4 P. M. EDITION

London Advertiser

SIXTEEN PAGES.

41ST YEAR. NO. 17228 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1904. PRICE TWO CENTS.

JAPANESE OCCUPY SIU YEN, DRIVING OUT THE RUSSIANS

Kuroki in Control of Roads to Liao Yang.

CHIEF OF THE COSSACKS KILLED

Mikado's Commanders Report That Their Losses Were Small—Reinforcements for Togo

St. Petersburg, June 10.—The Japanese have taken Siu Yen, driving out the Russians. The enemy appears to be advancing on Hai Cheng.

THE ADVANCE TO SIU YEN.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—The Emperor has received from Gen. Kuropatkin the following telegram dated June 9:

"The Japanese bombardment June 8 of the coast between Seryuchen and Kai Ping caused no loss of life or material, although a considerable number of shells were fired, and two wagons were damaged. All was quiet on the coast this morning, but several Japanese ships were cruising in the offing.

"On June 7 the Japanese continued slowly their march toward Siu Yen by the Taku Shan and Ferg Wang Chang roads. Their advance guard did not approach nearer than five miles south and east of Siu Yen. On the morning of June 8 a Japanese infantry brigade, two mountain batteries and five squadrons of cavalry marched against Siu Yen. About 11 o'clock the Japanese appeared before the town on the south side, but were checked by a very successful fire from our batteries. Japanese infantry then began advancing against the town from the east, on the Feng Wang Cheng road, and came in contact with the Cossacks holding the pass. After two hours' fighting the Cossacks were obliged to retire and our artillery opened fire along the road, not allowing the Japanese to establish themselves. At this moment a Japanese mountain battery arrived and took a position to the south, but after firing a few rounds was silenced by our battery. A second Japanese battery did not succeed in getting into action, but was compelled to evacuate its position under the fire of our guns. In the course of the fight a flanking movement by several battalions of Japanese infantry was observed northeast of Siu Yen threatening our line of retreat. Consequently our Cossacks gradually withdrew five miles from Siu Yen, keeping up their fire from a battery on a dense column of the enemy at a range of 600 yards. The fire slackened about 5 p.m. Among our losses were Cheremissieff, chief of the Cossacks, Cornet Komrovski and Lieut.-Col. Possokhoff. To all appearances the Cossacks were engaged with the troops of the tenth division.

"In the affair June 7 at Wafangow we had one rifleman wounded, but the Japanese sustained considerable losses. According to the testimony of residents they had 40 killed or wounded."

THE SIAMATZE BATTLE.

Details of the affair at Siamtze follow: June 7, at 6 a.m., an outpost company at the Aiyang road was attacked by the enemy. A detachment of chasseurs was sent as a reinforcement. More Japanese then appeared—one battanon with a mountain battery positioned before Saimatze. The chasseurs at first pressed the Japanese, inflicting losses and taking rifles and equipment from the killed, but the advance was checked by a very severe fire. Reinforcements now joined the enemy, bringing up their strength to a brigade of infantry, two batteries of artillery and three squadrons of cavalry. Thereupon the commander of our detachment ordered a retreat towards Fen Chu Lin Pass. The detachment withdrew slowly and in good order, holding successive positions. Our wounded included Capt. Makhareff and Lieut. Ronjitski. Both officers, however, remained in the ranks. About 100 men were killed or wounded. The enemy suffered severely. Accoutrements taken from the Japanese dead show that they belonged to the tenth division. The commander of our detachment compimented the calm courage of our troops and reports that the conduct of the Red Cross was above all praise.

JAPS HOLD THE ROAD.

Tokio, June 11. — Noon. — The town of Siu Yen, now occupied by the Japanese army, is of great strategical importance, being situated about 40 miles northeast of Kaiping and 45 miles southeast of Hai Cheng. It commands perfectly the roads to both places. Siamatsza is also an important point, as it controls the roads to Liao Yang and Mukden. By following this route the Mao Tien Ling Pass, a strongly fortified and almost impregnable Russian stronghold, will be avoided on the advance of the Japanese army northward.

KUROKI FEINTING.

Russians Say He Will Not Advance to Hai Cheng.

St. Petersburg, June 11. — The view of the general staff is that as the Japanese column which reached Siu Yen was not followed by either of the main armies in Southern Manchuria, the Japanese have no present intention of advancing on Hai Cheng, but have sent forward a force as a feint, to menace and discourage as much as possible the dispatch of a heavy Russian force down the Liao Tung Peninsula. Neither does the general staff believe that the enemy's column at Saimatsza, even should it go so far north as Djiandjian, is of a serious character, the opinion being that Gen. Kurok continues to dangle before Gen. Kuropatkin's eyes a double objective, but that he is not yet strong enough to risk a real advance. This belief is based on calculations that the enemy has not more than 130,000 men all told in Southern Manchuria and that only in the event of the Japanese attaining strength greatly in excess of these figures will they be capable of a genuine forward movement.

No fresh news has been received in regard to the situation around Port Arthur.

Private advices from Liao Yang indicate that the Russian force at Vatandian is prepared to retire northward if seriously threatened.

FOUND SIXTEEN MINES.

Tokio, June 11. — Noon. — Admiral Kataoka reports that on Wednesday and Thursday last he discovered and destroyed sixteen mines in Talienwan Bay. A landing made at Takukao showed that the pier was undamaged and that two large reservoirs were intact.

Pskoff, Russia, June 11.—Quarters are being prepared here for ten officers and two hundred Japanese prisoners.

EDITOR-PRINCE WARNED.

St. Petersburg, June 11. — The Viedomosti, of which Prince Oukhtomsky, who is now sojourning in America, is the editor, has received a second warning for "gratuitously disturbing public opinion" by printing a report that some Moscow merchants had subscribed to a Japanese loan. A third warning will result in the suspension of the publication of the paper.

RUSSIANS IN KOREA.

Seoul, June 10. — 4:30 p.m. — The Russian demonstration in Northeastern Korea, in the Province of Ham Heung, seems nearly ended. It is believed Gensan, with a reinforcement garrison, is in no further danger. All Cossacks have retired north of Ham Heung. A body is still at Sung Jin. Several forces are roaming somewhere west of there. It is thought that the Russians are probably making a gradual retreat to Vladivostock gathering provisions en route.

WANTS AN EXPLANATION.

St. Petersburg, June 11. — The Novoe Vremya, discussing the report that the submarine boat Protector had been shipped from New York for Japan, expresses the hope that the United States Government will make a detailed explanation of why the boat was allowed to leave the United States.

JAPS LOSE A GENERAL.

Vafangow, Liao Tung Peninsula, June 9. — Delayed in transmission. — The Japanese lost a prominent commander in the last fight, and according to reports from Chinese sources, they are displaying signs of despair, shaking their fists in the direction of the Russian forces. The bombardment of the coast northward was a mere demonstration. The Russians did not reply.

There is no sickness among the Russian troops, and they are in excellent spirits.

A WIRELESS COUP.

London, June 11. — The Daily Mail's Che Foo correspondent says: "The Japanese consul has discovered that a wireless telegraph apparatus is attached in the night-time to the Russian consular flagstaff here and that the consulate is in communication with Port Arthur."

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Ingersoll, Ont., June 11.—Death came with startling suddenness shortly yesterday morning to Miss Lydia Swallow, of Durham, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Frank Wixon. Deceased, accompanied by her brother, came to Ingersoll Thursday to attend the marriage on Sunday last of her sister, Miss Mabel Swallow, to Allan J. Langley, of Toronto. She had been subject to periodical heart attacks, but on arrival here she appeared to be in good health. The excitement surrounding the wedding is supposed to have been too much for her, death being due to heart failure.

FLEET TO DASH OUT.

Nagasaki, Japan, June 11, 10 a.m.—Naval experts believe that the Russians are working hard to clear the entrance to Port Arthur with the intention of making the escape of their fleet effective. The Russian fleet at Port Arthur is estimated to consist of 18 vessels, large and small, besides 17 destroyers.

JAPS SUPPRESS NEWS.

London, June 11. — It is evident that the Japanese are preventing the sending of any news, pending their operations against Port Arthur. The most sanguine friends of Russia on the continent give no credence to the various reports of Japanese repulses, while the feeling in St. Petersburg regarding Port Arthur is as pessimistic as ever. The lengthiest dispatches come from Che Foo, where numerous Chinese refugees are arriving. It seems probable that the Russians are getting rid of them in view of the useless mouths to be fed, and fearing probably that they would be a source of panic, disorder, and treachery, when the assault on Port Arthur becomes acute.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Paris, Friday, June 10. — The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Matin says that the second squadron of the Pacific fleet to go to the Far East will be divided into two sections. The first will leave in July under the command of Admiral Rozhdestvensky, and the second in August under Admiral Elkersam. Orders have been given by Admiral Birileff, chief of the defenses of the Baltic, that the roadstead at Cronstadt is to be dragged daily within a circuit of sixteen kilometers, particularly when there is a high sea. These operations will begin tomorrow. It is feared that in the course of their evolutions the vessels may strike floating mines.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

St. Petersburg, June 10, 1:45 p.m.—The only radical innovation is the conclusion of a clause providing that the crews of Japanese merchantsmen can be made prisoners of war, which is in retaliation for the action of the Japanese in holding as prisoners the crews of the captured Russian merchantmen The rank and file of the Japanese soldiers receive the same rations as Russian soldiers. The officers in charge of prisoners are particularly commanded to see that the food of the Japanese corresponds as nearly as possible with what they have been accustomed to in Japan. They will also receive the pay and will do the work which Russian soldiers do. Japanese officers who are captured will be allowed a fair amount of pocket money.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR TOGO.

Rome, June 11. — The Tokio correspondent of the Agenzia Liberia telegraphs that a cruiser, four destroyers, two gunboats, and five torpedo boats have been repaired at Sasebo, and have gone to reinforce Admiral Togo before Port Arthur.

JACKIES JOLLY SPORT.

Shanghai, June 11. — Twelve hundred men belonging to the British fleet lying at Wu Sung were entrained here today by the British community. After dinner at the town hall the men engaged in athletic sports on the race-course. Tea was subsequently served to visitors on the grand stand. The weather during the day was perfect.

A GIANT CORPORATION

Jap and U. S. Financiers Forming International Banking House.

San Francisco, June 11.—Negotiations have been in progress for some time in San Francisco, it is said, looking to the organization of an international banking corporation by local capitalists and a Japanese syndicate, headed by President Asano, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. As planned the institution is to have a capital of $10,000,000, and to be the dominating influence in the financial relations between the United States and the Orient. The movement to start the gigantic concern came from Japan, with a proposal that $5,000,000 would be subscribed in that country, if the other half of the capitalization would be supplied in America. President Asano is said to be one of Japan's wealthiest men.

MITCHELL GOES ABROAD

Labor Leader Will Make Study of Industrial Conditions.

New York, June 11.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, who will sail today for Europe, on the St. Paul, arrived in this city last evening, accompanied by a delegation of officers of the union and others who will see him off. He was a guest at an informal reception last night at the Ashland House.

Mitchell will go as a delegate from the United Mine Workers to the international mining congress in Paris in August. Before Mitchell goes to the congress he will visit Germany, France, Belgium, England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland to study the industrial conditions.

RUNS CAMPAIGN FROM A TRAIN

Gen. Kuropatkin Works, Sleeps and Eats in a Railroad Car —Is Severe But Just.

Liao Yang, June 11. — The entire Russian plan of campaign is directed from a railway carriage here in which General Kuropatkin works, eats and sleeps. The car is divided into a saloon, a study and a bedroom. The commander-in-chief passes most of his time in the study at work, surrounded by his aides. Although small of stature, Kurepatkin is at once distinguishable among his entourage, however brilliant may be their uniforms, by his determined gestures and sturdy figure. He has the reputation of being severe, but just, and his word is law. His officers express the fullest confidence in him, and he is the idol of the common soldiers, and the foreign attaches find him most pleasant.

He takes little or no rest, except a half-hour's siesta after lunch, when the heat is excessive, and he occasionally indulges in the distraction of reading literary works. Dispatches from the scene of operations are brought to him at any hour of the day or night. The general eats well, of simple dishes, but hurriedly, seldom remaining at table more than a half-hour. He drinks wine sparingly, smokes a cigar or two after breakfast and sets a general example of abstemiousness to his officers. He rises at 7 o'clock and retires at midnight.

After drawing up a daily dispatch to the emperor, summarizing the situation, his mornings are engaged in the consideration of correspondence and tactical questions. He often mounts a horse and makes a tour of inspection of the camps and military works around Liao Yang, sees visitors during the afternoon and subsequently receives the reports of the generals at the theater of operations. Kuropatkin is much interested in the Red Cross work, visits the hospitals and speaks encouragingly to the patients. He never misses going to the station to meet trains bringing wounded men, and out of the funds sent from St. Petersburg, gives them money according to their rank, $1 50 to the unmarried, $2 50 to a married man and as much as $250 to officers. He also distributes medals to the wounded who have performed acts of special bravery.

BIG STORM HITS BRANDON

Houses Wrecked and Much Damage Done in Western City.

Brandon, Man., June 11.—The worst storm in the history of this district occurred yesterday evening. Several houses in town were blown over and a number of others badly damaged. Part of the skating rink was carried away. The storm came from the southwest, and appears to have been general throughout the entire district. It is impossible as yet to find out the exact extent of the damage.

AFFAIRS AT NEW CHWANG.

No Sign of a Port Arthur Relief Force—Bandits Busy.

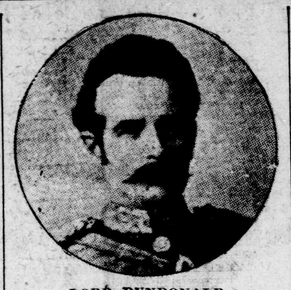
New Chwang, Friday, June 10, 7 a.m. — (Delayed in transmission). — Messengers I sent to ascertain the truth of reports that the Russians are moving a large force in an attempt to relieve Port Arthur returned here last night without having learned anything.

A Japanese cruiser has been seen near Kai Chen during the last three days. She is believed to be watching the Russian gunboat Sivouch, which is bottled up here, to prevent her from making a dash for the open sea and attempting to reach a neutral port and there disarm. The Russians continue to receive cargoes of flour and large amounts of specie. United States Consul-General Miller is making a close investigation of the death of Lewis Etzel (of Butler, Pa., the correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph recently killed by Chinese soldiers). The Chinese general has expressed much regret and says he will punish the men who shot Etzel when they return. They have not been seen since the Etzel incident.

Bandits are pillaging the outskirts of New Chwang almost nightly.

MORGAN IN POOR HEALTH.

New York, June 11.—A cable to the World says that J. Pierpont Morgan is not in particularly good health. After taking the cure at Aix Les Bains he went to Italy for a change and was laid up for several days at Milan. He is now better, but still not quite himself. He is expected in London soon for a short stay prior to sailing for home.



LORD DUNDONALD,

Commanding the Militia, Who May Be Compelled to Resign, Because of His Criticism of Minister Fisher.

EARL GREY TO SUCCEED MINTO

Announced at London That He Will Be Next Governor-General of Canada.

London, June 11. — It is announced that Earl Grey, lord-lieutenant of Northumberland, has been appointed to succeed the Earl of Minto as governor-general of Canada.

[Albert Henry George Grey, fourth to hold the title, has been lord-lieutenant of Northumberland since 1899. He was born Nov. 28, 1851. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, being senior in law and history tripos in 1873. From 1880 to 1886 he represented Northumberland in the Commons. In 1896 he was appointed administrator of Rhodesia, holding the position for two years. He has also been a director of the British South Africa Company since 1898 Howick House, Lesbury, Northumberland, is the earl's present home. He possesses estates to the extent of 17,000 acres.]

Earl Grey is a brother-in-law of Lord Minto. The latter's term does not expire until October, so the official announcement of Earl Grey's appointment will not be made for some time.

CONTRACT FOR MONTREAL SHEDS

$2,500,000 Contract for Steel Freight Houses Placed by Government.

Montreal, June 10. — The Dominion Government today accepted the recommendation of the harbor board that the $2,500,000 contract for steel freight sheds should be awarded to Peter Lyall & Sons. The official notice was given at a special meeting of the harbor board this afternoon. Owing to the delay rendered necessary in order that the Government might have an opportunity of examining the tenders, it was decided that Mr. Lyall should be officially notified at once, and that the necessary contract papers should be sent to him. Although the contract is the largest of its kind ever forwarded in Canada, Messrs. Lyall & Sons are prepared to go ahead with the contract at once. It is estimated that the contract will give employment to about 1,000 men. According to the terms, the contractors are required to proceed with the construction of four sheds at once. The foundation and concrete work can be proceeded with at once, and by the time the steel frame is required it will be on hand. A start of two more sheds will be made by the middle of the season of navigation. The fourteen sheds are to be completed within two years.

HE BUYS NO SOCKS.

Hamilton, June 11.—Mrs. Catherine Haungs today sued Charles E. Haungs for divorce. Most of her complaint relates to hosiery. Her husband, she says, is so stingy that since their marriage he has refused to buy himself a single pair of socks. Instead he delves in the city dump and brings home discarded socks, insisting that she wash and repair them for his use. This work, she says, is loathome. In addition, all their neighbors know Haungs' habit and call him "Dump Digger," which humiliates her.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

TOMORROW—FINE AND WARM.

Toronto, June 10 — 8 p.m. — Fair, moderately warm weather has prevailed today from Eastern Manitoba to the Maritime Provinces, while in Western Manitoba and the Northwest Territories showers have fallen very generally and heavily in some localities. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 44-56; Kamloops, 48-62; Calgary, 42-60; Qu'Appelle, 54-74; Winnipeg, 60-70; Port Arthur, 44-70; Parry Sound, 50-76; Toronto, 49-64; Ottawa, 54-74; Montreal, 58-74; Quebec, 44-76; St. John, 44-64; Halifax, 34-70.

Saturday, June 11—8 a.m.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	44	38	Clear
Winnipeg	62	58	Cloudy
Parry Sound	60	48	Clear
Toronto	64	44	Clear
Ottawa	66	56	Fair
Montreal	62	58	Clear
Quebec	58	54	Clear
Father Point	52	48	Clear

FORECASTS.

Light to moderate variable winds; fine.

Sunday — Light winds; fine and warm.

WEATHER NOTES.

Rain has fallen throughout Manitoba and the Territories, and in many localities has been heavy. The weather continues fine in Ontario and Quebec, with a general tendency towards higher temperature.

