4 P. M. EDITION

London Advertiser

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43RD YEAR NO. 17868 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1906.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LONDON'S DIPHTHERIA PERIL; HOW IT COULD BE AVOIDED

City's Sanitary Measures to Cope With Disease Many Years Behind the Times—A Public Bacteriologist an Immediate and Vital Necessity.

To think that the city of London uses sanitary measures of fifteen years ago in a disease like diphtheria.

It is a disease that you can prevent, and the city makes no attempt to prevent, murdering child after child throughout the year.

The city has no money for a bacteriologist, it is said. Let them discharge three or four policemen, who are not preventing murder, and put a bacteriologist in their place.

Fifty per cent of cases ordinarily called tonsilitis are really diphtheria.

Dr. H. A. McCallum, who gave evidence Thursday in the case of Dr. Hutchinson against Dr. W. J. Stevenson, was seen by an Advertiser reporter this morning in regard to the question of diphtheria. He gave a very lucid account of its treatment, and the best means of preventing the disease.

"You gave evidence as to the impossibility of detecting diphtheria without a culture?" was asked. "What about that?"

"It is laid down in modern textbooks that a culture is absolutely necessary in every case to make an early diagnosis, and in quite a percentage of cases the diagnosis of diphtheria rests on the culture alone."

Rely on Cultures.

Continuing, Dr. McCallum said Dr. Osler holds that the presence of the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus in the throat of the sick person is regarded by bacteriologists as the sole criterion of diphtheria. It has been my practice for about ten years, said the doctor, to rely on cultures alone, and it is only when one has had an experience in dealing [illegible] sore throat from the standpoint of [illegible] that one can see how horribly [illegible]in the symptoms and signs, un- [illegible] by cultures, may be. Some three [illegible] four weeks ago, a lady came to the [illegible]ffice with a sore throat of several weeks' standing that stubbornly refused to heal. She said that two young women at home with her had sore throats which ran a similar chronic course. They kept a country store, and the diagnosis up to that time had been tonsilitis. Dr. McGregor and myself agreed that the picture of the throat was a typical one of tonsilitis. But to be sure of what we were doing, we made a culture. The next morning we found that the case was genuine diphtheria, and reported the fact to her local doctor. That's only a sample of case after case that one meets with. I have heard a bacteriologist who has had a large experience with cultures from sore throats say that close on to 50 per cent of the cases ordinarily called tonsilitis are really diphtheria. Holt, on "The Diseases of Children," says that the routine practice of making cultures from diseased throats has established the fact that catarrhal inflammation may be the only result of diphtheretic infection. The adult once in a great while may have a culture in throat or nose particularly during an epidemic of diphtheria, and yet the patient be in no sense ill nor suffering from any throat trouble. Catarrhal diphtheria itself in the child may be followed after a few days by croup.

The Value of Cultures.

"Of what value are cultures?" was then asked.

"First and foremost, everybody believes nowadays in the injection of serum, and a thousand units of serum the first day are worth five thousand the second day, and twenty thousand the third day, and fifty thousand the fourth day, as a curative measure, but to prevent the spread of the disease down into the larynx it is of incalculable value, thus showing the necessity of the earliest possible diagnosis of diphtheria. That constitutes the first reason for cultures."

"The second reason is that nobody should be sent to the diphtheria ward, especially a defenseless child, except it were shown from a culture by a perfectly competent man that the little sufferer really had diphtheria.

The Peril of Mild Cases.

"The third reason is that the whole work of the board of health in stamping out the disease is frustrated if mild cases go unrecognized and unisolated. It is the mild cases that spread diphtheria from house to house. The severe cases are ill in bed, the mild ones are on the street with other children or may be going to school with what is called a 'little sore throat.' Then someone's child is suddenly taken down with a severe attack, for diphtheria may be mild in one child and severe in another, and the whole effort of the board of health to stamp out the disease by placarding the houses of the very ill, when the mild case, which constitute from 20 to 75 per cent of the diphtheria, is running the streets, exposing everybody's child to the infection, is futile. The thing is horrible! To think that the city of London uses the sanitary measures of 15 years ago in a disease like diphtheria, whose recognition and prevention during the past fifteen years is the pride of the profession. It is a disease that you can prevent, and the city makes no effort to prevent it, murdering child after child throughout the year, for, make no mistake, this is the terrible enemy of child life after two years of age. The city has no money for a bacteriologist, is it said. He'll only cost them from $1,500 to $2,000 a year! Let them discharge three or four policemen, who are not preventing murder, and put a bacteriologist in their place. The profession cannot act as a unit in this city without a bacteriologist, and upon the city must fall the moral crime of these preventable deaths. I am not finding fault with Dr. Hutchinson personally. He can no more prevent these conditions than the city editor of your paper can. He's not a bacteriologist, and it would not be his duty anyway, if he is going to be a public health officer. The two private laboratories in the city will not be used by the rest of the profession, as it would be a confession to their clientele of inferior equipment. The Toronto laboratory is

Continued on Page Nine.

MARCH OUT AT 6:30

Seventh Will Entrain for Ottawa in Special Coaches by C. P. R.

The Seventh Regiment will march from the Armories at 6:30 o'clock this evening to the C. P. R. depot, where they will entrain for Ottawa in the special coaches provided.

It is understood that the officers have received offers of the services of a band from many regiments in Canada, and there is strong probability that the Ottawa end of the outing will have a splendid band there to head the regiment.

SIGNED $110,000 CHECK

Mayor Did So to Meet Local Improvement Debentures

Mayor Judd today signed a check for the sum of $110,000. The money is to be used to pay local improvement debentures of the consolidation of 1891, which have come due this year.

The city does not feel the loss of the money, as the sinking fund and interest have been accumulating for years.

ASSESSMENT CHANGES

Commissioner Grant Explains Certain Points Which Are Not Clear.

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the amendments to the assessment act. The act received its assent on June 25.

The assessors have been assessing here since March 1.

Special provision has been made for a certain part of the amendments, such as those relating to railways, to be retroactive to Jan. 1 last, which seems to imply that the balance of the act does not date back. If it is decided that the whole assessment is retroactive, then the assessment so far as small incomes or mortgage loans, must be readjusted to allow $600 exemption, and on minimum assessments for business to be reduced from $250 to $100.

BOURASSA ALLY OF CONSERVATIVES

Opposition Impedes Efforts to Pass Good Lord's Day Bill.

SHEARER SATISFIED WITH IT

Provinces Unable to Legislate Away Measure After Passing the Federal House.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, June 30.—The Opposition is taking all the political advantage it can to injure and impede the Dominion Government in its efforts to pass a satisfactory Sunday Observance Bill. The Conservatives are not likely to make very much out of their alliance with Bourassa and Lavergne in this matter.

At an early hour this morning the bill was reported and stands for a third reading.

The statement that the bill can be legislated away by the Provinces is mere moonshine. But there are certain matters upon which the Provinces have a right to legislate and which cannot be taken away from them, and there may be some points which will some day require the judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council to decide as to whether the jurisdiction is with the Dominion or the Provinces.

Mr. Shearer is satisfied with the bill as it now stands.

When the House met today private bills were proceeded with. On the third reading of the Pacific and Atlantic Railway Bill, Mr. Boyce strongly opposed, and made a long speech against it.

MUTINEERS SHOT DOWN

Turk Guns Kill Several Hundred and End the Sedition.

Hodeida, Turkish Arabia, June 30.—Another mutiny has broken out among the Turkish army reserves serving in Yemen Province. Sixteen battalions demanded that they be repatriated, and the cammander-in-chief, Marshal Feizi Pasha, ordered the forts to open fire on the mutineers, who surrendered after a few hundred of them had been killed. The rebel Arab forces are advancing on Amran, and an important engagement is reported to have been fought, both sides sustaining heavy losses.

MINING MEN PROTEST

The New Mines Act Has Failed to Work Out Satisfactorily.

Cobalt, June 30. — Mass meetings of miners and prospectors have been held at Latchford, New Liskeard, Haileybury and Cobalt, and a vigorous protest made against the inspectorship system, the granting of working permits, second applications, etc. Petitions have been signed by all the miners, prospectors, merchants, and business men of the district, and an influential deputation has been appointed to go to Toronto to meet the Premier and Cabinet on July 6, a special Cabinet meeting having been called to consider the situation. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction over the working out of the new mines act, and the whole district is insisting on radical changes.

WEEKLY HIGH COURT

Three Motions Disposed of by Mr. Justice Mabee.

Mr. Justice Mabee presided at the weekly sitting of the high court and heard the following motions:

Re Kennedy—A motion for the payment out of court. Motion granted. Fraser & Moore, for motion.

Re Hugh McKay estate—A motion for payment of moneys to support Gordon A. McKay. Motion granted. McKillop & Murphy, for motion.

McIntyre vs. London and Western Trusts Company — A motion to confirm report and dispose of costs. Motion granted. Stuart & Gunn, for motion.

MAY SUES DECEMBER

Young Woman Brings Suit Against 75-Year-Old Swain.

St. John, N. B., June 30.—The breach of promise suit for $10,000 brought by young Miss Ethel Grace Gibbon against 75-year-old George Rowley began in the circuit court yesterday, and is exciting keen interest. The plaintiff, who was on the stand all day, swore that Rowley repeatedly proposed marriage to her, and that finally she accepted, giving up her position as nurse in Boston, and coming here to meet him. The day was arranged and everything was ready, but the aged bridegroom came not. That night she went to see him, and he pleaded illness as his excuse, and offered her money to go back. Miss Gibbon offered interesting letters in support of her testimony.

MUST BE BRITISHER

To Hold Municipal Office In Ontario—Pushcart Bylaw.

City Clerk Baker draws the attention of the public to the fact that henceforth in Ontario only British subjects may hold any office, municipal or otherwise, which calls for the administering of an oath. This is a new departure, but is considered a move in the right direction.

The council also has power now to pass a bylaw prohibiting the sale of peanuts, fruit, etc., on the streets from pushcarts, and also to give a cut-rate on the license fee to a British subject as compared with the fee charged a foreigner.

Under the new law, the council may take proceedings to wipe out such pests as the tussock moth, and charge the cost as a local improvement.

The amendments to the act also provide for the putting down of pavements on streets by a two-thirds vote of the council and without the consent of the property-owners.

GRAMMAR PAPER HARD

Expected It Will Stick Many High School Candidates.

"If there aren't a large number of high school entrance candidates plucked on the grammar paper this year, then I miss my guess," a public school principal said to The Advertiser today. "Just fancy, asking a candidate all the uses of the objective case. It would keep some teachers busy to answer this question. And ninety-nine business men out of a hundred would fall down on it."

The examinations were concluded yesterday, and the results will be made known in a few weeks.

About 400 candidates are writing at the institute now on the departmental exams.

MORE BUILDING PERMITS.

Building permits have been issued by City Engineer Graydon as follows: W. A. Young, for a 1½ story brick residence at 505 Oxford street; Thomas Eccles, for a brick cottage on Mamelon street.

TWO YEARS FOR BAD BOY.

Cleveland Gould appeared before Judge Elliott this morning charged with stealing a gold watch from a lady at Thorndale. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to two years in Kingston Penitentiary.

A $20,000,000 U. S. TRUST TO CONTROL ALL PRODUCE

Gigantic Combine Formed to Handle Dairy Products, Chickens, Butter, Eggs—Commission Men To Be Wiped Out—Big Men Back of Plan.

New York, June 30.—The Herald today says: Backed by unlimited capital and supported by many of the most prominent financiers of the country, an organization known as the American Farm Products Company has been established, for the purpose of taking control of all dairy products, chickens and eggs. It is asserted by those at the head of the company that it will bring about an increased and uniform price to the producer, a diminished price to the consumer, giving him a superior and purer grade of dairy products, and greatly improving present methods of distribution.

The commission merchants' profits will be eliminated, and the great corporation will take the responsibility of delivering butter and milk from the hands of the farmer to the hands of the consumer. Behind the great enterprise are a score of the wealthiest men in America, who already have put in about $20,000,000 and are prepared to furnish additional millions as they are required. Among eastern capitalists interested in the trust, are Levi P. Morton, Thomas F. Ryan, Harry Payne Whitney, Anthony Brady, E. J. Berwind, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and several other large banking houses and individual capitalists. The headquarters of the company are at No. 57 Broadway. At a meeting of the board of directors held on June 25 these officers were elected: President, James R. Morse; first vice-president, Henry D. Cooke; second vice-president, H. L. Wiley; treasurer, Grant Hugh Browne; secretary, Eugene Delmar.

At the first meeting of stockholders held in New York last week, a statement was issued showing that the company has a capital of $15,000,000 of common stock, $2,000,000 of preferred stock and $2,000,000 debenture bonds. The statement showed also that the company has obtained control and operation of butter-making plants with an output of 100,000 pounds a day, and is now erecting a single factory in the west which will turn out that amount of butter every 24 hours.

COMPANY SUCCEEDS IN CLARKE APPEAL

The Street Railway Has $1,200 Knocked Off a $2,200 Judgment Secured Here.

The court of appeal, consisting of Chief Justice Moss, and Justices Osler, Garrow, MacLaren and Meredith, gave judgment at Toronto yesterday in the case of Clarke vs. the London Street Railway Company.

The suit was heard at the London assizes before Chief Justice Meredith, the jury awarding Mrs. Frances Clarke of South London, $1,000 damages for injuries received while alighting from a street car, and also giving Mr. Clarke $1,200 for expenses and loss to which he was put by reason of the accident. The claim of the plaintiffs was based on the ground that the car started before Mrs. Clarke had alighted from the car, and that it was entirely due to this fact that she sustained her injuries.

The railway company appealed on the ground that the damages were excessive and that counsel for the plaintiffs used inflammatory language.

The court of appeal dismissed the appeal insofar as the damages awarded to Mrs. Clarke are concerned, but the judgment in favor of the husband was set aside and the case remitted for a new assessment of damages. The costs of the latter part of the appeal to be to the defendants in any event. The court further ordered that if the husband is willing to accept $400 as offered by the defendants, and defendants are still willing to pay that sum, judgment may be entered accordingly and the appeal dismissed with costs.

I. F. Hellmuth, K. C., and C. H. Ivey (London), for the defendants; J. F. Faulds (London), for the plaintiffs.

THAT BAND GRANT

$600 Proposal May Be Ruled Out on Tuesday Night.

Tuesday night the city council will have to deal with a notice of motion of Ald. Matthews' to grant the Seventh Regiment Band the sum of $600.

As the band is now out of existence it is understood the mayor will rule the proposal out of order, as there will be nothing else left for him to do.

It may be, however, that the old band will ask for a grant as a citizens' band, and the council will be placed in an awkward position.

THREE ARRESTS IN CHARIVARI CASE

Jos. Hussey Shot Near Goderich During Wedding Celebration May Not Recover.

Goderich, June 29. — The Kingsbridge shooting affair of Wednesday night is assuming a more serious aspect than appeared at first. Jos. Hussey, the man who was shot, is not expected to recover.

Twenty-seven shots, size B, were lodged in his body, neck and head. Drs. Whitley, of Goderich and Simpson, of Kintail, have extracted a large number, but others cannot be reached.

This morning, as a result of a visit to the scene last night by Crown Attorney Seager, Detective Phelan and Constable McCreath, three young men —Mathew McCreight, Thomas Farrish, and Charles Taylor—were lodged in the county jail here. Further arrests are expected.

Crown Attorney Seager is working actively in the matter, and left again this evening for Kingsbridge. Detective Murray, of Sarnia, who arrived today, and Detective Phelan, are also on the grounds.

It appears that there was some illfeeling on the part of a considerable number of people around Kingsbridge because they had not been invited to the Dalton-Moss wedding on Wednesday, which was quite a large affair.

When the crowd gathered around the Dalton house at midnight, two or three of the men had guns. Hussey came out of the house and fired a gun, with the purpose of scaring the intruders away, and as he turned to re-enter the house someone in the crowd fired on him.

Hussey belongs to a well-known family of Ashfield Township. Rev. Father Hussey, of Ridgetown, is his brother, and he has arrived and is attending him. It is reported that one of the men under arrest has confessed to the shooting, but this cannot be verified.

AGED DIED TOGETHER.

Millersburg, Ohio, June 30.—While James Patterson and his wife, both nearly 80 years old, were visiting their daughter, Mrs. Henry Work, near here, the old man fell down the cellar steps and broke his neck. He died instantly. His wife, who witnessed the accident, fell in a faint and died shortly afterward.

WAS THAW HELPED BY ANOTHER IN KILLING OF STANFORD WHITE?

Authorities Seek to Implicate Another—Wife Tells Story of Life.

New York, June 30. — Both the district attorney's office and counsel for the defense are today devoting themselves to the serious work of preparing the evidence in the case of Harry K. Thaw. The preliminaries have been completed. Since the killing of Stanford White, Monday night, Thaw has been arraigned before the coroner's jury, formally charged with murder, indicted, and yesterday added the final page to the first chapter of the court proceedings by appearing in the court of general sessions, and personally pleading not guilty. Today finds Mrs. Thaw not only a willing witness for her husband, but an active assistant for his attorneys. Yesterday she was under examination by his lawyers for four hours, and related every incident of her life that may bear on the case. When she had finished stenographers had nearly a hundred closely-written sheets of the story. The examination may be continued later. Mrs. Thaw's activities did not end here, for she assumed the roles of informant and inquisitor, securing the evidence of many young women who knew Stanford White, and aiding her attorneys in the questioning of others.

The state's lawyers were in the meantime as busy as Thaw's, and this morning they delved deeper and deeper into the case, striking for the direct motive for the killing. Truxton Beale, who was with White at the dinner which preceded the shooting, has not appeared as yet, and is believed to be in Washington. His evidence is wanted to follow that of Thomas McCaleb, Thaw's California friend, who dined with the Thaws Monday night, and who appeared before the acting district attorney yesterday.

A somewhat startling statement was made today to the effect that the July grand jury, which comes in Monday, will take up the Thaw case. It was the grand jury that indicted Thaw. No intimation has yet been given about what feature of the case will be the subject of examination before the jury, but it is assumed the district attorney seeks to implicate another person in the crime. As Thaw is known to have fired the three shots that killed White, the announcement of further proceedings caused general surprise.

Up Go Toll Road Charges; Farmers Raising a Rumpus

Proof Line Company Increases Rates to the Maximum Allowed by Law.

The farmers to the north of London who have occasion to use the Proof Line road coming to and returning from the city, are up in arms because of the action of the Proof Line road company in increasing its tolls. All along the farmers have been agitating for a reduction in the tolls, if any change is made, but the company has found it impossible to grant their wishes. On the contrary, the ground is taken that to keep the road in a proper state of repair without a loss being incurred, it is necessary to make an advance in the tolls.

But few of the farmers were aware that an increase had been contemplated until Thursday last, when on their way to the city they found the new tariff posted up on the gates of the company. It is as follows:

Single horse and rig, 7 cents.
Team and rig, 10 cents.
Automobiles, 10 cents.
Threshing and traction engines, 25 cents.
Cattle, per head, 5 cents.
Sheep, and swine, per score, or less, 5 cents.

There are three tollgates on the road, but a person who passes the three, must only pay for two. At the second gate he is given a check which passes him tarough the third free. Thus the return trip between London and Lucan will cost for a single horse and rig, 28 cents; and for a rig with a team, 40 cents.

The new scale is the maximum permitted by law, and the company justifies itself in adopting it on the ground that it could not possibly keep up the road on the revenue which it was receiving at the rates formerly charged.

The rates heretofore were: For single horse and buggy, 5 cents per gate, or 10 cents per three, making the return trip to Lucan, 20 cents; for a team, 10 cents per gate, and 20 cents per three gates, which made the return trip 40 cents. This is the same as with the new rate, but with the old rates tickets were sold at the rate of 20 for $1, which, when used, made the rate one way the same, 20 cents for the three gates, but gave return free of charge, making the return trip just one-half of what it is now.

The Proof Line road and its tolls have been the source of a lot of discontentment among the farmers residing in that part of the country. Some years ago a deputation waited upon the Proof Line Road Company, and requested that the tolls be kept down, as it would increase the traffic on the road, and accordingly increase the revenue. It would also benefit those who had to pay the tolls. Their request was granted, and rates were set which were far below the maximum set by the law.

Even the keeping down of the rates did not seem to satisfy all, for ever since the company has been harassed with petty petitions and complaints.

The latest move on the part of the company may result in another agitation to have the county buy the road, and thus remove the only remaining toll line in Middlesex. This has been tried on several occasions heretofore, but without success, as London Township, which is the most vitally interested, refused to share the expense.

BOWLER BANQUET; WHOSE AFFAIR?

Some Think It Should Be a Civic Function—Special Committee Meets.

There is quite a little feeling in civic circles in regard to the banquet which is to be tendered the British bowlers, when they come to this city in August.

At the meeting last night of the special committee of the city council, the matter was threshed out, with the result that the committee decided to recommend to the council that the grant toward the dinner be paid over to the bowlers and that the latter be allowed to run the affair.

The whole question is, Shall the banquet be a bowlers' affair, or shall it be a civic affair. Several of the aldermen are inclined to the latter opinion, inasmuch as the city is paying $250 towards it. On the other hand, the bowlers point out that the city made a grant to the Old Boys, and that the bowlers should be given the money in a similar manner, and allowed to spend it for the club to the best advantage.

At the meeting last night, Ald. Gillean was elected chairman of the civic committee. Ald. Matthews, Saunders, Garratt, Forristal, Stevenson and City Clerk Baker were present for the civic committee, and Messrs. McNaughton, Vining, Wood, Fraser, Richardson, McDougall, Weld and Brown, for the bowlers.

Ald. Garratt moved that a committee composed of two from the London Club, two from the Thistle Club, and one from the Asylum Club, be named to act with the civic committee, but the motion was lost.

The question of who will be chairman was also touched upon, and it developed that the bowlers would like to settle this matter for themselves.

Finally it was agreed to recommend the council to hand over the money to the club and the matter will come up again on Tuesday night.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Ottawa, June 30.—The customs revenue for twelve months ending June was $46,904,731, an increase of $4,660,838 over last year. The increase for June was $383,764.

FUTURE DOCTORS; MEDICAL EXAMS

Results of May Examination Made by Ontario College of Physicians.

The results of the May examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario at Toronto are announced in the primary, intermediate and final classes, and arranged in alphabetical order. Following are the successful London and other Western Ontario candidates:

Primary—C. E. Anderson, Oil Springs; R. P. Burwell, Shedden; H. Crasweller, Sarnia; W. G. Coulter, Windsor; O. W. Craise, Petrolea; O. Davidson, Brantford; D. L. Ewin, St. Thomas; F. J. Folinsbee, Strathroy; F. J. Fox, Lucan; J. M. Fowler, Petrolea; C. W. Graham, Goderich; R. Mackenzie, St. Thomas; A. S. MacPherson, London; Sara McLean, Dresden; F. L. Neeley, Dorchester Station; A. Ross, London; Edith Russell, Windsor; C. W. Sawers, Brucefield; W. R. Scott, St. Thomas; W. G. Tisdale, Woodstock; E. J. Trow, Stratford; E. C. Wilford, Blythe; R. G. A. Weston, Tillsonburg.

Intermediate—R. P. Burwell, Shedden; B. A. Blackwell, Clandeboye; W. H. Beal, London; W. Bapty, London; P. C. Banghart, London; J. W. Cruickshank, Blenheim; R. O. Coglan, Wyoming; D. G. Cameron, Wallacetown; Blanche Campbell, Ridgetown; G. G. Davis, London; D. L. Ewin, St. Thomas, L. S. Holmes, London; A. Henderson, Palmerston; E. House, Port Elgin; R. A. Jones, Mount Forest; Cora Murdoch, Sarnia; F. W. Manning, Windsor; R. J. MacMillan, Dutton; W. A. Munro, St. Thomas; W. H. Reid, Lucknow; F. X. Robert, Chatham; H. A. Stewart, St. Thomas; A. Thibadeau, Chatham; R. E. Wodehouse, Blenheim.

P. C. Banghart, London; F. L. Beal,

(Continued on Page Eight.)

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

June 29.	Reported at.	From.
Lucania	New York	Liverpool
La Lorraine	New York	Havre
Baltic	New York	Liverpool
Republic	New York	Naples
Germania	New York	Naples
Gallia	Gibraltar	New York
Victorian	Glasgow	Montreal
Princess Irene	Naples	New York
Kaiserin Augus-		

VITAL STATISTICS

Month of June Figures Show 93 Births, 37 Deaths Here.

Vital statistics compiled by City Clerk Baker show that during the month of June the natural increase in population in London was 56, there being 93 births and only 37 deaths recorded.

No less than 105 marriages were registered, which shows that Daniel Cupid, to call him by his full name, was more than busy with "pretty" affairs.

It seems, however, that certain ministers who have been rather lax in registering marriages have been brushed up of late by the provisions of the new act, and they are handing in the registrations in bundles. Some of them date as far back as December last.

As compared with June of a year ago, there were 36 more births, 38 more marriages, and 32 less deaths.

During the month closing tonight, there were four deaths from diphtheria and six from consumption in London. Heart disease, cancer and old age also carried off quite a few.

DIES IN WIFE'S ARMS.

Windsor, June 30.—Wm. B. Hirons, one of the most popular young men of the city, is dead, after an illness of five months from disease of the heart. He was sitting in a chair and, leaning forward in the arms of his wife, who had come to assist him to arise, when he expired. Mr. Hirons was a member of the Twenty-First Regiment Essex Fusiliers. He leaves a widow and four children.

—There were eight alarms sent into the local fire department during June. Six were for fires and two were false alarms. Six came by 'phone and two by box. There were no serious fires during the month, the losses being very small.

THE WEATHER

TOMORROW—COOLER; FAIR.

Toronto, June 29—8 p.m.

Very warm weather continues to prevail from Manitoba to the Maritime Provinces, Southwestern Ontario recording temperatures exceeding 90°. Thunderstorms have also occurred in many localities, especially the Western Provinces, where they have been very general.

Minimum and maximum temperatures. Dawson, 38—78; Port Simpson, 48—62; Victoria, 50—68; Vancouver, 46—66; Edmonton, 48—52; Calgary, 44—66; Qu'Appelle, 54—66; Winnipeg, 64—80; Parry Sound, 60—80; Toronto, 68—91; Ottawa, 62—82; Montreal, 64—80; Quebec, 58—82; St. John, 54—78; Halifax, 58—76.

FORECASTS.

Saturday, June 30—8 a.m.

Today — Moderate to fresh variable winds, showers and thunderstorms.

Sunday—For the most part fair, with stationary or slightly lower temperature.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	50	48	Clear
Winnipeg	60	56	Clear
Port Arthur	60	52	Cloudy
Parry Sound	70	64	Fair
Toronto	74	74	Cloudy
Ottawa	66	56	Cloudy
Montreal	60	..	Rain
Quebec	60	54	Fair
Father Point	52	46	Clear

WEATHER NOTES.

Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in nearly all portions of Canada since yesterday morning, some heavy local storms being reported. Very warm weather has also obtained in many localities over Southern Ontario.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at noon Friday were: Highest, 89.5°; lowest, 71°.

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provided the property is anyways desirable. We do not pretend to pass off swamp lots as desirable building sites, nor broken-down properties as up-to-date modern residences; but we do claim to be able to sell anything in the way of real estate at fair prices.

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London, Ont. 37tf-t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CHELSEA GREEN.—THE MOST POPULAR SUBURB. REMEMBER, THERE IS A NEW CHURCH, A SCHOOL, A GOOD WATER SUPPLY FROM THE COMPANY'S OWN WATERWORKS SYSTEM, THE BEST OF SPRING WATERS, GOOD SEWERS, GOOD SIDEWALKS, COUNTY TAXES, AND ONLY FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STREET CARS. LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. CALL AND SEE ME.

PALACE STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; lot 45x150 feet. Only $1,050.

INKERMAN STREET—Frame cottage, cement cellar, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; fruit trees, cement walks; lot 33x132 feet. Only $1,200.

WELLINGTON STREET—Brick cottage, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, 2 clothes closets; lot 40x151 feet. Only $1,550.

RICHMOND STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 60x125 feet.

VACANT LOTS—Sherwood avenue, Regent street. Will sell cheap.

VACANT LOTS—Louisa street. Call if you want a nice lot.

GENERAL COUNTRY STORE, within six miles of London; splendid locality; doing first-class business. Call and see me if you want a good property.

DUFFERIN AVENUE — Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences; lot 45x160 feet. Only $3,500.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Story and three-fourth brick veneer, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, room for bath, cellar under all of house, connected with sewer, sink in house. Lot 33x150 feet. Only $1,900.

ONTARIO STREET—Brick story and half, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, den, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom complete, barn. Lot 50x120 feet. A bargain.

ELIAS STREET—Brick veneer cottage, three bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, veranda, work shop. Lot 33x168 feet. Only $1,400.

HORTON STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, three bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, sink, gas and fixtures, veranda at front and back, coal and wood shed.

HILL STREET—Frame cottage, two bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen. $900.

CRAIG STREET—Two-story brick, five bedrooms, large parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; modern conveniences, veranda, small stable. Lot 28x180 feet. Call for particulars.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 2 large bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, washroom; lot 33x203 feet. Call if you want a nice, comfortable cottage.

WATERLOO STREET, CENTRAL—Vacant lot, 55x132 feet; the best vacant lot on the street.

BECHER BLOCK—THE BEST LOTS IN THE NORTH END; 13 LOTS SOLD RECENTLY. PRICES WILL BE RAISED ON JULY 1. CALL IF YOU WANT A LOT.

CHESTER STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, good water, close to Southwestern Traction Company; lot 66x185 feet. Only $650.

WATERLOO STREET—Brick story and half, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, veranda, all modern conveniences; lot 40x145 feet. This can be purchased cheap if taken at once.

WAREHOUSE SITES—I have a number of the best warehouse sites in the City of London for sale. If you want a site you had better speak at once, as these will soon be gone.

COLBORNE STREET—New brick-veneer story and a half, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, bathroom complete, piped for gas and wired for electric light, piped for furnace, veranda. Only $2,300. Can be bought on easy terms.

STORE—A GOOD STORE, CENTRAL ON DUNDAS STREET. ONLY $5,000.

ANDERSON AVENUE—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, two clothes closets, good cellar, small barn, good chicken house; lot 66x120 feet. Will sell cheap. Call and see me.

BRUCE STREET—Brick-veneer, story and three-quarters, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, furnace, gas and fixtures, barn; lot 40x216 feet. This will be sold cheap. Call.

RESTAURANT BUSINESS—Stock and furniture; doing a splendid business; good reason for selling. Call for particulars.

GRAND AVENUE—New two-story frame, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, good cellar, gas, veranda, fruit trees. Will sell on easy terms. Only $1,600.

KING STREET, CENTRAL—Semi-detached brick, two-story and attic, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and sink, all modern conveniences; small barn, lot 66x198 feet.

WREAY STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, woodshed; lot 60x189 feet. A bargain, $800.

MAITLAND STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bathroom complete. Call for particulars.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story brick, double parlors, library, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, front and back stairs, 4 bedrooms, clothes closets, bathroom complete, gas and furnace, front and back verandas, fruit and ornamental trees; lot 40.6x135 feet. Price, $2,600.

HAMILTON ROAD—Vacant lot, running through to Stedwell street, 50 feet on each street. Only $425 if purchased at once.

RIDOUT STREET AND ELMWOOD AVENUE, SOUTHWEST CORNER—THE BEST VACANT LOTS IN SOUTH LONDON. CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT A CHOICE LOT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

SIMCOE STREET, CENTRAL—Frame story and a half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; lot 72x198 feet. Only $1,500.

ADELAIDE STREET, near Dufferin avenue—Story and a half brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry; lot 57x60 feet.

CARTWRIGHT STREET—Two-story frame, 4 bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, barn. Only $1,600.

CARTWRIGHT STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen. Only $1,000.

BRUCE STREET—Story and a half frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 2 pantries, good cellar, gas; lot 35x120 feet. Only $1,700.

VACANT LOTS on Adelaide street, near Dufferin avenue; splendid locality. Call for particulars.

FACTORY SITES on interswitching and main line of G. T. R. First-class sites.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Splendid vacant lot. Only $20 per foot.

HIGH STREET—Some beautiful lots, 40x200 feet. Call if you want a lot.

VACANT LOTS—Johnston street, Pipe Line road and Railway street; splendid lots.

SOUTH STREET—Two-story brick-veneer, 9 rooms; lot 40x160 feet. $2,000.

PORT STANLEY—A nice furnished summer cottage. Will sell cheap. Call for particulars.

VACANT LOTS—DUNDAS STREET, CENTRAL; 50x125 FEET. YOU CAN BUY THIS LOT FOR $2,000 IF YOU HURRY UP.

EDWARD STREET—Frame 1½ stories, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, store-room, modern conveniences; lot 33x120 feet; a well-built house. Can be bought on easy terms.

DUNDAS STREET, NEAR WILLIAM STREET—BRICK TWO-STORY AND ATTIC, 5 BEDROOMS, DOUBLE PARLORS, SITTING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN AND SUMMER KITCHEN, MODERN CONVENIENCES; FRUIT TREES; LOT 40x250 FEET.

WELLINGTON STREET—Brick-veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 42x150 feet.

MARSHALL STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, sitting-room, woodshed, cellar, water in kitchen. Only $700.

TALBOT STREET, CENTRAL—Frame story and half, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, woodshed, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, veranda. Call if you want a property central.

GLEBE STREET—STORY AND HALF BRICK-VENEER, THREE BEDROOMS, DOUBLE PARLORS, DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN, DEN, MODERN CONVENIENCES. WILL SELL ON EASY TERMS. CALL IF YOU WANT A SNAP.

KING STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, library with oak bookcases, with plate glass front, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences; lot 48x165 feet. This is a splendid chance if you want a residence, central.

PIPE LINE ROAD—Story and half frame, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, hall, pantry, coal and wood shed, sink, good cellar; fruit; lot 66x200 feet.

SOUTH STREET, near Waterloo street—Vacant lot, 40x165 feet. Only $400.

HAMILTON ROAD—Frame story and half, brick foundation, parlor, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, summer kitchen; lot 50x100 feet to a lane.

DUNDAS STREET—Brick two-story and attic, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, sewing-room, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences; lot 50x220 feet and lane at rear. Call if you want a bargain.

DUNDAS STREET—Vacant lot, adjoining Congregational Church, 40x130 feet. A splendid lot for a residence.

PARKE ESTATE, just over Victoria bridge—The best vacant lots in South London.

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

For further list of properties see Free Press.

FIVE ACRES—Good story and a half brick house; soil sandy loam; only twelve minutes' walk from street cars. This is a splendid place for small fruits and poultry. Call and get particulars.

MONEY TO LOAN.

FIVE ACRES—Two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, drawing-room, library, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bathroom complete, heated by hot water, soil sandy loam. This is one of the nicest properties near London. Only five minutes' walk from street cars. Call if you want a nice property.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. NO CHARGE IF NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME, AND THEN ONLY THE REGULAR REAL ESTATE AGENTS' COMMISSION. LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH ME, AND YOU WILL BE SURE OF HAVING IT WELL ADVERTISED.

THOS. C. KNOTT, 'PHONE 650.
ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE.

AGRICULTURAL Savings and Loan Co.

DIVIDEND NO. 68.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum has been declared for the current half-year upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after 2nd July next. Transfer Books closed from 15th to 30th inst.

C. P. BUTLER, Manager.
London, 1st June, 1906. 43k-2,9,20,30

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE BUNGALOW HOTEL, ON THE bar between Rondeau and Lake Erie. Ideal place for lovers of fishing. All kinds of fish in abundance. Good accommodation for 300 guests. Excellent train service, band concerts, etc.; four daily trains from Chatham, twenty miles distant; two daily trains from London on Pere Marquette, with connections at Blenheim for Rondeau. Boats, bait and fishing tackle to rent. Bungalow open June 15 to Sept. 15. For particulars apply E. J. Buzzard, Blenheim, Ont. 60bs

It is impossible for a woman to turn a man down so politely that he will not know something has happened.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

WILLIAM STREET, near Princess avenue—A handsome 1¾-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, library, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light and gas; lot 22x150 feet. At a reasonable figure. Inspection invited.

DUCHESS AVENUE—A new frame cottage, on cement block foundation; 6 rooms; frame barn; lot 35x144 feet. Price, $1,450.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—A new two-story brick house, stone foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, furnace, hot water, gas, 3 cellars; corner lot. Price, $3,600. Cheap property.

THE RIDGEWAY STREET—A new two-story brick house, double parlors, dinning-room, kitchen, four bedrooms, bathroom, 3 cellars, furnace, electric light and gas, good lot. Price reasonable.

RECTORY STREET, NEAR DUNDAS STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, slate roof, 8 rooms, nice lot. Price, $2,100.

VAN STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, clothes closets, large cellar, cement walks, lot 40x122 feet; also two vacant lots, the whole at a very reasonable price. Inspect at once.

THE DEMAND FOR MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSES STILL CONTINUES. IF YOU HAVE ONE FOR SALE, LIST IT WITH US AND WE WILL FIND YOU A READY BUYER.

PALL MALL STREET—1½-story brick house, stone foundations, slate roof, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 47.8x144 feet to a lane. Price, $3,500.

WELLINGTON STREET, near Victoria Park—Two-story brick house, stone foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 5 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light and gas; lot 47x144 feet. Price, $4,500.

PRINCESS AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 37.5x160 feet; fruit trees. Price, $1,600.

PALL MALL STREET—1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 27.3x143 feet to a lane. Price, $1,800.

A VERY DESIRABLE LOT of 50x130 feet, on Richmond street, north of St. James street, next to J. W. Scandrett's new residence. Call at once for price.

OXFORD STREET—Two semi-detached two-story brick houses, 10 rooms each, all modern improvements; good lots. Inspection invited.

PICCADILLY STREET—Frame cottage on brick foundation; large cellar, 6 rooms, in good order; nice lot. Price reasonable.

SIX LOTS ON CHESLEY AVENUE—AT A BARGAIN.

ALEXANDER STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, cement foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, large cellars, electric light; lot 33x112 feet. Price, $1,450.

COLBORNE STREET—A large frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, frame barn; lot 43x125 feet. Price, $1,450.

A SPLENDID LOT on Princess avenue, central, at $30 per foot.

YORK STREET—A new 1½-story red pressed brick house, 7 rooms, two large cellars, piped for furnace, gas, nice lot. Price, $2,200.

WEST LONDON—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, in good order; good lot. Price, $750.

CHEAP LOTS on Redan and Mamelon streets, south of the Hamilton road.

RICHMOND STREET SOUTH—Three 1½-story brick houses, stone foundation, almost new, 9 rooms each, all modern improvements. Prices reduced to $2,500 each. If you want an investment we will give you a liberal inducement.

MAPLE STREET—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 33x180 feet. Price, $4,000.

PRINCESS AVENUE—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 37x116 feet. Price, $1,200.

GREY STREET, CENTRAL—A large brick residence, 9 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, large cellars, large attic; suitable for a boarding house or a factory.

PIPE LINE ROAD—Two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, clothes closets, brick cellar; lot 66x193 feet. Price reduced to $1,200; owner leaving the city.

IF YOU WANT A STORE on Dundas street, call and see us.

MAITLAND STREET SOUTH—A large frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens; frame stable, lot 36x123 feet. Price, $1,250; cheap property.

CHEAP LOTS on the Hamilton road and Redan street—We have only a few lots left in this locality for sale.

THOSE VERY CHEAP LOTS ON ELMWOOD AVENUE, WEST OF THE WHARNCLIFFE ROAD, WITH STREET CAR SERVICE ON THE AVENUE, ARE THE BEST INVESTMENT OFFERED IN SOUTH LONDON. REMEMBER, OUR PRESENT PRICES ARE FROM $140 TO $175 PER LOT, JUST ABOUT HALF THEIR VALUE.

A very desirable lot, corner of the Wharncliffe road and Becher street. Will be sold very cheap. Inspect at once.

ADELAIDE STREET, south of Piccadilly street—A new 1½-story frame house on brick foundation, 7 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,400. Easy terms. Call and see us.

We have several fine factory sites on the interswitching or trunk lines.

KING STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, bathroom complete, furnace, hot water, laundry, electric light and gas. An up-to-date house for $3,250.

THE CHEAPEST LOTS in the north end are in the Gordon survey, corner of Maitland and Cheapside streets. Call for price.

BRISCOE STREET—A new brick cottage, cement block foundations, 7 rooms, clothes closets; lot 40x139 feet. Price, $1,500.

SMITH STREET, three blocks east of the McClary new works; 1½-story frame house, on stone foundation, 9 rooms, bathroom complete, frame barn, chicken coop, one acre fruit trees; one block from street cars. Price, $2,000. Inspect at once.

ST. JAMES STREET—A splendid brick cottage, brick barn, lot 50x150 feet. Price, $1,900.

BRUCE STREET—A neat frame cottage, on brick foundation, 5 rooms, 3 cellars, cement floors; lot 40x160 feet. Price, $800.

LANGARTH STREET—A new frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms; two lots. Price, $1,500.

ONTARIO STREET—1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good order; large lot; in a desirable location. Will close for $1,250.

A NICE LOT on Piccadilly street for $350. Lots on Redan and Nelson streets at $4 50 per foot.

CHEAP LOTS on Grosvenor and Colborne streets.

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

Homes for Everyone

Two modern brick houses on Pall Mall street, modern residences on Marley Place, Central avenue west (cottage), Askin, Orchard, King (near Waterloo), Colborne (near Princess avenue), Ridout south. Forward avenue, besides 1½-story frame on Regina, four cottages in West London ($800 each), one on Piccadilly, cottages and lots on Emery, and two-story frame and barn, with one acre, north of Huron street.

Choice building lots in all parts of the city, at all prices and easy terms. Also factory site in East End, close to railways—the most desirable—and in other parts of city.

Also farms in London, Westminster and McGillivray Townships.

YEALLAND, TYTLER & CO.,
Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Room 206, Masonic Temple. Phone 1259. b

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY BRICK house, nine rooms, modern conveniences, good lot. Apply 391 Princess avenue. 61k-t

57 ACRES, CLAY LOAM, GOOD BUILDINGS, abundance water, lots fruit; seven miles to London, near Lambeth. For further particulars address W. R. Wadsworth, Lambeth. 49tf-t

FOR SALE—FARM OF 105 ACRES IN Delaware Township; house, barns and other buildings; orchard and 25 acres of bush; also 50-acre pasture farm, no buildings. Apply Henry Johnstone, Calder P.O., or Fraser & Moore, London. 61tf-t

A BARGAIN—THE HOUSE, NO. 389 Burwell street; frontage, 89 feet 6 inches; fine house; must be sold to close the estate of the late Thomas Green. Apply to Gibbons, Harper & Gibbons. 63n

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY BRICK house, nine rooms, modern conveniences, good lot. Apply 391 Princess avenue. 62bu

BECHER BLOCK

The best lots in the north end. Thirteen lots sold recently. Prices will be raised on July 1. Call if you want a lot. THOS. C. KNOTT, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 53tf

FIFTY ACRES OF PASTURE FOR rent or sale; northwest corner, lot 1, con. 10, London Township. Apply Wm. McGuffin, grocer, Maitland and Piccadilly. 39tf

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, MODERN improvements. Apply 856 Helmuth avenue. 61g-23,26,30,J3,7,10,14

FOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE AND half-acre lot; brick foundation; front and side verandas, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen with sink, hard and soft water, pantry, three bedrooms with clothes closets, summer kitchen, brick cellar; also barn, henhouse, cherry, plum, pear and apple trees; shade trees in front. Apply 844 Ellas street. 65n-wty

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, BEING NORTH half lot 10, con. 5, London Township; soil sandy loam, good state of cultivation, mostly grass. Apply Ralph Bros., lot 11, con. 7, or by letter to Ballymote, Ont. ywt

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY SOLID BRICK house, modern improvements, in central locality, in course of erection; also choice building lot. Apply W. C. Fitzgerald, barrister, Masonic Temple. 91tf-ywt

FIFTY ACRES, SOUTH HALF LOT 77, West Talbot road, Westminster; soil gravelly loam; good orchard, good barns, brick house, spring water; seven miles from London, two from Lambeth. Mrs. Goldrick, 376 Ridout street, London. 64h-xt

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM, LOBO Township, lot 10, con. 7; clay loam, bank barn, silo, horse stabling, brick house, excellent water. Apply on premises. E. McClurg, Coldstream P. O. 49bc-tyw

WM. NEEDHAM & SON

418 TALBOT STREET.

Phones: Office, 358; House, 2126.

We handle nothing but bargains—time is too precious. Come in at any time. We will show you values that cannot be surpossed, without any charge, whether you buy or not.

Fifteen acres, within two miles of city limits; suitable for market gardener.

Thirteen acres in Lobo Township, with fine two-story house, new frame barn; three-quarters mile from village of Lobo, eleven miles to London; a beautiful home. Can be bought at a bargain. Will exchange for City of London property.

A thriving ice cream business on Dundas street, together with stock-in-trade.

General store, with quarter acre and good barn, within six miles of London; postoffice in connection. Will exchange for 100 acres.

We have a fine selection of farms in Middlesex and Lambton. Also town, city and suburban properties. Send for our catalogue. We have considerable land in Saskatoon, Sask., for sale. INVESTORS—By calling on us you may hear something to your advantage.

J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST

$3,000—Two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, bath, with new, up-to-date plumbing and furnace, gas and electric light; central. See this; good value.

$2,600—1½-story frame, 4 bedrooms, bath and w.c., gas; brick foundation; in good order; central.

$2,500—New 1½-story brick, bath, furnace and electric light; fine location.

$1,800 for two frame houses; lots 66x160, on Askin street, near Wortley road.

$2,200—New 1½-story pressed brick, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, plate glass front window, well finished; York street east.

Park lots fronting city limits north; fine garden soil; young bearing orchard of choice winter fruit. Call for particulars.

Light manufacturing business in full running order; large profits; best reasons for selling.

Choice building lot in wholesale center.

1½-story frame house, brick foundation, newly repaired. Will sell cheap.

J. F. SANGSTER,
b 112 Masonic Temple.

There Is an Old Saying That

Time Is Money

and it's true. When dealing with us you save both time and money. We run the risk of suiting your fancy and making a sale. You are under no obligation whatever. We have throughout the country thousands of satisfied clients with whom we have done business. Send for our Real Estate Monthly, describing thousands of choice properties that we have on our list. Write for it today. It costs you nothing. Address Department 2, Western Real Estate Exchange, Limited, 78 Dundas street, London.

FOR SALE.

No. 4465—100 acres, Township of Southwold, County of Elgin, 11 miles from St. Thomas; 4 acres orchard, choice fruit; good brick house and outbuildings. Price, $6,000.

No. 4476—Eight acres of land, with good brick house and buildings, 2½ miles from Glencoe; one acre orchard. Price, $2,200.

No. 4477—25 acres, County of Brant; half-mile from Burford P. O.; 2 acres choice fruit; good buildings and fences. Price, $3,700.

No. 4482—50 acres, County of Lincoln, five miles from St. Catharines; 20 acres fruit, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, in first-class bearing condition; also strawberries, apples and pears; good buildings. Price, $1,100.

No. 4485—50 acres, Township of Sarnia, County of Lambton, 7½ miles from Sarnia and two miles from Vyner; 4 acres orchard; good frame house and barns. Price, $2,800.

IF YOU WANT A FARM OF ANY KIND, SEND FOR OUR LIST.

No. 405—House and lot on Frances street, City of London; cottage, containing hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms and good pantry, city and soft water. Price, $1,150.

No. 401—One-story brick house on Grey street; hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, gas, city and soft water, good brick cellar, front and side verandas, new and in first-class condition; very desirable place for a railroad man. Price, only $1,900.

SEE OUR LIST OF CITY OF LONDON PROPERTY BEFORE BUYING.

Western Real Estate Exchange, Limited,
78 Dundas Street, London.
TELEPHONE 698.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

THE WEATHER TODAY
Very warm.

THE SATISFACTORY STORE

Largest Retail Business in Western Ontario

On A Solid Foundation

Our FOUNDATION STONES—Business Principles—make this a safe store for you to deal with—a store wherein you are assured of trustworthy, satisfactory merchandise at right prices—a store that aims to make shopping a pleasure, not an anxiety.

And, it's because of the soundness of this business-principle foundation that the people of London and vicinity are helping us to build up a larger, more immense business year by year.

And we extend to you our heartiest thanks for your splendid co-operation, and trust that this store will always merit the title of the

SATISFACTORY STORE

Store Closes at 6 p. m., Saturday Included

Up-to-Date Styles	Prompt, Obliging Service	No Misrepresentations Allowed	Cajolery and Wheedling Tabooed
High-Grade Dependable Goods From The World's Best Makers	Same Price to You as to Your Neighbor --A Reasonable Price, too	If Not Satisfactory, Return Goods and Get Your Money Back	

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned and indorsed "Tender for Sidewalks, Fencing, etc., Postoffice, Wingham," will be received at this office until Friday, July 6, 1906, inclusively, for the work above mentioned.

Specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this department and on application to the Clerk of Works, Postoffice, Wingham, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the check will be returned.

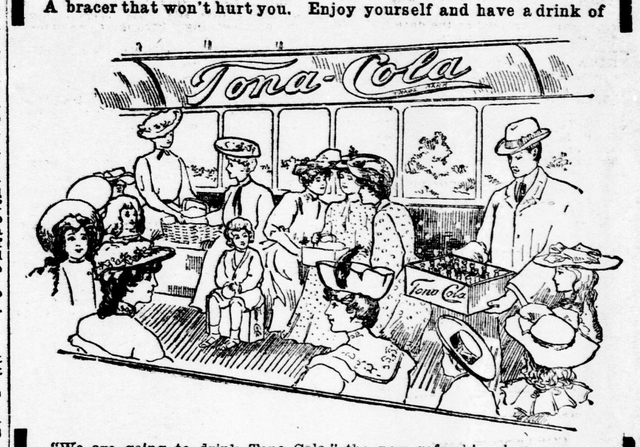
The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,

FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 22, 1906.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it. 64u-xt

A HOLIDAY DRINK

A bracer that won't hurt you. Enjoy yourself and have a drink of



"We are going to drink Tona-Cola," the new refreshing beverage.

Soda Fountains and Hotels.

5 CENTS

Can be bought in "Club Splits" and carried in lunch basket for picnicking.

Bottled by James Tune & Sons.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS, 398 DUNDAS —Hours, 11-2, 4-8. Phone 1342.

DR. McLELLAN, GRADUATE NEW York Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat Hospital. Only special work. 109 Maple.

DR. J. B. CAMPBELL, 389 DUNDAS street. Hours, 12 to 4, and 6 to 8.

DR. SEPTIMUS THOMPSON, 443 PARK avenue, corner Queen's. Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. WEEKES, 438 WATERLOO STREET —Will be absent from this city during June and July.

DR. PINGEL, ELECTRICAL SPECIALIST, 444 Wellington street, London.

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., SOUTHEAST corner Dundas and Colborne. Phone 388.

DRS. Y. COWEN & HENRY M. COWEN —394 Piccadilly street. Telephone 1523. We have no other city office. xt

DR. KINGSMILL, MEMBER ROYAL College Surgeons, and Licentiate Royal College Physicians. Corner Park and Queen's avenues.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S. (ENGLAND)—Returned from Europe and resumed surgical practice. 439 Park avenue. Phone 324.

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

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, 472 Park avenue, London, Ont. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. D. H. ARNOTT, 228 QUEEN'S avenue. Hours, 11 to 3:30, 7 to 8. Phone 418.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS. Phone 510. Special attention diseases women and surgery. X-rays.

A PRIVATE LYING-IN HOME FOR ladies before and during confinement; infants adopted; strict secrecy; particulars free. Allen Home, Lizzie Mair, matron, 413 Lafayette avenue, Detroit. Phone W. 985.

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

DR. R. OVENS, EYE AND EAR SURGEON—Phone 1018. Office, 326 Queen's avenue. Residence, 171 Queen's avenue.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND E. (Edinburgh)—Special attention diseases women, children. Office and residence, 461 Waterloo. Phone 936.

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT, CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 204 York street, London.

Children's Skirts, 25c, 35c, 50c.

Woods' Fair

Boys' Buster Brown Suits, 49c.

Clearing Sale of Wrappers

We have purchased a large quantity of Ladies' Wrappers, a traveler's complete line of samples. All the newest shades and styles, and will offer them to our customers at an exceptionally low price. Below we mention only a few.

Ladies' Wrappers, 49c

Ladies' Wrappers, in gray, navy, cardinal and light blue, fitted waist lining, full skirt, with frill, rolling collar, clearing price 49c

Ladies' Wrappers, 98c

Print Wrappers in four different styles, in navy, cardinal, black and white, and light blue, yoke trimmed with tucks and finishing braid, clearing price 98c

Ladies' Wrappers, $1.25

Ladies' Wrappers, with yoke made of finishing braid and tucks, full back, with frill over shoulder, full sleeves, with cuff, full skirt, with deep flounce, clearing price $1 25

Black Sateen Wrappers, $1.25 and $1.50

Black Sateen Wrappers, with yoke trimmed with black and white finishing braid, deep flounce on skirt, full sleeves, rolling collar, clearing price, $1 25 and $1 50

Girls' Gingham Dresses, regular at 75c for 39c.

WOODS' FAIR

Children's Hubbard Dresses in colored print, 35c and 50c.

TRANSIENT CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS—NO ADVERTISEMENT LESS THAN TEN CENTS.

MEETINGS—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion. ARTICLES FOR SALE, TO LET, HELP WANTED, SITUATIONS WANTED, BOARD AND LODGINGS, LOST AND FOUND, ROOMS TO LET, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, ETC.—First insertion, one cent a word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than ten words.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BIRTHS.

EVANS—On June 17, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Evans, Marley Place, a son.

MARRIAGES.

SLATER—TUTTLE—At the residence of Mr. D. S. Tuttle, 27 St. Andrew's street, West London, Miss Blanche Tuttle to Mr. Richard Slater, both of this city.

DEATHS.

BARTLETT—On June 30, 1906, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. D. Steele, Weston street, Rachel Dawson, widow of the late Leonard Bartlett, in her 75th year.
Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

SISSONS—On Friday, June 29, 1906, at his late residence, "Hazelwood Farm," Samuel Sissons, aged 69 years.
Funeral on Sunday, July 1, at 2:30 p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery; service at 2 o'clock.

HOCKIN—In this city, on June 30, 1906, Catherine, beloved wife of Joseph Hockin, aged 67 years and 7 months.
Funeral from the family residence, 556 William street, on Tuesday, July 2, at 2:30 p.m.; services at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodland Cemetery. 67u

WALLACE—At Oklahoma City, Okla., on June 24, 1906, James Wallace, in his 39th year.
Interment at Oklahoma City.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

BASEBALL, TECUMSEH PARK.

DOMINION DAY.

Rockets vs. 7th Regiment, 10:30 a.m.
Stars vs. Champions, 3:30 p.m

General admission, 15c; grand stand, 10c. 67u

CHOSEN FRIENDS' OLD RELIABLE excursion to Sarnia, July 18; good for two days. 61kt ywt

SONS OF ENGLAND—EXCURSION TO Detroit, Civic Holiday. Fare, $1 60. 53c-14,23,30

EUROPE

Empress of Ireland sails Thursday, July 12, Montreal and Quebec, to Liverpool. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street. 1

JUBILEE ROLLER RINK—OPEN SATURDAY night, Monday afternoon and night. Band in attendance. 66c

$30—PORT STANLEY TO MONTREAL and return, via Cleveland, Toledo, Toronto. $14—Toronto to Montreal and return, including meals and berth. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street. 4

SPRINGBANK PARK THEATER
REOPENS FOR THE SEASON
ON MONDAY, JULY 2.
LYCEUM STOCK CO.
"The Circus Girl." Popular Prices. 67tf

MACCABEES EXCURSION TO DETROIT, Civic Holiday, Aug. 6, 1906; cheap fare, $1 60, good for two days, on fast train. Remember the date and wait for the holiday excursion. b

PRIVATE DANCING PARTIES—Springbank Pavilion. Complete arrangements guaranteed. Orchestra, cars, etc. Phone 1774. Dayton & McCormick.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY R. B. Millard. Waltz, two-step. Lessons any hour. Residence and academy, 345 Princess avenue.

$2 30—LONDON TO DETROIT AND RETURN, going Monday, July 2, return July 3, boat. Tickets tonight. F. B. Clarke. 3

$20—PORT HURON TO DULUTH AND return, including meals and berth. Passengers retain berth in Duluth. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street. 2

$25 PUPILS ATTENDED LONDON CONSERVATORY of Music last year. Mr. Barron hears all pupils play, and gives reports.

CHOICEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR private parties, balls, banquets, etc. Telephone 1265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

TONY CORTESE — THE ORIGINAL London Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple street. Telephone 1570.

MEETINGS.

STREET RAILWAY MEN—A MEETING of street railway men will be held in A. O. F. Hall, corner of English and Dundas streets, tomorrow (Sunday), at 10 o'clock a.m. All employes are especially invited to attend. b

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL meets Wednesday; important. All delegates attend. 67c-tyx

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS—Court Pride of Dominion will meet Wednesday, July 4, instead of July 2. b

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN WOULD LIKE place of trust; excellent character; twelve years in first-class gardens in England, with certificates from same. F. Carter, 213 Bathurst street, London. 66c

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—HANDBAG CONTAINING TWO pairs glasses and small sum of money. Reward, Anderson & Nelles, druggists. b

LOST, FRIDAY MORNING, ON DUNDAS street, between Smallman's store and Waterloo street, pair of gold eyeglasses. Finder leave at Advertiser office. 67u

LOST, THURSDAY, BETWEEN MARKET and corner Talbot and Fullarton street, locket and chain; initials "J. B." Finder kindly leave at Advertiser office. 66u

LOST, THURSDAY EVENING—SILVER coin bracelet. Reward, 157 Mill street. 66tf

LOST—WHITE FOXTERRIER DOG, tan ears, light spot on tip of nose, cowlick on each shoulder. Reward paid. Hindley Beattie, 514 Dundas street. 66u

LOST—DIAMOND BROOCH, EITHER at Springbank or in city. Liberal reward if returned to Advertiser office. 65c

LOST—GOLD BAR BROOCH, SET WITH stones, Saturday morning. Reward on return to this office. 67u

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

LANGLEY, MY VALET—CLEANING, pressing, repairing. 258 Dundas street. Phone 1721. Wagon calls.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor. Services, 11 and 7. Evening subject, "Killed by a Woman."

AN ADDRESS WILL BE DELIVERED by Mr. J. Parkin, of Hamilton, on the following subject: "The Next Great Universal Empire," on Sunday, July 1, at 7 p.m., in Castle Hall, Dufferin Block, corner Dundas and Clarence streets. Seats free. No collection. b

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Alfred Brown at both services. Morning, "Liberty"; evening, "Our Battle Cry." Patriotic service in Sunday School.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—11 a.m., Rev. Arthur Carlisle; 7 p.m., Rev. Dyson Hague.

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S—DOMINION Day. Holy Communion, 8:30 a.m. and noon. Matins, 11 a.m. Evensong, 7 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. H. A. Wright, M.A., rector of Tillsonburg.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. George McAlister. Miss Kathleen Morton, both services. Strangers, visitors welcome.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. Services at 11 and 7. All welcome.

CHANNING HALL, UNITARIAN, 276 Dundas—Services closed for July and August.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS — PASTOR Mackenzie's tenth anniversary; services: 7, praise; 11, morning worship and Breaking of Bread; 7, evangelistic. South Street Mission—Mr. W. Percival.

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

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Dr. Daniel, pastor. Services as usual.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Dominion Day. The pastor will preach. Morning subject, "Banners"; evening, "Desirable National Characteristics." Morning—Anthem, "The Recessional"; quartet, "May God Preserve Thee." Evening—"God Bless Our Broad Dominion"; quartet, "God Preserve Our Nation"; solo, Miss Halls. Open session of Sunday School in afternoon; addresses, Rev. W. J. Clark and F. E. Perrin, Esq.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. J. Bowen preaches morning and evening, on "God's Love."

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. I. B. Wallwin, B.A., pastor. Short and bright services during the hot weather. A cordial welcome to all.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Sunday School at 2:45 p.m. Mid-week prayer and praise service on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., will preach at 11 and 7. Morning, Communion. Evening subject, "The Church and the Labor Problem." Everybody welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—10 a.m., Sabbath School; 11 a.m., Rev. W. J. Clark, "Our Natal Day"; 7 p.m., Rev. W. J. Clark, "Art Thou Weary, Art Thou Languid?"

GOSPEL MEETINGS EVERY SUNDAY evening at 7, Foresters' Hall, 756 Dundas, East End. All welcome.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Rev. D. E. Martin, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robert Laird, M.A., of Queen's University, will preach morning and evening. Strangers welcome.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, MAITLAND street—Preaching at 11 a.m., 7 p.m. All welcome.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. C. M. Carew, pastor. Rev. Dr. Rawel, a native of New Zealand, will preach morning and evening.

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

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., pastor. Morning, commemorating the birthday of the Dominion; subject, "Canadian are Heirs of the Past, Trustees of the Future"; evening, "The Seventh Commandment."

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

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—SERVICES, 11 and 7. Rev. W. T. Hill, rector, at both services.

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West London—Pastor, Rev. Thomas Nixon, Ph.D. Sabbath School, 3 o'clock. Public worship, 7 p.m.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Ross, pastor. Morning, "Bread from Heaven"; the Lord's Supper at the conclusion of the service. In the evening the pastor will deliver his third short address upon "The Infanthood of Jesus." Baptism after the evening service.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. James Livingstone, pastor. Morning, Rev. Amos Thomas, M.A.; evening, Rev. Arthur C. Doan.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—Morning, song, prayer and praise. Evening subject, "The Blood Efficacious to Save." Preacher, Evangelist Belcher.

HELP WANTED.

$12 00 PER WEEK, BOARD AND EXPENSES to person of energy and good character; state age and give references. The John C. Winston Company, Limited, Toronto. xt

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE FUNDS AT LOWEST RATES—M. P. McDonough, barrister, 413 Talbot street.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4½ to 5½% on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London.

$2,000 ON HAND TO LOAN ON CITY property. Box 54, Advertiser. 65c

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST rates. Thomas C. Knott, real estate broker, Room 101, Masonic Temple.

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

BROKERS.

LOAN COMPANY STOCK FOR SALE—The undersigned has been authorized to sell for certain trustees 126 shares of Agricultural Savings and Loan Company stock. Tenders will be received up to noon, Saturday, 7th July next. C. P. Butler, Manager, Box 532, London. 64g-27,28,29,30,J2,4,6

FOR SALE—HURON AND ERIE AND London Loan shares. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont. Phone 693.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES SOUTH half lot 19, con. 13, London Township; also 100 acres, north half lot 2, con. 1, London Township; good clay loam, bank barn, large brick house; four miles from city. Apply H. Brownlie, 570 Dufferin avenue, London. 27tf

MALE HELP WANTED.

PAPER JOGGER AND CUTTING machine operator wanted. Apply Southam Printing Company. 64n

Men and Boys

For biscuit and candy departments; steady employment. Aply the McCormick Manufacturing Company. 66tf

WANTED—OFFICE BOY FOR VICTORIA Hospital. Apply to Superintendent, between 10 and 12, mornings. 65c

MESSENGER BOYS TO WORK DURING holidays. Apply C. P. R. Telegraph. 67c

DRAUGHTSMAN AND TRACER—State experience, age and salary expected; a splendid opportunity for advancement; one with gas engine experience preferred. Box 53, Advertiser. b

A WRITING CABINET, MAHOGANY; over 100 years old; price $5. Connor's Book Store, Richmond street. 67c

ARTIST'S BOY WANTED. APPLY TO Southam Printing Company. 66n

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED BY The Times (London, England) everywhere to handle The Times' weekly edition, combined with other British publications; liberal terms to workers; exclusive territory given; good side line for newspaper solicitors. Apply The Times agency, 123 Bay street, Toronto, Ont. 62n

MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE IN eight weeks, guaranteed. Tuition and tools, $25. Positions furnished. Catalogue free. Detroit, Mich., Barber College, 277 Jefferson avenue. tx

WANTED — MEN EVERYWHERE; good pay, to distribute circulars, advertising matter, tack signs, etc.; no canvassing. National Advertising Bureau, Chicago. b

TEN OR TWELVE CARPENTERS wanted. Apply R. G. Wilson, 825 Richmond. b

OPERATORS, DRESSMAKERS AND apprentices wanted. Apply Helena Costume Company. 67tf

OUR TELEGRAPH SCHOOL IS THE biggest and best in America. The equipment is superb, and the course of instruction perfect. Positions secured for graduates. Full particulars and fine illustrated telegraph book mailed free. B. W. Somers, principal, Dominion School of Telegraphy and Railroading, Toronto. 31tf-t

ACTIVE BOYS FOR SEAM PRESSING. Apply English Woolen Mills Company, 380 Clarence street. 64tf

PLUMBERS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS. Apply J. C. Park, 663 Dundas. 65c

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON CAN earn good income at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

TWO STOUT BOYS WANTED. JAMES Tune & Son, York street. 66c

MEN AND BOYS WANTED—LEARN plumbing, plastering, bricklaying; special offer, life scholarship, $50, easy payments; position guaranteed; free catalogue. Coyne Bros., Trade Schools. New York, Chicago, St. Louis.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE housekeeper or maid, who is competent to take full charge; an elderly person who would appreciate a good and permanent home would perhaps be preferred; high wages would be paid to a suitable person; three in family. Apply to Box 69, Advertiser. 67c

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS GENERAL maid; good wages. Apply 531 Talbot street. 67c

WANTED — EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman for soda fountain. Apply 361 Richmond street. 66tf

INTELLIGENT LADY AGENT WANTED. Apply 999 Waterloo street. 67c

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY FOREST City Laundry, 72 King street. 67c

GOOD GIRL WANTED FOR SMALL family. Apply 47 Stanley street. 64tf

50 GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY to work in factory. Apply D. S. Perrin & Co., London. 58tf

WANTED—THREE COOKS, GENERAL servants and three experienced nurses for invalids. Mrs. Payne, 309 Dundas.

