1, 2; Euclair, 12 to 1, 3. Time, 1:17¼.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Shrine, 7 to 1, 1; Birch Broom, 4 to 5, 2; Flora Willoughby 7 to 2, 3. Time, 1:32¾.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs—Has Gift, 7 to 1, 1; Springwater, 20 to 1, 2; June Collins, 5 to 1, 3. Time, 1:18¼.

ST. LOUIS WINNERS.

St. Louis, Mo., June 26.—Six races were run over a muddy track at the Fair Grounds today. Four Leaf C., with as good as 15 and 20 to 1 against her, won the feature very easily. Maverick ran a splendid race in the third, being cut off at the start and having to work his way through a big field.

First race, 5 furlongs—Ora McKinney, 5 to 2, 1; Allegrette, 6 to 1, 2; Bush Smith, 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1:06.

Second race, 5½ furlongs—Walnut Hill, 1 to 3, 1; Don O'Hign, 10 to 1, 2; Getchel, 9 to 2, 3. Time, 1:11¼.

Third race, 6½ furlongs—Maverick, 4 to 1, 1; Cardwell, 5 to 1, 2; Mrs. Wiggs, 20 to 1, 3. Time, 1:25.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs, handicap—Four Leaf C., 15 to 1, 1; Lady Strathmore, 18 to 5, 2; Ed Ball, 4 to 1, 3. Time, 1:16¾.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Memphian, 5 to 1, 1; Class Leader, 2 to 1, 2; Ida ePnsance, 7 to 1, 3. Tme, 1:53½.

Sixth race, mile—Bas d'Or, 8 to 5, 1; Pettijohn, 5 to 2, 2; Carat, 15 to 1, 3. Time, 1:46.

AT WASHINGTON PARK.

Chicago, June 26.—Gregor K., was put to the fiercest kind of a drive to beat Sidney C. Love at Washington Park today. The little gelding, who rivals McChesney in popularity, was a 6 to 5 favorite. He led all the way, but in the stretch was challenged by Sydney C. Love, and was ridden out to the last ounce to win by a head. The track was fast and the 7½ furlongs was run in 1:33 3-5, within one-fifth of a second of the track record.

First race, 2-year-olds, 5½ furlongs—English Lad, 4 to 1, 1; Witch Craft, 20 to 1, 2; Forehand, 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1:08 4-5.

Second race, mile—Postmaster Wright, 7 to 1, 1; High Chancellor, 2 to 1, 2; Big Ben, 4 to 1, 3. Time, 1:41 2-5.

Third race, 7½ furlongs—Gregor K., 6 to 5, 1; Sydney C. Love, 8 to 1, 2; Hoodwink, 7 to 1, 3. Time, 1:33 3-5.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Long Flo, 15 to 1, 1; Fading Light, 7 to 2, 2; Pyrrho, 15 to 1, 3. Time, 1:42 3-5.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Golden Rule, 7 to 10, 1; Irene Lindsay, 3 to 1, 2; Jane Holly, 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1:14.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles—Vincennes, 7 to 1, 1; Thane, 3 to 2, 2; Vulcan, 30 to 1, 3. Time, 1:48.

CANADIAN CIRCUIT RACING.

Listowel, Ont., June 26.—After the recent rain the weather turned fine and the track today was in excellent shape. Attendance was good and the crowd were well pleased with the sport. Frank G. Smith, of Buffalo, was starting judge, and handled the large field with good judgment. Before the second race a high jumping contest took place in front of the grand stand, at which four of Kidd Bros.' horses performed, Aarconie clearing the hurdle at six feet nine inches; San Froy at six feet four inches; Blue Girl at six feet two inches, and Listowel at five feet eleven inches. Summary:

First race, 2:40 trot, $300, was won easily in three straights.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flying Sid, br. s., F. W. Entricker, Travistock | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mary Scott, b. m., W. A. Collins, Hamilton | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Klondike, b. g., S. Hendrie, St. Mary's | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Midday, ch. m., E. F. Goodin, Sarnia | 4 | dis. | |

Time, 2:29½, 2:26¼, 2:29¾.

Second race, 2:19 pace, 2:16 trot, $300. This was the race of the day. In the first heat Fitch, behind John F., thought he had it easy, but Madison G. came up from the rear very fast, and won by a foot. The race afterwards was between Prince Vale and John F., and every heat close finish under the whip. Summary:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| John F., g. g., John Fitz, Hamilton | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 1 |
| Prince Vale, ch. g., E. Schwatz, Goderich | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 3 |
| Madison G., g., W. Kitchen, Tilsonburg | 1 | 4 | 6 | 4 4 |
| Wisdom King, ch. g., F. Leiter, Tavistock | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 2 |
| Tom Appleby, ch. s., R. Porter, Stratford | 7 | 3 | 3 | 5 5 |
| Little Brick, b. g., R. T. Smith, Toronto | 6 | 6 | 9 | 7 7 |
| Richard A., b. g., D. Lambert, Toronto | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 ds. |
| Billy G., b. g., D. Wagil, Windsor | 9 | 7 | 7 | 6 6 |
| Maggie L., b. m., A. G. Bedford, Chatham | 8 | 9 | 5 | ds |

Time 2:19½, 2:19¼, 2:20¼, 2:21, 2:23.

Third race, 2:50 pace, $300:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miss May, b. m., Dr. Rowe, Blenheim | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Jim Wilson, bl. g., R. Stuart, Guelph | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Antil, b. h., W. Barnes, Toronto | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Red Burley, ch. g., R. Russel, Leamington | 3 | 4 | 4 |

Time, 2:20½, 2:23¼, 2:27½.

When scoring for the first heat of this race Barnes was thrown from his sulky in a mix-up, and had his ankle broken.

## TENNIS.

SCHEDULE SLIGHTLY CHANGED.

The game of lawn tennis, which was scheduled between Waterloo and London for June 27 (today) has been postponed till Waterloo's civic holiday, the date of which is not yet known. On July 1 the local club will go to Waterloo, and play an official game, and the players are requested to get down to practice between now and then. The courts are in excellent shape, and in order to get the best results the players will have to buckle down to good hard work.

The handicap tournament, which was to have commenced on Monday next, has been postponed until July 1. It was thought that it would be more convenient to commence playing on the holiday, as a good start would be given the games.

## BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| At New York— | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 0 1 0 4 3 0 0 *—8 | 8 | 2 |
| Pittsburg | 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 | 8 | 3 |

Batteries—Matthewson and Bowerman; Leever and Kennedy and Phelps and Weaver. Umpire, O'Day. Attendance, 9,699.

| At Philadelphia— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 | 7 | 1 |
| Philadelphia | 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 *—2 | 7 | 2 |

Batteries—Dunleavy and Ryan; Duggleby and Roth. Umpire, Emslie. Attendance, 1,884.

| At Boston— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—5 | 8 | 1 |
| Chicago | 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1—4 | 12 | 1 |

Batteries—Pittinger and Moran; Taylor and Kling. Umpires, Moran and Holliday. Attendance, 1,993.

| At Brooklyn— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 0 9 4 4 0 0 0 0 0—8 | 9 | 3 |
| Brooklyn | 1 1 0 0 0 3 2 2 *—9 | 12 | 1 |

Batteries—Suthoff and Harper and Bergen; Jones, Schmidt and Jacklitz and Ahearn. Umpire, Johnstone. Attendance, 3,000.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| At Chicago— | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—3 | 6 | 0 |
| New York | 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2 | 7 | 2 |

Batteries—Flaherty and McFarland; Chesbro and O'Connor. Umpire, Sheridan. Attendance, 2,960.

| At Detroit— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 3 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 *—5 | 6 | 1 |
| Philadelphia | 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 | 10 | 2 |

Batteries—Kitson and McGuire; Henley, Oakley and Powers. Umpires, Hassett and Carruthers. Attendance, 2,945.

| At Cleveland— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 *—1 | 7 | 0 |
| Washington | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 | 3 | 0 |

Batteries—Dorner and Abbott; Patten and Drill. Umpire, O'Loughlin. Attendance, 2,981.

Rain at St. Louis.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

| At Toronto— | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 *—4 | 10 | 3 |
| Jersey City | 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 | 4 | 1 |

Batteries—Wolfe and Toft; Pfanmiller and Dillon. Umpire, Shannon. Attendance, 3,200.

| At Buffalo— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 1 0 2 2 6 2 0 3 *—16 | 15 | 0 |
| Newark | 0 0 2 2 0 2 0 0 1—7 | 12 | 3 |

Batteries—McGee and Laporte; Burke and Shea. Umpires, Shaw and Moriarity. Attendance, 4,193.

| At Rochester— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Worcester | 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1—4 | 7 | 4 |
| Rochester | 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 | 8 | 2 |

Batteries—Hemming and McAuley; Fertsch and Steelman. Umpire, Latham. Attendance, 529.

| At Baltimore— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 1 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 *—5 | 13 | 2 |
| Providence | 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2 | 5 | 0 |

Batteries—Burchell and Fuler; Yerkes and Diggins. Umpire, Brown. Attendance, 827.

SAVAGES SLAIN.

The Royal Oaks defeated the North End Savages on Thursday night by a score of 10 to 3. Batteries—Royal Oaks, Tom Brennan and Dan Macpherson; N. E. Savages, Macleod and Baker. Umpire, W. J. Watson.

INGERSOLL LOST.

Ingersoll, Ont., June 26. — The touring Toronto 'Varsity baseball team defeated the Ingersoll Colts here today by a score of 12 to 2.

## BOWLING.

PETROLEA WON

Petrolea, June 27.—In the annual contest for the Cameron medal between the bowling clubs of Strathroy and Petrolea, the latter won the first game. The score:

Petrolea—McDermid, skip, 17; Greenison, skip, 27; McKenzie, skip, 26 - total, 70.

Strathroy — Thompson, skip, 14; Smith, skip, 12; Pope, skip, 20—total, 46.

Majority for Petrolea, 24 points.

The contest will be finished in about two weeks' time at Strathroy.

## LACROSSE.

SAINTS' PROTEST ALLOWED.

Toronto, June 26.—The judiciary committee of the Canadian Lacrosse Association tonight ordered the protested game of St. Thomas and London to be replayed in London. The suspension of Chatham was removed and the protested game between Stayner and Collingwood was given to Stayner.

## GOLF.

CONTEST AT THE KENNELS.

On Monday afternoon at 3:30 an approach and putting competition for a prize given by Mrs. Frank Leonard, will be contested at the Kennels. Mrs. Leonard will also be hostess at the usual afternoon tea.

## FOOTBALL.

A WIN FOR SEAFORTH.

Berlin, Ont., June 26.—Seaforth and Berlin Rangers played a senior game in W. F. A. here this evening, resulting in a victory for visitors by score of 1 to 0. During the first half neither side scored, though honors were in favor of Seaforth, their combination being superior to that of the Rangers. Both teams showed up a little better in the second half, Seaforth again showing superiority to the Rangers in all round play.

## UNLUCKY THIRTEEN

***Were the Years Valentine Fisher Suffered From Sciatica—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.***

Collingwood, Ont., June 22.—Collingwood is in line with its list of complete and permanent cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Valentine Fisher, well known in the town and surrounding country, is one of the cured. He says:

"I was troubled with Kidney Disease for thirteen years. It developed into Sciatica, which located in my side, so that I could not walk without a cane. I had to use hypodermic injections of morphine to ease the pain.

"I tried medical men and medicines but got no permanent relief. Then I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and three boxes effected a perfect cure. I can recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure any form of Kidney Disease from Backache to Bright's Disease.

## ONTARIO GOLD BRICKS

**Big Output of a Fifteen-Day's Work of Stamp Mill.**

Toronto, June 27—Mr. Gibson, director of the bureau of mines, states that he had received a report from Wabigoon that Mr. Myers, secretary of the company, had arrived there with five gold bricks, made as the outcome of a 15 days run of the ten-stamp mill at Big Master mine. The bricks contain 304 ounces of gold, valued at $6,000. In addition the concentrates in the batteries are valued at $2,000, and the 375 tons of ore, when treated by the cyanide process, is expected to pan out well. The total product of this ore will reach about $10,000.

## BERLIN ELECTION FIGHTS

**A Successful Candidate Attacked and Badly Beaten.**

Berlin, June 27. — Dr. Becker, National Liberal, who defeated Herr Ollrich (Socialist), at Offenbach Thursday, was attacked by unknown persons, and was severely handled. A manufacturer, named Boehm, who accompanied him, was also wounded. Election fights between the police and the populace occurred at Dortmund on Thursday afternoon. The police drew their swords, wounding several persons and arrested many others. Similar excesses are also reported from Hof, Bavaria.

## COMMERCE CONFERENCE

**Lord Brassey Will Preside at Montrea Meeting in August.**

London, June 27. — Lord Brassey, presiding at the annual meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, said he looked forward with delight to presiding at the conference of chambers of commerce of the empire at Montreal in August. He considered that no body was more competent to debate the momentous fiscal question that the representatives of the empire in the chambers of commerce. The Canadian visit would show if Canada was justified in claiming to be the Granada of the empire.

**Friends Meet.**

Toronto, June 27.—The yearly meeting of the Friends' Church opened here yesterday morning. Among those registered are Oliver Fraser, Thornton, Indiana; Wm. Smith, Cleveland; Oliver White, Brooklyn, and many friends from Ontario, including Pickering, Bloomfield, Wooler, Newmarket, etc. The meeting will last four days.

**Mayor Bault Appeals**

Windsor, June 27.—Mayor Brault, of Amherstburg, states that he has entered an appeal against the decision of Magistrate McGee, of Amherstburg, who convicted the Mayor of frequenting a hotel bar on Sunday. The mayor says that a summons to appear in court was not served on him, and the case was tried while he was detained on Pelee Island.

Tomorrow the Methodist churches throughout the whole country will hold services in commemoration of the bicentenary of the birth of John Wesley. The object is to raise money for missionary purposes and educate the people along the methods and principles of John Wesley.

In Russia people must marry before 30 or not at all, and may marry only five times.