Local temperatures: The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Friday, June 10, 190, were: Highest 69, lowest

BROKE HIS NECK

Aged Inmate of Home Killed in a Scuffle.

Toronto, June 11.—Thomas Hall, an inmate of York County Industrial Home, at Newmarket, was killed by John Coulson, a fellow-inmate, last night during a scuffle. The two men were sitting in the washhouse, enjoying a smoke together with some other inmates. Hall's back was turned upon Coulson. One of the other inmates said: "Look out, Tom; Coulson's taking your tobacco." Hall turned and grabbed Coulson. The latter, who is a big, powerful fellow, shook him off and pushed him out of the door. Hall staggered, fell and struck his head on the ground. The blow forced his head back and broke his neck. Death was instantaneous. Both men are over sixty, and had been in the home for some time.

KUBELIK AND CRITIC

Famous Violinist Loses Suit Taken Against Dr. Gehrmann.

Berlin, June 11. — "Suit dismissed with costs to be paid by the plaintiff," was the verdict of the court yesterday at Frankfort-on-the-Main in the suit which Kubelik, the violinist, brought against Dr. Gehrman, the music critic of the Frankforter Zeitung, for what the violinist deemed insulting personalities in criticisms of his concerts. Dr. Gehrman described Kubelik as a "stupid-looking man of superfine, effeminate appearance," and spoke of him also as a specialist and "miracle worker, who produces nothing but tones."

TIBETANS TOOK TO THEIR HEELS

Gurkhas Drive Off a Night Attack On an Advanced Post.

London, June 11. — The Times today has the following from its correspondent in the British camp near Gyangtse: The Tibetans made an attack last night on an advance post held by Gurkhas. The latters, under a native officer, withheld their fire with admirable discipline for over an hour, and then utterly routed the enemy by a few minutes of independent magazine fire. No importance is attached to these frequent night attacks, which are due only to insistent orders from Lhassa, and are carried out by the latest reports of Changtse without real expectation of success. Information has been received that Karola has been temporarily abandoned by the enemy, but a strong force is at Nagartse Jong ready to reoccupy it on the news of any advance on our part.

BURIED AT MONTREAL

Belanger's Body Interred There to Prevent a Demonstration.

Montreal, Que., June 11.—The body of Philip Belanger, who was hanged at St. Scholastique yesterday for the murder of Antcine Sequin, was buried in Cote Des Neiges Cemetery in this city this morning on the advice of Archbishop Bruchesi. It was feared that there might be a demonstration if Pelanger was buried at home, and by the burial here it was felt the affair would be sooner forgotten.

VANDERBILT BESIEGED

New York Police After Him to Serve Subpoena.

New York, June 11.—Believing that Reginald Vanderbilt, upon whom representatives of the district attorney's office for several months have unsuccessfully endeavored to serve a subpoena compelling him to appear as a witness in criminal proceedings against Richard A. Canfield, is in this city, detectives have been stationed around the Nellson residence, on Fifth avenue, since last evening.

When it was reported yesterday that young Vanderbilt had suddenly left Philadelphia, where he had been for several weeks, a thorough search of the places in this city frequented by him was begun by a detective armed with a subpoena. After a careful but fruitless search, the detective evidently concluded that Vanderbilt, if really in the city, was at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Neilson, on Fifth avenue, and an all-night vigil in the vicinity of the mansion was begun. Nothing developed during the night, and when the detectives applied at the house today they were informed by a servant that Mr. Vanderbilt was not in the house, and that the house was closed for the summer, and everyone gone away.

"We know Mr. Vanderbilt is inside, and we want to see him," persisted the detective. The only answer was the slamming of the big door.

Proceedings in which Vanderbilt's testimony is desired were brought against Richard A. Canfield by the district attorney, in an endeavor to show that Canfield was the proprietor of a gambling house.

TWO NEW SCHOLARSHIPS.

Montreal, Que., June 11. — Two friends of education have provided a scholarship of $400 for three years at Christ's College, Cambridge, specially for McGill students, the choice to be made by the principal and professors of McGill and not by competitive examination.

HELP FOR MISSIONS.

Ottawa, Ont., June 11.—Rev. J. A. Sinclair, of Regina, N. W. T., Rev. Dr. Carmichael and Rev. A. G. McQueen, of Edmonton, N. W. T., are here interviewing Mr. Sifton, asking for more help for Presbyterian work among the Northwest Indians.

ESSEX WILL APPEAL.

Windsor, Ont., June 11.—The county council will appeal to the court of appeals at Toronto from the decision of Justice Britton awarding the Windsor Board of Education $1,704 for the tuition of the county pupils at the Collegiate Institute for the year 1902. The case has already been threshed out through three courts, all of which have given judgment against the county council.

THOSE NET SEIZURES.

Amherstburg Ont., June 11.—United States Consul Martin, of this place, has received a complaint from the United States fishermen whose nets were confiscated by Fish Commissioner Lamarsh at Boise Blaqe Island, the other day. It is alleged the nets, when taken by Lamarsh, were in United States waters.

MR. FISHER MAKES REPLY TO DUNDONALD'S CHARGES

Politics Had Nothing to Do With Removing Name.

COL. HUGHES READS G. O. C. MEMO

Minister of Agriculture Shows That Conservative Was Recommended to Place—Premier's View.

Ottawa, June 10. — The anticipated official statement by the Government in reference to the allegations credited to Lord Dundonald in the published reports of his speech at Montreal, that political influences had crept into the appointment of officers in a newly-organized militia corps in the eastern townships, was made today. That great interest attached to the incident was evidenced by the large attendance of members on the floor and visitors in the galleries. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, without discussing the results which may flow from the unfortunate incident, remarked that Lord Dundonald must learn that we will not be dragooned in this country, and that we are under responsible government. Therefore, no recommendation sent to council by the general was incapable of amendment by the Government.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, upon whom the burden of the accusation fell, explained that before striking Dr. Pickell's name off the list, which he did when acting as Minister of Militia, at the request of and in the absence of Sir Frederick Borden, he had received from Dr. Pickell a letter withdrawing his application for a commission. Afterwards, in reply to criticisms by Col. Sam Hughes, Mr. Fisher pointed out that the charge of political partisanship would not live, as the only man he had recommended to replace Dr. Pickell was a Conservative. He quoted from the list of names submitted for officers in the regiment to show that a family compact existed. The force and vigor with which Mr. Fisher repelled the charge of political partisanship in connection with the matter and justified his action materially enhanced his reputation as a keen debater.

A BREACH OF ETIQUETTE.

A feature of the incident which caused considerable comment was the fact that Lord Dundonald's defense justifying his utterances was presented to the House by Col. Sam Hughes, to whom it was sent by the general, who furnished a copy to Sir Frederick Borden just as the House opened. The Minister of Militia, who had not had time to peruse the copy, deemed to submit it to the House, on the ground that the document was not addressed to him. Col. Hughes read the memorandum, which consisted of a justification by Lord Dundonald of his utterances. Mr. Fisher expressed regret that the general officer commanding had set a bad example to the militia force by ignoring the amenities of official and military etiquette.

DUNDONALD'S LETTER.

The Minister of Agriculture read Sir Frederick Borden's letter to the G. O. C., inquiring as to the correctness of the newspaper report of the Montreal speech. In reply to this his lordship quoted that portion of the newspaper clipping as represented him as saying that a most flagrant instance of political interference had come before him in connection with the appointment of officers of the Scottish Light Dragoons and explaining how, because of his political color, Dr. Pickell had been struck off the list of officers recommended by the commanding officer of the corps by order of Hon. Sydney Fisher.

"The above," Gen. Dundonald's letter continued, "is substantially what I said, except that I also stated that Mr. Fisher interfered with the organization of the corps and with the names of other proposed officers, as well as Dr. Pickell. With regard to the first portion of the extract you send me, I did not say that all appointments are made in the militia through political intrigue. The substance of what I said, if my memory serves me right, was that 'in time of peace the hands of the general were liable to be embarrassed by political intrigue, and consequently the interests of the country suffered.'"

NOT QUALIFIED.

Mr. Fisher then made clear his position in the matter. He said that it was specifically stated in the recommendation of Dr. Pickell to the captaincy of the Thirteenth Scottish Light Horse, that it would be compelled to pass a qualifying examination Mr. Fisher added that he was personally acquainted with Dr. Pickell was aware that he had had no experience in militia matters, and had not at any time interested himself in them. On the strength of this knowledge he had suggested that the appointment be not made. "Further investigation," said Mr. Fisher, "confirmed me in this, and also proved to the commanding officer, who recommended his appointment, that I was right. Dr. Pickell himself so appreciated this fact that he was reluctant to accept the position."

He had received letters from Col. Smart, of the Thirteenth, in which the colonel stated that Dr. Pickell had written giving up all connection with the regiment.

"In accordance, therefore, with Dr. Pickell's request," Col. Clark's letter continues, "I can now, as commanding officer of the regiment, request you to kindly make the change in the Gazette by leaving Dr. Pickell's name out."

As to the general's statement that he interfered with the names of other proposed officers, Mr. Fisher declared that any suggestions he made were on the immense importance of the appointment of officers with the military qualifications, who knew the country and the people of the Eastern Townships. He asserted that he knew he took no exception to anybody's appointment on political grounds alone, as evidenced by his recommendation and indorsement of many well-known Conservatives. Should occasion arise for the discussion of details in regard to these general statements, he said that he would be prepared to prove all he had said. "This," concluded Mr. Fisher, "is a simple statement of the facts of the case, which, without referring in any way to the propriety of the general officer commanding discussing in public official recommendations, without referring to the broad question of the propriety of an official of the Government of Canada criticising the official action of the Government, absolutely disapproves the charge that for out a name which has been submitted to the Minister of Militia for appointment in the service."

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA.

Sir Frederick Borden followed. "I confirm," he said, "literally and entirely the statement just made by my colleague, the Minister of Agriculture." He then went on to tell how Mr. Fisher had advocated a mounted force for the Eastern Townships, and when the time came to take the matter up, the Minister of Agriculture was looked to for advice and assistance. "And," said Sir Frederick, "let me say at once that I recognize myself to be the man upon whom alone the entire responsibility rests to this Parliament and to the Canadian people, for the proper administration of the militia."

DUNDONALD'S STATEMENT.

Lord Dundonald's statement as made in the memo communicated to Col. Sam Hughes and communicated by that honorable member to the House was as follows:

In accordance with general orders, approved by council, I gave orders in the customary manner in the month of February last to organize the Thirteenth Scottish Light Dragoons as a cavalry regiment, with headquarters in the eastern townships of Quebec. Lieut.-Col. G. M. Smart was gazetted as commanding officer on the 19th of February, and other officers were also appointed to the same regiment. Shortly after the promulgation of the order authorizing the organization of the regiment I received an order from Sir Frederick Borden, through Col. Pinault, the Deputy Minister of Militia, desiring him to stop the organization. No explanation or reason for this step was vouchsafed, but indirectly I learned that the Minister of Agriculture was responsible for the delay which thus occurred. I greatly desired to have the organization proceeded with, as the time for holding the annual camps was approaching. I accordingly twice communicated with Mr. Fisher by telephone on two dates some distance apart, and made appointment with him in order that his reason for obstruction might be explained. Mr. Fisher did not keep either of these appointments. On the second of the occasions thus referred to, when speaking to Mr. Fisher on the telephone, I explained the urgency of completing the organization of the militia without delay; otherwise it would be impossible for it to go into camp. I also inquired what Mr. Fisher had to do with the organization of the militia, and to this Mr. Fisher responded by inquiring whether I thought he had no right, as a cabinet minister, to interfere. My answer was that in my opinion Mr. Fisher had no right to interfere with Col. Smart's selection of officers, as I understood he had been doing. It is perhaps unnecessary to say here that Col. Smart's duty was to select officers for commissions and submit the names to the general officer commanding, through the proper channel, in order that he might make recommendations to the Minister of Militia. I became convinced of Mr. Sydney Fisher's continued interference with the duty of Col. Smart in the selection of officers. Subsequently I sent in a list of officers for the Thirteenth Scottish Light Dragoons, to be approved of by the Minister of Militia and gazetted. Included in that list was the name of Dr. Pickel, mayor of Sweetsburg, to command a squadron—a local man of prominence, whose appointment would, I believe, have advanced the interests of the militia. Dr. Pickel was not qualified professionally as an officer; indeed only two out of the sixteen of the proposed officers of the Thirteenth Scottish Light Dragoons were militarily qualified. It was impossible, as well he understood, to procure only qualified officers, as the cavalry regiments in the eastern townships had been increased since May, 1903, from four squadrons numbering 300 men and 26 officers, to 20 squadron, numbering 1,600 men and 120 officers on the peace establishment, and with a war establishment of 2,700 men. All the gentlemen submitted in the test undertook to qualify professionally after appointment in the usual manner. This course is customary, and has been forced upon us by the lack of qualified officers. It is a course which has always met with the approval of the Minister of Militia. This list of officers for the Thirteenth Scottish Light Dragoons was submitted to the minister, and included in the proposed general order, which included other regiments of the militia. This list of officers of the Thirteenth Scottish Light Dragoons was struck out of the general order by Sir Frederick Borden, and I was informed of this circumstance by Col. Pinault, the deputy minister.

Lord Dundonald's memo concludes with the statement that the extract from the Montreal Gazette of June 9, except for a few slight omissions and inaccuracies gives a very fair report of what he said at Montreal on the subject in question. The word "education" should read "etiquette," and the word "champion" should read "warden." "The reference to lack of etiquette at Ottawa," his lordship concludes, "had no application except to official matters connected with my duty."

Colonel Hughes asserted that Mr. Fisher, in the face of the facts, had shown considerable hardihood in making the statement that Dr. Pickell had voluntarily withdrawn from the regiment, and suggested that the Premier call upon Mr. Fisher to resign from the cabinet, a proposition which was received with ironical laughter from the Government benches. Col. Hughes said he could easily understand how an officer with a distinguished record, descended from a family famous in the annals of the empire, like Lord Dundonald, having put up with the petty meddling from week to week, at last determined once for all to put a stop to it and put his strong iron heel down on the neck of the Minister of Agriculture, who attempted to introduce politics into the militia.

MR. FISHER'S REPLY.

Hon. Mr. Fisher, in reply, said he would not discuss the propriety of the general officer commanding choosing to make Col. Hughes the medium of his communication with Parliament. He declined to recognize Colonel Hughes as the proper medium of communicating between an official and a member of the Government. He would cast no reflection upon Lord Dundonald farther than to say that he had set a bad example to the militia of Canada, when, as the head of the organization, he had neglected the courtesies of official positions and the canons of official discipline. As regards Colonel Highes, Mr. Fisher confessed he never

[Continued on page 5.]

THE BUSY STORES. **WHISKARD'S** 228, 230 DUNDAS STREET.

Our Specials For All Day Saturday Only.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO COME TO THE BUSY STORES.

One box Ribbons, silk and satin, in shades of cardinal, brown, green, castor and pink, regular 20c. Saturday only

8c Yard.

White hemstitched Apron Muslin, 36 inches wide, regular 15c. Saturday only

10c Yard.

White Apron Muslin, with satin stripe border, 36 inches wide, worth 15c. Saturday Sale

10c Yard.

3 pieces only Plaid Waist Silks, regular $1. Saturday Sale

30c Yard.

2 pieces Reversible Cretonne for curtains, with border, regular 20c. Saturday Sale

15c Yard.

4 pieces only Fancy Flannelette, blue and pink ground with stripe, regular 10c. Saturday only

6c Yard.

Plain Bleached Sheeting, 8-4 width, regular 25c yd. Saturday Sale

18c Yard.

3 dozen Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs regular 15c. Saturday Sale

8c Each.

5 pieces Red Print, figured and striped patterns, regular 12½c. Saturday Sale

8c Yard.

3 dozen Table Napkins, white, and white with colored borders, regular 8c each. Saturday only

4c Each.

7 pieces Colored Satins, in shades of cardinal, royal, purple, dark green, nile green, cerise and castor, regular 30c. Saturday only

20c Yard.

One piece Unbleached Table Linen, 60 inches wide, regular 45c. Saturday only

33c Yard.

HAVE FINISHED THEIR BUSINESS

County Council Winds Up—Repairs to Jail—Deputy Returning Officers.

The county council concluded its session this morning. The jail committee, in their second report, recommended that the window of the cell out of which "Texas" Burdell escaped be repaired, and also that any work which would insure more effectively the safe-keeping of prisoners should be done.

The council decided to assume the cost of all bridges over ten feet in length. There had previously been no length specified.

It was voted that in the event of appeals against the equalization system, the council would abide by the county judge's decision.

Reeves & Martin were awarded the contract for the Kilmartin bridge, at $460.

Grants were made of $25 to the Farmers' Institute and $10 to the Women's Institute.

The appointment of deputy-returning officers for the county council elections in January were made as follows:

First Division—Vivian Graham, McGillivray.
Second Division — Wm. McCallum, East Williams.
Third Division—R. O. Pocock.
Fourth Division—Wm. Lee.
Fifth Division—W. C. Harris, Delaware.
Sixth Division—John H. McIntosh, Strathroy.
Seventh Division — Mark Walker, Mosa.
Eighth Division—Dougald Campbell, Caradoc.

A number of bylaws were passed and the council adjourned.

LONDONER HONORED

Mr. T. R. Parker Elected Vice-President of National Coopers.

Mr. T. R. Parker, of Central avenue, has returned from St. Louis, where he attended the annual convention of the National Coopers' Association. Mr. Parker, who was the only Canadian in attendance, was honored by the coopers, who elected him one of the vice-presidents—the first time a Canuck has occupied the position. This was also the first time he attended a convention of the association.

The coopers discussed many matters of interest to the trade. One of the difficulties reported by nearly every member was the scarcity of oak, and the consequent high prices. There is not a stick of the timber to be had in Canada, the Michigan stock is getting low, and coopers are now finding themselves obliged to ship from points in the Southern and Southwestern States. Reports were also given to the effect that the wet weather was making it impossible in some places to get timber out.

EXCELLENT ATTRACTIONS

Good List of Performances for Next Week at Springbank.

Excellent entertainers have been secured for Springbank Park next week commencing Monday, June 13. Five special acts have been engaged and efforts have been made to procure strong features for the programme.

As a duo of dancers Bandy and Wilson execute some intricate and novel movements.