GIRLS WANTED TO LEARN THE trade. Brener Bros., 184 to 190 Horton street. 71tf-tyw

COOK WANTED—$18 A MONTH; NO washing; family in country for summer. Apply Box 60, London Advertiser. 67c

LAUNDRESS WANTED. APPLY 24 Prospect avenue. 65c

HOUSEMAIDS AND LAUNDRESSES wanted. Apply to Housekeeper, Victoria Hospital. 61-tf

UPSTAIRS GIRL WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Apply Morkin House. 59tf

GIRL WANTED FOR DINING-ROOM. Fawkes & Sons, 200 Dundas street. 66u

WANTED—WORKING HOUSEKEEPER or general servant, for family of two; references. Apply Mrs. Lawhead, Idlewild, New Orchard Beach, Port Stanley. 68tf

LADY CANVASSERS WANTED. APPLY 355 Clarence street, London.

Girls Wanted

For the biscuit and candy departments. Apply McCormick Manufacturing Company. 66tf

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON CAN earn good income at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED IN S. S. NO. 8, LOBO, second class professional teacher; personal application preferred; applications received until July 16. Address D. H. Sells, secretary, Ferguson. 67c-twt

TEACHER WANTED—S. S. NO. 5, Blanshard, after holidays; state salary, qualifications. Irvine Wallis, secretary-treasurer, Granton. b

TEACHER WANTED FOR CANYON school district (yearly school); term starts Aug. 13; second class professional certificate. Apply, stating salary, etc., to Secretary Canyon School District, Canyon, Alberta. 14u 67u-t

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. 14, Enniskillen, from Aug. 20. Apply, stating salary, James Parke, secretary, Oil City, Ont. 14c 67k-t

WANTED—PROFESSIONAL TEACHER, holding first or second class certificate, at S. S. No. 13, London Township, to teach coming term; personal application preferred. Apply A. G. Tummonds, lot 27, con. 7, London Township, Ettrick P. O., Ont. 55n-t

TEACHER WANTED IN S. S. NO. 8, Dawn Township; duties to commence in August next. Apply, stating salary required, experience, etc., to John Hale, secretary-treasurer, Box 148, Edy's Mills, Ont. 61n

TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL section No. 15, Enniskillen. Apply A. Charlton, secretary, Glen Rae P. O. 64bb

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

25 HIGH GRADE PIANOS, AT FACTORY prices; easy terms. Call 416 York. 66u

FOR SALE—FOUR-KNIFE DRAW-CUT sausage machine. Jolliffe, 470 Dundas street. 63l

TWO FRAME HOUSES, 191 COLBORNE street, to be removed. 66u

HORSE, HARNESS AND WAGON FOR sale, in first-class condition; cheap. Apply 465 Hill street. 65c

UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING AT 278 Dundas street, opposite McCormick's. You get the best and cheapest.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 12,000 FEET OF OLD lumber. Apply Mineral Baths. 66c

D. H. GILLIES & CO., COAL AND wood dealers. Wood our specialty. Try load $2 wood. Corner Adelaide and Bathurst. Phone 1312.

DANIELS' NEW CENTURY MAGIC Salve for sale at all reliable druggists, or 359 Clarence street, London.

AUTOMOBILE—NEW TOURING CAR, 12-h.p., bargain. Apply C. Barton Electric Manufacturing Company, Tecumseh avenue. Phone 1893.

$350 WILL BUY GOOD SECOND-HAND automobile at Horton's London.

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

COCOANUT OIL CASKS FOR WATER tanks, at low price of $3. London Soap Company.

NEW WILLIAMS CABINET SEWING machine, only used two months, for $35. 441 Richmond street. t

DEERING BINDER TWINE, MACHINE and cream separator oil, cream separators, all kinds; one Oxford, cheap; new Deere hay loaders. Will be at our office every evening until 8 o'clock through the busy season. F. G. Bowley, Deering agent, 90 King street. 66c

ECLIPSE HIGH GRADE GASOLINE engines, manufactured by D. McKenzie & Co., London, Ont.

ABOUT 3,000 FEET OF NEW LUMBER for sale, cheap. 189 Bathurst street. b

BIBLES BELOW COST—OWING TO the early closing of present depository, Bibles, hymn books and prayer books will be sold, by order of directors, at much less than cost. Call early. Lease expires 1st of August. Rev. J. H. Orme, secretary, 236½ Dundas. 48l-t 11k

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—THE NEW coal and wood yard, corner Maitland and G. T. R. Phone 299. ywt

IRON BEDS, BEDROOM SUITES, ALL kinds of house furnishings. Easy terms at Fishbein's, 638 Dundas. ywt

CARLOADS OF WALLPAPER JUST IN—Sale continues; chance of your life; tremendous bargains. Scarrow, 233 Dundas. 7tf-tyw

LADIES' own material made into suits and dresses, $3 75; one week, fit guaranteed.

Southcott Suit Co.
Over Knox's. Entrance, 12 Market Lane.

IF YOU WANT HELP, SITUATIONS, want to buy or sell real estate, etc., insert an advertisement in the Hamilton Herald, the recognized want medium of the city; rate, 1c a word, or three consecutive insertions for 2c a word, cash with order. Subscription: Daily, 25c a month, $2 yearly; Saturday edition, 50c yearly. Sample copy sent on application. 94tf

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PIANO AT $100, payable $3 per month. A handsome carved cabinet organ at $20, payable 50c per week. Each guaranteed five years. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas street, corner Clarence, London.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DRY WHITE ash, 1, 2 and 3 inches thick. J. W. Smith, Maple and Richmond.

JAMES GLEESON, MANUFACTURER of the celebrated Sunglee hairgrower, removed to 631 Dundas street.

TRAVELER'S ORDER BOOKS
Order Sheets, Ruled Forms of any kind, made to order. Best work, lowest prices. Phone us about your wants.
The Chas. Chapman Co
91 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 370.

HEMLOCK BOARDS
Fine quality and cheap, good for shed or barn siding and fencing. I'm enthusiastic about their goodness, but I'll be glad to have your verdict. GEORGE H. BELTON, agent for Parlod Roofing. Rectory street, just north of Grand Trunk Railway.

THREE PIANO BARGAINS—HARDMAN, New York, $80; Dunham, New York, $100; Nitschke, $90; all fully guaranteed; $5 cash, $4 per month. Nordheimer's, Limited, 188 Dundas street, London. 7tf

REMOVAL SALE—PARLOR SUITES, couches, odd pieces at cost. Patten, Upholsterer, Dundas street.

FRESH FISH NOW ON SALE—SEE what we have. F. S. Oun, Fish Market, Phone 1296.

SHOES OF STYLE AND QUALITY, also repairing. Wm. Paxman, 290 Dundas. Phone 1895.

LATEST FURNITURE, REFRIGERATORS, carpets, art squares and linoleums. Easy terms at M. Hornstein's, 299 South street.

STOVES, RANGES AND FURNITURE at Keene's, 141 King street. New and second-hand.

NEW BICYCLES, $25; GOOD SECOND-HAND wheels, $10. Easy terms. Bicycle sundries and repairs. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

NEW BALL-BEARING RAYMOND Sewing Machine, best attachments, ten-year guarantee; elegant, durable. Second-hand machines. 225 Dundas. H. Clark, manager.

WANTED.

ROADSTER, ABOUT 16 HANDS, NOT under 6 years; must be sound and speedy; bay preferred. Apply 97 Horton street. 66c

WANTED—BERRY PICKERS. APPLY T. Williamson, on premises, Wilson avenue, West London. 66c

WANTED — STORE ON DUNDAS street, between Wellington and Talbot, to lease for five to twenty years. W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street. 66u

WANTED AT ONCE, FOR TWO WEEKS—Young woman, experienced at office work, bookkeeping, typewriting; rapid and accurate, not afraid of work; liberal compensation. Apply Box 57, this office. 66tf

WANTED—SITUATION, BY YOUNG man, 25, not afraid of work; willing to start at bottom if position offers opportunities of advancement; salary a secondary consideration—just a square deal. Address Box 56, Advertiser. 66u

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—Small modern house, central. Apply Box 53, Advertiser. 64n

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

PARLORS AND BEDROOMS, NEWLY furnished, to let, with board. Apply Box 52, Advertiser. 64n

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH use of kitchen. Apply 241 Talbot street. 67c

DENTAL CARDS.

DR. S. M. THOMAS, DENTIST, 282½ Dundas, between Wellington and Clarence.

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

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 822.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 162½ Dundas street. Phone 976.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

TENNENT, BARNES & TENNENT, veterinary surgeons—Office, 137 King; residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington. Phones: Office, 683; house, 278.

C. S. TAMLIN, VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, 352 Talbot; phone 865. Residence, 354 Oxford; phone 763.

ARCHITECTS.

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

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT—114, second floor, Masonic Temple. Phone 1557.

HERBERT MATTHEWS, ARCHITECT. W. Fletcher Shepherd (late of Toronto), architect, Duffield block. Phone.

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

REMOVAL — GEORGE CRADDOCK, architect, 461 Talbot.

LEGAL CARDS.

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

McKILLOP & MURPHY, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

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FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SUMMER months or longer; centrally located; 9 rooms, all modern conveniences. Apply 442 Waterloo street. 67c

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AUCTION SALE

of new solid brick residence, on premises, 550 Colborne street, Wednesday, July 4, at 2 o'clock. This is a beautiful residence. Also a vacant lot, 32x150, next to above place. Terms easy. Apply to
London & Western Trusts Company, Limited
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AUCTION SALE, JULY 3, AT JONES' auction rooms, 242 Dundas street, London. The easterly 30 feet of lot 15, on the south side of East Grey street. For particulars apply M. P. McDONAGH. 61u-t

AUCTION SALE, CITY PROPERTY—A. M. Hunt will sell for Mrs. Sherry, on the premises, near corner of Oxford street and Wharncliffe road, Thursday, July 5, two fine lots, 66x150 feet; blacksmith and carpenter shop on one. Sale will take place at 2:30 p.m. Terms easy. See bills, or apply to A. M. HUNT, auctioneer. 61c-txt

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THISTLE CLUB LOTS
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has been instructed to sell those desirable residential lots, facing on Piccadilly street, just east of Richmond street. Each lot has a frontage of 35 feet by a depth of 130 feet, more or less, to a lane. Will be sold subject to desirable building restrictions.
Sale Saturday, July 7, 1906, 2:30 p.m., on the premises.
BLACKBURN & WEEKES, solicitors; A. M. HUNT, auctioneer. 67u-tx

BY AUCTION
House and lot, on premises, 980 Dame street, Wednesday, July 4, 1906, at 4 o'clock; 1½-story house and frame barn. Terms easy. See bills. Apply to Western Real Estate Exchange, Mr. Arthur Piper, or to A. M. HUNT, Auctioneer. b

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BOSWELL HOUSE, KING STREET—Best one-dollar-a-day house in London. B. Harrison.

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SUMMER SCHOOL—INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION in shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping. Pupils may join classes any time. Situations secured for graduates. Western Business College, 76 Dundas street.

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Job Department 175
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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 30.

MR. LEWIS' BIOGRAPHY OF GEORGE BROWN.

The latest volume of the "Makers of Canada" series (Morang & Co., Toronto, publishers), deals with the life and work of George Brown. The author is Mr. John Lewis, for years leader writer on the Toronto Globe, and now the editor of the Toronto Star.

What may be termed the official biography of George Brown has been written by Alexander Mackenzie, who had access to his friend's private papers. It was published soon after Mr. Brown's death, and was the tribute of a devoted admirer and colleague. Mr. Lewis also writes as a Liberal, in sympathy with the great objects to which Mr. Brown dedicated his public life, but he has provided a broader historical background than Mr. Mackenzie. Readers of Mr. Lewis' work are carried down the main current of Canadian history from the legislative union of 1841 to Confederation, which was the crowning triumph of Mr. Brown's political career. That so complete a narrative of public events is contained within small compass is one of the many qualities which promise to give Mr. Lewis' volume a permanent place in Canadian literature. His is one of the ablest and most graceful pens in Canadian journalism, and, needless to say, his work is unimpeachable from a literary standpoint. He has avoided polemics, and has not exalted the great leader of the Reformers by disparagement of his adversaries. The scope and design of the work are set forth by the author in a modest preface, in which he says that the title of the series "Makers of Canada" seemed to impose on him the obligation to devote special attention to the part played by George Brown in fashioning the institutions of the country. From this point of view the most fruitful years of Brown's life were spent between the time when the Globe was established to advocate responsible government, and the time when the provinces were confederated and the bounds of Canada extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The effort of the writer has been to trace Brown's connection with the stream of events by which the old legislative union of Canada gave place to the confederated Dominion.

A chapter of special interest in Mr. Lewis' biography is that in which he considers the connection of Mr. Brown with the coalition of 1864. Alexander Mackenzie, thought the Reformers should accept no representation in the cabinet, but that they should give confederation an outside support. Mr. Lewis inclines to this view. He says:

"That Macdonald and his party were immensely benefited by Brown's action, there can be no doubt. For several years they had either been in Opposition, or in office under a most precarious tenure, depending entirely upon a majority from Lower Canada. By Brown's action they were suddenly invested with an overwhelming majority, and they had an interrupted lease of power for the nine years between the coalition and the Pacific scandal. Admitting that the interest of the country warranted this sacrifice of the interests of the Liberal party, we have still to consider whether it was wise for Mr. Brown to enter the ministry, and especially to enter it on the conditions that existed. The Lower Canadian Liberals were not represented, partly because of the prejudice of Tache and Cartier against the Rouges; and this exclusion was a serious defect in a ministry supposed to be formed on a broad and patriotic basis. The result was, that while the Liberals were in a majority in the Legislature, they had only three representatives in a ministry of twelve. Such a government, with its dominant Conservative section led by a master in the handling of political combinations, was bound to lose its character of a coalition, and become Conservative out and out."

Mr. Lewis considers that the methods adopted to bring the federal constitution into effect here in many respects repugnant to those essential principles of Liberalism, of which Brown had been the foremost champion. "At almost every turn there was a violation of those rights of self-government which had been so hardly won by Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick." Mr. Brown acted from a true, liberal and patriotic impulse in offering his aid to break the deadlock of 1864, but while a large, perhaps the largest share, of the credit for the ultimate benefits of Confederation must be given him, he cannot be divested of responsibility for the methods by which it was brought about, so long, as least, as he remained a member of the Government. From the point of view of Liberalism and of his influence as a public man Brown did not leave the ministry a moment too soon. Mr. Lewis cites the case of Joseph Howe, whose four years in Sir John Macdonald's cabinet are described by his biographer as "the least glorious of his whole career." The great old man was condemned to play second fiddle to his inferiors, whereas he would have found more freedom, more scope for his energies, and a wider field of usefulness in fighting by the side of Mackenzie and Blake.

It is well for Liberals to be reminded in the days of the growing west that Mr. Brown was one of the first public men in Canada to become deeply interested in the Northwest Territories. In his maiden speech in Parliament in 1851, he called attention to the agricultural possibilities of this region and the folly of allowing it to remain under the sway of the Hudson's Bay Company. At a convention of Reformers in 1857 a platform was adopted which included the incorporation of the Hudson Bay territory as Canadian soil, a plank which was ridiculed by many newspapers. The share of the Liberal party in the development of the west has not been as freely acknowledged as it should be by its opponents.

Mr. Lewis says there can be little doubt that the Liberal party was injured by the uncompromising hostility which was shown to the Canada First Movement of 1874. The larger section of the Canada First party were imperialists, who believed that Canada should assert herself by demanding a larger share of self-government within the empire, and by demanding the privileges and responsibilities of citizens of the empire. The bond that united the Imperialists and the advocates of independence was national spirit. This was what the Globe failed to perceive, or at least to recognize fully. Young men, enthusiasts, bold and original thinkers, began to look upon Liberalism as a creed harsh, dry, tyrannical and unprogressive and hostile to new ideas. When the independent lodgment afforded by Canada First disappeared, many of them drifted over to the Conservative party, whose leader was shrewd enough to perceive the strength of the spirit of nationalism, and to give it what countenance he could. Protection triumphed at the polls in 1878, not merely by the use of economic arguments, but because it was heralded as the "National Policy," and hailed as a declaration of the commercial independence of Canada.

The present discussion of senate reform gives fresh interest to Mr. Brown's views on the constitution of the upper chamber, when Confederation was still on the anvil. During the latter years of the union the elective system had prevailed in Canada, and Mowat, Macdougall and others favored continuing this practice, but were overruled. Brown joined Macdonald in supporting the nominative system. He believed that two elective chambers were incompatible with the British parliamentary system. The Upper Chamber, if elected, might claim equal power with the Lower, including power over money bills. With a Conservative majority in one House and a Reform majority in the other, a deadlock might occur. To the objection that the change from the elective to the nominative system involved a diminution of the power of the people, Brown answered that the Government of the day would be responsible for each appointment. "It must be admitted," says Mr. Lewis, "that this responsibility is of little practical value, and that Mr. Brown fully shared in the delusions of his time as to the manner in which the Senate would be constituted, and the part it would play in the government of the country."

That Mr. Lewis has questioned the foresight and judgment of Brown in relation to some large questions of public policy, shows that he has not written in a spirit of slavish adulation, although his work does ample justice to the principles and great achievements of the Liberal leader. We cannot do better than quote the concluding paragraph:

"Brown was not only a member of Parliament and an actor in the political drama, but was the founder of a newspaper, and for 36 years the source of its inspiration and influence. As a journalist he touched life at many points. He was a man of varied interests—railways, municipal affairs, prison reform, education, agriculture, all came within the range of his duty as a journalist and his interest and sympathy as a man. Those stout-hearted men, who amid all the wrangling and intrigue of the politicians, were turning the wilderness of Canada into a garden, gave to Brown in large measure their confidence and affection. He, on his part, valued their friendship more than any victory that could be won in the political game. That was the standard by which he always asked to be judged. This story of his life may help to show that he was true to the trust they reposed in him, and to the principles that were the standards of his political conduct, to government by the people, to free institutions, to religious liberty and equality, to the unity and progress of the confederation of which he was one of the builders."

WHY SO INDIGNANT?

Fancy The Globe talking of a Government engaging price experts that does not even resort to the business practice of buying by tender!—London Free Press.

This virtuous indignation is directed at the Dominion Government; but when did the Whitney Government begin the "business practice" of buying everything by tender? In the days of Liberal rule in this Province, the Free Press used to print the names of the merchants of London who sold goods to the Asylum, and describe them as a band united by "the cohesive power of plunder." The system of purchasing certain supplies without tender was denounced as unholy by Opposition newspapers and politicians, and its abolition was one of the planks of the Conservative platform. The day after the Ross Government's defeat the Asylum patronage in this city was quietly turned over to Conservative merchants. No doubt they are giving the Province full value for money received. At any rate the people hear no more from Mr. Whitney and his friends of the immorality of the system. It is only unbusinesslike in the estimation of the Free Press when it is practiced by Liberals.

Certain lines of supplies for public use have been always purchased by tender by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. In the public works department of Canada purchases of $5,000 and over must be made in this way. The plan is not economical when the sum involved is comparatively small, owing to advertising and other expenses. The party in power for the time being has invariably given its friends preference in the purchase of supplies, which do not come under the rule which requires tenders to be called for. This may not be the ideal method, but it is the practice of both parties.

The pension bill has been abolished, but it is understood none of the beneficiaries is in danger of starving.

The charivari is a species of hoodlumism that the law should rigorously deal with. Rice and old slippers are bad enough.

The two life insurance companies in this city give ground for complaint in one respect. They have been too clean to furnish sensational newspaper copy.

Admirers of King Leopold of Belgium credit him with a great head for business. Affairs in the Congo indicate that he doesn't allow his heart to stand in the way.

A textbook commission has been added to the already numerous family of commissions, to which the Ontario Government has given birth. The Provincial household is being largely run by them.

The C. P. R.'s second fast steamship "The Empress of Ireland" started from Liverpool yesterday on her maiden voyage. This recalls Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's pleasantry, when informed that Ireland had no Empress. "Very well," he said, "we'll give her one."

THE BLOSSOMING.

[Watson's Magazine.]

Curl not the gladness of a young girl's heart,
Chide not the laugh, the blush, the sudden start;
For, sensitive as some gloxinia flower,
Nurtured to beauty in our window bower,
Is many a one, fresh grown to maiden grace,
The velvet glow of joy time on her face.

Too soon the crosswise winds of destiny
Must blow about her, and our eyes may see
A sobered woman, practical and good;
But nevermore our flower of maidenhood.

ELECTION MANNERS IN ENGLAND.

[Harper's Weekly.]

If America is the paradise, England is the purgatory of the political speaker. He is far from being allowed in England to have things all his own way. It is an unwritten law of the country that he is liable to contradiction. Any man in the audience may get up and dispute any statement he pleases, and the orator is not allowed to disregard the interruption, but has to stop and argue the matter out with his adversary. The heckler has a recognized standing, and all Englishmen are hecklers, and especially all English workingmen. In a company of six you have only to show an American that five are against him to convince him that he is wrong. That is just when an English workingman would become finally convinced that he was the only sane person in the room. If you have never watched an English workingman heckling Mr. Balfour on the subject of Chinese labor, you have yet to learn of what a political meeting is capable. These contests are followed by the audience with supreme zest and good humor. If they threaten to become too protracted the interrupter is pulled down in his seat by willing hands from behind, or simply thrown out of the hall. In the recent campaign, for the first time in the history of English electioneering, some ladies had to be forcibly removed from a meeting. They were earnest woman suffragists, and as the speaker of the occasion, who was no less than Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, would not stop to pay any attention to them, they proceeded to hoist a banner (upside down, as it happened), and to address the audience in competition with the Prime Minister. After five minutes of uproarious confusion the police and some of the officials of the meeting gently, but firmly, half carried and half pushed them out of the hall.

We Start a Great **July Clearing Sale**

Tuesday Morning, July 3.

This is the merchandising event of the season. In fact, it will eclipse any sale of the year. We have christened it the

July Jubilee

Come expecting great bargains and you will not be disappointed. See Tuesday's paper.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

126, 128, 128½ Dundas Street.

A HONEYMOON RESORT.

[Toronto Star.]

The Temiskaming country is being advertised as a resort for honeymooners, where, far from the madding crowd, the young people will have a chance to get tired of each other.

TOIL.

[The Bohemian.]

He sought for peace; he drifted here and there
In many lands, and alien tongues he spoke;
In vain upon his knees within a cell,
The monastery's claim he did invoke.

And then at last when Time had filched his youth,
And stricken with gaunt poverty, he braved
Toil's hardship; lo! in its rude strength he found
The peace that for so many years he'd craved.

A GLANCE AT MR. ASQUITH.

[Yorkshire Post.]

Mr. Asquith is an able, an earnest, and a resolute man, but he has seldom contrived to be an interesting one. He is like a block of granite, very hard very solid, very lasting, but howev long it may endure, granite is sti granite. Unless highly polished it is very dull, in any case it is heavy, there is no breath of life breathed into it. When you have said that you have said everything. And when you have said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has a mental and moral mechanism on which reliance can be placed—a man who knows his own mind, and is a little too ostentatiously contemptuous of the minds of others—you are satisfied that you have done him substantial justice. There is no imagination about him.

A CONTRADICTION.

[Washington Star.]

"That multi-millionaire is a character," said the man who does not affect the classics.

"Yes, he is sui generis."

"He may be the first part of what you say, but it is a mistake to call him generous."

VIOLETS IN HEAVEN.

[Charlotte Wells, in the Smart Set.]

I wonder if your eyes are wet
For joy, when heaven's first violet
Awakens the celestial spring;
Or can it be that ye forget
Enthralled by those transcendent hours,
The sweet earth passion of the flowers?

'Tis planted there for memory;
O, radiant ones, look down and see
The little purple fragrant thing;
God lets it bloom in heaven that ye
Forget not in transcendent hours
The sweet earth passion of the flowers.

DEATHS FROM DISEASE.

[Good Health.]

The latest returns tell us that the total loss of life by the earthquake and the fire (in San Francisco), foots up less than 2,000. This number has been many times greatly exceeded. For example, in the Lisbon earthquake of 1755, 60,000 perished. The Calabria earthquake of 1783 killed 32,000. In 1895 a tidal wave 40 feet high produced by earthquake killed 27,000 on the coast of Japan. At Martinique 40,000 perished. But these disasters are nothing—they are but drops in the ocean, when we think of the daily and hourly tribute of human victims to disease. Here are the figures:

37,500,000 persons die each year.
103,000 persons die each day.
4,300 persons die each hour.
70 persons die each minute.
1 person dies each second.

Every thirty minutes, then, more people die than were killed by the earthquake. Most of these are the victims of preventable disease. In the United States alone 416,000 persons die annually of pneumonia, 413,000 persons die of consumption, 144,000 persons die of apoplexy, 130,000 persons die of cancer—more than a million persons dying of four diseases only, all of which are preventable. If the earthquake is terrible because of the loss of human life, here is something infinitely more terrible. Day and night this vast procession of corpses—100,000 a day—each with its funeral car and weeping mourners, passes down the highway of life to new-made graves. We have become accustomed to the funeral dirge and the mourner's wail. Our hearts are calloused to the stricken mother's grief and the motherless child's lament. We take death from disease as a matter of course and stand stupidity by awaiting our turn.

HEART'S DALLIANCE.

[Sally Cowlan, in the Reader.]

A mulberry tree and a smiling sky,
A June hillside and a sportive wind—
O, time long gone! And hearts were shy;
A timothy blade, and you and I,
And meadow stretches with woods behind.

A lark sang madly; O, song of June,
O, raptured song of a wakened heart!
O, day that came to an end too soon!
Vanished the lark, and hushed his tune;
O, hands but a timothy blade apart!

Hold fast to the timothy blade, hold fast;
Hold gently, too, lest it pull in twain.
O, dallying hearts, while Love went past,
O, cowardly hands; and dusk—at last,
O, gathering night, and quickening pain!

OUR FREAK LANGUAGE.

[Answers.]

When the English tongue we speak,
Why is "break" not rhymed with freak"?

Will you tell me why it's true
We say "sew," but likewise "few,"
And the maker of a verse
Cannot cap his "horse" with "worse"?
"Beard" sounds not the same as "heard";
"Cord" is different from "word";
"Cow" is cow, but "low" is low;
"Shoe" is never rhymed with "foe."
Think of "hose" and "dose" and "lose,"
And of "goose"—and yet of "choose."
Think of "comb" and "home" and "bomb,"
"Doll" and "roll" and "home" and "some,"
And since "pay" is rhymed with "say,"
Why not "paid" and "said," I pray?
We have "blood" and "food" and "good";
"Mould" is not pronounced like "could."
Wherefore "done," but "gone" and "lone";
Is there any reason known?
And, in short, it seems to me,
Sounds and letters disagree.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

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Cool Wash Dresses

Ladies' Cool Muslin Dresses, made to sell for $4.00. Get one for the holiday, you'll only have to pay.....$2.00

Ladies' Wash Dresses, no fewer than five styles to choose from tonight; light colors and pale blue and reseda green linens, made up in the prettiest styles of the summer. Special for tonight.....$3.00

Cool Wash Skirts

Our own make of English Linen Wash Skirts, in light shades of blue, nice skirt to wear with white lingerie waists. A special value for tonight, only.....$1.50

Do You Require a Coat

For traveling—a short fawn coat, a suit, a raincoat or a tourist coat? Our prices are down for summer selling.

Tonight's Carpet Special

For tonight only—choice of seven pieces Union Carpet, extra heavy, reversible, full yard wide, green, red, dark oak and blue colorings. Regular 40c and 45c yard, on sale tonight a yard.....29c

Tonight's Linoleum Special

Five pieces Imported Linoleum, in floral, block and tile effects, suitable for dining-rooms, halls, bath-rooms and kitchens. Regular 40c sq. yd., for tonight only, a sq. yd.....26½c

White Waists at Cut Prices

Tonight is your best chance for getting a pretty waist at little price. Have one for the holiday.

$1.00 White Waists, for $ .75
1.25 White Waists, for .94
1.50 White Waists, for 1.12
$1.75 Waists, for $1.31
2.00 Waists, for 1.50
2.50 Waists, for 1.88

Boys' Wash Suits Galore

Everybody buys their boys' wash suits here. Good reasons too. Values are best. Varieties are largest.

Thin Hosiery Remarkable Values

Tan and White Cotton Hose, seamless feet, good value. At per pair.....20c

Ladies' Fine Black Lisle Hose, lace boots and embroidered ankles. At, per pair.....35c

Ladies' Gauze Lisle Hose, in champagne, gray, white, navy and black. At per pair.....50c

Women's Summer Neckwear

We are showing a host of dainty conceits for the neck, to wear during this hot weather. Pretty, cool and becoming effects that add charm and style to any costume.

Some items for the holiday.

Tailor-Made and Fine Lingerie Stocks. Each 25c to $1.00

Embroidery Turn-Over Collars with tab. Special tonight.....20c

Narrow Embroidery Elsie Janis Wash Belts. Tonight.....25c

Center Pieces With Material 25c

An 18-inch Pure White Linen Center Pieces stamped for working with skeins of Belding's Filo Floss, together with instructions for working and an illustrated lesson sheet and color plate. All this complete for.....25c

We have just 30 of these, so come tonight if you want one at this price. Designs are in poppy, holly, strawberry, violet, wild rose and jack rose. Remember the price is only.....25c

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

PHILPS—RICHARDS

Pretty Wedding at "Sunlight Villa," in Melbourne.

A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized at "Sunlight Villa," the residence of Mr. James Richards, Melbourne, when his sister, Alicia Emmaleen, was united in marriage to Rev. Thomas Philps, S.T.L., of Camrose, Alberta, the ceremony being performed by Rev. C. G. Clarke, in the presence of about forty guests. The house was beautifully decorated with marguerites and ferns, and the ceremony took place before an altar of ferns.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. William Richards, wore a very becoming gown of white silk organdie, trimmed with applique, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses. The only attendant was a matron of honor, her cousin, Mrs. Stanley Golden, of Blythe, who was also attired in white; she carried pink carnations, and wore a pearl pin, the gift of the bride. A much-esteemed college friends, Mrs. J. M. Luckham, of Burnam, presided at the piano, playing Mendelssohn's Wedding March on the entrance of the bridal party, and also rendered music ("sotto voce"), throughout the ceremony. The wedding was followed by a reception, and then a dainty luncheon was served. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps left on the evening train for Grimsby Park, and on their return, will spend a few weeks visiting friends before leaving for their new home in the west.

The bride's going-away gown was a gray tweed Eton suit, with lingerie waist, and hat to match, trimmed with American Beauty roses. The bride is popular in musical circles, and will be much missed in this section. The groom's gift to the bride was an ameythist and pearl pin.

THE TEMPO GARDEN PARTY

Two Thousand People Attended Rev. R. McIntyre's Event.

The grand annual coronation garden party held on the beautiful lawn of the Davis homestead at Tempo, under the auspices of the Tempo Presbyterian Church, added another big success to the long list of Rev. Robert McIntyre's social functions. Fully two thousand people were present, coming from miles around the countryside in carriages and other vehicles, and in large numbers from St. Thomas and London on the traction company's cars.

The spacious grounds were set out with tables and booths, where the ladies in attendance were kept busy supplying the wants of their guests with strawberries, ice cream, lemonade, etc. In the place of the old-time Chinese lanterns, which were continually going out or burning up, the St. Thomas Acetylene Gas Company had piped the grounds and strung lights all through the trees and fences, making the grounds as light as day.

A splendid programme was rendered during the evening.

Rev. Robert McIntyre, in an opening address, welcomed those present, wishing them all a very good time, and promising something still better next year. He then introduced the chairman of the evening, Dr. Routledge, ex-M. P. P., of Lambeth, who, after a short address, presented the following talent: Mr. W. Hollingshead, of Dutton, in recitation and song; Mr. Middlemiss, in several solos; Rev. Robert Leach, of Delaware, in an address on the "Reminiscences of Thirty-five Years Ago with Rev. Robert McIntyre."

RACED ACROSS ATLANTIC

S. S. Ottawa and Virginia Abreast When Close to Quebec.

Quebec, June 30. — A pretty and exciting race was witnessed yesterday from Dufferin Terrace and the docks along the Lower Town by the citizens of Quebec, who had their attention drawn to the Allan turbine steamer Virginia, recently built, and the Dominion steamer Ottawa, formerly the Oceanic, built in 1884. They rounded the Island of Orleans point together, and steamed up the harbor neck and neck. The sight was a pretty and exciting one, and every person on the shore could see that it was a race in earnest. Both vessels left Liverpool on the same day, on Thursday of last week, and made a record trip. The Ottawa left two hours ahead of the Virginian and came to Quebec by the southern route, while the Allan boat took the course through the Straits of Belle Isle, which is two miles shorter. The latter boat was obliged to stop at Rimouski to land the mails, when the Ottawa came in sight, and both vessels getting together raced up the St. Lawrence. Finally the Ottawa, proving herself the faster boat, forged ahead and reached Grosse Isle first and was delayed 35 minutes before the doctor from that quarantine station reached her and gave her a clearance. In the meantime the Virginia passed her, and when they rounded the point between the Island of Orleans and Indian Cove they were together.

ALEXANDER MUIR BURIED

Great Concourse at Funeral of "Maple Leaf" Author.

Toronto, June 30.—The funeral of the late Alexander Muir, author of the "Maple Leaf," took place today at 2 o'clock. At 11 a.m. the remains were taken to Chalmers Presbyterian Church, where they lay in state until 1:30. After a service conducted by Rev. H. A. MacPherson, the funeral proceeded to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The procession, including public school pupils, army and navy veterans, Loyal Orange Association, Canadian Order of Foresters, Independent Order of Foresters, Caledonian Society, St. Andrew's Society, Pioneer Society, mayor and corporation, school board, and many citizens on foot and in carriages. There were many floral offerings.

Boys and Girls of the Public Schools Who Have Been Promoted at Midsummer

COLBORNE STREET SCHOOL.

GRADE I. TO II.

Honors—Stuart Blay, Lawrie Culver, Beth Evans, Frank Element, Josephine Fitzgerald, Agnes Mingo, Ian McLeod, Bessie Patterson, Harry Renton, Harold Rogers, Eric Rechnitzer, Fred Struckett, Frances Wilson, Aylwin Wright.

Pass—Bruce Armitage, Bertie Archer, Pearl Banghart, Nepha Bennett, Vera Constable, Gladys Cater, Cora Lockrey, Leona McCullough, Carmen MceKnna, Glen McCallum, Harriett Manning, Gladys Marsh, Daisy Player, Olaf Rechnitzer, Lulu Smith, Hannah Samwell, Nessie Singer.

Recommended—Violet Marsh.

GRADE II. TO GRADE III.

Honors—Roy Belton, Artimisia Hartle, Norman McLeod, Everett Wright.

Pass—Lizzie Archer, Edla Cambridge, Earl Campbell, Willie Crittle, Gladys Collier, Annie Fox, Martin Fox, Jessie Fenton, Hazel Hewer, Lemoine Hedden, Victor Hornshaw, Kennon Johnston, Lily Kent, Alberta Kent, Reginald Kernohan, Perle Lewis, John Lockrey, Lily Player, Reta Pink, Marjorie Skinner, Katie Switzer, Eric Steven, Neil Stewart, Gordon Udy, Douglas Waffle, Pauline Ward, Molly Woodhouse.

GRADE III. TO GRADE IV.

Arthur Blay, Willie Bowern, Fleta Bennett, Nipa Crittle, Ada Cook, Rupert Crouch, Lloyd Chapman, Cathlyne Darch, Fred Fisher, Norman Grant, Nettie Jones, Errol Johnston, Russell Legg, Eva Metcalfe, George Nicol, Llewellyn Purdom, Elsie Paisley, Aileen Raymond, Mytra Root, Lizzie Sowler, Lilian Struckett, George Scott, Lloyd Stevenson, Victor Smeaton, Leslie Turnbull, Mary Whittaker.

GRADE IV. TO GRADE V.

Honors—Cyril Smith, Jean Purdom, Harriet Harwood, Retta Jeacock, Elsie Webber, Roy Root, Cora Banghart, Hazel Jones, Marjorie Talbot.

Pass—Nellie Bowern, Marguerite Blake, Eva Grayson, Helena Jackson, Grace Jeffereson, Margaret Jones, Florence Kerr, Myrtle Willis, Purcell Andrews, Jack Case, Woollard Cambridge, Noah Fox, Harry Green, Cecil Hartle, Charles Kent, Allen Muir, Harold Pingel, Frank Radway, Harry Scott, Harold Skinner.

Passed on final—Blanche Parsons, Ethel Scott.

GRADE V. TO GRADE VI.

Honors—Gladys Wright, Elizabeth Harwood, Margaret Purdom, Beatrice Carr, Lilian Wilkins, Rosa Belton, Esther Ward, Frank Hewitt, Cuthbert Darch.

Pass—Velva Farnsworth, Margaret Rosie Dawes, Eva Cresswell, Ethel Dodd, May Constable, May Clara Fox, Muriel Patterson, Campbell, Harold Bayley, Noel Clarence Bell, Willie Archer, Cherville, Willie Whittaker, Johnston, Harold Fillerey, Alva Fraces Gray, James Smeaton, Wood.

GRADE VI. TO VII.

Honors — Earle Thomson, Annie Flesworth, Mary Blakie, Dorothy Bell, Amy Mercer, Hazel McNeil, Lilian Purdom, Merlie Pocock, Sydney Elliott, Harold Gray, Cecil Jones, Faith Turnbull, Beulah Ellwood.

Pass—Willie Blay, Gordon Edgecombe, Frank Kent, Gordon Morrison, Wesley Percival, Walter Stevens, Chas. Warcup, Maggie Howe, Bessie Kew, Chrissie Ross, Willa Winnett, Harold Efiner, Charles Hewitt, Murray Levy, Gordon Nicol, Dick Ryan, Fred Ward, Lily Armstrong, Zilla Kew, Elsie Morrow, Florence Stone.

GRADE VII. TO VIII.

Honors—Mabel Blakie, Mary Clunis, Beatrice Cline, Ruth Stevely, Arthur Lawson, Lorne Firth, Carlton Richardson, Vaughn Schooley, Dave Wright, Howard Yeates, Laura Dixon, Verdi McCracken, Boyde De Wolfe.

Pass—Winnifred Lanceley, Gladys Manning, Ivy Radway, Geraldine Fitzgerald, Zoa Patterson, Roy Burridge, Charlie Blake, Lester Blankenship, Harry Chapman, George Renton, Clara Steele, Jack Smythe, Wilbert Scott, Egbert Siggins, Ernest Smith, Victor Wilson, George Willis, Douglas Kent, Herbert Harwood.

Recommended—Llewellyn McCredy.

RECTORY STREET SCHOOL.

GRADE I. TO II.

Willard Allen, Kathleen Ashplant, Willie Baldwin, Birdie Beedle, Earl Beedle, Sam Beswarick, Lily Brooks, Harry Brooks, Edward Campbell, Leroy Crocker, Muriel Cunningham, Eva Devine, Arley Denny, Stella Doan, Gordon Golby, Leonard Grills, Ira Hammett, Anderson Kemp, Frank McKenna, Gladys Maker, Andrew Maxwell, Marie Mitchell, Norman Orr, Daisy Pratten, Azalyn Pellow Verna Pyman, Edith Rae, Clare Rae, Joe Rodgers, Madeline Sharratt, Wilford Short, Wilbert Short, Clark Stell, Gertrude Strath, Frances Smallman.

Recommended — Eugene McArthur, Alice Flood, Norma Sharman.

GRADE II. TO III.

Charlie Axton, Gladys Baldwin, Edgar Boyle, George Craven, Katie Crosby, Leota Dale, Lawrence Dunn, Fred Edgar, Harold English, Gertie Finchamp, Lily Flood, Harold Gilroy, Bobbie Green, Charlie Horton, Arthur Harrison, Queenie Hill, Lew Ivers, Mary Jaegar, Irene Kerr, Jessie Littler, Jessie McLeod, Ella Modeland, Gordon Morley, Florence Pittaway, Olive Potter, Pearl Phoenix, Minnie Ram, Willie Rowe, Jessie Rollins, Flossie Rea, Fred Rusky, Nelson Roulston, Jennie Smith, May Summer, Earl Scott, Carl Short, Arthur Tisdale, Rhea Westell, Susy Welborne.

Recommended—Vera Brown, Eddie Malone.

GRADE III. TO IV.

Recommended—Winnifred Ashplant, Ethel Beresford, Wallace Dunstan, Cora Doan, Leita Herald, Roy Malone, Carrie Ram, Lulu Somerville, George Shirley, Valencia Ensign.

GRADE III. TO IV.

Roy Ackerman, Harold Atkinson, Arnold Baker, Lynden Butler, Stanley Crouch, Nellie Chambers, Lloyd Dale, Hilda Denham, Jimmie Fitzgerald, Hazel Gillies, Gordon Heathfield, Harold Hayman, Willie Hines, Earl Johnston, Lizzie Jacques, Norman Lashbrook, Floyd Macarthur, Lily Pratten, Willie Robison, Leroy Roberton, Jack Roberton, Vera Roberts, Ella Rodgers, Cecil Swain, Edward Summers, Winnifred Snelgrove, Bert Smith, Victor Vinen, Grace Vroman, Milton Waters.

Recommended—Victor Riddell.

GRADE IV. TO V.

Roy Barrell, Percy Beresford, Norman Bow, Harold Carter, Harold Childs, Harry Craven, Walter Crundwell, aKtie Crawford, Florrie Crosby, Hazel Cunningham, Frances Denham, Cora Doidge, Annie Dunstan, Reta Duval, Reginald English, Louise Fitzgerald, Ruth Galpin, Clarence Hill, Gladys Hill, Gerald Ivers, Willie Johnston, Fred Moore, Rounding Moore, Bruce Orr, Melville Richmond, Cecil Snelgrove, Lloyd Sprague, John Skinner, Katie Smith, Gladys Short, Jessie Short, Eva Sharratt, Vera Tisdale, Beatrice Tingey, Edgar Vinen, Ruth Watson, Minnie Walker.

Recommended — Chester Roulston, Edith Lewin.

GRADE V. TO VI.

Passed on monthly reports—Adalene Anderson, Fred Ashplant, Alfred Baker, Vernon Burgess, Annie Crawford, Verna Caldwell, Gordon Caldwell, Fred Comber, Clifford England, Laura Elgar, Alice Gould, Zella Gillies, Willie Groshow, Gertrude Hirschleber, Frank Hill, Maggie Janes, Albert Moore, Rory Modeland, Florence Modeland, Tom McNaughton, Charles Malone, Hugh Nicholson, Charles Nussbaumer, Winnie Putnam, Bert Ryckman, Hubert Riddell, Maurice Shirley, Tom Sharratt, Charles Smith, Charles Swain, Helen Thompson, Gordon Taylor, Henry Tingey, Maud Walker, Myrtle Young.

Recommended—Ethel Scott, Wilmer Roulston, Flora Mitchell, Walter Smith.

GRADE VI. TO VII.

George Ackerman, Willie Atkinson, Earl Baker, Mary Ball, Eddie Barrell, Lawrence Belcher, Frances Burgess, Willie Craven, Wilmer Deaney, Nellie Davidson, Viola Doan, Cleophas Elliott, Ethel Ferguson, Irla Flach, Winnie French, Gorden Heaman, Gertie Herald, Helena Horton, Rowland Hill, Fred Jacques, Harrison Link, Bryce McLeod, John McLeod, Willie Moore, James Orr, Gordon Smallman, Lawrence Shirley, Agnes Snelgrove, Wilhelmina Steele, Gilbert Summers, Percy Summers.

Passed on final examination — Roy Groshow, Eddie Ram.

Recommended—Emma Keown Blossom Leng, Muriel Richardson.

GRADE VII. TO VIII.

Passed on Class Record—Harry Ashplant, Willie Atrill, Edward Burgess, Lizzie Craig, Harry Dowell, Lillie Duval, Gussie Flach, Edward Gould, Willie Heard, Annie Jones, Stuart Lashbrook, Willie Lyons, Mary McLean, Willie Marsh, Jack Matthews, Fred Mitchell, Russell Mooney, Clive McAlister, Charlie McKerlie, Effie Parsons, Maude Plewes, Lillian Potter, Edith Richardson, Willie Summers, Gladys Shaw, May Skinner, Lewella Smith, Willie Southcott, Edith Tupholme, Eddie Tufts, Emma Yake, Edgar Westby.

Promoted on Examination — Aldred Drennan, Beatrice Wilson.

Recommended—Lulu Brown, Olive Ferguson, Nina Harrison.

KINDERGARTEN TO GRADE I.

Percy Golby, Leonard Craven, James Morrison, Harold Pyman, Lawrence Dunstan, Lena Kerr, Pearson Irwin, Grace Maker, Marjory Herald, Haldane Smallman, Bertie Vinen, Lawrence Tisdale, Ruby Parker, Lena Smith, Nellie Pittaway, Bessie Smith, Ivy Brooks, Clinton Kemp, Marion Penhall, Polly Maxwell, Willard Horton.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.

KINDERGARTEN.

Children promoted from morning to afternoon kindergarten, Easter, 1906:

Jessie Macdonald, Willa Gammage, Mildred Orr, Beatrice Macdougal, Helen Thompson, Hazel Stone, Grace Sing, Doris Cook, Grace Willmott, Dora Henderson, Marguerite McKenzie, Sam Sanford, Compton Wilson, Willoughby Johnston, Eddie Riddler, Victor Stone, Harold Grierson, Orval Bryant, Willie Moore, Norman Reeves, Gordon Little, Drew Jeffrey, Clifford Glentz, George Stone.

Promoted June, 1906: Vida Ellwood, Edna Stone, Ida Foslet, Vera Clark, Aileen McCool, Iva Hetherington, Annie Traver, Laura Traver, Verley Williams, Harold Garfit, Wilfred Reeves, George Stevenson, Reginald Taryon, Cecil Stone, Ernest Keyes, Earl Mahon, Robert Walsh, Jack M. Cole, George Dean, Vaughn Harding.

EASTER AFTERNOON KINDERGARTEN TO GRADE I.

Beryl Boug, Kathleen Baker, Christine Cooper, Gussie Floyd, Ewart Fletcher, Daisy Horner, Wilfred Keene, Cecil Moyer, Gordon Molyneaux, Earl Sayers, Frank Shillington, Otis Wright, Marion Wrighton.

MIDSUMMER AFTERNOON KINDERGARTEN TO GRADE I.

Dick Ashton, Manville Algrove, Hazel Boss, Una Buller, Ola Cole, Jean Ferguson, Arthur Graham, Erle Garden, Elva Haskett, Winnie Jacobs, Kathleen James, Grace McKeown, Marcus Minhinnick, Willie North, Gwendolen Screaton, Margaret Thomson, George Taylor, Lenora Walde, Morgan Walde.

GRADE I. TO GRADE II., IN MARCH.

Randolph Allgrove, Fred Archer, Georgina Dixon, Edith Foster, Fred Gammage, Fenton Glinz, Burton Hodgins, Ruth Loveless, Edna Markley, Wilfred Macdonald, Bella Robb, Jack Shillington, John Sager, Doris Tanner, Wilber Tinney, Alfred Taylor, Urquhart Walch, Stewart Webster.

GRADE II. (b) TO II.

Irene Barry, Morley Clarke, Claude Effinger, Arthur Essery, Ernest Fenn, Sidney Hetherington, Harold Jeffries, Arnett Laing, Madeline Martin, Aileen Oliver, Lillian Pryce, Clifford Prevost, Oread Sheppard, Lila Scragg, Hance Walker, Edith Woelfle, Warren Wylie, Clifford Wyatt.

GRADE I. B TO II. AT EASTER.

Mary Ashton, Violet Brett, Julia Butler, Ferrington Buller, Harry Beattie, Glanville Boss, Clarence Campbell, Wallace Campbell, Pearson Dunlevy, Clifford Evans, Garfield Empey, Mary Freeman, Francis Graham, Hazel Haskett, Eddie Howard, Susie Jackson, Wesley Johnston, Aleta Long, Gordon Land, Oral McDonald, Freda Malloch, Margaret McCrimmon, George Mace, John Noble, Eddie Pepper, Wilbert Prevost, Norman Ruddy, Lillian Webster, Jack Wood, Isaac Walters.

PASSED AT EASTER, GRADE II. TO GRADE III.

Phyllis Anthistle, Arnold Alexander, Howard Avey, Marjorie Brown, Bert Boug, Lillie Clare, Clayton Cook, Harold Doidge, Lily Eardley, Vera Fenn, Maud Fisher, Nelson Fisher, Norine Floyd, Gordon Ferguson, Thelma Gaze, Pearl Griffith, Lee Herbert, Daisy Henwood, Willie Hetherington, Richard Hodgins, Clifford Ings, Phyllis Johnston, Mamie Mottashed, Bernice Miners, Muriel Mitcheltree, Greame Mercer, Willie Miller, Ethel Millie, Helen McNaughton, John McIntosh, Verna Nelson, Pearl Pike, Lottie Ridler, Harold Ruddy, Agnes Robins, Jim Scott, Florence Stone, Jack Wylie, Stanley Wallace, Gladys Young.

GRADE II. TO III. B.

Honors—Fred Archer, Leonard Callahan, Jean Lister, Ruth Loveless, Irene Parkinson, Dorothy Roberts, Chester Routledge, Harold Shillington, Frank Stone, Doris Tanner.

Passed—Robbie Aiken, Louie Browne, Clifford Burr, Minnie Beatton, Lola Donaldson, Olive Dunlevy, Manota Effinger, Laura Fisher, Burton Hodgins, Myrtle Johnstone, Lily James, Madeleine Jones, Evan McNaughton, Wardell Parkinson, Earl Schott, Wilfred Smith, Gertrude Woelfle, Velma Wylie.

GRADE III. B TO III. A.

Reuben Griffiths, Grace Noble, Robbie Stone, Albert Taylor, George Wyatt.

GRADE III. A TO GRADE IV.

Honors—Pearl Aitken, Pearl French, Bessie Geoghegan, John Morris, Nina North, Clive Nicholson, Lucy Pepper, Leslie Stuart, Ruth Wallace, Hazel Weber.

Pass on Class Record—Lizzie Aitken, Marjorie Archer, Richard Ashman, Jessie Bell, Marjorie Beattie, Isadore Brett, Elsie Cook, Jeanette Coughtrey, Rawdon Erskine, Marjory Ferns, Della Foster, Gardie Gammage, Wilfrid Glen, Kate Hodgins, Clarence Howard, Alton Keyes, Myrtle Land, Myrtle Mitcheltree, Tom Murray, Arthur Murray, Norman Milligan, Ilene McDougall, Kathleen McEwen, Mable McPherson, Burton McGuffin, Peter McGinnis, Tom McKay, Campbell McDonald, Ada Oliver, Ernest Peterson, Lillie Roberts, Ruth Stephenson, Harold Stratfold, Charlie Stuart, James Sandford, Annie Vincent, Orville Waide, Ernest Watson, Olive Woelfle, Jean Bailly, Milton Clare, Willie Mace, Harry McNaughton, Bertie Stone, Verna Wellman.

GRADE III. RICHMOND STREET NORTH, TO GRADE IV., ST. GEORGE'S.

Lizzie Bibbings, Ethel Clixby, Frank Connors, Arthur Hexter, Dane Lamont, Tinie McDougall, Silas McCulloch, Vera Steele.

GRADE IV. TO V.

Honors—Martha Weir, James Freeman, Wilbert Sloman, Milton Weir, Pearl Taylor, Harriet Corbett, James Bryant, Gerald Carlisle, May Ings, Vera Keyes, Carroll McKenna.

Pass on Class Record—Annie Elwood, Gordon Woonton, Laura Connell, Hazel Elwood, John Ruddy, Clarence Sproull, Fred Templar, Jack Simpson, Lorne Little, Willie Roberts, Charlie Moyer, Sophia Burt, Gerald Stone, Willard Marsden, Cecil Draper, Verbena Gilmour, Hadley Trot, Una Sharpe, Allan Johnston, Charlie Eberle, Elma Parkinson, James Snowden, Elsie Young, Irene Stanley, Elmo Donaldson, Nicholas Worrall, Ernest Merkley, Chester Taylor, Lizzie Mitcheltree, Harold Steele, Oliver Whitehead.

GRADE V. TO VI.

Passed with Honors—Ronald Gray, Nelson Minhinnick, Emily Pepper, Mabel Storie, Mamie Keyes, Dollie Donaldson, Roy Bice, Greeta McLean, Irene McNaughton, Naomi Blanch, Marion Davis, Anna Cockrill, Willie Molyneux, Florence Howard.

Passed on Class Record—Earl Ashwell, Pearl Ashton, May Ardiel, George Brown, Gordon Berryhill, Edith Burr, May Clare, Pearl Clare, Jack Clack, Nellie Dean, Bruce Fletcher, Rena Fenn, Albert Hexter, Lily Jacobs, Delmage Jones, Gordon Knapp, Tom McMullen, Harold Menzies, Bertie Martin, Ian McDonald, Marjory McKay, Nora Nicholson, Lester Peterman, Maurice Pike, Gordon Simpson, Arthur Stratfold, Cynthia Stabler, Jean Shaw, Gladys Tamlin, Maud Taylor, May Wallace, Arnold Webster, Isabel Walker, Elroy Wark, Edith Wyatt.

GRADE VI. B TO VII.

Honors — Laura Foster, Gertrude Cole, Francis Mitcheltree, Rosie Burt, Rivington Fisher, Lena Connors, Daisy Jacobs.

Passed on Record—Gertrude Archer, Harold Ashman, Muriel Butler, Fred Brown, James Burt, Eva Brimblecombe, Howard Draper, Hazel Dunlevy, Willie Eardley, Guy Farrar, Annie Henry, Pearl Henley, Ivy Holland, Mabel Houston, George Lutman, Agnes Menzie, Harold Mason, Allinson McLean, Earl McClurg, Duncan McCallum, Bert McDonald, Edith Nelson, Harold Nugent, Charlie Simpson, Harry Smith, Wilson Wrighton, Gordon Waide, Ethel Warren.

Recommended—Lillie Wood.

GRADE VI. (a) TO GRADE VII.

Honors—Albert Crump, Eva Doyle, Walter Dixon, Wesley Garner, Myrtle Hicks, Kathleen McGuffin, Willie Robertson, Daisy Schram, Lillian Watson, George Winterbottom.

Pass on Class Record—Edith Aiken, Lenna Alexander, May Button, Robert Barbour, Percy Collins, Enos Degraw, Anna Edwards, Percy Elms, Jessie Fortner, Grace Holt, Retta Hoskin, Dorothy Hambly, Emily Johnson, Arthur Jones, Phyllis Kennedy, Jane Molyneux, Lizzie McIlvenna, Lewis Martin, Harry Millie, Percy Murdy, Hugh McCrimmon, Laura Stephenson, Roy Scott, Melville Webster.

GRADE VII. TO GRADE VIII.

Honors—Geraldine Burr, Mona Hughes, Margaret Kerr, David Logan, Boyd Little, Hattie Ruddy, Eva Southcott, Jean Stuart, Maude Taylor, Helen Stuart.

Passed—Alan Aiken, Hilton Bruce, Irene Brown, Ernest Bluthner, Verna Boss, Frank Bonser, Violet Campbell, Vernon Carlisle, Kate Clare, Leslie Elms, May Fraser, Alice Garthwaite, Violet Grant, Elsie Garfat, Willie Gaze, Louie Haystead, Gordon Mottashed, Margaret McIlvenna, Agnes McLean, Jean McDonald, Ethel McPherson, Edna McPherson, Agnes Ruddy, Fern Rice, Chas Stephenson, Willie Seldon, Winnifred Taylor Frank Walden, Archie Wyatt, Ruth Watson, Edgar Wormald, John Walton.

WORTLEY ROAD SCHOOL.

KINDERGARTEN TO GRADE I.

Rob. Henderson, Kathleen Skelly, Jessie Thorpe, Mildred Westlake, Dorothy Palmer, Thelma Bamford, Willie Maitland, Cyril Woods, Keith Platt, Gerald McIntosh, Jack Brighton, Stanley Nichol, Ernest Collyer.

GRADE I. TO II.

Ellison Atkinson, Lillian Bates, Ethel Collyer, Kenneth Dawson, Ada Dicks, Mabel Draeger, James Dutton, Willie Horwood, Ella Lee, Janie Maitland, Andrew McKim, Annie Newans, Amy Nichols, Wilfrid Richmond, Lawrence Skelly.

GRADE II. TO III.

Fred Baker, Clarence Bartlett, Cyril Collyer, Maud Dingle, Alvin Draeger, Frank Hobbs, Bert Horwood, Norman Janes, Gladys Jarvis, Kathleen Jarvis, Nellie Linder, James Maitland, Melville Onn, Olive Pack, Jonathan Pollard, Jack Rawling, John Rourke, Charlie Simmonds, Bert Thompson.

Promoted in March—Gould Brown, Walter Davey, Ethel Evans, Harold Fleckser, Willie Henderson, Aggie Richmond, Helen Ruse, Willie Westland.

GRADE III. TO IV.

Fred Bartlett, Ruban Davey, Walter Davey, Willie Henderson, Maurice Lee, Fred Onn, Harold Older, Edith Older, Alfred Rawling, Gladys Slater, Willie Simmonds, Clarence Westland.

GRADE IV. TO V.

Arthur Bartlett, Alice Baker, Mary Bowley, Annie Brazier, Plomley Collyer, Emily Dunn, Edith Dutton, Mamie Fleckser, Pearl Gray, Ollie Meyer, Marion Miller, Jean Ruse, Marjorie Stinson, Gertrude Veale, Irene Westlake.

By examination—Harry Carfrae.

Promoted in March—Wilfred Boyce, Gertrude Clement, John Skelly, Walter Thompson.

GRADE V. TO VI.

Ruth Campbell, Annie Jarvis, Doris Nichol, Alfred Henry, Gordon Pate, John Henderson, Albert Nichols, Harold Wilson, Beatrice Wall, Stanley Pate, Gertie Clement, Newton Wright.

Promoted from V. to VI. in March—Emily Dicks, Max McEvoy, Stella George,

GRADE VI. TO VII.

Stanley Skelly, Ruby Pack, Eva Moore, Nita Westland, Lizzie Avery, Frances McKernan, Malcolm Maitland, Lyle Westland, Bart Cottam, Viola Wood, Fred Allport, Ernest Miller, Walter Dutton, Max McEvoy, Charlie Collyer, Rhea Westlake, Dave Tindale, John Westlake.

GRAND AVENUE SCHOOL.

GRADE VII. TO VIII.

Earl Mackenzie, Olive Craig, Milton Knowles, Helen Fitzallen, Edna Taylor, Tanny McCormick, Mabel Fortey, Minnie Tucker, Alice Calver, Gladys Norris, Roy Campbell, Nora Brown, Jack Veale, Gordon Richman.

Recommended—Emma Hobbs.

GRADE VI. TO VII.

Lottie Williams, Bertha Johnston, Harold Graves, Irwin Jones, Lorne Mariatt, Willie Pawlitzki, Ross McIntyre, Merle Palmer, Clifford Berryhill.

Recommended—Ilah Brown, Henry Dadd.

GRADE V. TO VI.

Oswald Luney, Beulah Adams, Nellie Fitzwalters, Robert Campbell, Russel Luney, Stephen Hawthorne, Annie White, Albert McNamara, Clara Rooke, William Dunn, Edward Phillips, Arthur Gramlich.

Recommended—George Aitken.

GRADE IV. TO V.

Edward Phillips, Lorne Constable, Albert McNamara, Douglas Nelson, Hugh McCormick, Henry Fortey, Ella Polle, Flossie Rampling, Doris Barton, Ruthven Dunn, Louise Lewis, Edith Watson.

Recommended—Sadie Knowles, Addie Knowles.

GRADE III TO IV.

Edna Ralph, Ernest Wilson, Ethel Durham, Ella Pawlitzki, Lottie Johnston, Rubie Scott, Fred Delaney, Gordon Southcott, Olive Chessman, Jennie Thomas, Arthur Craig, May Richman, Fred Gramlick, Mona Dunn, Roy Miller, Jennie Polle, Frank Delaney, Joe Tapp.

GRADE II. TO III.

Bessie Wintersgill, George Chambers, Gladys Nelson, Wilfred Teeple, Tommy White, Irene Snider, Frances Thomas, Wilfred Luney, Otto Graves, Raymond Smith, Maggie Watson, Kathleen McNamara, Frank Tapp, Aubrey Dadd, Richard Campbell.

GRADE I. TO II.

Niven Judd, Jean Gilmour, Carrie Brighton, Stewart Brown, Aubrey Hayward, Alexander McCormick, Willie Delaney, Willie Snider, Gordon Acheson, Ralph Johnson, Frank Hollands, David Stewart, Alfred McElheran, Orval Bates, Leo Scott, Elsie Smith.

Recommended — Clifford Elstone, Edna Knowles, Vivian Ferguson, Jean Williams.

LONDON JUNCTION SCHOOL.

JUNIOR IV. TO SENIOR IV.

Dora Kingsboro 464, Wilbert Nuttycomb 438, Irene Little 408, Maggie McGregor and Sarah Marsh 380, Bruce Little 374, Allan McDonald 371, Mary Westcott 342, Maggie Garrett 331, Daisy Spicknell 330, Estella Ross 329.

THIRD TO JUNIOR IV.

Fred Garrett 334, Fay White 330, Roy White 327, Etta Garrett 315, Isabelle McKenzie 311, Walter England 292.

JUNIOR III. TO SENIOR III.

Winaud Herschlibber 271, Pearl Rice 271, Grace Patterson 258, Will White 258.

SENIOR II. TO JUNIOR III.

Claude Nelson 401, Alice Tunks 366, Grace McGregor 364, Edwina Rice 318, Pearl Moss 313, Bruce Little 301.

JUNIOR II. TO SENIOR II.

Lillian Moss 323, Annie Garrett 318, Ethel Denby 314, Roy Kitchen 307, Ida Marsh 303, Nellie Johnston 296, Arnold McConnell 294, Agnes Hall 294, Francis Whetter 285, George Richardson 278, Jennie Patterson 269, Will Baldeck 260, Will Bennett 259, Grace Lashbrook 258, Mary Thornton 257,

PART II. TO SECOND.

Verne Hall, Tom Lashbrook, Pearl White, Beatrice Howard, Adolph Yensen.

BOOK I. TO PART II.

May McGregor, James Dart, Laurie Kingsboro, Knox Garrett, George Stanfield, Charles Gilmour, Millie Gilmour, Jack Denby, Ed Baldick.

CLASS III. TO CLASS IV.

Hazel Duffin, Winnifred Whetter, Ed Howard, George Neil, Alexins Olsen, Lottie Garrett, Will Howard.

CLASS II. TO CLASS III.

Gordon Angus, Elizabeth Gilmour, Annie Thornton, Lottie Thornton, Albert Howard.

CLASS I. TO CLASS II.

Mabel Ryckman, Toval Yensen, Everett McKenzie, Ethel White, Arthur Bennett.

WEST LONDON SCHOOL.

All names arranged in order of merit.

GRADE VII. TO GRADE VIII.

Willie Bartlett, Earl Pring, Lorna Jeffries, Helen Hamilton, Edith Johnson, Mabel Neeley, Orville Griffiths, Margaret Johnson, Mamie White, Maud Ward, Lillian Fowler, Hazel Gibson, Lillian Finnegan, Lloyd Nichols, Raymond Ryckman, Harold Bowman, Frank Proctor, Chester Hutchinson.

GRADE VI. TO GRADE VII.

Honors — Dorothy Turville, William Waliwin, Nora Walden, Viola Smelser, May Nickerson, Bert Larway, Reta McCoy, Myrtle Hodgins.