**Hair Falls** Ayer's Hair Vigor is the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, to make the hair grow, or to restore color to gray hair. $1. All druggists. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



# HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

**A Lady who cures her husband o His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save her Home.**

**A PATHETIC LETTER.**



"I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and put it in his coffee as directed next morning, and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more, and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nurve in my body tingling with hope and hapiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whisky was vile stuff, and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept on giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, as he has done from promises before. He never has, and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

**FREE SAMPLE** and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Inclose stamp for reply. Address **The Samaria Remedy Co.**, 23 Jordan street, Toronto Canada.

Also for sale at Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street.


## HARMONY PREVAILS

**Miners and Operators Are Pulling Together.**

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 27. — The board of conciliation to adjust the miners' grievances met here Thursday for organization in the office of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. The three district presidents representing the miners were cordially received by the representatives of the operators. The meeting was harmonious, and from present indications there will be no need to call in an umpire to settle any disagreements among the members of the board, as both sides are proceeding with the work in a reasonable and just manner. The meeting adjourned to assemble here again next Thursday, when the various grievances will be taken up.

## BOND THE EXHIBITS

**The U. S. Customs Regulations for the St. Louis Exposition.**

St. Louis, June 27.—The customs regulations secured from the United States Treasury Department for the convenience of foreign exhibitors at the World's Fair, provide that such goods, in order to be exempt from duties, must be received in bond at the first port of entry into this country. Thence sent in bond to the exposition. After the close of the exposition they will be sent out of the country through the same port by which they were entered.

This arrangement will necessitate the employment of about 500 revenue officers, inspectors, supervisors and other government employes, who will be here during the fair period.

**A Triple Lynching.**

Albany, Ga., June 27.—Three negroes —Garfield McCoy, George McKinney and Jas. Wiley—were taken from jail at Newton, Baker County, 21 miles south of here Thursday night, and lynched. The three men were in jail for killing F. S. Bullard, a white man, who was called to quell a row at a negro dance near his house one night last week. The negroes were taken a mile from town, hanged to a tree and riddled with bullets.

**A Wholesale Shooting.**

Stites, Idaho, June 27.—Orin Prince, a stage driver, shot and killed his two year old baby, wounded his wife and Ed Leach, at the depot here Thursday night. Jealousy is said to have caused the shooting. There were threats of mob violence after Price was taken to the county jail.


# Those Terrible Hemorrhages

***Mrs. A. Lloyd, Toronto, Tells a Pitiful Story of Indescribable Suffering and Disease and Points Out the Way to Health.***

# "Psychine"

***BAFFLES BRILLIANT DOCTORS BY ITS MARVELOUS CURES.***

***"A Blessing to Humanity" Asserts Mrs Lloyd, Who Was Fast in the Clutch of Consumption.***

***Never Tires Telling of Her Remarkable Escape.***

Dr. Dr. T. A. SLOCUM CO., Ltd.

Gentlemen — "Three years ago, I had hemorrhage of the lungs and pleurisy. Three doctors were in attendance and told me I wouldn't live a week, as one lung was almost gone. As a last resort, I started to use "Psychine," and was restored to my usual health, and I am enjoying the same today. I cannot praise "Psychine" too highly, and never fail to recommend it to any person who I hear is afflicted with colds, throat and lung troubles, pneumonia, pleurisy, hemorrhage or consumption. I think "Psychine" is a great boon to suffering humanity, and would advise anyone suffering from these diseases to give it a trial." MRS. AGNES LLOYD,
400 Brock Ave., Toronto

**PSYCHINE** is pronounced **SIKEEN.**

If your druggist does not sell it, kindly write us, giving his name, and you will receive a large sample bottle of Psychine free of charge.

***Dr. T. A. Slocum Co., Ltd.***
**179 King St., West, Toronto, Ont**


## WANT NEGRO GOVERNOR

**Booker T. Washingtou Suggested as Head of Filipinos.**

New York, June 27. — "At some future period when the American people desire really to solve the negro problem in the United States, and to reassure the Filipino people, let them appoint some such able Afro-American as Booker T. Washington to be governor of the Philippines, with sympathetic fellow-comers, and I believe a large number of Afro-American people would desire to live under the American flag in the Philippines." T. Thos. Fortune, special commissioner, sent by the United States Government last November to the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines, with the object of investigating the conditions there as suited to the Afro-American, gave utterance to these words at the dinner given him in Brooklyn by representative professional and business men in honor of his return to America.

## AMERICAN MURDERED

**African Savages Attack and Annihi late His Escort.**

London, June 27.—A dispatch to the Central News from Brussels, says the Congo mail has brought news of the murder of an American named Thornton, and his native escort. Thornton was an employe of the Congo Free State. He was ascending a tributary of the Arruwimi River when his party was attacked by rebels, and after a firce fight, the American and all the members of his escort were killed.

## SEDDON DENIES STORY

**Declares He Did Not Threaten to Favor Alien Nations.**

London, June 27.—Premier Seddon, speaking at Wellington, New Zealand, denied he ever threatened to enact treaties with alien nations if a preference were refused. He simply pointed out that such a contingency might arise if Great Britain were indifferent to colonial appeals, and instanced the threats between the United States and Canada and Newfoundland.

**Killed by Syrup.**

Halifax, N. S., June 27.—Joseph Hynes fell into a vat of boiling syrup at the Woodside refinery Thursday night, and was scalded to death. He leaves a widow and five children.

**New Cardinals Proposed.**

London, June 27.—A dispatch from Rome says: Pope Leo, speaking of his work of choosing the new cardinals, said: "We have satisfied the Latin world. Now we must satisfy the Anglo-Saxon people. Poor Cardinal Vaughan must be replaced. Canada has now been for five years without a cardinal, while America constantly clamors for another.


**Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,**

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, price 75 cents per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.


***No Straps in Berlin Cars.***

There is no hanging on to straps in the street cars of Berlin, even in the rush hours. The police regulations forbid the carrying of a larger number of passengers in a car than is authorized, and that number, which is posted conspicuously in every car, is the same as the number of seats, plus a few permitted to be carried on the front and rear platforms, usually six persons on the two platforms.

When all the seats are filled no passenger is permitted to enter the car. Standing in aisles or holding on to straps is not permitted. Similarly on the platforms when six passengers have found places there.

"This regulation," says Conul-General Mason, "often separates a man and his wife, who are not allowed to return home by the same car, but it has the effect that there is no overcrowding and standing on each other's feet. The conductor and motormen are instructed to enforce the regulation, and they do it without fear or favor. The conductor is, in this country, clothed with the authority of a policeman on board his car, and can put off any passenger who misbehaves. This is probably the meat of the whole matter. The conductor is a municipal officer within the prescribed limits of his duty."

***History of the Lance.***

Abolition of the lance in the British army has brought out many comments on its history. Prince Raymond Montecucoli, one of the most brilliant military commanders of his day, called the lance the queen of weapons and also the most ancient. It was used by the Greeks and the Romans, and later by the knights of the middle ages. Charles VIII. of France seems to have been the first to introduce a regular lancer regiment in his army. The corps was abolished by Henry IV., owing to the difficulty of finding men to serve. So lancers disappeared from the French army until the Napoleonic wars. In the meantime Frederick the Great, having seen the excellent use made of the weapon by the Poles, had armed part of his cavalry with the lance, and had ultimately formed a regiment of uhlans. After the partition of Poland in 1807 many Poles entered the French service, and a body of Polish light horse was formed, which Napoleon, in 1809, made into a regiment of lancers. A year later Napoleon formed a second regiment of lancers out of part of the royal Dutch guard. This arming of cavalry with the lance proved so successful that Napoleon created more lancer regiments and attached one to each division of cavalry. England did not make any lancer regiments until after Waterloo.—Chicago News.