Emilie Subers is a minstrel performer. Several times Mr. Subers has visited London, and on one occasion arrived here with a minstrel company the day after their private car had been destroyed by fire at Port Huron. At that time Mr. Subers had a very narrow escape, and, as it was, lost all his instruments and wearing apparel. His is a very entertaining black-face act.

The McCann family will put on a clever comedy sketch.

Georgie O'Raney is a singing comedienne, who will be sure to please her audience.

Then there is a special feature in "Falardo," who is announced as an "Instrumental Man." He imitates with his voice, bands, orchestras and anything that breaths, moves or makes a noise. His act is a surprising, pleasing and original one. It is an absolute novelty in this city and is said to be the only act of the kind in this country.

In the Good Old Summer Time.

Is when you ought to go after Catarrh. It's easy to cure when the weather is fine. Catarrhozone never fails even in winter, but in fine weather it cures much quicker. Get Catarrhozone now and your Catarrh will become a thing of the past. No drugs, nothing but fragrant medicated air. Catarrhozone can't possibly fail. It has succeeded too often. Try it.

SLATE ROOFING.

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

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
BRICK HOUSE AND STABLE.

There will be sold by public auction, at the rooms of J. W. Jones, 242 Dundas street, on Tuesday, June 21, at 3 pm., that very desirable brick-veneered house of 8 rooms, good cellar and drainages, situated on Elizabeth street, No. 465; lot 50x90. Terms, 10% cent at time of sale, balance in fifteen days thereafter. For full particulars apply to J. W. JONES, auctioneer, or to T. H. LUSCOMBE, solicitor. 28c-txt

Household Furniture,

Piano and organs, etc., by auction, at Jones' auction rooms, Tuesday, June 14, at 10:30 a.m.—One Steinway piano, 2 organs, 3 parlor suites (new), 3 easy chairs, 4 mahogany chairs, 1 desk, 1 cabinet, 2 secretaire-bookcases, 1 music stand, 1 hallstand, 3 center tables, 3 couches, 1 invalid chair, 28 pictures, 10 bedsteads, springs and mattresses, 1 night commode, 2 cradles, 1 go-cart (nearly new), 3 sideboards, 3 oak dining-tables, 8 do. chairs, 3 f. l. tables, 2 refrigerators, 2 washing machines, 3 sewing machines, 1 desk, 3 gas stoves, 2 oil stoves, 1 gasoline stove, 1 Esthetic stove, 2 saddles and bridles, 2 oak mantels, 3 showcases, carpets and rugs, lamps, etc. b

100-ACRE FARM BY AUCTION.

Lot 11, con. 2, Westminster, on the premises, Wednesday, June 15, at 2:30 o'clock. Good farm. Terms easy. See posters, or apply to A. M. HUNT, auctioneer, 21 Edward street. 'Phone 1,559. 22u-t

AUCTION SALE OF 50 ACRES.

There will be sold on the premises on Wednesday, June 22, at 3 p.m., the south-east quarter of lot No. 27, con. 2, Township of London.

For further information apply to THE LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED; A. M. Hunt, auctioneer, London; W. K. Cameron, St. Thomas, solicitor. 28u-t

Robert Walker, lot 11, con. 2, Westminster, Wednesday, June 15; 100-acre farm, to be sold on premises; sale at 2:30 p.m. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, and indorsed "Tender for Goderich Breakwater," will be received at this office until Monday, July 4, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of a Breakwater at Goderich, County of Huron, Ont., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of H. A. Gray, Esq., engineer in charge of harbor works, Ontario, Confederation Life building, Toronto, on application to the Postmaster at Goderich, Ont., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted check on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for nine thousand dollars ($9,000), must accompany each tender. The check will be forfeited if the party tendering decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

FRED GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 4, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it. 26c-wty

PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES.

Sealed tenders, addressed "Inspectors of Penitentiaries, Ottawa," and indorsed "Tenders for Supplies," will be received until Friday, 24th June, inclusive, from parties desirous of contracting for supplies, for the fiscal year 1904-1905, for the following instutions, namely:

Kingston Penitentiary.
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.
Dorchester Penitentiary.
Manitoba Penitentiary.
British Columbia Penitentiary.
Regina Jail.
Prince Albert Jail.

Separate tenders will be received for each of the following classes of supplies:

1. Flour (Canadian Strong Bakers).
2. Beef and mutton (fresh).
3. Forage.
4. Coal (anthracite and bituminous).
5. Cordwood.
6. Groceries.
7. Coal oil (in barrels).
8. Drygoods.
9. Drugs and medicines.
10. Leather and findings.
11. Hardware, tinware, paints, etc.
12. Lumber.

Details of information as to form of contract, together with forms of tender, will be furnished on application to the wardens of the various institutions.

All supplies are subject to the approval of the warden or jailer.

All tenders submitted must specify clearly the institution, or institutions, which it is proposed to supply, and must bear the indorsation of at least two responsible sureties.

Papers inserting this notice without authority from the King's Printer will not be paid therefor.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
GEO. W. DAWSON,
Inspectors of Penitentiaries.

Department of Justice,
Ottawa, May 31, 1904. 24c-ywt

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Louis Charles Rumble, late of the Township of West Nissouri, in the Couty of Middlesex, farmer, deceased:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897," chapter 129, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Louis Charles Rumble, who died on or about the 11th day of March, 1904, are required, on or before the 30th day of June, 1904, to send by post prepaid, or deliver to Messrs. Jarvis & Vining, of the City of London, solicitors for Wallace Clark Rumble, the administrator of the estate of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice, that after such last-mentioned date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that the said administrator will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of such distribution.

Dated at London, the 25th day of May, 1904. JARVIS & VINING, 101 Dundas street, London, solicitors for Wallace Clark Rumble, the above-named administrator. 17c-30 J11,25

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of London intends to undertake the following works or improvements, and to assess and levy the cost thereof by means of a special rate, to be so assessed and levied as an anhual rate according to the frontage thereof upon the real property immediately benefited by such works or improvements, according to the provisions of "The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, namely:

WARD I.

231.—A cement sidewalk on the north side of the Market Square, from Talbot street to the City Hall; width, 10 feet.

Tar macadam pavements, with cement kerb and gutter on each of the following streets:

23.—Bathurst street, from Ridout street to Wellington street.

24.—Richmond street, from Grand Trunk Railway tracks to Grey street.

25.—Clarence street, from Grand Trunk Railway tracks to Grey street.

26.—Horton street, from Ridout street to Wellington street.

27.—Grand avenue, from Ridout street to High street.

28.—Wortley road, from Stanley street to Duchess avenue.

29.—Stanley street, from River Thames to Wharncliffe road.

30.—Bruce street, from Ridout street to Wortley road.

WARD II.

31.—Ridout street, from Dundas street to Blackfriars bridge.

32.—John street, from Talbot street to St. George street.

WARD III.

33.—York street, from Wellington street to Maitland street.

WARD IV.

34.—Dufferin avenue, from Cartwright street to William street.

35.—Princess avenue, from Maitland street to Adelaide street.

36.—William street, from Queen's avenue to Princess avenue.

And that the number of such annual special assessments will be ten.

And take notice, that unless the majority of the owners of such real propetty to be benefited thereby (to be ascertained under the provisions of "The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, and Bylaw No. 786 of the City of London, passed on the 4th day of August, 1890, as amended) representing at least one-half in value thereof, petition the said Council against the same within one month after the last publication of this notice in The Advertiser and Free Press newspapers, published in the City of London, the Council will undertake the said works or improvements, and proceed with the same under the provisions of Section 669 and other sections of "The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903," relating to local improvements applicable thereto.

City Clerk's Office, June 4, A. D. 1904.

C. B. EDWARDS,
City Clerk.

22u-4,11

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OR LADIES to employ agents; $800 per year and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, District Manager, 157 Bay street, Toronto. tx

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

TWO NEWLY-CALVED COWS—DURHAM and Jersey. R. A. Hoath, lot 18, con. 9, Arva. 28c

FOR SALE—LONDON LOAN COMPANY'S stock. John Wright, stock broker, London. 'Phone 693.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S BICYCLE; nearly new. Apply 354 York street. 28c

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND WELLAND Vale bicycle. Apply Gurd's Gun Shop, Dundas street. 28n

CAUSTIC SODA IN CWT. DRUMS. London Soap Company.

AMERICAN CORN—NOW RECEIVING; prices lower; call, see corn and prices. Slater's Warehouse. 26c

HORSE FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR grocery. Apply L. Bartlett, Weston street, South London. 26c

NEW MILCH COW (JERSEY). JOHN McGregor, 373 Dundas. 25k

NEW BUILT-UP WHEELS, WITH new Morrow brake, only $4 35 each. Everything at equally low prices. Bicycle Munson, Toronto. 22un

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—AN 8-YEAR-OLD registered Shorthorn cow, due to calve Aug. 1, for yearling Durham bull. Apply W. P. Charlton, Ilderton. b

FOR SALE—20-MONTH-SOLD PURE-bred Jersey bull, for $25. Apply W. P. Charlton, Ilderton. b

FOR SALE—PHAETON BUGGY, ALMOST new. Apply 335 King street. 28c

GOOD STOCK LUMBER FOR SALE—Cheap. Apply 669 Maitland street. b

ADVERTISING WORLD, COLUMBUS, O.—A monthly journal of information, plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c for four months' trial. t

OUR PLUMBERS WILL BE SOLD TO you to do your plumbing, etc., at lowest possible rates to do first-class work. Smith Plumbing Company, Masonic Temple, King street. t

FOR SALE—THREE-HORSE POWER engine, slightly used; suitable for gas or gasoline. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond.

FOR SALE—TWO THOROUGHBRED Yorkshire terrier dogs, 7 weeks old. George Moss, Canadian Packing Company, London Junction. 27c

NICE RUBBER TIRE CARRIAGE OR anything in carriage line. J. W. Smith, corner Richmond and Maple.

LADIES—WHEN IN NEED SEND FOR free trial of our never-failing remedy. Relief sure and quick. Paris Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis. 99h-t

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

DON'T WORRY BECAUSE CHICKS are late. Puritan Chick Food will make them grow. Morgan's Pet Stock and Garden Supply House, 264 Dundas. yt

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

SEE OUR STOCK OF LUMBER, shingles, Portland cement, cedar posts and fence wire, before purchasing elsewhere; best quality, lowest prices, at T. J. Clatworthy's yard, Ilderton, Ont. 19n-xt

BASEBURNERS, RANGES AND ALL kinds of cook stoves and second-hand furniture at Keene's, 141 King street.

FOR SALE—RUBBER-TIRED BUGGY; also light harness. J. Darch & Son, 379 Talbot street.

FISH! FISH! FISH!—EVERY KIND OF fish, fresh, salted and smoked. 'Phone 1,256. F. S. Onn.

RAYMOND SEWING MACHINE, WITH complete attachments, in perfect running order; price very low. Address E. A., this office. 3tf

MAGAZINES BOUND.
Neat Bindings at Small Cost.
LIBRARIES REPAIRED
for Sunday Schools and Public Libraries.
Call or write for quotations.
CHAPMAN'S BINDERY,
'Phone 370. 91 Dundas St.

DEEP-WELL IRON PUMP, WITH 40 feet of iron pipe, in perfect order; big chance for farmer. Apply 174 Langarth street, South London. 25tf

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—THE NEW coal and wood yard, corner Maitland and G. T. R. 'Phone 299.

CHEAP WOOD — FOR ONE WEEK Green & Co., coal and wood dealers, 495 York street, will sell good quality real dry mixed wood at $1 60 per load.

FORTY SECOND-HAND ORGANS, AT $10, $15 and $25. Payable, $1, $1 50 and $2 per month. Heintzman Company's, 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

D. H. GILLIES & CO., EAST END coal and wood dealers. Hardwood blocks, soft wood and slabs. 'Phone 1,312. Corner Adelaide and Bathurst.

TWO HAPPY-THOUGHT RANGES—Three leading makes in new ranges; wood cook stoves. Brock's, 197 King. ywt

CEMENT FOR SALE — CHEAPEST place to buy cement is at Turnbull's, Elevator, Komoka. ywt

WE ARE PUTTING UP THE NICEST cooked ham, because it has all its flavor retained in it. James A. Anderson, Market House. ywt

"BE YOUR OWN PAINTER"—OUR ready-mixed paints are better than you can mix. Wallpaper, room moldings, window shades. Scarrow, 233 Dundas. ywt

BEST VALUE IN TEAS IN THE CITY can be obtained at the Market Grocery, 103 King street. Everything new, fresh and right prices. 'Phone 1,465. H. T. Johnson. xvt

NEW BICYCLES, $25; SECOND-HAND ladies' and gentlemen's wheels, $10; Morgan & Wright style tire covers, $1; large stock tires, spring seatposts, coasters, bells and general sundries at reduced prices. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Robert Hall Garner, late of the Township of West Nissouri, in the County of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario," 1897, chapter 129, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Robert Hall Garner, who died on or about the 21st day of December, 1903, are required, on or before the 30th day of June, 1904, to send by post prepaid or deliver to Messrs. Jarvis & Vining, of the City of London, solicitors for Isabella Garner, the administratrix of the estate of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addreses and descriptions, full particulars of their claim, the statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them. And further take notice, that after such last-mentioned date the said adminstratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice, and that the said administratrix will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by her at the time of such distribution. Dated the 14th day of May, 1904. JARVIS & VINING, No. 101 Dundas street, London, solicitors for the administratrix. 5c-14,J11,25

THE WEATHER TODAY- Fine and warm.

Not only during the summer, but every night of the year, this store closes at 6 o'clock. We are as broad in the treatment of our clerks as we are in the treatment of our customers. Buy during the day.

Broken Lines Ladies' Tailored Suits Reduced

We have some broken lines of Ladies' All-Ready-to-Wear Tailored Suits, comprising Voiles, Fancy Tweeds and Broadcloths. These we want to rush out without a moment's delay, and as these Suits are stylish and serviceable for going away there should be no hesitancy about taking them at these special prices. Note how limited the quantity is:

1 only Voile Suit, in myrtle green, Eton coat, silk lined, pleated skirt, coat and skirt trimmed with braid. Price reduced from $28.00 to only..... **$18.00**

1 only Suits of Voile, in brown flecked with white, Eton coat with fancy cape, bishop sleeve with cuff trimmed with silk braid and buttons, coat silk lined, skirt trimmed with folds of silk and buttons. Price lowered from $30.00 to only..... **$18.00**

1 only Fancy Tweed Suit, in light gray, Eton coat with cape trimmed with Persian trimming, coat silk lined. Price lowered from $21.00 to only..... **$15.00**

9 only Suits, in broadcloths and fancy tweeds, coats in Eton blouse and Norfolk styles, skirts trimmed with strappings, or 7-gore panel seams. Prices lowered from $15.00 and $19.00 to only..... **$12.50**

1 rack of Suits, in tweeds and colors, were $12.50 to $15.00. Price lowered to only..... **$10.00**

1 rack of Suits, in homespuns and tweeds, that were priced from $8.50 to $12.00 each. Your choice of any on this rack for only..... **$5.00**

Ladies' Fine Cotton and Cashmere Hose

Always Remember That Our Prices Are for Best Grades. We Never Stock With Inferior Qualities. It's Satisfaction We Aim to Give You.

A special line of Ladies' Plain Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, full fashioned, extra spliced heel and toe, sizes 8½, 9, 9½ and 10. Extra good value at only, per pair..... **15c**

Ladies' Fine Black Cotton Hose, extra outsize, full fashioned, spliced heel and toe, real maco, Hermsdorf dye, sizes 8½, 9, 9½ and 10. Per pair only..... **30c**

Ladies' Fine Black Cashmere Hose, full fashioned, spliced heel and toe, also double sole, extra good quality, sizes 8½ to 10 inches. Three pairs for $1.00, or per pair..... **35c**

Rare value in Children's Fine Rib Black Cotton Hose, extra spliced heel and toe, double sole, Hermsdorf dye, sizes 5 to 10. Hard to equal at, per pair, from..... **15c** to **35c**

Men's Black Cotton Half Hose, with natural wool sole, spliced heel and toe, double sole, Hermsdorf dye, sizes 10, 10½ and 11. Per pair..... **25c** and **30c**

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151 AND 153 DUNDAS STREET.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

ELIZABETH WALKER—VOICE CULTURE, piano, harmony, counterpoint. Prepares for all examinations. 316 King. ywt

ROSELLE POCOCKE, ORGANIST AND choirmaster, King Street Presbyterian Church. Teacher of voice, violin and piano. 379 King street.

W. A. BLEUTHNER, TEACHER OF piano and harmony. Studio, Nordheimer's.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST St. Andrew's Church. Subjects: Organ, piano, harmony, singing. Studio, 640 Wellington. 'Phone 1,527.

JAMES CRESSWELL, TEACHER OF violin. Conductor Grand Opera House Orchestra. Pupils received. 523 King street.

GEORGE C. PHELPS, ORGANIST First Presbyterian Church — Organ, piano, harmony, accompanying. Studio, 321 King street. Telephone 999.

MARGARET B. McCOY, SOPRANO soloist, Dundas Center Church. Church and concert engagements and pupils accepted. 356 King street.

CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS, BARITONE, late London, England. Instruction in art of absolute voice production, breathing and singing. Concert and other engagements. 341 Dundas.

J. W. FETHERSTON, ORGANIST WELLINGTON Street Church. Teacher singing, organ, piano, theory.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

PRIVATE FUNDS AT LOWEST RATES —M. P. McDonagh, barrister, 418 Talbot street.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4¾ to 5½ per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London.

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

MONEY TO LOAN — EASY TERMS, lowest rates. Avery Casey, barrister, 98 Dundas street (upstairs), London.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

W. R. KINCAID, VETERINARY SURGEON—Twenty years' experience. Office, 117 King. Residence, 365 Ridout. Telephone 455.

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

ELECTRO-VAPOR BATHS.

MASSAGE PARLOR—TRY AN ELECTRO-VAPOR bath at Mrs. Ray Gadsby's Massage Parlors, 320 Dundas street. 'Phone 1,042.

Ontario Loan & Debenture Co.

DIVIDEND NO. 81.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3 per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this Company has been declared for the current half-year ending 30th inst., and will be payable at the Company's office on and after 2nd July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th inst., both days inclusive.

WM. F. BULLEN, Manager.
Londop, Ont, June 6, 1904. 28u-11,25

THE LONDON LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 54.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum for the current half-year has been declared, and is payable after the first day of July, 1904.