Pass—Gordon Ellis, Ethel Calder, Alice Bowie, Dan Thomson, Maud Osborne, Beatrice Clark, Earle Kipp, Miriam Steele, George Cotton, Annie Holmes, Tom Graham, George Arthur, Jennie Graham, Alice Andrews, Harry Kipp, Aggie Nichol, Alfie Henstridge, Nellie Meston, Russell McCabe, Nellie Crockett, Sydney Gourley, Jack Vickers, Clifford Bice.

GRADE V. TO GRADE VI.

Velma McPherson, Hazel Lawton, Ila Stephenson, Roy Ward, Charlie Bowie, James Clugston, Annie Clark, Stewart Parsons, Fred Murray, Annie McMurphy, Jack Moore, Myra Pring, Georgina Thomas, Reggie Fowler, Mabel Jarman, Mamie Dicker, Leonard Paul, Beatrice Taylor, Oscar Ollson, Pearl Dinsmore, Mary Littlejohns, Lily Johnson, John Arthur, Willie Arthur, Verlyn Lewis, Mabel Dexter, Charlotte Cushman, Bertha Kipp, Gordon Tozer, Sarah Vickers, Maud Tolhurst, Bert Perkins, Ellen Tolhurst, Bertha Moorhead.

Recommended — Harry Clark, Oscar Derrick, Audrey Holland, Maud Mason, Annie Ryckman.

GRADE IV. TO GRADE V.

Wilfrid Storey, Hubert Hamilton, Maud Newton, Myrtle Harvey, Annie Proctor, Beatrice Smith, Rosie Bartlett, Lea Misener, Marcella Hodgins, Clifford Chapman, Gladys Conley, Eric Parsons, Lily Thomson, Roy Jacobs, Jacquetta Griffiths, Lucy Thorn, Trevor Holm, Thomas McFadden, Pearl Brammer, May Osborn, Violet Andrewes, Garfield Vincent, Mabel Ellis, Frank Kent, Ernest Osborn, Eva Quinn, Maud Patrick, Dorothy Hawthorne, Charlie Jacobs, Marjorie Milne, Hazel Herman, Warren Stanton, Ettie Donohue, Mamie Derrick, Percy Sherritt, Winnie Trudell, Levina Charlton, Dottie Trudell, Bert Sherritt, Harry Wooster, Austin Field.

Recommended—Ethel Johnson, Rena Beacom, Tillie Annett, Edgar McCulley, Gertie Dore.

GRADE III. TO GRADE IV.

James Meston, Lena Pearce, Gordon Jones, Arthur Wallwin, Robert Johnson, Irene Stevens, Irene Bartlett, Clarence Hutchinson, Florence Manvell, Lillian Fowler, Mary Donohue, Ethel Gentley, Queenie Stevens, Elsie Bowie, Mabel Conley, Pearl Corbin, Hazel Kipp, Bertha Ryckman, Earl Service, Annie Bentley, Florine Crummer, Lulu Beacom, Marjory Dexter, Jessie Kipp, Clive Stevens, Albert Dibsdale, Alfred Beechey, Ettie Pudney, Willie Moorhead, Ada Downing, Gordon Herman, Ella Dibsdale, James Smith, Ida Henstridge.

Recommended—Martha Culbert, Leonard Fryor, Bertie Donohue, Reggie Hardy, Eddie Rose.

GRADE II. TO GRADE IV.

Freddie Andrews, Robbie Annett, Cora Sherritt, Jennie Osborn.

GRADE II. TO GRADE III.

Leonard Wilkins, Charlie Ardy, Jack Chapman, Daisy Bowles, Vera Lawton, Kathleen Tait, Hazel Bernard, Dick Milne, Annie Thomas, Bessie Wagner, Jack Smelser, Frank Beechey, Orville Howey, Bella Thomson, Beatrice Henstridge, John Wade, Harry Taylor, Valentine Fowler, Mina Crockett, Wilfrid Larway, Walter Johnson, Omar Haselgrove, Edith Calder.

Recommended — Ethel David, Earl O'Neil, Nellie Smith, Irving Sloan, Willie Dicker, Roy Henderson, Alice Tyler, Annie Vickers, Jesse Firby, David Robb, Arthur Sims.

GRADE II. TO GRADE III.

Gladys Osborne, Ina Morehead, Jack Pring, Charlie Robinson, Percy Murray, Arthur Manville, Willie Schussler, George Lill, Charlie Burgess, Ethel Wagner, Marvia Stevenson, Hilda Burgess.

JUNIOR GRADE II. TO SENIOR GRADE II.

Alec Olsson, Albert Pearce, Jimmy Simms, Lillian Field, Gordon Stevens, Harold Donahue, Homer Elliott, George Truedell, Norman Kennedy, Ellason Myers.

GRADE I. TO GRADE II.

Gladys Ikin, Rosie Plank, Reta Stevens, Richard Cockrill, Harold Thomas, Posy Charlton, Francis Cook, Willie Allen, Edith Bennett, Louie Woonton, Irene Bowman, Kathleen Milne, Eva Perkins, Willie Rose, Marjorie Griffiths, Reggie Plank, Birdie Ikin, Elizabeth McFadden, Mast Thomas, Harold Mitcheltree, Winnie Burrows, Beatrice Cathro.

Recommended—Chester Bear, Chester Densmore, Le Roy Boug, Gordon Guymer, Roy Cookson, Gordon Dibsdale, Willlie Alford, Beattie Johnstone, John Simms.

KINDERGARTEN TO GRADE I.

Margaret Olsen, Madeline Jeffrey, Eunice Trudell, Verle Vincent, Edna Rose, Pearl Jacobs, Louise Hawthorne, Myrtle Andrews, Winnie Luxton, Allan Staid, George Brooks.

KINDERGARTEN TO GRADE I.

Jessie Bassett, Vera Fralick, Madeline Greason, Ida Lewis, Earl Marshall, Charlie Rudd, Gladys Reid, Percy Rowe, Nathaniel Tait, Edna Terry, Gladys Wonderly, Dorothy Wood, Effie Duckworth, Mildred Hogg.

RICHMOND STREET NORTH SCHOOL.

GRADE III. TO GRADE IV.

Lizzie Bibbings, Ethel Clixby, Frank Connors, Arthur Hexter, Dane Lamont, Tinie McDougall, Silas McCullough, Vera Steele.

CLASS A, GRADE II. TO GRADE III.

Earl Burkholder, Dennis Connors, Lorne Churchill, Gordon Decker, Alma Forman, Harry McDonald, Gertrude Morgan, Arthur Link, Myrtle Smith.

CLASS B TO CLASS A, GRADE II.

George Burt, John Bryant, Lionel

Continued on Page Six.

A Bad Stomach

Lessens the usefulness and mars the happiness of life.

It's a weak stomach, a stomach that can not properly perform its functions.

Among its symptoms are distress after eating, nausea between meals, heartburn, belching, vomiting, flatulence and nervous headache.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures a bad stomach, indigestion and dyspepsia, and the cure is permanent.

Accept no substitute.

Malta-Vita

"The Perfect Food"

The grocer who offers you something "just as good" has no regard for your judgment or your health. It's delicious.

Begins Life Right

When the little pink bundle of humanity makes its appearance, the happy parents think nothing is too good for it. The baby must have the best of everything. The experience of years teaches that the best in baby carriages is the famous HEYWOOD-WAKEFIELD. It is

easy running, light and strong.

Bring the little one into our store and see how cute he looks in one of these carriages. We have a complete assortment of various styles and shapes at different prices.

Ontario Furniture Co.

228-230 DUNDAS STREET.

Hot Weather Food.

It is necessary, during the summer months, to choose wisely the food for the morning meal. Food that heats the blood in the morning keeps the blood hot all day.

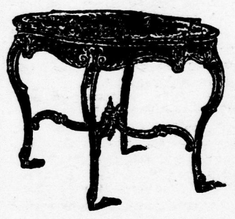
Diamond Wheatlets

Will NOT heat the blood. KING OF BREAKFAST FOODS. Ask your grocer for it. Manufactured by

HUNT BROS., - CITY MILLS.

A Good Start...

Young people nowadays have opportunities in beginning their married life that their parents never dreamed of. It is possible now, with a very limited capital, to furnish a home complete from kitchen to parlor, and do it nicely for a very small sum.



During these days of planning and designing and contriving, we can offer you much of interest and value

3 Strong Points of "SALADA"

CEYLON GREEN TEA.

Unequaled Purity—Strength—Flavor

Lead Packets only. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c Per Pound

AT ALL GROCERS.

TANGLED THREADS

He was very kind to her, however, greeted her as if nothing unusual had occurred, and exerted himself to provide every possible comfort for her contemplated journey, even to telegraphing ahead, to ascertain if there were other American tourists whom she could join when the steamer sailed from Hong Kong.

The reply stated that there would be a large company, and everybody felt much easier in view of their departure.

The entire party went to the station to see the travelers off, and they were laden, not only with good wishes, but with flowers, dainties of all kinds to eat, and plenty of entertaining books to help them pass the time enjoyably.

Marien Ellsworth was an entirely different woman after leaving her party and was started on her homeward journey. All her sweetness, affability and smiles had fled.

Two deep wrinkles settled between her brows, and an expression of irritability and discontent overshadowed her whole face. She was fretful and impatient with Marjorie, and became so generally disagreeable that the girl finally let her entirely alone, and tried to interest herself in the books, papers and various mysterious boxes which Mr. Lancaster had piled upon the seat beside her when he took leave of her.

The ride to Hong Kong was somewhat tedious and uninteresting, as the weather was unpleasant, and there were no people on board the train with whom our two travelers could make friends, and it was with a feeling of great relief that they finally found themselves on board one of the great Pacific mail liners—the China—and in the midst of English-speaking people, a goodly number of whom were their own countrymen.

But the voyage proved to be tempestuous and both Marjorie and her mother were ill during the greater portion of it after leaving Yokohama, and were truly thankful when it was ended and they finally set foot on terra firma once more at San Francisco.

They stopped in this city only long enough to recruit a little, and then took passage over the Union Pacific Railway direct for New York. While passing through Colorado, they were very much impressed with the magnificent scenery, and, as they drew near to the far-famed city of Colorado Springs, Mrs. Ellsworth suddenly informed Marjorie that she had decided to stop off there for a few days.

"Why, mamma! I thought you were in a great hurry to get to New York?" the girl observed in surprise.

"Well, and so I am; but I have heard so much about the place—of Manitou and Pike's Peak—that I am impelled to have a look at them. Besides, I am so weary of this car, and our very close quarters, I absolutely must get some rest in a decent bed for a few nights."

So the conductor was interviewed, and the stop arranged for. As they were alighting from the train at the Colorado Springs station, Mrs. Ellsworth's glance fell upon a portly man, who was conversing with another gentleman upon the platform. She gave a gasp of astonishment, while he, at the same moment, caught sight of her, and started forward, with extended hand, to greet her.

"Mr. Jennings! Of all the people in the world, how does it happen that I run across you here?" panted the excited woman.

"Well, I have been in the city for about two weeks, on business connected with some mines in which I have an interest," the gentleman explained. "But," he added, "I am no less astonished to meet you here. I imagined you were, just about now, in the land of chrysanthemums, lotus-blossoms, and jinrikishas."

"I should have been, but I got short of money, and so anxious over your last letters that I could not enjoy myself another moment, so left the party, and started for home, to find out the worst," Mrs. Ellsworth explained, the anxious, harassed look returning to her face.

Mr. Jennings also looked grave at this reference to her financial difficulties.

"Are you going to stop here long?" he inquired.

"No; only a few days. It was merely a whim of mine, our getting off here, for at first I intended to push straight through to New York. But I was tired—almost car-sick, in fact—and wanted to see this place, Manitou and the canons. I am inclined to think, though, that fate ordained the stop, so that I should meet you," Mrs. Ellsworth observed with a faint smile.

"Well, it does seem a peculiar coincidence," the gentleman remarked. Then he inquired: "Have you settled upon any place to go?"

"No; I am utterly at sea here; can't you direct us to some good hotel that is not too expensive?"

"I am stopping at the Alta Vista—the prices are not so high at the Antlers, and I am sure you would be very comfortable there," Mr Jennings returned.

Mrs. Ellsworth assented to this proposition, whereupon a carriage was called, and the party proceeded to the hotel, where the weary travelers found pleasant rooms, and where they gave themselves up to rest and refreshing themselves for the remainder of the morning.

After lunch Mr. Jennings sought them again, saying that he was at their disposal, if they would signify what they wanted to do, or where they wished to go.

But Mrs. Ellsworth declared that she must first have a square business talk with him, for she wanted to know exactly how she stood with the world.

Again the man's face fell. It was evident that what he had to tell her was not of an encouraging nature.

"Well," he began, with manifest embarrassment, "I am obliged to confess that what I wrote to you bout those western investments was only to prepare you for the worst upon your return. They have not only collapsed, but assessments have been levied upon your —— Railroad stocks, so the outlook seems to portend either sending good money after bad, or letting your shares go by the board."

"Heavens on earth! Do you mean to tell me that I have absolutely no resources left?" demanded Mrs. Ellsworth, and growing pale and faint from apprehension.

"It looks awfully like it—unless you have got something back of all, that I knew nothing about," replied her attorney reluctantly.

"I haven't—not a dollar!" groaned the miserable woman. "But tell me about it," she commanded almost fiercely; "I must know the whole story."

And the gentleman proceeded to go into details, explaining the how and why, the result of which was to prove that the heretofore giddy butterfly of the world and fashion, was, or very soon would be, literally penniless.

"You still have those shares in that co-operative business in Chicago," he observed in a would-be cheerful tone, and trying hard not to see the white, pinched face and despairing eyes opposite him. "They paid about two per cent last year—I don't know as you will get as much this year; for that business is pretty near flat just now; but maybe you can dispose of them, if you need a little ready money."

"Oh, you know, that would be but a drop in the bucket! Heaven! what—am—I—going—to—do?" cried the woman in a hopeless tone.

"That seems to be a problem, I confess," her companion remarked, as he hitched uneasily in his chair. "I am awfully sorry things have turned out so," he added regretfully, "but, of course, I could control neither the western investments nor the railroad stock; you know, I advised selling out the latter some time ago."

"Yes—yes," she returned impatiently for she was in no mood to be reminded of the fact. "But can't you suggest something, Mr. Jennings?" she went on pleadingly. "Why, I do not know what it means to be poor like this. I —cannot work; in fact, I should not know what to attempt. Marjorie and I must eat; we have clothes enough to last for some time, but we cannot starve. What are we going to do? Oh, what can we do?" and she actually wrung her hands until the delicate joints cracked.

"How much ready money have you?" Mr. Jennings inquired, after a few moments of thought.

"About two hundred dollars," she replied.

The lawyer pursed up his lips, and sat thoughtful again, for it certainly was a dreary outlook for these two luxuriously reared women.

"Are you a good housekeeper—a good manager?" he finally asked.

"No—oh, I don't know! I haven't kept house for years—not since my husband died, and before that I always had servants. I never liked it—the care, I mean; and I have been living here, there and everywhere all these years, while Marjorie was in school. But why did you ask that—what have you in mind?" she concluded with something of interest.

"Well, it occurred to me, since you are so very short of money, that you might, possibly, take a furnished house here in Colorado Springs and keep boarders——"

"Keep boarders!" interposed Mrs. Ellsworth, with a gasp of dismay, and a shrug of unmistakable disgust.

"But there is lots of money in it," Mr. Jennings pursued. "The prices here are something stupendous, and anybody with a head for managing could make a good living and save a handsome sum every year. You see, there are thousands of consumptive patients sent here from everywhere — a perfect stream pouring in all the time. Many of them are rich, and do not care what they have to pay so they can get where they can breathe, be well cared for, and thus retain their hold upon life for a little longer. Now, I know of a good, roomy house, owned by a man who wants to go east with his family for a couple of years, at least, and he will let it for a boarding-house, if he can find a reliable party to take it. He wants a hundred and fifty dollars per month, and it must be paid in advance——"

"A hundred and fifty dollars a month!" repeated Mrs. Ellsworth, aghast. "Why, that would be eighteen hundred a year!"

"Exactly; it sounds big, I know, just for rent," said the gentleman, "but it is nicely and completely furnished."

"Even so, I think it is exorbitant—an unheard-of price."

"It is only on a par with everything else here—they all bleed for the last drop. They grasp for the last dollar," said Mr. Jennings, with a shrug of his portly shoulders, "and you'll have to do as the Romans do. Let us make a little estimate, and, perhaps, the undertaking won't seem quite so appalling," he went on, drawing forth a card and a pencil. "The house is large—I think it contains sixteen rooms, and twelve of these could be rented. We will say that these twelve rooms will average four-and-a-half or five dollars a week. Four-and-a-half for one room, for fifty-two weeks, would be two hundred and thirty-four dollars, and twelve times that would be twenty-eight hundred and eight, which would leave a margin of ten hundred and eight dollars after paying your rent, which I call a handsome profit. Of course, there will be some expenses for help, but, even so, you could not fail to do well, for I am told that a good, well-kept house is always full. Then, if you also board your guests, you would charge not less than eight dollars per week—the gentleman is receiving that now—and, with good management, you could not fail to net a handsome sum from your table."

"Oh, but the responsibility would seem like carrying a mountain to me!" sighed Mrs. Ellsworth gloomily. Then, with a look of mingled cunning and determination gleaming in her eyes, she said: "But I don't see as there is anything else for me to do, but to make the trial, if, after looking the house over, I think well of it. Where is the place?"

"It is an attractive residence called Crescent Villa. It is located on high ground, and commands a fine view of the mountains. It is convenient to the North Park and the heart of the town, churches, et cetera, and will, no doubt, be filled to overflowing as soon as it is known as a boarding-house; while, if you set a good table, and give good service, you can command as high prices as anybody. I should advise having everything first-class, for, of course, you would prefer to cater to well-to-do people."

"Well, I believe I will look at the place," said Mrs. Ellsworth, after thinking the matter over for several minutes; but she sighed heavily as she spoke.

She felt almost crushed at the thought of such an undertaking. But she was like a drowning man clutching at a straw—she felt that there was nothing else left for her to do.

She reasoned that, if she should go back to New York, she had absolutely nothing to live upon, and in that seething metropolis every occupation was overcrowded, and she felt that she would be liable to drift lower and lower, unless she fell back upon her sister-in-law, which she was by no means sure she would be allowed to do. Possibly, Mrs. Sturdyvant might be willing to take Marjorie back with her, when she found to what straits they had been reduced, but she doubted that she would feel that she could give them both a home and supply their every need, especially as she and Eliza did not always harmonize.

[To be Continued.]

BOYS AND GIRLS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Continued from Page Five.

Mooney, Mary Farrar, Vanatta Hinser, Roy McDougall, Nellie Sloman, Sidney Sloman, Teddie Weir, Ethel Churchill.

CLASS A, GRADE I. TO GRADE II.

Nora Connors, Edna Churchill, Grant Milligan, Minnie Lamont, Dofis Temple.

CLASS B TO CLASS A, GRADE I.

Ada Burt, Chester Forman, Andrew Moxley, Laura Steele.

CHESLEY AVENUE SCHOOL.

GRADE VI. TO GRADE VII.

Lillian Andrews, Mary Best, Myrtle Bolton, Stanley Bolton, Ernest Bourne, Annie Burgess, Ellen Cambridge, Winnie Chandler, Mary Craig, Mahlen Easton, Harold Fox, Alfred Galloway, Bert Gwalchmai, Richard Hill, Daisy Hill, Rosie Hodges, Willie Hunter, Howard Macdonald, James McIntyre, Le Verne Mennel, Lillian Oldridge, Lillian Pope, Frank Pugh, Charlie Smith, Mabel Slyford, Willie Slyford, Pearl Slade, Fred Southcott, Maggie Tutt, Arletta Webber.

GRADE V. TO VI.

Paul Andrus, Reggie Allen, Eddie Bodaly, Fred Burgess, Ernie Bodaly, Violet Bergeron, Rosa Bull, Georgina Bell, Ernest Cambridge, Earl Cooper, Stanley Chadwick, Olive Chandler, Walter Dowell, Willie Devlin, Myrtle Fitzsimmons, Mary Harrison, Ethel Hodges, Gladys Heathfield, Ella Kirkpatrick, Bessie Mackenzie, Harold McKerlie, Leonard Miller, Robert Moore, Ethel Neary, Laura Pickering, Cora Patton, Roy Roberts, Gladys Seaton, Johnnie Summers, Gordon Tufts, Clara Wrinn.

GRADE IV. TO V.

Rosie Allen, Kate Andrews, Ruby Byrnes, Jessie Break, Frank Brooks, Lilian Cooper, Earl Davis, Lizzie Flood, Edna Gough, Grace Gurney, Mabel Hueston, Fred Harkness, David Harkness, Ivan Hunter, Willie Hill, Rosa Jenkins, Wesley Jenkins, Lena Lloyd, Millie La Marsh, Spencer Linington, Harry Martin, Mary Mackey, Ethel Palmer, Percy Shapland, Hannah Swope, Allen Waggott, Harold Wrenn, George Young.

Recommended—Harry Burges, Bloss Dodds, Willie Lobb, Mary Mackey, Wilfrid Rogers, Clara Whiting, Bertha Wonch.

GRADE III. TO IV.

Albert Arnett, Wilfrid Anderson, Alfred Davies, May Garnett, Edgar Garnett, Leonard Linington, Eva Moyer, Wallace Parsons, Iva Beggs, Elva Anderson, John Anderson, Willie Browning, Frank Bergeron, Harry Craig, Ray Hardy, Lillan Lake, Willie Lake, Percy Meecham, George Slyford, Willie Ward.

GRADE II. TO III.

Fred Appleton, Annie Begg, Dora Bell, Percy Bodaly, Florabell Cambridge, Mildred Carroll, Eleanor Davies, Hazel Dean, George Dodds, Olive Dodds, Magara Easton, Robbie Ellwood, Ethel Fitzsimons, Lulu Gould, Irene Gower, Verna Heathfield, Dottie Hockin, Willie Huston, Beatrice Lake, Helen McFarlane, Peter McConnell, Nellie McKerlie, Willie Millar, Mabel Oldridge, Irene Pope, May Powell, Coryell Roberts, Reta Rogers, Frank Spice, Norman Stuart, Alice Thompson, Beth Thompson, Edith Tufts, James Whiting.

Recommended — Stella Bourne, Carl Byrnes, James Campbell, Gladys La Marshe, Willie McKay, Fanny Miles, George Powell.

JUNIOR PART II. TO SENIOR PART II.

Mary Burgess, Ila Collins, Willie Davies, Earl Dunlap, Rupert Folley, Russell Hawe, Elsie Jenkins, Bruce Johnston, Vera Lobb, Beatrice Parsons, Robbie Stacey, Arthur Tupholme, Fred Wonch.

GRADE I. TO GRADE II.

Annie Appleton, Edith Agnew, Harley Anderson, May Atrill, Arthur Bowen, Victor Break, Carrie Browning, Mattie Burgess, Regina Carty, Violet Fitzsimmons, Vera Foley, Irene Gardiner, Russell Gardiner, Louie Hill, Louie Kirkpatrick, Iva Lamarsh, Charlie Linder, Norman More, Ila Mottashed, Isa McConnell, Lena McConnell, Dan McKerlie, Johnnie Neary, Pearl Oldridge, Leonard Palmer, Laurie Shortt, Lloyd Shapland, Verna Slyford, Andy Stinchcombe, Isabell Thompson, Wilfred Vittie, Fred Whiting.

CLASS I. TO CLASS II., GRADE I.

Lizzie Linington, Gordon Mackay, Tommy McKay, Gretta Proctor, Roy Smith, Lillian Swope, Elsie Tupholme.

CLASS II. TO CLASS III., GRADE I.

Gertrude Barnes, Jessamine Bowen, Gladys Davis, Olive Dawe, Roy Galloway, Johnnie Harrison, Mary Holt, Lyla Pelton, Willie Scott.

CLASS III. TO CLASS IV., GRADE I.

Tommy Bell, Thelma Carroll, Arthur Cooper, Gladys Crooks, Bert Davis, Marjorie Hammond, Roy Linington, Pansy Roberts.

KINDERGARTEN TO GRADE I.

John Burgess, Joe Biggs, Gertrude Barnes, Tom Crook, Violet Cooper, Jack Guerney, Kathleen Hyatt, Edith Hodges, Lily Jenkins, Harry Livermore, Lewada Lake, Florabell Pinkham, Gretta Proctor, Gladys Smale, Lulu Sinter, Charlie Tutt, Leonard Scollick, Lily Vittie, Edith Yorke.

MIDDLESEX ROADS

The Government to Spend $250,000 in Their Improvement.

Toronto, June 29.—Upon the report of Mr. A. W. Campbell, deputy minister of public works, the Government has approved of the plan submitted for the improvement of the road system in Middlesex County.

This plan is along the advanced lines advocated by Mr. Campbell, and covers 300 miles of main roads, feeding the million acres within the country. It is carefully designed to afford accommodation to all the municipalities radiating from London. The new roads will be gravel and macadam, and the system will cost $250,000, of which the Government pays one-third.

Some $900,000 has been expended on good roads by the various counties since the good roads act was passed.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING

Youngest Daughter of a Former London Lady Weds.

Windsor, Ont., June 29. — Miss Pearl R. Beattie, youngest daughter of Mrs. Mary Beattie, formerly of London, was wedded to Mr. Frank P. Le Roy on Wednesday by Rev. Robert J. Service. Miss Mamie Dwyer was bridesmaid and Mr. Fred Le Roy supported the groom.

A wedding supper was served at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Edward Applian, 1098 Baldwin avenue. In the evening a reception was held, which was attended by more than 100 friends of the young couple. Among the out-of-town guests present were: Mrs. Anna Stevenson, Miss Ann Stevenson, Miss Mollie McConnell, Miss Mae Robbin, Miss Mabel Comisky and Miss Elsie McKenna, all of London, Ont., and Mr. Allan Beattie, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The bride was the recipient of many useful and useful presents.

Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy left on an extended wedding trip through Canada and the Eastern States. They will be at home to their friends at 841 Baldwin avenue after July 15.

ANOTHER COMMISSION

Ontario Govt. Appoints One to Look Into School Textbooks.

Toronto, June 29.—The Government has appointed a school textbook commission under the authority of the amended act respecting the department of education passed at the last session of the Legislature.

The gentlemen appointed are: Mr. T. W. Crothers, barrister, of St. Thomas, who will be chairman of the commission, and Mr. John A. Cooper, Toronto, editor of the Canadian Magazine.

These gentlemen will appoint a secretary or any other clerical assistance which they may need in the prosecution of their inquiry. Their work will be confined to an investigation into the cost of school textbooks, but will not include the subject matter. The commissioners have power to summon witnesses and examine them on oath.

PROTEST FROM MONTREAL

Big Crowd, Headed by Bourassa, Protests Against Lord's Day Act.

Montreal, June 29.—A big crowd of people, estimated at between seven and eight thousand in number, gathered on the Champ De Mars tonight to protest against the Lord's Day bill which is now before the Dominion Parliament.

Mr. Bourassa, M. P. for Labelle, who was the chief speaker, sharply denounced the bill as an infringement of the liberties of the people of Quebec, and said it would never be accepted in this Province.

His remarks were loudly applauded by the big crowd, and after several other speakers had denounced the measure a resolution was adopted protesting against its becoming law.

A COUGH is often the forerunner of serious pulmonary afflictions, yet there is a simple cure within the reach of all in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, an old-time and widely-recognized remedy, which, if resorted to at the inception of a cold, will invariably give relief, and by overcoming the trouble, guard the system from any serious consequences. Price, 25 cents, at all dealers.

It is claimed that little of our food is pure, but it doesn't seem as though it would be possible to adulterate frogs' legs.

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LAST DAY---SAVE YOUR COUPONS

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The coupons may be clipped from any paper publishing them—the gum is absolutely free.

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FREE — Five coupons like this will be exchanged at any grocer's, druggist's, confectioner's or cigar stand in London for a free package of — FREE

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1c. 1c.

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The Duke of Bedford is the premier peer of Scotland and hereditary keeper of Holyrood Castle.

LEE HING LAUNDRY.

Shirt collars ironed so will not hurt neck. Standup collars ironed so wing will not be broken. Ladies' dresses fluted. Vests ironed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Goods called for and delivered. Don't pay if work not satisfactory. JOHN TOM, manager, 485 Richmond.

READ THIS

Something new for you. We have just got out a new 5c package of

Golden Potato Crisp

Crisp Tasty MRS. RORER'S Delicious Appetizing

Saratoga Chips

NOTHING SO GOOD.

ASK YOUR GROCER.

Delicate and dainty confections are

Cowan's Milk Chocolate

Croquettes, Wafers, Cakes, Medallions, etc.

Combining the fine flavor of the Chocolate with the richness of pure Canadian Milk, with all the Cream in it.

The Cowan Co., Limited, Toronto

19a-t

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

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From Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool.

Lake Erie, July 7, Aug. 18, Sept. 29; Empress of Ireland, July 12, Aug. 9, Sept. 7; Lake Manitoba, July 21, Sept. 1, Oct. 13, and weekly thereafter.

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Ionian.....June 28, July 26
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For rates and full particulars apply to E. DE LA HOOKE or W. FULTON, local agents. tyw

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Sailing from New York every Saturday

NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIPS

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Average passages 7½ days. And favorite steamship "Astoria" and "Furnessia"

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EXCURSIONS VIA THE PERE MARQUETTE

DOMINION DAY

July 2

Pere Marquette Railroad will sell excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip. Date of sale, June 29, 30, July 1 and 2. Limited for return on July 3.

J. W. KEARNS, H. F. MOELLER, T. P. A. G. P. A.

631

For tickets apply to E. De La Hooke G. T. R., or W. Fulton C. P. R.

Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.

Hamilton-Montreal Line

Steamers leave Hamilton 4:30 a.m., Toronto 4:30 p.m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Bay of Quinte, Thousand Islands, Montreal and intermediate ports.

Toronto-Montreal Line

Steamers leave Toronto 3:30 p.m. daily, for Rochester, Thousand Islands, Rapids, St. Lawrence, Montreal and intermediate ports. Montreal and for Quebec and Saguenay River.

H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, western passenger agent, Toronto.

HAMILTON and MONTREAL NAVIGATION CO'Y., Limited.

The comfortable and commodious passenger steamer DUNDURN, commencing July 7, leaves Hamilton every Saturday at 10 a.m.; leaves Toronto every Saturday at 5 p.m., for the Thousand Islands, intermediate ports and Montreal. Each stateroom has hot and cold running water, electric lights and electric bells. Berths may be secured in advance by applying to F. B. CLARK, agent, 416 Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.

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Atlantic Transport Line—New York-London.

Dominion Line—Portland-Liverpool in winter; Montreal-Quebec-Liverpool in summer.

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Sailing lists, rate sheets, etc., on application to

E. De la Hooke or W. Fulton, LOCAL AGENTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SINGLE FARE FOR DOMINION D...

Between all stations in Canada, Buffalo, N. Y., Niagara Falls, N. Y., Detroit, Mich.

Going: June 29, 30, July 1 and 2.

to return until and on July 3.

Tickets and

Full information at London offices; W. Fulton, 161 Dundas St.; J. Houston, G.P.R. Station, or write C. B. Foster, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO, Ltd.

River and Gulf of St. Lawrence

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

The well and favorably known S. S. Campana, 1,700 tons, lighted with electricity and having all comforts, leaves Montreal on Monday, at 2 p.m., 2nd, 16th and 30th July, 13th and 27th August, 10th and 24th September, for Pictou, N. S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Bermuda Summer excursions, $35 by the new twin-screw S. S. Bermudian, 5,500 tons. Sailings from New York fortnightly, from 6th June to 21st November. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80°.

The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

For tickets and staterooms apply to ED. DE LA HOOKE or W. FULTON, ticket agents, London, Ontario. ywt

A GUIDE FOR TRAVELERS

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

(Corrected to date.)

MAIN LINE—SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*4 a.m., 10:45 a.m., *11 a.m., *11:20 a.m., 6:25 p.m., *7:47 p.m., 10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:15 a.m., *3:20 a.m., *11:20 a.m., 1:25 p.m., *4:10 p.m., *6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—12:20 a.m., *3:25 a.m., 8:10 a.m., *11:30 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:55 p.m. (Eastern Flyer.)

The trains leaving at 8:10 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations. The 8:10 a.m. local, and the 11:20 a.m. and 4:25 p.m. expresses have through coaches for Toronto. The Eastern Flyer at 6:55 p.m. stops only at Ingersoll, Woodstock Brantford and Hamilton, and goes to Toronto and Montreal.

Depart for the west—*4:15 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:10 a.m., *11:32 a.m., 1:55 p.m., 8:01 p.m.

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:55 p.m. trains stop at all stations, The 4:15 a.m., 11:32 a.m., and 8:01 p.m., expresses run through to Chicago without change.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., *4 p.m., 6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer, stops only at Chatham and Glencoe), 11 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:25 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 7:54 p.m. (International Limited stops only at Glencoe and Chatham.)

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 10:55 p.m.

Depart—6:20 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 5 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—9:45 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:15 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive—From the east *11:30 a.m., 8 p.m., *11:30 p.m. From the west—*5 a.m., **8:35 a.m., *5:20 p.m.

Depart—For the east—*5:05 a.m., 8:43 a.m., *5:28 p.m. For the west—*11:38 a.m., ***8:10 p.m., *11:35 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily.

Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

** From Chatham only.

*** Runs only to Chatham.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:45 p.m.

Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., *10:25 p.m.

*Runs through to Waterford.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., *11:55 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 4:40 p.m., 6 p.m., 6:55 p.m., *8:55 p.m., 9:05 p.m., 11:45 p.m.

*From Walkerville.

Depart—5:45 a.m., *6:45 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 1:20 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 5:05 p.m., 7:15 p.m., 9:40 p.m.

*To Walkerville, without change.

Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley.

Commencing June 24

Ocean Limited

VIA

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Will leave Montreal 7:30 p.m. daily except Saturday, for Quebec, St. John, Halifax.

DIRECT CONNECTION FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

DOMINION DAY

JULY 1, 1906

For above occasion

Michigan Central

NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.

will issue round trip tickets at

Single Fare

to all stations in Canada, Detroit, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, going June 29, 30, July 1 and 2, 1906; limit for return, July 3, 1906. Information gladly given at city office, 395 Richmond street. Phone 205.

THOS. EVANS, City Agent, London.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. A., Chicago.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

SINGLE FARE

—FOR—

Dominion Day

Between all Stations,

GOING June 29, 30, July 1 and 2

RETURNING until July 3.

E. DE LA HOOKE, city passenger and ticket agent, or E. RUSE, depot ticket agent.

John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader in the House, writes poetry for recreation. At least he says it is poetry—and he also says it is recreation.

SNAP-SHOTS AT VARIOUS SPORTS

Frank Love, won the singles championship of the London Rowing Club tournament yesterday, when he defeated Israel Taylor in a well-bowled match by a score of 22 to 18. This pair see-sawed until they stood 18 all. Frank, on the next end, got in a fine draw, making him 19. He had all kinds of nerve for his next end, and when the smoke cleared away, Frank had three shots to the good. His worship is being congratulated on his win, and deserves it, as he had to hurry to beat Taylor, who was in excellent form.

Bert Heaman is the singles champion of the Thistle Club. In the semi-finals last night he tackled Charlie Graham. Bert was in great form, and put Charlie away—21 to 10. Heaman and Percy Millman then played off for the silverware. Bert's form was still A 1 and he duplicated his other win, beating Millman 21 to 10. There was some fine bowling shown all the way.

Karl Soffel, the well-known Parisian naturalist, says that snails snore, and from what we know of the Toronto ball team we are perfectly willing to believe all that.

The snail that snores the loudest, says Soffel, is the one that lingers in the grapevine. We have noticed how some persons do snore when they fool with the grape.

The racing at Windsor is reported as the best in years. It certainly must be, judging from the fine line of "steak" horses at the track.

The judges did a fine stroke of business at Listowel yesterday, when they declared all bets off on that 2:20 trot. Horsemen will surely put the kibosh on racing in this part of the country if they try to frame them up. It looks as if the fraternity cannot stand prosperity.

They had better races yesterday at Salem. It was as exciting as a church lawn social!

There's only one thing worse than killing White, and that's the Hamilton Spectator's explanation of it:

White said Thaw was a frost and the latter wouldn't Stanford.—Telegram.

Mr. J. Swarts, of Wingham, Ont., has sold his good pacer, Darkey, 2:10 1-4, to Mr. L. Edmunds, of Blenheim. Mr. Swarts formerly owned Harold H., 2:03 1-4, now in Dick Roach's stable in Manitoba, and has sent Simple Simon, 2:16 1-4, to that princely driver, Havers H. James, to be campaigned.

The black mare, Darkey Hal, reduced her record to 2:15 1-4, at Listowel, yesterday, and looks like a 2:10 lady. She was sired by Star Hal, a Canadian horse, and is owned by Mr. W. Herod, of Guelph. The only Patsy Robinson, is the clever superintendent in charge.

Dave McClary, formerly of London, has twenty odd head of horses and colts in his stable at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn. Hal Direct, who stepped a mile last year in 2:10, is acting good. One day last week he paced a mile in 2:20 and the last half in 1:06.

New York Sun:—"Several horsemen who were familar with the Hitchcock protest said that Go Bewteen was really a ridgeling, in that he had been imperfectly gelded, and really came under the head of the stallion class. In England such horses are not entitled to a gelding allowance, though they cannot serve in the stud. It is thought the protest will be overruled by the stewards. As Shields could not be held responsible for an error of this kind, and as he has run Go Between in perfect good faith ever since he got him, turfmen say that it hardly would be fair to deprive the Canadian of his prize on such a technicality at so late a date."

Noah Brusso and Mike Schreck are said to be matched for July 13, but the date looks suspicious. The chances are some one had his fingers crossed when the articles were signed.

There appears to be no end to the variety of health exercises, and the latest is the most novel of them all, "Standing on one leg," asserts Stylites, "is the finest exercise in the world." He devotes a quarter of an hour by the clock to it every day, and on one misguided occasion he actually kept his balance for twenty-five minutes at a tretch. "It exercises every muscle in the body," he declares, "and keeps me in tip-top condition. I should advise your readers to begin with a minute at a time. They will find it quite enough."—Tit-Bits.

Halifax is worth several times $5,000 now. He is about as cheap a horse as Mr. Shields ever bought. It is no cinch he will not make the racer of the year. Hermis was the crack three-year-old of his time, and there are many points in which Halifax resembles the great Hermence horse. They are similar in cut and action, and both are fast, impatient gallopers. Halifax has had a deal of racing this season, but not the kind that hurts. Tuesday was his first attempt to run farther than three-quarters of a mile. He did the work as if he had been running distance races all season.

"If you haven't got anything to do—and you don't 'pear to have—" grimly said the Old Codger, addressing the most paltry citizen in the village, "and no sense—and you don't evidence any symptoms of having—and no honesty—and you've never been accused of being cursed with any—and no self-respect—and there's no indications of it—and no ability to do anything but loaf and lop and lally-gag around—and you are clear up into the thirty-third degree at that—w'y'n'll (That's a Latin word that it's not worth while at present to stop to translate) don't you run for the Legislature? You are amply equipped for the position; look at the fun you'd have, with all the Toms, Dicks and Harrys in the community hoo-rawing for or against you; and if you should happen to be elected the dishonor wouldn't sepecially hurt you, and you've got no family to be disgraced. What say "—Puck.

COVERPOINT.

CLEVELAND LEADS AMERICAN AGAIN

Athletic's Loss of Game in Double-Header Put Them in Second Place.

EASTERN.

At Toronto—Toronto 3, Buffalo 2.
At Providence—Jersey City 8, Providence 6.

EASTERN STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Jersey City	33	19	.635
Buffalo	29	22	.558
Newark	28	23	.549
Baltimore	28	23	.549
Rochester	27	24	.529
Montreal	24	29	.453
Providence	23	32	.418
Toronto	16	33	.327

AMERICAN.

At Detroit—			R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	2 0 5 0 0 0 0 *	7	8	1
St. Louis	1	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0	3	10	4

Batteries—Donahue and Schmidt; Powell and Spencer. Umpire, Sheridan.

At Cleveland—					
Cleveland	0	2 3 0 0 0 4 0 *	9	15	0
Chicago	0	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0	2	7	2

Batteries—Townsend and Bemis; Walsh, Owen and Sullivan. Umpires, Connolly and Evans.

At New York—					
Boston	0	0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	8	4
New York	0	0 0 4 0 0 1 3 *	8	12	0

Batteries—Dineen and Selbach; Chesbro and McGuire. Umpires, Connor and Hurst.

At Washington (first game)—					
Washington	0	0 0 0 0 1 3 0 1	5	10	1
Philadelphia	1	0 2 0 2 0 1 1 2	9	13	0

Batteries—Kitson and Heydon; Coakley, Bender and Schreckengost.

At Washington (second game)—					
Washington	0	0 0 2 3 0 1 0 *	6	11	3
Philadelphia	0	0 0 0 0 0 4 0 1	5	7	1

Batteries — Falkenburg, Patten and Wakefield; Dygert, Bartley, Bender and Powers and Schreckengost. Umpire, O'Loughlin.

AMERICAN STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	37	24	.607
Philadelphia	37	25	.597
New York	33	24	.579
Detroit	33	29	.532
Chicago	32	29	.525
St. Louis	31	30	.508
Washington	22	30	.361
Boston	16	46	.258

NATIONAL.

At Philadelphia—									R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3 *	5	7	0

Batteries—Scanlon and Bergen; Lush and Dooin. Umpire, Johnstone.

At Boston—											
Boston	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0 *	3	8	1
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0 —	2	4	4

Batteries—Young and Needham; McGinnity and Bowerman. Umpires, Emslie and Conway.

At St. Louis—											
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1 0 —	2	6	0
Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2 0 —	5	10	1

Batteries—Druhot and Grady; Willis and Gibson. Umpire, O'Day.

At Chicago—Cincinnati-Chicago game postponed; rain.

NATIONAL STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	44	21	.677
Pittsburg	41	20	.672
New York	43	22	.656
Philadelphia	34	33	.507
Brooklyn	24	30	.381
Cincinnati	25	41	.379
St. Louis	25	42	.373
Boston	22	43	.333

DRYGOODS MEN WON.

Grafton & Co., and Smallman & Ingram's nines played a game of ball last night at Tecumseh Park, Smallman's being victorious. The score:

Grafton	6	0	0	1	1 —	8	9	12		
S. & I.	4	8	4	3 *	—	19	23	3		

Batteries — Howel and Baer, Hamilton and Rossiter. Umpire, Walter Early.

THE TURF.

EASY FOR FIRST MASON.

New York, June 29.—The Thistle stakes, selling, the feature at Sheepshead Bay today, resulted in an easy victory for First Mason. He was played down from 5 to 2 to 2 to 5. While the horses were leaving the paddock for this race, Ormonde's Right threw Shaw, who was stunned, but not seriously hurt. Perdine then was substituted. Carnish went to the front and set the pace for nearly a mile, where First Mason took the lead and won easily by two lengths.

BRITISH BOWLERS APPROVE ITINERARY

August Tour as Arranged Is Perfectly Satisfactory to Them.

Toronto, June 28.—C. R. W. Postlethwaite, secretary of the Ontario Bowlers' Association, has received a letter from Secretary A. H. Hamilton, of the British lawn bowlers, formally ratifying the itinerary of the August tour as arranged some time ago.

Berlin, June 29.—Four rinks of Stratford bowlers played Berlin bowlers here this evening, resulting in a victory for the locals by 22 shots, as follows:

Stratford.		Berlin.	
T. McCurdy	16	— Wettlaufer	12
Joseph Orr	16	A. Eby	8
Dr. Gray	8	A. Rudell	18
C. Nasmyth	5	H. Hagen	16
T. Trow	10	J. Cook	23
Total	55	Total	77

Majority for Berlin, 22 shots.

Mount Forest, June 28.—The bowlers of this town visited their bowling friends in Listowel, and defeated them by three shots. Results:

Listowel.		Mount Forest.	
J. N. Shenbeln	20	W. Smith	27
George Bray	14	G. Theobald	13
A. E. Watson	20	A. Filshie	17
Total	54	Total	57

Majority for Mount Forest, 3 shots.

LOST FIRST ON HOME GREENS.

The first game on the Blyth greens between three rinks of that town and Clinton resulted in a win for Clinton by 9 shots. The score:

Blyth.		Clinton.	
A. W. Sloan,		W. Galbraith,	
J. B. Tierney,		J. Wiseman,	
J. Emigh,		T. Jackson, jun.,	
C. Dowding	8	N. Ball	13
D. B. McKinnon,		J. L. Courtice,	
W. Sims,		D. McCrvie,	
J. McMurchie,		W. J. Stevenson,	
W. Jackson	8	J. W. Irvin	8
Dr. Millen,		H. Wiltse,	
W. Mason,		J. Wiseman,	
S. Gidley,		J. Hunter,	
W. Brydon	6	C. J. Walls	10
Total	22	Total	31

ASYLUM BOWLERS WON.

The Asylum bowlers defeated the London Rowing Club bowlers at the Asylum greens yesterday afternoon in the Bank of Toronto competition by 16 shots.

EIGHT TEAMS LEFT FOR HENLEY CUP

Eaton and Christ Church College Crews Will Not Go After Grand Challenge.

Henley-on-Thames, June 29.—The wind had died down considerably when the Argonauts started for their practice this evening. They did not attempt any fast work, however, Stroke Wright saying that two hard trials in two days was sufficient. They had a strong paddle down below the island, and some minute sprints, pulling forty strokes to the minute.

Two crews, Eaton and Christ Church College, have dropped out, leaving eight to compete in the grand challenge. In consequence it will be unnecessary to row a heat on Monday. R. K. Baker, in speaking to the Canadian Press, said that he was not satisfied with the crew's new boat. In his opinion it buries too deep at the stern.

ARGOS SHOULD WIN.

London, June 29. — Mirror says if pluck and determination to practice will win the Herculean Argos should secure premier honors.

BASEBALL.

TWO GAMES AT DUTTON.

The Senior North End Stars will play two games at Dutton on Monday.

APPIN SHUT OUT.

Dutton, Ont., June 29. — The Appin baseball team was shut out in a one-sided game here this afternoon. Peacock, for the locals, pitched a good game, striking out twelve men and allowing but five hits. The atendance was small. The following is the score by innings:

Appin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 0
Duton	1	1	2	0	1	1	3	2	*	—11

Hyttenrauch and Paterson; Peacock and Leitch. Umpire, Mr. Hueston.

JUDGES SPOILED WHAT LOOKED LIKE FRAME-UP AT LISTOWEL

Driver of Joe S. Threatened With Expulsion from Track for a Year

Listowel, June 29. — The last day's racing of the Listowel meet furnished as good sport as the previous days. The 2:20 trot looked like a frame-up, but prompt work by the judges spoiled all chances of getting away with it. Joe S. won the first heat, and Ora Wilkes, Jun., the Startford trotter, won the next two in slow time. The judges called Fleming, the driver of Joe S., to the stand, and warned him that he would be set down for the year if he did not get busy. All bets and pools were declared off. Joe S. won the next two heats and the race.

The 2:25 pace went to Findlator, the Hamilton pacer, in a six-heat affair. The black stallion outlasted the party and won the last three heats.

The fast pace went to Little Sandy, after Darkey Hal had won the first two heats. It was a great horse race. Wisdom King could not get up.

The summary:

2:20 trot, stake; purse $500:

Joe S., b. g., H. H. James, Hamilton	1	3	2	1	1
Ora Wilkes, Jun., b. s., C. Brothers, Stratford	2	1	1	3	3
Superior Lily, ch. m., H. Wilkin, Owen Sound	3	2	3	2	2
Miss Larable, A. McLaren, Buckingham, Que.	4	dr			

Time—2:23, 2:31½, 2:31½, 2:31½, 2:31.

2:25 pace; purse $300:

Finlator, blk. s., Dr. Wood, Hamilton	5	6	7	1	1	1
Kitty Brown, br. m., F. Ham, Detroit	6	1	1	2	5	2
Harry Moonlight, b. g., Rennie Bros., London	1	3	2	4	3	3
Minnie Belle, ch. m., W. Pool, Orillia	2	2	4	5	2	4
Topsonia, b. m., B. S. R. Co., Jamestown, N. Y.	4	4	3	7	7	
Little Peter, b. g., J. H. McFallen, Collingwood	3	8	6	3	6	
Lennie, g. m., B. B. McCarty, Thamesford	8	5	5	8	8	
Old Maid, b. m., W. T. Westbrook, Brantford	9	7	8	6	4	
Silver Dime, g.m., E. J. Curran, Oil City, Pa.	7	ds				

Time—2:21½, 2:19½, 2:21½, 2:21½, 2:22. 2:29.

2:16 pace or trot; purse $400:

Little Sandy, b. g., W. Bailey, Toronto	2	2	1	1	1
Darky Hal, blk. m., W. Herod, Guelph	1	1	2	2	2
Wisdom King, ch. g., F. Leibler, Tavistock	3	4	3	3	4
Pearl Wilkes, b. m., A. Brown, Niagara Falls	4	3	4	4	3
Princess Simon, br. m., H. Graham, Tupperville	ds				

Time—2:15¼, 2:16, 2:15½, 2:16½, 2:20.

Five-eighths mile run, best two in three; purse $150:

Victoria (6), blk. m., E. Coventry, Woodstock (Sterling)	3	1
Australia (6), ch. m., T. Martin, London (Welsh)	2	2
Tholan (6), b. s., R. A. Wilson, Hamilton (McDonald)	5	3
Bedlam (6), ch. g., J. McCullough, London (Watson)	4	4
Dutch Frigate (6), b. m., James McDonald, Hamilton (McDonald)	1	ds

Time—1:05, 1:04¾.

MITCHELL TAKES CLASSIC SCALPS

While Clinton II. Team Took Seaforth's Measure 4 to 1.

Stratford, June 29. — In the first C. L. A. match of the season tonight, Mitchell defeated the Stratford Juniors by 7 to 6. The game throughout was interesting and both teams appeared evenly matched. Semi-darkness set in before the game was finished or in all probability the score would have been tied. Ed Coppin, of Mitchell, refereed the match and gave entire satisfaction. Several hundred people witnessed the game. The teams:

Stratford — Boyd, goal; Stack, point; Carter, coverpoint; Easson, first defense; Dunseith, second defense; S. Rankin, third defense; Preston, center; Trott, third home; Roth, second home; Wilton, first home; Chowen, outside; F. Rankin, inside.

Mitchell — Gatney, goal; McDermid, point; Morison, coverpoint; L. Thompson, first defense; E. Thompson, second defense; Ruston, third defense; Mortson, center; Walther, third home; Lashbrook, second home; Hicks, first home; Butler, outside; Colquhoun, inside.

DURHAM DEFEATS LORNES.

Mount Forest, June 29. O In a C. L. A. game played here today Durham defeated the Lornes by 9 to 1.

CLINTON 4, SEAFORTH 1.

Clinton, June 29. — In the intermediate C. L. A. match played here this evening in Recreation Park between Seaforth and Clinton, the home team won by a score of 4 to 1.

FOOTBALL.

RESULTED IN A TIE.

Berlin, June 29. — The oft-postponed game between Galt and Berlin Rangers was played tonight, resulting in a tie at two all. It was a listles game, neither team's work being up to senior standard.

SMITH IS OPEN GOLF CHAMPION

Lowers the Record by Four Strokes, Defeating Mexican Champion.

Lake Forest, Ill., June 29.—Alec Smith, of Nassau, today won the open golf handicap of the United States with a total of 395 strokes for the 72 holes play, lowering the record by four strokes.

With an advantage of 3 strokes over Willie Anderson, his nearest competitor for yesterday's 36 holes play, Smith today played the morning round in 73 and the afternoon round, part of which was played in a deluge of rain, in 75. Willie Smith, Mexican champion, with two rounds today of 74 each, took second honors, with a total of 302 strokes, and James Maiden, of Toledo, and Lawrence Auchterlonie, of Glenview, tied for third honors, with 305 each.

George Cummings, Toronto, made 322, and Percy Barrett, of the same club, 329.

A strong southwest wind swept the Owentsia course when play began today for the concluding 36 holes. Smith, who led at the end of yesterday's play with a total of 147 strokes, and his playing partner, "Nipper" Campbell, started the day's play shortly after 9 o'clock.

Under the plan of elimination of players whose scores the first day were 15 strokes higher than the score of the tenth man, eight professionals and three amateurs dropped out today, narrowing the field to 55.

When play began today the struggle for championship was plainly between Smith and Anderson. Alex. Smith made the morning round in 73, making his total 220 for the 54 holes played.

The record in open tournaments stood at 299 strokes, made by Willie Anderson at Cleveland two years ago. Smith, therefore, had 78 strokes for his afternoon and final round to establish a new record.

Could Not Agree

A meeting of the commitee of the city council appointed to confer with the representatives of the bowling club regarding the entertainment of the British bowlers, was held last night. The local bowling clubs were represented. No agreement could be reached regarding the expenditure of the money, and it was decided to refer the matter back to the council with the recommendation that the grant of $250, which was to have been used to provide a banquet for the visitors, be turned over to the bowlers' committee, independent of the council's committee.

THE TURF.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At Sheepshead Bay — Melbourne Nominee 15 to 1, Brookdale Nymph 4 to 5, Jersey Lady 7 to 2, First Mason 2 to 5, Grenade 6 to 5, Solly M 60 to 1.

At Latonia — Dalesman 8 to 1, Begonia 8 to 5, Martius 3 to 2, Only II. even, Hellmuth 12 to 1, Whip-poor-will 5 to 1, Rubicon 9 to 10.

At Buffalo — Tudor 5 to 1, Monacodor 5 to 1, Silver Skin 7 to 2, Grace Kimball 8 to 1, Duke of Kendall 2 to 1, Perry McAdow 9 to 10.

At Salem — Katriona 1 to 2, King's Gem 4 to 5, Incantation 8 to 5, Zienap 4 to 5, Ostrich (no betting), Princess Royal (no betting).

RECALL STOKES-FISK CASE

Thaw Case Comes Third of a Century After Tragedy.

New York, June 30.—To find a parallel in public interest for the White-Thaw tragedy it is necessary to go back a third of a century. On Saturday, Jan. 6, 1872, Edwin Stokes shot James Fisk, Jr., on the stairway of the old Grand Central Hotel, which is now the Broadway Central. The trouble in that instance arose over a woman. The two men were famous in the annals of the town, as White and Thaw have been. There, however, the similarity between the cases seems to end. If Thaw manages to escape the penalty of his act, however, on some plea, whether of insanity or self-defense, he will add another item to the likeness between his case and that of Stokes.

It was business that first brought Fisk and Stokes together. Stokes was interested in an oil company that furnished oil to the Erie. The two men became friends and Stokes asked Fisk to dine at the famous house where Jim Fisk had set up an establishment for Josie Mansfield, a woman with whom he was deeply infatuated. It was not long before the woman began to show a liking for Stokes. Fisk realized the situation, but he evidently still cared for her and tried to win her back. When this proved impossible he wrote to her:

"You went that road because it looked smooth and pleasant and mine looked ragged and worn. I can see you now as I saw you last night when you talked of this man Stokes. Do not deceive yourself—you love him. Leave me alone, for in me you have nothing left."

He prophesied that he would treat Stokes as she did him, but such was the woman's hold upon him that within a month Fisk was sending her money and writing to her, "We shall be happy again."

After that there came a definite break. The fight was transferred to the business relations of the two men. Each man had the other arrested in turn. Miss Mansfield gave her new lover the old one's letters, which he threatened to publish. Fisk bought them back for $10,000. Then the Mansfield woman began a suit against Fisk.

On the morning of the day when the shooting occurred there was a hearing of this last suit in Yorkville court. Stokes accompanied the woman. Under the questioning of Fisk's lawyer she broke down and cried. This roused her admirer to great anger. Later he went to her house and it is said that a messenger brought word that Fisk had secured a warrant for the arrest of both of them. Stokes evidently saw that the fight was going against him. Leaving the woman, he got a carriage and drove to the Grand opera house, where Fisk then had an office. Presently he saw his enemy leave the place and get into a cab.

Stokes trailed Fisk along Broadway as far as Bleecker street. Then he left his cab and followed on foot. He ran ahead of the carriage into the Grand Central Hotel, and up to the head of the stairs. Fisk passed in at the woman's entrance and started to go upstairs. Just above the middle landing he looked up and saw Stokes resting the barrel of a pistol on the newel post above him. Two shots followed.

"For God's sake, won't anybody save me?" cried Fisk as he sank to the floor. Stokes threw his gun into the ladies' parlor, ran down another stairway, and started to leave through the barber shop of the hotel. There he was captured.

$1,250,000 FOR COLLECTION

Record Price for 600 Fine Examples of Fifteenth Century Art.

London, June 28. — A record price for a private art collection was paid today, when Duveen Bros. purchased the collection of Oscar Hainanery, of Berlin, for $1,250,000. It includes the finest specimens of all branches of fifteenth century art, and was formed 20 years ago by Dr. Bode, director of the Berlin Museum, who wished to obtain it for the museum, and denounced the sale as scandalous. Since the death of the owner, twelve years ago, many offers have been received and refused. The collection will be exhibited in London before being dispersed.

The collection contains 600 pieces and includes terra cottas, marble busts and plaques by Donatello, Rosselli, Verrocchio and Della Robbia, and bronzes by Michael Angelo, Cellini and Tamagni. The painters are represented by Botticelli and Quentin Matsys. The Limoges porcelain is by Nardon, Jenicaud, Limousin and Pierre Raymond. There are also foureenth century ivories and tapestries and some fine silverwork.

SELLING OUT

Further Reduction in Waltham and Elgin Watches.

21-Jeweled Hamilton Watch in a nickel case..... $21

21-jeweled, Crescent Street, Waltham Watch, nickel works in a nickel case	$25.00
17-jeweled, Bartlett works, adjusted, 20-year case	10.75
17-jeweled, Waltham nickel works in a 20-year case	9.50
Boy's Gunmetal Watch, was $3.00, now	1.75
Calendar Watch, accurate timekeeper, was $9.50	4.00
Gent's 20-year case, with Waltham works, was $12	6.40
Gent's 20-year case, nickel works, adjusted, was $15	8.00
Lady's 15-jeweled Waltham Watch, in a 25-year case	8.80
Chatelaine Watch, good timer, was $4.00	2.00
Boy's Nickel Watch, extra good value, was $2.00	1.00
Lady's Waltham Watch, in a 25-year case	7.80
8-day Clock, half-hour strike, 22 inches high, was $5	2.00
Alarm Clock, good timer, was $1.50	.60
Famous Tattoo Repeating Alarm Clock	1.50
Fancy Gilt Clock, extra quality, was $2.00, now	1.25
Musical Alarm Clock, was $3.50, now	2.00
1847 Rogers Bros.' A1 Teaspoons, were $4 a dozen	2.25
Rogers' Fancy Teaspoons, good quality, were $2.50	1.50
75c Handbags (all others in proportion)	.50
Sterling Silver Hatpin, was 25c	.15
Plated Cuff Links, were 50c	.20
Plated Brooch, was $1.00	.50
Sterling Silver Maple Leaf Brooch, was 50c, now	.25
Berry Spoon, Rogers' make, was $1.50, now	1.00
European and American Back Combs from	35c up

Best quality Brass Kettles and Chafing Dishes.
Lovely Candelabras, with shades and candles.
Ebony Hairbrush with Comb ..... .70
The celebrated English Joseph Rodgers & Sons' Knives.

P. BIRTWISTLE
116 Dundas Street.

"GIRL IN THE PIE" WHITE'S CREATION

Man Killed by Thaw Originator of the Well-Remembered Episode.

New York, June 30.—In the traditions of gay life in New York there is no incident more picturesque nor better remembered than that of "The Girl in the Pie," says the American.

A banquet was in progress in James Breese's studio. The studio was a synonym of luxury. The entertainments given there were Luculian in character, and a truthful description of them would read like a chapter from "Quo Vadis." In this instance the host had surpassed all his former munificent hospitality.

The "little spread," as Mr. Breese chose to designate it, cost $350 a plate. Artiste, architects, and men about town, with several women of the "fashionable" stratum of the underworld, were his guests. There had been much drinking and little eating, toasts brilliant but requiring expurgation for family use, and the hour was nearing dawn. The guests were trying politely to repress signs of weariness, when the host served his piece de resistance.

Girl Bursts Pie Crust.

Four negroes entered, carrying a huge pie, around which were grouped wax candles of every shade. The negroes retired. The banqueters looked on in amazed silence. Beneath the crust, in the middle of the table, there was a faint stir, as if from some living thing. At a sign from Mr. Breese the orchestra, concealed by palms, swung into the strains of the old nursery jingle:

"Four and twenty blackbirds baked in a pie."

Simultaneously, the stir beneath the crust increased. It was burst by a movement from beneath, and there rose a slim figure, half child, half woman, who turned a pretty infantile face upon the diners, and stood poised, in her black gauze wrappings, as a bird about to fly, while 24 golden canaries that had been imprisoned in cages with her, released by her hand, flew about in every direction.

One of the men sitting at the end of the table rose and pressed his way to the middle. He laughingly lifted the girl from the table to the floor. He was Stanford White.

The girl was Susie Johnson, a child model. She then was 15 years old. Immediately after the dinner she disappeared. Her mother, who lived at 194 Eighth avenue, sought the aid of the police and the press to find the girl, but they were unsuccessful.

For three years she remained in hiding. When she was found she told a revolting story of mistreatment and desertion by the man whom Nemesis overtook in the midst of lights and music and laughter on Monday night.

Turned Into the Street.

"I was lifted from the pie to a seat at the table, and found myself queen of the revel," she said. "It was dazzling for a little while, but in the end it proved a sad queendom.

"Mr. White was kind for a short time, but he went to Europe, and when he returned and I tried to see him he was never in. He had instructed his clerks to get rid of me with as little trouble as possible. I never saw him again."

Thus was the girl, not yet 16, turned into the streets to live as she might.

By a strange coincidence Susie Johnson married, and when her husband learned of the "girl in the pie" dinner he brooded over the episode in his wife's life until he almost became insane. It ended, not in Harry Thaw's way, but by his desertion of her.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over THIRTY 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."

A statue of the late Stephen Collins Foster, the author of "My Old Kentuck Home," will be unveiled in Kentucky on June 14. The sculptor is J. L. Root.

Going Fishing?

It will pay you to buy your tackle here. We sell only the best at lowest prices.

Jointed Bamboo Rods, 10c up.
Spilt Bamboo Rods, $1 25.
Carlisle Gut Hooks, 20c a dozen.
Gut Leaders, 5c, 10c and 15c.
Bass Trolling Baits, 5c up.
Minnow Pails, 75c up.
Braid Linen Lines, 10c up.
Good Silk Lines, 25c up.
Willow Fish Baskets, $1 00.

GURD'S Good Guns
185 Dundas Street.

TROOPS MUTINY ON RUSS BORDER

Appalling Spread of Revolt in Army Drives Sleep from Royal Palace.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—Late tonight it was reported that most serious disorders had broken out in the garrison of Osowiec, one of the great fortresses defending the Polish frontier against German invasion. Owing to the fact that the office of the general staff was closed when the report became current, and to the reticence of the military authorities it has been impossible to obtain details of the reported mutiny; but an army officer intimated to the correspondent that the affair was far more serious than any that has hitherto occurred.

Osowiec is classed as a fortress of the first rank, and is located 35 miles northwest of Bialystok.

The interpellation in Parliament today regarding the court martialling of 27 soldiers at Tiflis for fomenting disorders in the Ingrelian Regiment discloses another danger spot. Other items in the revolutionary budget are a mutiny at Samara, which bears the familiar earmarks of revolutionary participation and where order has not yet been restored; the shooting by revolutionary sympathizers of an officer of the mutinous artillerists in the streets of Batum, and the transfer under strong guards the whole of the Eighteenth Battery of the Vladikavkaz garrison to the military fortress at Kara.

Emperor Nicholas is quoted as saying today that he had been so affected by the disloyalty of the Preobrajensky Regiment, which he had so often honored by wearing its uniform, that he had been unable to sleep for two nights.

The vote of lack of confidence in the ministry anticipated in these dispatches June 24 will, according to press reports, be moved at the next meeting of the council of the Empire by Centrists, whose leaders believe the situation is developing so fast that no time should be lost in arraying themselves with the majority of the Lower House.

The Constitutional Democrats were hurriedly summoned to a caucus this afternoon and it is again rumored that negotiations are proceeding with them for the formation of a ministry headed by M. Muromtseff, president of the Lower House.

New railroad projects are being considered by the Chilean Government, and also by individuals, including another road across the Andes farther to the south. The present trans-Andean line has been opened to Juncal, leave only a 30-mile gap, traversed by coaches in the summer, to the Argentine side. Work on the tunnel is being pushed.

When learning is pounded into a boy's head it makes him mad because he can't go outdoors and throw it away.

THEY ALL LIKED THE CHIEF CLERK

Grand Trunk Employes Make Presentation to Mr. R. J. Munro.