***"Mr. Marconi."***

"Mr." Marconi, as he prefers to be known in England, is a thorough cosmopolitan, and except for an occasional difficulty with the "th" sound, which it is given to very few of those belonging to the Latin races to overcome, speaks perfect English with a slightly American accent. The fact that his mother was an Irish woman, perhaps accounts for his fluency. However, he has not yet quite mastered the subtleties of the procedure governing English company meetings, and recently in putting a motion to the shareholders he was for a moment at a loss to know how to ask them to signify their assent and dissent. Somebody, when he paused, suggested wireless telegraphy; but in the end the usual semaphoric system was adopted. Mr. Marconi, by the way, has an almost perfect physical "double" in his brother, who was also at the meeting.—London Chronicle.


# Bartlett & Ellis

**20th Century Gents' Ordered Clothing.**



## Men's Holiday Sample Suits at Cost.

Monday and Tuesday next, each day and evening till 10 o'clock.

| | |
|---|---|
| Eight $20.00 New Spring Suits for | **$16.00** |
| Seven $18.00 New Spring Suits for | **$14.00** |
| Five $16.00 New Spring Suits for | **$12.00** |
| Six $15.00 New Spring Suits for | **$11.00** |

## 109 MASONIC TEMPLE, FIRST FLOOR, TELEPHONE 1558


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Notice.**—Cushions! Cushions! Feather and Down, from 50 cents up. Goose Feather Pillows, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Bedroom Suites, Sideboards, Couches, Chairs and Stoves of all kinds at Hunt & Sons', Mattress and Feather Pillow Manufacturers, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

**Leave London at 7:15 p.m.**

The Michigan Central train leaving London at 7:15 p.m. arrives New York 10 a.m. next morning via New York Central Railway. Through sleeping car from St. Thomas. 23-bk

**For the Denver C. E. Convention.**

Very low excursion rates have been arranged from all points in Canada to Colorado, leaving July 6, 7 and 8, good for return up to Aug. 31. Everybody can go, the rate is wide open, and this is a splendid opportunity to spend a vacation among the Rockies at slight expense. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and connections will run special standard first-class and tourist sleeping cars through to Denver, besides the regular daily service from Chicago.

For full information, time tables, pamphlets, rates and sleeping car reservation, write to A. J. Taylor, Canadian Passenger Agent, 8 King street east, Toronto, Ont. 14-uc

**National Educational Association Convention.**

Boston, noted for being the center of learning, no more appropriate place could have been selected in which to hold the annual convention, and teachers from every grade and from all parts of America will assemble there to take part in the deliberations.

This is perhaps not a matter of news, but is intended as a reminder that the New York Central offers exceptional facilities for reaching the convention city, being the most direct, and having the largest number of fast trains from Niagara Falls and Buffalo without change.

Full information, time-tables, etc., may be obtained from H. Parry, General Agent, 377 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., or Louis Drago, Canadian Passenger Agent, 69½ Yonge street, Toronto, Ont. 32c

**Spend Your Holiday in Highlands of Ontario.**

A more enjoyable holiday cannot be spent, than a trip to the Muskoka Lakes, Georgian Bay, Lake of Bays or Kawartha Lakes. Excellent train service to Muskoka wharf, making direct connection with steamers for the famous "Royal Muskoka Hotel," and other ports on lakes. Trains make connection at Huntsville with steamers for ports on Lake of Bays. Return tickets will be issued at single fare for Dominion Day, good going all trains June 30 and July 1, valid returning until July 2. For tickets and all information apply to Grand Trunk agents. 32-k

**Rounq-Trip Home-Seekers Excursions**

On July 7 and 21, Aug. 4 and 18, also Sept. 1 and 15, 1903, round-trip tickets will be issued from Chicago and St. Paul at single first class fare, plus $2 to points on the Great Northern Railway in the States of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, also to all points in British Columbia reached via Great Northern Railway. These tickets are valid for return passage within 21 days from date of issue. Full information as to stop-over privileges, etc., by calling on or writing Chas. W. Graves, district passenger agent, 6 King street west (room 12), Toronto, Ont. 82-tf-ywt

According to a late report of the secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Church Erection fifteen church buildings are erected in the United States every day in the year.

**STEAMERS ARRIVED.**

June 26.—At Montreal—Montcalm, from Liverpool; Montreal, from London; Montevidean, from London; Manchester Commerce, from Manchester.

At Father Point—Alexandrian, from Antwerp; Mount Temple, from Liverpool.

At Rimouski—Spartan, from Liverpool.

At Cherbourg—Auguste Victoria, from New York.

At New York—Belgravia, from Hamburg.

At Boston—Commonwealth, from Liverpool.

At Hamburg—Palatia, from New York.

At Liverpool—Ivernia, from Boston; German, from New York.

At Lisbon—Dona Maria, from New York.

At Queenstown—Mayflower, from Boston.


**ASK FOR MINARD'S AND TAKE NO OTHER.**


**Circus Man in Trouble.**

Montreal, June 27.—Romea Allard, who is wanted in Toronto on a charge of theft of clothing, was arrested Thursday by Detectives Riopeles and Stone. Allard was formerly of Ringling Bros. circus, and was discharged when the show was in Toronto. Detective Cuddy, of Toronto, took the prisoner back to the Queen City.


At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sunburn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES,
General Secretary.

**Do You Wish Your Son**

to make something out in life? Then write to N. S. Armstrong, Principal of the **Canadian School of Telegraphy,** 2½ QUEEN ST. E., TORONTO. A live, lucrative business calling easily and quickly learned and taught by a practical man. Easy terms. Correspondence invited. t


## DIVIDEND NOTICES.

**Ontario Loan & Debenture Co**

**Dividend No. 79.**

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this Company, has been declared for the current half-year ending 30th inst., and will be payable at the company's office on and after 2nd July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to 20th inst., both days inclusive.

WM. F. BULLEN, Manager.
London, Ont., June 1, 1903. 22u-t

**THE LONDON LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA.**

**DIVIDEND No. 52.**

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum for the current half year has been declared, and is payable after the 30th day of June, 1903. M. J. KENT,
16k-t Manager.

**The Dominion Savings and Investment Society**

**Dividend No. 62.**

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Four Per Cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this Society, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the offices of the Society, Masonic Temple, Richmond street, London, on and after the second day of July, 1903.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the 2nd day of July next, both days inclusive.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.
London, June 11, 1903. 22k-13,20,27,30

**THERE ARE COLLEGES**
and colleges. It does seem strange that we can discriminate in almost everything else under the sun, but in the matter of Business and Shorthand Schools. The

**F.C.B.C.**

(Forest City Business and Shorthand College), London, Ont.,
has ever stood for a high standard in Shorthand and Business Education. Business men can appreciate this when they have an opportunity of judging between our graduates and others.
Again we say, there is a radical difference.
Catalogue for postal.
J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

**SUITS THAT STAND OUT**
from the ordinary in the crowd are the regular products of our workrooms. You get none but fashionable clothes, because that is the only kind we produce. Try us on your new suit and see how perfectly we fit you and how well the clothes are made.