For the convenience of stockholders the Transfer Books will not be closed.

M. J. KENT,
26k-9,11,18,25 Manager.

LEGAL CARDS.

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

E. H. JOHNSTON, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary public, 87½ Dundas street. ywt

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

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

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

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

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

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

FITZGERALD & FITZGERALD, BARRISTERS. Money to loan. Masonic Temple, London.

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

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

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

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

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

DENTAL CARDS.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST.—Successor to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 175 Dundas street. 'Phone 975.

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

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

DR. A. G. FRASER, DENTIST, 189 Dundas street. Telephone 1,381.

DR. HARRY SILK, DENTIST, 185½ Dundas street. Terms, cash. Telephones: Office, 1,248; residence, 1,244.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. H. ROUGHLEY, FELT AND gravel roofer, 290 South street. Telephone 888. Repairing a specialty.

STRATFOLD & BAWDEN, SOLE agents for Paristone Hall Wall Plaster. Ask for prices. 'Phone 1,400.

PALMISTRY.

MADAM DUMOND, CLAIRVOYANT and palmist, will read from cradle to grave. Please call. Nice waiting room, London House. 26c

MADAM ROWAN, THE CELEBRATED palmist, at the Bernard House, Room 31, for one week. 24n

HOTEL CARDS.

CLARENCE HOUSE—NOW IN THE hands of Fitzpatrick & O'Hagan.

DOMINION HOUSE — ADJOINING Grand Trunk Railway station, London. J. J. Cox, proprietor.

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

MEDICAL CARDS.

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

DR. R. OVENS, L.R.C.P. & S., EDINBURGH—Eye, ear, nose and throat.

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

DR. MACKLIN HAS REMOVED TO 443 Park avenue. Telephone 740.

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

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

DR. N. R. HENDERSON HAS REMOVED to 473 Park avenue. Eye, ear, nose and throat only.

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., 587 RICHMOND street. 'Phone 388.

DR. BATESON, 589 RICHMOND street. Telephone 1,136.

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

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

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

DR. McLELLAN, HOMOEOPATHIST—Graduate New York Eye and Ear Hospital, 1889. Specialist eye, ear, nose and throat only. 497 Talbot street.

DR. G. McNEILL — OFFICE, 260 Queen's avenue. Telephone 266.

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

MASSEUSE.

HARRIETTA CAULA, MASSEUSE AND scalp specialist, 260½ Dundas street. Try Neurotone electric treatment for all nervous troubles, rheumatism, sciatica, etc. ywt

INSURANCE.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO

Funds available for security of Queen policyholders, $64,000,000.

J. A. NELLES, Agent,
428 Richmond Street.
'Phone 343. ywt

E. J. MacROBERT,

Insurance Agent, representing stock and mutual companies, life, fire and accident.

Fire and Life Insurance Company. Capital and Assets exceed $62,000,000. Office, Room 107, Masonic Temple. 'Phone 449, London, Ont. ywt

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
E. Towe & Co. Agents. City Office over Bank, corner Dundas and Richmond streets (entrance off Richmond). 'Phones 490 and 1,107. Farm loans made at 4½%; city loans at 5%.

SIGN PAINTING.

GLEN BROS.—SIGN PAINTING EXCLUSIVELY. Designs and estimates furnished. 276 Dundas street.

OSTEOPATHY.

H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Chronic diseases. Consultation free. 554 Richmond street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

ISSUED AT MY RESIDENCE, 394 DUNDAS street. Private office. C. D. Johnston.

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

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOMAS GILLEAN, Jeweler, 408 Richmond street.

BUSINESS BRINGERS--ADVERTISER WANT AND REALTY ADS.

Transient Condensed Advertisements —No Advertisement Less Than Ten Cents.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.—Two cents per word each insertion.

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 per word; each supsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than ten words.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS—One cent per word each insertion; six insertions for price of five; twelve for nine; eighteen for price of thirteen; one month for price of seventeen.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Epworth League anniversary. 11 a.m., Rev. R. D. Hamilton; 7 p.m., platform meeting, to be addressed by Mr J. F. Maine and Mr. W. C. Myers, of Saginaw, Michigan. All welcome. Special music by the choir. Sunrise prayer meeting, 7:30 a.m.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Dyson Hague, pastor.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—The pastor, Rev. A. H. Going, will preach at both services. Morning subject, "The Purpose of Sanctification"; evening service, "The Caste of Goodness."

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m. Communion; 7 p.m. Bible Class and Sabbath School, 3 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH—SERVICES AT 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—The pastor, Rev. A. K. Barks, will conduct both services.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—11 a.m., the pastor; 7 p.m., Mr. John Jackson, F.R.G.S., of London, England. Bible School at 2:45 p.m. Anthems, "O Worship the Lord in the Beauty of Holiness" (Watson); "Glory be to Thee" (Concone).

ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN Church—Rev. S. B. Culp, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. W. C. Beer will preach morning and evening.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services: Sunday, 11 a.m.; Wednesday, 8 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. George J. Bishop, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evangelistic band of Victoria University, Toronto, will hold services Sunday morning and evening, and every evening next week.

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

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—The pastor, Rev. Jas. Rollins, B.A., will conduct both services. Evening subject, "A Profane Person."

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, MAITLAND street—Preaching morning and evening, 11 and 7. All welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion at morning service.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Robert Aylward, B.A., of Parkhill, will preach at both services. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, WEST LONDON—The Rev. F. E. Howitt, of Hamilton, will preach at both services. Offerings in behalf of building fund. b

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

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—HOLY Communion at 8:30 a.m. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; preacher, Rev. John Ridley, rector of Galt.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Ross, pastor. The pastor will preach in the morning on "The Spirit Baptism." In the evening Rev. A. J. Vining, of Winnipeg, will preach. Ordinance of baptism after church. Seats free. All welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. G. W. Howson; 3:30 p.m., annual sermon to K. O. T. M., by the pastor; evening, the pastor.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—Morning, Mr. James A. Stevenson; evening, Evangelist Belcher; subject, "Second Coming of Christ." Special singing.

MEETINGS.

MISSION TO LEPERS—MR. JOHN Jackson, F.R.G.S., London, England, will address the meeting in "Y" rooms, Monday, the 13th, at 4:15 p.m. Visitors welcome. b

SIR KNIGHT AND LADY Maccabees are urgently requested to meet at their hall, Duffield block, on Sunday, June 12 (Memorial Day), at 2:30 p.m. Church parade to Wellington Street Methodist Church, at 3:30 o'clock. Visiting Maccabees in the city are requested to join in parade. John Henderson, commander; W. R. Garner, record keeper. 27u

LONDON, JUNE 11—ST. ANDREW'S Highland Cadets—The corps will parade in uniform, with belts and sidearms, at the corner of Piccadilly and Miles streets, at 9 a.m., Sunday, 12th. J. B. Munroe, commandant. b

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO RENT—Conveniences; Queen's avenue. Box 99, Advertiser. 28c

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT bedrooms; also double parlors; suitable for light housekeeping; all modern conveniences. Apply 69 Maple street. b

ROOMS TO RENT—FURNISHED OR unfurnished; modern conveniences; central; desirable surroundings. Box 16, this office. 28c

ONE LADY BOARDER WANTED. APPLY 315 Dufferin avenue. 26c

BOARDING BY THE WEEK AND meal tickets, 8 for $1. 476 Park avenue.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, FRIDAY—GUINEA GOLD brooch, with four settings; valued as a present. Reward on return to Miss Fitzwalter, Emery street, South London. 28c

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

SPRINGBANK PARK
Week of June 6.
Alice Raymond, cornetist; Eldridge; Mooney and Holbein; Dora Pelletier; Harry E. Lester, and the Biograph. 23n

Springbank .. Park ..
Week of June 13th, 1904.

Bandy and Wilson— Novelty Dancers.

Emilie Subers— The Georgia Sunflower.

Falardo— The Instrumental Man.

The McCann Family In Comedy Sketch.

Georgia O'Ramey— Singing Commedienne.

The Biograph. b

MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS **BEN GREET'S** Splendid English Company in **SHAKESPEARE'S PASTORAL PLAYS.** in the open air, on the grounds and under the auspices of Western University, Monday afternoon, June 13, at 3:30, "As You Like It." Monday Evening, June 13, at 8:15, "Midsummer Night's Dream." Prices, $1, 75c, 50c. Sale of seats begins at Nordheimer's, Saturday, June 11. 23n

4 DAYS RACES
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
June 14, 15, 16 and 17
—AT—
QUEEN'S PARK, LONDON.
THREE RACES EACH DAY.
Commencing at 2:00 p.m. sharp.
Admission, Gentlemen 50c, Ladies, 25c
Grand Stands Free.
28 D. FRASER, Secretary.

BAND CONCERT
TUESDAY IN VICTORIA PARK.
Collection at gate in aid of Soldiers' Monument Fund. Every little counts. Come, and bring your friends. 26c

HARDING HALL—CLOSING AND CONCERT. Auditorium, Thursday evening, June 23. b

$15.00
Southampton and London, England, to New York, third class fare, via American Line. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

ALLAN LINE
Call on F. B. Clarke, agent, 416 Richmond street, for rates to or from the Old Country.

$29 00—1,200 MILES, TWO WEEKS' SAIL. Port Stanley, Windsor, Toledo, Cleveland, Welland Canal, Toronto, Hamilton to Montreal. Includes meals and berth. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street. ywt

$2 65—LONDON TO DETROIT AND RETURN, Saturday and Sunday, boat; low rates daily. Excursion rates Toledo Cleveland. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN-McKILLOP—Residence, 326 St. James street; 'phone 451. Studio, 356 King street; 'phone 1,270. xt

JUBILEE RINK—GRAND OPENING, July 1. Without exception the finest assembly and dancing hall in Ontario. American style spring floor. Room for nearly 500 couples. Tony Vita's Orchestra. Prices, 50c and 25c only. 22k-t

ALL ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR private parties, sociables, etc., for Springbank Pavilion. Also orchestra for all occasions. Call or 'phone 1,774. Dayton & McCormick.

SUMMER SEASON—PRIVATE LESSONS in dancing by R. B. Millard. Special attention to waltz and two-step. Evening lessons. Residence and academy, 345 Princess.

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

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS, DUNDAS street west. Hot and cold water. Open daily. A. P. Yeo.

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

CHOICEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR private parties, balls, banquets, etc. Telephone 1,265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILLER'S HAIR STORE—TOUPEES, Switches, also latest Pompadour. Back Combs. Combings wanted. 223 Dundas.

$10 REWARD FOR CONVICTION OF any person found abusing Sage's livery horses. F. E. Sage. 6tf-t

WANTED.

BUILDING LOT, SOUTH OXFORD street, between William and Waterloo streets. Address particulars, J. W. G. Winrett, barrister, etc., 420 Talbot street. ywt

WANTED—COTTAGE OR SMALL house to rent; South London preferred. Apply Miss Biddulph, 113 Wortley road. 25c-xwt

A WIDOW DESIRES WORK BY THE day. Apply Box 17, Advertiser. 27c

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CAP CUTTER. Apply John Marshall & Co. 28c

AD-WRITERS EARN FROM $25 TO $100 per week. You can learn quickly. Send for information. Page-Davis Company, 90 Wabash avenue, Chicago. 28c-t

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO EARN free scholarships for the best commercial course in Canada. Only two weeks' work necessary. For particulars apply to Lewis Luke, Box 679, Montreal. ywt

BOY, ABOUT 14 OR 15, WANTED. Apply to George Peters, 519 Richmond street. 28c

WANTED—POOL MARKER. APPLY Grigg House. 27c

MEN WANTED. APPLY IMMEDIATELY, 257 York street. Steady employment. 26c

YOUNG MAN WANTED, WITH SOME experience in bakeshop. Apply at once, G. W. Kent. 26c

STRONG BOYS WANTED IMMEDIATELY for factory. D. S. Perrin & Co., Limited. 24tf

WANTED—BOYS FOR WEEDING. Main & Collyer, South London. 23tf

A FAVORABLE OPENING FOR GOOD men to sell my staple household supplies. More money can be made working for me than in any other legitimate business in Canada today. Address Cooper, Drawer 531, London, Ont.

INTELLIGENT BOY WANTED TO learn trade. Advertiser Job Department. 15tf

BOYS WANTED—15 TO 18 YEARS OF age. Apply to McCormick Manufacturing Company. 11f

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY PARISIAN Steam Laundry. 28c

WANTED FOR JULY AND AUGUST, a matron for Summerhoime, Port Stanley. Apply Y. W. C. A. rooms, over Public Library. 28c

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—Good wages. Apply Mrs. P. M. Millman, 24 Grosvenor street. 20tf-wty

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS WANTED. Miss Logan, 169 Dundas street. 27c

WANTED—CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. Mrs. Johnston, 146 Wellington. 28c-tzx

WANTED—KITCHEN WOMAN. APPLY 181 Dundas street. 26c

WANTED—A NURSEGIRL. APPLY Mrs. J. Ted. 496 King street. 26c

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. John Tanton, 297 King street. 26c

COOK AND UPSTAIRS GIRL WANTED. Apply Wellington House. 26tf

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, TO go to Port Stanley for the month of July and August. Apply Mrs. C. F. Moore, 280 King street, city. 25tf

GOOD PLAIN COOK—WILLING TO GO to Muskoka for the summer and live in Toronto afterwards; wages, $12 a month; no washing or ironing. Apply Mrs. G. de C. O'Grady, 718 Waterloo street. 24tf

WANTED—HOTEL COOK, FOR SUMMER resort; $40 per month. Apply 501½ Richmond street.

GIRLS WANTED—GOOD WAGES. McCormick Manufacturing Company. 21tf

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT; ALSO nursemaid; references required; good wages. 493 Dundas street. 21tf

GIRLS WANTED FOR FACTORY; good wages; steady employment. D. S. Perrin & Co., Limited. 14tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—COAL AND WOOD BUSINESS, doing all business; satisfactory reasons for selling; immediate possession. Address Box 4, this office. 17n-zwt

THE BITULITHIC PAVEMENT—THE undersigned owners of the patents covering the construction of the Warren Bitulithic Pavement are prepared to sell the necessary patent rights and processes, and furnish the bituminous cements, laboratory work and expert advice necessary to any responsible contractor or municipality who are equipped or will equip themselves with the necessary plant to properly construct the work. We solicit correspondence of such contractors or municipalities. Warren Bros. Company 33 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

GROCERY STOCK FOR SALE—A first-class business corner in this city; nearly all cash trade; rent for store and dwelling low; stock about $1,000; satisfactory reasons for selling. Call for particulars. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

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

EDUCATIONAL.

J. A. YOUNG PREPARES PUPILS FOR matriculation, etc. Class in civil service commencing. 349 Princess.

THE LONDON STUDIO OF ELOCUTION. Vocal and Physical Culture. Miss Mydra I. Lent, 288 Princess avenue.

DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL.

IN THE LONDON CUTTING SCHOOL each pupil receives individual instruction in cutting and fitting by exact measurement; also grading and designing plain and fancy costumes. Correspondence solicited. Removed from 233½ to 243½ Dundas street.

ARCHITECTS.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT, Bank of Commerce building (second floor), Richmond street.

G. CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT, ALBION building, London.

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

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

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

DOUGLAS, LACEY & CO.'S GUARANTEED investments—Good stocks, paying 10 per cent per annum. Joseph Beech, 379 Princess avenue, London. 'Phone 1,658.

DERMATOLOGY.

SATURDAY, 11th INST., THE LAST bargain day in facial treatments at London Dermatological Institute, 443 Park avenue. Ladies commencing courses, 12 treatments, on that day, get them for $6 50 in advance. Hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. zxv

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

169 ACRES, LOT 1, CON. 2, LONDON Township. Apply E. Robinson, The Grove, or Mrs. Belton, 315 Hyman street, London. 28i

THE REAL ESTATE OWNER

has the whole earth for a foundation to his fortune. Real Estate is the only permanent fortune. The Barings, with millions in bonds, fail; the Duke of Westminster, with his fortune in land, could not fail if he would. Lay the basis of a permanent fortune by investing your savings in Real Estate.

It is necessary to make judicious investments, however, and to do so our office offers to you a safe and convenient method.

We handle all kinds of properties, from small to large. None too small, nor none too large. Some of the largest Real Estate transactions on the London market have been handled through our office.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange any class of property, you are invited to call. No trouble to show property or give information.

LOANS.

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

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
No. 428 Richmond Street,
London, Ont.
C. H. Armitage, Field Manager.
Telephone 642. 5tf-t

J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST.

WATERLOO STREET—1½-story brick house, new and up-to-date, 7 rooms, bath and w.c., hard and soft water; cement basement, full size. Price, only $1,850.
CENTRAL House on Queen's Ave.. $2,250
CENTRAL House on Wellington St. 4,800
CENTRAL House on Central Ave... 3,500
CENTRAL House on Princess Ave.. 2,750
CENTRAL House on Wellington St. 5,000
HOUSE on Victor St..... 2,200
HOUSE on Richmond St, north.... 1,300
HOUSE on St. James St..... 2,150
HOUSE on Lorne Ave..... 2,400
HOUSE on Waterloo St. south..... 2,050
HOUSE on Mill St..... 2,000
HOUSE on Waterloo St, north.... 2,800
NEW 1½-STORY BRICK HOUSE—Two blocks from C. P. R. station, 7 rooms, bath room and w.c., basement, full size, furnace, etc. Call for price.
BUILDING LOTS on Wellington north; and on Colborne street, Piccadilly street, Bruce street, Fall Mall street, Waterloo street north and south, St. James street, Oxford street, Hellmuth avenue, Elizabeth street, South street; and a fine central lot on Dundas street.
BRICK RESIDENCE IN CAMDEN TERRACE, Talbot street—Double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, 6 bedrooms, bath and w.c., front and back stairs, gas, good cellar. Price reasonable.
J. F. SANGSTER,
112 Masonic Temple, - - London.