Mr. R. J. Munro, who has been chief clerk in the office of the assistant superintendent of the Grand Trunk here for twelve years past, was the recipient last night of a magnificent gold watch, chain, and diamond locket, from his many friends in the Grand Trunk. He was also presented with a fine diamond and pearl scarfpin by the time-service department.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, Mr. Munro was called into the office of Mr. U. E. Gillen, assistant superintendent, when the latter read the following address, and made the presentation on behalf of the railwaymen:

Mr. Munro—The object of this meeting is to enable a few of your many friends to meet you on the eve of your departure for the west, and give some tangible evidence of the high esteem in which you are held. You have served this company for nearly a quarter of a century. During that time you have made many new acquaintances, and such acquaintances, we believe, invariably ripened, matured, and developed into friendship. Your conduct and character have been above reproach; your ability unquestioned. Your devotion to the duties assigned you, together with a strong integrity of purpose and brilliant acquirements, have won for you the admiration and respect of employer and employes. I, therefore, on behalf of your many friends, who were your former associates, ask you to accept this watch as a small token of friendship. It is a model of the watchmaker's skill, the engraver's scroll, and the jeweler's ingenuity. We trust that you may be spared many years to wear it, with pleasure, pride and honor to yourself, and with credit to the donors."

Mr. Munro made a feeling reply, in which he thanked his friends for their many kindnesses to him during his many years' service in the Grand Trunk. His associations had been the most pleasant during all this time. He regretted leaving London, but it was to his advantage to do so.

Several of the members of the Grand Trunk staff also added their tributes to those of Mr. Gillen. They all had a good word to say of "Bob" Munro. He had been the friend to all of them, and they regretted deeply having to part with him. Some brought greetings from the boys from the other end of the line. Wherever he was known it was the same old story.

After the presentation from the railwaymen, Mr. A. E. Cooper, in a very appreciative speech on behalf of the time-service department, handed Mr. Munro the diamond pin. Mr. Munro also suitably acknowledged this.

Among those present were: Mr. A. E. Cooper, of the time-service department; Mr. J. H. Gordon, representing the freight department; Mr. A. Maguire, the baggage department; Mr. J. McHarg, the station staff; Mr. E. Ennis, the transportation department; Mr. C. Forrester, the dispatchers; Mr. H. Roblin, the office staff; Mr. Harry A. Nell, of Niagara Falls, representing the conductors, and Mr. R. Ivors, the motive power. Mr. Gillen presided.

Mr. Munro left this morning for Lansing, Mich., where he takes the position of assistant to President Mills, of the Michigan United Railways Company.

An evidence of the popularity of Mr. Munro was shown by the fact that not only did the London employes participate in the testimonial, but trainmen on divisions not touching this city insisted on joining in the expression of appreciation of Mr. Munro's kindness.

HORSES ARE ABUSED

Lady Makes Complaint of a Growing Practice in London.

A lady who is a member of the Charity Organization Society was in Inspector McCallum's office today, and while there she spoke pretty freely of the abuse of animals, especially dogs and livery horses.

"The way in which many young men and boys abuse livery horses is a crying shame," she said. "They seem to be actuated by but one desire, and that is to get their money's worth out of the poor brutes.

"Last night I took particular notice of the actions of young men and boys, and I must say that their cruelty was a disgrace to the city. I saw one bay horse driven by two young fellows, and the animal was ready to fall down, but the occupants of the buggy knew no mercy. They thought they were 'showing off.' If they only knew what the people's opinion of them was!

"It seems to me that every member of the different societies of London which take an interest in public affairs should be pledged to stamp out this cruelty.

"A few times in the police court might serve to teach a lesson to the young fellows, who are cruel, but who, I will wager, would cry out with pain, did they receive but one lash of the whip they use so freely on the horses.

"I don't like to notice this cruelty on the part of young men, because it seems to me that cruelty is an evidence of cowardice."

The same lady also stated that in West London there is a certain bulldog which makes a habit of maiming pet dogs, and she threatens to bring the matter to the attention of the police.

A NEW RAILROAD.

Owen Sound, Ont., June 30. — The first sod of a railway to connect Owen Sound and Meaford was turned today. The road, when completed, will be operated by the Grand Trunk Railway, and will be a short outlet for eastern traffic.

It's the wabbly man who complains that the platform is not broad enough for him.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

TWO NEW MILCH COWS FOR SALE. Apply G. W. Keays, Hyde Park. 67c-tyw

MAORI TEACHER VISITS LONDON

Tells of the Marvelous Genius and Some Objectionable Customs of His People.

The pulpit of the Maitland Street Baptist Church will be occupied tomorrow by Rawei, a cultured native Maori teacher from New Zealand, who with his picturesque family has been spending several months in this country to learn something of western civilization.

Rawei's life reads like a romance. At 12 years of age he was a little naked savage running wild in the forests of his homeland. He was then adopted by an English lady and sent to school. Today he is probably one of the best platform teachers that has ever visited this country. He is accompanied by two children, Piwari and Rae—both exceedingly bright and charming youngsters.

The New Zealander declares that the genius of his people is simply marvelous. They seem to have a natural gift for carving. Without mathematical instruments the trueness of lines on their figures is astonishing. Their canoe heads are fine specimens of such carving; also their wharepenus (native houses), the entrance to which, with the rafters and panels, show the inventiveness of their minds, the correctness of their eye, and the deftness of their fingers.

Tattooing is one of the objectional customs of native Zealanders, for their tattooing is no pricking in patterns in Indian ink. It is a more fearful process. The man who is tattooed is held down and the design, every one different from the other, is chiseled in by the artist. The poor, bleeding face is powdered with specially prepared charcoal and the subject is a sickening sight.

After death the heads of tattooed persons are removed and carefully preserved by a secret drying and smoking process. They are then numbered and laid on large tables in a burial cave where they remain in perfect condition for hundreds of years.

Rawei is evidently in love with his own race, but admits the people are somewhat superstitious. This, however, is not surprising considering their environments. For instance, Rawei's home village is called Te Ruapeka. It is situated on a long, narrow peninsula that juts out into Lake Rotorua, a magnificent sheet of water, 25 miles in circumference. Every part of this strip of land, from point to neck, is riddled with hot springs, some of which shoot out from the ground from small apertures, while others are large steaming pools. They are of all degrees of temperature; and while you may cook your dinner in one, you may take a delightful bath in another and get scalded to death in a third.

Many years ago a "pa" (native Maori village) stood at the further end of the peninsula; but one wild night a rumbling noise was heard followed by a sound of hissing steam, the trembling earth opened and the "a" with its unfortunate inhabitants, sank bodily into the depths of the lake.

On Tuesday evening of next week at the Maitland Street Baptist Church Rawei and his picturesque family will give an illustrated address descriptive of his remarkable country and its native people. All interested in the elevation of heathen races are specially invited. No charge will be made for admission.

FUTURE DOCTORS; MEDICAL EXAMS

(Contiued from Page One.

London; A. W. Beattie, Ponds Mills; D. G. Cameron, Wallacetown; J. Campbell, London; D. L. Ewin, St. Thomas; W. J. Gould, London; O. Glenn, Adelaide; A. Henderson, Palmerston; E. Hixon, Glen Oak; A. Keane, Essex; G. J. Little, Windsor; W. S. Lemon, Aylmer; D. F. McLachlan, Essex; J. H. Phedran, Wanstead; M. J. C. Naftel, Goderich; Hannah Reid, Tillsonburg; L. G. Rowntree, London; Minerva Reid, Tillsonburg; C. A. Wigle, Wiarton; A. M. Watson; W. M. Wilkinson, Woodstock.

DENY THE CHARGE

Street Railway Company Say They Have Not Sold Earth from Streets.

In a letter to City Engineer Graydon, Manager King denies that the street railway company has been selling dirt off Garfield avenue to citizens in the neighborhood.

In other places, Mr. King says, the dirt taken out by the company in laying a new track is generally considered the property of the street railway, but he is willing to abide by the bylaw under which the charter is held, and he will not interfere with any earth which may be removed by the company when excavating for the roadbed.

In the past people who asked for a load or two of earth were accommodated, but not charged.

PRESENTED WITH LOCKET

A Pleasing Event at the Grand Avenue School.

As a slight token of appreciation the staff of Grand Avenue School presented their retiring principal, Mr. McRoberts, with a gold locket.

Mr. McRoberts, who has been appointed public librarian, has been most untiring in his efforts to promote true education, being a thorough believer in moral as well as mental development.

During his short stay in the city he has proved himself a thorough and capable teacher and a most efficient disciplinarian. He ever held before the eyes of the pupils the high ideal of doing right for right's sake.

The teachers deeply regret his departure and feel the teaching profession has lost an able member.

OPENING AT SPRINGBANK

Splendid Bill Will Be Produced on Monday Night.

Messrs. Cahn & Stewart are deserving of the thanks of the amusement lovers of London for the really excellent comedy company they have secured for the opening of Springbank Park, Monday night, July 2.

The Lyceum Comedy Company, under the able stage direction of Mr. Harry Sedley, formerly with McKee Rankin; Robert Downing, Lewis Morrison and other equally as well known stars, is composed, in part, of the following artists, many of whom are familiar to our theater patrons:

Edith Perchet, formerly leading lady with Robert Downing, Ralph Cummings and others; Russell Bassett, late of the J. H. Stoddart Company in the "Bonnie Brier Bush," Eleanor Robson Company, etc.; Mai Wells, formerly with Belasco Company, and last season with Alberta Gallatin Company; Clyde Bates, of Mrs. Fiske's company; Maude Grafton, of Robert Mantell Company; Mr. Dehlman, of Arnold Daly's company; Blanche Bloom, with Blanche Bates' company; Kathleen Loftus, sister of the famous Cissy Loftus; May Russell, of George Edwards' Company; Kinean Buel, of the Vaughn Glazer Stock Company; T. Daniel Frawley Company, etc., and several others.

The opening bill is a laughable comedy of English life, and has had the remarkable record of 500 nights in London, and one solid season on Broadway, New York city. Of this piece, Alan Dale, the most dreaded critic in America, says: "It is distinctly worth while. A clever farce, cleverly acted. I forgot I was there to criticise."

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Mr. H. C. Stapleton, Denver, Col., is spending his holidays at his home in this city.

—Mrs. (Dr.) Barnes, of Tecumseh, Mich., is visiting her niece, Mrs. (Dr.) Jarvis, of Dundas street east.

—Mrs. J. D. Dawson, of Butte, Montana, and niece, Miss Florence Mitchell, of this city, left yesterday to holiday in Montreal.

—Miss Helena Stapleton, who has had charge of the kindergarten department of the Watford school, is spending the holidays at her home.

—Rev. James Rollins will conduct anniversary services at Granton tomorrow, and Rev. Robert Laird, M.A., will preach in King Street Presbyterian Church.

—Mr. J. Parkin, of Hamilton, will be in London on Sunday, July 1, and will lecture on the following subject, "The Next Great Universal Empire," in Castle Hall, corner Dundas and Clarence streets.

—"Benediction each evening at 8" is the way in which Rev. T. T. Shields finished his announcement of a series of short, summer evening sermons at Adelaide Street Church, entitled "Pictures from Life."

—The street railway company will run extra cars on their Wellington north line on Monday afternoon (Dominion Day), to Broughdale, to accommodate citizens who contemplate attending the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new St. Luke's Church.

—City Clerk Baker today received a check from the Pere Marquette Railway for the sum of $3,149 15, being one-quarter year's rental of the L. and P. S. R., and also the interest on the $80,000 advanced the Lake Erie Company some years ago to rebuild certain bridges on the line.

—The Hoo-hoos held a concatenation here last night, at which many lumbermen from outside places were present. Many candidates were initiated into the mysteries of the order. Grand Snark Donald Ferguson had charge of the programme, and all present voted they had one of the finest times since the order began to hoot. And that is saying something.

—Mr. D. H. Gillies, the east end manufacturer and lumber dealer, starts for the Pacific coast on Tuesday morning next on one of the C. P. R. excursions. It is his intention to combine business with pleasure. After visiting the important points in British Columbia, he intends returning via San Francisco, taking steamer from Portland; then home by way of Salt Lake City and Denver. Going out, the party will consist of Mr. D. H. Gillies, Mrs. Gillies, and Master Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watson, Mrs. J. E. Adkins and daughters, Mabel, Verna and Muriel, and Miss Edith McBride. All the members of the party expect to meet friends in the west, and a good time is anticipated.

THE POLICE COURT.

John Brown was drunk the other day and it cost him $5 or ten days when he appeared in the dock at the police station this morning. Fred Brown paid $10 or 21 days on a drunk and disorderly charge. Edward Smith failed to appear on an old charge. Edward Dalton promised to take the pledge and was bailed for one week.

PIANO RECITAL BY PUPILS.

The closing piano recital given by pupils of Miss Mabel Pink at her home, 256 Hamilton road, on Thursday evening, was a most enjoyable affair. One of the most interesting features of the evening was the presentation of a gold ring, with twin opal setting, which had been won by Miss Ethel Ram in a class competition. Mr. George Pink, in a few well-chosen words, made the presentation. Those taking part were Misses Ethel Luny, Edna Taylor, Flossie Atkinson, May Brooks, Laura Barton, Jennie Thomas, Ida O'Neil, Dolly Donaldson, Bessie Geoghegan, Ethel Ram, Francis Carruthers, Ella Stokes, Myrtle Hicks and Helen Summers. Mr. C. J. Pink, tenor, assisted in his well-known manner.

ENJOYABLE LAWN SOCIAL.

The lawn social held under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the First Congregational Church last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Sanders, Hamilton road, was a well-attended and very enjoyable affair. The Ladies' Aid had abundance of strawberries, cream and other refreshments on sale, and Mr. and Mrs. Sanders did all in their power to make their guests feel at home. A short, interesting programme was given, including a much-appreciated reading by Miss Gwendolyn Anthistle, who received a hearty encore. The Silver Star Quartet gave several numbers, which were much enjoyed. A cordial vote of thanks was tendered to those taking part in the programme, and also to Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, on motion of Rev. D. S. Hamilton, seconded by Rev. F. A. Steven. Refreshments were disposed of to a considerable extent, games were participated in by the happy company, and all spent a pleasant evening.

THE TRAMPS OF DEATH VALLEY

Their Search for Food, Drink and Shelter.

STRANGE LIFE OF THE HOBOES

Prey Upon Ranchmen – Revenge of One Who Was Ordered to Leave— Crimes They Commit.

San Francisco, June 29.—What would you who feed an occasional hobo from your back doorstep and wonder at his feet worn from tramping over a few miles of well laid roads, his clothes grass strewn from sleeping in haymows, think of a tramp who covers hundreds of miles a year, whose feeding places are from twenty-five to fifty miles apart, whose watering places are equally distant from each other—in short, whose bed and beat, so to speak, are the vast floor of the desert?

Yet there is exactly such a class, real tramps, yet as different from the tramps of cities as day is from night, tramps with nothing to do but eat. They do not have to beg; food comes to them through fear. They do not have to search out sheltering barns at nightfall; a grease-wood bush is their shelter, the sands of the desert their couch.

In spite of its arid wastes, in spite of the discomforts and the positive dangers to which even well equipped travelers on the desert are subjected, says the San Francisco Chronicle, the great sandy plain is come to have a species of tramp all its own, not an outgrowth from civilized places, but an origination of its own, an interesting as well as novel branch of a worthless tribe.

Even Death Valley, the most barren and dangerous of all deserts known to civilized man, has its hoboes who wander up and down its dismal length through all seasons of the year save the very hottest part of the summer.

The headquarters of all desert tramps are in some small town on the borders of the region over which they wander. Daggett has more than its share of them. So also has Randsburg Johannesburg, Ivanpah, and all the rest of the scattered settlements that dot the level plain. They are not numerous, these foot travelers, yet in proportion to the population they are probably as plentiful as their brethren of the coast are around San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Their methods of operation are vastly different from those of the coast hoboes. Leaving Daggett, Ivanpah or whatever little town they have cumbered during the months of greatest heat, some time in late September or October, they strike out alone across the desert. One peculiarity of this class of tramps is that they never move about in companies. Indeed, one desert hobo is usually the sworn enemy of all the rest of his kind. For clothing they have such things as they can beg possibly a few earn a little money during their months of "idleness" in the town and spend that for clothing, but as a rule they are garbed in more different colors than was Joseph, though of more subdued hue.

Carries Little.

Over his back the desert tramp slings a gunnysack, in which are a couple of empty tin cans, a beer bottle or two of water, and such food as he can beg or steal. Thus equipped, usually without a weapon, of any sort, he invades a country which has brought more men to death than any other equal area in the world outside the great battlefields.

Usually his first stop will be some 25 miles out at a desert ranch or a solitary mining camp. On the way he travels as slowly as his food supply will let him. The cactus fruit is ripening about the time of year in which he reaches the cactus fields, and this helps him a bit on his way, and there are huge chuckawallahs (lizards of two feet in length or more, with edible tails), to be had for the killing, and with these he can live for some time on a small actual ration.

Where night overtakes him he sleeps, and by dear experience he knows which water holes he can depend on yet to contain the life-giving fluid. Should one of these "tanks" fail him in time of exceptional drought he must push on to the next one or retreat to the settlement whence he came. If either of these is too far for him to reach, he dies, as many of his kind have died in the years that are gone, uncared for by man or beast, for not even the dogs of the desert will accompany these tramps on their journeys. Teamsters and prospectors do not stop to bury the tramp when his body is found, which is not often; the sun and the storms of the boundless space take care of him when he dies, as, indeed, they did in life.

But if the water hole towards which he tramps does contain plenty of water he will sometimes camp near it for several days. To these springs, too, come occasionally prospectors, alone save for their faithful burros. When one of these whose "grubstake" was extra large disappears, his taking off is usually charged to the Plutes. More often, so I am told by old desert men, some tramp has felled him with a stone, and then, after robbing his saddle bags or the pack on his burro, pushes on into the heart of the desert. It is days before the dead miner is discovered, sometimes the days run into weeks, and then all trace of the murderer has been covered up, and he is somewhere far out on the winding white trail, living on the food he committed an awful crime to get.

The circuit of the desert tramps who start out from Daggett frequently runs entirely around Death Valley. From Daggett they go out to the China Ranch or to the Resting Springs, thence on across low lava hills into the Furnace Creek country, and down to the old borax works at the north end of the valley. From there it is a short and comparatively safe hike of a couple of hundred miles into some of the mining camps, so that their tramp, all told, reaches very close to three and sometimes four hundred miles.

A Thirsty Land.

On this journey water holes are far apart, and very uncertain, ranches are scattered, and the network of trails so interwoven by the feet of prospectors and of burros that they become a veritable maze to the man who does not keep close watch on them year by year. To make this circuit requires at least nine months of the year—from late September or October to the last of May. For the remainder of the year, as has been said, the tramp loafs around some border town, where he has to behave himself; ropes and telegraph poles and strong men are too near at hand for the committing of crimes.

It is the lonely ranches on the desert that suffer most from this class of wanderers. Coming to the ranch house they insolently demand food and clothing, and they get it, too. If they do not the haystack is burned that night, or even the house is set on fire. If the family depends on a spring of water, as likely as not the water hole will be filled with stones and earth; frequently springs along the trail are so treated when the tramp thinks that one of his enemies is likely to pass that way in the near future, and depend on the presence of water in the tank for himself and his stock.

One incident of this kind may be told to illustrate the devilish schemes these fellows concoct. A new manager was sent to the borax plant on the northern rim of Death Valley. He was a most excellent man for the work in hand, but he knew nothing of the people with whom he was to deal, and the first tramp who came along was roughly ordered to "get out and stay out." Now, the road over which the borate from this particular plant was hauled to the refinery was long and dry, and the company had placed wooden tanks at necessary intervals, keeping them filled with water, and depending on them for the use of the wagon teams and their drivers. The tramp, angered and revengeful at his treatment, set out along this road, and for 100 miles emptied every tank. The result can better be imagined than described; the next wagon train out, two huge desert wagons, drawn by twenty mules, and handled by two men, coming to the first tank and finding no water, pushed on to the next; by the time they reached that the men were well nigh crazed with thirst, but no water awaited them there, and on they dragged their weary bodies, until, it is presumed, abandoning the team, they wandered away and died.

The wagon and the mules, the latter quite dead, were found two weeks later, but not even the skeletons of the men were ever seen. The desert keeps its secrets better than the sea, and this was one of them. Men followed the tramp; some say he was caught. The man who followed him still live on the desert; I have seen one of them, but none can remember whether they caught this particular tramp or not. Possibly a pile of bones could tell if it could speak, for short shrift is meted to the man, be he tramp or mine owner, who meddles with water on the desert. More valuable than gold it is, and worth many human lives when thrown in the balance.

On the desert, too, there is another kind of tramp, by no means a criminal, and yet one of the most interesting characters of the whole west—the tramp prospector. He makes the easiest living of any man in the world, not excepting the promoter of wildcat mines. And, like the promoter, he lives by fleecing the credulous. The tramp prospector is forever discovering a fabulously rich prospect. Back from the heart of the desert he comes, laden with samples, supposed from his new discovery, but really picked upon the dump of some established mine. Armed with these it is little trouble for him to enlist the help of some man with more money than knowledge of the desert, to develop the "mine."

His first demand is, of course, a "grubstake." This will consist of a burro or two, if the man can be talked out of them, a sack of beans, bacon, flour, molasses and cooking utensils, as well as other small things needful in the work he says he is going to undertake. Thus provided, the prospector sets out, camps at some well-hidden water hole, and there spends his time until the grub-stake gives out. Then, providing himself with still better samples of ore, he returns, reports to his "angel" that there is yet more work to be done ere the best ore can be reached, and, if possible, talk him out of a fresh supply of food. If the backer has not been warned, he usually puts up the $25 or thereabouts necessary to outfit the prospector; visions of coming wealth held before his eager eyes the while by the miner, and out the wanderer goes again. There are cases on record where one man has thus been flimflammed three times, but twice is usually the limit.

Then, somewhere in the interim between two days, the tramp prospector disappears and that particular camp sees no more of him until memories of his dealings with this particular man have disappeared. While the affair is wearing off he is operating at some other camp, and so the story goes, year after year, until, eventually, in some of his wanderings, the tramp prospector does strike a good mine and can live honestly, or until he meets someone who takes reparation out of him with a gun.

SICILIAN TOWN IS IN OPEN REVOLT

King's Portrait and Royal Emblems Removed by Adherents of Signor Nasi.

Rome, June 30.—The people of Trepani, in Sicily, have pulled down the portrait of King Victor Emmanuel, which stood in the municipal council chamber, and supplanted it by a marble bust of Signor Nuncio Nasi.

Nasi was indicted recently for embezzlement of public moneys as minister of instruction, and fled the country. The people of Trepani which is Nasi's birthplace, believe him to be innocent, and have taken this means of protesting against the decision of the court of cassation that Nasi must be tried by the ordinary court, and not be the senate, as he claimed.

All Government emblems and arms have been effaced from the municipal buildings, and the council has changed the names of street and called them after Nasi and his family.

An attempt was also made to board a torpedo boat to haul down the national flag, but the boat left the port in haste to prevent trouble. The French flag was, however, hoisted on the council buildings; and a post wagon was wrecked and thrown into the sea.

Troops were hurried to the spot, but it is difficult to ascertain what has happened, and at present all telegrams on the subject are stopped by the censor.

Ours Is a Prescription Pharmacy

No matter where or by whom your prescription is written, we can compound it. We make a specialty of prescription work. We have an unusually complete equipment. We have a very large stock of prescription drugs, including all the new remedies, and all work in this department is done by graduate pharmacists of ample experience.

Your prescription is apt to have the best attention at a pharmacy like ours, where this department is given special attention. Prices are reasonable and alike to all.

Strong's Drug Store

184 DUNDAS STREET.

STOCK MARKETS.

H. C. Becher, stockbroker, next Free Press building, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington today:

New York, June 30. — Noon. — Continued weakness, no appearance of support, and not the slightest semblance of bullishness, were the characteristics of today's market. Some firmness was shown occasionally, but it lacked effectiveness. During the last hour sentiment was depressed, and the market was very irregular. Declines were made in a number of issues. Pressure on Pennsylvania, St. Paul, Union Pacific and the Steel issues made the market look absolutely weak. The adjournment of Congress seemed to be without effect, and even the relatively good bank statement did not exercise the influence that might have been expected. Reserves increased $1,142,025, cash increase about $118,000, loans decreased $813,400. The statement was practically colorless, and exercised little influence. There was no money market today, but a slight flurry on Monday is not improbable. There are some interests in the financial districts who look for a betterment in prices next week.

NEW YORK.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

New York, June 30.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Amal. Copper	96½	97¼	95½	96½
American Sugar Co	129¼	129½	129	129¼
American Locomotive	65½	66¼	65½	65¾
American Foundry	35¼	35½	35	35⅛
American Refining Co	142¾	143½	140¾	142⅝
Atchison, com	88⅛	89¼	87⅜	87⅜
Atchison, pfd	99¾			
Baltimore & Ohio	116⅞	116¾	116	116½
Brooklyn Transit	75⅜	75¾	75	75⅛
C. P. R.	158½	158¾	158	158
Ches. & Ohio	65⅞	65⅞	65¼	65¼
Chic. Great Western	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	45½	46⅛	44⅝	45⅛
Erie	40½	40⅞	40	40⅜
Erie, pfd	77			
Illinois Central	176½	177	175⅜	175½
Kansas & Texas, com	32	32⅜	32	32¼
Louisville & Nash	141	142	140⅞	142
Mexican Central	20¾	21	20	20¼
Missouri Pacific	90	90½	89½	89⅝
New York Central	133	133	130¾	131
Norfolk & Western	87	87⅜	87	87⅜
Ontario & Western	47⅜	47⅞	47½	47½
Pacific Mail S.S. Co	29	31	29	31
Pennsylvania	126¼	127¼	125	126¾
People's Gas	98¼	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
Reading	121¾	122⅜	120½	120⅞
Repub. Iron & Steel	25¾	26	25¾	26
Rock Island	23¾	23¾	23½	23⅝
Southern Railway	34⅜	34¼	33	33⅜
Southern Pacific	66⅞	67¼	66⅜	66¾
St. Paul	171½	172	170¾	171
Texas	31			
Twin City	109½	109½	109¼	109¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	150½	150½	150	150
Union Pacific	141¾	142⅜	141¾	142⅛
U. S. Leather	36¼	36½	35⅝	35⅝
U. S. Rubber	44¾	45	44¾	45
U. S. Steel	34⅛	34½	33⅝	34
U. S. Steel, pfd	99⅜	100	98⅝	99¾
Wabash, pfd	44½			

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported for The Advertiser by C. N. Spencer, stockbroker, Market Lane. Chicago, June 30.

	Open.	High.	oLw.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	$ 81	81	80½	81
September	81½	81¾	81¼	81⅜
December	82¾	82¾	82¼	82½
Corn—				
July	52½	53⅛	52	52⅞
September	52¼	52⅞	52	52⅝
December	50	50⅝	49¾	50⅜
Oats—				
July	39⅜	40	39	39¼
September	36¼	37	36¼	36⅜
December	37⅛	37⅝	37	37⅜
Pork—				
July	17 00	17 00	16 75	16 75
September	16 75	16 82	16 75	16 77
Lard—				
July	$ 75	$ 80	$ 75	$ 80
September	$ 95	9 00	8 95	8 97
Short Ribs—				
July	9 45	9 50	9 45	9 47
September	9 35	9 40	9 36	9 37

Leod or znic ore can be so finely pulverized that a tablespoonful may be mixed in a bucket of clear water without being visible to the naked eye. When thus powdered the particles are so minute that it often takes half an hour for them to settle to the bottom of a vessel full of water. This fact makes it evident that a stream may carry large quantities of minerals rich in metals.

A London periodical says that many masterpieces in the private collections of the British nobility are being clandestinely disposed of. One day, it says, a Reynolds or a Gainsborough is taken down. A few weeks later the "cleaned" picture returns. It is really a copy. The original has been sold.

Ussher, Playfair & Martens

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Members Toronto Stock Exchange
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Investment securities a specialty Rio de Janeiro Tramway Light and Power Co. Bonds and Stock dealt in.

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Flies are biting. It would be a good idea to have a few

Screen Doors and Windows

on your house.
Doors, complete, from 85c to $2 00
Window Screens, 15c to 35c
Fly wire cut any size you wish.

Cowan's Hardware

127 DUNDAS STREET.

Dressmakers

If much fitting is required, your method of cutting is not skillful. Improve it.

When the lines are correct you have satisfied customers and employes.

Cutting School 243 Dundas St.

Or send for booklet.

HAVE YOU SEEN

Our stock of Electric Reading Lamps, also our new line of Fancy Fixtures and Shades? Give us a call before you buy. Electric work of every kind. THE COMMERCIAL ELECTRIC CO., 475½ Richmond street (Opera House block), London. Phone 1871.

There would be but few failures in baking if every cook and housewife used

STAR FLOUR

"Star" never fails to give good results when used under proper conditions.

When ordering flour ask for "STAR."

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EXETER, ONTARIO.

ANY TIME

You need some good, hard wood for baking or ironing, 'phone 348. I have the very best and can supply you promptly

JOHN M. DALY,

KOALMAN.

'PHONE 348. 19 YORK STREET

Between some men and sponges the only apparent difference is that sponges take water.

The world extends the glad hand to the lucky man, but all it hands to the victim of tough luck is a little cold sympathy.

THE RELIABLE STORE

Granite Preserving Kettles ... . 25c, 30c, 50c, 60c, $1 00 up to $2 25
Triple Sauce Pans, in granite, each... ... ... 40c
Twin Sauce Pans, in granite, each 50c
Granite Sauce Pans ... ... 10c, 20c, 40c and 65c
Granite Tea Pots ... ... 35c, 40c, 50c, 65c and $1 00
Milk and Rice Boilers, in Granite ... ... 45c, 75c, $1 00 and $1 25
Granite Water Pails, in firsts, regular 75c, for..... ... ... 50c
Watering Cans ... ... 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 75c

J. A. BROWNLEE

385 and 387 Talbot Street.

This store closes at 7 p.m. on Saturday.

Capital $3,800,000; Assets, $34,000,000; Reserve, $4,200,000.

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is a matter of systematic payments. Keep an account here and it will pay you.

At our city office is a special banking room for women. It's convenient and it assists economy.

It also helps you save money. A dollar will open an account in

The Bank of Toronto

Special Banking Room for Ladies at city office.

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908

The Dominion Savings and Investment Society

DIVIDEND No. 68.

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 third day of July, 1906.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the 3rd day of July, 1906, both days inclusive.

London, June 13, 1906.

NATHANIEL MILLS,
Manager.

$3k-14,16,23,30

CPC

Cleanliness our motto. If you want clean, wholesome meats, patronize our stores, Richmond street, next to post-office, and Market Square.

THE CANADIAN PACKING CO'Y

LOCAL MARKET.

Saturday, June 30.

Although there was a fairly large attendance of farmers and buyers at the market today, there were not as many present as a week ago. Sales were fairly brisk in every line; on the whole the market could be considered a good one.

Grain — Oats sold well; there was quite a large supply. Price ruled at $1 17 to $1 22 per cwt. Wheat went at 83c and 84c per bu.

Hay and Straw — There were three loads of hay offered, which had been bargained for on the previous day; they sold at $9 50 per ton. There should be a good demand for hay at Tuesday's market, as next week will probably be the last that there well be any considerable quantity of old hay offered.

Butter and Eggs — There was a good demand for butter, which sold at 17c to 19c for crocks and 18c to 20c for pound rolls. Eggs were in large supply. Sales were brisk at 16½c to 17c per dozen for crate and basket lots. The dealers purchased quite a number at 16c per dozen.

Vegetables and Roots—There was quite a number of bags of old potatoes offered. Sales were rather slow at $1 15 to $1 25 per bag. There was not many new potatoes on sale. One lot sold at $3 per bushel. Green peas sold at 20c to 25c. per quart. New beets was plentiful at 20c to 30c per dozen. New cabbages were in good demand at 80c to $1 per dozen. Tomatoes were scarce at 15c per pound wholesale. Green beans were scarce ae 10c per quart.

Dressed Hogs—Owing to the hot weather the demand was slow and prices easier at $9 50 per cwt.

Poultry—Old fowls were very plentiful; sales were made at 8c per pound, alive, or 60c to 80c, dressed; spring chickens sold at 50c to 65c a pair, alive, or 60c to 75c, dressed. Turkeys were dull at 10c per pound, alive, or 12 1-2c, dressed. Ducks sold at 8c per pound, alive, or 70c to $1 20 per pair, dressed.

Strawberries—Most of the berries that were offered today were small, indicating that the bulk of the crop has been marketed; sales were made in the early part of the day at 8c to 9c per box, wholesale; later on 7c to 7 1-2c were the ruling figures. Gooseberries sold at 6c to 8c per box, and cherries 8c to 10c per box.

Live Hogs—Prices for Monday's shipment will be $7 40 per cwt. This is the highest price ever paid here. The weigh scales will be open on Monday from 9 to 12 o'clock for the accommodation of the farmers who bring in their hogs.

Wool—Not much offered. Prices were steady.

Butchers' Meat—There was no change in price from those previously quoted.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., June 29.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 15c to 20c; dairies, 14½c to 18c. Cheese—Steady, 10¾c to 11½c.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 29.—Butter—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 8,069 packages.

Cheese—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 5,548 boxes.

LISTOWEL.

Listowel, Ont., June 29.—At the cheese board here today there were no sales; several lots sold on the street afterward at 11½c.

IROQUOIS.

Iroquois, Ont., June 29.—At the cheese board today 1,065 colored and 255 white cheese offered; eight buyers present and price bid was 11⅝c; half sold on the board and the balance on the street at that figure.

NAPANEE.

Napanee, Ont., June 29.—At the cheese board here today 1,935 colored and 1,510 white boarded; all sold at 11⅝c.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Ont., June 29.—At the cheese board this afternoon 1,034 white and 271 colored were boarded; all sold on the board at 11½c, except two factories available for river transport; these sold 170 white and 115 colored at 77 9-16c. A motion to change the day of meeting to Saturday afternoon was defeated, as was also a motion to equalize freights by making factories pay excess of 15c per cwt.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 30.—Wheat—Manitoba unchanged; No. 1 northern, 86½c to 87c, lake ports; No. 2, 84½c to 85c, and No. 3 is nominal, at 81½c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 40c asked, outside, 38½c bid.

Peas—Nominal, at 82c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 59c, delivered, at Toronto.

Rye—Nominal, at 62c.

Barley—Nominal; quoted at 50c to 52c.

Flour—Firm; exporters are bidding $3 15 and $3 20 for 90 per cent patents, in buyers' bags, for export; millers ask $3 25 to $3 30; Manitoba firm; first patents, $4 40 to $4 60; seconds, $4 to $4 10; bakers, $3 to $4.

Butter—Steady to easy; demand for choice grades fair.

Cheese—Firm, 12c to 12½c.

Eggs—Firm, 18c to 18½c.

Hogs—Firm; alive, $7 25 to $7 50; dressed, $10 40 to $10 65.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 29. — Baled Hay —Unchanged, with an easy tone at $9 50 to $10 per ton for No. 1 timothy, and $7 50 for mixed or clover.

Baled Straw — Car lots are quoted steady at $5 50 to $6 per ton on track here.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, June 29. — Beans — June and July $1 55; October, $1 55 bid, $1 59 asked.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 29.—Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3½c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅝c to 3 21-32c; molasses sugar, 2⅞c; refined firm. Molasses—Steady.

LONDON.

London, June 29.—Raw sugar—Muscovado, 8s 3d; centrifugal, 9s 6d, nominal; beet sugar, 8s 3d.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 29. — Sugar prices here are unchanged. We quote: Extra granulated, $4 28; yellow, $3 88 in barrels; in bags, 5c less; Ontario, $4 12. The demand is fair.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 29.—Oil opened and closed at $1 64.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., June 29.—Credit balances, $1 64; shipments, 55,242 barrels.

LONDON.

London, June 29.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 3-16d; spirits, 8d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, June 29.—Petroleum, 19 francs 50 centimes.

FLAXSEED.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 29.—Flaxseed—Northwest, $1 11; southwest, $1 07½; July, $1 13; September, $1 13.

COTTON.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 30.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; July, $10 16; August, $10 25; September offered at $10 30; October, $10 28; December, $10 34; January, $10 38; February, $10 42; March, $10 45.

New York, June 30.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; closing bids: July, $10 30; August, $10 31; September, $10 32; October, $10 31; November, $10 32; December, $10 37; January, $10 40; February, $10 41; March, $10 48.

Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, $10 80; middling gulf, $11 05; sales, none.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 29.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, $10 80; middling gulf, $11 05; sales, 485 bales.

Futures closed very steady; closing bids: July, $10 21; August, $10 29; September, $10 31; October, $10 29; November, $10 31; December, $10 26; January, $10 40; February, $10 41; March, $10 47.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 30.—Wheat—Spot nominal. Futures steady; July, 6s 6¾d; September, 6s 7½d; December, 6s 5½d.

Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, old, 4s 11d. Futures quiet; July, 4s 8⅜d; September, 4s 7⅜d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 6s 9d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter steady, 8s 3d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast firm, £3 10s to £3 15s.

Beef—Quiet; extra India mess, 70s.

Pork—Steady; prime mess western, 81s 3d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 57s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, firm, 48s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, firm, 54s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, firm, 49s; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, firm, 48s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, firm, 49s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 49s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, strong, 48s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, steady, 44s 9d; American refined in pails, steady, 44s 3d.

Butter—Nominal.

Cheese—Easy; American finest white, 55s 6d; do, colored, 54s.

Tallow—Prime city firm, 26s; Australian (in London) steady, 29s 9d.

Turpentine Spirits—Steady, 46s 6d.

Rosin—Common steady, 10s.

Petroleum—Refined quiet, 6¾d.

Linseed Oil—Steady, 21s 6d.

Cottonseed Oil (Hull refined)—Spot quiet, 20s 9d.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, June 29. — Catle are quoted at 10¼c to 11½c per lb; refrigerator beef, 8c to 8½c per lb; sheep, dressed, 13½c to 16c per lb.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 600; steady; beeves, $4 to $6 10; cows and heifers, $1 25 to $6 10; stockers, $2 70 to $4 65; calves, $5 to $6 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; best strong, other weak; estimated receipts for Monday, 45,000; mixed and butchers, $6 45 to 06 32½; good heavy, $6 70 to $6 85; rough heavy, $6 35 to $6 60; light, $6 45 to $6 80; pigs, $5 65 to $6 40; bulk of sales at $6 70 to $6 80.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; weak; sheep, $3 40 to $6 25; yearlings, $6 to $7; lambs, $5 25 to $7 75.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, June 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; quiet; prime steers, $5 60 to $6; shipping, $5 to $5 50; butchers, $4 50 to $5 25. Veals—Receipts, 750 head; dull, 25c lower, $4 25 to $6.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,100 head; active and higher; heavy, mixed, Yorkers and pigs, $7 15 to $7 17½; roughs, $6 20 to $6 30; stags, $4 50 to $4 75; dairies, $6 90 to $7.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,200 head; sheep slow, lambs fairly active; lambs, $6 to $8; yearlings, $7 25 to $7 50; wethers, $6 to 6 15; ewes, $5 to $5 25; sheep, mixed, $3 to $5 75.

STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Tonronto, June 29.

	Morning. Ask.	Bid.	Afternoon. Ask.	Bid.
Bank of Montreal	256	253		253
Ontario Bank		137¾	137¾	
Merchants' Bank	170	167½	170	167
Bank of Commerce	176	174½	176	
Imperial Bank	248	246	248	246
Dominion Bank			272	
Standard Bank			248	
Bank of Hamilton			229	
Bank Nova Scotia	273			273
Bank of Ottawa	227	226	227	226
Traders' Bank		140		140
Western Assurance		85	85	
Consumers' Gas	204	203	204½	
Ont. & Qu'Appelle		100		100
Canadian Pacific		159½	160	157
C. P. R., new	159	156½		
Detroit Railway		93		93
St. Catharines		75		75
Elec. Development		51		
Elec. Dev., pfd			91	90
Toronto Elec. Light	153¼	151		
General Electric	142½	141	142½	141
Dom. Telegraph		118		118
Bell Telephone	153		154	
R. & O. Navigation	82	81¼		81
Niagara Navigation	127			
St. L. & C. Nav.			119	
Northern Nav.			138	
Northern Nav., bds	119			
Twin City Railway				109⅝
Winnipeg Railway	186	184		136¾
Sao Paulo Tram	138½	137½		
Packers, A, pfd		78		78
Packers, B, pfd		78		78
Dom. Coal, com	78¾		80	
N. S. Steel, com	67	65½		65
Mackay, com	71¾	71⅜	71	70¾
Mackay, pfd	72	71⅞	71¾	71⅝
Mexican L. & P.		58	59½	58
Metropolitan Bank		200		200
Sovereign Bank		126		
Molsons Bank			227	222
City Bank				126
Canada Landed	123	120	123	120
Twin City, rights	1⅞			
City Dairy, com	35	28½		
City Dairy, pfd	91	90		71
Dominion Savings				
Hamilton Provident		121		121
Huron & Erie	196	188½	195	183½
Landed B. & L.		121		121
London & Canada		107		
Toronto Mortgage		109		109
London Loan		113		113
Ontario L. & D.		135		135
Dom. Steel. bonds	85		85	
Elec. Dev., bonds				90¾

Afternoon Sales: Mackay, common, 5 at 71½, 25, 25, 25, 25, 10, 25, 25, 75 and 50 at 71, 25 and 25 at 70⅞; do. preferred, 25 and 10 at 72, 10 at 72½, 25 and 50 at 71¾; Twin City, common, 10 at 110¼, 25, 25, 25 and 10 at 110, 25, 25 and 75 at 109¾, 50, 25 and 10 at 110; do, rights, 75 at 1⅞; Sao Paulo, 25 at 137¼, 25 at 137; Northern Navigation, 25 at 97; N. S. Steel, 200 at 66.

No board until Tuesday morning.

GRAND TRUNK

Shares bought and sold. Private wire system of Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, members New York Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade, etc.

H. C. BECHER,
Bond and Stockbroker. Free Press Bldg.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 29.

	Morning. Ask.	Bid.	Afternoon. Ask.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific	161	160½	160	
C. P. R., new		167½		
Montreal Railway	280	288¾	279	278
Toronto Railway	117	115¾	117	115
Twin City Railway	111½	110¼	111	109½
Detroit Railway	93¾	93⅝	93¾	93½
Halifax Railway	107		108	
Toledo Railway	33½	33	33¼	33
West India Railway				46
R. & O. Navigation	84	81	83	81
Montreal Power	98	97¼	97¼	97
Dom. Steel, com	29	27¼	28½	27
Dom. Steel, pfd	78	77½	78	76½
Dom. Coal, com	80	77	79	76½
Illinois Traction		94	95	93½
N. S. Steel		65	67	65
Mont. Telegraph, xd	168	165	168	165
Ogilvie, pfd	130	124	130	124
Mackay, com., xd	72½	71¾	72	71
Mackay, pfd., xd	72½	72	73	72
Woods, pfd				112
Woods, com		90		
Laurentide Paper	96	93	95¼	
Laur. Paper, pfd		104		104
Mexican Stock		56	60	58½
Packers	81	78	81	
Colored Cotton	56	52	b6	52
Ohio Traction			31½	29¾
Montreal Cotton	130		130	123
Dom. Textile. pfd	103	100	103	100
Bank of Montreal	255	253		
Bank B. N. A.		142¼		142½
Molsons Bank	230	224	230	224
Bank of Toronto	238	235	238	235
Merchants' Bank	171	168	169¾	168
Royal Bank		228½		228½
Bank Nova Scotia	275	270	275	270
East. Town. Bank		161		161
Quebec Bank		142		142
Union Bank	160	153½	160	153½
Bank of Commerce	175½	174½	175½	174½
Dominion Bank	275	265		275
Sovereign Bank	139¾	139¼	139¾	139½
Hochelaga Bank	155	147½	155	147½
Havana, pfd		88		
Textile bonds, A	96	91	96	91
Textile bonds, B	96	91	96	91
Textile bonds, C	96	91	96	91
Dom. Cotton, bds	100	96	100	96
Bell Telephone, bds	111	102	111	102
Colored Cotton, bds		97		97
Dom. Coal, bonds	101	97	101	97
Havana, bonds	95			
Winnipeg Elec., bds	109	105½	109	105½
Dom. Steel. bonds	84½	83	84½	83
Montreal Ry., bds		104½		104½
Ogilvie, bonds		115		115
Mex. Electric, bds			83	80
Mex. Power, bds			85	82½

Afternoon Sales: Montreal Railway, 150 at 279; Toronto Railway, 50 at 116, 50 at 115¾; Mackay, preferred, 175 at 72; Power, 25 at 97¼, 10 at 97½, 75 at 97¼, 10 at 97½, 100 at 97¼; Mackay, common, 100 at 71½, 12 at 72; Detroit Railway, 100 at 93½; Iron bonds, 4,000 at 84; Mexican Electric, bonds, 10,000 at 81½, with coupon; Bank of Montreal, 10 at 255; Twin City, 125 at 110; Toledo Railway, 125 at 33.

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

(Ussher, Playfair & Martens.)

Toronto, June 29.

	Ask.	Bid.
Rio Janeiro, bonds	79¼	78
Rio Janeiro, stock	47	46½
Con. Mining & Smelting	137	
Canadian Gold Fields	7¼	6½
Packers	25	17
Nipissing	5⅞	5

NEW YORK.

New York, June 29.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Amal. Copper	99	99¼	96½	96⅝
Amer. Locomotive	68		65⅞	66
American Sugar	130½		129⅜	130
American Smelting	144	145	141¼	142
Anaconda	239	242½	234½	235
Atchison	89¼		88⅜	
Atchison, pfd	100			
Baltimore & Ohio	117	117⅜	115⅞	116¼
Brooklyn Transit	76¼	77¼	75⅜	75½
Canadian Pacific	159½	160¼	159	159½
Col. Fuel & Iron	48	48¼	45	45½
Chesapeake & Ohio	56½	56¾	56½	
Chicago & G. W.	17		16½	
C., R. I. & P.	24½		23⅞	24
C., M. & St. Paul	174		170⅝	171¼
Erie	42	42½	40½	40⅝
Erie, 1st pfd	78¼			
Erie, 2nd pfd	68⅜		67¼	
Illinois Central	177⅜	178	176⅜	
Louisville & Nash	143		142½	
Lead	73¼	73¾	72½	
Manhattan	147½			21
Mexican Central	20¾	21	20¼	
Missouri Pacific	91¼	91¼	89⅝	89⅝
M., K. & T.	33¾	33⅝	32	
M. K. & T., pfd	66½	67¼	66¼	67¼
Norfolk & Western	87½		87	
New York Central	134⅝		133½	
Ontario & Western	48¼		47½	
Pennsylvania	129⅝		126½	126⅞
Pacific Mail	33	33¼	29¾	
People's Gas	90			
Pressed Steel Car	47		46	
Reading	125	125½	122	122⅝
Republic Steel	26½		25¾	26
Southern Pacific	68¾	68½	66⅝	
Southern Railway	35⅛		34¼	34½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	154			
Texas Pacific	31½		31	
Twin City	110⅝	110⅞	110	
U. S. Leather	37		36½	
U. S. Steel	25⅞		24	24½
U. S. Steel, pfd	102½	102⅜	99¼	99⅞
Union Pacific	144¼	144½	141⅜	142
Wabash, pfd	44⅞	45	44¾	45
Western Union Tel	91⅜			
Wis. Central, pfd	45			

CZAR SEEKS WAY OUT OF DEADLOCK

May Form New and Mixed Ministry to Appease Duma.

PEASANTS PREPARED TO RISE

Former Minister's Estate Plundered—Sergeant Who Helped Subdue Finns Shot by Comrades.

St. Petersburg, June 30. — The uppermost question now is how long the present deadlock between Parliament and the Government can continue. Premier Goremykin is no longer a factor in the situation, but some of his colleagues, headed by Minister of Agriculture Stichinsky, realizing that unless the Government fights, the cabinet must fall, are earnestly advising the Emperor to take the bull by the horns and dissolve Parliament. They have submitted a memorandum to his majesty, advising him to take this course, on the ground that Parliament has ceased to be a legislative body, and is simply the center of revolutionary agitation, and urging that immediate action is necessary. They contended that the army as a whole can still be relied upon. Finance Minister Kokovosoff and Minister of Justice Chicheglovitoff, on the other hand, consider that an attempt to dissolve Parliament forcibly would be fatal. The former, who is ambitious to become premier, seems to be championing the formation of a mixed, responsible ministry, in the hope that the Emperor will charge him to undertake its formation.

In the meantime, it is announced that the cruise which the Emperor and his family will take in Finnish waters will occur at the end of next week. The imperial yacht will be escorted by two warships. The Constitutional Democrats in Parliament appear to be confident that victory in their fight for a responsible ministry is not far off, and with the prospects of acceding to power becoming brighter, the break between them and the radicals in Parliament is getting broader. The latter, as shown during yesterday's debate, have thrown off the mask, and desire to make Parliament practically the central revolutionary committee for the country, and have it assist in the convocation of a constituent assembly, while the Constitutional Democrats would be satisfied with a constitutional monarchy, which they believe to be assured if they get the reins in their hands.

The members of the deputation from the Group of Toil sent into the country districts to test the temper of the peasants, have returned here, and report that the latter are everywhere anxious for the signal to rise. The delegates counseled patience until August. The estate in Orel Province of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, the former minister of the interior, was burned by peasants last night. Cossacks have been dispatched to the scene.

MM. Anniken and Alladin, the peasant leaders in Parliament, have received a warning from the "League for the Salvation of Russia," of Odessa, that they have been sentenced to death.

A sergeant belonging to the Omega Regiment, which has just returned from the Baltic Provinces, where it participated in the suppression of the revolutionary disorders, was killed yesterday in front of his company at Krasnoe-Selo camp. The company was presumed to fire a round of blank cartridges, but the sergeant fell dead with a bullet through his body. There is no doubt that he was killed by design.

JUMPS IN, CAN'T SWIM

A Grand Trunk Sectionman Meets Death in Thames at Bothwell.

Bothwell, Jhne 29. — A young man named Conley, from Newbury, and who was employed on the G. T. R., as sectionman, met his death in the river, not far from here, yesterday.

The young man was 25 years of age, and, after the day's work was finished yesterday, he and two others of the workmen decided to take a bath in the River Thames near by. This was between 7 and 8 o'clock.

The river there is very deep, and Conley could not swim. The three men jumped into the river simultaneously, and Conley immediately sank. Despite the efforts of his companions, he could not be saved, and until a late hour last night the body had not been recovered.

Ernest Vanhorn, while the drowning man was in his death struggle, was in a rowboat not far from the scene of the accident, and at once furiously pulled in the direction of the swimmers. But he arrived at the spot a few moments too late. Conley sank from sight for the last time just as he arrived.

WOULDN'T BAR AMERICANS.

London, June 30.—The Daily Graphic today expresses' strong disapproval of the proposition of Mr. Fletcher, the Oxford rowing coach, to exclude all Americans from competition in the Henley regatta and argues that it would be wiser to organize some joint association here and in the United States to establish and popularize the common definition of an amateur athlete.

FOUND REGIMENT IMPROVED.

Col. Peters, D. O. C., inspected the Twenty-Fifth Regiment at St. Thomas on Thursday night, and found the corps to have made a vast improvement in every respect. Two years ago the regiment was termed "rotten" by the D. O. C., but this year it was found to be in a very creditable condition

SAID NICE THINGS ABOUT ROOSEVELT

Anglo-American Good Feeling Shown at Fashionable London Affair.

London, June 29.—The Society of American Women gave a luncheon to Ambassador Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid, and Mr. and Mrs. Longworth at the Hotel Cecil today. The large banqueting hall of the hotel was filled with the American women and their guests, who included Lord Roberts, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, and Lord Curzon, the former Viceroy of India. Mrs. Webster Glyne, who presided, in proposing the health of Mr. and Mrs. Reid, said the welcome was arranged last year, but unfortunately was deferred on account of the death of Secretary Hay.

The Duke of Marlborough, in proposing the health of Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, spoke of the interest Englishmen took in the political utterances of President Roosevelt, and in his great political career, saying that the President's high aims, courage and manliness commanded the admiration, good-will and enthusiasm of the British. Recognizing the President's great qualities, the British gladly welcomed his daughter, and now that they had met her, he regretted her early departure, and hoped she would retain for England the kindly feeling and interest which England would retain for her.

Mr. Longworth replied, thanking the American ladies for their courtesies, and expressing the pleasure experienced by himself and his wife at the kindnesses they had met with on every hand.

Lord Curzon, speaking for the guests, said it had been a great pleasure for them to meet the daughter of the greatest statemen of the day. President Roosevelt, he added, was making an enduring mark on the history of his times, but, above all, the British had to thank him for cementing the good relations existing between the two peoples.

LEAVING FOR NORTHWEST

Parting Presentation to Mr. R. McCorkindale by Fellow-Employes.

Mr. Richard McCorkindale, of 859 Waterloo street, leaves shortly with his wife and daughter for the Northwest, where he will reside. Mr. McCorkindale was last evening waited on by the employes of the London brass works, and presented with a purse and the following address:

"We, the employes of the London Brass Works Company, hereby assure you of our deep regret at your removal from our city for the great Northwest of Canada. We feel our parting the more because of the fact that it was in these works you learned your trade as a brass finisher, and you have never been in the employ of any other firm. This is a pleasant and creditable record both to ourselves and the firm. You have established among us a reputation for integrity, uprightness and industry, all of which go to make up a desirable character. We shall at all times be pleased to hear of your success and prosperity, and our best wishes will ever be with you. We ask you to accept the accompanying purse as a small token of our esteem. Signed, on behalf of the employes, George Walters, foreman."

Mr. McCorkindale in accepting the address and present was much moved, and returned thanks in a few nicely chosen words.

WILL MELT LIKE HAIL

The Guatemala Army Not Capable of Defeating Real Opposition

San Francisco, June 30. — Among the pasesngers on the steamer City of Panama, which arrived yesterday from the Isthmus of Panama was George W. Phelps, a railroad officer from Guatemala. Mr. Phelps believes that President Cabrera will be able to hold his own against the revolutionists, but this belief is not shared by his fellow-passengers. According to Phelps, Cabrera has six thousand trained troops in the western part of the republic. The other passengers refuse to dignify the Guatemalan army to the extent of calling them troops at all. "They are undersized and undrilled," said one passenger, "and if they meet any real opposition will melt like hail in the sunshine." When the City of Panama left San Jose it was understaad that a division of the revolutionary army was crossing the main border, and that rebel troops were pouring in from Salvador. The officers of the City of Panama confirm the report brought by the City of Pekin that Salvador was openly supporting the revolution and was virtually at war with Guatemala.

NO THIRD TERM

Roosevelt Writes a Friend That He Will Not Be Candidate.

Colorado Springs, Col., June 29.—W. A. Conant, of this city, who was a delegate from New York to the first national Republica convention, more than fifty years ago, recently wrote a letter to President Roosevelt, asking if he intended being a candidate for the presidency at the expiration of his present term.

Mr. Conant has just received the following reply:

"White House, Washington, D. C., July 21, 1906.—My Dear Mr. Conant,—The President thanks you for your letter of the 17th inst., and cordially appreciates your kind expressions concerning himself. He says, however, that you will have to vote for some other Republican next time.—Wm. Loeb, jun., secretary to the President."

HESPLER OLD BOYS.

Hespeler, June 30.—This good old town is in holiday attire today, and the entire populace are out busily welcoming old boys and girls, who are coming in by every train and trolley. There are already several hundred old boys and girls registered, and hundreds more are expected tonight and on Monday. The surrounding towns are turning in to help the good work along. The athletic events in the park start this afternoon, and a splendid programme has been arranged for every day of the reunion.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

MORE PROMOTIONS

Princess Avenue and Quebec Street Pupils Advanced at Midsummer.

PRINCESS AVENUE SCHOOL.

GRADE I. A TO GRADE II.

Wilhelmina Darch, Helen Doelle, Doris Field, Reta Gorman, Katharyn Hole, Vivian Langford, Grace Mann, Norma Piper, Marjorie Reynolds, Margaret Simson, Theda Walker, Edwin Beaumont, Thomas Buchner, Alexander Copland, Francis Faed, Dudley Irwin, Alan King, Gordon Marr, Walter Nichol, Russell Sipple, Norman Winegarden, Earle Young.

GRADE I. B TO II.

Edith Angus, Arnott Bennett, Edythe Birch, Cecil Belcher, Andrew Blair, Edna Brimacombe, Magdalene Chivas, Lizzie Chivas, Isabel Ferguson, Mildred Granger, Albert Garnier, Lola Graham, Florence Lyttle, Wilfred Langford, Alfred Martin, Lewis Stinson, Irva Wiley, Elsie Walker, Harold James, Percy Richardson.

GRADE II. B TO III.

Harry Baskette, Gerald Blair, John Broughton, Hugh Edmunds, Granton Harrison, Willie Lyttle, Dick Matthews, Marjorie Mason, Johnnie Nell, Ernie Patterson, Dorothy Thomson, Karl Ziegler.

GRADE II. A TO GRADE III.

Honors—Beth Allen, Kathleen Allen, Lizzie Emigh, Ernest Boughner, Lewington Davis, Arthur Dix, Willie Gregory, George Jackson, Solie Levin, Everett McLean, Jack Tanton.

Pass—Della Browe, Mona Eastwood, Helen Gillespie, Gladys Loughrey, Jessie Love, Marjory Rowe, Dorothy Stoneman, Muriel Stoneman, Violet Taylor, Lillian Williams, Vernon Davies, Russell Eckert, Linton Jones, Elmer Johnson, Reginald Keenleyside, Floyd McDonald, Walter Paton, Gavin Rowat, Eward Spencer, Alvin Slater.

GRADE III. to IV.

Honors — Eusebia Benson, Mabel Broughton, Irene Butler, Mona Harvey, Margaret Moule, Bernice Walker, Jackson Abray, Willie Bailey.

Pass—Edith Barnhart, Martha Barber, Marion Bayley, Myrtle Legg, Muriel McBride, Leah McGuffin, Florence Monro, Irene Simson, May Swan, Merle Tune, Wynn Austin, Harold Braund, Willie Burgess, Arnold Doelle, Edmund Edworthy, Ivan Fisher, Fred Foxworthy, Russell Grover, Bernie Leach, Theodore Levin, John Mills, Jimmie O'Farrell, Kenneth Phelps, Walter Ruse, Robbie Roddick, Maurice Sipple, Willie Scott, Gordon Wiley.

GRADE IV. A TO V.

Honors — Amy Blair, Kathleen Holland, Elsie Mathewson, Marjorie Struthers, Arthur Brickenden, Jimmie Brownlie, Gordon Blair, Tom Browne, Bert Bennett, Millyard Dickinson, Carl Edmunds, Leonard Fraser, Teddie Hardmann, Melvin Rennie.

Pass — Maud Burgess, Ethel Murray, Edna Murray, Lizzie Innes, Marjorie Morrison, Joan Rowat, Isabel Tanton, Llewellyn Bland, Joe Blaker, Norman Chivas, Fred Davis, Leon Forsythe, Chester Johnson, Dickie Mills, Hartley McRoberts, Oliver McClary, Cyril Thomas.

GRADE IV.B. TO V.

Jean Balfour, Lillian Broughton, Helen Cleghorn, Marion Higgins, Barbara Leute, Helen Mason, Marjorie McBride, Madeleine Simson, Wallace Matthews.

GRADE V.B. to VI.

Honors — Edna Boomer, Lillian Broughton, Aldine Dickinson, Marion Higgins, Edna Holland, Ethel Riley, Marjorie Ross, Madeleine Simson, Gertrude Williams, Willie Duffield, Bert Hannah, Trevor Thomas.

Pass—Jean Balfour, Helen Cleghorn, Gladys Cruickshanks, Helen Mason, Mamie Nell, Alex. Eastwood, Alfred Innes, Wallace Matthews, Harold Sherwin, Fred Spry.

Recommended—Barbara Leute, Villa Stoneman.

GRADE IV.B. TO V.

Honors—Percy Henderson, Lee Mason John Scatcherd, Jimmie Slater.

Pass—Eve Darch, Gertrude Paton, Myrta Taylor, Ella Taylor, Frederick Burdon.

GRADE V.A. TO VI.

Honors—John Abray, Frank Dowell, Kari Leute, Lila Baskette, Marion Fisher, Verna Graham, Stirling Love.

Pass—George Anderson, Oscar Breckon, Norman Brown, Moyse Clark, Frank Cromarty, Ivan Edmunds, Reginald Johnston, Floyd Jones, Fred Leach, Redmond Meredith, Arthur Nelles, Dorrie Patterson, Ernest Raymond, Myron Robertson, Reginald Sanborn, Charles Sumner, Gordon Thomas, Willie Loney, Maude Beech, Edith Fetherston, Nyta Francis, Lillian Morrison, Myrtle Morgan, Birdie Stevenson.

Recommneded—John Ross.

GRADE VI. TO VII.

Honors—Winnie Burgess, Muriel Graham, Minnie Hodges, Mabel Meek, Allene Nelles, Margaret Talt, Ethel Welch, Purdom Love, Alex. Lyttle, Nellis Mann, Harry Nelles, Gordon Raymond, Eric Ziegler.

Pass—Marjorie Blandford, Hazel Coles, Del Campbell, Florence Jackson, Alto McDonald, Dorothy Munroe, Blanche Quick, Annie Saunders, Mary Thompson, Willie Bedggood, Walter Beech, Douglas Fetherston, Harold Granger, Sam Harris, Myer Harris, Harris Mills, Gerald McRobert, Gordon F. Marsh, Alonzo Moule, Will Marsh, Errol McCallum, Roy McCartney, Gordon Ruse, Hobbs Taylor,

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FIVE SITUATIONS

The following graduates have lately secured situations: Miss Brown, Gibbons & Co.; Miss McMullen, McClary Manufacturing Company; Miss Donaldson, McCormick Manufacturing Company; Miss Callander, Thos. Kriott & Co., and Miss Nash, Dennis Wire Company.
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1881	SEMI-JUBILEE	1906
1881	$100,000 PROPERTY	1906
1881	4,000 STUDENTS	1906
1881	400 GRADUATES	1906

185 STUDENTS THIS YEAR

The College begins its second quarter-century better prepared than ever to give thorough, practical instruction in all departments.
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That's what you will find when you use.
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Railroads of the United States bought 80,051,000 cross ties in 1905.

A GREAT RECORD

This company has been in active business for over 29 years, and has never lost a dollar intrusted to its care; it has never passed a dividend nor paid less than 6 per cent per annum to its shareholders.

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Our Porter
has been known for years as the favorite beverage. It has acquired a popularity unequaled by any other porter. Order a case from your dealer.
HAMILTON'S BREWERY.

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What to give them? This perplexing question is easily answered at Gillean's. Call today.

Summer Brides

THOS. GILLEAN
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Your Child's Eyes
need careful attention. The proper persons to make an examination for glasses, are
THE TAIT OPTICAL CO.
SPECIALIST.
237 DUNDAS STREET.
Examination Free!

Everywhere You Go Ask For Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread

Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread is available at all summer resorts in this part of the country. Ask your grocer for it. It is uniformly good and well baked.
JOHNSTON BROS. 'PHONE 818.

THE HOLIDAY PAPER

Monday being a public holiday, The Advertiser will go to press at 4 a.m.

The edition will include all the local news, as well as the news of the old and new world.

All subscribers will be furnished with the morning Advertiser.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Miss Annie Murray, Woodstock, is visiting friends in London.

—Mr. A. L. Garthwaite, of this city, will sing a solo at both services at the Central Methodist Church, Sarnia, tomorrow.

—Monday being a public holiday, there will be only the morning mail delivery by carriers. All mails will be dispatched as usual.

—Brantford Courier: Miss Alice Scruton left Brantford for London yesterday to attend the wedding of Miss Mary Peirce, who resided on Terrace Hill.

—Rev. Father Stanley, of St. Peter's Cathedral, will have charge of the parish of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Ingersoll, during the absence of Rev. Father Connolly.

—A garden party is to be held at the home of Mr. Daniel Gee, lot 10, con. 2, West Nissouri (near Crumlin), on July 5, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church at Crumlin.

—Mr. Arthur Peters and wife, of Toronto, are in this city to attend the golden wedding of Mr. Peters' parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Peters, of 519 Richmond street, which takes place on Monday.

—Mrs. (Rev.) James Abrey has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Bessie C. Pearson, to Dr. G. E. Wilson, of Palmerston. The marriage will take place on Wednesday next at the manse, Granton.

—The general stock of E. J. Avery, of Whalen, valued at $1,318 42, was offered at auction by Mr. J. W. Jones, yesterday afternoon. The stock was withdrawn, the highest bid being 60 cents on the dollar.

—Mr. William Partridge, formerly of Guelph, and now of this city, and Miss Humphries, of Guelph, were married here on Wednesday evening, by Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor of Adelaide Street Baptist Church. The happy couple left on a wedding trip to points east, and, returning, will make their home in the Forest City.