**O. Labelle, 372 Richmond St.**

**FISHING TACKLE.**

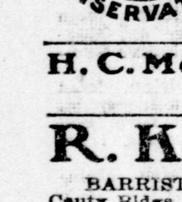


There is a lot of tackle that is just made to sell.
You couldn't get a fish into the boat with it if you offered him all there was in the bait bottle.
Ask any decent angler what he thinks about Brock's Tackle. He'll tell you that we sell tackle to fish with, and our tackle is better every year.

**Brock's Gun Store,**
192 Dundas St., London Ontario.

**HARDING HALL GIRLS' SCHOOL**
Limited.
398 Queen's Ave.
J. J. BAKER, M.A., Pres.

Incorporated 1899.




**W. CAVEN BARRON,**
Pianist, Principal.
Best teachers in the city at the Conservatory.
The rehearsals bring every pupil under Mr. Barron's direction, and reports of pupils' progress are sent home to parents.

**H. C. McBRIDE,** 213 Dundas St.
**ARCHITECT.**

**R. K. COWAN**
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
Couty Bldgs., next Court House, London.

**ELECTRIC WIRING**
of every description is our specialty. We employ none but experts for this work. Get our estimates of cost.
The Electrical Construction Co., London, Limited.
*32 to 40 Dundas Street.*

**J. T. Stephenson,**
The Leading Undertaker,
and Importer of the latest New York styles of all kinds of Caskets, Robes and Funeral Supplies of every description. The finest Funeral Cars in Canada.
Residence on Premises.
**104 Dundas St.**
*Phone 459.*

**Hunt Bros.' Diamond Flour**
Always Fresh and Pure.
Sold by All Grocers.
ywt

**W. J. SMITH & SONS**
Undertakers and Embalmers,
113 Dundas St. Phone 586. Open day and night. Residence on premises.

## EIGHT SITUATIONS.

The following pupils of The Western Ontario Shorthand Academy, 76 Dundas street, London, have lately accepted situations: Miss Ella Simpson, Miss Susie Marshall, Mrs. Westland, Miss Ida M. Stewart, Miss Nora Toll, Miss L. D. Hutchinson, Miss Mabel McGregor and Miss Cora Fonger.

The system we teach, and our manner of teaching, produce the best results. School open during summer. Pupils may join at any time.

MISS L. MORPHY, Lady Principal.
WM. C. COO, C.S.R., Principal.

**You Will Be Proud**
of your clothes if you have them made here. We give perfect satisfaction in quality, fit and finish. We take great pains with our customers; we want to keep their trade. If we get yours, we know that we will keep it, as we can give satisfaction in every detail.

**DEEKS & MUNSON**
Tailors and Drapers,
*393 Richmond Street.*

**Star Safety Razor**



The Original and Mechanically Perfect Razor
Guaranteed to make self-shaving a comfort and luxury at home or while traveling. Never pulls and shaves clean. Always ready for instant use. So constructed that is it absolutely no trouble to keep clean and extremely easy to operate. The STAR SAFETY RAZOR has given entire satisfaction to over 5,000,000 daily users. It is a razor of merit. Its many imitators prove its success. Insist on getting the "3 STARS" (trade mark). Every razor is carefully tested before leaving the factory. The new STAR STROPPER is a further guarantee of absolute perfection to the user of the razor. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
Razors Complete, $2.
**GURD'S, 185 Dundas St.**

**X-RAY** and Electro-Therapeutic Rooms.
for the treatment of Cancer, Eczema, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Goitre and Neuralgia.
DR. PINGEL,
Specialist, London.

**Thos Wilson**
MERCHANT TAILOR,
**213 Dundas Street,**
Duffield Block. - PHONE 596.

**Jewelry for June**
Who comes with summer to this earth
And owest June her day of birth,
With ring of Agate on her hand
Can health and wealth and peace command.

We have this brilliant crystalline stone in a variety of forms. It makes beautiful Cameos, and is shown in various settings of pure gold. Inspect our June gift jewelry.

**THOS GILLEAN**
Issuer of Marriage Licenses,
402 RICHMOND STREET.
Official timekeeper London St. Railway.

**JOHNSTON BROS.' XXX BREAD**
is found superior in every way to the best product by all who try it. If you do not use it, now is a good time to begin. Sold by all grocers, 5c a loaf. Accept no other.
Johnston Bros. 'Phone 818.

## LONDON AND DISTRICT.

—Mrs. E. R. Hooker and daughters, Pearl and Marguerite, are spending a couple of weeks with relatives at Woodholme, near Strathroy.

—The semi-annual examinations of the theory department of the London Conservatory of Music will be held in London and at local centers on June 29 and 30. The department is under the direction of Miss West.

—Mr. Cyril Dwight Edwards, the noted baritone, will assist the choir of the Dundas Street Methodist Church tomorrow evening. Mr. Edwards will sing Gounod's 'O, Divine Redeemer." Miss Eva Roblyn also concludes her services at the church tomorrow evening. Miss Roblyn has been a member of the Dundas street choir for eight years, and her decision to resign will be the source of regret to the many members of the congregation.

—The marriage of Mr. Charles D. Fraser, of ths city, and Miss Frances Logg, youngest daughter of Mr. John Logg, 13 Jessie street, St. Thomas, took place on Wednesday evening. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father, under a bower of roses and ribbon, Rev. Dr. Young officiating. The bridesmaid was Miss Sutton, of Leamington, formerly of St. Thomas, and the groom was supported by his brother, Mr. John Fraser, of London Township. The bride wore a gown of white organdie, daintily trimmed with embroidery and lace, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies, while the bridesmaid wore a gown of gray voile over pink silk. Little Miss Ida Logg, niece of the bride, made a pretty maid of honor. Miss May Goodhue, of Port Stanley, presided at the piano. A number of relatives and friends were present, and, after the ceremony, partook of a sumptuous wedding supper. The bride was the recipient of many useful and costly presents. The happy couple left on the evening train for their home in this city.

—The case of County Detective Ward, who is alleged to have presented irregular accounts to the county, has been adjourned by Judge Edward Elliott until July 2. It was intimated by counsel for Ward that he intended to hand in his resignation from the force.

LONDONERS DID WELL.

Three of the cadets at the Royal Military College, Kingston, did themselves credit at the recent examinations. They were Cadets E. I. Leonard and E. Leonard, sons of Mr. Frank Leonard, and Corporal Peters, a son of Lieut.-Col. Peters, the D. O. C. for the district. Both of Mr. Leonard's sons obtained diplomas of graduation, the first named with honors. Sergt. Leonard also won the Governor-General's silver medal for the highest aggregate of marks during the whole course. In the second class, the artillery prize was won by Corporal Peters, son of Lieut.-Col. Peters, who also landed the prizes for tactics, military administration and law. Corp. Peters also won the prize for the championship in boxing at the middle weights. Sergt. W. G. Tyrell, who carried off the bulk of the honors, together with a commission in the Royal Engineers, is a nephew of Mrs. (Ald.) Campbell, this city.