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—FROM $7 TO $14; also house for sale on monthly installments. Call for list at Scarrow's Wallpaper Store, 255 Dundas. ywt

TO LET—ROOM ON TOP FLAT, Masonic Temple. Apply N. Mills. 24tfywt

COTTAGE (PARTLY FURNISHED) TO rent for summer, Orchard Beach, Port Stanley. Apply S. Stevely, 362 Richmond street, London, or D. M. Tait, St. Thomas. See photo of house at Stevely's store. b

PORT STANLEY—COTTAGE ON Orchard Beach for month of August. Apply 232 St. George street. 23c-zxt

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET, 212 Richmond street, northeast corner of Simcoe street. Apply to Mr. O'Neil, at Dominion Oatmeal Mills, or to Magee, McKillop & Murphy, solicitors. 19tf-xt

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE, Fraser Heights, Port Stanley; 8 rooms; hard and soft water, stable, etc. Apply J. R. Shuttleworth. 16tf

TWO FLATS—FOR CIGAR OR LIGHT manufacturing. Apply on premises, 101 King street. 23tf

TO LET—STORE

with vault, in Albion Block, adjoining Postoffice; heated; immediate possession. Apply T. H. Carling, at the Brewery. 38tf

T. EDWARDS & SON—FURNITURE, etc., packed, removal or storage. Furniture repaired, refinished. 85 Bruce street.

OFFICE TO LET

First floor, in Albion Block, with vault; heated; immediate possession. Apply T. H. Carling, at the Brewery. 38tf

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VANS—Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South London, late of London Furniture Company. 'Phone 310.

IMPROVED VANS, BEST STORAGE, private rooms. Furniture for storage carted free. H. Porter & Co., 97 Carling. 'Phones 1,162 and 1,197.

FOREST CITY MOVING VANS, 357 Talbot street. Residence, 554½ Waterloo. Telephone, 1,444. Broughton-McKim.

PEOPLE'S MOVING VAN—LARGEST in city. A. Henderson, corner Colborne and Cheapside. 'Phone 1,724.

TO LET—COTTAGE ON INKERMAN street; in good repair. Apply A. Keenleyside, 500 King street. 28c

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN.

RICHMOND STREET SOUTH—Two-story brick house, 8 rooms, in good order; frame barn; nice lot. Price, $1,700. A snap.

ANN STREET—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms; in perfect order. At a very reasonable price.

WORTLEY ROAD—A two-story brick residence, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; frame barn; large lot; desirable location. Price, $4,700.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Two-story brick residence, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 60x120 feet. Price, $4,500.

WELLINGTON STREET, close to Victoria Park—A new two-story brick residence, stone foundation, 10 rooms and attic; all modern improvements; lot 47x130 feet. Price, $4,800.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; nice lot. Price, $2,550.

LAURA STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms; two cellars; with one acre, which can be subdivided into lots. Price, $1,900.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Two frame cottages, in perfect order, near Adelaide street. Inquire at once.

TALBOT STREET—A splendid two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 11 rooms, in good order; lot 50x110 feet. Price reduced to $1,800.

716 COLBORNE STREET—Two-story frame house, 8 rooms, in good order. Price, $1,600.

DUNDAS STREET, near Waterloo street—A large brick cottage, 7 rooms; furnace; sewer laid in; also two-story brick in rear. The whole of this property will be sold for $2,400. Call and see us.

KENT STREET—Two semi-detached two-story brick houses, 11 rooms each, all modern improvements. Price, $5,500.

TALBOT STREET—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms and attic, all modern improvements. Price, $2,800.

ST. GEORGE STREET—1½-story frame house, on brick foundation, 8 rooms; large corner lot Price, $1,550.

QUEBEC STREET—Three new brick cottages, 4 rooms each; lots 33x100 feet. Price, $1,200 each.

ST. JAMES STREET—A solid brick cottage, 6 rooms, veranda; good lot. Price, $1,300.

RICHMOND STREET SOUTH—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements; nice lot. Price, $2,250.

ONTARIO STREET—1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 49x200 feet. Price, $1,200.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—A new 1¼-story brick house, stone foundation, slate roof, 9 rooms, modern improvements; splendid lot; choice property. Price, $2,800.

WATERLOO STREET, near Hill—A new 1-story brick house, 7 rooms; nice lot. Price, $1,700.

HAMILTON ROAD—A large brick cottage 8 rooms, in perfect order; large lot. A splendid home for $1,800. Inspection invited.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 41x125 feet. Price, $1,150.

PALACE STREET—A pair of 1½-story frame houses, 7 rooms each, in good repair and will be sold for $800 each.

RICHMOND STREET SOUTH—Two-story brick house, 8 rooms, in good order; frame barn; nice lot. Price, $1,750.

WELLINGTON STREET NORTH—Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, in perfect order; frame barn; good lot. Price, $1,750.

1,067 PINE STREET—Frame cottage, 5 rooms; frame barn; large lot. Price, $700.

HILL STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 6 rooms; lot 23x165 feet. Price, $1,100.

43 TECUMSEH AVENUE—1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good repair; half-acre lot; fruit trees. Price, $1,100.

Several good building lots, corner of Colborne and Grosvenor streets, from $4 to $8 per foot.

WORTLEY ROAD, close to Beaconsfield avenue—Four splendid lots, overlooking the city. Call for price.

EVERGREEN AVENUE—Several desirable lots on this avenue now offered for sale. Our prices are very reasonable.

WELLINGTON STREET, one block from Victoria Park—Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; nice lot; grand location. Price, $3,200.

HAMILTON ROAD—A large frame cottage, 7 rooms, in perfect order; large lot. Price, $1,400.

FRONT STREET, over Clark's bridge—A large brick cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 40x300 feet. Price, $900.

DUFFERIN AVENUE, near Adelaide street—A splendid frame cottage, 6 rooms, in good order; frame barn; lot 56x150 feet. Price, $1,000.

THE ONLY VACANT LOT on Hyman street, for $1,000. Call at once.

On and after this date we will offer the balance of those desirable building lots on the Hamilton road and Grey street for sale at our office. If you want a choice lot see us at once, as we are going to place them at a price which will be an inducement to speculators.

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

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS EXCHANGE

Only a few of those fine lots on Central avenue left; $125 buys a lot 50.8x158; cash payment only $25. Some of the best lots on Fall Mall street, $8 per foot; rare chance for builders and investors. That splendid lot on Colborne street, adjoining church, 57x330, one of the finest sites in the city; must be sold at once; owner non-resident; wants to realize. Modern brick residence, nearly new, 662 Talbot street; choice mantels, first-class woodwork, elegant gas fixtures; a decided chance; will be sold for less than building could be erected for today; see it if you want a nice home in fashionable locality. W. D. BUCKLE.

NO. 790 QUEEN'S AVENUE—NEARLY new; splendid two-story brick residence, stone foundation, modern improvements, five bedrooms and two parlors, plate glass windows, grillwork between rooms, furnace, bath, etc.; lot 5.2x150. Easy terms. Apply F. H. Butler, 16 Masonic Temple. 1tf

300 ACRES, NORTH ONTARIO, ADJOINING railway; fine situation; two-story house, barn, poultry house; considerable timber; $1,200. Welch, Masonic Tempie. 21f

FOR SALE UNDER MORTGAGE—Good two-story brick hotel, nearly new, with license and contents, in Petrolea, Ont., on easy terms. Apply London Loan Company, London, Ont. 25n

LOT FOR SALE—CORNER ST. JAMES and William, north part of city; good business site. Apply R. Tremain, London Junction. 28c

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THOS. C. KNOTT BULLETIN.

CHELSEA GREEN—THE BRIDGE COMPANY'S GANG ARE NOW AT WORK ON THE FALSE-WORK FOR THE BRIDGE, AND FOOT PASSENGERS WILL BE ABLE TO CROSS IN A WEEK. LOOK IN NEXT SATURDAY'S PAPERS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF OPENING OF SALE.

DUCHESS AVENUE—Brick, two-story; 6 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, breakfast room, kitchen and summer kitchen; fruit and ornamental trees, tennis lawn, barn; lot 186x216 feet; corner lot. Will sell house and part of lot if desired.

EAST OF CITY LIMITS—New brick, story and half; 4 bedrooms, with clothes closets, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, furnace, frame stable; lot 42x167 feet. Will sell cheap.

SCANLAN FARM—One acre, fronting on Ashland, Laura and Mary streets. Will sell cheap.

LOTS ON CORNER OF PINE AND EGERTON STREETS—$150 per lot.

WILLIAM STREET, near Oxford—Brick story and half; 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and woodshed; lot 60x198 feet.

871 COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, barn, gas, sewer, fruit trees.

20 DUNDAS STREET—Brick cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; lot 24x20 feet. Only $850.

CRAIG STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 2 mantels, bathroom, pantry, large clothes closets to every bedroom; fruit trees; lot 48x128 feet.

CORNER OF ELMWOOD AVENUE AND WORTLEY ROAD—Brick two-story and attic, stone foundation, double parlors, 5 bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen, scullery, washroom, pantry, 3 marble mantels; modern conveniences; lot 90x170 feet.

SOUTH ELIAS STREET—New frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, good cellar; lot 36x360 feet. Only $1,150.

48 EUCLID AVENUE—Frame story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, woodshed, workshop; 14x24; lot 57x189 feet. $900.

202 SIMCOE STREET—Two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, chicken coop; will exchange for cottage up to $1,000 near city limits. $1,600.

ENGLISH STREET, near Ellis street—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 50x100 feet.

CHELSEA GREEN—TWO NEW FRAME COTTAGES ON CEMENT FOUNDATION; 3 BEDROOMS, PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN AND SUMMER KITCHEN; LOTS 43 x 125 FEET. WILL SELL ON EASY TERMS. CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT ONE OF THEM.

ALBERT STREET—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, 4 grates; good barn, large lot. Will sell cheap.

CHRISTIE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, large kitchen; lot 60x150 feet. Only $850.

I have a number of first-class farms in Northern Ontario, near North Bay, which I can sell at a very low figure.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE NO CHARGE IF NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME, AND THEN ONLY AGENT'S COMMISSION.

WATERLOO STREET, near St. James street—Three new brick-veneer story and half; 3 bedrooms, bath, w.c., parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar under all of house, divided into three parts; dumbwaiter from basement to pantry; piped for furnace; will sell quick if you want one. Only $1,800.

BURWELL STREET, near Dundas—New brick, 1½ stories, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences; lot 33x112 feet. Will be ready about June 10.

53 ELMWOOD AVENUE—Story and half brick-veneer, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, furnace, good cellar, fruit; lot 32x216 feet. Only $2,250.

788 GREY STREET—Frame cottage, 5 rooms; lot 32x120 feet. $900.

790 GREY STREET—Frame cottage, 5 rooms and coal and wood shed; lot 28x120 feet. $900.

ORCHARD STREET—Fine building lot, frame barn and drivehouse, 16x20 feet, could be made into a good house; lot 45x198 feet; barn worth price asked—$350.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—Frame cottage, three bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, woodshed, barn. Only $1,300.

90 ELMWOOD AVENUE—Brick two-story and attic, 5 bedrooms, good parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, woodshed, modern conveniences; lot 42x250 feet. Only $2,500.

772 GREY STREET—Brick-veneer, story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, bathroom; lot 40x198 feet. Will sell cheap.

TRAFALGAR STREET—Frame cottage, 4 rooms, barn; good place for a teamster. Only $600; easy terms.

ST. JAMES STREET, near William street—Brick-veneer story and three-quarters, 4 bedrooms, study, reception hall, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, pantry and scullery, kitchen and summer kitchen; combination fixtures; laundry tubs, cellar full size; shingled on asbestos; fruit and ornamental trees; cement walks. Will sell cheap; call for price.

137 ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story frame, brick foundation, 10 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; all modern conveniences. This would make a splendid boarding-house.

215 COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, parlor, 3 bedrooms, two of which are double size, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen; lot 45x95 feet.

VACANT LOTS—IF YOU WANT A BUILDING LOT CALL AND SEE ME. I HAVE GOOD LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

20 and 24 CARTWRIGHT STREET—Semi-detached two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, hall; gas and electric light; clothes closets.

28 CARTWRIGHT STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and woodshed.

WANTED—VETERANS' SCRIP.

BRUCE STREET, near Teresa—New brick story and half, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, bath and w.c.; lot 39x160 feet.

576 OXFORD STREET—Two-story frame store and dwelling, brick foundation; house contains 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—Frame two-story, brick foundation; 5 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen; heated by hot water; modern conveniences; barn and driveshed; lot 100x300 feet; fruit and ornamental trees.

QUEEN'S AVENUE, near Adelaide—New brick, two-story and attic, slate roof and back stairs; 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry; finished in oak and birch, laundry tubs, combination fixtures; all modern conveniences; lot 45 feet front. A beautiful home.

359 EGERTON STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, clothes closets, pantry; small barn; lot 56x132 feet. Easy terms, $725.

BATHURST STREET—Central 1½-story brick, stone foundation; 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, smoking-room, kitchen, modern conveniences; slate roof. Will sell cheap if sold at once.

192 RECTORY STREET—Two-story brick-veneer, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry and wash-room; lot 40x240 feet.

For further list of properties see Free Press.

220 and 222 YORK STREET—Brick factory, two stories, used for wood-turning and scroll-sawing; complete machinery; lot 39 feet frontage and right of way. Call for price.

549 HAMILTON ROAD—Brick bakery, 2 ovens, open and closed sheds. Call for price.

548 COLBORNE STREET—Frame, two stories, nine rooms; stable; lot 93x148 feet.

16-18 DUNDAS STREET—Frame two-story semi-detached, rented at $6 per month each. Will sell cheap. Lot 46x120 feet.

SANITARY DAIRY, Wellington street, near Dundas—Two-story and basement, red pressed brick, cement floors, stone foundation, steel construction; lot 75 feet and right of way, by 70 feet deep; building is fireproof and suitable for warehouse, factory or office purposes.

1,096 FRANCES STREET—Brick, 1½-story, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry. Only $950.

WOLFE STREET—The only vacant lot on the street. Call soon if you want it. Lot 50x150 feet to lane in rear.

WATERLOO STREET, near Wolfe street—One of the best lots in the north end.

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

SIX ACRES—Story and half frame house, on stone foundation; 4 bedrooms, parlor, pantry, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, stable, barn and drivehouse; cowpens, good fences, good living spring, fruit trees; only ten minutes walk from street cars. Only $2,500.

MARKET GARDENS—I have a block of land suitable for market gardens, just adjoining city; first-class soil; can sell from 2 to 5 acres. Call for particulars.

TEN ACRES—FRAME COTTAGE, SMALL ORCHARD; WELL WATERED; SOIL, CLAY LOAM; ABOUT 1½ MILES FROM THE CITY LIMITS. ONLY $1,700.

SEVEN ACRES, just inside the city limits; brick cottage, 7 rooms, frame barn, clay loam. Will sell cheap.

WANTED—FARMS OF FROM 2 TO 25 ACRES.

IF YOU WISH TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY NOW IS THE TIME TO LIST IT WITH ME. REMEMBER, THAT I DO NOT CHARGE YOU IF THE PROPERTY IS NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME, AND THEN ONLY THE REGULAR REAL ESTATE AGENT'S COMMISSION.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5%.
THOMAS C. KNOTT,
Real Estate Broker, Room 101, Masonic

London Advertiser.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office 107
Job Department 175
Editorial Department 134

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

The Dundonald Episode.

Lord Dundonald has destroyed his usefulness in this country and supplies another argument against the practice of appointing Imperial officers to the command of the Canadian militia. The system has never worked well and never will. Imperial officers have no experience of cabinet government. They are trained in British War Office methods, and come to this country with their ideas molded by an autocratic system, which is suited to the conditions of Great Britain, but not of Canada. Not one of the last dozen commanders sent to this country has adapted himself to Canadian requirements or understood his position as a subordinate. The Government was criticised for its treatment of Gen. Hutton, but that officer has run amuck in Australia, as he did in Canada.

Lord Dundonald's offense is flagrant and inexcusable. He had the privilege of resigning when he found himself in disagreement with his superiors. By that method he could have given his views to the public in a regular and dignified way. He chose the irregular and undignified course of appealing to a company of his inferiors against the decision of his own superiors. Lord Dundonald is a paid servant of the Dominion Government, and he is under the orders of the Minister of Militia. The Government, through the Minister of Militia, is responsible to the people of Canada for the conduct of the Militia Department. The difficulty with Lord Dundonald and his predecessors has been that they fail to realize that they are under the control of the representatives of the people, and assume that they have a free hand and autocratic powers.

Here is a particularly offensive passage from his speech:

"I feel certain that had Mr. Fisher's life led him to soldiery instead of to agriculture he would feel annoyed, perhaps on personal grounds, on the extraordinary lack of etiquette involved in scratching the name of a gentleman put forward by a man whose business it is to find sufficient officers for the militia. But on personal grounds, gentlemen, I don't in the least mind. Lack of etiquette affects me little; I have been two years in Ottawa, gentlemen."

This is a snobbish reflection upon official manners at Ottawa, which apparently do not come up to Lord Dundonald's aristocratic standard. It was also shown by the discussion in the House of Commons on Friday that he was not fully informed of the facts. He complained in his unfortunate address that Hon. Sydney Fisher had from political motives erased the name of Dr. Pickell, who had been recommended for a commission as major in the Thirteenth Light Dragoons, a new cavalry regiment organized in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. Mr. Fisher had advised against the appointment on the ground that Dr. Pickell was not qualified and had never taken an interest in military matters, but he did not strike out his name until he had been advised to do so by the colonel of the regiment, who reported that Dr. Pickell had declined the commission. Mr. Fisher recommended in his place Capt. Guy Carr, a Conservative. Mr. Fisher had for years endeavored to bring about the organization of a cavalry corps in the Eastern Townships, and naturally took a deep interest in its inception. The colonel of the regiment submitted to him a list of proposed appointments, and he found that four of those named for commissions were members of one Conservative family. He feared the regiment would be regarded as a Tory political organization and family compact. He suggested that only two of the four—the only two who were qualified—should be accepted. He suggested that Lieut. Holland, V. C., a South African veteran, was a better man for major than Mr. Russell, a prominent Liberal without military experience, and he welcomed the names of Capt. Carr and Surgeon-Major Macdonald, both Conservatives. Mr. Fisher charges that the original list submitted had been the result of a political and family intrigue. The Minister received letters from Col. Smart, who commands the regiment, expressing extreme satisfaction at the part he (Mr. Fisher) played in the organization. It should be added that Col. Smart, in a letter to Lord Dundonald, complains of Mr. Fisher's interference.