—Rev. W. J. Armitage, formerly of this city, has been appointed archdeacon of the counties of Halifax, Guysboro, Lunenburg and Queens, Nova Scotia.

—Mrs. J. E. Dawson, of Butte, Montana, and her niece, Miss Florence Litchell, of this city, have left for a two weeks' visit to Montreal.

—The Country Club held a garden party last night. A large number were present, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Things went with a vim, and there was not a dull moment from start to finish. A very fine programme was supplied. Among those who most delighted the audience were Misses Kite and Spicknell, and Mr. John Denley. The event was in charge of Messrs. Thomas Westcott and H. Macfie.

—Mr. William Dingle, while loading lumber on a wagon at Gerry's planing mill at noon yesterday, fell and struck his head on a pile of lumber, inflicting some severe cuts and bruises, which made it necessary to summon medical aid. Mr. Dingle was removed to his home. It will be a few days before he will be able to resume work.

RURAL SCHOOL EXAMS.

The results of promotion examinations in school section, No. 10, London Township, are as follows:

Junior IV. to Senior IV.—Bella Gowan, Wilfred Smibert.

Senior III. to Junior IV.—William C. Egan, Malcolm McPherson, Annie Gowan, Clifford Elliott, Frank Marshall, Alice Cornish.

Senior II. to Junior III.—Gordon McPherson, Will Marshall, Hazel Herbert, Fred Burnett.

Part II. to Junior II.—Austin Gowan, Ivan Gowan.

Part I. to Part II.—Lynda Cornish.

PATRIOTIC SERVICES.

The services in Dundas Center Church on Sunday will be of a patriotic nature throughout. In the morning the pastor, Rev. E. B. Lanceley, will preach on "Flags and Banners," and in the evening on "The Characteristics of a Strong Nation." The morning sermon will be addressed largely to the young people of the Sunday school, who will be out in full force. The music by the choir will comprise Kipling's "Recessional" and "God Bles Our Broad Dominion," and by the quartet, "May God Preserve Thee," and "God Preserve Our Native Land." The choir gallery and altar will be decorated with Canadian wildflowers and flags. Every member of the school will receive a small flag at the door in the morning. In the afternoon an open session of the school will be held in the church, when patriotic addresses will be delivered by Rev. W. J. Clark, of the First Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Finlay Perrin, barrister.

A MUSICIAN'S SUCCESS.

The Hamilton Times of a recent date said: "The many friends of Miss Ada Twohy, organist of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, will be delighted to learn that she has successfully passed the university examinations for Mus. Bac., and has been notified to appear before the senate in Toronto and get her degree. Miss Twohy is but 18 years of age, and is the youngest person by three years to have passed this examination in Canada. To make the case the more remarkable, Miss Twohy, besides doing he exacting work of St. Paul's, during the past season, took two years' work in one, in her university course. She was one of but two candidates who made this effort. Hamilton holds no processions for nor presents testimonials to Miss Twohy, but this Hamilton girl deserves at least a meed of praise. She has won her degree of musical bachelor at Toronto University, and is the youngest person by three years who has achieved that honor."

Those in London who enjoyed the pleasure of Miss Twohy's acquaintance while she visited here last season, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. (Dr.) Y. Cowen, of 394 Piccadilly street, will be delighted to hear of her remarkable attainments in the musical world. They feel she will fulfill in a great degree the future predicted for her by them. She comes to London next week for her summer holidays, the guest again of Mrs. Cowen, and a most enjoyable visit may be anticipated.

Edison Phonograph Records

All the JULY numbers now in stock. Call and hear them.

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Genuine Cross Creek Lehigh Coal

Formerly sold in London as Walla Walla.
YOUR ORDER WILL HAVE OUR BEST ATTENTION.

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Sterling silver, with transparent enamel, the kind that cannot be imitated.
In hundreds of designs. See them. Your friend will like them.

C. H. WARD & CO.
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should know the difference between good and poor bread.
Why not judge for yourself? PARNELL recommends his bread to all consumers. Try a sample loaf.

A Gift For Our Customers.

In Every Package of Colgate's Dental Powder We Give a Present of a cake of
Cashmere Bouquet Soap
FREE, (Guest Room Size) FREE
A Wonderful Bargain.
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If you go away on a vacation have the DAILY ADVERTISER go with you.

'Phone 107 or send a postcard to Circulation Department, The Advertiser, London.

AT ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL

Prizes Presented to Clever Pupils by Fathers Tobin and McKeon.

At the closing exercises at St. John's school yesterday, the prizes were presented by Rev. Fathers McKeon and Tobin to the following pupils: Mary Hyland, Teresa Addison, Mamie Wilson, Kathleen Navin, Teresa Mockler, John Addison, John Halpin, John Unger, Edna Bray, Pearl McAuliffe, Agness McGregor, Philip McCartney, David McNorgan, Fred Unger, Fred Bray, John Navin, Bernard Lamey, Helen Wilson, Teresa Wilson, May Harding, Arthur Bowers, Wilfrid Navin, Leo Kennedy, Anna Lawless, Francis Cassin, Chester Gray, Agnes Harrison, Agnes Navin.

The prizes were donated by his Lordship Bishop McEvay, Rev. Father O'Neill, Mr. M. O'Sullivan, Mr. P. Pocock, Mr. James McCartney.

The following is the promotion list of the school:

Part I. to Part II.—Arthur Bowers, Wilfrid Navin, Leo Kennedy, Anna Lawless, Annie Lawler, Agnes Navin, Dannie McNeil, Alex. Johnson, Anita Crook, Mary McGregor.

Part II. to Second—Agnes McGregor, Philip McCartney, John Navin, Fred Unger, Fred Bray, David McNorgan, Bernie Lamey, Joseph Murphy, Tom Sherlock, May Harding, Helen Wilson, Teresa Wilson.

Senior II. to Junior III.—Mary Hyland, Teresa Addison, Kathleen Navin, Pearl McAuliffe, Teresa Mockler, Edna Bray, Mary Wilson, Robert Rowan, Freddie Sheehy, John Halpin, John Addison, John Hyland.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Increased Its Already Strong Position During Past Year.

We call the attention of our readers to the forty-second annual statement of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, which appears on another page of this isuse.

This strong and well-known financial institution, after paying 7 per cent in dividends to shareholders, has added $200,000 to rest or reserve fund, bringing the latter up to $3,600,000, or 60 per cent of the paid-up capital.

Paid-up capital, reserve fund, and surplus profits carried forward, now represent the large total of $9,674,596.

Depositors in this bank will be particularly interested in noticing that a sum equal to, say, 55 per cent of the total deposits is carried by the bank in immediately available assets, such as coin, Government notes, Government bonds, municipal and other debentures.

The board of directors, and the general manager, are to be congratulated upon he eminently strong and healthy position of the bank over which they preside.

EVERY DOLLAR YOU SAVE

It is more than so much capital—more than a protection against a time of need.
A Bank Account regularly added to cultivates and encourages thrifty habits.

PAYS INTEREST 4 TIMES A YEAR

$1.00 Opens An Account

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA
Branches in Middlesex County at
Belmont, Ilderton, London East and Thorndale.
LONDON BRANCH, Opposite City Hall, F. E. KARN, Manager.

Imperial Bank of Canada

Capital (Paid Up) - - $3,930,000
Reserve - - - $3,930,000

London Branch:
CORNER RICHMOND AND KING STREETS

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received and interest allowed at highest current rate from date of opening of the account.
R. ARKELL, Manager.

No Money for the Addition to Chesley Avenue School

Sinking Fund and Interest for This Year Has Not Been Provided For.

The finance committee of the city council held a minority meeting yesterday afternoon, only Chairman Forristal, Ald. Gillean and Secretary Pope being present.

A minority report on the business before the committee was consequently the best the aldermen could do.

The request of the Board of Education for an issue of $10,000 of debentures for an addition to Chesley avenue school, was considered, but no action was taken, the matter being laid over.

Ald. Gillean moved that as about $450 of sinking fund and interest would have to be provided for this year if the debentures are issued, and that as neither the school board nor the council has made provision in the estimates for the covering of this amount, it would have to come out of the incidentals of No. 1 committee, it is inadvisable to issue the debentures this year.

No action was taken on the motion.

Ald. Gillean took this stand after a consultation with the city treasurer, and after a report from an expert as to the conditions existing in the schools in the southeast end had been read. The expert had been secured on motion of Ald. Gillean with a view to ascertaining whether the proposed addition to Chesley avenue is necessary.

It was as follows:

"As requested by you, as chairman of No. 1 committee, I beg to report that Colborne street south school has 53 pupils on the roll and an average attendance of 47, or 23½ pupils per teacher.

"Aberdeen school has 424 pupils on the roll with an average attendance of 382, or about 38 pupils per teacher.

"Chesley avenue school has 280 pupils on the roll with an average attendance of 240, or 48 pupils per teacher.

"Rectory street school has 348 pupils on the roll with an average attendance of 311, or about 31 pupils per teacher.

"I am of the opinion that Colborne street south school can accommodate 30 pupils, who might be taken from Aberdeen school. By removing the boundary between Aberdeen and Chesley avenue schools from Mamelon east to Rectory street, a further reduction in the attendance at Chesley avenue might be secured. The average attendance in the higher grades at Chesley avenue, which is only 33 pupils for a male teacher, proves that district does not supply sufficient pupils to demand the continuance of this grade, which could be moved to Rectory street or Aberdeen for a time. This temporary arrangement of reducing the grade taught at Chesley avenue, would sufficiently overcome the difficulty of overcrowding.

"The assessment roll shows that the increase in population in the southeasterly portion of No. 3 ward will, in the near future, render imperative the building of at least two or more rooms in that portion of the ward."

Ald. Forristal thought it would not be right to pass judgment on the matter until all the members of the committee are present, and it will be allowed to stand for a time.

Accounts aggregating about $20 were presented for services of men who took part in the search for the body of the late Eddie Waspe, who was drowned in the Thames, and for the hauling of boats to the river. The bills were laid over.

About $7,000 of guarantee insurance on city hall employes expires on July 8. It was decided to call for tenders for the insurance. The bids are to be in by Tuesday next.

TORONTO'S SCANDAL

Judge Winchester Announces Will Have Report Within a Few Days.

Toronto, June 29.—Judge Winchester adjourned the civic inquiry this morning after the examination of several witnesses. He had sufficient matter now, he said, to go before the city council for action by this body. He expected to have a report by the middle or end of next week.

Cyrus Dolph was examined on the connection of the Preston Shingle and Siding Company with the firms in Toronto, and the alleged conspiracy to inflate prices on city contracts. He admitted there was a verbal arrangement previous to the agreement at a meeting in Toronto which resulted in the firm's letter undertaking to pay $8,500 to the Roofers' Supply Company.

Ex-Ald. Fame told how he supported Architect Siddall in council over the St. Lawrence market contract. Afterward he said he got Siddall to plan a house for him.

Leather Name Postcards.

New Leather Name Postcards, 5c each. Red Star News Company, 8 Market Lane, city.

"Seeing London." The most satisfactory way is in Hueston's carriages.

Unslaked lime is useful in preventing rust because of its extraordinary capacity for absorbing moisture. Some careful workmen who take pains that their tools shall always be in the best condition make a practice of keeping a piece of lime in their tool boxes to absorb any moisture which might otherwise cause rust.

DOMINION DAY IN SARNIA

Good Sport at Lake Huron Park—Golf Club Dance.

Sarnia, June 29.—A good programme of sport has been arranged for Monday at Lake Huron Park. It includes dances, foot races, men's, boys', girls' races, etc. There will be a baseball game in the afternoon and naphtha launch race. Then there is to be dancing and fireworks in the evening. The London Harpers and the Sarnia Citizens' Band will furnish the music.

The Sarnia Golf Club dance, now considered one of the principal social events in the social life of Sarnia, came off last night at Lake Huron Park pavilion. As a social gathering the affair was a great success, but owing to the intense heat, there was not much dancing. About a hundred couples were present. The patronesses were Mrs. F. J. Winlow, Mrs. N. McMillan, Mrs. M. Mackenzie, Mrs. Chas. Mackenzie, jun., Mrs. R. I. Towers, Mrs. Frank Smith. The stewards were Ernest Bucke, T. B. Pardee, D. H. Burns, J. M. MacAdams, Percy Patterson, J. Laurence, D. H. Morrison (honorary secretary). D. H. Morrison, the honorary secretary, put himself to much trouble to make the dance a success.

A party of surveyors are at work along the Sarnia road, surveying the route for the new electric road to be run through the county under the name of the Huron and Ontario Railway Company, says a report from Adelaide Township.

A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. John McLaughlin, Marthaville, when her second daughter, Bertha W., and William James, youngest son of Mr. William McKay, of Sarnia, were united in marriage by the Rev. James Snell, of Marthaville. Miss Maggie McLaughlin acted as bridesmaid for her sister, and Mr. Norman McLaughlin, youngest brother, supported the groom. There were friends and relatives present from Manton, Mich., Flint, Mich., Sarnia, Petrolea and Oil Springs.

REUNITED AT LAST

Brothers, Foes in War, Meet After Fifty-Seven Years.

Chicago, June 30. — Reunited after 57 years of separation—that has been the uncommon experience of two brothers, Miles and John Barler, who has just met at the home of John's son-in-law, C. F. Arnold, of North Chicago. Miles is 73 years old, and his brother is ten years younger, and the two had not seen each other since their boyhood.

The brothers not only were on opposite sides in the civil war, but they fought against each other at the same battle on the Red River, Louisiana, March 16, 1864. In this battle Miles was taken prisoner by the regiment of which John was a member.

The brothers separated 56 years ago, in Tezwell County, Washington, Miles going to Texas and the other coming to Stark County, Illinois, where he still lives. Miles, meanwhile, had made his home in Texas ever since going there, and now lives in Llano County.

When the war began Miles joined the command of Gen. Walker, of Texas, while John became a member of Company K, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers. In the battle on the Red River many of Walker's command were taken prisoners by John's regiment. John himself, with others of his mates, walked up and down the line of prisoners, scanning every face, but the brothers failed to recognize each other. Miles was kept prisoner for five months, and subsequently returned to the front. John fought through the war.

After the war both brothers returned to their homes. Each believed the other long since dead. A year ago John happened to see an advertisement of the Barler Oil Heating Company, and he wrote the company to find out if the head of it was any relation of his. The president of the company turned out to be John's nephew, and from him John obtained the address of Miles. The reunion followed.

THAW TRIAL IN FALL

Is Not Likely to Come On Before Next October.

New York, June 29.—After Harry Kendall Thaw had been remanded today, Assistant District Attorney Nott, in response to the question, "What is there in this case" said: "It is simply a question of whether New York has gone down to the level of a mining camp or whether a man has got some chance for his life here." That every effort will be made to secure the admission of evidence bearing on the past life of Stanford White and upon his alleged pursuit of Mrs. Thaw, after her marriage, is certain. While the defense is willing and apparently anxious that the trial would begin at the earliest possible moment, there is hardly any possibility that it can take place before October.

One of the most interesting developments today was the statement published in an afternoon paper that White, instead of being, as was generally supposed, a man of great wealth, was, in fact, a bankrupt, owing $300,000 to one young member of a prominent family.

A Coming Attraction.

The Grand Trunk Railway System Exhibit car which has just concluded a most successful trip of three months, through a portion of the United States, is now visiting some of the principal towns and cities along the main line of the Grand Trunk. It will be open for inspection of visitors at the G. T. R. station, at this place, on Monday, July 2. All who can make it convenient should not miss this opportunity of seeing a novel and instructive Art Gallery on wheels, in which is found an extensive collection of large photographic prints depicting scenes in the many famous summer resort districts reached by this up-to-date railroad. The special features of the car are interesting to the tourist, sportsman and angler. Magnificent specimens of mounted fish and game are included in the exhibit. 67-u

TRIES SUICIDE; KNIFE HITS RIB

Had Been Arrested for Threatening Life of Fellow-Citizen, It Is Alleged.

Stratford, Ont., June 29. — John T. Brown, the Shakespeare ward man who figured in a police court case yesterday, and who accused his wife of being unfaithful and too intimate with another man, made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide in the police station today.

Last night the police were notified that Brown was making threats to put an end to the man who he alleged had been alienating his wife's affections, and that he was lurking near the home of the man on Cherry street. Two officers were detailed to that neighborhood, and Brown's arrest followed.

When Brown was placed in a cell he suddenly drew a knife from his pocket, and, when told by one of the officers to hand it over, he made a quick move and struck a blow at his heart. The knife was a small one, and the blade came in contact with a rib, thus turning the point. Dr. J. P. Rankin was called to attend him, and he was afterwards removed to the jail. No serious results are anticipated.

It is claimed that Mrs. Brown also attempted to commit suicide, and the police say that a quantity of strychnine was found in her possession.

Mrs. Ward, a much-respected resident of Mitchell, fell off the platform of a train returning from the Model Farm last night, and received slight injuries. She had a narrow escape, and the accident occurred just as the train reached Mitchell.

A BUNCH OF NEW PEERS

Six Elevations on Birthday List—Nighthoods for Famous Artists.

London, June 29.—A long list of the King's birthday honors was issued last night. It is noticeable for the unusual number of six elevations to the peerage, including Right Hon. Leonard Henry Courtney, political economist; Right Hon. George John Shaw-Lefevre, who was a member of Liberal governments in 1883-4 and 1892-3; Right Hon. William James Pirrie, chairman of the Harland & Wolff Shipbuilding Company, and George Armistead, a close and devoted friend of the late Wm. E. Gladstone. The honors are mainly rewards for political or public service.

The new baronets include Right Hon. Samuel Walker, Lord Justice of Appeal for Ireland; Felix Schuster, governor of the Union of London and Smith's Mank, and Edward Sheyer, the financier.

Among the knights are John McLeavy Brown, head of the customs and comptroller of finance of Korea; Luke Fildes, painter and illustrator, and Alex. Caruthers-Gould, marine and landscape painter. Earl Cromer, the British agent in Egypt, received the Order of Merit.

Sir Walter Roper Lawrence, private secretary to Lord Curzon of Kedleston from 1898 to 1903, and who led the Prince and Princess of Wales' Indian tour, is made a baronet, and Robert L. Weatherbee, chief justice of Nova Scotia, and Aemilius Irving, of Toronto, a leader of the bar of Ontario, are given knighthoods.

It is better to give a hungry world the most old-fashioned loaf than the latest things in theological logic.

The bottoms would speedily fall out of the fortunes of some church saints if the city nailed the lid down.

Reports from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis indicate that the midshipmen have abandoned hazing and propose loyally to obey the academic regulations. A new edition of these is in preparation by a board. They will include the new law relating to hazing.

Only few people make good in emergency.

A CATECHISM ON CANADA

For Confederation Day, 1906

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What Are Canada's Immigration Statistics?

Canada has received over half a million immigrants in 10 years.
146,266 were received, 1905; 102,614 from Britain and Europe; 43,652 from United States.
60 per cent of 1905 immigration was agricultural in its character.
74 per cent of 1905 immigrants speak English.
304,000 English-speaking immigrants arrived in last 3 years, as against 107,000 foreigners.
Canada pays over $5 per head to bring in and locate immigrants.
Each immigrant who becomes a settler is estimated to be worth $1,000.
210,000 immigrants from the United States have entered Canada in last 8 years.
They brought in cash and settlers' effects, 75 million dollars worth.
Canada has 65,000 Galicians; 8,500 Doukhobors; 20,000 Mennonites; 20,000 Hungarians; 7,000 Mormons; 20,000 Chinese.
Canada has received 200,000 immigrants from Britain in last 10 years.
For every British immigrant in 10 years there has been one from United States.
60 per cent of total immigration for 9 years was English-speaking; 40 per cent foreign.
Immigration of 1905 doubled that for 1902, trebled that for 1899.
Immigration for 1905 averaged 2,800 per week.

What Were Some First Things in Canada?

First census, 1665.
First colonization movement from France, 1905.
First newspaper published, Halifax Gazette, March 23, 1752.
First settlement in Quebec, 1618.
First Roman Catholic Church built in Canada, at Port Royal, 1608.
First Canadian bank (of Montreal) started in 1817.
First railway built in Canada, 1836, the St. Lawrence and Chaplain.
First steamship to cross the Atlantic, the Royal William, from Quebec, in 1833.
First canals built in Canada in 1779.
First C. P. R. train crossed the continent July 12, 1886.
First telegraph line built in 1846 between Toronto and Ntagara.
First cable message sent by Queen Victoria, Aug. 12, 1868.

What of Canada's Postal and Telegraph Service?

Canada has 10,879 postoffices; 3,638 at Confederation. 419 postoffices were opened in 1905.
Letters mailed, 1868, 18 millions; 1905, 285 millions.
Money orders issued, 1905, 36 millions' worth.
Canada's postal surplus, 1905, $491,000.
Canada has 100,000 miles of telegraph wires.
Capital invested in Canadian telegraphs, 7 millions.
Canada was the first colony to institute a penny post.
Canada took the initiative in the all-British Pacific Cable.
100,000 telephones are in use in Canada; 300 million messages, 1905.
There is one telephone to every 60 of population.
Canada has 46 telephone companies with 214,000 miles of wire.
Canada has 14 Government wireless telegraph stations.

Is Canada Rich in Minerals?

Practically all the valuable minerals are found in Canada.
Canada's mineral production reached 68½ millions in 1905.
Canada's mineral exports reached 32 millions in 1905.
Canada has produced in 20 years 650 millions worth of minerals.
Canada has produced 235 millions of gold; one-half from British Columbia, nearly one-half from Yukon.
Canada's gold production, 1905, 14½ millions.
Canada has 100 million invested in mining.
Canada's mineral production has increased 600 per cent since 1886.
Canada has produced 85 millions worth of nickel.
Canada's Sudbury nickel deposits are the richest in the world.
Canada has the best and richest asbestos and corundum in the world.
Canada has the greatest nickel-silver-cobalt mines in the world.
Cobalt mines have yielded 8 millions in two years.
Canada produced 17½ millions worth of coal, 1905.
Canada has 100,000 square miles of coal lands.
Canada's Crows Nest coal beds hold enough to last for 5,000 years if mined at rate of 4 million tons a year.
Canada's copper production, 1905, 7½ millions; silver, 3½ millions; lead, 2½ millions.
Canada supplies 85 per cent of the world's corundum supply.
Canada has 16 blast furnaces and 18 rolling mills.
Canada now makes her own steel rails.

How Does Canada Stand Industrially?

Canada is destined to become the great industrial storehouse of the world.
Capital of Canada's industries, 1901, $2,349,717,000.
Value of products of industries, 1901, $862,987,759, on 41 per cent of capital invested.
Canada's manufacturing capital has trebled in 9 years from 137 to 441 millions.
100 millions of United States capital is said to be invested in Canada.
Value of manufacturing products, 1901, 452 millions:
Canadian banks have loaned over 400 millions to manufacturers.
Canada has 11,126 factories, employing 306,000 men; wages 88 millions.
Canada has 16 commercial agents in other countries.
Canada exported, 1905, 57 millions in manufactures and lumber.

What of Canada's Timber Resources?

Canada has the largest white pine and pulpwood forests in America.
Canada's forest products total 80 millions annually.
Canada's timber exports now exceed 30 millions.
Canada has, it is estimated, 1 million square miles of standing timber.
Canada has 359 billion feet of timber under Dominion control.
Canada's forestry branch has distributed over 5 million seedling trees.
Canada has over 100 paper and pulp mills.
Canada stands 10th in this respect among nations.
Canada has set apart over 20 million acres as forest reserves.

Why Is Canada Called a Great Wheat Country?

Canada has the largest wheat field in the world—300x900 miles.
Canada's wheat growing area (Saunders' estimate), 171 million acres.
Only 3 per cent of this is under cultivation.
If one-quarter under cultivation, Britain could be supplied three times over and home market as well.
Canada's wheat farm is capable of producing 1 billion bushels.
Canada's wheat crop totalled, 1905, 95½ million bushels—64 millions being from the west.
Canada ranks tenth among world's wheat-growing countries.
Canada's wheat crop is nearly double that of United Kingdom.
Canada has the richest wheat soil in the world.
Canada's wheat yield, 10 years, 18 bushels to the acre; United States, 13.
Canada's No. 1 hard wheat contains more albuminoids than best European kinds.
Lord Strathcona says Canada in ten years will grow all the grain needed by Britain.
Britain imports annually 200 million bushels of wheat; Canada sends her only 20 millions.
150 varieties of wheat and other grains grown in Canada were shown at St. Louis Fair.
Manitoba No. 1 hard is the highest priced wheat in the world.
At present rate, Canada will produce, by 1909, 200 million bushels of wheat.

Why Is Canada a Great Railway Country?

Canada leads in railway mileage, based on population; 1 mile to 290 people; United States, 1 to 378; France, 1 to 1,317.
Canada has 21,394 miles of steam and electric railway, costing over 1 billion.
Canada has a greater railway mileage than Australia and New Zealand.
Canada ranks 8th in actual railway mileage.
Canada has nearly as much railway mileage as Great Britain.
Canada is building 5,000 miles of new railways.
Railway passengers carried, 1905, 228 millions, freight 51 million tons.
Gross earnings, 1905, 115 millions, net 30 millions.
One-third of Canada's railway mileage is in the west.
The C. P. R. controls 8,568 miles in Canada employing 36,000.
The C. P. R. cost 276 millions. It was given 62 millions in cash and construction and 25 million acres of land.
Lord Strathcona drove last spike in C. P. R. Nov. 7, 1885.
G. T. R. operates 4,177 miles and employes 28,000.
Canadian Northern operates 2,400 miles; Intercolonial 1,448.
G. T. Pacific main line will be 3,600 miles long, costing 150 millions.
G. T. Pacific will build 23 branch lines.
1,000 miles of new railway were built in Canada in 1905.
Canada has 800 miles of electric railway, costing 80 millions.
They carried, 1905, 203 million people, 30 times our population.

Is Canada An Educated Country?

30 per cent of all adults can write; 70 per cent of all the people can read.
Canada has over 20,000 public schools, or 1 to every 300 of population.
Canada's schools are attended by 1,128,532—1 to every 4½ of population.
Canada has 30,000 school teachers.
Canada spends over 12 millions a year on public schools.
Canada has 17 Universities and 53 colleges attended by 15,000.
Canada has been given 62 libraries by Carnegie, amounting to 1½ millions.
Illiterates in Canada, 1891, 1,750 per 1,000; 1901, 1,266.

How Does Canada Stand Financially?

Canada's net debt is 266 millions—$47 per head.
Canada's net debt at Confederation, 75 millions—$22 per head.
Canada paid, 1905, 10½ millions interest on debt.
Canada's revenue, consolidated fund, 1905, 71 millions; 1870, 15 millions.
Canada's expenditure, 1905, 63 millions; in 1870, 14 millions.
Custom dues collected, 1905, 42 millions, excise revenue, 13 millions.
Duties collected, 1905, from Britain, 11 millions; from United States, 20½ millions.

How Large Is Canada?

Canada is larger than the United States by 250,000 square miles.
Canada contains one-third of area of British Empire.
Canada extends over 20 degrees of latitude—from Rome to North Pole.
Canada is as large as 30 United Kingdoms.
Canada is as large as 18 Germanys, 20 Spains, 33 Italys.
Canada is larger than Australia; twice the size of British India.
Canada has a boundary line of 3,000 miles between the United States.
Canada's sea coast equals half the earth's circumference.
Canada is 3,500 miles wide and 1,400 from north to south.

How Does Canada's Banking System Rank?

Canada's banking system ranks among the best in the world.
Canada has 34 chartered banks with over 1,300 branches.
Canada's banks have 85 millions of paid up capital and 70 millions of notes in circulation.
Assets, 815 millions, liabilities, 662 millions.
60 years ago there were only 17 banks with 6 millions in circulation.
Canada's banks have increased their assets by nearly 700 millions since Confederation.
Canada has 1,000 postoffice banks with 212,000 depositors and 62 millions on deposit.
25 millions are in special savings banks.
468 millions are deposited in chartered banks and 40 millions in private banks, etc.
Grand total savings of nearly 600 millions—or $100 per head.
Bank deposits of 1905 showed increase of 45 millions over 1904.
Montreal is Canada's largest banking center, Toronto next, Winnipeg third.
Deposits in Canadian banks have increased 164 per cent in ten years.

What Are Some Facts About Ontario?

Ontario is over 4 times as large as England.
Ontario's farms and stock have passed the billion dollar mark in value.
Ontario has 10 million acres under cultivation.
Ontario's total grain yield, 1905, 163 million bushels; wheat, 21½; oats, 105; barley, 24 millions.
Ontario's wheat average, 1905, 20 bushels to acre.
Ontario grew nearly 6 million tons of hay, 1905, worth $10 a ton.
Ontario has 18,000 square miles of forest reserves.
Ontario has 126 million acres of land; 40 millions surveyed.
Of the 126 million acres, 23 millions have been disposed of, leaving 103 millions in the crown, 85 millions still unsurveyed.
Ontario's nickel-cobalt mines have already produced over 3 millions.
Helen iron mine has produced 1 million tons in 6 years.
Ontario's farming industry output has doubled in last two decades without any increase in acreage.
Ontario has 3,274 engaged in fishery industry; capital invested, $1,129,000; value of catch, 1905, $1,708,000.
Ontario had, at Confederation, 1,447 miles of railway, now 7,349.
Ontario has spent 25 millions on roads, bridges and buildings.
4,050 Ontario farmers conducted experiments on their own farms 1905.
Ontario has 6 billion feet of unsold pine, worth 42 millions.
Ontario has a greater variety of mineral deposits in proportion to population than any country in the world.
Ontario's cheese exports, now worth 22 millions, butter 9 millions bacon, 15 millions—46 in all, in adition to 50 millions for home consumption.
Ontario has 1 million dairy cows, worth 30 millions.
In 1901 121,451 Ontario people had gone to the Canadian West.
Ontario has 150,000 people of French descent.
Ontario's mineral output 1905, including steel, nearly 20 millions.
Ontario's Government railway has 275 miles built at cost of 8 millions; 100 miles more to be built.

What of Canada's Militia and Defenses?

Canada has a militia force of 46,000.
This can be expanded to a war strength of 100,000.
Canada has 300 rifle associations with 22,000 members.
Canada has 600 mounted policemen patrolling an area as large as Europe.
Canada will maintain the defenses at Halifax and Esquimalt.
This will cost 2 millions a year.
Canada spends $1 per head for military purposes; England, $8 30.

How Is Canada's West Prospering?

Canada's western population, 60 years ago, 8,000; now, 1,117,000.
Only 6 million acres of the west is under cultivation, or 3 per cent.
Canada's western wheat crop, 1905, was worth 80 millions to 30,000.
Canada's west is 50 per cent larger than 10 of the western states.
26,167 homestead entries were made in 1904, adding 67,000 to population.
Homestead entries increased 8-fold in 8 years.
Canada's western lands have increased from $2 to $6 per acre on average.
C. P. R. has sold 15 million out of its 25 million acres of land grant, 10 millions to the Dominion, 5 millions to settlers.
Land sales in the west have increased 25-fold in 8 years.
Canada has given 57 million acres of western land to railways.
Canada's west produced, 1905, 171 million bushels of wheat, barley and oats.
Canada's west has produced 320 million bushels of wheat in 5 years.
Canada's west has 300 flour mills, daily capacity, 20,000 barrels.
Canada's west has over 1,000 elevators, storage capacity, 50 million bushels.
Canada's west has 10,000 miles of rivers navigable by steamers.

What Is Canada's Wealth in Fisheries?

Canada's fisheries have increased 20-fold in value in 40 years.
Canada's fisheries are the most extensive in the world, covering 12,780 miles of sea coast line.
Canada's commercial sea fish products, 1869, to 1904, over 300 millions.
Canada's fishery production 1905, 24 millions; exports, 11 millions.
Canada has 100,000 men employed in fishery and lobster industry.
Canada's fishery equipment is worth 12 millions, using 42,000 craft.
Nova Scotia ranks first in fisheries, British Columbia second, New Brunswick third.
14,000 seals were caught in 1905.
Canada's whale industry has been re-established.

What Is Canada's Wealth in Agriculture?

Canada produced, 1905, 300 million bushels of grain of all kinds.
Farmers comprise three-fifths of Canada's population.
Canada's farmers have 8 times as much productive capital invested as all other enterprises combined.
Average value of agricultural products per head, $77; United States, $62.
63 million acres occupied in Canada; one-half cultivated.
87 per cent of Canada's farmers own their own holdings.
Canada exported, 1905, 90 millions agricultural products, and 63 millions animal products—nearly 100 millions.
Canada exported, 1896-1905, 713 millions in agricultural products.
Canada had, 1901, 1¾ billions invested in agriculture.
Of this 1 billion in lands, the rest in agriculture.
Canada's annual value of farm crops and produce, 363 millions.
Britain buys 9-10 of Canada's natural product exports.
Britain buys 98 per cent of our export butter; 90 per cent of cheese; 99 per cent of bacon.
Canada sold Britain, 1904, 24 out of 234 millions worth of cheese she bought; 4 out of 101 millions of butter; 12 out of 66 millions of bacon; 18 out of 145 millions of wheat.
Canada sold Britain, 1904, 78 out of the 584 millions' worth of farm produce she bought.
Canada has 6½ millions invested in dairying.

How About Canadian Insurance?

Life insurance in force in Canada, end of 1905, 630 millions in 718,081 policies.
Assets of Canadian life assurance companies, 1905, 112 millions.
There are 92,472 Canadian holders in United States life companies.
Fire insurance in force in Canada, 1905, 1¼ billions.
Fire losses paid, 1905, 6 millions.
Loan company and building society assets, 1904, 176 millions.

How Does Canada Stand Commercially?

Canada stands third among nations in per capita of total trade.
Canada's total volume of trade, 1905, 470 millions; 1906, probably 500 millions.
Canada's trade shows increase of 30 millions over 1904, and 77 over 1902.
Canada's volume of trade has more than doubled in ten years.
Increase in Canada's trade in 20 years, 1873-1893, 30 millions; 1893 to 1905, 235 millions.
Canada's imports, 1905, 266¾ millions; exports, 203¼ millions.
Since Confederation exports during 29 of the 39 years were greater to Great Britain than to United States.
Canada bought, 1904, 60 per cent of her imports from United States, 24 from Britain.
Nearly one-half of Canada's total trade is with United States, one-third with Britain.
Canada has a foreign trade one-fifth that of United States.
United States population 13 times greater than that of Canada, but trade only 6 times greater.
At Confederation, 60 per cent of Canada's export trade was to the United States, 20 per cent to Britain.
In 1905 it was 50 per cent to Britain and 37 per cent to the United States.
Britain bought, 1905, goods from Canada of value of nearly $6 per head.
United States bought from Canada at rate of 88 cents per head.
Canada's volume of trade per head, 1905, $34 30; 1868, $40; United States, 1904, $33 per head.
Canada's relative percentage of commercial growth for 7 years, 1895-1902, 107 per cent, as against 47 per cent of United States, 26 per cent of Britain, 38 per cent of Germany, 21 per cent of France.

What Is Canada's Population?

Canada's population is now estimated at 6 millions.
Canada's proportion of population, 1.5 to square mile; United States, 21; England, 558.
If Canada were populated as England is, she would have 1¼ billions.
Canada's population, first census of 1665, 3,251; in 1763, 70,000.
Canada's population at Confederation, 3½ millions; 1901, 5,371,315.
Canada began 20th century with same population United States began 19th.
Canada has 40 countries and nationalities represented in her population.
Canada has 132,101 more males than females.
Canada has more than one-half of white population of British colonies.
Canada has enfranchised 25 per cent of her population.
Canada has 87 per cent of Canadian born and 8 per cent of British born—95 per cent all told.
Canada has only 5 per cent of foreign born; 55 per cent thereof is naturalized.
Canada's population is 73 per cent rural, 27 per cent urban.
Canada's center of population is near Ottawa and is moving westward.
One out of every 3½ in Canada is of French descent.
In 50 years 3¼ million Canadians have gone to the United States.
11.4 per cent of United States foreign population is Canadian.
Density of population to square miles in Canada: P. E. I., 51.6; Nova Scotia, 22.3; New Brunswick, 11.8; Quebec, 4.8; Manitoba, 3.9; British Columbia, 0.4.

Is Canada a Ranching Country?

Canada has 100 million acres of grazing lands in the west.
Canada's western cattle trade, 25 years ago, 25 head; today, 750,000 cattle, horses and sheep are being pastured.
Canada exports over 10 millions' worth of cattle annually.
Canada has 24 annual round-ups in her ranching country.
20,000 different ranching brands are registered.
Canada has 500 miles of irrigation canals in Alberta.
C. P. R. are building a 400-mile canal from Calgary to Medicine Hat.
This will reclaim 1½ million acres for ranching and as much for wheat-growing.
90,000 cattle were sold in 1905; 60,000 in 1904.
88,000 hogs were sold in 1905, and 25,000 sheep.

How Great Is Canada's Canal System?

Canada has spent 80 millions on 72 miles of canal—nearly 1 million a mile.
Canada's canals are now free of tolls.
4 times as great tonnage passes through the Soo Canals as through the Suez.
Canada has 7,000 vessels registered.
Canada has nearly 100 lighthouses, light ships, etc.
Canada has 28 life-saving stations.
Tonnage of vessels built, 1905, 21,865.
Total shipping, 1905, 76 million tons register.
Canada has a continuous waterway from head of St. Lawrence to Lake Superior of 2,384 miles.
Mackenzie River and its tributaries is nearly as long as above.
Canada has 6,000 miles of waterways from St. Lawrence to Mackenzie with land break of only 150 miles.
Hudson Bay is as large as the Mediterranean.

What Are Some of Canada's Biggest Things?

Canada has the largest consecutive wheat field in the world.
Canada has the largest grain elevator in the world, at Port Arthur, capacity 7 million bushels.
Canada has the largest lift lock in the world, at Peterboro.
Canada has one of the largest canal locks in the world at the Soo.
Canada will have the largest bridge span in the world at Quebec.
Canada has the richest nickel, corundum, asbestos and cobalt mines in the world.
Canada has the largest zinc smelter in the world, at Frank, B. C.
Canada has the thickest known coal seam, 47 feet, at Stellarton, N. S.
Canada has the largest gold field in the world, in the Yukon.
Canada has more than one-half of the fresh water on the globe.
Canada has the greatest water powers of any country in the world.
Canada was the first colony to form a Confederation.

The Indifference of the Miller of Hofbrau

By Anthony Hope Author of "Dolly Dialogues," "The Prisoner of Zenda." Etc.

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There is a swift little river running by the village of Hofbrau, and on the river is a mill, kept, in the days of King Rudolf the Third, by a sturdy fellow who lived there all alone. The king knew him, having alighted at his house for a draught of beer as he rode hunting; and it was of him the king spoke when he said to the queen: "There is, I believe, but one man in the country whom Osra could not move, and that is the miller of Hofbrau." But, though he addressed the queen, it was his sister at whom he aimed the speech. The princess herself was sitting by, and when she heard the king, she said.

"In truth I do not desire to move any man. What but trouble comes of it? Yet who is this miller?"

The king told her where the miller might be found, and he added: "If you convert him to the love of woman, you shall have the finest bracelet in Streslau."

"There is nothing, sire, so remote from my thoughts or desire as to convert your miller," said Osra scornfully.

And in this, at the moment, she spoke truthfully; but being left alone for some days at the Castle of Zenda, which is but a few miles distant from Hofbrau, she found time hang very heavy on her hands; indeed, she did not know what to do with herself for weariness; and so, for this reason and none other at all, one day she ordered her horse and rode off with a single groom into the forest. Coming, as the morning went on, to a wide road, she asked the groom where it led to. "To Hofbrau, madam," he answered. "It is not more than a mile further on." Osra waited for a few moments; then she said: "I will ride on and see the village, for I have been told that it is pretty. Wait here till I return." And she rode on, smiling a little, and with a delicate tint of color in her cheeks.

Before long she saw the river, and the mill on the river; and, coming to the mill, she saw the miller sitting before his door, smoking a long pipe, and she called out to him, asking him to sell her a glass of milk.

"You can have it for the asking," said the miller. He was a good-looking, fair fellow, and wore a scarlet cap. "There is a pail of it just inside the door behind me:" Yet he did not rise, but lay there, lolling luxuriously in the sun. For he did not know Osra, never having been to Streslau in his life, and to Zenda three or four times only, and that when the princess was not there. Moreover—though this, as must be allowed, is not to the purpose—he had sworn never again to go so far afield.

Being answered in this manner, and at the same time desiring the milk, the princess had no choice but to dismount. This she did, and passed by the miller, pausing a moment to look at him with bright, curious eyes that flashed from under the brim of her wide-rimmed, feathered hat; but the miller blinked lazily up at the sun and took no heed of her.

Osra passed on, found the pail, poured out a cup of milk and drank it. Then, refilling the cup, she carried it to the miller.

"Will you not have some?" said she, with a smile.

"I was too lazy to get it," said the miller, and he held out his hand, but did not otherwise change his position.

Osra's brow was puckered and her cheek flushed as she knelt down, holding the cup of milk so that the miller could reach it. He took and drained it, gave it back to her, and put his pipe in his mouth again. Osra sat down by him and watched him. He puffed and blinked away, never so much as looking at her.

"What have you for dinner?" asked she presently.

"A piece of cold pie," said he. "There's enough for two if you're hungry."

"Would you not like it better hot?"

"Oh, ay, but I cannot weary myself with heating it."

"I will heat it," said the princess, and, rising, she went into the house and made up the fire, which was almost burnt out; then she heated the pie and set the room in order and laid the table and drew a large jug of beer from the cask. Next she placed an armchair ready for the miller and put the jug by it; then she filled a pipe from the bowl of tobacco and set a cushion in the chair. And all this while she hummed a tune, and from time to time smiled gayly. Lastly she arranged a chair by the elbow of the miller's chair; then she went out and told him that his dinner was ready, and he stumbled to his feet, with a sigh of laziness, and served the miller. "The pie was steaming hot, and yet was not burned; the beer was well frothed, but not shaken nor thickened, and the pipe drawn well. Where does your father dwell?"

"He is dead, sir," said the Princess Osra, very demurely.

"And your mother?" pursued the miller.

"She also is dead."

"There is small harm in that," said the miller thoughtfully, and Osra turned away her head to hide her smile.

"Are you not very lonely, living here all by yourself?" she asked, a moment later.

"Indeed, I have to do everything for myself," said the miller, sadly.

"And there is nobody to — to care for you?'

"No, nor to look after my comfort, said the miller. "Have you any kindred?"

"I have two brothers, sir, but they are married now, and they have no need of me."

The miller laid down his pipe and, setting his elbows on the table, faced Princess Osra.

"H'm," said he. "And is it likely you will ride this way again?"

"I may chance to do so," said Osra, and now there was a gleam of malicious triumph in her eyes, and she was thinking already how the bracelet would look on her arm.

"Ah," said the miller, and after a pause he added: "If you do, come half an hour before dinner, and you can lend a hand in making it ready. Where did you get those fine clothes?"

"My mistress gave them to me," answered Osra. "She has cast them off."

"And that horse you rode?"

"It is my master's. I have it to ride when I do my mistress' errands."

"And will your master and mistress do anything for you if you leave your service?"

"I have been promised a present of ——" said Osra, and she paused in apparent confusion.

"Ah," said the miller, nodding sagaciously, as he rose slowly from the armchair. "Will you be in this way again in a week or so?" he asked.

"I think it is very likely," answered Princess Osra.

"Then look in," said the miller, "about half an hour before dinner."And he nodded his head again very significantly at Osra, and, turning away, he went to his work, as a man goes who would far rather sit still in the sun. But just as he reached the door he turned his head and asked, "Are you stury?"

"I am strong enough, I think," said she.

"A sack of flour is a heavy thing for a man to lift by himself," remarked the miller, and with that he passed through the door and left her alone.

Then she cleared the table, put the pie—or what was left—in the larder, set the room in order, refilled the pipe, stood the jug handy by the cask, and with a look of great satisfaction on her face, tripped out to where her horse was, mounted and rode away.

The next week—and the interval had seemed long to her, and no less long to the miller of Hofbrau—she came again, and so the week after; and in the week following that she came twice; and on the second of these two days after dinner, the miller did not go off to his sacks, but he followed her out of the house, pipe in hand, when she went to mount her horse, and as she was about to mount, he said:

"Indeed, you are a handy wench."

"You say much of my hands, but nothing of my face," remarked Princess Osra.

"Of your face?" repeated the miller in some surprise. "What should I say of your face?"

"Well, is it not a comely face?" asked Osra, turning toward him that he might be better able to answer her question.

The miller regarded her for some minutes, then a slow smile spread on his lips.

"Oh, ay, it is well enough," said he. Then he laid a floury finger on her arm and he continued: "If you come next week—why, it is but half a mile to church. Why, I'll have the cart ready and bid the priest be there. What is your name?" For he had not hitherto asked Osra's name.

"Rosa Schwartz," said she, and her face was all alight, with triumph and amusement.

"Yes, I shall be very comfortable with you," said the miller. "We will be at the church an hour before noon, so that there may be time afterward for the preparation of dinner."

"That will be on Thursday in next week?" asked Osra.

"Ay, on Thursday," said the miller, and he turned on his heel. But in a minute he turned again, saying: "Give me a kiss, then, since we are to be man and wife," and he came slowly toward her, holding his arms open.

"Nay, the kiss will wait till Thursday. Maybe there will be less flour on your face then." And with a laugh she dived under his outstretched hands and made her escape. And, the day being warm, the miller did not put himself out by pursuing her, but stood where he was, with a broad, comfortable smile on his lips, and so he watched her ride away.

Now, as she rode, the princess was much occupied in thinking of the miller of Hofbrau. Elated and triumphant as she was at having won from him a promise of marriage, she was yet somewhat vexed that he had not shown a more passionate affection, and this clouded her brow for full half an hour But then her face cleared. "Still waters run deep," said she to herself. "He is not like court gallants, who have learned to make love as soon as they learn to walk, and cannot talk to a woman without bowing and grimacing and sighing at every word. The miller has a deep nature, and surely I have won his heart, or he would not take me for his wife. Poor miller! I pray that he may not grieve very bitterly when I make the truth known to him." And then, at the thought of the grief of the miller, her face was again clouded, but it was cleared when she considered of the great triumph that she had won, and how she would enjoy a victory over the king and would have the finest bracelet in all Streslau as a gift from him. Thus she arrived at the castle in the height of merriment and exultation.

It chanced that the king also came to Zenda that night to spend a week hunting the boar in the forest, and when Osra, all blushing and laughing, told him of her success with the miller of Hofbrau, he was greatly amused, and swore that no such girl ever lived, and applauded her, renewing his romise of the bracelet; and he declared that he would himself ride with her to Hofbrau on the wedding day, and see how the poor miller bore his disappointment.

"Indeed, I do not see how you are going to excuse yourself to him," he laughed.

"A purse of 500 crowns must do that office for me," said she.

"What, will crowns patch a broken heart?"

"His broken heart must heal itself, as men's broken hearts do, brother."

"In truth, sister, I have known them cure themselves. Let us hope it may be so with the miller of Hofbrau.'

"At the worst, I have revenged the wrongs of women on him. It is unendurable that any man should scorn us, be he king or miller."

"It is, indeed, very proper that he should suffer great pangs," agreed the king, "in spite of his plaster of crowns. I shall love to see the stolid fellow sighing and moaning like a lovesick courtier."

So they agreed to ride together to the miller's at Hofbrau on the day appointed for the wedding, and both of them waited with impatience for it. But, with the bad luck that pursues mortals (even though they be princes) in this poor world, it happened that early in the morning of Thursday a great officer came riding posthaste from Streslau to take the king's commands on high matters of state, and although Rudolph was sorely put out of temper by this untoward interruption, yet he had no alternative but to transact the busines before he rode to the miller's at Hofbrau. So he sat fretting and fuming while long papers were read to him, and the princess walked up and down the length of the drawbridge fretting also, for before the king could escape from his affairs the hour of the wedding was already come, and doubtless the miller of Hofbrau was waiting with the priest in the church. And, indeed, it was 1 o'clock or more before Osra and the king set out for Zenda, and they had then a ride of an hour and a half—and all this when Osra should have been at the miller's at 11 o'clock

"Poor man, he will be half mad with waiting and anxiety for me!" cried Osra. "I must give him another hundred crown on account of it." And she added, after a pause, "I pray he may not take it too much to heart, Rudolph."

"We must try and prevent him doing any mischief in despair," smiled the king.

"Indeed, it is a serious matter,"pouted the princess, who thought the king's smile out of place.

"It was not so when you began it," said her brother, and Osra was silent. Then about 2:30 they came in sight of the mill. Now the king dismounted, while they were still several hundred yards away, and tied his horse to a tree in a clump by the wayside, and when they came near to the mill he made a circuit and approached from the side, and creeping alongside the house, hid himself behind a large water-butt, which stood just under the window, and from that spot he could hear what passed inside the house, although he could not see. But Osra rode up to the front of the mill, as she had been accustomed to do, and, getting down from her horse, walked up to the door.The miller's cart stood in the yard, but the horse was not in the shafts, and neither the miller nor anybody else was to be seen about, and the door of the house was shut.

"He must be waiting at the church," said she. "But I will look in and make sure. Indeed, I feel half afraid to meet him." And her heart was beating rapidly and her face was rather pale, as she walked up to the door, for she feared what the miller might do in the passion of his disappointment on learning who she was and that she could not be his wife. "I hope the 600 crowns will comfort him," she said, as she laid her hand on the latch of the door, and she sighed—her heart being heavy for the miller, and maybe a little heavy also for the guilt that lay on her conscience for having deceived him.

Now, when she lifted the latch and opened the door, the sight that met her eyes was this: The table was strewn with the remains of a brave dinner; two burned-out pipes lay beside the plates. A smaller table was in front of the fire; on it stood a very large jug, entirely empty, but bearing signs of having been full not so long ago; and on either side of it, each in an armchair, sat the priest of the village and the miller of Hofbrau, and both of them sleeping very contentedly, and snoring somewhat as they slept. The princess, smitten by remorse at this spectacle, said softly:

"Poor fellow, he grew weary of waiting, and hungry, and was compelled to take his dinner; and, like the kind man he is, he has entertained the priest and kept him here, so that no time should be lost when I arrived. Indeed, I am afraid the poor man loves me very much. Well, miller or lord, or prince—they are all the same. Heigh-ho! Why did I deceive him?" and she walked up to the miller's chair and leant over the back of it, and lightly touched his red cap with her fingers; and he put up his hand and brushed with it, as though he brushed away a fly, but gave no other sign of waking.

Then the king called softly, from behind the water-butt under the window:

"Is he there, Osra? Is he there,"

"The poor man has fallen asleep in weariness," she answered. "But the priest is here, ready to marry us. Oh, Rudolph, I am so sorry for what I have done."

At this moment the miller of Hofbrau sat up in his chair and gave a great sneeze, and by this sound the priest was also awakened. Osra came forward and stood between them. The miller looked at her, and then he looked across to the priest and said:

"It is she, father. She has come."

The priest rubbed his hands together, and smiled uncomfortably.

"We waited two hours," said he, glancing at the clock. "See, it is 3 o'clock now."

"I am sorry you waited so long," said Osra, "but I could not come before. And —and now that I am come, I cannot——"

"You should have been here at 11," said the miller. "I went to church at 11, and the priest was there, and my cousin Hans to act as my groom, and my cousin Gertrude to be your maid. And there we waited hard on two hours, and you did not come."

"I am very sorry," pleaded Princess Osra.

"And now that you are come," pursued the miller, scratching his head again, "I do not know what we are to do."

At this the Princess Osra, thinking that an opportunity had come, took the purse of 600 crowns from under her cloak and laid it on the table.

"What is this?" said the miller, for the first time showing some eagerness.

"They are for you," said Osra, and she watched him while he unfastened the purse. Then he poured the crowns out on the table and counted them one by one till he had told all the six hundred. Then he raised his hands above his head, let them fall again, sighed slightly, and looked across at the priest.

"I warned you not to be in such a hurry, friend miller," remarked the priest.

"I waited two hours," said the miller, plaintively, "and you know that she is a handy wench and very fond of me." And he began to gather up the crowns and return them to the purse.

"I trust I am a handy wench," said Osra, smiling, yet still very nervous, "and, indeed, I have a great regard for the miller, but——"

"Nay, he does not mean you," interrupted the priest.

"Six hundred," sighed the miller, "and Gertrude has but two hundred. Still, she is a handy wench and very sturdy. I doubt if you could lift a sack by yourself, as she can," and he looked doubtfully at Osra's slender figure.

"I do not know why you talk of Gertrude," said the princess, petulantly. "What is Gertrude to me?"

"I waited two hours," said the miller. "And Gertrude urged me, saying that you would not come, and that she would look after me better than you, being one of the family. And she said that it was hard that she should have no husband, while her own cousin married a stranger. And since it was all the same to me, provided I got a handy and sturdy wench——"

"What!" cried the Princess Osra.

"It being," pursued the miller of Hofbrau, "all the same to me, so that I got what I wanted, why, when you did not come——"

"He married his cousin," said the priest.

A sudden loud burst of laughter came from the window. All three turned round, but the king ducked his head and crouched again behind the water-butt before they saw him.

"Who was that?" cried the priest.

"A lad that came to hold my horse," answered Osra, hastily, and then she turned fiercely on the miller.

"And that," she said, "was all you wanted. "I thought you loved me.'

"Ay, I liked you very well," said the miller. "You are a handy——" A stamp of her foot drowned the rest.

"And this Gertrude—is she pretty?" demanded Osra.

"Gertrude is well enough," said the miller. "But she has only 200 crowns," and he put the purse, now full again, on the table, with a resigned sigh.

"And you shall have no more," cried Osra, snatching up the purse in great rage. "And you and Gertrude may——"

"What of Gertrude?" came at this moment from the door of the room where the sacks were. The princess turned around and saw in the doorway a short and very broad girl, with a very wide face and straggling hair. The girl's nose was very flat and her eyes were small; but her great mouth smiled good-naturedly, and as the princess looked she let slip to the ground a sack of flour that she had been carrying on her sturdy back.

"Ay, Gertrude is well enough," said the miller, looking at her contentedly. "She is very strong and willing."

There was a crash upon the floor and the 600 crowns rolled out of the purse and scattered hither and thither all over the floor.

"Ah, you are the other girl!" said Gertrude, with much amusement. "And that was your dowry? It is large. I am glad you did not come in time. But see, I'll pick it up for you. Nay, don't take on. I daresay you'll find another husband."

"Ay, you'll find another husband,' nodded the priest encouragingly.

"Ay, you'll find another husband," assented the miller, placidly. "And just as one girl is pretty nearly as good as another, if she is handy and sturdy, so one husband is as good as another, if he can keep a house over you."

Princes Osra said nothing. But Gertrude, having picked up the crowns, came to her with a full apron and said:

"Hold out your lap and I'll pour them in. They'll get you a good husband."

Then Princess Osra suddenly bent and kissed Gertrude's cheek, and she said gently:

"I hope you have got a good husband, my dear; but let him do some work for himself. And keep the 600 crowns as a present from me, for he will value you more with 800 than with 200."

Then she turned to the miller, and she bit her lip and dashed her hand once across her eyes and said:

"And you, miller, are the only sensible man I have found in all the kingdom. Therefore, good luck, and a good wife to you." And she gave a little short laugh and turned and walked out of the cottage, leaving them all spellbound in wonder.

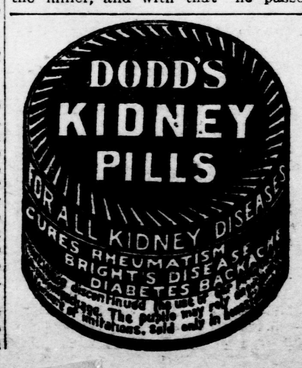
One day King Rudolf rode again to the miller of Hofbrau, and, having sent for the priest, told the three enough of the truth, saying that the affair was the outcome of a jest at court; and he made each of them a handsome present, and vowed them to secrecy by their fealty and attachment to his person and his honor.

"Then we are but quits, and all is well," said the miller. "Gertrude, the jug, my lass!"

And so, indeed, it seemed to the king that they were but quits, and he said so to the Princess Osra. But he declared that she had so far prevailed with the miller as to make him desire marriage as a wholesome and useful thing in itself, although she had not persuaded him that it was of great moment whom a man married. Therefore, he was anxious to give her the bracelet which he had promised, and more than once prayed her to accept it. But Osra saw the laugh that lurked in the king's eye and would not consent to have the bracelet; and for a long time she did not love to speak of the miller of Hofbrau. Yet once, when the king on some occasion cried out very impatiently that all men were fools, she said:

"Sire, you forget the miller of Hofbrau!" And she blushed and laughed, and turned her eyes away.

"She saw the miller sitting before his door, smoking a long pipe, and she called out to him asking her to sell him a glass of milk."



Dinkelspiel on Country Hotels

[By George V. Hobart in the New York American.]

Mein Lieber Son Looey,—Ve haf received your letter from Spoonburg Crossroads, Ind., und both your mother und me was in a perplexity as to how dit you happen to fall off der map.

Spoonburg Crossroads! Could such a place be even in Indiana, or dit you meet Chorge Ade ouid fishing somevare und let him string you?

Dis reminiscences me of a place I vunce stopped at in my younger days in Indiana by der name of Murphy's Landing.

I know dot is der right name, because Murphy landed on me, goot und hard.

For breakfast in der morning I hat nice vite door knobs.

Der vaitress set dey vas hot biskets, but I had to eat mine mit a nutcracker.

I haf dem in my pantry yet, und efery time I valk around a knob turns und I can hear a door open somevare.

Der hotel vas called der Declaration of Independence because der proprietor hat married an English voman und vanted to be rewenged.

At supper time I ordered a steak und dey brought me in a leather hinge,covered mit gasoline gravy, so I got up to add some amendments to der Declaration of Independence, but der headvaiter vas a eggs-pugilist, so he rose to a point of order and laid both me und my amendments on der table, vich resulted in der roughest house efer seen before in Indiana.

Der proprietor of dot house vas so eggsquisitely patriotic dot he vould not number der rooms like any ordinary hotel.

He hat dem all named in honor of a President of der United States, by Chove!

Dot efening dare happened to be a rush vile I vas stooding near der desk und I heard der clerk say, "Front! Show dese chentlements up to Chon Kincy Adams."

"Front! Go, put down dot vindow in Rutherford B. Hayes und take dis visky up to Abraham Lincoln!"

"Front! Vot is der matter mit der steam pipes in James Buchanan? Und here! Tell dose troupers to quit skylarking in William Henry Harrison!"

"Here! Front! Take des seegars up to U. S. Grant! Make a fire in Franklin Pierce und turn off der gas in Grover Cleveland!"

But I nearly fainted ven he set, "Front! Run a sofa into Chames A. Garfield and take dese liver pills up to Chorge Washington!"

Yours mit luff.

D. DINKELSPIEL,
Per George V. Hobart.

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

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

The Merchants Bank OF CANADA.

The forty-second annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada was held in the Board Room of that institution yesterday at noon, when there were present: Sir H. Montagu Allan, Messrs. Jonathan Rodgson, J. P. Dawes, C. R. Hosmer, Alex. Barnet (Renfrew), E. F. Hebden, John Morrison, Michael Burke, F. Orr Lewis, D. A. Lewis, Allen Brown, George Smith, Edward Fiske (Joliette).

The proceedings were opened by Sir H. Montagu Allan, the president, taking the chair, and requesting Mr. C. N. Read, the secretary of the Bank, to act as secretary of the meeting.

The Annual Report

The President submitted the following report of the Directors:

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the Annual Statement of the Bank's business as at 31st May last.

It will be observed that the earnings have improved somewhat over the previous year, due to the better trade conditions and the better opportunities offering for the employment of capital. The Directors have thus been able again to add $200,000 to the Rest Account, and, in addition, have been enabled to write $100,000 off Bank Premises, and to make the usual contribution—this year $19,000—to the Officers' Pension Fund.

Mr. E. F. Hebden, who was appointed Acting General Manager before the last annual meeting of shareholders, was confirmed by the Directors in the position of General Manager.

The various Branches of the Bank have been inspected.

The Board have decided upon the policy of paying quarterly dividends, beginning with the current financial year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. MONTAGU ALLAN,
President.

The Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year shows:

The net profits of the year, after payment of charges, rebate on discounts, interest on deposits, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to		$740,398 99
The balance brought forward from last year ending May 31, 1906, was		73,197 20
Making a total of		$813,596 19
This has been disposed of as follows:		
Dividend No. 74, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum	$210,000 00	
Dividend No. 75, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum	210,000 00	
		$420,000 00
Written off Bank Premises Account		100,000 00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund		19,000 00
Added to Rest		200,000 00
Leaving a balance to be carried forward to next year of		74,596 19
		$813,596 19

Liabilities

1.—TO THE PUBLIC.	1906.	1905.
Notes in circulation	$ 3,984,050 00	$ 3,684,352 00
Deposits at call	$11,349,169 99	6 952,775 28
Deposits subject to notice	$22,834,055 89	20,071,759 15
Interest accrued on deposits	54,298 47	41,414 09
	22,888,354 36	
Deposits due to other banks in Canada	1,269,435 06	1,043,368 24
	35,506,959 41	
Balance due to agents in Great Britain	165,471 17	
Dividend No. 75	210,000 00	210,000 00
Dividends unclaimed	878 50	423 50
	$39,867,359 08	$32,004,392 23
2.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:		
Capital paid up	$6,000,000 00	6,000,000 00
Rest	3,000,000 00	3,400,000 00
Surplus profits	74,596 19	73,197 20
	9,674,596 19	
	$49,541,955 27	$41,477,589 43

Assets

Gold and silver coin on hand	$ 1,025,898 52	$ 525,257 35
Dominion notes on hand	2,631,494 75	2,844,964 00
Notes and checks of other banks	1,768,139 78	1,551,067 39
Balances due by other banks in Canada	3,550 46	1,158 07
Balances due by agents in Great Britain		314,819 33
Balances due by banks and agents in the United States	203,862 84	255,749 04
Dominion and Provincial Governments Securities	629,421 22	657,099 01
Railway, municipal and other debentures	6,965,708 64	7,198,583 39
Call and short loans on bonds and stocks in Canada	$2,844,384 22	
Call and short loans on bonds and stock in United States	4,054,026 10	
	6,898,410 32	5,293,315 55
Total assets immediately available	$19,526,486 54	$18,722,013 01
Time loans on bonds and stocks in United States	2,751,820 39	
Current loans and discounts in Canada	$26,042,428 04	
Less rebate	265,737 96	
	25,836,690 08	21,278,158 81
Loans and discounts overdue (loss fully provided for)	58,387 35	196,295 14
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	240,000 00	240,000 00
Mortgages and other securities, the property of the bank	144,965 33	153,374 55
Real estate	2,001 69	741 81
Bank premises and furniture	$55,095 83	873,270 59
Other assets	26,508 06	18,732 52
	$49,541,955 27	$41,477,589 43

E. F. HEBDEN,
General Manager.

The Discussion

The President stated that he would be pleased to answer any question any shareholder might desire to ask, and in the meantime he moved, seconded by Mr. Jonathan Hodgson, the vice-president:

"That the report of the Directors as submitted, be, and the same is, hereby adopted and ordered to be printed for distribution among the shareholders."

Mr. John Morrison inquired if the General Manager had no remarks to make, and the latter replied that he hoped the statement which had just been read would speak for itself. There was really nothing to say to business men like the Shareholders present, who, no doubt, studied the general situation for themselves, as it applied to their own important interests.

Mr. John Morrison referred to the financial statement and spoke of the excellent position which the Bank occupied, after which Mr. D. A. Lewis asked if the large increase in the deposits was general throughout the year, or had some large amounts been paid in which were likely to be drawn out?

The President—There were one or two large amounts paid in, but the increase has been pretty general all over. There may be withdrawals—it is impossible to say—but, I think, the tendency is to increase all the time.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then carried unanimously.

The President—Now, gentlemen, I have rather a delicate matter to bring before you, from the fact that it is for the benefit of the Directors. We have hitherto had $10,000 annually for our remuneration, but the Bank has grown very largely, as you know, and work has increased also, so we ask you to increase our remuneration from $10,000 to $15,000, for the President and the Board generally. Mr. John Morrison then proposed:

"That By-law No. 6 be amended by striking out the word 'ten,' and replacing the same by inserting the word 'fifteen.'"

This was seconded by Mr. F. Orr Lewis, and was unanimously concurred in, after which it was moved by the President:

"That Messrs. John Morrison and F. Orr Lewis be appointed scrutineers for the election of Directors, about to take place; that they proceed to take the votes immediately; that the ballot shall close at 3 o'clock p.m., but, if an interval of ten minutes elapse without a vote being tendered, the ballot shall thereupon be closed immediately."

This was adopted.

A vote of thanks was tendered the President for his conduct of the business of the meeting, and shortly afterwards the scrutineers reported that the following gentlemen had been elected as Directors:

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN,
MR. JONATHAN HODGSON,
MR. J. P. DAWES,
MR. THOMAS LONG,
MR. C. R. HOSMER,
MR. C. F. SMITH,
MR. HUGH A. ALLAN,
MR. C. M. HAYS,
MR. ALEX. BARNET.