SECURED SINGLE FARE RATE.

Hamilton Old Boys will be interested in knowing that arrangements have been made for a single fare rate ($2 30) from here on the occasion of the Hamilton Summer Carnival and Old Boys' reunion. Tickets will be good from Monday, Aug. 17, to Friday, the 21st, which will give everyone time to see the old home at its best. The local association is in a flourishing condition, and anyone desiring to join should communicate with Mr. T. C. Wright, at Nordheimer's, 188 Dundas street.

ANOTHER RECITAL.

Another of the series of recitals at the Conservatory of Music was given last evening by the primary piano pupils of Miss Bessie Moore, A.L.C.M., assisted by Miss Lillian Scott, vocal pupil of Miss K. Moore. A number of the performers were recent graduates of the Fletcher music method, and their numbers were given in a manner satisfactory to their teachers. Miss Scott is a mezzo soprano, with a very rich voice. The programme:

Marche Militaire .......... Sartoris
Miss Eulalie Young.
Waltz .......... Gueliet
Miss Agnes Barron.
Skating Carnival .......... Krogmann
Miss Doris Yarker.
Curious Story .......... Heller
Miss Lotta Hayman.
Cradle Song .......... Lohr
Miss Helen Weld.
(a) "Wake Robin" Mazurka....Cochrane
(b) Waltz .......... Zoellner
Master George Scandrett.
Stolen Wings .......... Willeby
Miss Scott.
(a) "Eldorado" Waltz .......... Zoellner
(b) Happy Peasant .......... Schumann
Miss Barbara Brown.
The Firefly Chase..........Streabogg
(Study in rhyme and phrasing.)
Miss Nita Sheere.
Spinning Song .......... Ellmenreich
Miss Florence Belton.
Hunting Song .......... Gurlitt
Miss Lotta Hayman.
Gypsy Dancer .......... Lichner
Miss Eulalie Young.
Slumber Song .......... Gurlitt
Miss Agnes Barron.
The Song of My Dearest..........Dessaur
Miss Lilian Scott.
Spinning Song .......... Scharff
Miss Doris Yarker.
Berceuse .......... Delbruck
Miss Norah Moore.
The Fountain .......... Bohn
Miss Vera Ellwood.
Summer .......... Lichner
Miss Helen Weld.
Menuet .......... Neidlinger
Miss Nita Sheere.

**Opened for Tonight's Trade.**
NEW STRAW HATS,
NEW SOFT SHIRTS,
NEW NECKWEAR,
NEW LIGHT FELT HATS.
All the Latest Styles at Low Prices.
**Graham Bros.**

**Has Age and Quality.**
Hamilton's Porter has the best points that can be put into a beverage. The mellowest, ripest, best porter ever prepared for health or pleasure. Better have it in the house and it will help you to keep well and to enjoy your health.
**KENT BREWERY** Jos. Hamilton, Proprietor.

**AFTER THE HONEYMOON**
You want Knives, Forks, Spoons and other Silverware for the table. Your friends might have given you these necessary articles, but if they gave things to look at and not to use, remember that from our splendid stock you can supply your needs at lowest prices.
**WARD,** The JEWELER, 374 Richmond Street

**The Canadian Savings & Loan Company**
DIVIDEND No. 55.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent on the capital of this Company has been declared for the current half-year, and the same will be payable on and after
THURSDAY, JULY 2, NEXT.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of June, both days inclusive.
M. H. ROWLAND,
Manager.
London, June 8, 1903.

## ENTERTAINING PROGRAMME

**Good List of Performers for Springbank Park Next Week.**

A variety of specialties will be on the programme for next week's attractions at Springbank Park, and they should prove very entertaining.

The inclement weather was the only drawback to large attendance this week, and notwithstanding the excellence of this weeks' programme that for next week will be even better.

The first is a whistling act, which is sure to be appreciated, because it is so uncommon.

A refined comedy by Casmore and Florence is expected to be one of the best acts of the season. It is a German comedy entitled "Vot Iss Ettiquette?"

An acrobatic turn is always received with applause, and the Sylvans come highly recommended. They have so far received splendid press notices on the park circuit.

Bentham and Freeman is another one-act comedy on the programme. They will present a comedy entitled, "Ahead of the Game."

Miss Hardie Langdon is a baritone vocalist and has the reputation of being a superior artist, and one who has really made a success in her line.

Serpentine dances will be given by Ruby.

This list of specialties cannot fail to impress our readers with the merits of the programme for next week, and, with warm evenings, large crowds will be sure to flock to the park.

**TO OUR PATRONS**
Spending the summer at Port Stanley. You can have our bread delivered at your doors.
THE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM BAKING CO., Ltd.
F. R. DALE, Agent.

**The German Vote.**

Berlin, June 27.—With four districts not yet heard from and with two reballotings, Thursday's voting resulted in the two Conservative parties electing 32 members of the Reichstag, the National Liberals 44, the Richter Radicals 20, the Barth Radicals 9, the South German Radical 6, the Center Party 12 and the Socialists 25. The minor factions elected 26 members.

# LISTS OF PUPILS PROMOTED BY EXAMS AT HARDING HALL

**With Class Work for Term Considered High Average Was Necessary to Pass.**

The following are the results of the past term's work at Harding Hall. Where any student falls below forty per cent the standing is not given, and unless a fair average has been made in the class room, the report would indicate that the student is not sufficiently well prepared to enter upon the work of the advance year.

*PRIMARY FORMS.*

The work includes reading, writing, spelling, geography, history, language, arithmetic, drawing, Bible. The members of the class have all taken over 85 per cent. Marion Green, Hazel Ruppe, Bertha Mountjoy, Grace Holman, Marguerite Bowman, are promoted from Junior III. to Senior III. Bessie Mountjoy, Ruth Green, Chrissie Ross, are promoted from Grade II to Grade III. Constance Bowman is promoted to Grade II, Senior. Form IV.—Canadian history—Jennie Ross, 100; Irene MacLeod, 64; Mary Ross, 54; A. W. Baker, 43; Alma Barclay, ——. Arithmetic—Irene MacLeod, 100; Jennie Ross, 100; Mary Ross, 98; Alma Barclay, ——; Pearl Mannis (Form III.), 55. Geography—Jennie Ross, 97; A. W. Baker, 86; Mary Ross, 78; Irene MacLeod, 85; Pearl Manness, 54; Anna Barclay, 52. English composition—Irene MacLeod, 85; Jennie Ross, 83; Mary Ross, 82; Anna Barclay, 40; A. W. Baker, ——; Pearl Manness, ——; Spelling—Jennie Ross, 96; Irene MacLeod, 95; A. W. Baker, 91; Mary Ross, 89. Bible—Jennie Ross, 88; Mary Ross, 62; Alma Barclay, —; Pearl Manness,—; Physiology—Irene MacLeod, 90; A. W. Baker, 76. Drawing—Irene MacLeod, 94; Pearl Manness, 92; Mary Ross, 86; Jennie Ross, 90. English history—Jennie Ross, 94; Irene MacLeod, 54; Mary Ross, 57; Anna Barclay, ——.