Such are the facts of the dispute. Mr. Fisher is responsible to the country for his conduct, and has a reasonable defense. Lord Dundonald can have no defense for choosing such a method of remonstrating with his superiors. He committed a gross breach of etiquette, and yet complains that etiquette is lacking at Ottawa. His offense is aggravated by the singular indelicacy of intrusting his defense to a private member of Parliament, Col. Hughes. He handed Col. Hughes a memorandum to be read in the House of Commons, and furnished the Minister of Militia with a copy, a disrespect which the Minister and Sir Wilfrid Laurier rightly resented.

Lord Dundonald is a brave and competent soldier, and gave promise of being more useful to the Canadian militia than some of his predecessors. But like the majority of them, he has failed to know what his place is in this country.

The War During the Week.

There has been a lull in the war news, but it may be the calm before the storm. Two engagements have been officially reported. The Russians were repulsed at Siamatsze, 50 miles northeast of Feng Wang Cheng, and the Japanese have occupied Sin Yen, 40 miles west of Feng Wang Cheng, driving back a Russian force of 4,000. Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese are concentrating in the valley of Tassakho, about half way between Feng Wang Cheng and Liao Yang. All these movements indicate that the Japanese are spread over a wide front, either with the object of falling on the Russian flanks when the attack on Liao Yang begins or of preventing Kuropatkin from detaching any considerable force for the relief of Port Arthur. Not a word has come this week as to the investment of that fortress. The story that a Russian army is marching down from the north appears to be made out of whole cloth; either that, or Kuropatkin is making a feint to disturb Japanese plans. In two weeks the summer rains will begin and land operations will be conducted with the greatest difficulty.

Reckoning Up the Duty.

The Toronto News tries to explain the new anti-dumping duty in this way:

"If the price in the United States was $100, the goods invoiced to the Canadian purchaser at $70, and the duty 30 per cent, the customs valuators would assess the duty not upon the invoice price, but upon the normal selling price—$100—in the exporting country. Under the new provision there would also be added to the duty the difference between the price at which the goods sell in the United States and the price at which they were sold to the Canadian purchaser. Thus the import tax would be $60, made up of the duty under the old regulation, and the penalty imposed by the new provision."

This is an inaccuracy. In the case cited by the News the import tax would be $45 not $60. The regular duty of 30 per cent would be levied upon the normal selling price, $100, as the News states; but the extra duty must not exceed 50 per cent of the regular duty. Let us take two or three instances. If the price in the United States was $100, the slaughter price to Canadians $50, and the Canadian duty 30 per cent, the regular duty would be $30, and the special duty 50 per cent of the regular duty, or $15. So that whether the goods were invoiced to a Canadian purchaser at $50 or $70, the duty would be the same. If the same goods were invoiced at $90 the regular duty at 30 per cent would be $30 and the extra duty $10, being the full difference between the normal value, $100, and the slaughter or dumping price, $90. The special duty in every case is the difference between the price in the country of production and the price quoted Canadian importers, with the limitation that the special duty shall not exceed one-half the amount of the regular duty. On certain articles in the iron and steel schedule, upon which a bounty is paid to Canadian producers, the special duty is not to exceed 15 per cent of the regular duty.

There is no mathematical puzzle in this, and the Finance Minister's explanation was perfectly clear.

Oil Will Remain Cheaper.

The price of coal oil is 2½ cents per gallon lower today in Canada by reason of the cut of 2½ cents in the duty. But the people are told that this lower price is only temporary and that the Standard Oil Company will later on boost it to the old figure. The net result in that event would be that the Government would lose a great deal of revenue, the consumers would be no better off and the oil producers possibly worse off.

These prophets of evil fail to explain how the price of coal oil in Canada can in any event rise higher than the price in the open market of the United States, except by the amount of the duty. Even if the Standard Oil Company should monopolize the refining in Canada it could not raise the price above the level in the United States by more than 2½ cents per gallon. The Standard has not entirely crushed competition in the United States, and the independent oil companies across the line find a market in this country. Neither can the Standard people monopolize the refining in Canada. It can secure no rebates or favors from the Canadian railways—the means by which it established its power in the United States. Heretofore, the Canadian refiners have been restricted by the duty to the use of Canadian crude oil. Had the Standard been able to control the Lambton oil fields it could have controlled the oil refining of Canada. Free crude oil will be another safeguard against any refining monopoly in this country. Independent refiners will find a fair field and the Standard Oil Company no favor.

"Jap, the Giant Killer" sounds well.

What so rare as some days in June?

If you like high-class entertainment go and greet Ben Greet.

However, the Canadian iron and steel men wouldn't be pleased if Great Britain imposed an anti-dumping duty.

In Winnipeg land values, rents and prices of everything are soaring to a dangerous height. The boom has a splendid basis of prosperity and progress, but any boom is a boomerang in the end.

The proposal to renew the fair board lease for 20 years was lost by only one vote in the city council. Those who supported the fair board's reasonable request were Aldermen Stevely, Greer, Greenlees, Gerry and Cooper.

Do those who argue that the commander of the Canadian militia should have a free hand recollect that a couple of years ago Lord Dundonald drew up a scheme of defense, which would have cost the country $8,000,000 or $10,000,000, and that he was huffed because the Minister of Militia vetoed it?

RULES FOR HOT WEATHER.

[Chicago Record-Herald.

Health Commissioner Darlington, of New York, has with the advent of warm weather considered it his duty to issue a code of instructions to the public for the purpose of enabling it to intelligently combat disease. His suggestions are intended primarily for the benefit of the people of New York, but it may be profitable for others to study them. Here are Dr. Darlington's general health rules:

Be hopeful and cheerful; the disease may be cured, but it will take some time.

Do not kiss anyone upon the mouth.

Shave your beard, or wear it closely clipped.

Wash your hands thoroughly and clean finger nails before eating.

Stay in the open air as much as you can.

Keep at least one window open in your bedroom.

Keep feet dry and warm.

Never run nor lift heavy weights. Never take any kind of walking, breathing or other exercises when you are tired.

Go to bed early and sleep at least eight hours.

Take a warm bath once a week.

A DEMORALIZED STATE.

[New York World.]

There was no news in the announcement yesterday that the civil law had been suspended in the Cripple Creek country.

It has been too much, too often and too long suspended. When men are put in a "bull-pen" without process of law, when courts are defied by the executive, when the will of the people at the polls is denied by the Legislature, when citizens are exiled by "Regulators," when elected officials are driven by threats of hanging to resign, and when the terrors of dynamite are invoked to blow men by wholesale to atoms—then civil law is not "suspended" merely; it is trodden under foot.

There is now no issue in Colorado between law and order and lawlessness. There is only an issue between lawlessness and lawlessness. There is the moral issue from top to bottom—from subservient governor and corrupt Legislature to lawless dynamiters and lawless vigilantes — the state is utterly demoralized.

The peace that is at last proposed will be an excellent thing in itself—most excellent if all parties to this hideous private warfare take advantage of the truce to renew their allegiance to Law. Colorado must reform or be shamed in the sisterhood of the States.—

A ROAST FOR THE BUTCHER.

[Otter Valley (Okla.) News.

Mr. S. D. Downing informs us that he "hollered" so much Tuesday morning at a fire that now he can hardly talk. This is a great difficulty for Sam, as he loves to talk, especially when he cuts meat. He has a "hankerin' idea" that if he interests his customers talking that they won't notice what kind of meat he puts off on them.

SONG FROM "PIPPA PASSES."

[Robert Browning.]

The year's at the spring,
And day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven;
The hillside's dew-pearl'd;
The lark's on the wing;
The snail's on the thorn;
God's in his heaven—
All's right with the world.

MEANEST MAN LOCATED.

[Minnetonka (Minn.) Record.]

Hereafter when the question comes up as to what is the lowest, meanest trick in the world, the act of the fiends who stole the ice cream from the W. C. T. U. Tuesday evening will be given a good chance for the prize. Mankind by nature abhors the loathsome acts of a depraved coward, of which this is a conspicuous example. The reputation of our village demands that no pains or expense be spared to convict these miscreants. A term in the state's prison would do for them what schools and churches have failed to do.

IF ALL TOLD THE TRUTH.

[Washington Star.]

If everybody told the truth,
In just about a week
All human beings would feel hurt
And none of them would speak.

A PLUMBER'S INTIMATION.

[Catholic Standard.]

Mr. Housekeep—Are you the man from Mr. Sodder's to fix the water pipes?

The Plumber — Yes, sir; an' he sez it'll cost you $50.

Mr. Housekeep — What? Why, he hasn't seen the job; he doesn't know how much I want done.

The Plumber—Mebbe not; but he told me how much to do.

THE MUSCOVITE'S EXCELSIOR.

[William F. Kirk.]

The shades of night were falling fast
When o'er the Yalu River passed
A Cossack who, 'mid snow and ice,
Carried a flag with their device:
"Wjhtqjkhaijskyroff!"

His brow was sternsky, and his beard
Made in the breeze a whistling weird,
Cold, vodka-numbed, he wished to die,
But still that pi line waved on high,
"Wjhtqjkhaijskyroff!"

"Beware the Japs!" a private said,
"Beware yon flying pills of lead!"
The stubborn Cossack only sneered,
And muttered through his icy beard:
"Wjhtqjkhaijskyroff!"

"Stay here," the tavern-keeper cried;
"We've got an easy game inside.
You ought to win full many a stack."
The whiskered horseman answered back:
"Wjhtqjkhaijskyroff!"

A chorus girl lisped "Mumm's the word!
Let's have a bottle and a bird."
In vain she coaxed, in vain she cried;
The mumbling Muscovite replied:
"Wjhtqjkhaijskyroff!"

They found him at the break of day;
On a Korean veldt he lay,
And to these minions of the Czarsky
A voice came like a falling starsky:
"Wjhtqjkhaijskyroff!"

LIFE.

The poet's exclamation: "O Life! I feel thee bounding in my veins," is a joyous one. Persons that can rarely or never make it, in honesty to themselves, are among the most unfortunate. They do not live, but exist; for to live implies more than to be. To live is to be well and strong—to arise feeling equal to the ordinary duties of the day, and to retire not overcome by them—to feel life bounding in the veins. A medicine that has made thousands of people, men and women, well and strong, has accomplished a great work bestowing the richest blessings, and that medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. The weak, run-down or debilitated, from any cause, should not fail to take it. It builds up the whole system, changes existance into life, and makes life more abounding. We are glad to say these words in its favor to the readers of our columns.

BALD HEADS COVERED

With Luxuriant Hair and Crusted Scalps Cleansed and Purified by

CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by Light Dressings of Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions now rely on Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and nursery.

Complete treatment for every humour, consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood, may now be had of all druggists. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour," and "How to Have Beautiful Hair."

UNDER INFLUENCE OF J. BARLEYCORN

Husky Young Englishman Gives Four Men a Hard Tussle—Flogging That Failed.

John Wright, a north of England man, kept three policemen and a soldier guessing for a time Friday afternoon. He was drunk at the corner of Richmond and York streets, when Sergt. Crawford passed that way. He called the latter an uncomplimentary name, and when asked by the sergeant what he meant he repeated the offense. Then the sergeant put him under arrest. But Wright, who is a husky young fellow and has been porter at the City Hotel, resisted. He put his arms around some iron rails and held on, and when he let go there was a sprawl, in which the sergeant found he had a hard one to deal with. A volunteer was standing by, and came to the sergeant's assistance, but not until two more policemen arrived could Wright be forced to go to the station.

Wright had kicked the sergeant and this constituted an assault on a peace officer, with which he was charged in police court this morning. He pleaded not guilty on the ground that he was drunk.

The magistrate found him guilty and remanded him for a week.

John Hall, a soldier from camp, was behind the bars for celebrating the circus and was allowed to go back to Carling's Heights.

The celebrated Joyes' truancy case was adjourned another week to see how the boy behaves. On the afternoon after he was flogged he played "hookey," but went to school the next day.

THE STORY OF LIFE.

Making the best of life is getting the best health you can out of it—good digestion is the key. What you eat may or may not do you good. It depends upon how it is handled by the digestive apparatus of the stomach—If it is deranged, the blood, instead of taking new life and strength to the various organs of the body, takes poison which clogs the kidneys, irritates the nerves, distresses the heart, causing headache, sleeplessness, weary, dull feeling, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia—makes the complexion sallow—causes biliousness and constipation. The great, new discovery ANTI-PILL has a marvellous influence in correcting a crippled or rebellious stomach, and the results that follow—ANTI-PILL is the most perfect help to have when you feel wrong, out of sorts, sick or getting sick. It brightens you up—makes you feel better. 50 cents per bottle at druggists or Wilson-Fyle Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.

SATOLLI AT NEW YORK.

New York, June 11. — Cardinal Satolli arrived here today from Genoa, but bad weather spoiled a reception that had been planned for him down the bay. As the cardinal came down the gangplank Archbishop Farley greeted him. They clasped hands and gave each other the accolade in true Latin style. Martin Maloney, of Philadelphia, also was there.

The cardinal said he would return to Rome probably in about three months. He expects to travel a bit and get back to the Ballingarry summer residence of Martin Maloney at Spring Lake, N. J., on June 20. He will remain there until after the wedding of Miss Maloney and Carberry Ritchie on June 22. Then he will go to St. Louis.

Testimonial.

This is to testify that Mrs. Willet's great medical plaster cured me of the terrible pain I suffered in my stomach. The pain was night and day without relief for about a year. The second day I had the plaster on I felt no pain and I am able to work now with relief. I tried four or five doctors, also went through an operation, and all in vain. Anyone that doubts this testimony, come to W. Snowden, 21 Thornton avenue, London.

Mrs. Willet can be seen at 38 Dundas street, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Military Men's Gloves.

Gloves.

MEN'S HEAVY REGULATION MILITARY GLOVES, at..... .....$1 25
LADIES' PURE SILK GLOVES, special in navy and brown, only 35c
LADIES' GOLF GLOVES, with doeskin palms, in tan, beaver, white and black 38c
LADIES' WHITE SILKINE GLOVES, fancy weave, only 20c

Notions.

LADIES' CRUSH BELTS, in all colors, 25c and 50c
LADIES' ALL LINEN MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS, 35c for 15c
GENTS' IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c, for 10c
LADIES' HOSE SUPPORTERS, in all colors 25c
LATEST LINEN COLLARS, hemstitched, turn over, price 20c

SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY.

Dainty Millinery

At Bargain Prices Today

UNDERWEAR SPECIALS.

Ladies' Summer Merino Vests, in cream and natural colors, with long or half sleeves, 60c, 75c and..... .....85c
Children's Light-Weight Merino Vests, all sizes, up from 37c
Ladies' Extra Large Size Vests, both long and half sleeves, 25c and 30c
Special line of Ladies' Sleeveless Silk Vests, in cream, pink and black, regular $1 10, now 75c
Ladies' Half Sleeves and Sleeveless Vests, 10c, 12½c, 20c, 25c and..... .....35c

Hosiery Bargains.

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, in extra fine quality summer weight, hand seamed, fully fashioned, per pair 65c
Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, summer weight, seamless feet, per pair, 32c and 27c
Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, lace ankle, in black, tan, suede, pink and white, only 43c
Special line of Children's Cream Lisle Hose, silk finish, lace throughout, size 7½, per pair, only 65c
Children's Socks, three-quarter length, in tan and white, per pair 25c
Children's Plain White Cotton Hose, sizes, 6, 6½ and 7, only, per pair 23c
Special bargain in Ribbed Cotton Hose, all sizes, regular 25c, selling at 15c

Gents' Furnishings

New Collars, 4-ply linen, all the latest shapes, 2 for 25c
Men's Black Sateen Shirts, sizes 14½ to 16½, at 50c
Men's Working Shirts, fast colored black and blue galateas, at 50c
Balbriggan Underwear, extra fine, well made, good wearing qualities, ranging in price from 30c to 60c
Natural Wool Underwear, in gauze weight, guaranteed to take up all perspiration, at 90c to $1 30
Boys' sizes at, a garment, 75c to ..90c

Corsets.

WHITE NET GIRDLE CORSET, steel filled. Light and cool for summer wear. All sizes, price ..45c
WHITE OR GRAY BATISTE CORSET, low bust, long hip, no brass islets. Perfect fitting, price $1 00
COUTILLE CORSET, in white, drab or linen. Medium bust, short hip, one wide side steel. A good serviceable corset. Sizes 18 to 27. Price $1 10

"WHAT WE ADVERTISE IS SO." Kingsmill's SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY.

NO NEW CASES AT THE CAMP

Smallpox Patient Is Doing Well —Good Work of the Grand Trunk.

There has been no further outbreak of smallpox at the camp. The patient from the Twenty-second Regiment is doing well under the care of a nurse at the city's isolation tent. The men who were the occupants of the same tent as the sick man, are still under quarantine, and the P. M. O. doesn't expect any of them to be ill at all. The rest of the camp feels grateful to those who had the matter in charge that such prompt measures were taken. The danger of contagion has been minimized and an order was issued yesterday by Brigade Commandant Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, one of the best officers ever on the staff here, to the effect that should any man be reported sick he will have to be detained and thoroughly examined in case there should be any incipient smallpox. So far there has been but one man reported, a private in the Twenty-ninth, but it was not smallpox. Should any more occur the cases will be published, as the staff desire the truth to be known, so that all that is published is authoritative.

In the orders issued today the appointment of Hospital-Sergt. Ardiel, R. C. R., as instructor to the A. M. C., is gazetted.

The men have been ordered not to leave the camp in their blue suits. Those who go down town must be properly dressed.

Lieut. Taylor, who was through the South African war, is to give a lecture, illustrated by views of the Boer war, in the dining-tent of the Twenty-sixth Battlion on Monday evening, when a nominal admission of 10 cents will be charged. The band will be present, and vocal selections will also be given.

Some of the bands and companies are wondering whether they can get home in as good time as they came down to London. Officers and men of different regiments have been comparing notes during the past few days, there seeming to have been a rivalry as to which regiments were given the best time by the railways. The bulk of the camp was transported by the Grand Trunk, who have come in for much credit for the way the soldiers were handled. The Perth Regiment, for instance, came in among the first, making very quick time. The men from Sarnia and other places were likewise transported by the Grand Trunk in a way that could not have been done years ago, even the northern regiments, which used to take until late at night, getting to Carling's Heights before the evening had set in. If the Grand Trunk facilities are as excellent for the return journey next week the men will be as grateful as they will be pleased.

HONORS FOR MELBA.

London, June 11. — King Edward has conferred upon Mme. Melba the decoration for science, art and music. She is the first woman upon whom it has been bestowed.