The meeting then adjourned.

The new Board of Directors met in the afternoon, and Sir H. Montagu Allan was re-elected President, and Mr. Jonathan Hodgson, Vice-President.

Prof. Emil Fischer's Great Discovery Producing Nutritious Food From Coal

The Winner of the Nobel Prize of 1902 Scores Another Grea Achievement in Synthetical Chemistry—The Food Problem of the World Solved.

Coal is henceforth good food. Dr. Emil Fischer, the winner of the Nobel prize in 1902, professor of chemistry in the University of Berlin, and the greatest exponent of the new synthetical chemistry, has succeeded in building up from the cells of coal a proteid, the most important form of food, which supplies muscle and tissue to the body and is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of life.

This discovery bears a tremendously important relation to the conditions of every day life on earth. It means that the food problem of the world is solved probably for all time. The chemist will take the place of the wheat field, the farmer, the cow, the sheep and the butcher. All these agencies, and an enormous number besides, are now required to obtain man's food from the earth. The crops and the cattle occupy a vast amount of space and the food they furnish is subject to enormous fluctuation and diminutions on account of drought, disease and other accidents, causing great suffering and famine in the poorer countries. Moreover, the difficulty of gathering and transporting these forms of food is so great that it affords unlimited opportunity for speculators to corner and otherwise manipulate the market. Now that the food can be built up artificially from the original cells, the raw material will be found almost anywhere and all the difficulties mentioned will be obviated. It happens that coal furnishes the necessary cells in the greatest abundance, and therefore becomes in the chemist's hands the richest of foods; but there are many other sources of supply, and among them wood is very serviceable.

DR. FISCHER'S MANY MIRACLES WITH COAL.

This discovery solves the problem which was stated most clearly by Malthus, of the relation of the food supply to the growth of population. It has long been apparent that if the population of the earth continues to grow at the present rate, the food supply must become inadequate. The present forms of food use up a vast amount of territory and are very wasteful. The increase of thickly populated territory would in time encroach upon the space available for agriculture and pasture, and then a period of terrible distress would ensue.

With food prepared by the chemist directly from inorganic material, there will never be any conflict between habitable territory and food growing territory. It has been roughly estimated that the coal mines of Pennsylvania would furnish in one year 777,281,334,000 pounds of digestible food, and they do not take up any appreciable part of the earth's surface.

The idea of preparing food from coal does not at first blush sound appetizing, but it must be remembered that the substance prepared by Dr. Fischer contains exactly the same elements as an egg or a beefsteak or a bean. The necessary atoms are found in coal, but when they are built up into a proteid (or a polypeptide, as Dr. Fischer calls his artificial product), they have absolutely nothing in common with coal, as far as flavor, smell, appearance or other qualities apparent to the senses are concerned.

It would be difficult at first sight to give credence to this miracle of science now performed by Professor Fischer, if one could turn to the record of the marvels he has already achieved. He has obtained from the refuse of coal practically all the scents of the flowers, from roses to violets, and all the flavors of the fruits from pineapples to peaches. He has reconstructed sugar in various forms from the same material. All these wonders are the result of synthetical chemistry. In its early days chemistry was analytical, that is, concerned with splitting up substances into their component elements. When analytical chemistry had progressed to a certain point it became possible to put together elements and build them up into complex substances. That was synthetical chemistry. That is how in the course of years of investigation it became possible for Prof. Fischer to reconstruct food from coal.

Dr. Fischer received in 1902 the Nobel prize of $40,000 for the scientific discovery of the year that had chiefly contributed to the good of humanity. This was awarded to him for solving the nature of and artificially constructing starches and sugars.

Dr. Fischer's lecture hall in the University of Berlin has long been one of the greatest centers of scientific interest in the world. Students from all countries gather here—Europeans of all nations, Americans, Japanese and other Asiatics. Thirty per cent of them are foreigners. The Professor was born at Euskirchen, Rhenish Prussia, in 1852, and after his student days became an assistant of Adolf von Beyer, the discoverer of the artificial preparation of indigo, which has caused a revolution in the mercantile world. Dr. Fischer was associated in the preparation of rosaniline, the most important of all dyes. From the University of Wurzburg, he came to Berlin. His house and laboratories are connected by a covered way with the university. He begins work at 8 o'clock in the morning and often stays at it for eighteen hours at a stretch. Besides his work at the university he is president of the German Chemical Society and chairman of the committee of the Imperial Institute of Chemical Standards.

THE FULL STORY OF THE DISCOVERY.

The history of the preparation of food from coal is really one of many years and can only be told by discarding many of its technical details. In the first place it is necessary to understand the nature of food. There are two classes. (1) The fats and carbohydrates which supply fuel to run the machinery of the body, and (2) the proteids, which supply the muscle and other material which is constantly running to waste. The chemical composition of fat was determined by Chevreuil early in the nineteenth century. In 1882 Fischer discovered the nature of the carbohydrates or starches which closely resemble the cellulose or woody fibre of trees. He found that starches were composed of units that were really grape sugar. It was the proportions in which they were composed and starch. Having broken up the starches into their component cells, he put them together again and found that he had made sugar. The slight difference between his process and that of nature made just the difference between sugar and starch. But he had made artificial sugar—a great achievement.

He had performed in his laboratory the wonderful process that had hitherto been worked by the sun and the rain and all the forces of the earth operating together to produce the fruits.

After this Dr. Fischer discovered the nature of uric acid, which is essential to the body and causes diseases when it is excessive or deficient. He also found that caffeine and theine, the essential principles of coffee and tea, were almost identical with uric acid.

RECONSTRUCTING THE PROTEID FOODS.

And now he came to his great work on the proteids—the flesh-making foods A proteid molecule when split up yields as the product a peptone, and the peptone when further split up yields a number of amino-acids, which are composed of nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. The nitrogen in this makes the fundamental difference between proteid and carbohydrates, for nitrogen is essential to the formation of tissue. There are many of the amino-acids, and a slight difference in their arrangement produces such widely different things as fish and silk. Each of these substances and every other proteid contains many different amino-acids, and the exact number of each determines the nature of the proteid. The task of calculating their number is the most difficult the mathematician could imagine. To solve this problem—to separate the amino-acids into their right proportions—Professor Fischer reconstructed artificially the digestive apparatus of nature. He used the acids, alkalies and ferments (such as saliva) of the body to split up the amino-acids. He compelled them to perform the work known as hydrolysis in digestion. In this process a molecule of water splits up the molecules of meat as they pass through the body.

TRYING IT ON THE DOG.

When Dr. Fischer had completed these experiments he knew the exact nature of proteid, the most essential form of food. The next step was to reconstruct it artificially. He and his assistants then began an examinaion of many substances to find which would produce aminoacids most freely. Twenty of them traveled about Europe, examining factories of all kinds, rubbish heaps, gas plants and mines. The result of this search was to prove that coal was most prolific in amino-acids. Seventy of them were discovered altogether in place of the twenty previously known. Then Professor Fischer combined the amino-acids together in varying quantities and produced several types of bodies resembling peptones. Laboratory experiment showed that they were broken up by digestive juices and changed into a substance which would furnish tissue to the body. The substance showed nearly all the characteristics of proteid, but recognizing that there were some slight differences due to the smaller size of the molecules in his substance he gave it the name of polypeptide.

The final step was to try polypeptide on the living body. A litter of five pups about three months old were chosen, because they were growing about as rapidly as any creatures that could be found and were consequently in the greatest need of tissue-making proteid. Another litter of five born at the same time were kept under observation to compare the experiment. The first five were fed on polypeptides exclusively and the others on ordinary food. Their growth and weight and strength were recorded with minutest details. The polypeptides were mixed with a white sterilized non-nutritious liquid designed to resemble milk and lull the suspicions of the pups. At the end of a month the polypeptide dogs had grown slightly more than the naturally fed dogs, weighed more and exhibited superior health and strength. Their coats were thick and glossy and they beat their naturally fed brothers in running after a ball. Dr. Fischer ate his new compound himself for a week and found his health and strength maintained in a very satisfactory manner.

Thus the magical triumph of science was perfected. Life had been sustained on food produced from coal, and it was proved beyond a peradventure that men could be nourished from the same source. It only remains to instal the necessary manufacturing plant to give all mankind the benefit of Professor Fischer's discovery.

PALE FACE, WEAK BLOOD

Why are some people strong and able to defy disease, while others are weak and subject to all the ills of human kind?

The difference is in the blood. Pallor of the eyelids, gums and lips tell of blood that is lacking in quality and richness.

The person who has poor blood is subject to headache, dizziness, sleeplessness; the action of the heart is weak and there is sometimes palpitation; the breath is short, and there is lack of energy and strength.

This weak, anaemic condition is entirely overcome by the persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which is above all else a builder and enricher of the blood.

New, rich flesh and tissue are added, new strength and vigor take the place of weakness and suffering, and instead of taking cold or contracting disease at every gust of wind that blows you find yourself getting strong and robust.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

ADVICE TO BRIDES.

A great many bridegrooms are like jelly; it is only when they begin to grow cold that they become set in their ways. It is always wise, therefore, observes Tom Masson, in Good Housekeeping, for the bride to remember this, and while there is yet time to mold him into the proper form for future keeping.

I would admonish all brides, therefore, to obey their own blind instincts, and to train up their husbands in the way they should go. Mere man thinks he knows something, and he is inclined to act upon this fatal assumption too often.

The bride, however, does not know—she divines, and she should hold him sternly fast to her intuition, selecting for him the things that he needs — or doesn't—feeding him on the things that are good for him—or are not—taking him to the places where he is anxious to go—or isn't—and in short doing for him all the things that he likes—or doesn't like—in the firm assurance that her own sweet incompetence is by far the best guide.

VOICES IN AIR CREATE LEGENDS

SOUNDS THAT GAVE RISE TO MANY SUPERSTITIONS.

In the stillest nights there are sometimes sounds that are literally audible, for which we cannot account. From the earliest times superstition has made such sounds her own, says the London Globe, she has dealt seriously with them, and framed mythologies from their mystery. Sometimes the sounds are simply isolated cries of a weird shrillness, and fancy has imagined the spirits of the dead passing on the lonely wind; shepherds watching in solitude at night and sailors on the wide sea well know such cries.

Celtic poetry is full of them, but their folklore is not limited to Celtic lands. At other times the cries are thicker and sharper, sounds as of shouting, yelping, barking, with a wild rush and hurry; listeners have pictured a phantom huntsman passing with panting hounds and horses. Other records tell of sounds like the clash of armies meeting in the air, and the phenomenon has always been taken as significant of coming war.

Teutonic folklore is full of myths founded upon mysterious voices. In the Hartz district there is the demon huntsman; we read of him in Burger's ballad. Every glade of German woodlands has its spirit, such as the Erlking and his luring daughter, who beguiles the very child from his father's arms. There was also the strange piper of Hamelin, a tale that belongs not only to poetry, but to actual chronicle; what was the pipe that so magically drew first the rats and then the children?

There is a kindred legend of a stranger who came into the Hartz district bearing a bagpipe. For every tune that he played a maiden died. Death has continually been associated with the crying of the wind, or the solitary voice of birds, or with a strange mysterious music that trembling listeners have not been able to identify. Even extreme forms of orthodox faith have adopted the same popular fancies, converting the sounds into the voice of angels. Andersen's "Dying Child" and Tennyson's "May Queen" hear this celestial music and understand its summons.

Mr. Baring-Gould tells of a Yorkshire farmer who spoke of hearing angel voices calling a dying girl, "when t'aingels gang that road they're bound to tak bairn souls wi' 'em." Sometimes the voice has not come to draw the child to paradise, but to allure into an under world of fairies, such as that reached by "bonny Kilmeny." German parents used to caution their little ones not to listen to the voices they might hear or they would be carried off by forest spirits.

At times there have been strange voices heard at a ford — the cry of dead souls of those who have been drowned there, or it may be that the ferryman has been roused at night by a summoning cry, and has been compelled to row an invisible company across the stream, his boat sinking low and his arm straining, yet seeing no man. In like manner the keepers of toll gates have been aroused at nights and called to open.

Every lonely road, indeed, has its cries, especially such a road as, once busy, is now deserted; the echoing footsteps of passers long dead can still be heard by those who listen aright. There are hollow places also where a sound of buried bells comes as from the center of the earth, and stories of lost churches are told, or the chimes are heard by the sea coast, and fishers tell of bells that have been lost in the waters, or of church towers sucked down among the shingle and the weed.

On Dartmoor there are the Wish Hounds, chasing the souls of unbaptized babes across the bogs and tors; the moorman closes his door trembling, the mother presses her child passionately to her breast.

On the sea coast there are hollow caverns to emit curious noises, and the surface of the water itself can convey sounds from long distances. In Cornwall the fisher folks say that where there have been wrecks the dead sailors may be heard "hailing their own names." Sometimes, when a fisher wife thinks that her man may be drowned, she goes down to the shore and calls his name. If he is dead she hears an answer. Similar fancies linger among the Breton peasantry.

IT HAS MANY OFFICES.—Before the German soldier starts on a long march he rubs his feet with tallow, for his first care is to keep his feet in good condition. If he knew that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil would be of much better service he would throw away his tallow and pack a few bottles of the Oil in his knapsack. There is nothing like it.

ELLEN TERRY'S ODD MARRIAGE

WAS CHILD-WIFE OF ARTIST WATTS, WHOM SHE LEFT.

The Couple Not Mated—Her Daring Escape—Her Children and Grandchildren.

Ellen Terry's jubilee has brought up the story of her marriage to Watts, the painter—the one thing in her life which has always been more or less of a mystery. That the marriage took place and that a legal separation was obtained by Watts many years after the pair had parted are about the only facts known to the general public.

Miss Terry was only 16 when the then middle-aged artist fell in love with her golden hair, her dancing blue eyes and her graceful form. A woman who was at the wedding says it was a sight never to be forgotten as Ellen Terry walked, or rather skipped, down the aisle on the arm of the dignified, distinguished man, she looking like some fairy from the realms of the sprites as the sunlight caught her hair, and her roguish glance flew from one friend to another.

Watts lived in a big house with two maiden sisters, who managed his simple but stately establishment, with all the rigid decorum which only English people seem capable of maintaining in their every-day existence. This was the home to which Watts took his bride, a sunny-faced, undisciplined, wayward child, reared in an atmosphere of Bohemia and totally unable to comprehend the serious people who undertook to order her life.

Watts had an abhorrence of the stage as a fit place for his wife, but Miss Terry had already tasted of the excitement and success of the theater and was not at all prepared to give it up altogether. She was now removed entirely from any association with it, and her time was purposely filled by her husband with a succession of visits among friends as conventional as himself, and by humdrum domestic duties when at home.

Watts was a man of great nobility of character, but he was not broad in his sympathies, and was inclined to be harsh and stern in his judgments. He never understood Ellen Terry and had very little influence in restraining her.

She played pranks all over the house, to the open amazement of the servants, and she horrified the two maiden sisters every hour in the day.

At last matters came to such a pass that she determined to leave the house and return to her life on the stage. She managed to get her clothes out; then she arranged her farewell with the consummate mischievousness which characterized her. There was a big dinner party at the house, as staid and formal as the circle of people in which Watts moved. Every guest was in place, but the young wife had not appeared. A servant was sent for her and all waited.

AT A DINNER PARTY IN TIGHTS.

Finlly she came, audacious and dimpling, her graceful figure outlined in pink tights. She made her bow and then fled.

Watts never saw her again, but for years he cherished the hope that she would give up everything and return to him. He acknowledged that he probably was very largely to blame, and he never ceased to care for her.

An artist friend who was traveling in Egypt with him a few years before his death tells a story of coming across a beautiful young girl in Cairo, an English girl with Ellen Terry's face and hair and manner. Watts turned deathly pale when he saw her and nearly fainted, but gathered strength to get back to his hotel, where he shut himself up for the rest of the day.

Miss Terry's children, to whom she gave the name of Craig, are very unlike. The daughter Edith is quiet, rather plain, and spends her life making stunning stage gowns. She has a little house in the Westminster quarter with her life-long friend, a woman known in the London literary and dramatic world as "Christopher St. John."

It is well known that Miss Terry is poor because of the numerous establishments she maintains — her own, house in town at Chelsea and her country home in Surrey, her daughter's home, a flat, for her son Gordon Craig, and another for his wife and children.

Gordon Craig is Miss Terry's pride and joy, thought he has cost her dear in money and in worry. He has a pretty and charming wife and four lovely children, but he has practically deserted them, and his mother supports them.

Gordon Craig has many curious ideas about stagecraft. Many will remember how Miss Terry jeopardized her success at the Imperial Theater a few years ago in order to introduce his innovations.

IRVING KIND TO CRAIG CHILDREN

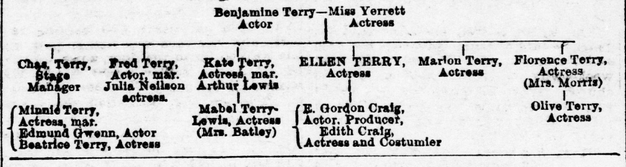
Irving was always very kind to the Craig children and was godfather to Gordon Craig's son.

Irving had a broad-gauge view of life and an infinite fund of sympathy. He and Miss Terry never had a serious quarrel until the one which separated them. When it was too late, Irving bitterly regretted the estrangement, for Miss Terry, with her old willfullness, was difficult to reconcile. But a reconciliation did take place before Irving's death.

Of Watts, Miss Terry was never known to speak, and so far as her outward life is concerned her marriage is as if it had never been.

At Ellen Terry's silver jubilee recently 28 of the Terry family took part in one of the performances.

Leaving out of account the children of the present generation, here is the Terry stage family tree:



QUEER SPORT FOR JULY 4

RAILROAD COLLISION ARRANGED AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

Two 80-Ton Locomotives Will Meet at Full Speed—Crews Will Jump When All Is Ready.

On the afternoon of July 4 two 80-ton railroad locomotives, going at the rate of a mile a minute, will come into collision in sight of many thousands at the race track at Brighton Beach, New York. There will be such a crash as was never heard before; the earth will tremble, 160 tons of steel and iron will fly through the air—and it will all be over.

For there can be nothing more tremendous in the way of a spectacle than the smashing of two giants of the rails, with an attendant hissing of steam, groaning of joints and rumbling of wheels.

The affair has been carefully planned out. A committee of railroad men of great prominence will be on hand to watch the experiment, and the colossal audience that is sure to take advantage of the occasion will be merely a side issue.

A westerner is responsible for the collision that is to be—a Mr. James S. Connolly, of Des Moines, Iowa. He has done the same thing before, on a smaller scale, with less powerful engines, in the west, with great success. But as New York is so much bigger than any other part of the country, so will this smash-up be bigger than any of Mr. Connolly's previous attempts.

He got the idea when he was a boy on an Iowa farm past which the Great Northern road ran. He always wanted to see a railroad wreck, but never "had the luck." So, when he got away from the farm and into business for himself, one of the first things he did was to arrange a wreck on the most approved plans. It cost money to get two big engines that would never be worth anything again, so Mr. Connolly charged admission to see the gigantic bump. The plan worked well, for there were thousands of people everywhere who had the same ambitions that he had.

Railroad men in all parts of the country favored the plan, for it gave them an opportunity to watch the effects of a collision at high speed, and to build their engines accordingly. And now, to let easterners see how the big thing happens and just what really occurs when a collision comes off, two of the biggest and strongest locomotives obtainable will be provided for the sacrifice.

Both the locomotives have been in daily use on the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. There is plenty of life ahead of them in the ordinary course of events, but they must be sacrificed. The two engines have been purchased from the road for a sum exceeding $12,000. One is working today pulling trains out of Jersey City and is numbered 759, The other, No. 3, is on its way to Brighton Beach. One weighs 162,142 pounds without water, or coal, and the other tips the scales at 163,285. They are both American type, eight-wheel locomotives.

In plenty of time for the holiday they will have arrived at the Brighton Beach track, where the infield has been arranged for their reception. Over four thousand feet of service track has been laid, and the engines will be placed on this facing each other at the extreme ends of the track.

There will be four men on each engine. The engineer of No. 3 will be Roy Matthews, of Des Moines; No. 759 will be guided by Ed Dwyer, a graduate of a cab on the C., N. W. Railway. Both are young men, "daredevils," when it comes to need, and just the sort of men required for such an occasion. Old men are too careful, and cannot be counted on to bring the collision to a successful end.

"One collision was nearly spoiled," said Mr. Connolly, in commenting on this fact, "in just this way. The road under whose auspices I was giving the affair insisted that one of their old and experienced men handle one of the engines. I let him, with much misgivings, but took care to see that one of my men was aboard with him. When the engines started the daredevil on the other let his go at top speed. The regular engineer on the other was too careful about it and as a consequence his machine hardly crawled. But the man I had put aboard with him sprang for the lever, threw it clear over and let her go. The collision took place all right, but not right in the center of the stretch of track, where it should have happened."

The moment the signal is given Matthews and Dwyer will begin to pack on speed. The engines, with whistles tooting and steam screeching, will dash forward. At a given signal the crews will jump, but not until the engines are going at top speed, something like 50 or 60 miles an hour. The fires will be belching smoke, the whistles will be tied down, and everything left in such a condition that the giants are doing their best and a little more.

On they will rush, while the vast audience holds its breath. Torpedoes placed at frequent intervals on the tracks will explode with a reverberating racket, which, combined with the screeching of the healthy whistles, will make bedlam. Gaining speed at every revolution, the two leviathans will rush forward toward each other.

And then they will meet!

Nobody knows exactly what will happen at the moment they come together. But plenty will occur. That is sure. Whether one will throw the other over its head, to have it crash to pieces behind it, or if the impact will telescope both into nothingness, or whether they will smash into bits, hurling fragments of iron to great distances, there is no telling. But that the cataclysm will be one to be remembered by everyone, who sees it, there can be no qustion.

The audience will be allowed no nearer than 500 feet—plenty near enough to see everything and far enough away to be perfectly safe.

"Railroad men everywhere, as well as the general public," said Mr. Connolly, "like railroad accidents. The loss of life accompanying them is, of course, a drawback to the sport as a rule, but as I provide them there is no danger of such calamity. Nothing but the engines suffer, and they perish in a good cause. After the collision I shall sell the engines for scrap iron, blowing them up if necessary, first. But I do not think that will be necessary. The bump will attend to that part of it."

At any rate, New Yorkers can be assured of seeing a sight worth remembering.

STORIES OF ANIMAL LIFE

GLEANED FROM NEWSPAPERS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Porcupine Bested Dogs—Two Strange Bears—Friendship of Cat and a Duck.

MOUSE'S HOUSE OF TOOTHPICKS.

[Manchester (Eng.) Union.]

An ingenious arrangement for housekeeping made by a mouse was revealed by house-cleaning operations on the part of an Exeter resident recently.

A carton of wooden toothpicks had been placed in the rear of a drawer in the pantry. Between the end of the partition was space enough to lay a toothpick lengthwise.

The mouse made its way into the drawer and removed every toothpick from the carton and carefully built them up into a square in the space at the rear.

They were carefully placed one above another, the cross layers holding the whole fabric firmly. Then the mouse made a warm nest in the bottom.

WOLF WITH $100 ON HIS HEAD.

[Mexico correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Callaway County farmers have offered $100 reward for a large gray wolf that killed many sheep during the last winter.

Many attempts have been made to catch the animal and the amount of damage due to his depredations is estimated to be more than $1,000.

RABBIT AS REGIMENT PET.

[London Evening Standard.]

Regiments have adopted strange pets from time to time, but the strangest probably is that of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry, now in camp in Garth, Breconshire. It is a rabbit, found recently by the regimental postman in a letter box he was clearing.

Attached to its neck was a label, on which were a half-penny stamp and the address of a gentleman in Wrexham, Denbigshire. The rabbit is being made much of by the regiment.

AYE-AYE, AT DINNER.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

"This is an aye-aye," said the keeper of the monkey house. "Watch it kick its food into its mouth."

The aye-aye, a handsome lemur, hurried to the plate of cut carrots that the keeper had just pushed under the bars. It stood before the food, which it took up piece by piece in its forepaw and tossed swiftly through the air into its open mouth. Like a juggler, it kept a yellow chain of carrots curving through the air from its foot to its mouth continuously. The quick toss of the leg with which this was done had undeniably the look of a kick.

"Aye-ayes come from Madagascar," the keeper said. "They are nocturnal in their habits and they live in holes. The natives regard them with superstitious reverence. They are the only creatures extant that kick their food into their mouths."

DOG THAT BROUGHT LUCK.

[London Daily Graphic.]

One rarely hears of a stray dog found practically starving in the streets of a city rising to fame and bringing fortune to its benefactor. Such, however, is the history of the celebrated dog Brigadier, which 40 years ago, after being hustled about the streets of Manchester, found a sympathetic friend in the late Mr. Foulkes, of that city.

Finding the dog in the street homeless, Mr. Foulkes took it home, and with it, after careful training, succeeded in winning the Waterloo Cup. With the money thus won Mr. Foulkes purchased a hotel at Withington, a suburb of Manchester, which he renamed the Waterloo Hotel.

In a quiet spot of the hotel grounds stands a tombstone erected to the dog's memory.

PORCUPINE BESTED THE DOGS.

[Brownsville (N. Y.) Times.]

One day last week Fred Malone's two dogs came in contact with the "real thing." He heard them give the "distress sign" and rushed into the brush to find that his dogs had engaged in a mixup with a porcupine and were getting the worst of it.

The dogs had their mouths full of quills and were in great distress. Mr. Malone went to Murray Barrett's for assistance and the two succeeded in extracting 200 quills. Porcupines are very rare in these parts.

ELEPHANTS IN INDIA TEMPLE.

[Madras Mail.]

The temple elephant in Southern India is the object of great respect, for physical contact with him is supposed to do more good to the human body than the best medicine.

Adult men and women warily feel his legs with their fingertips and press them reverently to their eyes; and ailing children are, for a small consideration, carried on his back the distance of a few strides, that they may be cured.

TWO STRANGE BEARS.

[Pall Mall (London) Gazette.]

From time to time remarkable hybrid animals are received at the Zoological Society's gardens, but perhaps none more curious than the two bears now exhibited in the menagerie have ever been seen there. These animals are hybrids between the polar bear and the European brown bear.

The larger of the two is, with the exception of the head, almost entirely brown, while the other it white, with some faint tinges of brown here and there on the body. Of the varieties of bears there is seemingly no end, but as to the number of distinct species there is much disagreement among zoologists. Not only on account of its peculiar colorization, but in form, the polar bear would seem to have good claim to specific distinction. And the fact that it interbreeds with such a different looking animal is, to say the least of it, remarkable. They are fine animals and form a curious exhibition.

FRIENDSHIP OF A CAT AND A DUCK.

[London Evening Standard.]

We have had the usual crop of curiosities as to nesting places and strange families adopted by birds and animals, but nothing more diverting than a fellowship which exists between a certain ample "mouser" and a duck of gooselike proportions.

Puss waits by the side of the pond in which the duck takes its bath, then the two retire in company to the shade of the trees and lie down in amity. How the cat tolerates the wet feathers of its comrade is a mystery; but there they lie, the duck with one of its wings spread as a shield over the cat, the tail of the latter curled like a very smart boa about the neck of its feathered friend.

So long as the worm keeps beneath the turf and songsters do not stoop too low in the air the idyl lasts, and all local life wonders.

DOG RESCUES DROWNING BOY.

[Muncie Correspondence Indianapolis News.]

While S. C. O'Bryan, an oil well shooter, was driving past West Side ANIMAL STORIES—TWO Park late yesterday afternoon, he was attracted by the barking of his English terrier, Dana, and the next moment saw the dog plunge into the river.

Before O'Bryan had time to dismount from his wagon, the dog had grasped by the trousers a little boy that was in White River, and was dragging the child ashore. When O'Bryan arrived at the river bank and helped the animal to bring the child ashore the boy was unconscious, and it was fifteen minutes before he was revived. The boy proved to be Claude Williams, 6 years old, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, of West Side.

The lad had been wading and had gone beyond his depth when the dog noticed his predicament. But for the dog the child undoubted y would have drowned.

RAM AND DOG IN COMBAT.

[Winchester Correspondence Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.]

A prize ram, belonging to John W. Larrick, of Chambersville, this county, on Thursday defended a flock of sheep attacked by dogs, and lost his life after a desperate battle with a fierce Great Dane.

The ram and the dog fought for three-quarters of an hour, deep holes being torn in the sod where the encounter took place, but the superior size and strength of the dog proved too much for his weaker adversary, and the ram was finally killed. Four ewes were killed before the dogs were beaten off.

After a chase of nearly five miles, Mr. Larrick and his sons killed the dogs, six shots from a revolver being required to put an end to the Great Dane.

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A RUSHING TALE OF ADVENTURE FROM START TO FINISH.

THE ENTIRE BOOK IS BRIMMING WITH LOVE AND MYSTERY.

This great story will be published in THE LONDON ADVERTISER commencing Saturday, July 7. Don't miss the opening installment.

Beautiful Russian Spy Suicides To Escape Vengeance of Nihilists

Killed Herself in a London Hotel After Wandering From Place to Place for Concealment—Belonged to a Great Russian Family--How She Was Identified.

Nowhere upon the face of this earth is the proved traitor to the cause of Nihilism in Russia beyond the reach of vengeance.

For a member of the Revolutionary party in that country to sell himself or herself to the Russian secret police is no less fatal. So, with the vision of Father Gapon dead by the hands of those who had trusted him unwisely, pictured in her despairing brain, Marie Derval drank poison and died. Fleeing from Russia to France, and thence to England, she stayed her hand only till the message came which contained her death sentence.

"We give you one week to live, miserable traitor; on Monday night you die!" was the message from the Nihilists which determined pretty Marie Derval to be her own executioner.

Though mad with terror, this unfortunate woman, cleverest of the Czar's female spies, used every precaution to conceal her identity, to shield her imperial master from the embarrassment of knowing that the whole world knew that another of his gold-bought agents had been reached by the long arm of Nihilism.

Secreting herself in a small London hotel and having nothing with her that would furnish a clue to her real occupation, she anticipated the doom prepared for her by her vengeful former comrades, whom she had betrayed. She even left a letter begging the hotel-keeper to respect her anonymity.

"The name I registered," she wrote, "is not my name. I am an American.

"No one can claim me, as I am without family, relations or friends.

"Let them dispose of me as promptly as possible, and in the cheapest possible way. I want to be cremated, and my ashes scattered anywhere, and I beg to avoid an autopsy and also publicity. Let me disappear as quietly as can be."

But in another name she had a bank account in Paris. To her banker she had sent the keys of four trunks. These keys fitted trunks which Marie Derval had placed in a London warehouse—and so all her precautions eventually proved vain.

Of a Great Russian Family.

It is known that the Czar has lost another of his most capable secret agents; that the Nihilists have pointed another terrible moral for any others who dare to turn traitors.

It was now possible to trace the remarkable history of this woman member of the Russian secret police, who went under many names, and who, in London, called herself "Marie Derval."

There is evidence to show that she belonged to a very important Russian family, her real name being Helene de Krebel. At the time of her death she was about 35 years old, but still a beautiful woman, whose gentle birth and breeding and numerous accomplishments made her more attractive than most handsome women much her junior.

OF A GREAT RUSSIAN FAMILY.

Owing to the social prominence and wealth of her family, and her inborn love of intrigue, she began to play a part in the politics of her country when hardly out of her teens. Her beauty, accomplishments and ready wit, combined with a secretive nature, caused her to be a useful tool in Russian diplomacy. Information which the Minister of State could gain from foreign embassies and legations in no other way he gained through Helene de Krebler, young secretaries finding it impossible to resist her blandishments.

It seems to be the fate of such women to grow weary and disdainful of the autocratic power that employs them. Many have voluntarily gone over to the Revolutionists, willingly taking the terrible oath that makes death the penalty for disloyalty to their Nihilist comrades.

Such was the fate of beautiful Helene de Krebel. Or, it is possible that she was reckless enough to join the Nihilists for the purpose of making herself still more valuable to the secret police. The heads of that service are never so well pleased as when they can induce a prominent Nihilist to thus transfer his fealty. His or her knowledge of Nihilist persons and secrets is of the greatest value, and such a traitor will never dare to betray the new employers, whose powerful protection is needed every hour of the day and night.

When the secret police acquired the valuable services of Father Gapon, whom all Revolutionists regarded as their incorruptible head, Helene de Krebel had been for several years a secret agent of the Government while still keeping up her affiliations with the Nihilists. Until six months ago she had managed to keep the latter still trustful of her loyalty.

SHE PLAYED A DOUBLE GAME.

Much of her work for the Government was done in foreign countries, particularly in France. By representing herself to the Nihilists as a woman of independent wealth she could volunteer to transact their business abroad without exciting their suspicions.

Eventually, it appears, these suspicions were aroused, and, by a strange coincidence, at about the same time that Revolutionists began to hear strange reports of double dealing by Father Gapon.

At this time Helene de Krebel was in Russia. It was determined to subject her to the infallible test of fidelity to Nihilism. She was summoned to Nihilistic headquarters and brusquely ordered to execute the sentence of death that had been passed upon a high Russian official.

She must have anticipated that she would, sooner or later, be subjected to this test, for she was unmoved, and appeared to go about the preliminaries of her task with zeal. What she actually did was to present the secret police with full details of the plot.

In return for her valuable information the Government supplied her with ample funds and enabled her to fly the country with absolute secrecy. She hid herself in Paris, taking the name of "Marie Derval."

Upon information furnished by her, several of the Nihilist conspirators were arrested; others who received a timely warning contrived to escape.

As Marie Derval she now began a nerve-racking experience of moving from one place to another — to different towns in France and in England—being never settled anywhere, packing up and hurrying away sometimes in the middle of the night, imagining her executioner always at her heels; in fact, she knew that he could never be very far away.

Her most prolonged residence in any one place was in a modest little villa in a secluded street in Neuilly, a Paris suburb. Here she lived for two weeks, quite alone, attended only by a peasant girl with whom she had never before been identified in any way.

She seldom left the villa, and then only in the dusk of the early evening, veiled, and in ill-fitting garments in odd contrast with her habit of wearing gowns from the shops of the best modistes. After a short walk she was invisible for another 24 hours.

NO PURPOSE BUT TO HIDE.

These details have been learned from the maid, Jeannette Grosjean, together with others which follow.

It was here, in this secluded spot, where she imagined herself most perfectly hidden, that Marie Derval received her sentence of death.

One evening after the doomed woman had returned from her customary walk and retired to her sleeping room, a quiet-appearing man, well dressed and speaking French with only a slight German or Russian accent, appeared suddenly at the door of the villa. The maid—who was well trained—confronted him on the threshold. He produced a letter addressed to Marie Derval and said to the maid:

"Kindly present this to your mistress tonight; it refers to a matter of importance. There is no answer."

Putting a silver five-franc piece in the maid's hand and asking no questions, the man disappeared.

The maid had been cautioned to admit no visitors and to answer no questions; but she had not been told to receive no letters. She carried this one immediately to her mistress, who turned pale and let loose a flood of questions.

"Whom did this man ask for, Jeannette?"

"For no one, madame. He simply asked me to give my mistress this letter, because it was important."

"What was this man like?"

"He was slender and dark, madame. He was well dressed. He spoke French very well."

"And he asked no questions?"

"No, madame."

Did he give you anything else besides the letter?"

"Yes, madame—this five-franc piece."

Marie Derval was growing paler every minute. She supported herself on the corner of a table; she seemed to find it difficult to breathe.

"You may go, Jeannette," she said, presently.

The maid left her mistress alone in her room and went about her duties. She could hear her mistress walking about. She imagined that this strange woman who seemed afraid to let any one see her face, feared that the letter contained bad news, and hesitated to open the envelope. Soon the footsteps above ceased, and a minute later Jeannette heard a half-stifled scream.

A NIGHT OF AGONY.

She ran to her mistress' door and knocked, but there was no answering summons. Instead, there were moans and gasps. The grief of Jeannette's mistress did not seem to wear itself out. On the contrary, her moans grew louder. At times she shrieked like a creature in physical agony. Then she ran about the room, like one demented, overturning furniture and dashing to the floor fragile ornaments of mantel and dressing table.

In the morning she summoned the maid.

"Jeannette," said her mistress. "I have received bad news. I am leaving France this evening. I require your services no longer. Here is a month's wages. You may pack your box and go now. If I return to Paris I shall hope to employ you again. In the meantime, I must charge you to say nothing about me to anyone—to answer no questions. You understand, Jeannette?"

"Yes, madame."

Within an hour Jeannette had left the villa. Out of curiosity she returned that evening. The villa was untenanted, and in the window was a notice that the place was to let.

It is evident that Marie Derval went direct to London, and to Liffen's Hotel in Pimlico. She presented herself at the hotel with only one small trunk and hand baggage—as was afterward learned, she had sent the four large boxes from the Channel steamer direct to a warehouse.

The very next morning, after her arrival at the hotel in Pimlico, Marie Derval was found dead in her room. She was standing up with her head against the wall, her body partly supported by her dressing table. Scattered about were five empty laudanum bottles—and the letter to the proprietor quoted above.

KILLED HERSELF THAT NIGHT.

The police immediately published a description of the dead woman. One feature of this description showed that she had visited the United States within a year. She wore patent leather button boots bearing the name of a New York dealer whose shop is at Broadway and Twentieth street.

It was only with the greatest difficulty that sufficient information was obtained from the Russian embassies in Paris and London to verify the suspicions of the police that Marie Derval was really Helene de Krebel. Her Paris banker produced keys which she had sent to him which fitted the trunks in the warehouse.

Although these were immediately claimed by the Russian authorities, before they were sealed one of the trunks was found to contain the letter the receipt of which had caused Marie Derval a night of such agony—the death sentence of the revolutionary tribunal quoted above.

It was about the time of the receipt of this letter that the Paris newspapers announced the execution of Father Gapon as a traitor to the revolutionary cause. One of these journals contained a picture of the famous expriest—a ghastly print, said to be sketched by an eye-witness to the finding of the body, showing him hanging by the neck.

It is thought likely that Marie Derval saw this publication, and that this grim spectacle, with its sinister warning pointed to herself, strengthened her determination to become her own executioner.

Lord Dedbroke—There is one great trouble in your country in my opinion. Blood don't count, you know.

Chicago Heiress—Now, don't you make any mistake. Why, we just use that, and horns, hoofs, bristles, and—well, you can bet nothing's wasted in Poppa's business!

REUNION OF BIG BROTHERS.

Nine brothers, each more than six feet tall, each weighing more than 200 pounds, and each a respected and prosperous citizen of the community in which he resides, will be reunited after eighteen years in Chicago within the next few days. Their homes are scattered over three continents.

They are the Rev. Dr. B. F. Horan, a well-known Catholic priest, of Little Rock, Arkansas; John Horan, a meat packer, of West Australia; Joseph Horan, medical student in St. Louis University, and star tackle of the football eleven; William Henry Horan, of Southern Australia; Daniel Horan, of New Zealand; Michael and Paul Horan, manufacturers of Ireland and purveyor to his majesty's army; Thomas Horan, who owns a gold mine in Central Australia, near Mount Malcom, and Kiernan Horan, a well-known architect of New York city.

Father Horan, with John and Joseph, were reunited at the Planters' Hotel in St. Louis yesterday. William Henry will join them in Chicago today. Michael and Paul are visiting their New York brother, Kiernan, and will come west with him in a few days. Daniel and Thomas are now on the water, coming as fast as steam and wind and waves will bring them.

One brother of a family of ten boys and two girls has died. The sisters live in Ireland and cannot attend the reunion.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

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

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushion and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, $3. Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory, J. F. HUNT & SONS, 593 Richmond street. Phone 997.

Won Lung Sam, a San Francisco Chinese, is getting rich selling ice cream in Singapore.

The Madeleine, one of Paris' famous churches, has no windows, being lighted entirely from the roof.

SUDDEN TRANSITION from a hot to a cold temperature, exposure to rain, sitting in a draught, unseasonable substitution of light for heavy clothing, are fruitful causes of colds, and the resultant cough so perilous to persons of weak lungs. Among the many medicines for bronchial disorders so arising, there is none better than Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Try it and become convinced. Price, 25c cents.

SAYS GLASGOW HAS SUCCEEDED

IN ITS GREAT EXPERIMENTS IN MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Where Leading Citizens Serve the Community Unselfishly—Verdict of American Investigation.

[From Frederic C. Howe's article, "Glasgow," in Scribner's Magazine.]

"You seem to be proud of your city," I suggested invitingly. "Of course I am," my friend responded. "Glasgow sells me gas at two shillings a thousand; it gives me telephone service at little more than half what it used to cost from a private company; it sells me water and electricity, and does a lot of other things. As for the Glasgow trams, they beat the world." "And the tax rate?" I inquired. "Is very low," was the reply.

Even at the club I found it. I was introduced to a knot of sandy-haired business men. They were deep in talk. I heard the phrases businessmen conjure with in America. I heard of tramways, of gas, of electricity and of telephones. And especially of some big corporation in which they all seemed to be interested. . . . The talk turned to parks, to housing schemes, to symphony concerts, to a Whistler portrait in a local art gallery. The corporation so absorbing to them all turned out to be the corporation of Glasgow, the biggest corporation in Scotland.

I asked Mr. Dalrymple if his (street car) men were in politics; if their unions had ever endeavored to influence the council or had tried to coerce the city. "Never within my knowledge," he said. "The city is the best union they can have, for the city pays good wages, better than the private company did. The city gives the men a nine-hour day, it provides them with free uniforms; they have five days' holiday a year on pay, and get sick benefits when off duty. They do not need any union."

"I hold," said the lord provost, Sir John W. Primrose, "that everything that is in its essence a monopoly, and is essential to the well-being of every citizen of every degree, should be owned by the community. . . . Every man uses water and gas; every one rides on a tramway. These things lie at the heart and well-being of every citizen of the community. I don't believe in going too fast, however. I don't believe in three volcanoes at once. I believe in evolution—which means that each undertaking must be perfected before the next one is begun."

I was not alone as a visitor at the meeting of the town council. The Postmaster-General of Canada, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Mayor of Frankfort, Germany, a delegation from Belgium, visitors from South Africa and three or four others from America were there observing this little republic at work. For the fame of Glasgow seems as wide as the world.

Here was a town council without corruption—at least, we would smile at such irregularities as disturb the Glaswegian—a council which knows no party politics and elected a Conservative to succeed a Liberal as lord provost without a change in its political complexion. Here, too, was a city which knows no boss but itself; which takes the merit system as a matter of course, and without any law of enforcing it; a city which keeps its officials in office as long as they will stay, or as long as they will serve the convictions of their constituents; a city which makes its enterprises pay, and pay big, and watches its finances as prudently as the most conservative banking house.

Here, too, is a city which knows no favor, no friendship, no politics in the choice of its servants. "Wanted, a town clerk. The Corporation of Glasgow"—so the newspaper advertisement runs—"invites applications for the office of town clerk, which is about to become vacant. The salary will be $10,000 a year." Here was the most important salaried office within the gift of the council, an office which combines the duties of the city solicitor, as well as all the clerical duties of the city, hunting for the man much as a German city looks for a lord mayor, or an American college or church searches for a president or minister.

The city's properties are worth $95,000,000, and the annual revenues from reproductive undertakings alone exceed $15,000,000.

Today one may ride a half-mile for a cent, two and one-third miles for two cents, and three and a half miles for three cents. . . . What does the average rider pay? In 1905 it was 1.89 cents, while the average fare charged per mile was nine-tenths of a cent. . . . And the cost to the city for carrying the average passenger (not including interest charges, was just under one cent in 1905. . . . The Glasgow tramways could pay all operating expenses, could maintain the system, could pay local taxes the same as a private company, and still carry passengers at the universal fare of one cent. It could do this and make money.

The price of gas has been reduced from year to year. It was 78 cents in 1885 60 cents in 1895. Today it ranges from 43 to 61 cents. . . . While the capital expenditure is $18,319,170, the present actual indebtedness is but $9,340,200. The surplus of expenditure over and above the debt against the undertaking is $8,978,970.

Glasgow says it would be just as absurd for the owner of a skyscraper to permit a private elevator company to collect fares from its tenants, or for an outside plumber to own the fixtures and collect for light and heat, as it is for a city to turn over its streets to private tramways, gas and electric lighting companies. Glasgow prefers to do its own plumbing and run its own elevators.

The motive of it all? "Men like to be in the midst of big things. They like to serve the community that serves them," said Dr. Robert Crawford, one of the city's most distinguished citizens, a man who had served with distinction on the council and had promoted its big health and clearance schemes.

"It's a sense of noblesse oblige," said Lord Provost Primrose; "an ambition to make the city a cleaner, healthier, happier, more comfortable place to live."

"It's my city," says the man on the tram.

"CREATING" A FLOWER.

Flowers and sentiment and business were mingled together in a case heard in the Bloomsbury county court. Arthur R. Mallard, a gentleman residing in Rainham, in Kent, sued J. O. Clarke, a London gardener, for the balance of the price of the whole of plaintiff's stock of double blue lobelias, described as "Kathleen Mallards."

Plaintiff purchased some time ago in Covent Garden market a box of the variety of lobelias known as the Emperor William. A new and double variety of the lobelia was developed, the bloom being of an exquisite deep blue color, which, on account of its similarity to his daughter's eyes, the plaintiff named the "Kathleen Mallard" variety.

Upon this he was approached by the defendant, and it was eventually agreed that plaintiff should sell his "entire stock"—eleven pots—of the new flower for the sum of £30, and a share of the profits which might in the future result from the propagation and sale of the plant.

The defense was that defendant had purchased the "Kathleen Mallard" in the guarantee that plaintiff possessed the only specimen of the flower, but, as a matter of fact, a similar variety was to be found at Wisbeach and at Chelsea.—London Mail.

TO KNOW is to prevent.—If the miners who work in cold water most of the day would rub their feet and legs with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil they would escape rheumatism and Nerve pain. Other baths proof against the ill effects of exposure to the cold. Persons in damp regions would do well to provide themselves with a supply before starting.

A new process for purification of sugar beet juice, by means of hydrosulphuric acid, is announced by Consul Lecount, of Bremen. The Belgium inventors have obtained patents in Austria and Germany.

The Cleanest, Purest Food Made on This Continent is

SHREDDED WHEAT

Contains more nutriment than MEAT, is more easily digested, is more wholesome, is more economical—An ideal summer food. Our plant is open to the world—no "secret process."

MADE IN CANADA of Best Ontario Wheat

BISCUIT FOR BREAKFAST. TRISCUIT FOR TOAST.

Send for the "Vital Question Cook Book," postpaid.

CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT CO., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.
Toronto Office, 32 Church Street.

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COMING TO OUR TOWN

Established 1866. Over 80 Years of Success in Toronto, Ont.

J. Y. EGAN, Specialist, 192 West King St. P.O. 539, Toronto.

Rupture

THE MOST RELIABLE and Successful Authority—Greatest success in the treatment of Hernia (Rupture) Varicocele (False Rupture) of all known agencies in modern times. He who makes a specialty of one department must certainly be more experienced and capable than those having "many irons in the fire." Don't put off your case, believing it to be simple—Remember neglect often proves fatal. Have your case attended to now, and thus avoid danger. Stop wasting time and money elsewhere but come to one whose life-long study has taught him what to do. Do not despond or be deterred from seeking further advice, or because of repeated failures consider your case incurable. Because others failed in your case you have become discouraged. This is the very time you should consult me as my reputation has been made in curing hopeless (so-called) cases.

LADIES suffering from Navel or any form of Rupture should not hesitate in having their case attended to at once. Everything strictly private and professional.

MOTHERS—Look to your children—Now is the time to have them cured, while young. Don't allow them to grow up handicapped in the race of life, with rupture.

MY CHARGES are within reach of all, the poor man as well as the rich. Terms can be satisfactorily arranged, no reason why you should not consult me at once, during this visit.

VARICOCELE, FALSE RUPTURE

MEN OF ALL AGES SUFFER from this terrible affliction in some way. There is no other affliction to which man is heir that so completely unfits him for the duties or pleasures of life as Varicocele. The universal tendency of these conditions is to grow worse and more complicated—leading to impotency, nervous debility, wasting, stricture, lumbago, sexual exhaustion, etc. Do you intend to allow this insidious affliction to sap away your vitality? It is doing so now and if not checked will result in the above conditions. No matter how serious your case may be; time-afflicted, or the failure you may have experienced in trying to be cured by medicine—free trials, or Electric belts—my Biotone system will cure you; the wormy veins return to their normal condition and hence the sexual organs receive proper nourishment, the parts become vitalized and manly powers return. No temporary benefit, but a PERMANENT one. NO OPERATION necessary. No detention from business. If you have had the usual experience you have no doubt spent large sums of money and still larger quantities of time searching for the remedy that I offer you here.

SPECIALIST WILL VISIT:

LONDON, GRIGG HOUSE, SATURDAY, ALL DAY AND EVENING JULY 7

Consult Specialist Early One Day Only. 47k-tsxv

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

King Alfonso is left-handed, the only ruler in Christendom to be distinguished by this peculiarity, now that President Loubet has retired into private life. But his consort, like her uncle, King Edward, and her cousin, Queen Maud of Norway, the Czarina, and the Duke of Coburg, is ambidextrous, and can use her left arm and hand with just as much facility as the right hand. That is to say, she can write, draw, paint, play tennis, emproider and fence with her left arm and hand just as easily as with the right.

All Queen Victoria's children have had their children, in turn, trained in the same fashion, and since her descendants either occupy already, or are destined to ascend, in due course, eight of the thrones of Europe, it will be seen that, ere long, the whole of the old world royalty will be ambidextrous. Only those can appreciate the advantage of this who, having had their right arm or hand incapacitated through some accident, have been restricted for a time to the use of the left hand.

Inasmuch as the Dean of Westminster, whom Edward VII. has just appointed to the ancient office of lord high almoner, publicly proclaimed a few weeks ago, his disbelief in the Scriptural story to the effect that Balaam's ass, on a memorable occasion, became miraculously endowed with the powers of speech, the question is now being raised and discussed in Church of England circles as to whether the King's action in appointing the dean to be his chief spiritual adviser must be regarded as an indorsement of these heretical views by his majesty, who is the supreme head of the church. In fact, demands are being made that the monarch should formally declare his attitude with regard to this solitary instance of asinine eloquence recorded in the Scriptures.

The explanation of the marked favor shown by King Edward to Major and Lady Sarah Wilson in placing at their disposal for the remainder of their respective lives free of cost a charming royal residence in Hampton Court Park, known as the Stud House, is to be found in the fact that the major as an Eton schoolboy frustrated a memorable attempt made at the Windsor railroad station to shoot Queen Victornia by throwing up the arm of the would-be assassin, and then clutching him by the throat. Then, too, Lady Sarah Wilson was the favorite sister of the late Lady Howe, to whom the King and the Queen were both so devoted.

The youngest daughter of the seventh Duke of Marlborough, Lady Sarah, was the heroine of the siege of Mafeking, during the Boer war, had the direction of the nursing of all the sick and the wounded in the beleaguered town, and when [illegible] embarked upon a daring [illegible]ride through the Boer lines with [illegible]ches. She was, however, captured exchanged, returning to have [illegible] more narrow escape from death. [illegible] while talking with her husband and another man in a room in one of the hospitals, a Boer shell came through the wall and passed right between them, without, however, exploding. The whole room was thrown into darkness, and there was some alarm on account of Major Wilson's silence. But it was afterwards found that when he was hurled into a corner of the room by the concussion, he got his mouth so full of plaster, dirt and dust that he was deprived for the nonce of all power of speech.

Major Wilson's father was the late Sir Samuel Wilson, an enormously wealthy Australian sheep farmer, who was the first of the great colonial magnates and trans-Atlantic multi-millionaires to embark upon the troubled seas of London society. No one will ever know exactly how much honest old Sam Wilson and his wife, who were both of humble extraction, spent in this social campaign, which included the renting of Hughenden manor at an extortionate figure, immediately after the death of Lord Beaconsfield. It was done to propitiate the Conservative party and society, rather than with a view to a comfortable enjoyment of the place. For Sir Samuel considered it necessary to religiously preserve everything belonging to the manor, especially in Lord Beaconsfield's private apartments, unchanged and untouched, treating them as relics of the most sacred character.

His title was a mere knighthood, which he failed to get transformed into a baronetcy. It was conferred upon him in recognition of his munificent gifts to the Melbourne University. Let me add, in conclusion, that Lady Sarah, who wrote a series of clever letters for a London paper during the Boer war, and afterwards published a book recounting her experiences in South Africa, has a tongue even more caustic than her pen, is noted for the keenness of her wit, and for the amusing brusquerie of her speech. She is extremely energetic and lively, an indication of her character being furnished by her London cable code address of "Hurrah."

Another of Empress Eugenie's old admirers has just bene gathered to his fathers, in the person of Prince Henry VII. of Reuss, whose widow, a daughter of the late Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, is at the present moment next heir to the crown of Holland, her nephew, the now reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, having intimated that under no circumstances will he consent to exchange his German throne for that of the Netherlands. The late Prince Reuss was stationed from 1855 until 1865 at Paris as secretary with the German embassy there, and became a great favorite at court, especially with Empress Eugenie, and was treated, not like an ordinary diplomat, but as a prince of the blood. He was rather good-looking, had a sense of humor, the most distinguished manners and bearing, and a fetching stutter. He was devoted to the empress, certainly convinced her that he was deeply infatuated, and there is reason to believe that this was a sincere admiration and not a mere diplomatic maneuver, like that of the Italian envoy, Count Nigra. For Bismarck, who was fond of the prince, considered it well suddenly to transfer him in 1866 to the post of German envoy to St. Petersburg.

There he must have forgotten the empress. For it was mainly owing to his cleverness that Russia abstained from raising a finger, even diplomatically, in behalf of France during her war with Germany in 1870. Afterwards he was German ambassador in turn at Constantinople and Vienna, and while there he received from the then chancellor, Gen. Count Caprivi, a command which greatly distressed both himself and the princess, namely, to ignore the presence at Vienna of old Prince Bismarck and of his family on the occasion of the wedding there of Herbert Bismarck to Countess Hoyos. There was some reason for this, as Bismarck was at the time in a state of open warfare not only against the Government at Berlin, but also against the crown, bitterly attacking both in his organs of the press and making use for the purpose of information and documents which were in reality state secrets.

EVER HAVE CRAMPS?

Kind of fierce to be tied up in a knot at midnight with cramps. Keep Nerviline handy. Ten drops quiets cramps instantly. Used occasionally, Nerviline prevents this trouble entirely. From Stratford, Ont., Wm. Dee writes: "Nothing I know of will give such quick relief to cramps, colic or pain in the stomach as Nerviline. If you feel squeamish or sick, just ten drops of Nerviline in water and you're well next minute."

Think of the protection and comfort contained in a 25-cent bottle of Nerviline; get it today.

As in the case of many of the houses of the British aristocracy, there is a hereditary curse upon the lords of Egmont. The story goes that the fifth Earl of Egmont was appealed to by a widow on his estates in the south of Ireland to postpone her eviction owing to the fact that her only son was dangerously ill. But the earl was relentless and had the widow and her son thrown out on to the roadside, the sick man dying a couple of hours afterwards, as the result of exposure and the rough treatment to which he had been subjected. The widow in her bitter anguish went down upon her knees by the corpse of her boy and cursed the earl as only an Irish peasant woman can, praying to God that neither he nor any of his successors would ever have a son given to them to inherit the peerage. It would seem as if the prayer had been heard. For the fifth earl died without issue and was succeeded by his cousin, the sixth earl. The latter likewise died childless, and was succeeded by a cousin, the late earl. The latter in turn had no children and was succeeded by his cousin, the present earl, who, separated from his American wife (formerly a barmaid in London), but not divorced, has no offspring, while the marriage of his brother and next heir to the peerage, who was up to the Boer war, a policeman at Johannesburg, has likewise remained childless.

Nor is this the only curse connected with the Lord of Egmont. For a blight of the same character rests on Cowdray Park, the family place in Sussex. It is one of those "fire and water curses" called down from heaven by the abbot and monks of Cowdray priory when they were driven out by King Henry VIII. at the time of the reformation upon all those who should thereafter enjoy possession of those lands which had been stolen from the church. Scoff as one may at these curses, the fact remains that tragedy after tragedy overtook the various families that occupied in turn old Cowdray Castle and Park.

The last Viscount Montagu of the Cowdray line perished in 1793 in a foolish attempt to shoot the falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen in a boat, a feat which no one has ever attempted before or since. By a strange coincidence on the same day that he disappeared in the falls of the Rhine Cowdray Castle was mysteriously burned to the ground, all its magnificent contents being destroyed, and nothing but the blackened walls being left, and less than three months afterwards his only sister and heiress, married to a Mr. Poyntz, saw with her own eyes, the death by drowning of her two only sons at the neighboring seaside village of Ainwick. The present mansion at Cowdray is of modern construction, a sort of cross between a magnificent cottage and a chateau, is haunted by the ghosts of a particularly wicked Lady Montagu of the eighteenth century, but is surrounded by one of the finest parks in Sussex.

Prince Joseph Silkowski, Duke of Bielitz, who, judicially pronounced insane in Austria-Hungary, has been declared sane by the German courts, and occupies his seat in the Prussian House of Lords, is, however, the only noble, to my knowledge, who indulges in the odd luxury of a private circus, including "trick" horses, bareback riders, acrobats, clowns, a corps de ballet, and a whole menagerie of wild animals, including lions and baby elephants. Not content with maintaining this circus all the year round for his own private and personal delectation, he actually takes it with him on his travels, two or three special trains being required for its accommodation.

Let me add, while on this subject, that the Duke of Athol is the only nobleman in Europe who is accorded the privilege of maintaining a full regiment, splendidly armed, as his personal bodyguard. The regiment is near 1,000 strong, is recruited exclusively from members of the Murray clan, of which he is the chieftain, has a battery of machine guns, and also a set of regimental colors, presented to it by the late Queen Victoria on the occasion of one of her visits to the castle at Blair Athol. It is the only armed body of men in Great Britain that does not figure on the army or navy lists of the British crown, and which is entirely independent of the war department and of the admiralty.

Greatly to the satisfaction of all good Scotchmen, the flag of the house of Campbell, known up in the north as "The Galley of Lorne," once more flutters in the breeze on the tower of inverary Castle, showing that the strangers have departed from the ancestral abode of the dukes of Argyll, and that the Campbells have come to their own again. True, it is not the Duke of Argyll himself who is in residence there, but his younger brother, Lord George Campbell, who has taken over the lease of the place from Mr. Cresswell, its recent tenant, for the remainder of the four years that it has to run. Mr. Cresswell was only too anxious to get rid of the place. For there is an old superstition in Scotland, and especially in the county of Argyll, to the effect that the occupancy of Inverary Castle brings misfortune to anyone who is not a Campbell. Certainly the experiences of the tenants of the place, since the present duke decided to let it after the death of his father, would seem to lend color to the story. For during the six years that have elapsed since then, several lessees have succeeded one another, two of them dying suddenly, while a third was overtaken by financial disaster. No wonder, therefore, that Mr. Cresswell has been glad to give up the place.

If the duke decided to let it on the death of his father, it is because the latter left every vestige of money that he could away from his eldest son for the benefit of his third wife, whom he had married a few years before his death against the wishes of his family. Then, too, there were the enormously heavy succession duties on the entailed property, and, besides this, the present duchess, who is a sister of King Edward, has always disliked the castle, which is a terribly somber though stately pile. When the duke and duchess go to Scotland they make their home at Rosemeath house, which commands superb views of Dumbartonshire scenery, and it is unlikely that they will ever occupy the castle.

Inverary castle as it now stands is one of the works of the famous architect Adam, who began it in the year 1744 for the third duke of Argyle. The banks of the river Aray have, however, been the home of the chiefs of the great clan of Campbell for more than 500 years, and the ruins of the old baronial hall, built by the first earl of Argyll, are still to be seen close to the present castle. The latter is constructed of a sort of slate colored stone in the castellated style, with round towers at the angles, and surmounted by a great square tower in the center. The great hall of the castle, which is beneath this central tower, is filled with ancient armor and weapons, comprising 100 muskets which were used in 1745 by the Campbells, when "Prince Charlie," as pretender, had all Scotland up in arms. One side of the castle slopes down towards Loch Fyne, one of the most famous and beautiful of the lochs of the western Highlands.

The history of the Campbells is the history of Scotland. No family has borne a larger share in the trials and triumphs of that northern kingdom than the clan of which MacCallum More is the chief. It is owing to this that the name of Inverary figures so frequently both in Scottish history and Scottish literature, and it will be familiar to every reader of the novels of Walter Scott. Burns, too, has been eloquent about the castle in his poems, though in an unfriendly strain. For failing to receive proper hospitality on the part of the duke of his days, when he visited the castle, he revenged himself by the following well-known lines:

Whoe'er he be that sojourns here,
I pity much his case,
Unless he comes to wait upon
The lord, their god, his grace.
There's naething here but Highland pride,
And Highland cauld and hunger;
If Providence had sent me here,
'Twas surely in his anger.

Inasmuch as the union of the present Duke of Argyll and of Princess Louise has remained childless, the next heir to the dukedom and to the many other dignities and estates is his brother, Lord Archibald Campbell, who, being a rich man and an enthusiastic Highlander, devoted to the maintenance of all the old customs and traditions of the land of the north, may be relied upon not only to establish his headquarters at Inverary, when he succeeds to the dukedom, but likewise to revive all of its former glories and grandeur.

Lord Archibald, to whom the Scotch regiments of the British army are indebted for the retention of their distinctive kilts and tartans which the war department was bent upon abolishing in 1881, is today the senior partner and most active manager of Coutts' Bank, where both the King and Queen keep private accounts, and which he entered on the nomination of Lady Burdett-Coutts five and thirty years ago. Previous to that he had held a clerkship in a firm of wine merchants at Bordeaux, and had afterwards spent four years in a similar capacity with a firm of tea brokers in Mincing Lane, London. In 1880 he spent a considerable portion of the year on the other side of the Atlantic, and after being entertained in New York for some weeks by Cyrus Field, went on to Ottawa to stay with his brother, the present duke, then the Marquis of Lorne and Governor-General of Canada, and it was while there that Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise had such a narrow escape from death, owing their rescue, indeed, to Lord Bagot, now married to Miss Lillian May, of aWshington, D. C., and of Maryland.

Lord Lorne and the princess had been overturned in the covered sleigh in which they were driving, and the coachman, having been thrown off the seat, the horses were bolting straight toward the Ottawa lake and canal. Lord Bagot happened to be driving in a sleigh himself along the road, and, hearing a couple of horses bolting behind him, jumped out of his sleigh, determined to stop them, ignoring to whom they belonged. Jumping for their bridles, he was dragged for a considerable distance before he managed to throw one of them. A few feet more and the sleigh would have been over the bank.

Lord Archibald's cult for everything Scottish has led him to organize the so-called "Highland Association," which does for old Highland music much of the same work as the Eisteddfod does for the Welsh folk songs, and the movement has accomplished a great deal towards reviving the old Highland spirit by encouraging the children to sing the purely national airs to the music of the clarsach, as the ancient Highland harp is called. Lord and Lady Archibald are talented people, and the open air performances of Shakespearean plays at Coombe Hill, their place at Kingston-on-Thames, were, at one time, famous.

Lord Archibald is a wonderfully clever artist with his brush, and was an intimate friend and close associate of Whistler. His only daughter, Miss Elspeth Campbell, an extremely handsome girl, possesses the queer accomplishment for a woman of being able to play the bagpipes. Her only brother, Niall Campbell, who has shown strong leanings towards Roman Catholicism, has so far shown no sign of wishing to marry, and, failing him, the dukedom, the estates, and Inverary Castle would pass to young Douglas Campbell, married to an American girl, the daughter of John Lawrence of New York.

Douglas Campbell is the son of the late Lord Walter Campbell, a stock broker by profession, who spent several years in business in Wall street, New York. His marriage proved unfortunate. The loveliness of his wife was only equaled by her indiscretions, and on a memorable day he abandoned her at Biarritz, taking his two children away from her, informing her that he washed his hands of her forever, and that if he refrained from instituting divorce proceedings against her, it was because he did not wish to furnish a second chapter to the disgraceful story of the matrimonial experiences of his brother, Lord Colin Campbell, or to tarnish the escutcheon of the ducal house of Campbell with another great public scandal. Shortly afterwards Lord Walter, who had been passionately devoted to his wife, sailed for South Africa in search of a change of scene, leaving his children with his father, but he died within a fortnight after landing at the Cape. Lady Walter, who only learned of his death through the newspapers, thereupon married a man of the name of Allan Gordon, and herself succumbed a couple of years afterwards.