*FIRST YEAR.*

Arithmetic—Norma Smiley, 87; Alice Baker, 87. Algebra—Norma Smiley, 72. Geography—Lyla Bailey, 98; Norma Smiley, 67; Leta Butler, ——. Latin—Norma Smiley, 60; Lyla Bailey, 42. French—Lyla Bailey, 57; Norma Smiley, 82. Grammar—Norma Smiley, 63. Literature—Norma Smiley, 52. History—Leta Butler, 56; Norma Smiley, 58. Isabel Dudley did not write. Leta Butler wrote several subjects.

*SECOND YEAR.*

English grammar, Lyla Bailey 62, Mabel Bowman 58, Mary Turtle 56; arithmetic, Mary Turtle 95, Lyla Bailey 85, Mabel Bowman 56; English literature, Mary Turtle 87, Alice Baker 77, Lyla Bailey 70, Mabel Bowman 54; English history, Mary Turtle 88, Lyla Bailey 64, Mabel Bowman 57; algebra, Alice Baker 58, Mabel Bowman 42, Lyla Bailey —; French, Mary Turtle 83, Alice Baker 83; German, Mabel Bowman 80; Bible, Alice Baker 87, Mary Turtle 85, Lyla Bailey —, Mabel Bowman —. Kathleen Reading left before the examinations.

*THIRD YEAR.*

English literature, Beatrice Moule 69, Violet Moore 46; German authors, Beatrice Moule 80, Violet Moore 62; German grammar, Beatrice Moule 67, Violet Moore 54; French authors, Beatrice Moule 87, Violet Moore 62; French grammar, Beatrice Moule 69, Violet Moore 52; algebra, Beatrice Moule 85, Violet Moore 50; Grecian history, Violet Moore 47; Beatrice Moule 57; Roman history, Violet Moore 80, Beatrice Moule 80; Bible, Violet Moore 85. Beatrice Wyat has covered nearly all the work of the third year, but wrote off only two subjects.

*MUSICAL DEPARTMENT—FIRST YEAR.*

Piano, *Katie Tune, *Irene McLeod, *Jennie Ross, *Mary Ross, *Nellie Tytler, Mabel Bowman, *Nonna Smiley, Hilda Tune, Marguerite Bowman, Kathleen Reading, Lyla Bailey Anna Barclay; violin, Kathleen Reading, Violet Moore; theory, Elizabeth Butterworth; voice, Anna Barclay; mandoline, *Alice Baker, Mary Ross.

*SECOND YEAR.*

Piano, *Alice Baker, *Beatrice Wyatt, Mary Turtle.

*THIRD YEAR.*

Piano, Violet Moore, Elizabeth Butterworth.

Those whose names are starred have completed the work of the year.

Physical training, Violet Moore, Kathleen Reading, Beatrice Moule, Alice Baker, Mary Turtle, Lyla Bailey, Nonna Smiley, Mary Ross, Mabel Bowman, Jennie Ross.

## EXAMS AT LONDON JUNCTION

**List of Pupils That Pass to Senior Grades.**

The results of the examinations at London Junction public school are given below. The required passing percentage was 25 per cent on each subject and 50 per cent. Those promoted will have to be present on the reopening of school, Aug. 17. The following list gives the marks obtained:

III. to IV. examination, total 750 — Junior IV. class (writing for review)—Emma Burge 496, Sadie Heighway 472, Ena Thurling 463, Myrtle Nuttycombe 449, Fred Spicknell, 436, Kathleen Heighway 424, Eldon Garrett 377, John McDonald 370.

Senior III. (writing for promotion)—Leonard McDonald 393, Harold Clark 389, Edna Denley 372, Pearl Nelson 250, Foster Ashman 142.

II. to III. examination, total 550 — Junior III. (writing for review)—Violet White 448 (honors), Wilbert Perkins 409, Allan McDonald 366, Bruce Little 354, Wilbert Nuttycombe 338.

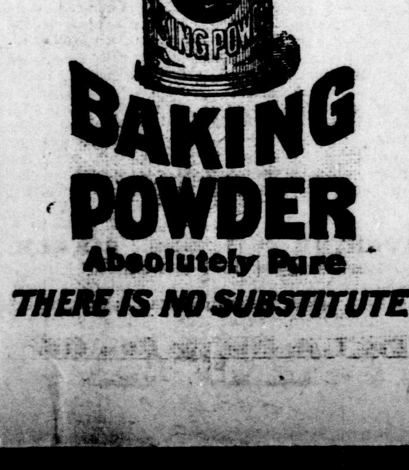
Senior II. (writing for promotion)—Dora Kingsboro 400, Daisy Spicknell 315, Anna Dart 296, Dolly Ross 284, Irene Little 267, Sinclair Tackaberry 229, Gordon Heckman 219, Willie White 204, Sam Thornton 184.

Junior II. (writing for promotion to Senior II.)—Robert De Hart 349 (promoted to Junior III.), Maggie Garrett 334 (promoted to Junior III.), Maggie McGregor 332, Gertrude Hirschleber 307, Pearl Rice 300, Walter England 277, Fay White 271, Etta Garrett 246, Percy Summers 236, Flossie Frampton 159, Hubert Day 156, Edwina Rice 154.

The following is the list of pupils in Form I. arranged in order of merit, those having "p" written after their names will be promoted: Senior Part II.—Grace Patterson (p), Fred Myers (p), Windand Herschleber (p), Mary Heathfield (p), Pearl Moss (p), Stella Fitzgerald (p), Ethel Denley (p), Fred Garrett (p), Mabel Heckman (p), Bruce Kingsboro, Ejniar Yenson, Mary Thornton, Richard Ashman, Senior Part I.—Grace McGregor (p), Wilmot Tackaberry (p), Roy Kitchen (p), Nellie Johnston (p), Arnold McConnell (p), Annie Garrett (p), Johanna Irwin (p), Edward Davis (p), Alfred Davis (p), Wm. Irwin, Montelena Day, Myrtle Heckman, Hans Christense, George Yensen.

—At a meeting of the creditors of Clark, Vandelinder & Co., wholesale milliners, on Friday afternoon, a statement was submitted showing the assets to be $63,697 79, and the liabilities $50,567 22, leaving a surplus of $13,130 57. Against this is a claim of $11,000 made by M. A. Halliday, of Chesley, who was admitted to the partnership after the retirement of Mr. Vandelinder.

**THE OLD RELIABLE ROYAL BAKING POWDER**



Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

## WELCOME TO REV. C. C. OWEN

**Reception in Vancouver to Former Rector Memorial Church.**

The Vancouver Province, of the 19th inst., says:

"The Rev. C. C. Owen, the new rector of Christ Church in Vancouver, was formally introduced to his parishioners and welcomed at a reception held in the church building last night. There was a large gathering present when the new rector was introduced by the Rev. H. L. Roy, who has filled the position of acting rector for the ten months since the departure of the Rev. L. Norman Tucker. Dr. D. H. Harrison welcomed Mr. Owen on behalf of the congregation, and was followed by the Ven. Archdeacon Pentreath and by the Rev. R. J. Wilson, M. A., of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on behalf of the other churches of the city. His Lordship Bishop Dart was unavoidably absent and a letter of regret that he could not attend was read.