THE MINES REOPENING.

Victor, Col., June 11. — The Stratton Independence and the Shurtleff mines reopened last night, and by Monday, it is asserted, resumption will be quite general. Conditions at the Portland mine are unchanged. Victor was quiet all day yesterday except for the excitement incident to the deportation.

McKINLEY'S BROTHER DEAD.

Somerset, Pa., June 11.—Abner McKinley, brother of the late President, was found dead in a chair at his home at 8 o'clock this morning. His death came without warning to his family. His colored servant, who slept in his room, was up with him at 2 o'clock, and it is not known at what time Mr. McKinley got up again, as he did not waken his servant. Mrs. McKinley walked into his room at 8 o'clock and found him sitting in a chair cold and apparently dead. A physician was summoned, who said death had probably occurred two or three hours before.

WANT RETALIATION.

Sault Ste. Marie, June 11. — The alien labor question was discussed at a large meeting of laboring men here last night, and it was decided to send a petition to the Dominion Government asking for means of retaliation against Americans who are strictly enforcing provisions of their law and keeping Canadian workmen out of that country, while Americans are free to come over here to work, which they do, and then return with their money and spend it on the other side of the line. The meeting was addressed by Mayor Plummer, A. C. Boyce, J. J. Kehoe and representatives of the working men.

GIROUARD NOT TO RESIGN.

London, June 11.—Sir Percy Girouard, who intended to resign the commissionership of railways owing to criticisms of the extravagance of his department, has now decided to put his back to the wall. In consequence of the ill-timed announcement his position had become untenable.

BANDITS SURROUNDED.

Glenwood Springs, Col., June 11. — Sheriff Adams has returned here and reported that the Denver and Rio Grande train robbers are completely surrounded in a patch of brush near the Grande River. A posse of a hundred deputies were picketed about the place, and he expresses the belief that it was impossible for the men to escape except by swimming the river. An attempt to do that, he said, seemed almost certain death, as the river at that point is nearly half a mile wide and has a tremendous current.

The hunted men have not been able to obtain food anywhere during the past 36 hours, and must be almost at the point of starvation.

SPIDER BITE KILLS WOMAN

Victim Dies in Terrible Agony—Bitten on Wednesday.

Knoxville, Tenn., June 11. — Mrs. J. C. Wilson, widow of the late Prof. Wilson, died at her residence in this city this afternoon in terrible agony as the result of a spider's bite received on Wednesday evening while in her bedroom.

Physicians were summoned immediately after the injury and relieved her sufferings temporarily by the administration of opiates. Despite treatment the patient's condition grew rapidly worse. Her entire body became swollen to twice its normal size and she became unconscious.

An examination of her rooms this morning resulted in the discovery of several black spiders of a poisonous type. Mrs. Wilson was in the best of health on Wednesday.

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

Dr. Chase's Ointment

LIMIT IN STATUARY

Group on New York Stock Exchange Creates a Sensation.

New York, June 11. — All Wall street was thrown into an artistic fever yesterday afternoon, when the scaffolding was removed from the cornice of the New York Stock Exchange, disclosing to view for the first time its wonders of carved stone. During the construction of these figures, discreet workmen had been in the habit of throwing aprons here and there with apparent carelessness, so that the features of the statuary were concealed.

But all stood revealed yesterday with the afternoon sun leering down on Broad street and casting a warm flood of glory over lithe limb and noble face. Men and women looked up to admire. Some stood transfixed, while some suddenly found they were in a hurry and rushed on.

Some turned away with black looks of scorn. Everybody, even brokers, agreed the statuary was "the limit," in public art. Several members of the exchange who inspected the cornice felt something might be done.

It will be remembered that the statuary on the Bank of Commerce attracted so much attention, when unveiled some years ago, it had to be covered up until chiseled into more spiritual grace.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure every case of diphtheria.
Riverdale. MRS. REUBEN BAKER.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will produce growth of hair.
MRS. CHARLES ANDERSON.
Stanley, P. E. I.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best household remedy on earth.
MATTHIAS FOLEY.
Oil City, Ont.

Service on the Grand Trunk, Commencing June 13th.

The present No. 3 from New York and Niagara Falls to Chicago, will leave London at 10:50 a.m.

A new train, carrying through coaches and Pullmans, from Montreal and Toronto to St. Louis, will leave London at 11:05 a.m.

The International Limited will arrive at London 7:38 p.m. and will leave for Detroit at 7:45 p.m.

Chicago and St. Louis Express will leave London at 7:52 p.m. 5 minutes earlier than at present, and this train will carry through coaches to Chicago and St. Louis, and also Pullman sleeper from London to St. Louis.

The present local train for Detroit will leave London at 2:20, instead of 2:30 p.m. as at present.

The Sarnia local will leave at 2:30 p.m. instead of 2:20.

The Muskoka Express trains will leave Toronto at 10:45 a.m. and 11:30 a.m., and connection is made from London by taking 6:30 a.m. train, arriving in Toronto at 10 a.m.

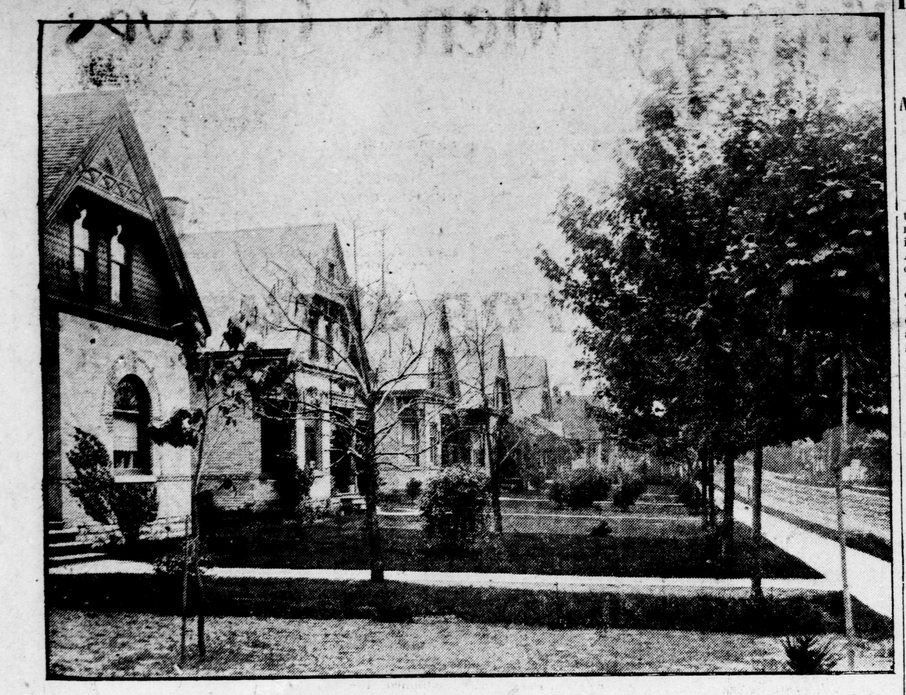
Eastbound from London No. 6, will leave at 10:20 a.m., 5 minutes earlier.

No. 2 will leave at 4:17 p.m., instead of 4:35. This train will carry dining car from London to Toronto.

Important change on St. Mary's branch. Train will leave London at 10:45 a.m., instead of 11:20 a.m., and run through to Stratford, arriving there at 11:55 a.m.

Returning train will leave Stratford 12:20 p.m., arriving London 1:25 p.m.
27-u

London's Pretty Residential Blocks.



King street, north side, between Rectory and Ontario streets—built up in the last few years, and noted for its nicely-kept lawns and beds of flowers.

NEW DRILL IS BEING QUICKLY LEARNED BY THE MEN IN CAMP

Simplicity of It Plainly Shown in Three Days' Work.

Shooting for the Bankers' Shield Has Been Started.

Arrangements for Divine Service On Sunday Morning—Presentation to Lieut.-Col. White.

Last night was a quiet one at the camp. A great number attended the circus, depleting the rank and file until a late hour. The afternoon, however, being a bright one, as much work was done as possible, and enlivenment was given to the scene by the regimental bands. In the early evening, too, the music added greatly to the attractiveness of the camp, the contrast being decidedly noticeable from last year, when there wasn't a strain.

Col. Peters is rather agreeably surprised at the advancement made already. The new drill has been taken up very quickly. While at first there was some difficulty with it, being new to officers and men alike, still it was easily learned, and as it did away with much that was useless in the old drills, it was not hard to impress on the mind. The three days' training has already proved the simplicity of the drill, and also the ability of the men in camp to learn.

The first shooting for the Bankers' Shield, for the most efficient company shooting, was begun yesterday afternoon, by the Twenty-sixth Regiment. The D. O. C. decided to try a new system—making the men run a certain distance, then shoot down a head, run back and reload, and shoot another, the object being to develop quickness. The efforts, however, on first trial, seemed futile, if the shooting was to be completed in time, so the old stationary shooting was resumed, and good work done. Yesterday seemed an especially good day at the cove ranges. The Thirty-second Regiment distinguished itself by some of the best shots made this or any other year.

A number of the men who remained at camp last evening attended the Gospel meeting in the Y. M. C. A. tent. It was addressed by Rev. J. J. Ross, of the Talbot Street Baptist Church.

Yesterday the warden, county council and officials of the county of Perth were the invited guests of the Twenty-eighth Regiment. The council is now in session at Stratford, and made its annual trip. A number of ladies were also guests at the table, and a pleasant time was spent. Lieut.-Col. Moscrip presided, and Warden Poole, County Clerk W. Davidson, Treasurer Geo. Hamilton, the councilors and others were called upon for speeches. An interesting feature was the presentation to Lieut.-Col. White, the late commanding officer of the regiment, of a handsome meerschaum pipe, as a memento of his service. Lieut.-Col. White, who is the postmaster of St. Marys, is an excellent speaker, and he made an eloquent reply, in which he drew attention to the pay of the Canadian militia, which he considered inadequate to meet the demands of the present day.

A plan has been issued for the church parade tomorrow. To the northwest of the pulpit on the encampment will be the massed regimental bands, under Senior Bandmaster Zeiler. To the east will be the commandant and staff. The units will form on three sides. On the north, beginning at the west, will be the Army Service Corps, the Army Medical Corps, the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Regiments; then on the east, starting from the north, the Thirty-second, the Thirty-third and the Twenty-second Regiments; on the east of the south side of the square will be drawn up the Twenty-eighth Regiment, and the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Regiments and the city cadet corps. Neat booklets have been issued, giving the entire form of divine service, including the hymns. If the day should be fine, no doubt this service will be one of the most successful features of the camp.

Mrs. Clark and Miss Maud Bishop, Kincardine, and Miss Jean MacInnes, of Ripley, were the guests of Major Clark and Lieut. MacInnes, of the Thirty-second Regiment, at camp, last evening.

The Thistle Club has issued a general invitation to the officers in camp to bowl or play tenis at its grounds.

DISTRICT MILITARY NEWS.

The Twenty-first Essex Fusiliers, who are going to the St. Louis Exposition, will stop off at Chicago on the way back. Lieut.-Col. Bartlet received an invitation from Mayor Carter Harrison to have the regiment stop a couple of days in Chicago.

The Eleventh Howitzer Battery, having received orders to go into camp at Guelph, on June 21, the battery will be recruited to its full strength of 117 officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

The Stratford Herald, speaking of the Twenty-eighth Regiment leaving for camp on Carling's Heights, said: Color-Sergt. Slater marched with No. 2 Company to the station, but did not accompany them to camp. On account of his health he has decided to take a trip to England, and will sail from Montreal on Thursday by the Lake Champlain, being gone about two months. Color-Sergt. Slater will be missed at the camp, as he is very popular with the men of his company and the non-commissioned officers of the regiment.

There will be a big military tattoo in Exhibition Park, Guelph, on the evening of Friday, the 17th inst., and arrangements for the same are already under way. A dispatch was received from Col. Peters, D. O. C., to the effect that he has consented to the dismissal of the Thirtieth Regiment at Guelph instead of London. The entire regiment, 560 strong, will arrive there about noon on Friday and stay over until Saturday morning, when it will disband. The brass and bugle bands accompanying the regiment and the G. M. S. Band will be combined, and give a programme of special music at the park. Music has been prepared which will serve for bugles and brass instruments, and by this means a musical organization over eighty strong will be formed. A review of the regiment will also be conducted, and the event promises to be an interesting one.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

Though none of the Toronto regiments are going into camp this year at Niagara, nevertheless, a great deal of interest is taken in it, as nearly all the staff officers are Toronto men. Not only are the staff officers Toronto men, but the Twelfth Regiment, York Rangers, draws the greater number of its men from this city. Its commanding officer is a resident and a public man here, and the great bulk of its officers also reside here. Of its eight companies four are drawn from the city, namely: Nos. 1, Riverside; 3, Seaton village; 6, Parkdale; and 8, Yorkville. Two others, Nos. 5 and 7, come from Toronto Junction, and Weston, both places practically in Toronto. The only two purely country companies are Nos. 2 and 4, from Aurora and Newmarket respectively. The troops forming the divisional camp at Niagara have already been enumerated in The Advertiser, so it is unnecessary to give their description.

Lieut.-Col. A. T. Thompson will be in command of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Haldimand Rifles, and there is little doubt but he will be a somewhat conspicuous figure, nor is this latter fact one at all to be wondered at. Not only is Lieut.-Col. Thompson a first-class soldier and a man devoted to his regiment and to the militia of Canada, but he has, perhaps, rendered greater service to the militia than almost any other officer in it, by his untiring exertions, which have at last been successful, in obtaining better pay for our Canadian citizen soldiers.

Not a little comment is being passed upon the fact that the great bulk of the officers, who are on the staff or appointed to the staff at the various camps are drawn from city regiments. The names of officers from the country regiments are conspicuous by their absence and this ought not to be. Many of the posts must be filled, and very properly must be filled by officers of the permanent corps, yet where so many other staff officers must be drawn from the ranks of the city or rural regiments it is unfair to give at least 80 per cent of the appointments to the former.

One appointment to the staff at Niagara, in particular is giving very general dissatisfaction. It is that of the D. A. Q. M. G. This officer has been upon the reserve for more than ten years, that is since April 20, 1894. Since that date he has had but very little military employment, although he did good service during the Northwest campaign of 1885. It is felt somewhat of an anomaly that he should be chosen when so many other officers of both rural and city regiments are available.

The marching and firing competition held here last Saturday for military district No. 2 can hardly be said to have been an unqualified success. It was won and won easily by the Royal Canadian Dragoons, the Royal Canadian Regiment making a very good second. The next four places were divided between the Q. O. R. and the Royal Grenadiers, the "Kilties" not even being placed. The whole of the rest of the military units in the city were unrepresented and considering that these units consist of the G. G. B. G., the T. L. A., the Army Service Corps, the Ninth Field Battery and the Engineers, the turn-out must be looked upon as being very far from satisfactory.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

LT.-COL. MOSCRIP, OF ST. MARYS, Commanding the Twenty-eighth (Perth) Regiment.

Humors of the Blood

Cause many troubles,—pimples, boils and other eruptions, besides loss of appetite, that tired feeling, fits of biliousness, indigestion and headache.

The sooner one gets rid of them the better, and the way to get rid of them and to build up the system that has suffered from them is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Forming in combination the most effective alterative and tonic medicine, as shown by unequaled, radical and permanent cures of

Scrofula	**Salt Rheum**
Psoriasis	**Boils, Pimples,**
All kinds of Humor	**Rheumatism**
Blood Poisoning	**Dyspepsia**
Catarrh	**Debility, Etc.**

Accept no substitute, but be sure to get Hood's, and get it today.

IMPRESSIONS OF OLD MEXICO

Mr. W. D. Love Speaks of His Sojourn in the Land of Cortez.

Mr. W. D. Love, son of Police Magistrate Love, of this city, having just returned from a seven years' sojourn in Mexico, was interrogated by an Advertiser reporter this morning concerning Mexico and her future.

"Mexico," said Mr. Love, "is undoubtedly a great country and is developing very, very rapidly. In tropical agriculture she is almost without a peer, her coffee, cotton and tobacco-growing industries being very large. Mexican tobacco is, in my opinion, fully as good as that Havana, though it has not as wide a reputation. She has also a large export trade in hides.

"The great improvement in railway communication is developing the mining and smelting industries very rapidly and they are, without doubt, the biggest and most prosperous industries in the country."

"With the opening of so many mines in Mexico, the condition of the people has greatly improved. They are earning and spending more money, and are becoming better educated.

"This last is greatly due to the efforts of President Diaz, who has improved the school system marvelously. Thirty years ago very few peons could read or write and now a common-school education is within the reach of all.

"Much, indeed, of Mexico's prosperity in every line is due to President Diaz. He has a very strong Republican Government, which has lasted for 30 years continuously and so strong a place does he hold in every Mexican heart that his Government will undoubtedly endure as long as he lives.

"His administration is able and enlightened, and is especially favorable to foreign capitalists, every favor and consideration being shown to them.

"Business is increasing very rapidly and foreign banking corporations are numerous. One of the largest and best of these is the United States Banking Company, which represents Canadian capital, and which is managed by Canadians, George I. Ham, the manager, and F. W. Strong, the cashier, both having their homes in this country.

"A great many Canadians are in Mexico, among them being Charlie Riach, Wilson Laing, Tom Hodgins and James MacLeod, of London, and all, without exception, are doing remarkably well.

"There are very many opportunities for young men down there in banking, mining and smelting. The country is going ahead rapidly and any young men of fair education, who is willing to work and to learn the language of the country, is bound to succeed.

"It is difficult for a foreigner to mingle socially with the better class of Mexicans unless he has good credentials, but, once received, he is treated with the greatest courtesy and consideration and derives considerable enjoyment from his association with the Mexican senoritas, who, though different from Canadian girls, are still possessed of a decided charm of their own.

"In almost all the larger cities American colonies are to be found, a particularly large contingent of American citizens being found in Mexico City. This last, by the way, bids fair to become one of the great cities of the world before many years.

"The Catholic religion is the prevailing one throughout the country, and the people, as a rule, are very devout. Law and order prevails and a foreigner is safe practically anywhere in the republic.

"A great deal is said about the mountain bandits there, but for the last three years I myself have ridden 35 miles from camp to town through a mountainous forest region, with many thousands of dollars in gold bullion, and only one man servant to accompany me and have never been molested in any way.