While Prince and Princess Reuss were, therefore, unable to receive the Bismarcks at the German embassy or to grant them any official recognition, the princess privately visited them at Count John Palffy's palace, which had been placed at their disposal for the wedding. Moreover, on the night before the wedding ceremony the ambassador and Princess Reuss, happening to enter the famous open air restaurant in the Prater, met there, apparently by chance, but in reality by design, the ex-chancellor and the entire Bismarck party. Prince and Princes Reuss were received by their old friends with the utmost affection and cordiality, took a seat at their table, and spent the whole evening with them, the observed of all observers. When subsequently Count Caprivi happened to offer some remonstrance, Prince Reuss explained that as ambassador he had complied with directions, but that unofficially he considered himself free to keep up old friendships.

Shortly after Prince Reuss retired from the diplomatic service and spent his old age on his estates, which are considerable. His eldest son, known as Prince Henry XXXII. of Reuss, is about 28 years of age. He was born at Constantinople, is a lieutenant in the imperial German navy, and is next to his mother in the line of succession to the crown of Holland. In fact, if Queen Wilhelmina's expectations of giving birth to an heir towards the end of this month are again disappointed Prince Henry of Reuss will eventually become king of the Netherlands.

In mentioning the other day the coincident deaths of Sir Halliday Macartney and Count Henry Coudenhove as rare cases of men bearing European titles who had married Asiatics, I omitted to cite the case of the late Sir Robert Warburton's father, who had married an Afghan princess who had enabled him to escape from Afghan captivity. Sir Robert was the son of this union, and owing to his princely Afghan ancestry on his mother's side, the unruly Afghan tribe yielded him a respect and manifested for him a goodwill accorded to no other English officer. As long as he remained the warden of the terrible Khaibar Pass, which constitutes the gateway between India and Afghanistan, it was as safe to white and native traders and travelers as any English street. Indeed, so magical was his personal influence that his retirement from office and his return to England, consequent upon an affront placed upon him by the then viceroy, was followed within a few months by an insurrection of all the frontier tribes, and by a frontier war which cost many millions of dollars.

During the proceedings which have lately been taken in court in England by Lord Egmont—once a sailor before the mast—in relation to the expenditure of considerable sums of money, obtained by sale of the entailed property, mention was made of the fact that the earl's only brother and heir was living in childless marriage in South Africa; that the next heir in line of succession was Spencer Perceval, a man of considerably more than 70 years of age, with but one child, a daughter, and that the third in line of the honors and estates was a member of the family who went to America years ago and who could not be found.

Now, the member of the family who went to America, and who, if alive, would stand immediately third in the line of succession to the Egmont peerage and estates, would have been old Spencer Perceval's only son, Henry Godfrey Perceval. He settled in Nebraska and was murdered, together with his wife and only child, on Sept. 29, 1884. The crime, which was perpetrated under circumstances of particular atrocity, created no end of a sensation at the time, and, of course, the newspapers, in recording the tragedy, did not fail to recall the fact that a grand-uncle of the victim, the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, while premier, was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons. This took place in 1812, and 150 years previously Sir Robert Perceval, a famous duellist, was assassinated in the Strand by murderers whose identity was never discovered.

It was the grandfather of this Sir Robert Perceval who may be said really to have founded the family. His name was Richard Perceval, and he attracted the attention and won the favor of Queen Elizabeth by his success in rapidly deciphering a number of dispatches captured on a Spanish vessel, written in secret cipher, and containing all sorts of details concerning the plans and projects of the so-called Spanish Armada. In fact, these dispatches conveyed to the virgin queen and to her famous premier, Lord Burleigh, the first authentic news about the Spanish Armada, and enabled them to make preparations for defense against the threatened invasion. His grandson, Sir John Perceval, stood so high in the good graces of King Charles, that the latter not merely conferred on him a baronetcy of Ireland, but likewise caused a remarkable and unique proviso to be inserted in the patent, to the effect that the eldest son and grandson of the holder of the baronetcy should be created baronets in their own right during his lifetime on attaining their majority. Down to the reign of King George IV., the eldest son of every baronet had the right to demand the honor of knighthood from the crown on attaining his 21st birthday — a rule which was done away with just before Queen Victoria came to the throne. But the Perceval baronetcy, now merged in the earldom of Egmont, is the only one in existence which prescribes the grant of a new baronetcy to the eldest son of the baronet, even while the latter is still living.

Youth's Vitality Sapped Away.

Your child looks poorly, is tired and fretful. You would like this boy or girl to be more robust, more energetic and vivacious.

The "something" that is wrong is simply this: Stomach and bowels need attention, constipation and indigestion must be relieved, new life and vigor are required in the blood, slight assistance is needed for the kidneys and liver.

Go back to the old stand-by. Nothing is so effective as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They put new life into young folks as well as the old ones. Every child should use this medicine regularly because its benefits are not to be had in any other way. Full boxes, 25 cents, at any dealer, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

KING EDWARD'S LIVELY DAUGHTER

QUEEN OF NORWAY A VERSATILE AND ACCOMPLISHED WOMAN.

Until her marriage the present Queen of Denmark was known to her intimates as Charlie, and to the world at large as one of the brightest and liveliest, most cordial and unaffected girls in the whole British royal family. This world liked to hear occasional stories about her, and liked particularly that lively little anecdote of her flirtation with the reporter at the railway station.

According to the Strand Magazine, he had come to write up a royal departure, she to bid good-bye to a friend. He made notes of the dresses, including her own, and she saw what he was doing.

At last she, too, took out a piece of paper and a pencil, scribbled on it something hastily, and, crumpling the paper into a little ball, threw it at the feet of the reporter. The royal message read:

"I wish I were a reporter, too!"

Princess Charlie—or Princess Maud, to give her the name by which she was officially known—was brought up very strictly. She was not permitted, it appears, to read a book or to see a play unless the book had been read or the play seen. She was never allowed to make visits unaccompanied by one or both of her parents, except to the home of the French governess, and never received gifts except from her own family.

Curiously, too, the number of her toys was limited. Nearly all her dolls—which were few in number—came from the Marquis of Lorne, with whom she was a great favorite. She was 10 years old before she was allowed to own a watch.

Yet this little princess had a pretty happy time. She cared for music and became an excellent pianist, learned both German and French from her two governesses, and received a very careful religious training. In connection with this it may be recalled that she was christened, not in the Chapel Royal, as was then customary, but at Marlborough House, and that Dean Stanley officiated on this important occasion.

Princess Maud was a child of varied taste, a devotee of hobbies. She liked riding and cycling—and likes them still—got very fond of photography (in which art her mother is so skilled), took up bookbinding, learned to spin, and studied many handicrafts with more than passing interest.

No doubt, too, her influence in stimulating other girls usefully to occupy their leisure time was very great. And when she was married the dressmaking class at the People's Palace made for her a tea jacket, of which the bride was and is now extremely proud.

She is still a great reader and is said to retain her early affection for the works of Owen Meredith. She has traveled extensively, knows Russian, likes yachting, plays chess and takes abundant joy in living.

A company has been formed in Berlin for the purpose of selling water from the River Jordan for the purpose of christening. The water is to sell at 15 marks ($3 60) a bottle, and every pastor who sells a bottle of it is to be entitled to a discount of four marks.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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KEEP BEES IN AN AQUARIUM

GOOD WAY OF FINDING OUT HOW DOTH THE LITTLE BUSY.

Everybody is curious to see bees actually at work. By following the example of a writer in Suburban Life, this curiosity may be gratified.

Take a rectangular glass aquarium and place it on a window sill, elevated slightly at the side nearest the window, so that when the latter is raised an inch the bees may pass in and out. If desired, the bees may be kept for some time in confinement, by raising the aquarium an inch on blocks and using a strip of wire cloth to prevent the bees from escaping.

When confined the bees should be fed a syrup of equal parts of sugar and water. A frame or two of bees may be purchased for a trifling sum.

Put within this glass aquarium some rustic supports to represent projecting, undecayed portions of the inside of the hollow trunk. Keep all covered by an opaque cloth when not observing what is going on within this glass bee home.

Then the bees will be free to work, and to adapt themselves to the environment. They can suit their own fancy about attaching combs to the sticks; they may build diagonally or in any other form that they may prefer, and they may attach the comb to sides or ends just when and where they think it is necessary.

In the artificial hives the combs are attached only at the edges, but in natural conditions within the bee tree or in its counterpart, as represented by the old-fashioned box hive with opaque sides, and in our transparent inverted aquarium, the bees can build combs, and attach them in any way that they see fit.

One of the most interesting objects for study is to note when the bees think it necessary to put out a side support from a long comb. They seem to believe that they are really within a hollow tree and that it is likely to be swayed by the gales. Of course, when so swayed long combs laden with honey or young bees would be too much for the unyielding rigidity of the upper part of the combs. These, if they have no side stays, would bend, crack and be crashed against each other.

The bees have learned this and give the combs a firm support whenever it is necessary. To do this, it is true, to a certain extent, in the regular eight or ten frame hive, but not with the naturalness with which they do it in a large, unobstructed space.

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contains 2½ times as much as the 15c. package.
37½c. worth of the most nutritious, most delicious food for 25c.
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Orange Meat is sold by all grocers in 15c. and 25c. packages. All coupons in 15c. packages are good for premiums. Write "Orange Meat, Kingston," for new premium catalogue.

Free to Mothers
Every mother, who sends us her name and address, will receive a generous free sample—enough for eight meals—of
Nestle's Food
Best for Babies.
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LOW SUMMER TOURIST RATES WEST.

During the entire summer the Chicago and Northwestern Railway will have in effect very low round trip tourist rates to Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia points. Choice of routes going and returning with favorable stopovers and time limits. Very low excursion rates to the Pacific coast from June 25 to July 7. For further particulars, illustrated folders, etc., write or call on B. H. Bennett, general agent, 2 East King street, Toronto, Ont. 55at-13a

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Coming events cast their shadows before good and plenty when they hire a press agent.

A FRIEND'S ADVICE

SAVED SUFFERING AND BROUGHT BACK HEALTH —DR. AGNEW'S GREAT HEART CURE AND CATARRHAL POWDER DEFY DISEASE AND NEVER FAIL IN THEIR MISSION OF HEALING

"I feel so thankful at the restored health of my daughter that if any use can be made of this I shall be pleased." This is what Mr. George Weels, of Elora, Ont., says in giving his testimony to the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Mr. Weels' daughter was a great sufferer from heart disease and nervousness. She was unable to lie on her left side. She ran down in health and her recovery was a source of anxiety. Induced by friends, who had proved its worth, she obtained Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart and before one bottle had been taken was able to lie in any position she desired, and when two bottles had been taken, an absolute cure was pronounced. Yes, this great remedy is a cure for all ailments of the heart, stomach and nerves, and the instantaneous relief given by it has snatched thousands from death's jaws. Don't trifle a minute if you have the slightest evidence of heart disorders, such as palpitation, fluttering or uneasiness. This remedy will relieve such troubles immediately and will cure the stomach and nerves.

"When I know a thing is worthy of a recommendation I consider it my duty to tell of it." The Rev. James Murdock, of Harrisburg, Pa., says this after having been cured of a very malignant form of catarrh by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powders. What he can say of its healing powers thousands of others have said and can say of it. Don't neglect "only a little cold" in the head. It may lead to chronic catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder relieves in 10 minutes and is easily applied. Keep it near you if you are a "cold in the head" subject.

DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT cures all skin troubles.
DR. AGNEW'S PILLS—40 doses 10 cents.
Sold by C. McCallum and Callard & McLachlan.

...GN OF TERROR IN THE CONGO INDEPENDENT STATE

Rev. Arthur Bowen, of Egerton Street Baptist Church. Describes the Horrors of Belgian Rule---Awful Tortures of Natives---Cannibalistic Orgies--Arrest of British Missionary.

[By Rev. Arthur J. Bowen, Egerton Street Baptist Church, London, Ont., formerly of Congo Balolo Mission, Bongandanga Station, Haut Congo, West Central Africa.]

Having been asked by so many citizens as to whether there is any foundation for the statements regarding the cruelties practiced by the Belgians in the Congo Independent State, West Central Africa, I feel that it will be interesting to write a short article explaining the truth upon the subject. Having spent a number of years in the

REV. ARTHUR J. BOWEN.

country referred to, viz., from 1892 to ..., I am in a position to speak of things as they were during that time, and having kept in close touch with the Congo, by means of friends out there since then, I can regretfully say that matters have not improved, but have grown worse.

King Leopold of Belgium is the sovereign of the Congo State, and although at first it was confidently hoped that his sovereignty would prove a blessing ... that benighted country, the contrary ... been the case.

The root of the evil, and the unmentionable atrocities which have been perpetrated upon the natives, is the enforced rubber traffic.

LEOPOLD, THE TRADER.

King Leopold himself is a huge India rubber trader, and has made many thousands of dollars annually for years ... by the trade. The Upper Congo ...untry is very largely divided into what are termed concessions, and are held for a long term of years by rubber companies. These companies, which are practically all Belgian, are permitted to enforce the natives to bring them ...ber, and in return the people are ...id a miserable pittance of a few ...nts per pound, although the rubber ...s exceedingly valuable and brings an enormous profit to the trading companies. The Government also makes the adequately remunerated for their service, but as I said they are either compelled to do the work gratuitously for the government, or are paid a few cents per pound by the traders. Naturally the people have mutineed against this treatment from time to time, with the result that bands of armed native soldiers have been dispatched to mete out what is called a punishment to them, and being supplied with a number of cartridges they are expected to bring back the left hand of every victim they kill, to prove that the ammunition has been well spent Most of these native soldiers are born cannibals themselves, and we have known of them constantly indulging in cannibal feasts upon the bodies of the people they have succeeded in killing. They also take large numbers of prisoners in these raids, and these hostages as they are termed are made to work in bands as convicts, with chains around their necks, and do the most slavish work, until such time as their fellow-townsmen redeem them by a huge quantity of rubber.

AWFUL TORTURES OF NATIVES.

Words fail me to describe the torture these natives have had to endure during the past ten years. Men and women have been tied to posts in the tropical sun until they were maddened by the heat and thirst, and at times we have known of about a hundred of such prisoners being held in bondage at a rubber station. On one such occasion, a director of the A. B. I. R. Rubber Company came to Bongandanga station, and after the missionary, who resided close by, told of these things he had all the prisoners released, and he trader punished; but this was a most unusual thing, for unfortunately most of these fiends are allowed to escape, and carry on their diabolical work with impunity.

I have a vision just now of seeing a white trader, a Belgian at the head of a native army of several hundreds of men, armed with rifles, spears and knives, just setting out on an expedition such as I have described. They returned in a few days with the news of a great slaughter, and an abundance of plunder.

A district where I have spent many weeks together, named Lulama, about a thousand miles up the Congo, and where the poulation was said to be between 3,000 and 4,000, has been so depopulated, that a friend writes that now there are not more than 100. You will see that not only is the policy of the Congo State in thus acting, inhuman, but it is extremely unwise, for they are practically destroying the goose that lays the golden egg.

THE ARREST OF A MISSIONARY.

When friends hear of the cruelty enacted on the Congo, they naturally wonder what has been done in the past to make these atrocities public. For many years in conjunction with others, I have endeavored to make these facts known throughout Christendom, and have appealed without success through

CHIEFS OF BARINGA, UPPER CON GO, A DISTRICT WHICH HAS BEEN .. DECIMATED BY THE RUBBE R COMPANIES' ATROCITIES.

natives bring in large quantities of rubber as a tax, and in their ignorance the Congolese have rebelled from time to time, with the result that they have brought down vengeance upon their heads, and literally vast tracts of country have been depopulated through the unheard-of cruelty of both trading officials and emissaries of the state.

CANNIBAL ATROCITIES.

To begin with, the Upper Congo natives are uncivilized barbarians, and with the exception of their slaves, they have been in the habit of working when they pleased and resting when they pleased. They therefore cannot understand the commands of their Belgian rulers that they must bring in about a dozen pounds of rubber every fourteen days, per man. To do this means that they have to leave their homes and go into the forest for about ten days at a time, climb the tall rubber vines and sap them, which is a very laborious and dangerous task, and is often attended with loss of life and even limb. Nothing however would be said, were the natives others to the King of the Belgians. It is true that when at last driven to it a commission of inquidy was sent out to Congo some little time ago, but although they were obliged to admit the truth of the allegations of cruelty, yet practically nothing has as yet been done to remedy matters.

Fifty-three missionaries representing the United States, Canada, Sweden, Norway and Denmark and Great Britain, when met at Kinchassa, Stanley Pool, Upper Congo, about five months ago, wrote a strong protest, and appeal concerning these atrocities which are still being perpetrated throughout the country, and it seems all in vain, and as most of us know, the last thing which has transpired is the arrest of a British missionary, Mr. Stannard, a personal friend of mine, for no other reason than he dared to make known the facts which I am relating in this article. Doubtless this will bring the whole matter to a head, and we can trust and pray that the dark reign of terror on the Congo is now almost ended.

IF PAT HAD A MILLION.

Raymond Hitchcock is telling the following story of two Irish gardeners whom he employed to look after his country place at Great Neck, Long Island:

"During the week I was lately playing in Brooklyn I ran down to my summer home, and as I hadn't been there for some months I started to inspect the place. Going into the garden I came upon two of the men who were pruning the shrubbery. As they were getting paid by the hour they were not killing themselves, but were passing the time trying to figure out how they would spend an imaginative million dollars. The conversation ran as follows:

"Said Pat to Denny, 'Phwat wud ye do, Dinny, me bye, if yez had a million dollars?'

"'Phwat wud I do, is it? Will, I'll till ye; sure the first thing'd be wan av thim uttermobiles, an' the next'd be a big diamin' in me shirt front. Phwat'd you be after doin', Pat?'

"'Will, I'll till ye,' replied Pat, thoughtfully. 'I'd go up to the finest hotel I could an' rint the best room in the house, an' thin I'd go t' bed and till 'em to call me at 6 in th'marnin'.'

"'And phwat'd ye be doin' at 6 in the marnin' wid a million dollars?' inquired the pussled Denny.

"'Will,' replied Pat, 'I'd wait till they'd come and knocked in me durr, an' thin I'd yell: 'Go to the divil—I don't have t' git up!'"'—Washington Star.

HE DOUBLED THE NUMBER.

"Such a change," said Senator Tillman, apropos of a certain bill, "would be about as satisfactory as the change that a landlord once made.

"A woman came to see this landlord. She wanted to look at a house that was to let. The man sent a clerk to show her over the house, and on her return she said:

"'I like the house very well. There is only one thing that I object to.'

"'Well, madam, any reasonable alteration,' the landlord murmured suavely, 'would, provided you took a three years' lease——'

"'I'd take a three years' lease,' said the woman, 'if only the house had more closets.'

"The number of closets shall be doubled,' said the landlord.

"'Very well,' said the woman, in a pleased voice, and she signed the lease then and there.

"After she was gone, the landlord called in his clerk again.

"'John,' he said, 'take a carpenter over to No. 37 and have him divide each of the closets in two.'"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

THE LADY BARBER

The lady barber who had the first chair was idle, and she leaned against the cigar case and stropped a razor with deftness. She was a blonde—a ripe blonde. He had always liked that shade of hair, but hitherto had been compelled to admire it on the dazzling beauties who pirouetted in the front row of the chorus and sang something about "simple village maidens, we," or words to that effect. He had never tried a lady barber shop in his life. He had heard of such things, but somehow or other had missed them. He walked down street, but at the next corner stopped, turned and retraced his steps. Yes, he needed a shave. At any rate, it would be an experience worth telling of afterward.

He entered the shop, removed his coat and collar, and slipped into the first chair with studied nonchalance. He was satisfied that anyone who saw him would be convinced that he had been barbered by a lady since he was a year old. The lady barber—the ripe blonde—left her position near the cigar case and came to the chair.

"Shave, sir?" she asked, softly.

"Yes, ma'am," he replied, and then mentally kicked himself. He had mapped out a conversation in which merry badinage and apt repartee should show that he was a man of the world, and here he was answering her as if she were his school teacher. She rubbed her taper fingers over his cheek and chin and then carelessly slid them around under his ears. He was looking at himself in the glass and he could see the ruddy blushes surging over his face.

"You need a hair cut," she answered.

"Cut it," he said, weakly.

She went to the shelf before the mirror, paused long enough to tuck in a wandering ringlet, then picked up the scissors and came back to him.

"Will you have it trimmed close or left rather long?"

"Yes—er—no—that is, just medium,"

Her scissors snipped busily, and from time to time she smoothed down his hair and looked intently at his head to see if she were getting his locks cut properly. His courage began returning to him.

"I don't suppose it has the same effect on a man to get his hair cut here as it had on Samson," he ventured, a wan smile accompanying his remark.

"When was he here?" she asked, briskly catching his top hair in the comb and slicing it off with the scissors.

"O, he wasn't here. He——"

"Then how's it going to have any effect on him?"

"You don't understand me," he explained in an embarrassed tone. "Samson got his hair cut a long time ago."

"Time he got it cut again, then," she giggled. "Send him around."

"Fraid I couldn't. He was the fellow that let Delilah cut his hair, you know."

"Delilah? That's a funny name. Where did she work?"

"I guess you don't quite catch my point. You know, Delilah got Samson to let her cut his hair and he never was so strong afterward."

"There's lots o' these fresh guys think they're strong with a person just because she cuts their hair," declared the lady barber with some emphasis on "fresh guys," assuming considerable dignity and squinting at the crown of his head.

"It wasn't that way with Samson. Delilah cut his hair, as I say, and——"

"Never was any girl named Delilah worked in this shop. Leastwise, not as I can remember of."

"I should hope you don't remember her personally. She would be a pretty old woman if she were alive now."

"O, was she the girl that worked here two years ago and got took with the typhoid fever?"

"No, no! She wasn't a regular barber."

"Just subbin' around from one shop to another, huh?"

"No, she didn't work in a shop. You see, she got sore on Samson, and got him to thinking his hair was too long, and then he let her cut it——"

"That's the only way to get them to let you trim it—make them think their hair is too long."

"Well, she cut it for him and that queered him for good and all. I just wondered if it would do me the same way."

"I gues nobody's got any kick comin' on the kind of work we do in this shop, if I do say it myself," she replied, pressing her lips together at the last word and hurrying with her work.

"Well," he said, trying to catch her eye, but finding this was impossible, because the towel was pinching his neck, "Delilah trimmed——"

"Will you have bay rum or a tonic?"

He took both.

"Neck shaved?"

"Yes."

Then he told her to shave his face. While this was being done he made several efforts to bring Samson up again, but each time she daubed lather in his mouth and apologized grimly. At last she was through with him, and he sat up in the chair while she combed and brushed his hair and sprayed cologne on his face.

"I'll bet," he said, throwing a tone of careless elegance into his voice, "I'll bet you Samson didn't get any such haircut as this, or he——"

"Here's your check, sir. Thank you. Next!"

After he had gone the lady barber at the second chair asked:

"What was that fellow trying to tell you, anyhow, Lulu?"

"Oh, he kept talkin' about someone named Samson, and——"

"Gee! Some folks don't know the Schley case is over and done with, do they?"—W. D. Nesbit, in Judge.

REMARKABLE TEST

Hyomei Has Been Known for Years and is Guaranteed to Cure Catarrh

We have given Hyomei a most thorough and remarkable test.

The remedy has made so many cures that we have urged its use in the most chronic cases of catarrh.

Breathed for a few minutes four times a day, through an inhaler that comes with every outfit, it soothes the irritated mucous membrane of the nose, throat and lungs, kills the catarrhal germs, and restores complete health. Its healing, antiseptic fragrance penetrates to the most remote air passages, as no medicine taken into the stomach can possibly do. Immediate relief almost always follows the use of Hyomei, and great benefit is seen after a few days' treatment.

The complete Hyomei outfit costs only $1, and consists of an inhaler that can be carried in the pocket or purse, and will last a lifetime, a medicine dropper, and a bottle of Hyomei. If this is not sufficient for a complete cure, additional bottles of Hyomei can be obtained for 50 cents.

Compare this small expense with the fees charged by specialists.

If you cannot obtain Hyomei of your dealer, it will be forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Write today for consultation blank that will entitle you to services of our medical department, without charge. The R. T. Booth Company, Hyomei Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

MAKE A NOISE LIKE A FISH.

The conversation of fishes is carried on by sound production. It is an entirely erroneous idea to think of fishes as unable to make sounds. Voluntary sounds are produced by an effort of the will on the part of the fish. Putting aside all unnatural sounds which are exemplified in the herring when caught in the nets, the piscatory students have found evidence that fish can produce sound by means of special vocal powers. Some part of the bony skeleton is moveable and it is made to rub or grind against some fixed part of the hard skeleton. The bones have rough surfaces and by their rubbing set up a sound. The stickleback, which has been the subject of the earlier experiments, is a good illustration. In other fish a murmuring sound is produced by the pressure of the air upon the valves of the air bladder. In still other fish there are two little flexible spines attached to which is a muscle that by contracting causes the spines to tap rapidly against the air bladder. This produces a sound like the roll of a drum. The sounds produced by the air bladder are extremely varied, both in quality and loudness, but are not musical.—Chicago Tribune.

HOLLOWAY'S Corn Cure is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of its failing to remove even the worst kind.

THE SIN OF EXCESS IN GOODNESS

By Newell Dwight Hillis in the New York World.

Text—"Be not righteous overmuch."—King Solomon in the Book of Proverbs.

Last week a handsome youth, built like a giant and known on two continents for his medals gained in athletic contests, was detained at Ellis Island, with all the probabilities that he would be deported to his old home in Ireland. Murphy came to New York as a first-cabin passenger, and brought with him his silver cup that he won in the walking race, the medal he received for a running contest, and various tokens that published his career as an athlete. But, strangely enough, when the youth passed the examining physician there was something in his pallor and walk that attracted the attention of the United States marine physician, who ordered young Murphy to be sent to Ellis Island for careful physical examination.

The board of physicians reported that in overdeveloping his heart and his speeding muscles he had atrophied the other muscles of his body and worn the heart out by compelling it to force the blood through the great, thick bunches of muscle in the legs and arms. It seems that there is a type developed called "the over-athletic type."

His excess ruined him. By forcing all the blood and food to one part of the body he slowly robbed the other organs. Yet all the time Nature was storing up her penalties. At last the retribution has come; the sword of Damocles has fallen. Nature whispers "too much." The two-hundred-mile run has ended in a hospital. That is a brief resting-place in sight of the graveyard.

ALL EXCESS FATAL.

The world is full of examples of excess. Men over-emphasize a good thing until it becomes an essential evil. The wise man said even of goodness, "be not overmuch righteous." Moses saw that it was a good thing to keep the Sabbath for brooding, song, prayer, worship, family love. Being a good thing, the old Hebrews straightway began to extend the law, until they would not wear shoes on Sunday lest they thresh out the grass-seed in walking across the lawn. They would not kindle a fire to warm the broth for a dying invalid, lest they break the law of work.

Moses said to a man who had stolen some sheep that it was a good thing to sacrifice one of his own lambs as an outer sign of his inner sorrow, and also to send home all the sheep he had stolen. But, it being a good thing for a bad man to sacrifice a lamb to show that every sin costs something, in a little while the Hebrews became so over-much righteous that one day a Hebrew king killed 20,000 sheep and burned them, and every time a rainstorm came up the Hebrew farmer began to say: "How many lambs must I kill to keep God from sending a cloudburst to the hillside?" Prayer was a good thing in reviewing the events of the day, so, running to an excess, the Pharisees began to make long prayers on the streets and carry around a cane on which they cut notches every time they said a prayer an hour long.

Finally the religion of outer sign and symbol had developed into a complex system of rules and sacrifices, and kneelings and risings that broke faith down by its very bulk. In outer observance they were over-much righteous. One day Jesus told the Pharisees that the spiritual heart was dying, the intellectual muscles were full of deterioration, worship had all but perished, faith was death-stricken, like this Irish athlete. As over-exercise ruined the youth, excess in religious form destroys the soul.

INTELLECTUAL EXCESS.

Not less ruinous is over-intellectual development. Not all knowledge is of equal worth. Much culture, indeed, is over-culture and represents a mass of selfishness. We have no criticism for the scientist who spends his whole life studying grasshoppers and has discovered 3,841 species of these long-legged creatures—some day his knowledge may help us to destroy the locusts that threaten the cornfields.

But what we do object to is that form of selfish culture now found so frequently. How many scholars are now pulling down their blinds, closing their doors and withdrawing themselves from the vulgar crowd? One of them said to me the other day: "I only want a little handful of select friends." He sneered and scoffed at the ignorant multitudes. He has had travel, leisure and opportunity. He has old paintings and rare missals; he has marbles and curios, he prides himself on his first editions and rare bindings; but he has built a wall about his house that not a breath of the perfume from his garden may be permitted to go forth to bless any workingman who passes by.

Able financially to give up work, he lives and breathes for his own study and culture. Meanwhile his affections have dried up. All sympathy with the poor has perished. His interest in the problems of democracy and the common people has waned to the vanishing point. His intellectual polish is as fine as a mahogany finish. His culture is as clear as crystal, but as cold as ice. His intellect has absorbed everything. Essentially he is dying in all that makes a man, to be a man. This stricken athlete over-developed his body; this scholar has over-developed his mind. He showed me one of his books, bound in calfskin, going back to the fifteenth century, but the poor man himself could be stuck up on the shelf, for he is just as dry as his old vellum, and a tear from either the pigskin or the human skin would be a miracle. This man needs to hear Solomon say "Be not scholarly overmuch."

FINANCIAL EXCESS.

In riches also men need to listen to Nature, who whispers "Be not overmuch rich." Manhood means all-round character. But there are businessmen who have converted everything in life into gold. To get money they have denied worship on Sunday; to get money they have denied themselves friendship; to get money they have denied the eye color and the ear music; to get money they have even denied themselves justice and an approving conscience and converted their very sense of right into gold.

They know that an over-supply of food in the stomach means poison; they do not seem to know that an over-supply of undigested millions means death. Their unspiritualized possessions and unassimilated millions are as hideous as a tumor on the body.

Meanwhile, by excess, the athlete ruins himself physically and comes to a hospital and a grave. Over-developing his intellect, the scholar becomes a mere technical dagger and sword. Over-developing the acquisitive faculty, the practical man ruins his life. The sin of the hour is excess. Women over-dress, men overeat and overdrink. Automobilists overdrive. Editors overwrite. Authors who become successful over-publish. Orators speak too long and too often. One drop of aniline is believed to leave one speck of red in each drop of water in Lake Michigan, which is a figure full of suggestion. A little travel, a little conversation, a gentle friendship, a simple style, unobtrusive, and quiet manners, a few books, a small house full of love, a song, a prayer—and the heart is full of peace. Too much—that excess stands for the tropics; too little—that excess stands for the arctics of poverty; somewhere between lies the temperate zone and the golden mean, where joy and peace have set up their tents. And, lo! all the happy ones who dwell therein have harkened to these words: "Be not anything overmuch."

KEEP CHILDREN WELL.

Stomach and bowel troubles kill thousands of little ones during the hot weather. Diarrhea, dysentery and cholera infantum sometimes come without warning and if prompt aid is not at hand the child may be beyond aid in a few hours. If you want to keep your children hearty, rosy and full of life during the hot weather give thm as occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine prevents illness and cures it when it comes unexpectedly. And the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine is absolutely safe. Mrs. W. J. Munroe, Sintaluta, Sask., says: "For more than three years Baby's Own Tablets is the only medicine I have given my children, and I think the Tablets invaluable for stomach and bowel troubles." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont. Keep the Tablets in the house.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPELT.

"I am not a spelling reformer," said Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, "but a friend of mine named Turner nearly made one of me once.

"Turner and I were traveling together. We came to a certain hotel, and there, to my amazement, the man registered:

"'H. C. Phthologynyrrh.'

"'What is the matter with you?' I exclaimed. 'Why do you adopt that remarkable alias? Have you committed some crime?'

"'No, indeed,' said Turner.

"'Then, why don't you register your own name?' said I.

"'That is my own name,' he answered. 'Phthologynyrrh—Turner. That's my name.'

"'Well,' I said, 'I can't see how you make "Turner" out of "Phthologynyrrh." What is your object, anyway, in using such a peculiar spelling'

"'Oh,' said my friend, 'when I used to register plain "Turner," I attracted no attention. Now, though, my name excites a great deal of wondering comment. People study it. They ask one another what my nationality can be. Even now, you will notice, there is a little crowd buzzing over the register. "Phthologynyrrh" is good English spelling for "Turner," too. In the "phth," there is the sound of "t" as in "phthisis," In the "olo" there is the sound of "ur" in "colonel." The "gn" is "n" as in "gnat." Finally, in the "yrrh," there is the sound of "er" as in "myrrh." There you have it, Phthoognyrrh — Turner.'" — Woman's Home Magazine.

THE LATEST TABLE DELICACY.

"Hothouse lamb" is beginning to appear on the menus at many of the first-class hotels. A quarter of hothouse lamb can now be bought, if one is willing to pay $4 or $5 for it. But up to a week or so ago the butchers refused to divide the carcasses, finding ready market for all they could get at from $25 to $30 apiece. As such a lamb seldom weighs more than 25 pounds, including pelt and head, it makes the meat come pretty high. "Hothouse lamb is an answer to a demand for a new kind of edible animal," said a butcher, "but its invention was almost an accident. A farmer out in Kansas conceived the idea that an animal could be pushed in its growth the same as a plant or flower, so he took ten ewes and put them in the cellar of his stable, keeping the place at a uniformly high temperature. When the lambs were born he increased the heat and fed them all they could possibly eat. The lambs developed rapidly and were ready for market six weeks ahead of those born and reared under ordinary conditions."—N. Y. Sun.

PATHOS AT ITS LIMIT.

Whoever did not wipe away the furtive tear as he read the appeal to its customers made yesterday by the American Ice Co. ought to—well, he ought to consult an oculist at once, for his lachrymal glands and ducts are terribly out of order, and that's dangerous. The company said that, despite its earnest efforts to get ice last winter, its stock is not big enough to last through until freezing weather comes again unless its customers buy only enough for their real necessities and take care to prevent the waste of what they get. "We ask you now," it says, "to curtail your consumption in every way possible, since it is only by such action on your part that we can manage to supply our trade. We expect by this co-operation on your part to avoid any further advance in prices." A trust, and the ice trust, asking public help to escape the necessity of putting up prices! Of course, this cannot be, and yet it is.—N. Y. Times.

MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.

When the Liver is out of Order

calomel, cascara, salts, strong liver pills and purging mineral waters won't do any permanent good.

When a person is bilious, the liver is not giving up enough bile to move the bowels regularly—and some of the bile is being absorbed by the blood. In other words, the liver is in a weakened, unhealthy condition.

Now, purgatives don't act on the liver at all. They merely irritate the bowels, and afford only temporary relief. But FRUIT-A-TIVES are the one true LIVER TONIC. They act directly on the liver—strengthen and invigorate this vital organ—and put it in a normal, healthy condition.

FRUIT-A-TIVES also stimulate the glands of the skin—and regulate the kidneys and sweeten the stomach. When skin, liver and kidneys are normally healthy, there can be no biliousness, no constipation, no kidney trouble, no impure blood, no headaches.

No other medicine known to science is so reliable and so effective in curing Biliousness as these fruit liver tablets.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are fruit juices with tonics added—and are free from alcohol and dangerous drugs. 50c. a box or 6 for $2.50. Sent on receipt of price, if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA.

Clean White Teeth mean sound teeth, fit for their work, the condition they are kept in by the use of

CALVERT'S Carbolic Tooth Powder.

(At all druggists, 15, 30, & 45 cents.)

It is made for cleaning the Teeth, and does it, too, thoroughly and pleasantly. That is why it has such a large sale in England. Our booklet tells more and is free for the asking.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., 607, Dorchester Street, MONTREAL.

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Tea Flavor and Strength

THE greater body and richness of Indian tea when combined with the delicately flavored but thinner tea of Ceylon, produces that "rich fruity flavor" of Red Rose Tea—a tea that is strong and goes further—requires less to make a cup of equal strength than any brand of Ceylon tea alone.

Red Rose Tea combines the strength and richness of Indian tea and the delicacy and fragrance of Ceylon tea.

Red Rose Tea is good Tea

T. H. Estabrooks
St. John, N.B., Toronto, Winnipeg

95% to Policy-Holders.

The "London Life" was the first Insurance Company in Canada to guarantee 95% of the profits to policy-holders.

You can exchange your earnings for a "London Life" insurance policy in any quantity and **know** that you are getting **value** as "Good as Gold" for every dollar.

Investigate "London Life" Policies before taking any other.

London Life Insurance Company

How the Late Detective John Murray Ran Down a Clever Counterfeiter

Followed Him for Months in Two Countries--Counterfeit Bills Could Scarcely Be Detected--The Criminal's Extraordinary Coolness--Murray's Splendid Work

The recent death of Detective John Murray, chief of the Ontario detective force, lends added interest to this story, which is printed in the Cincinnati Inquirer of June 24:

It requires almost infinite patience on the part of a detective. He broods over the case in hand very much as does a physician in a crisis requiring all his skill. A sort of subliminal consciousness comes to dominate him,and he sees not merely as other men see, but more and more from his own standpoint, until mysteries unravel themselves to him. He acquires a professional skill, and his work comes to have a fascination that is not the least of the compensations of his strange career. A remarkable example of detective work, illustrating how the mind of the detective deals with a puzzling situation is here detailed.

In the late spring and early summer of 1880 Canada was flooded with dangerous counterfeit bills. Experts familiar with the output of the most skillful counterfeiters have since decided that the counterfeits in question were the finest specimens of illegal art ever foisted upon the public. In proof of their excellence it needs but to state that out of the more than eleven hundred thousand dollars that were originally "shoved," there are thousands still in circulation. Fully a quarter of a million dollars were put in circulation in the Northwest in the fur country, and of this amount a large proportion is passing today as good as gold. A characteristic touch of this fraudulent issue was that the work was too perfect.

GENUINE AND COUNTERFEIT ALIKE.

Not a blemish of any kind existed, and, strange as it may seem to the uninitiated, this was one of the chief points used by the experts in detecting these unusually dangerous counterfeits. They passed by thousands over the counters of the very banks that issued the originals. It is also a fact that Harrington, whose duty it was to sign the notes issued by the Dominion of Canada, was unable to distinguish in a single instance the forged from his original signatures. If a dozen notes were placed side by side, half counterfeit, half genuine, even bank officers, in the majority of instances, failed to distinguish between them. To give the affair a bit of international color, one of these notes was a United States five-dollar bill, of the Government issue of 1875. Of the Canadian issues there were six different bills.

It was especially important for the Government and the banks to get hold of these plates, which were themselves valued at $40,000, to say nothing of the ever-increasing flood of bogus money which menaced Canada. To John W. Murray, chief of the Ontario detective force, was intrusted the important mission. It was, he knew, no easy task. The shovers of the queer were ordinarily pretty easily rounded up, although in this case the difficulty was to know what was queer and what were the true bills. The same difficulty attended the detection of the middlemen. But whoever did the engraving work was no ordinary criminal. He was doubtless as shrewd and crafty as an old gray rat. Murray went to New York, to the usual haunts of the "cooney men," and found not a single trace. He went to Philadelphia, then back to New York.

THE WORK OF A MASTER.

Then he went to Washington and to the treasury department. Then he went to Fall River, Mass., and back to New York. Then he went to Buffalo, Detroit and back to Toronto. Of course, he has a wide acquaintance among counterfeiters, active and post-graduate, and they all took a professional interest in the matter. They examined the new bills under the glass and all agreed that they were the work of a master. But who that master was, was the question. They knew the earmarks of every real artist in their line, as art critics know the work of the masters. The best opinion he got was that it was, or at least it might be, Jim Hill's handicraft. Another guess was "Dutch" Ulrich, while still another named Pete McCarthy. All the men thus named were noted engravers, with professional records. At last, somehow, he made up his mind that he was going on the wrong scent, although all signs pointed to Hill.

Murray decided to try Chicago. He bought his railroad ticket, and as he sat in his Pullman, waiting for the train to pull out, it flashed upon him that the engraver of these plates was none other than Edward Johnson. Johnson was an educated Englishman, who had married a charming and highly accomplished young English woman of the better class, and had sought a home in America. Being of artistic taste, he studied engraving. He had had a hand in a case of counterfeiting during the Civil War, and had for a time rolled in wealth. He was supposed to have returned to England, and Murray's informant had not heard of him since, and of course Murray consulted the best authority on such matters to be found in the Windy City. Nothing further developed at Chicago.

"HOLD, SIR. LET ME TAKE THAT SPADE."

and going to Troy, N. Y., where he knew a shrewd old ex-counterfeiter, he elicited from him the opinion that the engraving was either the work of Johnson, or some new man; if the latter, then the prince of engravers.

THE END OF THE TRAIL.

Thus further confirmed in his view, his task was to find Johnson, if he were still alive, or out of prison.Murray had met his son, Johnnie.

Back to Chicago for Murray, but still no trace of his man, except a tradition that Johnson had once lived in the Hoosier city some half dozen years before, with all the surroundings of luxury, but that haunted by an accusation of counterfeiting, of which he was nevertheless acquitted after putting up $25,000 for lawyer's fees, he had faded out of view and gone no one seemed to know where. Murray was at his wit's end until he bethought himself of looking up Johnson's former attorneys, from whom he learned that Johnson had headed for Cincinnati. He found that he had lived there on Sixth street, and that he had later occupied an elegant home in the city of Covington, just across the river. He had then removed to Hartford, Conn., where he lived in comparative retirement,thence going to Fall River, Mass. Here the trail ended.

Back to New York went Murray to interview the profession as to Johnson. No one knew where he was. The detective knew more than they did. One thing, however, he learned and that was that Johnson was in the habit of getting under the influence of liquor at times, thus occasioning his family untold anxiety and endangering his own security. Another thing he did was to get the opinion of another expert, himself with a record, that the engraving of these dangerous bills was the work of either Ed Johnson or of some better man, if such a thing were possible, or if such a man existed.

A LUCKY ACCIDENT.

These points were to a man of Murray's invincible patience better than nothing. But where was Johnson? Beating about the city, interviewing men everywhere, then beating about from city to city, he found himself one day in early June in Detroit, and, after hours of busy inquiry, but no wiser than before, he went back to his hotel to pack his grip, preparatory for going to Toronto. He was convinced that Johnson was nowhere within the bounds of the states. By some mere accident he missed his train.

This disappointment was that darkest hour that is said to come just before dawn. He had waited for the next train, and as he got off the train in Toronto, at a late hour of the night, tired and worn, he went into a saloon, the first that presented itself, for a drink of whisky. There was only one other man in the saloon and he had his back turned. He was evidently intoxicated. As he turned where Murray could get a view of him, to the detective's unbounded delight, there stood revealed no less a personage than Edward Johnson's son Johnnie. That worthy did not recognize Murray, but he laid down his glass and reeled out of the door and into a waiting cab. Of course Murray was after him in the twinkling of an eye, but he was gone. The detective spent almost the whole three rays looking for him, and then saw him coming out of a saloon door and into a cab. This time Murray's cab was within hail, and he went trailing after him. After a roundabout drive his cab stopped, he alighted, and then walked block after block, with Murray on foot and within sight of his every step. At length he stopped in front of a respectable dwelling, took out his latch-key and let himself in.

STUCK CLOSER THAN A BROTHER

"So much for Buckingham!" said the delighted detective. He had no case against the Johnsons, but down deep in his soul he knew he had them. Patiently he began his investigations in all the neighborhood round about. The butcher, the baker, the grocer, the children of the neighborhood gave him unknown to themselves, points with regard to his man. And all the while he may be said never to have lost sight of the place. No one entered, no one left the house, but one morning early, who should step forth, walking with all the pride and dignity of a retired banker, but Edward Johnson. Into one saloon and out again, and then into aother he went, buying a drink each time and paying for it. Murray took up the money, bill after bill, but it was all lawful money. Finally, he went to the railroad office, buying a ticket for Markham, Ontario. Murray had an inward call to go out to Markham himself, just then, and sat on the big train, in the same coach, but a few seats back of his man. Reaching Markham, he took his inevitable drink at the first saloon he saw in that place, paying for it with a $1 counterfeit Dominion bill. As he left the place Murray entered and soon had the coveted bill in his possession, and italed by the proprietor of the saloon. Johnson belonged to him now. Into one saloon after another, buying drinks or cigars, always laying down one of the precious counterfeits, so soon to be safely tucked away in Murray's vest pocket, as he bought them back, duly initialed in each case, at last near train time he found him ready to return to Toronto. Murray stuck to him closer than a brother, and just as he stepped off the train, he stepped up to him from behind, and, laying his hand upon his arm, said:

"This is Mr. Edward Johnson, I believe."

COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

"I regret to say, my dear sir, that I don't believe I have the pleasure of your acquaintance. I cannot recall ever seeing you, sir, before. What can I do for you, sir?"

"Well, I have seen you a number of times, Mr. Johnson. My name is Murray."

"Murray? Glad to meet you, Mr. Murray."

"Mr. Johnson, there is no use mincing matters. You are my prisoner."

Johnson never turned a hair. Gentlemanly, courteous and cool, he quietly lit a cigar, meanwhile studying Murray attentively. At last he said, smilingly:

"Murray? Not John W. Murray?"

"Yes, sir, I am chief detective of the Ontario force."

"Well, sir, you certainly take me by surprise."

"I regret an unpleasant duty, Mr. Johnson, but you are my prisoner on a charge of counterfeiting. You have passed a dozen bills today, counterfeit, and I have every one of them in my possession."

The dignified old fellow changed his tone. He asked if there was no way of arranging the matter. His voice was quiet and pleasantly modulated. You would have thought he was arranging some ordinary business detail, of more importance to Murray than to himself. He intimated that he had plenty of money—good money, he said, with a twinkle of his fine eye. Couldn't the matter be arranged? Wouldn't Mr. Murray name his terms?

Murray cut short the parley and they proceeded in a cab to the jail. On the way he gave Johnson clearly to understand that he would hear to nothing but the return of the plates. Johnson appeared not to notice this suggestion, and quietly renewed his proposition to meet any reasonable demand Murray might be pleased to make. Of course this was futile, and Johnson was left in custody, but with no specific charge against him, as Murray was too shrewd to give his plans away at this juncture.

BURIED IN THE EARTH.

In this respect Canadian officials are better able to handle criminals than are our own detectives, who often find themselves handicapped by laws that seem to favor the suspect. Johnson was left to his own thoughts for the night. He bade Mr. Murray good-bye, and said in parting:

"Mr. Murray, if you ever get into my profession, do not drink. No man in my line has any business drinking. I have today done a thing that if I had been perfectly sober I should never have done."

Murray knew to what he referred. Engravers never yield to the temptation to pass the bills when in their right senses. On the following morning Murray called upon him and told him once for all what he wanted. Johnson knew his man, and he surrendered at discretion. He consented to guide Murray to the spot where the plates were buried. In a cab, in company with a third man, a detective that Murray fully trusted, they proceeded to a piece of woodland at some distance from the city, and Johnson, after a moment's hesitation as to the exact spot, fixed upon a sward that gave no outward token of its being a hiding place. The other detective went for a spade. On his return he went to work for a few minutes, until Johnson stayed his hand, saying:

"Hold, sir. Let me take that spade. These ates took years to make and are worth $40,000 in gold.

They were soon uncovered. Wrapped in oiled cloth on the outside, then in fold after fold of tissue paper,and finally incased in a thick coating of beeswax, they were handed to Murray. He looked them over carefully, and he had an eye for their perfectness and beauty, undoubtedly the finest specimens of the engraver's art ever produced on the American continent. There were only three copper plates for each bill, the seven bills, or 21 plates in all.

Murray took a last look, scored them out of commission, and then all three men went back to the city. On the road back Johnson stated that Hill had engraved one, that for the United States $5 bill, he himself doing all the others.

Murray dealt fairly with Edward Johnson. When the latter was duly arraigned before Chief Justice Haggerty at the fall assizes in Toronto, according to the newspaper accounts of the trial, he brought down the house, even Chief Justice Haggerty joining in the laughter. In answer to the usual question from the bench as to who was his attorney, Johnson replied very modestly:

"Murray, your lordship."

"What Murray do you mean?"

"Your lordship, he means Chief Detective John W. Murray," explained one of the counsel. Johnson pleaded guilty to each indictment, and then the counsel for the crown asked a suspension of sentence upon the recommendation of Murray, and this was freely granted. Johnson never again fell into the toils, and lived for many years in the States, a comparatively wealthy man.

Murray got the thanks of the bank. The rewards that had been so freely offered for the plates when they were dangerous were somehow forgotten now that they were safe in hand. At a meeting held at the Receiver-General's office in Toronto, attended by the leading bankers, it is stated that the detective placed the genuine bills side by side with the counterfeits, and not a banker of the many was able to distinguish between them. They passed a resolution thanking Murray. And his work was worthy of their thanks. It is doubtful if a case was ever better or more patiently handled, with as little to go on, at the outset, in the anna's of clever detective work.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

BENEFITED

Miss Clutter's Hair

MISS MADELINE CLUTTER.

Read her letter about it:

"I herewith enclose you one of my latest photographs, which will show you what Newbro's Herpicide has done for my hair. Since using your remedy my hair is much longer than it was, and it has that luster to it that one's hair always has when the scalp is in a healthy condition."

(Signed) MISS MADELINE CLUTTER,
No. 4350 Berkeley Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

The immense popularity of Newbro's Herpicide, particularly among the better class, is due to the fact that it never disappoints. It does all and more than is claimed for it.

Its delightful fragrance, perfect clearness and freedom from grease or oil, appeal to the discriminating, and its cleansing, refreshing and health-giving effect upon the scalp is immediately apparent.

Herpicide makes the hair light and fluffy and gives it a silken gloss.

Extraordinarily long hair is a gift of Nature that relatively few possess, but not many would complain if they could save Nature's head covering in its original beauty and luxuriance.

The dandruff germ is the greatest enemy of abundant hair. This is on account of the highly contagious nature of dandruff, which makes it almost impossible to escape the disease without the occasional use of a germ destroying solution.

Newbro's Herpicide is the ORIGINAL remedy that "kills the dandruff germ." It promptly eradicates dandruff, stops falling hair, and, (except in chronic baldness) restores the hair to its former health and activity. Herpicide stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.

At drug stores. Send 10c in stamps to The HERPICIDE CO., Dept. N., DETROIT, MICH., for a sample.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY AT

C. McCALLUM & CO.'S

SPECIAL AGENTS.

Creeps Like a Serpent

Steals through the system like a thief in the night. That's how Catarrh acts. Don't trifle with such a scourge. Don't experiment with a doubtful treatment. Time and experience prove that Catarrhozone does cure; that it gives you quick relief, and, so thoroughly destroys the disease that it dies forever.

Get Catarrhozone in the first place. Then your cure is assured. In 25c and $1 sizes at all dealers.

Good Corn Sheller

A marvel of efficacy and promptness, a remedy that does cure corns and warts. Its name is Putnam's Corn Extractor. Contains no acids, never pains, gives lasting satisfaction. Insist on "Putnam's" only. It's the best.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH ON THE SCAFFOLD

From Major Hume's Book on "Walter Raleigh.,'

He had always feared that he would be secretly put out of the way to prevent his last public vindication from his own mouth, and his first exclamation of rejoicing on the scaffold was that he was brought out in the light to die. He was weak with fever, and could hardly be heard by the members of the council who sat at a window near,so his friends, Arundel, Doncaster and others, came down to the scaffold and stood by him whilst he spoke. Most solemnly, and with convincing eloquence, he told his story once again. He called God to witness, with his dying breath, that he was a loyal Englishman and had no treaties with the French; that he had had no hand in the death of Essex, and that his action, in the Guiana expedition, had been honest and sincere throughout. He indignantly refuted the lies of Manourie and Stukeley as to his intentions, and then calmly and cheerfully prepared for the end. "I have a long journey to go," he said, as he put off his long velvet gown and satin doublet, and then he asked the headsman to let him see the axe. "Dost thou think I am afraid of it?" Then, smiling, as he handed it back, he said to the sheriff: "This is a sharp medicine, but it is a sound cure for all diseases." When he was asked which way he would lie upon the block he replied, 'So the heart be right it is no matter which way the head lies." Then at two strokes the wise white head fell, and one of the brightest geniuses that England ever saw was offered up, a fruitless sacrifice to the cause of an impossible alliance with the power whose arrogance he had dared to withstand. He had made the fatal mistake of supposing that the high-minded traditions of Elizabeth maintained their potency under the sway of James.

The day after his death Lady Raleigh wrote a sad little letter to her brother, asking him to allow her "to berri the worthi boddi of my nobell hosban, Sir Walter Ralegh, in your chorche at Beddington. . . . God hold me in my wites"; but for some reason, now unknown, the headless corpse was buried within the chancel of St. Margaret's, Westminster. What ultimately became of the head is uncertain, but it was long preserved by Lady Raleigh, and on her death by her son, Carew, in whose grave at West Horsley, in Surrey, it is believed it was interred.

A groan had involuntarily burst from the crowd as the axe fell. The groan was echoed all over England as the news spread. The Duke of Westminster was premature when he wrote a week after, "Now it is blown over, and he is almost forgotten," for Raleigh embodied in the minds of the people their long-fostered hatred of the Spaniards, and he became in his death far more popular than ever he had been in life.

DIVING FOR AMBER.

Amber is supposed to be gum which exuded from trees that in some former geological age covered certain parts of the earth's surface, but of which now not a vestige remains. In corroboration of this theory, we have the evidence of insects found imbedded in the amber, showing every evidence of having struggled hard to free themselves from the sticky substance upon which they had alighted or been driven.

The shores of the Baltic Sea are the world's principal source of amber. Here a large number of people earn a precarious livelihood by gathering the precious substance along the shore. They work only in rough weather, for it is only then that the boulders are tossed and tumbled on the bottom, and great quantities of submarine vegetation dislodged, hidden among the roots and branches of which are lumps of the precious gum. At some points along the coast divers search the bottom of the sea for lumps of amber hidden in seaweed or jammed between rocks. The largest piece ever found weighed eighteen pounds, valued at $30,000. It is now in the Royal Museum in Berlin.

SAME KIND OF CAT.

It is related that William H. Crane and his favorite granddaughter were standing on the front porch of Mr. Crane's country home when a large black cat belonging to one of the neighbors stalked by majestically. The little girl did not like that cat; it had scratched her more than once. Folding her hands demurely, she looked after the retreating feline with distinct disapproval, remarking the while:

"There goes that d—— cat of the Browns."

Following much consternation on the part of the grandfather, the small girl was reprimanded and told that ladies never used such a word; that her chances for heaven materially would diminish, while her chances for punishment would increase if she continued to indulge in it, and that under no circumstances was she to repeat it. Granddaughter appeared greatly impressed and grandfather concluded to let the matter drop.

The next evening, as the little girl stood by the window, again the cat went by. The memory of those scratches still lingered, but so did the memory of last evening's lecture. For a moment she hesitated; then she turned to her grandfather with determination in her eye.

'rGrandpa," she exclaimed, "there goes that—there goes that—that same kind of a cat of the Browns it was yesterday."—New York Times.

The man who marries a widow takes long chances with the deadly parallel.

When strong westerly winds pile up the water of Lake Erie at its eastern end, where the outlet is, the flow over the Niagara cataract is sometimes increased 40 per cent above the normal volume.

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with its palms, fountains, growing plants, and music, is a unique feature of the hotel. EUROPEAN PLAN ONLY. RATES MODERATE. Dining-room, restaurant and cafe. Meals a la carte. Illustrated book. Subway Station and Electric Cars at the Hotel door.

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Corn Flakes

Have no equal in flavor, appearance and food value. Your grocer should have it.

The Life Story of James J. Hill the Railway King of Western States

A Poor Canadian Boy Who Borrowed $10 to Get His Start—Bought a Bankrupt Railway as the Nucleus of His System—His Love Romance and Kindness to Old Friends.

[By Hollins W. Field, in the Chicago Tribune.]

"Agree with Jim Hill or kill him." As a one line estimate of this master builder of the new northerwest in America it is doubtful if its verbage might be mproved. It is a sentence biography which is applicable to many men of the self-made type everywhere. but it peculiarly is fitting to the character of James Jerome Hill. A graduate student in human nature would find the index in the man's face. The most ignorant of the Scandinavians delving in the cuts and on the grades of his railroad system in the new country of his founding have been quick to see the same spirit dominating the man who has made their digging possible.

"Ay tank when Yem Hill coom 'roun' laughin' dere bees da deevil to pay; Ay lak heem when hees ain't laughin'."

To be a diplomatic master of all men in the field of material endeavor a man either must not know too much or he must refrain from seeing too much. "Jim" Hill violates both canons of the philosophy. He knows and sees too much of the "navvy" and his work with pick and spade, just as he knows too much and sees too much of his competitors in railroading and the jugglers on the bourse of Wall st. Thus naturally it has come to crisp, "Kill him if you can't agree with him." Especially when a Scotchman, knowing that he knows, has made a hundred million dollars out of that knowing, there is no room for argument of any kind from anybody.

SEERS FAR AHEAD INTO THE FUTURE.

It is too much to suggest to anyone but in such a character the search of sweetness and light has promise of reward. They are qualities which empire builders consistently must disdain to all men until they are atrophied, or else these qualities must have vanished early of inanition. To be able to reprove out of his accurate knowledge the purchase of a ton of cotton or iron at a sixteenth part of a cent above the market price; to meet as a master the hard, sharp conditions of competing railroad systems and the shrewd methods of their tacticians, while at the same time peering far ahead into the future of empires and republics and building in anticipation of those futures—here is a work to leave impossible the social, softer side of human nature.

Here are insights into the evolution of a man who in ill considered dress is careless of tobacco ash in his lap and of where his cigar stub is thrown, while yet in his $500,000 residence hangs Millet's priceless "The Gleaners" on his wall.

Here are reasons, if need be, for the fact that Britain's royal head may hold stock in his great railroad, drawing dividends in just the proportion that the occasional conductor, brakeman and division superintendent of the line draw theirs from a privileged purchase.

Here is the man who, years ago finding that a solitary wagon track in the great Red River valley of the north was marked by grass twice as tall as the grass of the unbroken plain, saw "God's promise of a fertile empire" in the mere rut of a wagon wheel. Yet it is the same man who in the millionaire marts of New York today has earned the reputation of being "shifty" in his dealings with competitors—of thoroughly discussing a possible trade from a certain one point of view and then as suddenly breaking off and turning tables upon his associates to his own wholly unexpected point of vantage.

GREAT GENIUS IN RAILROAD BUILDING.

But, however, the man and his methods, it is doubtful if America ever has seen a greater genius in railroad building. To build a great railroad between two points of developed commercial magnitude which are clamoring for trade intercourse is a mere business enterprise to command right of way, grading, tracklaying and the equipping of the line for the service. But in starting a road from nowhere, to direct it through a tract of country where the prairie grass grew taller because a wagon wheel had pulverized its crust, and on toward the far off rim of a forest bound ocean was a dream of genius.

Genius always has dreamed and much of it has died dreaming. Hill awoke from his dream and, with a strong common sense quickened by his horny handed touch with the world of work, he set about the task of materializing the figments of his imagination.

Chance had made the opportunity for this Canadian boy. A stranger years before had stopped at the Canadian farmhouse for dinner, prepared for him by the widowed mother of the boy. He tied his horse at the gate, and Jim, noting that the animal was tired, carried a pail of water to the thirsty creature. The stranger was pleased at the action, and in recognition of it tossed the boy a chance newspaper, telling him to read of the demand for men in Minnesota. As a result the boy borrowed $10 and bought passage to the United States. From Syracuse, N. Y., he moved westward as a boy of all work to find himself in the little town of St. Paul, then a station for the stern wheel boats of the upper Mississippi. Today, from the windows of the finest mansion in the Minnesota capital, he may look out upon the docks where he toiled at loading and unloading the scant freight that passed to and from the little town of 5,000 people.

BOUGHT FIRST RAILROAD IN 1874.

It was in 1874 that Hill became a railroad man in the acquirement of the bankrupt stub road stretching fifty miles from St. Paul to St. Cloud. Thus half a hundred miles of his dreams came true—rough, rusty, tortuous miles they were, but the rails lay toward the goal of the Pacific.

Perhaps capital was not so timid as it is now. In any event the young man talked to it so convincingly that in 1879 the building of the new St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba was begun. How the building progressed in after years may be approximated when for a period of fifteen years an average of one mile of completed and equipped railway was turned out each working day at the hands of this master builder and designer. In 1880 the Manitoba line had 600 miles of track; in 1890 it had 3,300 miles in the system, with the six steamers of the Northern Steamship Company carrying freight from Duluth to Buffalo. And in that year the Great Northern Railway Company was organized with leases on all acquired properties for a period of 999 years.

"Jim" Hill's dream had come true!

Building a railroad may be easy, however, when compared with the building of traffic for the road. But Hill could build traffic, too—build it out of nothing, take it and transport it at a gross cost that has become the wonderment of railroad men who were experts when he was a mere laborer on the river docks at St. Paul.

HILL SCHOOL OF RAILROADING ESTABLISHED.

Wall Street was disgusted when the western magician first announced that a railroad ought to be operated at a cost not greater than 55 per cent of its gross earnings. It was in 1898 that the railroad interests of the continent sat up, awake, when the 5,000 miles of the Northern Pacific system showed its cost of operation to have been only 48.02 per cent of its earnings. Hill methods, the Hill school of railroading, and the Hill graduates of that school had been established.

Opportunities for some of the Hill methods have passed. When the Hill road was new in Dakota its farmers were dependent upon wheat. Sometimes the wheat crop failed, and the road felt the failure as quickly as did the farmer. "Get out of the rut—have something to do all the year round," was the call of the railroad builder; and as a spur to the effort he bought a thousand blooded bulls and 10,000 blooded swine, which he distributed among the farmers along his line with the result that today no other road carries as many head of live stock into St. Paul as does the Great Northern.

HILL METHOD OF MAKING BUSINESS.

As indicating the Hill method in making business for his road may be cited the purchase of the Mahoning iron mine in the Mesaba range. The mine had been opened near Hibbing, from which place a logging road ran to the Great Northern line. Hill bought the road and several thousand acres of land surrounding it, not so much for the value of the properties as for the purpose of reaching the Mesaba haul of ore. Within a week of the purchase, however, he was offered $10,000,000 for his property, and since that time the offer has been doubled. But far more than this, it is said that the Great Northern road controls 250,000,000 ore tonnage of the Mesaba range with other properties coming into the transportation belt of the line.

Considering the man who has accomplished the building of an agricultural and commercial empire and who looks to the fields and the mines as its basic wealth to be envied of Wall Street and the city which houses that street of billions, the stock markets of the world have wondered at this odd personality in his almost sloven bluntness. His Northern Securities Company was a fight in which at the hands of the supreme court of the United States he was loser. Yet as against his rival, Harriman, he came out winner at the last. Morgan, too, has met the master builder and come to truce with him. On top of which experiences the railroad king has paid doubtful compliment to "the street" on more than one public occasion.

LONG AGO HAD HIS ROMANCE.

Blunt and gruff as he is—bitter even, when he will—this striking figure in world affairs has had his romance. It began when he was "mud clerk" on the levee at St. Paul and when Mary Mehigan was a dining-room girl in a St. Paul hotel. He a Presbyterian in the blood and she a Roman Catholic through generations, no creed could stand between them. Both were ambitious and she left the hotel for a convent school. When she left it the two were married. She is mistress today of a home described by an authority as the finest private residence in America. Six daughters and three sons were born to the pair and two of the sons are trained to succeed the father in the railroad business, schooled from the bottom of the service.

How little the differences of religions have been regarded in the Hill household was brought out when he erected and endowed six buildings called the St. Paul seminary, whose purpose is the education of men for the Roman Catholic priesthood. This gift to the church was in behalf of his wife, to whom he has given the credit of much of his success in life.

Scores of this man's old time friends have benefited by his generosity in numerous ways. On the other hand, many of his employes have been sacrificed at a moment's notice with some question whether the unexplained cause were more than a mere personal prejudice.

STRANGELY CONTRASTING CHARACTERISTICS.

A characteristic story is that which showed him stepping into the offices of a newly acquired railroad property with the blunt, loud-spoken query as to how many persons were employed there.

"Eighty-three," was the answer of the manager.

"Can't you get along with fewer men than that?" he persisted.

"No; we never have done so," returned the manager.

"Well, I'll get a man who can," was the parting rejoinder, and the change were made soon afterward.

Yet this was the man who paid $5,000 as the principal andinterest to the Canadian farmer who had loaned him the $10 with which to leave home for the United States; and it was the man who, on the death of the old schoolmaster who had whipped him unmercifully for cutting the name "Jim Hill" in the top of a desk, ordered a special train in which he might go to attend the schoolmaster's funeral.

Bigotry might be a sustained charge against such a man had he accomplished less and were he failing to see more; but it is Jim Hill only as the world sees him and accepts him. Almost 70 years of age, sturdy, rugged of face and manner, and studying and seeing still, even the conservative Chicagoan within a short time has listened to one of the forecasts of the future with something of the spirit of the disciple standing before his prophet:

"When the Pacific coast country shall have 20,000,000 inhabitants Chicago will be the largest city in the world."

If all tombstone inscriptions were literally true, his satanic majesty would have a lonesome time of it.