"Mr. Owen thanked everyone for the nice things that had been said about him. He spoke of the work that had been accomplished by the former rector, and remarked that the fact that the church had to come so far west in order to secure a man for the position that the Rev. Mr. Tucker now filled was a marked compliment to Vancouver. He felt that in undertaking to carry on the work commenced by Mr. Tucker that he had a task of no small magnitude, and asked the earnest co-operation of all to assist him in fulfilling it.

"The remainder of the evening was spent informally."

## EMPIRE'S COASTING TRADE

**House of Lords Talks of Barring the Foreigners.**

London, June 27. — It is evident from a brief conversation in the House of Lords that among the subjects included in the Government inquiry is whether foreigners ought not to be excluded from a share in the coasting trade of Great Britain and the colonies. The question especially affected American and Russian competition. Lord Wolverton, speaking on behalf of the colonial office, said that the principal involved was so closely connected with the fiscal policy now under consideration that the Government must decline to make a separate pronouncement at the present time.

## THE IRISH VISIT

**The Arrangements to Visit Belfast Have Royal Approval.**

London, June 27. — The King has approved of the arrangements for the royal visit to Belfast on July 27, when their majesties, driving over from Mount Stewart, the residence of Lord Londonderry, will reach the city about noon, and will unveil the statue of Queen Victoria, open the Royal Victoria Hospital, lunch privately with the lord mayor at the town hall, and visit the Northeast Agricultural Association's show at Balmoral. It is believed that their majesties will afterwards join their yacht in Belfast Lough, proceed to Cork, and go from there to Cowes.

**United Lutherans.**

Pittsburg, June 27.—The Evangelistic Synod of Missouri of the Lutheran Church, composed of the Lutherans of sixteen states and Canada, now in session here, has started a movement to unite all the Lutherans in the United States and Canada in one body. With that end in view, it has been decided to call a general conference to be held in Chicago this fall.

**WHISKARD'S** 3 Busy Stores, 228, 230 and 232 Dundas Street.

**OUR GREAT REDUCING STOCK SALE**

HAS unlimited opportunities for everyone who wants the best grades of seasonable merchandise at economical prices. Nowhere else in London can you get the lines of goods that we are selling at the prices we are asking for them, we are not particular about profits just now. Our aim is to reduce our stock and to do this we are selling many lines less than cost.

We are selling some 10c and 12½c Prints at, yard .......... 5c

See our large window for Special Cut Prices in Ginghams and Chambrays.

MERCERIZED SATEEN, FANCY PRINTS, special at 15c, sale price, yard .......... 8c

**Linen Department.**
Cut Prices Here.
Fine Linen Crash Skirting, 36-inch wide, regular 15c, sale price, yard .......... 10c
60-INCH TABLE LINEN, fine pattern, special at 30c, sale price, yard .......... 25c
Special line of Bath Towels, regular 10c, sale price, each .. 7c
Linen Towels, large size, regular 18c, sale price, each .......... 12½c
Special value in Toweling, at, yard 5c, 6c, 7c and .......... 9c
Good size Huck Towels, regular 8c, sale price, yard .......... 5c

**Ladies' Handkerchiefs**
Worth 75c dozen, selling at, per dozen .......... 40c

**Lace and Ribbon Department**
WHITE COTTON WORK APPLIQUES, at about half their worth, yard, 5c, 8c and .. 10c
FINE VALENCIENNES LACE, Laces worth 3c and 5c yard, selling, for, 12 yards, 15c, 20c, and .......... 25c
WHITE WIDE VALENCIENNES LACES, regular 10c, sale price, just half, yard .. 5c
WHITE ALLOVER LACES, special prices in Allover Laces, fine patterns, yard, 25c, 35c, 39c and .......... 50c
RIBBONS LESS THAN HALF-PRICE — Wide Silk Taffeta Ribbons, very fine goods, in pink, pale blue and black, regular 50c, sale price, yard 19c

**Dress Goods Department.**
A beautiful lot of Black Figured Lusters, 50c, reduced to, yard .......... 25c
Special Finish Plaids, new goods, some of these lines were 50c, reduced to, yard .......... 15c

**OUR BIG REDUCTION CURTAIN SALE**
Is still moving and many lines of Lace Curtains are moving out. Have you bought a pair yet? See our Window.

**Ladies' Veils.**
Ladies' Chiffon Veils, 1½ yards long, hemstitched, chenille spot, regular 50c, sale price, just half, each .......... 25c

**Underwear Department,**
Cut Prices.
Infants' Natural Wool Vests, long sleeves, regular 35c, reduced price, each .......... 15c
Infants' Fine White Wool Vests, long sleeves, regular 25c, reduced price, each .......... 19c
Infants' Natural and White Wool Vests, buttoned front, worth 50c, for, each .......... 25c
5 only Children's Night Gowns, embroidery and insertion trimmed, regular 75c, to clear, each .......... 40c
5 only, Ladies' Lace Flounce Underskirts, beautiful goods, were $4 50, reduced to each, .......... $3 00
2 only Ladies' Fine Embroidery and Insertion Trimmed Underskirts, were $3 00, reduced to, each .......... $1 75
Ladies' Night Gowns, were 90c, sale price, each .......... 59c
Ladies Night Gowns, were $1 59, now, each .......... $1 00




First in Point of Fit.
First in durability.
First in graceful model.
First in genuine comfort.

It fits you, but does not squeeze you. It supports you, but does not burden you. It lends perfect grace to your figure, but does not weary you. You are sure to like it, sure to buy it, sure to enjoy it.
*Drab, White, Black.*

**D & A Corsets**
Are the Correct thing.

## A CABINET STORY

**Chamberlain and Devonshire Said to Have Had Words.**

London, June 27. — An interesting story now going the parliamentary rounds narrates that at the last cabinet council, the Duke of Devonshire said something which greatly incensed Mr. Chamberlain. The Colonial Secretary, jumping from his seat, threatened to immediately resign. The Postmaster-General then went to his father, whispered him into something like calmness, and pressed his shoulders down so that he sank into his seat.

***Eruptions***
Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.
To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.
The thing to do is to take
***Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills***
Which thoroughly cleanse the blood, expelling all humors and building up the whole system. They cure.
"I was greatly troubled with small boils, caused by working among the oil at the refinery. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me as the best blood medicine obtainable. I began taking it, and though many other remedies had failed to benefit me, three bottles of Hood's fully and permanently cured me." ANGUS FISHER, Emeric St., Sarnia, Ont.
**Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.**

**Steamer on the Rocks.**

Chicago, June 27.—A dispatch to the Record-Herald from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., says: In a heavy fog over Lake Superior Thursday the steel steamer Corona, ore laden, ran on the rocks of Round Island. The vessel was bound from Duluth to Ashtabula. Report of the Corona's plight was brought here by a passing boat, and the tug General was sent to the scene with a lighter. The Corona is believed to be badly damaged. She is owned by the United States Steel Corporation.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 56

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