Maybell in the Brooklyn Eagle.

The Russian Tug-of-War.

FIRST SLEEPLESSNESS, THEN MELANCHOLIA

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Brooding disappears, restlessness gives way to calm, and sleeplessness merges into that rest that makes for health. With lassitude and despair turned into energy and hope, the enormous benefits of Ferrozone are at once realized.

"I fell into a state of exhaustion, was run down and couldn't sleep," writes Mrs. J. Stroud, of Dexter P. O. I tried Ferrozone and was quickly benefited. To anyone suffering from overwrought nerves and sleeplessness, I can recommend Ferrozone. No tonic is better." Sold everywhere, 50c per box or six boxes for $2 50. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn

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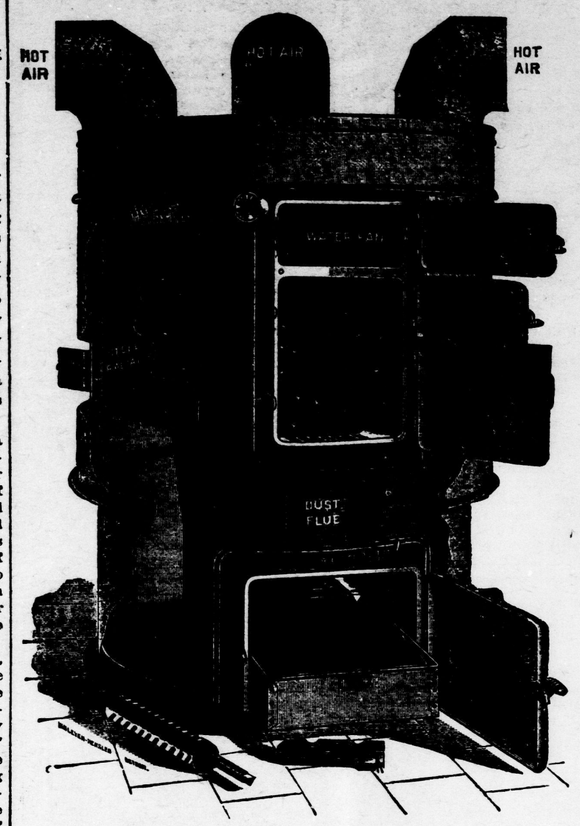

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SOME TRICKS IN ORATORY

RESORTED TO BY FAMOUS SPEAKERS TO GAIN THEIR POINT.

BURKE'S FAMOUS DAGGER SCENE —HOW SHERIDAN SQUELCHED AN INTERRUPTER—CURRAN'S JURY TRICK.

One wonders of Demosthenes whether he ever in after years resumed of set purpose that habit of stammering which he had taken such heroic means to eradicate. A stammer is a most effective trick sometimes, and we know that Aicibiades found his lisp by no means the least useful of his many winning ways. The trick in oratory combines both the conventional meanings of the word; it is cometimes a habit, sometimes a will, sometimes both.

Addison tells a capital story of a trick in forensic oratory. At Westminster Hall "there was a counselor who never pleaded without a piece of packthread in his hand, which he used to twist about a thumb or finger all the while he was speaking; the wags of those days called it 'the thread of his discourse,' for he was not able to utter a word without it"—as a foolish client proved once to his own cost, for he stole the thread and his advocate came to utter grief.

It is the second description of trick, the "taking dodge" to borrow a phrase from the vernacular, which is the more generally interesting. The classic instance which naturally occurs to every one is Burke's famous "dagger scene" in the House of Commons, when he emphasized his peroration regarding the Reign of Terror in France by dramatically throwing a dagger on the floor of the House as an example of the methods of the apostles of liberty, equality and fraterrity.

In a way this recalls an incident of a recent election, says the London Globe, though the oratorical trick in this case was unpremeditated. A candidate—there is no need to mention names—was advocating tariff reform when a zealous free trader threw an unwholesome looking tomato at him, an "argument" which greatly delighted the zealous one's faction. "Rotten, of course," remarked the candidate; "so much for cheap imports."

One of the tricks credited to Sheridan was very much on the lines of a famous "score," of classic times. A member whose admiration for the brilliant statesman was not tempered with discretion greatly annoyed Sheridan by continually ejaculating, "Hear, hear!" without rhyme or reason. Sheridan determined to give him a lesson. At the close of one of his speeches, denunciatory of some individual, he used the words, "Where shall we find a more foolish knave or a more knavish fool than he?" "Hear, hear!" came as usual from the troublesome enthusiast. Sheridan bowed, thanked him for so obligingly supplying the required information, and resumed his seat.

And long centuries before, Demosthenes, inveighing against an opponent who was suspected of receiving subsidies from the Court of Persia, passionately asked the crowded audience, "Is he not Misthotos—a hireling" But, as though inadvertently he mispronounced the words so obviously that the audience shouted out corrections from all points—"Misthotos! Misthotos!" the effect of which was to make the citizens themselves apply the opprobrious epithet.

Not very dissimilar in character is one of the many tricks attributed to Curran. He was engaged on a case wherein the principal witness on the other side was a gentleman of position, whose evidence, if accepted, would be conclusive. In his opening speech, Curran inveighed with all the bitterness and eloquence in his power against the chief witness for the other side but without actually mentioning his name. When the time came for the witness—a Mr. Leger—to be sworn, Curran interposed in the blandest way that this was surely a needless formality; Mr. Leger's character was such that he felt sure the jury would accept his simple assertion. The unfortunate man fell into the trap. "I am glad, Mr. Curran, you have a better opinion of me now than when you first spoke." "You admit, then, sir, that, though I named no names, you recognized my description as applying to yourself?"

Another of Curran's oratorical tricks is not unlike one Sheridan perpetrated on the House. In this case, the last speaker, it will be remembered, had wound up his speech with a classical quotation, which, to judge from the plaudits it received, made a most effective point. Sheridan in his reply regretted the honorable member had not completed the quotation; he would do so himself, and the House would then see how fatal to the contention of the honorable member was the authority he had cited. Whereupon Sheridan with magnificent dramatic effect recited a sonorous piece of gibberish! And the House applauded vigorously.

Curran's trick was at the expense of a preternaturally stupid jury. The judge happened to be a consummate classical scholar, and, knowing Curran to be the same, was naturally astounded on hearing him quote a piece of Latin as coming from the Phantasmagoria of the historian Hesiod "You mean Latin poet, Mr. Curran, Hesiod was a Greek, a poet, and not an historian, and I doubt whether he ever wrote a word called the Phantasmagoria. The lines are Juvenal's." "Hesiod, my lord, I assure you, and Greek, not Latin." "You must be out of your senses, Mr. Curran, or think I am out of mine. The lines are Latin." "Well, my lord, I can only suggest that we leave it as an issue for the jury, and I'll be bound they will find it—Greek." The trick was perfectly effectual.

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HOW ACQUARIUM FISH VIEW OUTSIDE WORLD

RESULTS SECURED BY USING A SUBMERGED CAMERA.

That a fish in an aquarium has an entirely different view of the external world than we whose vision is unhindered by glyass or water, is a thought that perhaps has come to but few. One of these few is Professor Robert W. Wood, of Johns Hopkins University, who has succeeded in obtaining photographs of Mount Vernon Place, and a view looking west down Monument, and north and south down Eutaw streets, as they would appear to a fish submerged near those localities.

As is well known, an eye below the surface of the water sees the sky compressed into a comparatively small circle of light, the center of which is always immediately above the observer; the appearance being as if the pond were covered with an opaque roof with a circular window out in it. The objects surrounding the pond, such as trees, houses or people, must appear around the rim of the circle of light, but the human being is unable to get a clear notion of their appearance, since his eyes are not adapted to distinct vision under water.

Reasoning from this fact, it occurred to Mr. Wood that a very good notion of how these things appear to the fish would be obtained by immersing a camera in water and photographing the circle of light. His apparatus was constructed out of a lard pail, a short-focus lens provided with a very small diaphragm being cemented over a hole perforated in a metal disk which rested on a rim soldered around the inside of the pail. The plate was placed on the bottom of the dark room. The lens was covered with a metal cap, operated by a handle on the outside of the pail. The apparatus was set on the ground, and the surface of the water covered with a sheet of glass to prevent ripples, the pail being so full that the glass was in contact with the water. This arrangement obviated the necessity of immersing the affair in a pond, since the function of the latter was performed by the water in the pail above the lens.

A number of interesting pictures were taken, among them being Mount Vernon Place as it would appear to a fish submerged in a pond near the base of the lion. The monument is plainly shown, and the adjacent buildings can be plainly made out around the rim of the circle of light.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE MEANING OF MOLES.

A science, or pseudo-science, of moles has existed among the Pennsylvania Dutch for many years.

According to this science, no one is without a mole or two, and these are some of the prognostications that mole wearers may draw from their brown ornaments:

A mole of the right side of a man's forehead denotes wonderful luck; on the right side of a woman's forehead, gifts from the dead.

On the left side of a man's forehead a mole denotes a long term in prison; on the left side of a woman's forehead, two husbands and a life of exile.

A man with a mole in the middle of his forehead has a cruel mind; a woman with such a mole is foolish and envious.

A mole on the neck in man or woman promises a long and happy life, wealth and fame.

A man with a mole on the left side of the upper lip rarely marries; and such a mole in the case of a woman denotes suffering.

On the right side of the upper lip a mole promises great good fortune to both sexes.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A man never realizes how unpopulous he is until he begins to acquire fame.

An evil doer is one who believes in doing others before they attempt to do him.

THE HEALTHY GLOW disappearing from the cheek, and moaning and restlessness at night are sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; it is an effectual medicine.

ARE YOU LOSING LOOKS OR STRENGTH?

Once you were robust, bright, and happy.

Today you are dull, worried, failing in vitality and appearance.

Just when you should be at your best you're played out and need a cleansing, bracing tonic. Your blood will soon redden, your vivacious spirit will soon return; you'll be yourself again if you regulate the system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. A truly wonderful medicine. It searches out disease, positively drives away headache, weariness and lack of vital force. Give yourself a chance. Use Dr. Hamilton's Pills and watch the result. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box, or by mail, from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn.

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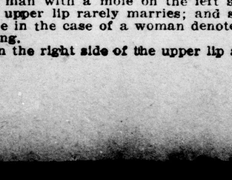

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ushroom Hats Are Again the Rage

THE old mushroom shape is back again, in direct opposition to the sailors with the slightly rolled brim which was so good in the early spring. But the new mushroom ape has a higher crown than the scarcely defined e of the old—some of them even higher than the own the usual sailor hat boasts.

And, by the way, if you've one of those rolling-rim sailors, turn the brim down—it will take on omething of the mushroom shape—and set another bandeau in, covering it with maline or ribbon or flowers. A mushroom hat must be built up well upon the head, or it looks like an inverted dish instead of the becoming thing it was meant to be—and is, under the right circumstances.

Some of them are trimmed in a way simple enough for the veriest amateur among home milliners to copy—simply a wreath of flowers laid around the crown, plenty of them used so that the effect of massing is got, perhaps accentuated a little at one side. On the deep bandeau, ribbon is looped—the soft messaline or louisine ribbon which lends itself to such artistic treatments.

A number of curious combinations of color are being made, some of them almost startling in idea, yet so adroitly planned that the effect is only strikingly good.

Red and black and white unite to make one stunning hat, which had vivid scarlet wings laid flat against the brim on both sides, in a fashion that must have been inspired by Mercury's cap. Across the front velvet ribbon was laid in loops which somehow, in spite of the soft effect of velvet, echoed the stiffly-set wings.

Morning glories overrun some of the most attractive hats—morning glories massed exactly as roses have been (and are still) all season. Around the crown of an occasional hat the long vines creep, the oddly-shaped leaves making an interesting change from the ubiquitous rose foliage.

Panamas and leghorns and all the rest of the straws that go by the name of "natural" show no signs of decreasing in popularity, and on all of them facing is frequently applied, especially if the brim is to be turned up, and caught in place by a

gle great flower, or by a number of smaller ones shed together into a compact bunch.

A good little hat to wear with morning dresses f white, the brim straight and narrow and the wn the usual sailor height. One side of the n—the left side, of course—is turned up, and tight to the crown by three or four roses, the straw yielding so reluctantly to the turning the prettiest rounded line is the result. nd the crown is a band of velvet, in a strong, t intense shade of color—usually that of the intensified.

aris Ideas in Hats

AT sailor hats, with broad rolled brims, low crowns and a conspicuous absence of bandeau, have lately appeared. They are made of ecru panama, the brim faced in ftenest brown or olive green. A simple velon tied in a long bow on the left side is a trimming.

ama hats for outing are the most chic. in pure white, perfectly round, with dentowns. A careless bow of six-inch pink or ta is tied on one side, usually that which becoming to the wearer to turn down.

ing hats in toque shape are very narrow. or lace of which they are made is draped e frame, shaped like a Scotch cap. Big aigrettes, of one long plume fastened on lvet butterfly bow, form the trimming.

e girls up to 12 years are wearing regch caps made of light cloth to match their here is the regulation plaid band and o which a quill feather is sometimes adde caps are also worn by little boys under 5. vorite new way of arranging plumes on is to take a number of tips and fasten them centre of the crown, which has already ted in. The tips are arranged to form a

tam-o'-shanter crown. These hats are but slightly raised on a tulle bandeau, which has one rose stuck into it. This is the time, if you have been saving some ostrich tips, to use them.

Big flats for little girls are left unwired and droop naturally in back and front. A broad scarf with loops as long as the ends falls six or eight inches in the back. These scarfs are usually of plain pink or blue, although some recent ones have been of the popular Scotch plaid. The latter are made of soft taffeta split in half, hemmed by machine on the sides and fringed on the ends.

A new hat for 16-year-old girls is a "beret" shape of coarse, rough but soft straw, bent up at one side. The straw is usually of ecru color; a band of light-colored ribbon covers the frame band and is caught with a frill on the left side toward the front. Scotch plaid colors are very apt to figure here.

E. D. Paris, '06

Embroidery in Vogue

EMBROIDERY plays a big part in the summer girl's accessories, decorating everything, from her linen pumps to her gloves and scarf, to say nothing of parasol and dress, and perhaps her long coat as well.

Natural-color straws are having a great vogue, so great that a lot of odd shades have been dragged in to give greater variety. Burnt straw is one of them—just a little deeper and richer than the butter color, which heads the list. Leghorns in this curious burnt tone are a mighty interesting version of the straw.

The prettiest coats of allover valenciennes lace come for wearing over pale-colored dresses—a pretty pretense of a wrap, but wonderfully becoming.

Skeleton Dresses Succeed the Old Suspender Styles

THE suspender dress was so violently overdone last year that what might have proved a most useful style was condemned in a very short while to oblivion. Some suspender dresses were very pretty, but those impossible suspender belts made of flowered ribbon which were worn with white shirtwaists and dark skirts were death to the suspender style in any form.

Skeleton dresses are their legitimate successors, cut low as though for a chemisette that is both broad and deep, and slashed out under the arms fully half way to the waist.

Instead of chemisettes, the prettiest lace or lingerie blouses are worn with them, made, of course, with the inevitable elbow sleeve.

Some of them have the front cut away except for bands which come from shoulders to waist, cross bands following the outline of the rounded yoke, and other bands quite literally crossing below.

Made of linen, with the infinitesimal waist part embroidered heavily, the style is radically different to practically the same thing expressed in voile or any of the soft, light-weight wool stuffs which make such attractive dresses for the cool damp days when linens and cottons alike grow stringy and mussed.

Some of the prettiest voile skeleton dresses are embroidered as the more usual linen ones are, and always in a shade that matches the material exactly.

In natural colored pongee, too, which is [illegible] way, is growing steadily in popularity, the front is often embroidered, usually in the same indescribable color, occasionally in the palest of pastel tints.

Skeleton styles lend themselves particularly well to making over dresses, the sleeves and yoke and underarm parts, all of which are apt to grow shabby or old-fashioned, being cut away and the front re-cut.

Notes of the Fashions

EOLIENNES make the prettiest of extra dresses—and the mercerized eoliennes are best liked of all.

Some of the new dimities show bands almost like tapes, which serve in place of the clusters of the cords that usually characterize them.

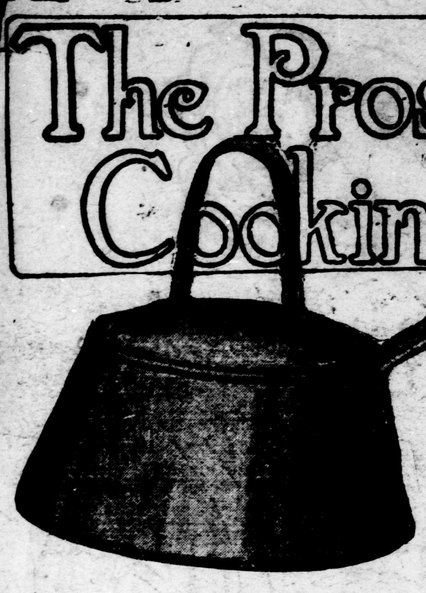
Often the tapelike bands cross and recross, until a pretty little lattice-work is built up, over which flowers climb.

Plaids are following hard on the trail of the checks, which have been popular for so long. In the summer stuffs, hairline plaids and checks—little or big squares outlined with the merest thread of color—are particularly good.

Ribbons, both broad and narrow, are used, with a leaning to sash widths, since sashes (made up, generally) are worn again. Girdles, however, are almost as much seen as ever.

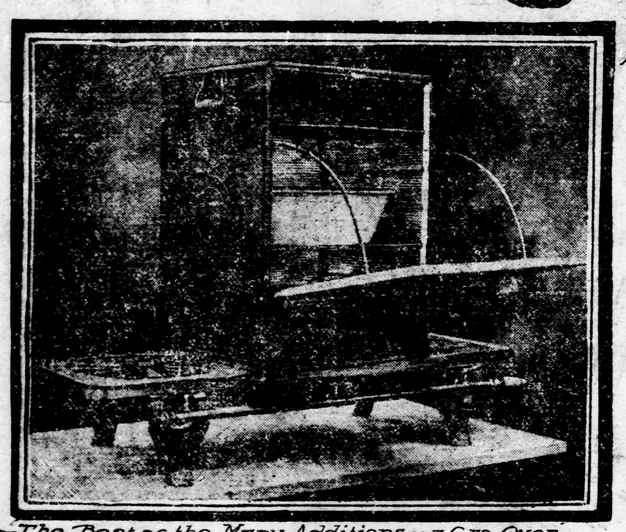
School for Housewives

The Pros and Cons of Cooking by Gas



Long Handled Saucepans Make the Work Easier

A Plate that Keeps Flat Irons Hot without Overheating



The Best of the Many Additions—a Gas Oven

THERE is no one, not even the most conservative housekeeper, who, if she has once spent a summer with a gas range, would ever again be without one.

However views may differ on the question of cost, as compared with coal, there is but one opinion as regards the convenience, comfort and coolness of gas for cooking purposes.

Great improvements have been made in gas ranges since their first general introduction to public notice a decade or so ago. Each season brings added contrivances for lessening the consumption of gas and for making meal-getting easier.

Apart from the improved mechanism of the ranges themselves, their usefulness has been much increased by numerous appliances in the way of utensils, compound and single, specially adapted to the gas stove.

For instance, some housekeepers, where space is limited, use only the gas plates, two or three in a row, that can be set on a table. This is all very well as far as it goes, but it quite precludes cake baking, roast beef, or even that old standby, potatoes in their jackets, from the family menu. Now, however, a separate, adjustable oven comes that entirely remedies this difficulty.

These ovens are very light, very easily handled and kept clean and may be used for every purpose for which an ordinary attached oven is employed. They are also convenient to put on top of an oil stove. There are two shelves and a bottom to each, so it is perfectly possible to bake several pies or layers of cake at the same time.

The heating properties of such an oven are very satisfactory, but in cake-baking it will usually be found advisable to change the pans from the lower to the upper shelf after the batter is well set.

Ironing is another domestic art that is simplified by employing gas. There are no long, exasperating waits for the fire to come up, while the laundress sits with folded hands and work remains undone. All that is necessary is to turn on a flame, and in a minute the irons are hot.

To prevent any danger of smoking, and at the same time to utilize one flame as far as possible, a round iron plate a little raised on a perforated border is set over the burner. This will heat four irons at a time.

In cooking utensils the saving of gas is equally considered. There are the steamers in three, four or five sections, in which several different vegetables may be cooked, and deliciously cooked, at once.

A close tube running up through each division allows the escape of steam and at the same time prevents the different articles being prepared from absorbing one another's flavor.

Then there are triangular agate pots, with handles and tin lids that fit together in such a way as to economize the utmost space. These come in two and three sections, and may also be used separately.

The gas stove also requires a specially constructed waffle-iron, one that is on a much higher frame than those for the coal range. This enables the plate to be easily turned without removal from the fire.

There has always been more or less dispute as to toast made over gas. Its advocates declare that it is possible to get it much crisper and of a more even tone than when done over coal. I must confess to a preference for the coal range, both for toasting and beef-steak broiling; but certainly when one of the separate gas stove toasters is used the results are very satisfactory.

This toaster is a square cage about eight inches high, with a hollow inner section and perforated sides. It is provided with four rests, or racks, on which the slices of bread may be set upright.

An added advantage is that an iron may be heated on the top of this toaster at the same time. To the woman who was usually deprived of her morning toast on Tuesday because, "the ironing was set back" by opening the stove this reveals the inestimable luxury modern inventions allow.

In cake pans for the gas range always use tin in preference to iron or agate.

While such appliances make cooking by gas delightfully easy, they will not be found satisfactory if the range itself is allowed to become clogged with dirt and grease. The utmost cleanliness is essential in regard to every part. As these are all removable even to the burner, it should be no hard matter to keep a range in good condition.

Always wash broiler, pan and rack after using. Rub the outside of the range once a week with an oily cloth to prevent rust. Do this before it has entirely cooled off. Keep the burners and gas grates unclogged by dirt. It is easy to detect its presence whenever the flame burns yellow instead of blue.

Occasionally boil all the detachable parts in a strong solution of soda and water. After boiling about half an hour wipe thoroughly and put them in the oven for a time to get perfectly dry.

KEEPING A SKILLET SHINY

A DARK brown, greasy skillet is a trial to a neat housekeeper. Unfortunately, though, the cleansing process is so disagreeable that it is too often slighted.

It will be found comparatively easy to keep them in good condition, however, if they are first rubbed with a chain scraper, and, afterward, with brown paper before being washed.

It is also well to fill the skillet with water, and let it boil on the stove while the rest of the dishes are being washed.

PLANKING

To Serve without Removing from the Plank

For a Large Fish or a Steak

Scoring the Plank to Hold the Juices

An Individual Plank

Mrs. Sterling's Ways, No. XIX

MRS. WHITE set the anecdotal ball in motion by telling how she had once mistaken salt for granulated sugar in the manufacture of green gooseberry tarts.

"I was so new to the business that I did not taste the filling of my tarts. I measured carefully and mixed punctiliously, as I had been drilled to do in the cooking school. This done, success was but a demonstration. The pies looked beautiful! The gooseberries were of a tender green that was a poem in itself; the pastry was a dream of brown flakiness. There were three of my husband's relatives at the table, and the poor fellow looked so proudly at me!

"My heart was as light as the pastry, until I saw a pale spasm contort the prim face of my spinster sister-in-law at her first taste of the HORROR!"

"Poor child!" said Mrs. Sterling, in warmest sympathy. "And, of course, you had sweetened the tarts the more plentifully because green gooseberries take more than their weight—or their worth—in sugar. I had a companion experience early in my housewifely career. Mr. Sterling is very fond of barbecued hare. That is what it is called at the South, where we first ate it, and where I got my recipe. Here the native hare is a 'wild rabbit.'

"We had a pair one Sunday morning for breakfast, and, by one of Mr. Peter Magnus' 'coincidences,' a maiden sister-in-law was my guest on that occasion," smiling at Mrs. White. "She was inclined to be hypercritical, and she was a model housekeeper."

"As a rule, they are worse than mothers-in-law!"

The annotation was Mrs. Greene's.

"I do not deny it. However, on this day I had no misgivings. My cook knew her business, and we had had the dish often before. As in Mrs. White's story, it was the face of my sister-in-law that gave me notice that all was not right."

"Trust one of them for scenting out a fault!" interposed Mrs. Greene, with savage emphasis.

"There was no need of a sleuth in the present instance. The hare was so strongly flavored with turpentine that I smelled before I tasted it. I recollected instantly that I had bought a bottle of spirits of turpentine a few days before, and jumped to the conclusion that the cook had mistaken it for vinegar in preparing the sauce for the barbecue. The girl declared, tearfully, that she had not touched the turpentine that day, and produced the vinegar jug in evidence of her assertion. Mr. Sterling came to her help with the theory that the hares had been shipped to the city in cases of new pine wood. In this belief, I descended upon the market man next day, and was disarmed by the intelligence that the whole invoice was a dead loss to him, although the packing boxes were of seasoned hemlock. The game came from Canada, and, the winter being exceptionally severe, the hares had fed upon the tender shoots of resinous trees."

"Pitch, tar and turpentine!" sang Mrs. Martin, merrily.

"Precisely! Mr. Sterling said he tasted and smelled varnish for a week afterward."

"After that I may dare tell of my first, last and only essay at planking shad," said Mrs. Gray, catching the confessional spirit. "Armed with a recipe I had begged from Mrs. Sterling, after eating the delicacy at her table, I had no fear as to my success. I studied it so faithfully that I can run it off now 'without book.'"

To prove which she actually recited it in the tone of a child saying a well-conned task:

"Clean the fish and split it down the back. Next wash and wipe it dry. Have at hand a clean board of suitable size, about two inches thick, of hardwood. Set it in the oven until it is heated through. Rub the fish on both sides with butter and season to taste. Fasten it to the plant, back down, with small tin tacks, one at each corner. Lay the plank upon the upper grating of the oven and baste the fish every three minutes until, when you test it with a fork, it goes in easily and you can see that the pink hue has disappeared.

"You may send to table upon the plank, if the latter be presentable. If not, withdraw the tacks carefully and slip the fish to a dish."

"Well done!" cried we all in concert, and Mrs. Sterling nodded approval of her pupil.

"Ah! but hear the sequel! The fish was a beauty! His appearance was greeted with unbounded satisfaction. The removal of the tacks and the carving were dignified ceremonies. But, alas! and alack-a-day! the board I had ordered, without specifying of what wood—only that it must be hard—was the greenest of green Georgia pine. "I need go no further. But I may be allowed to observe that my long-suffering husband paid $1—good money—for that shad!"

"Is it possible that I omitted to say that the board should be of hickory or of oak and be well-seasoned!" Mrs. Sterling was positively aghast. "It is so nominated in my recipe book. Were it not that shad is now clean out of season, I should feel bound to send you one—and a board to cook it upon, with my regrets and my love. A thought strikes me! Bluefish—yes! and halibut—may be planked as successfully as shad. My dear, defrauded child! you shall have your board, if you will promise to think of me whenever it is used."

"And there is planked steak!" observed Mrs. White, when the little scene between the two friends was over. "We often have it for a 'hearty supper.' It is rubbed on both sides with a mixture of butter and lemon juice, and, when it has been in the oven ten minutes, we take it out just long enough to draw the tacks, turn the steak, and tack it again in place. It is very good."

"And a fashionable delicacy in certain restaurants," Mrs. Bistre offered the next suggestion. "We are fond of culinary experiments; and we are also fond of veal. You won't laugh when I tell you that I invented the dish I am going to describe now? I rub a veal cutlet—a large one—with butter and tomato catsup, tack it to the plank, and cook it as I would cook a steak, only basting it often with tomato sauce."

"We know it is good!" commented Mrs. Sterling, heartily. "In my opinion no housekeeper is worthy of the name who is content to pace forever in the track worn deep and dusty by the feet of others. Had all of us been satisfied with doing this, we should still be trudging slavishly in the rough roads trodden by our foremothers."

"Some of those same foremothers' ways were pretty fine!" retorted the Virginian, a spark of something like defiance in her eyes.

"We talk of planking meat as a modern invention! There never was and there never will be, this side of the Millennium, such johnny-cake as my old colored mammy—rest her dear, whit soul!—used to make in front of her open wood fire.

"Do I recollect how she did it?" Haven't I watched her at it, five hundred times, my mouth watering all the while?

"She measured a generous quart of meal into her wooden tray, and sifted with it a teaspoonful, each, of salt and of soda. Then she wet it to a dough with a cupful of buttermilk and one of sweet milk. Lastly, there went in a tablespoonful—a big one—of melted butter.

"The dough was rolled out half an inch thick, and spread smoothly upon a sweet, clean board, which stood in the sun most of the time when it was not in use. This was propped up in front of the red coals at such an angle that it got the glow of the fire, yet couldn't slide off, and basted with butter every other minute until it was brown and crisp, and fragrant, and altogether delicious.

"She and her forebears had been doing it for nobody knows how many hundred years.

"Yet here we are talking of 'planked' foods as of something bran new—one of our ownty own inventions!"

Maria Harland

RECIPES

Creamed Cucumber Sauce.

(By request.)

Pare and mince with a keen two cucumbers of fair size. Drain the liquid without pressing it, letting it drip for two minutes. Put ready a chilled bowl, rubbed with clove of garlic. Put the mince in season with white pepper, salt, spoonful of onion juice, and a spoonful of lemon juice.

Mix lightly into it with a fork a cupful of whipped cream which has been beaten a pi soda.

Serve very cold with fish.

A Delicious Graham Pudd

One cup of sugar, one cup one egg, two cups of Graha one cup of chopped apples sins or other fruit, two teas of baking powder; salt and desired.

Steam, loosely covered, fo hours, without raising the c allowing the fire to slacken a may be used as cake or be eat a hard sauce made of sugar an boiled until it begins to thic lowed to cool, then beate creamy and flavored.

Another, but perhaps not mo atable, is made of one and o cups of sugar and one-half butter, beaten together; three spoonfuls of hot water and white of one egg. Flavor wit and yellow rind of a lemon o thing you like.

ONE OF THE HELPING HAND

The Housemothers' Weekly Conference

I WAS much interested last summer in your articles advocating doing all fruit canning and preserving early in the morning. I can heartily second your plan. Ever since baby came I have arisen at 3 A. M. summer and winter to do my laundry work. By the time baby is awake I have all or most of my work done. I never have to take him into the laundry with me, and I am free to receive any chance caller.

After luncheon, when baby naps, I, too, take "forty winks" and am fresh when "John" comes home.

If the busy wife and mother who is nurse, cook, housemaid, laundress and wants to be graceful mistress and hostess all in one would only try the early rising plan! JANE.

(Not a pseudonym, but a real plain Jane.)

While 3 A. M. sounds startling even to me, I cannot withhold my cordial indorsement of early rising for busy women who recognize the bounden duty of being something better than unsalaried drudges in the home. Society women cannot retire early, consequently, they must lie in bed until the world is not merely well aired, but overheated. The domestic mother, with few evening engagements, may be in bed by half-past 9, get a fair quantum of "beauty sleep" before midnight, and be up and in her bath before 5, serene in the consciousness that no healthy adult requires more than seven hours' slumber out of twenty-four. Having paid her lawful toll to poppy-crowned Morpheus, the best of the day is hers, rightfully.

[illegible] ever known for yourselves, [illegible] morning doses, the sweetness and beauty of the world at 5 o'clock of a summer morning, before the tender blue of the sky is defiled by smoke and the ozone is burned out of the air? The two hours that separate my pillow from the breakfast table are, to me, the loveliest and best of all the day. For years it has been my practice to have a tray containing a light breakfast—bread and butter, a glass of milk or the apparatus of tea-making—set in my study. After gentle gymnastic exercises, the bath and toilette, I eat and drink before going to my desk. (Never work—especially with brain and eyes—before the stomach has broken the night's fast.)

Try "Jane's" plan—and mine!

"Pully" Caramels

You helped me once before about baby clothes, for which I thank you, and now I want something quite different—to know how to make chocolate caramels—the "pully" kind, such as one buys wrapped in squares of oiled paper.

I can make "fudge," but each time I do it my husband "wishes I could make caramels." INQUIRER.

I append a recipe for chocolate caramels. If you would have the "pully kind," do not stir while it is cooking.

Heat together over a slow fire two cupfuls of brown sugar, half a cupful of molasses, half a cupful of cream, four tablespoonfuls of butter and half a cake of unsweetened chocolate, grated. Cook until it is brittle when dropped into cold water; flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla, turn into a greased pan, and when cool cut into squares with a knife.

Lumps in Cornmeal Mush

If you think it would help young housekeepers, tell them:

1. If, in spite of care, lumps have formed in the mush as the meal was stirred in, try the eggbeater.

2. If you are trying to avoid all waste, surplus cornbread—and Boston brown bread—can be made into a very good Indian pudding. Follow the usual rule, but less sugar and shorter time for cooking are needed, of course.

I am grateful for questions answered and help given by you and your constituents.

Can you sometime reprint "E. J. G's" ginger cake? B. S. C. (Maywood, Ill.).

I have not room for "reprints." But if "E. J. G." will send her recipe to me, I will freely forward it to you. Were I to obey all the demands I get for repetitions of recipes, there would be no space left within our inclosure for anything else.

To "C. H."

I want to advise "C. H." to buy a bread-mixer of some kind as soon as possible. I wish every housekeeper in the land could own one. We have had ours since last Christmas, and think it the most wonderful of all household inventions. It makes perfect bread, with little more labor than beating an egg. Full directions come with it, and they cannot be improved; but I will inclose the recipe for making bread with it. There are, I am told, several patents for bread-mixers in the market.

Scald a pint of milk; dissolve in it one heaping teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of sugar, one level tablespoonful of lard. Pour into a quart measure, and fill up with water. Let it cool until lukewarm; then add one cake of compressed yeast, dissolved in a little of the liquid. Pour all into the bread-mixer, stir in all at once, three quarts of flour, and turn from three to five minutes. Replace the lid and let it rise over night. In the morning turn for a minute or two before putting into the pans to rise again. The general rule is to have three times as much flour as liquid. Shortening, seasoning, etc., may be varied to suit the taste.

M. B. T. (Evanston, Ill.).

Cleaning Rugs

As a matter of economy, I request you most kindly to advise me how to clean a wilton velvet rug. Persian pattern, much white. Mrs. T. W. H. (Danville, Ill.).

First, beat out all the dust; spread upon the attic floor, and, with a clean brush, rub into the rug all the coarse cornmeal it will hold. Sweep this off and work in a second supply. Roll the rug up, inclosing the meal, and leave thus for two days. Then beat out the meal, lay the rug down again and strew thickly with fine, dry salt. Sweep the rug twice, after the salt goes upon it—once with the nap, once against it. The salt freshens the colors.

A Recipe of Old Virginia

This is just the season for the far-famed dish, dear to the heart of every Southern gourmet, "Brunswick Stew," planned a century and a half ago, for the place of its nativity—Brunswick county, Virginia.

Will you make a place in your Column for a recipe taken from an Old Dominion cook-book?

BRUNSWICK STEW.

One of three kinds of meat is used—squirrel, chicken or [illegible]. If chicken, it is first parboiled, cut up as for frying, then put on in cold water, enough to cover it; a large onion, cut fine; a large slice of bacon, cut fine; black and red pepper in abundance and salt are added. After cooking until the bones can be extracted, corn cut off the [illegible] and tomatoes chopped fine go in, with a half pound of butter. Before serving, add stale lightbread crumbs. Never add Irish potatoes or butter beans or any vegetable, save corn and tomatoes. Serve in a tureen. It should be the consistency of Scotch broth.

VIRGINIA.

Oh! D'ye Know—

1. That kerosene will remove stains from clothing without injuring the fabric, and will often remove old ink and fruit stains by soaking in the kerosene and then washing in hot suds?

2. That it is economical, after using a bowl of cold-water starch, to let it settle? Then pour off the water and dry the starch in the oven at night or on the stove. It will be reduced to a cake and can be powdered and be used over again.

3. That it is a kind thing for a cook or housemother, for the sake of those who cannot eat pie-crust, in making a custard or cocoanut pie to rub the plate thickly with butter and sprinkle it with Indian meal, then fill with the custard and bake?

4. That in laundering colored clothes, no matter what the color may be, they will come out brighter if a little bluing is added to the last rinsing water or to the starch?

5. That the leaves of potted palms should not be washed in pure water, but with milk and water? It has a wonderful way of preserving and nourishing them, and also prevents the appearance of the brown spots which are so disfiguring.

6. That one way of clearing your living rooms of flies in hot weather is cold green tea, very strong, sweetened with sugar, and set around the room in saucers? Flies suck it greedily and die. It is not immediately fatal to human beings, or there would be fewer gossiping "tabbies" alive.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

A Starter in Breadmaking

Boil three large potatoes, wash well and add to the water in which they were boiled one-half cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt. Stir well, put into a quart fruit can and fill with cold water. Put the cover on without the rubber and keep in a warm place until the mixture ferments. Always keep a cup of this to start again. Start by saving water potatoes have been boiled in, adding two tablespoonfuls of sugar and the cup of "starter." When cool enough not to scald, fill the can as at first, and you have it always ready. Use all but one cup with milk or water, according to number of loaves. Put in all the ingredients [illegible] it, sugar, shortening, flour [illegible] morning shape into loaves. You can have hot rolls the bread out of the oven

Mrs. C. A. H.

Mushroom Hats Are Again the Rage

THE old mushroom shape is back again, in direct opposition to the sailors with the slightly rolled brim which was so good in the early spring. But the new mushroom ape has a higher crown than the scarcely defined e of the old—some of them even higher than the own the usual sailor hat boasts.

And, by the way, if you've one of those rolling-rim sailors, turn the brim down—it will take on omething of the mushroom shape—and set another bandeau in, covering it with maline or ribbon or flowers. A mushroom hat must be built up well upon the head, or it looks like an inverted dish instead of the becoming thing it was meant to be—and is, under the right circumstances.

Some of them are trimmed in a way simple enough for the veriest amateur among home milliners to copy—simply a wreath of flowers laid around the crown, plenty of them used so that the effect of massing is got, perhaps accentuated a little at one side. On the deep bandeau, ribbon is looped—the soft messaline or louisine ribbon which lends itself to such artistic treatments.

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Red and black and white unite to make one stunning hat, which had vivid scarlet wings laid flat against the brim on both sides, in a fashion that must have been inspired by Mercury's cap. Across the front velvet ribbon was laid in loops which somehow, in spite of the soft effect of velvet, echoed the stiffly-set wings.

Morning glories overrun some of the most attractive hats—morning glories massed exactly as roses have been (and are still) all season. Around the crown of an occasional hat the long vines creep, the oddly-shaped leaves making an interesting change from the ubiquitous rose foliage.

Panamas and leghorns and all the rest of the straws that go by the name of "natural" show no signs of decreasing in popularity, and on all of them facing is frequently applied, especially if the brim is to be turned up, and caught in place by a tam-o'-shanter crown. These hats are but slightly raised on a tulle bandeau, which has one rose stuck into it. This is the time, if you have been saving some ostrich tips, to use them.

Big flats for little girls are left unwired and droop naturally in back and front. A broad scarf with loops as long as the ends falls six or eight inches in the back. These scarfs are usually of plain pink or blue, although some recent ones have been of the popular Scotch plaid. The latter are made of soft taffeta split in half, hemmed by machine on the sides and fringed on the ends.

A new hat for 16-year-old girls is a "beret" shape of coarse, rough but soft straw, bent up at one side. The straw is usually of ecru color; a band of light-colored ribbon covers the frame band and is caught with a frill on the left side toward the front. Scotch plaid colors are very apt to figure here.

E. D. Paris, '06

gle great flower, or by a number of smaller ones shed together into a compact bunch.

A good little hat to wear with morning dresses f white, the brim straight and narrow and the wn the usual sailor height. One side of the m—the left side, of course—is turned up, and tight to the crown by three or four roses, the straw yielding so reluctantly to the turning the prettiest rounded line is the result. nd the crown is a band of velvet, in a strong, st intense shade of color—usually that of the intensified.

aris Ideas in Hats

AT sailor hats, with broad rolled brims, low crowns and a conspicuous absence of bandeau, have lately appeared. They are made of ecru panama, the brim faced in ftenest brown or olive green. A simple velon tied in a long bow on the left side is a trimming.

ama hats for outing are the most chic. in pure white, perfectly round, with dent-owns. A careless bow of six-inch pink or ta is tied on one side, usually that which becoming to the wearer to turn down.

ing hats in toque shape are very narrow. or lace of which they are made is draped e frame, shaped like a Scotch cap. Big aigrettes, of one long plume fastened on lvet butterfly bow, form the trimming.

e girls up to 12 years are wearing regch caps made of light cloth to match their here is the regulation plaid band and o which a quill feather is sometimes adde caps are also worn by little boys under 5. vorite new way of arranging plumes on s to take a number of tips and fasten them centre of the crown, which has already ted in. The tips are arranged to form a

Embroidery in Vogue

EMBROIDERY plays a big part in the summer girl's accessories, decorating everything, from her linen pumps to her gloves and scarf, to say nothing of parasol and dress, and perhaps her long coat as well.

Natural-color straws are having a great vogue, so great that a lot of odd shades have been dragged in to give greater variety. Burnt straw is one of them—just a little deeper and richer than the butter color, which heads the list. Leghorns in this curious burnt tone are a mighty interesting version of the straw.

The prettiest coats of allover valenciennes lace come for wearing over pale-colored dresses—a pretty pretense of a wrap, but wonderfully becoming.

Skeleton Dresses Succeed the Old Suspender Styles

THE suspender dress was so violently overdone last year that what might have proved a most useful style was condemned in a very short while to oblivion. Some suspender dresses were very pretty, but those impossible suspender belts made of flowered ribbon which were worn with white shirtwaists and dark skirts were death to the suspender style in any form.

Skeleton dresses are their legitimate successors, cut low as though for a chemisette that is both broad and deep, and slashed out under the arms fully half way to the waist.

Instead of chemisettes, the prettiest lace or lingerie blouses are worn with them, made, of course, with the inevitable elbow sleeve.

Some of them have the front cut away except for bands which come from shoulders to waist, cross bands following the outline of the rounded yoke, and other bands quite literally crossing below.

Made of linen, with the infinitesimal waist part embroidered heavily, the style is radically different to practically the same thing expressed in voile or any of the soft, light-weight wool stuffs which make such attractive dresses for the cool, damp days when linens and cottons alike grow stringy and mussed.

Some of the prettiest voile skeleton dresses are embroidered as the more usual linen ones are, and always in a shade that matches the material exactly.

In natural colored pongee, too, which, by the way, is growing steadily in popularity, the front is often embroidered, usually in the same indescribable color, occasionally in the palest of pastel tints.

Skeleton styles lend themselves particularly well to making over dresses, the sleeves and yoke and underarm parts, all of which are apt to grow shabby or old-fashioned, being cut away and the front re-cut.

Notes of the Fashions

ECOLIENNES make the prettiest of extra dresses—and the mercerized coliennes are best liked of all.

Some of the new dimities show bands almost like tapes, which serve in place of the clusters of the cords that usually characterize them.

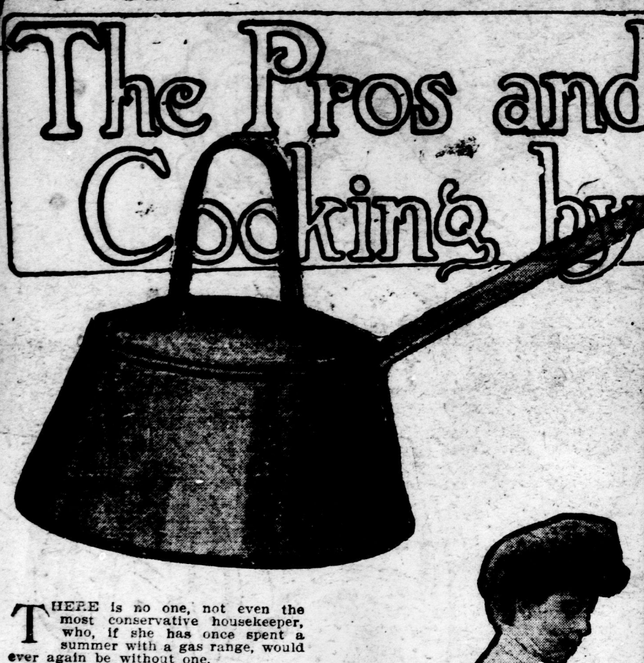
Often the tapelike bands cross and recross, until a pretty little lattice-work is built up, over which flowers climb.

Plaids are following hard on the trail of the checks, which have been popular for so long. In the summer stuffs, hairline plaids and checks—little or big squares outlined with the merest thread of color—are particularly good.

Ribbons, both broad and narrow, are used, with a leaning to sash widths, since sashes (made up, generally) are worn again. Girdles, however, are almost as much seen as ever.

School for Housewives

The Pros and Cons of Cooking by Gas



THERE is no one, not even the most conservative housekeeper, who, if she has once spent a summer with a gas range, would ever again be without one.

However views may differ on the question of cost, as compared with coal, there is but one opinion as regards the convenience, comfort and coolness of gas for cooking purposes.

Great improvements have been made in gas ranges since their first general introduction to public notice a decade or so ago. Each season brings added contrivances for lessening the consumption of gas and for making meal-getting easier.

Apart from the improved mechanism of the ranges themselves, their usefulness has been much increased by numerous appliances in the way of utensils, compound and single, specially adapted to the gas stove.

For instance, some housekeepers, where space is limited, use only the gas plates, two or three in a row, that can be set on a table. This is all very well as far as it goes, but it quite precludes cake baking, roast beef, or even that old standby, potatoes in their jackets, from the family menu. Now, however, a separate, adjustable oven comes that entirely remedies this difficulty.

These ovens are very light, very easily handled and kept clean and may be used for every purpose for which an ordinary attached oven is employed. They are also convenient to put on top of an oil stove. There are two shelves and a bottom to each, so it is perfectly possible to bake several pies or layers of cake at the same time.

The heating properties of such an oven are very satisfactory, but in cake-baking it will usually be found advisable to change the pans from the lower to the uppey shelf after the batter is well set.

Ironing is another domestic art that is simplified by employing gas. There are no long, exasperating waits for the fire to come up, while the laundress sits with folded hands and work remains undone. All that is necessary is to turn on a flame, and in a minute the irons are hot.

To prevent any danger of smoking, and at the same time to utilize one flame as far as possible, a round iron plate a little raised on a perforated border is set over the burner. This will heat four irons at a time.

In cooking utensils the saving of gas is equally considered. There are the steamers in three, four or five sections, in which several different vegetables may be cooked, and deliciously cooked, at once.

A close tube running up through each division allows the escape of steam and at the same time prevents the different articles being prepared from absorbing one another's flavor.

Then there are triangular agate pots, with handles and tin lids that fit together in such a way as to economize the utmost space. These come in two and three sections, and may also be used separately.

The gas stove also requires a specially constructed waffle-iron, one that is on a much higher frame than those for the coal range. This enables the plate to be easily turned without removal from the fire.

There has always been more or less dispute as to toast made over gas. Its advocates declare that it is possible to get it much crisper and of a more even tone than when done over coal. I must confess to a preference for the coal range, both for toasting and beefsteak broiling; but certainly when one of the separate gas stove toasters is used the results are very satisfactory.

This toaster is a square cage about eight inches high, with a hollow inner section and perforated sides. It is provided with four rests, or racks, on which the slices of bread may be set upright.

An added advantage is that an iron may be heated on the top of this toaster at the same time. To the woman who was usually deprived of her morning toast on Tuesday because "the ironing was set back" by opening the stove this reveals the inestimable luxury modern inventions allow.

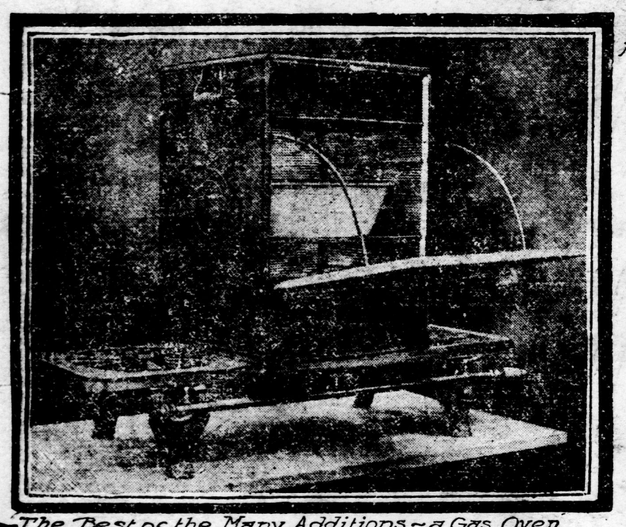
In cake pans for the gas range always use tin in preference to iron or agate.

While such appliances make cooking by gas delightfully easy, they will not be found satisfactory if the range itself is allowed to become clogged with dirt and grease. The utmost cleanliness is essential in regard to every part. As these are all removable even to the burner, it should be no hard matter to keep a range in good condition.

Always wash broiler, pan and rack after using. Rub the outside of the range once a week with an oily cloth to prevent rust. Do this before it has entirely cooled off. Keep the burners and gas grates unclogged by dirt. It is easy to detect its presence whenever the flame burns yellow instead of blue.

Occasionally boil all the detachable parts in a strong solution of soda and water. After boiling about half an hour wipe thoroughly and put them in the oven for a time to get perfectly dry.

Long Handled Saucepans Make the Work Easier



The Best of the Many Additions—a Gas Oven

A Plate that Keeps Flat Irons Hot without Overheating

KEEPING A SKILLET SHINY

A DARK brown, greasy skillet is a trial to a neat housekeeper. Unfortunately, though, the cleansing process is so disagreeable that it is too often slighted.

It will be found comparatively easy to keep them in good condition, however, if they are first rubbed with a chain scraper, and, afterward, with brown paper before being washed.

It is also well to fill the skillet with water, and let it boil on the stove while the rest of the dishes are being washed.

PLANKING

For a Large Fish or a Steak

To Serve without Removing from the Plank

Scoring the Plank to Hold the Juices

An Individual Plank

Mrs. Sterling's Ways, No. XIX

MRS. WHITE set the anecdotal ball in motion by telling how she had once mistaken salt for granulated sugar in the manufacture of green gooseberry tarts.

"I was so new to the business that I did not taste the filling of my tarts. I measured carefully and mixed punctiliously, as I had been drilled to do in the cooking school. This done, success was but a demonstration. The pies looked beautiful! The gooseberries were of a tender green that was a poem in itself; the pastry was a dream of brown flakiness. There were three of my husband's relatives at the table, and the poor fellow looked so proudly at me!

"My heart was as light as the pastry, until I saw a pale spasm contort the prim face of my spinster sister-in-law at her first taste of the HORROR!"

"Poor child!" said Mrs. Sterling, in warmest sympathy. "And, of course, you had sweetened the tarts the more plentifully because green gooseberries take more than their weight—or their worth—in sugar. I had a companion experience early in my housewifely career. Mr. Sterling is very fond of barbecued hare. That is what it is called at the South, where we first ate it, and where I got my recipe. Here the native hare is a 'wild rabbit.'

"We had a pair one Sunday morning for breakfast, and, by one of Mr. Peter Magnus' 'coincidences,' a maiden sister-in-law was my guest on that occasion," smiling at Mrs. White. "She was inclined to be hypercritical, and she was a model housekeeper."

"As a rule, they are worse than mothers-in-law!"

The annotation was Mrs. Greene's.

"I do not deny it. However, on this day I had no misgivings. My cook knew her business, and we had had the dish often before. As in Mrs. White's story, it was the face of my sister-in-law that gave me notice that all was not right."

"Trust one of them for scenting out a fault!" interposed Mrs. Greene, with savage emphasis.

"There was no need of a sleuth in the present instance. The hare was so strongly flavored with turpentine that I smelled before I tasted it. I recollected instantly that I had bought a bottle of spirits of turpentine a few days before, and jumped to the conclusion that the cook had mistaken it for vinegar in preparing the sauce for the barbecue. The girl declared, tearfully, that she had not touched the turpentine that day, and produced the vinegar jug in evidence of her assertion. Mr. Sterling came to her help with the theory that the hares had been shipped to the city in cases of new pine wood. In this belief, I descended upon the market man next day, and was disarmed by the intelligence that the whole invoice was a dead loss to him, although the packing boxes were of seasoned hemlock. The game came from Canada, and, the winter being exceptionally severe, the hares had fed upon the tender shoots of resinous trees."

"Pitch, tar and turpentine!" sang Mrs. Martin, merrily.

"Precisely! Mr. Sterling said he tasted and smelled varnish for a week afterward."

"After that I may dare tell of my first, last and only essay at planking shad," said Mrs. Gray, catching the confessional spirit. "Armed with a recipe I had begged from Mrs. Sterling, after eating the delicacy at her table, I had no fear as to my success. I studied it so faithfully that I can run it off now 'without book.'"

To prove which she actually recited it in the tone of a child saying a well-conned task:

"Clean the fish and split it down the back. Next wash and wipe it dry. Have at hand a clean board of suitable size, about two inches thick, of hardwood. Set it in the oven until it is heated through. Rub the fish on both sides with butter and season to taste. Fasten it to the plant, back down, with small tin tacks, one at each corner. Lay the plank upon the upper grating of the oven and baste the fish every three minutes until, when you test it with a fork, it goes in easily and you can see that the pink hue has disappeared.

"You may send to table upon the plank, if the latter be presentable. If not, withdraw the tacks carefully and slip the fish to a dish."

"Well done!" cried we all in concert, and Mrs. Sterling nodded approval of her pupil.

"Ah! but hear the sequel! The fish was a beauty! His appearance was greeted with unbounded satisfaction. The removal of the tacks and the carving were dignified ceremonies. But, alas! and alack-a-day! the board I had ordered, without specifying of what wood—only that it must be hard—was the greenest of green Georgia pine. "I need go no further. But I may be allowed to observe that my long-suffering husband paid $1—good money—for that shad!"

"Is it possible that I omitted to say that the board should be of hickory or of oak and be well-seasoned!" Mrs. Sterling was positively aghast. "It is so nominated in my recipe book. Were it not that shad is now clean out of season, I should feel bound to send you one—and a board to cook it upon, with my regrets and my love. A thought strikes me! Bluefish—yes! and halibut—may be planked as successfully as shad. My dear, defrauded child! you shall have your board, if you will promise to think of me whenever it is used."

"And there is planked steak!" observed Mrs. White, when the little scene between the two friends was over. "We often have it for a 'hearty supper.' It is rubbed on both sides with a mixture of butter and lemon juice, and, when it has been in the oven ten minutes, we take it out just long enough to draw the tacks, turn the steak, and tack it again in place. It is very good."

"And a fashionable delicacy in certain restaurants," Mrs. Bistre offered the next suggestion. "We are fond of culinary experiments; and we are also fond of veal. You won't laugh when I tell you that I invented the dish I am going to describe now? I rub a veal cutlet—a large one—with butter and tomato catsup, tack it to the plank, and cook it as I would cook a steak, only basting it often with tomato sauce."

"We know it is good!" commented Mrs. Sterling, heartily. "In my opinion no housekeeper is worthy of the name who is content to pace forever in the track worn deep and dusty by the feet of others. Had all of us been satisfied with doing this, we should still be trudging slavishly in the rough roads trodden by our foremothers."

"Some of those same foremothers' ways were pretty fine!" retorted the Virginian, a spark of something like defiance in her eyes.

"We talk of planking meat as a modern invention! There never was, and there never will be, this side of the Millennium, such johnny-cake as my old colored mammy—rest her dear, white soul!—used to make in front of her open wood fire.

"Do I recollect how she did it?" Haven't I watched her at it, five hundred times, my mouth watering all the while?

"She measured a generous quart of meal into her wooden tray, and sifted with it a teaspoonful, each, of salt and of soda. Then she wet it to a dough with a cupful of buttermilk and one of sweet milk. Lastly, there went in a tablespoonful—a big one—of melted butter.

"The dough was rolled out half an inch thick, and spread smoothly upon a sweet, clean board, which stood in the sun most of the time when it was not in use. This was propped up in front of the red coals at such an angle that it got the glow of the fire, yet couldn't slide off, and basted with butter every other minute until it was brown and crisp, and fragrant, and altogether delicious.

"She and her forebears had been doing it for nobody knows how many hundred years.

"Yet here we are talking of 'planked' foods as of something brand new—one of our owndy own inventions!"

Marion Harland.

The Housemothers' Weekly Conference

I WAS much interested last summer in your articles advocating doing all fruit canning and preserving early in the morning. I can heartily second your plan. Ever since baby came I have arisen at 3 A. M. summer and winter to do my laundry work. By the time baby is awake I have all or most of my work done. I never have to take him into the laundry with me, and I am free to receive any chance caller.

After luncheon, when baby naps, I, too, take "forty winks" and am fresh when "John" comes home.

If the busy wife and mother who is nurse, cook, housemaid, laundress and wants to be graceful mistress and hostess all in one would only try the early rising plan!

(Not a pseudonym, but a real plain Jane.)

While 3 A. M. sounds startling even to me, I cannot withhold my cordial indorsement of early rising for busy women who recognize the bounden duty of being something better than unsalaried drudges in the home. Society women cannot retire early, consequently, they must lie in bed until the world is not merely well aired, but overheated. The domestic mother, with few evening engagements, may be in bed by half-past 9, get a fair quantum of "beauty sleep" before midnight, and be up and in her bath before 5, serene in the consciousness that no healthy adult requires more than seven hours' slumber out of twenty-four. Having paid her lawful toll to poppy-crowned Morpheus, the rest of the day is hers, rightfully.

[illegible] ever known for yourselves, ye lovers of morning doses, the sweetness and beauty of the world at 5 o'clock of a summer morning, before the tender blue of the sky is defiled by smoke and the ozone is burned out of the air? The two hours that separate my pillow from the breakfast table are, to me, the loveliest and best of all the day. For years it has been my practice to have a tray containing a light breakfast—bread and butter, a glass of milk or the apparatus of tea-making—set in my study. After gentle gymnastic exercises, the bath and toilette, I eat and drink before going to my desk. (Never work—especially with brain and eyes—before the stomach has broken the night's fast.)

Try "Jane's" plan—and mine!

"Pully" Caramels

You helped me once before about baby clothes, for which I thank you, and now I want something quite different—to know how to make chocolate caramels—the "pully" kind, such as one buys wrapped in squares of oiled paper.

I can make "fudge," but each time I do it my husband "wishes I could make caramels." INQUIRER.

I append a recipe for chocolate caramels. If you would have the "pully kind," do not stir while it is cooking.

Heat together over a slow fire two cupfuls of brown sugar, half a cupful of molasses, half a cupful of cream, four tablespoonfuls of butter and half a cake of unsweetened chocolate, grated. Cook until it is brittle when dropped into cold water; flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla, turn into a greased pan, and when cool cut into squares with a knife.

Lumps in Cornmeal Mush

If you think it would help young housekeepers, tell them:

1. If, in spite of care, lumps have formed in the mush as the meal was stirred in, try the eggbeater.

2. If you are trying to avoid all waste, surplus cornbread—and Boston brown bread—can be made into a very good Indian pudding. Follow the usual rule, but less sugar and shorter time for cooking are needed, of course.

I am grateful for questions answered and help given by you and your constituents.

Can you sometime reprint "E. J. G.'s" ginger cake? B. S. C. (Maywood, Ill.).

I have not room for "reprints." But if "E. J. G." will send her recipe to me, I will freely forward it to you. Were I to obey all the demands I get for repetitions of recipes, there would be no space left within our inclosure for anything else.

To "C. H."

I want to advise "C. H." to buy a [illegible]mixer of some kind as soon as possible. I wish every housekeeper in the land could own one. We have had ours since last Christmas, and think it the most wonderful of all household inventions. It makes perfect bread, with little more labor than beating an egg. Full directions come with it, and they cannot be improved; but I will inclose the recipe for making bread with it. There are, I am told, several patents for bread-mixers in the market.

Scald a pint of milk; dissolve in it one heaping teaspoonful of sale, one tablespoonful of sugar, one level tablespoonful of lard. Pour into a quart measure, and fill up with water. Let it cool until lukewarm; then add one cake of compressed yeast, dissolved in a little of the liquid. Pour into the bread-mixer, stir in all at once, three quarts of flour, and turn from three to five minutes. Replace the lid and let it rise over night. In the morning turn for a minute or two before putting into the pans to rise again. The general rule is to have three times as much flour as liquid. Shortening, seasoning, etc., may be varied to suit the taste.

M. B. T. (Evanston, Ill.).

Cleaning Rugs

As a matter of economy, I request you most kindly to advise me how to clean a Wilton velvet rug, Persian pattern, much white. Mrs. T. W. H. (Danville, Ill.).

First, beat out all the dust; spread upon the attic floor, and, with a clean brush, rub into the rug all the coarse cornmeal it will hold. Sweep this off and work in a second supply. Roll the rug up, inclosing the meal, and leave thus for two days. Then beat out the meal, lay the rug down again and strew thickly with fine, dry salt. Sweep the rug twice, after the salt goes upon it—once with the nap, once against it. The salt freshens the colors.

A Recipe of Old Virginia

This is just the season for the far-famed dish, dear to the heart of every Southern gourmet, "Brunswick Stew," named, a century and a half ago, for the place of its nativity—Brunswick county, Virginia.

Will you make a place in your Column for a recipe taken from an Old Dominion cook-book?

BRUNSWICK STEW.

One of three kinds of meat is used—lamb, chicken or squirrel. If chicken, it is first parcelled out as for frying, then put on in cold water, enough to cover it; a large onion, cut fine; a large slice of bacon, cut fine; black and red pepper in abundance and salt are added. After cooking until the bones can be extracted, corn cut off the [illegible] and tomatoes chopped fine go in, with a half pound of butter. Before serving, add stale lightbread crumbs. Never add Irish potatoes or butter beans or any vegetable, save corn and tomatoes. Serve in a tureen. It should be the consistency of Scotch broth.

VIRGINIA.

Oh! D'ye Know—

1. That kerosene will remove stains from clothing without injuring the fabric, and will often remove old ink and fruit stains by soaking in the kerosene and then washing in hot suds?

2. That it is economical, after using a bowl of cold-water starch, to let it settle? Then pour off the water and dry the starch in the oven at night or on the stove. It will be reduced to a cake and can be powdered and be used over again.

3. That it is a kind thing for a cook or housemother, for the sake of those who cannot eat pie crust, in making a custard or cocoanut pie, to rub the plate thickly with butter and sprinkle it with Indian meal, then fill with the custard and bake?

4. That in laundering colored clothes, no matter what the color may be, they will come out brighter if a little bluing is added to the last rinsing water or to the starch?

5. That the leaves of potted palms should not be washed in pure water, but with milk and water? It has a wonderful way of preserving and nourishing them, and also preventing the appearance of the brown spots which are so disfiguring.

6. That one way of clearing your living rooms of flies in hot weather is cold green tea, very strong, sweetened with sugar, and set around the room in saucers? Flies suck it greedily and die. It is not immediately fatal to human beings, or there would be fewer gossiping "tabbies" alive.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

A Starter in Breadmaking

Boil three large potatoes, wash well and add to the water in which they were boiled one-half cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt. Stir well, put into a quart fruit can and fill with cold water. Put the cover on without the rubber and keep in a warm place until the mixture ferments. Always keep a cup of this to [illegible] again. Start by saving water potatoes have been boiled in, adding two tablespoonfuls of sugar and the cup of "starter." When cool enough not to scald, fill the can as at first, and you have it always ready. Use all but one cup with milk or water, according to number of loaves [illegible]. Put in all the ingredients for [illegible]t, sugar, shortening, flour [illegible] morning shape into loaves.

You can have hot rolls the bread out of the oven

Mrs. C. A. H.

RECIPES

Creamed Cucumber Sauce.

(By request.)

Pare and mince with a keen [illegible] two cucumbers of fair size. Drain the liquid without pressing it, letting it drip for two minutes. Have ready a chilled bowl, rubbed with a clove of garlic. Put the mince in season with white pepper, salt, a spoonful of onion juice, and a spoonful of lemon juice.

Mix lightly into it with a fork a cupful of whipped cream which has been beaten a pi[illegible] soda.

Serve very cold with fish.

A Delicious Graham Pudd[illegible]

One cup of sugar, one cup [illegible] one egg, two cups of Graha[illegible] one cup of chopped apples [illegible] sins or other fruit, two teasp[illegible] of baking powder; salt and [illegible] desired.

Steam, loosely covered, fo[illegible] hours, without raising the c[illegible] allowing the fire to slacken a[illegible] may be used as cake or be eat[illegible] a hard sauce made of sugar an[illegible] boiled until it begins to thic[illegible] lowed to cool, then beaten [illegible] creamy and flavored.

Another, but perhaps not mo[illegible] atable, is made of one and o[illegible] cups of sugar and one-half [illegible] butter, beaten together; three [illegible] spoonfuls of hot water and [illegible] white of one egg. Flavor with [illegible] and yellow rind of a lemon o[illegible] thing you like.

ONE OF THE HELPING-HAND[illegible]