"Life in Mexico is certainly very fascinating, but I became imbued with a strong desire to return to Canada, from the reports in the Canadian newspapers of her growing prosperity and bright prospects.

"London never seemed so beautiful to me as now, after an absence of so many years, and I am delighted with its trim lawns, beautiful trees and fine public buildings and residences.

"I intend to remain here for a few months, and then it is probable that I shall ultimately settle in the Canadian West."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists. Price, 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Only $9.00 to New York and Return.

Grand excursion via Lehigh Valley Railroad, Thursday, June 23. Round trip, only $9 from Suspension Bridge. Tickets good on all fast express trains. Take a day ride and enjoy the grand scenery. For further particulars call on or address Robert S. Lewis, Passenger Agent, 10 King street east, Toronto.

Three Atlantic City 15-day tickets—July 12, Aug. 5, Sept. 2. Tickets only $10, round trip. 23n

Over Night to St. Louis.

For the convenience of passengers to the St. Louis Exposition, the Canadian Pacific Railway have arranged to put on a special through sleeper to the Fair. This handsome special car, which leaves here every night at 11:35, arrives in St. Louis at 2 p.m., the following afternoon, making the trip in a trifle over twelve hours, and the greater part of it while one is asleep. The arrangement makes the trip very short and pleasant. 24n

Quick Time to Saint Louis.

Londoners taking in the St. Louis Exposition will find the excellent service of the Canadian Pacific Railway worthy of more than passing consideration. Not only is the mileage shortest over this road, but, as naturally follows, the Canadian Pacific makes the best time between London and the Exposition City. Sumptuous through sleepers leave here for the Fair twice every day, thus making the trip a pleasure to even the most wearied traveler. See W. Fulton, the City Passenger Agent, corner Dundas and Richmond streets, for particulars, tickets, etc. 27n

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

BRING YOUR CHILDREN

TO SEE THE

Great "STAG" Plug Chewing Tobacco

BALLOON ASCENSION AND PARACHUTE JUMP

TAKING PLACE IN

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 13

At 6:15 p.m., Weather Permitting.

Free souvenirs, including Snowshoe Tags, will be distributed to the crowd from the balloon, when in mid-air. Watch for them.

SAVE THE SNOWSHOE TAGS FOR PRESENTS. THEY ARE REDEEMABLE AT

167 Yonge Street = TORONTO.

MR. FISHER MAKES REPLY

(Continued from page 1.)

appreciated how low he was until he heard the gallant colonel say that he had to descend to reach his (Mr. Fisher's) level. Mr. Fisher remarked that Colonel Hughes had for once in his life been ashamed when he heard the observations of the Premier this afternoon. "For once in his life he was speechless," he added. "We have known his history in militia matters, and we can remember well the way in which his tongue wagged and the way in which he was criticised for it by his military friends in Canada and elsewhere." (Laughter and cheers.)

Col. Hughes rose to a point of order, in the midst of a scene of disorder, but sat down, saying that a man who rose to ask a question should not be interrupted.

CONSERVATIVES RECOMMENDED.

Mr. Fisher, proceeding, said he had taken an interest in the organization of the regiment from the first. He had received letters asking for appointments, which he sent on to the department. Col. Smart afterwards submitted to him a list of proposed appointments. He knew most of them personally, and in many cases he saw the names of well-known Conservatives of the district. Among the names were John Gibson, nephew of Senator Baker, and talked of as Conservative candidate in Missisquoi; Dr. Pickell, to be major, nephew of Senator Baker, G. H. Baker, to be senior captain, son of Senator Baker; Thomas Gibson, grandnephew of Senator Baker. To appoint all those men would be an instance of political preferment, which the people would believe meant turning the regiment into a political Tory organization. Two other regiments in the district had been Tory organizations, and no Liberal could get any but a subordinate position in them. It was not he that was guilty of political preferment, but the gentlemen who were responsible for those recommendations, and he had the right to protest against that list. (Applause.) Of those named he indorsed John Gibson, as he was a graduate of the Military School, and had the military qualifications, and provisional Lieut. Baker, who had been in camp one year. In regard to Dr. Pickell and T. R. Pickell, he did not believe they had the military qualifications for the positions to which they were to be appointed. He had pointed out that it would be more fitting to appoint Lieut. Holland, V. C., a South African veteran, as major than Mr. Russell, a prominent Liberal without experience, and put the latter in a subordinate position. He also welcomed Captain Carr, a well-known Conservative, to the list of officers. He had also recommended Surgeon-Major Macdonald, another well-known Conservative politician in the county, for the highest medical office in the regiment.

The list submitted had evidently been the result of a political intrigue, and bore as well a family complexion. Lord Dundonald had called up Mr. Fisher twice over the telephone to speak of the appointment of officers, and had complained of political interference. The latter had told him, "It is the Government who are responsible for the militia of Canada, and not you." (Applause.) Lord Dundonald's speech intimated that he (Mr. Fisher) had changed the recommendations of his colleague at the council. "If he had shown a little etiquette," said the Minister of Agriculture, "or a little common sense, which he must surely have learned in two years' sojourn in Ottawa, he would have asked for an explanation, and not have created a wrong impression at a banquet." (Applause.) Mr. Fisher added that he had letters from Colonels Smart and Whitley, expressing extreme satisfaction at his part in the organization of the regiment. He then quoted from correspondence showing that Dr. Pickell's name had not been struck off until that gentleman had withdrawn his application in a letter to Colonel Smart, and he did not strike the name off as Minister of Agriculture, but as acting Minister of Militia. (Applause.) The only name he had suggested in place of Dr. Pickell was Capt. Guy Carr, a well-known Conservative and cavalry officer in the county. (Applause.) Mr. Fisher concluded by saying he left himself to the judgment of the country as to whether he had done anything to interfere with the efficiency of the militia of Canada or anything that was inconsistent with the dignity of a public man. (Loud cheers.)

THE PREMIER'S VIEW.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who replied briefly, referred to the debate as occasioned by the "unfortunate speech" of Lord Dundonald. He thought it preferable at that moment not to push further discussion of the consequences which might flow from Lord Dundonald's remarks. "Not that I should have any hesitation in my own mind," he added, "or that there should be any hesitation in the mind of anybody; but it is preferable, in a matter of this gravity, that we should proceed with prudence and deliberation." Lord Dundonald was endowed with good motives, and he bore a very honorable name. He had no desire to reflect in the slightest respect on Lord Dundonald as a soldier, but he perhaps, would not be offensive if he said it was not the first time a good soldier may have lacked discretion. He must, however, take counsel when organizing a regiment. He was a stranger, and when he went to the eastern townships he had to get his information from somebody. It was evident he fell into the hands of certain parties who represented rather a small family compact. The list he made was composed almost exclusively of Conservatives. He heartily agreed that in militia matters there should be no politics, but this regiment was to be officered almost exclusively by Conservative politicians. He submitted that a regiment should be officered, so far as possible, from both parties. He recalled when he was in the militia the colonel consulted everybody.

Was Mr. Fisher to be debarred from offering advice because he was Minister of Agriculture? Rather the latter should have been commended for pointing out to the general that he was making a mistake in choosing men of only one political stripe. That was all he had done, and his views were accepted at the conference, but unfortunately Lord Dundonald thought, having signed a list of names recommended to him, it was as sacred as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and could not be interfered with. Besides, when the change was made, the Minister of Agriculture, acting for the Minister of Militia, had a letter begging him to leave off the name of Dr. Pickell. (Applause.) "I give all credit to Lord Dundonald for good motives," declared Sir Wilfrid, "but we are not accustomed to being dragooned in this country. (Load cheers.) Lord Dundonald, with all respect to him, must learn that this is responsible government—(renewed cheers)—and that when he sends a recommendation to council it is the right—it is the right, I say—of the Minister of Agriculture, if he does not approve, to scratch off any name." (Applause.) Sir Wilfrid closed by declaring his belief that militia officers should be chosen from all sides of politics.

DOCTOR HAS THE PROOF.

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Are a Sure Cure for Urinary Complaints.

St. Mary's Ferry, York County, N. B., May 16.—(Special).—"Some years ago I began to suffer from pain in the back accompanied by a lethargy impossible to overcome," says Mr. Thos. Harrison of this place, in an interview. "I was attended by a physician, but continued to grow worse and started to pass bloody urine.

"On the advice of a friend I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and by the time I had taken one box I passed a stone that is now in the doctor's possession. Three boxes cured me completely."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys, and with sound Kidneys you need never have urinary complaints.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

June 10.—At New York—Carpathia, from Liverpool; Italia, from Leghorn; Campania, from Liverpool.

At Rotterdam—Noordam, from New York.

At Copenhagen—Norge, from New York.

At Hamburg—Belgravia, from New York.

At Plymouth—Moltke, from New York.

At Queenstown—Lucania, from New York.

At Genoa—Koenigin Luise, from New York.

At Marseilles—Canopic, from Boston.

At Quebec—Bavarian, from Liverpool.

Hot Weather Diseases.

Disorders of the bowels are extremely dangerous, particularly during the hot weather of the summer months, and in order to protect yourself and family against a sudden attack, procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy. It can always be depended upon, even in the most severe and dangerous cases, and when reduced with water and sweetened, is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists.

The population of India, according to the recent census, is 293,361,056, of which 231,899,507 are in British territory.

Be fair to your Face and your Face will be fair to others.

AMERICAN BEAUTY TOILET REQUISITES

will keep you looking ever youthful in appearance.

KALLISTEION cleanses the pores, removes blackheads.

AFROS CREAM, an ideal skin food, eradicates wrinkles.

GRECIAN BALM, a substitute for powder, destroys freckles.

Three Generous Samples by Mail,

will be sent postpaid in plain wrappers on the receipt of 50 cents, and the mentioning of this advertisement.

American Beauty Parlors

248 Yonge St., TORONTO.

Regular-sized packages, 50 cents and $1.

For sale and demonstrated at C. McCallum & Co.'s drug store.

A little money saved now may prove the greatest blessing you ever knew.

4 Per Cent

Savings deposits received. Can be added to or withdrawn at any time.

GOLD DEBENTURES

Issued at 4½ per cent. Call for particulars.

THE PEOPLES B. and LOAN ASSOCIATION,

428 Richmond St., London, Ont.

28c-tyw

Shortest Route to Saint Louis Via Canadian Pacific.

The Canadian Pacific, with the shortest mileage between London and St. Louis, makes the fastest time to the Exposition, and with its magnificent through sleepers twice a day, makes the trip a pleasure from start to finish. Full particulars and literature on the subject may be obtained at the City Ticket Office, from W. Fulton, corner Dundas and Richmond streets. 27n

Commercial failures to the number of 11,351 were reported in Germany in 1903. The average amount of each failure was $10,856.

Not in the Cook Book.

There's a flavor about "Clark's Tongue" that you can't find in the cook book. It saves all the worry of cooking, too. Wm. Clark, Manufacturer, Montreal.

Notice.

Feather Pillows and Mattresses cleaned and sterilized. New Feather Pillows in art tickings, and Cushions, Hair Mattresses, Wool Mattresses, Spring Beds, Iron and Brass Bedsteads. Feathers sold by the pound at Hunt & Sons', Feather Pillow and Mattress Manufacturers. 593

Great pains were taken to teach the present Empres of Japan literature, to develope her artistic taste and to school her in writing of graceful verse.

CORNS CAUSE intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it, and see what amount of pain is saved.

Mrs. Edgar Nye, the widow of "Bill Nye," the famous humorist, is in poor circumstances, and to support herself will run a boarding house this summer at Arden Park, Arden, N. C.

Litebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases. 22

DEPOSIT WITH US.

HAVE YOU TRIED A SAVINGS BANK?

You can save your small sums of money by using a "bank." They cannot be opened unless you come to our office. Try one for a month.

Dominion Savings & Investment Society.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.
NO. 1 MASONIC TEMPLE.

F. H. BUTLER,
STOCK BROKER,

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margins. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance 'phone 1,278. OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.

LATEST MARKETS

STOCK MARKETS.

H. C. Becher, broker, Bank of Commerce building, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington today:

New York, June 11—Close.—There is for the time being a more cheerful feeling among the traders, who have for some time past constituted practically the entire market in the Stock Exchange. They are disposed to consider the Government crop report, which appeared yesterday, a favorable one, and to take courage from the continued gains in the reserves by the banks, as indicating that the easy money is likely to be more protracted than has hitherto been expected. While we welcome anything in the direction of improvement, we cannot as yet see grounds for the belief that it will be more than a temporary and a comparatively unimportant upturn, if one can be secured, until after the great political conventions have been held. It may be, of course, that some exceptionally well-informed or shrewd operators will feel sufficiently well advised as to the probability to venture upon important engagements, but the general public is likely to remain apathetic until such intelligence reaches them. Total sales, 131,000 shares.

MONTREAL.

	Montreal June 11. Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	119¼	119
Winnipeg Electric	200	165
Montreal street Railway	210	206½
West India	75	45
Toronto Railway	100	98
St. John Street Railway	100	--
Halifax Railway	97	--
Twin City	94	93⅝
Richelieu & Ontario	88	85½
Montreal Telegraph	150	146
B. B. Telephone	147	142½
Dominion Iron and Steel, com		7½
Dom. Iron and Steel, pref	26	24¾
Montreal H. L. and P	74	72½
Nova Scotia Steel, com	73	71
Detroit Railway	61	60¾
Nova Scotia, pref	117	--
Montreal Street Bonds	103½	103
Mackay com	23⅞	23¾
Mackay, preferred	70	--
Montreal street Bonds	104½	103
Bank of Montreal	250	--
Molsons Bank	205	200
Ogilvie Flour	200	--
Ogilvie Bonds	120	--
Ogilvie Flour	116	112
Northwest Land, pref	--	100
Northwest Land; common	--	150
Quebec Bank	128¾	--
Union Bank	130	--
Canada Northwest Land, com	--	150
Dominion I. and S. Bonds	60	58¾
Nova Scotia Steel	--	104½
Toledo Railway	21	18½

SALES: C. P. R., 200 at 118⅝, 75 at 119; Twin City, 25 at 93¾; Detroit, 100 at 61; Iron, preferred, 25 at 25, 20 at 25½, 5 at 25, 25 at 24¾; Iron, common, 50 at 7⅜; Mackay, common, 25 at 23¾; Coal, common, 25 at 55; Iron bonds, 3,000 at 59, 5,000 at 58¾, 1,000 at 58⅝.

MARCONI WIRELESS.

Shares bought now will make large profits. $5 or $100 certificates delivered. I can buy or sell any bank, loan, trust or industrial stock. Call or write, JOHN A. MOODY, broker, Masonic Temple, London.

TORONTO.

	Toronto, June 11. Ask.	Off
Ontario	--	126
Toronto	--	225
Commerce	--	151¾
Imperial	--	247
Dominion	227¼	226½
Standard	230	225
Hamilton	208	205½
Nova Scotia	270	--
Ottawa	215	--
Traders	--	136½
British America	100	--
Western Assurance	65	--
Imperial Life	--	148
Consumers Gas	206½	--
Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land	107	66
Canada Northwest Land, pref	--	99¾
Can. Pacific Railway Stock	118⅞	118¾
Soo, pref	120	119
Soo, com	63½	62⅝
Toronto Electric Light	--	137¾
General Electric	148	147
London Electric	100	--
Dominion Telegraph	--	121
Dominion Telegraph	--	121
Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co	88	85½
Niagara Navigation	120	120
Toronto Street Railway	--	98¾
Twin City Railway, new	94½	94
Winnipeg St. Rai way	--	160
Sao Paulo Tramway	106¾	106½
Dominion Steel, com	--	7
Dominion Coal, com	56½	55
Nova Scotia Steel, common	72½	71¾
Crow's Nest Coal	330	--
Mackay, com	--	23¾
Mackay, pref	--	67
Canada Salt	115	--
Canada Landed and Nat. Inv	107	105
Canada Permanent	124½	122
Canada Savings and Loan	--	119
Central Canada Loan	--	150
Dominion Savings and Invest	--	70
Hamilton Provident	--	122
Huron and Erie L. and S. Co	--	180
Landed Banking and Loan	--	171
Lon. and Can. L. and A	100	92
Manitoba Loan	--	95
Toronto Mortgage	--	91
Ontario Loan and Deb	--	122½
Toronto Savings and Loan	--	120
Dom. Steel Bonds	61	78¾
N. S. Steel Bonds	--	108½

SALES: Bank of Ontario, 2 at 126½;

NOTICE.

is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of

Five Per Cent Per Annum

for the current half year has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of

The London and Western Trusts Company, Limited,

and the same will be payable to the shareholders at the office of the company on and after Saturday, the 2nd day of July, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th inst., inclusive.

JOHN S. MOORE,
Manager.

London, June 1, 1904.

C. N. SPENCER, STOCK BROKER

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash and on margin. Long distance 'phone 180. Offices, Market Lane.

Dominion Bank, 92 at 226¾; Traders' Bank, 10 and 10 at 136½; Toronto Electric Light, 14 at 136½, 25 at 137⅞, 25 at 138; Canadian General Electric, 4 at 147⅜, 10 at 148, 25 at 147½; Sao Paulo, 75, 200, 10 and 25 at 106¾, 50 at 106⅝; Twin City, 25, 5 and 25 at 94; Nova Scotia Steel, common, 25 and 5 at 71½; Dominion Coal, 5 at 55½; North Star, 2,000 and 150 at 6; Mackay, common, 72 at 223½, 50 at 223⅝; Mackay, preferred, 25 at 67½.

FIRST MORTGAGE

bonds, municipal debentures, etc., now obtainable by companies and individual investors on better terms than for many years. For list apply

H. C. BECHER,
Bond and Stock Broker, 412 Richmond street. Long distance 'phone 213.

NEW YORK.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

New York, June 11.

	Open.	High	Low	Close
Amal. Copper	49⅝	47¾	49¾	48⅝
American Sugar Co.	126¾	126¾	126¾	126⅝
American Locomotive	19⅝	--	--	--
American Foundry	17⅛	--	--	--
American Refining	53½	53⅝	53	53
Atchison, com	71	71⅛	70⅞	71⅛
Atchison Pfd	94⅜	--	--	--
B. & O	79⅝	79⅞	79⅜	79⅞
Brooklyn Tran	48¾	48⅝	48	48⅝
C. F. I	11¾	1.9	1 ¾	119
Chesapeake & Ohio	31	31⅛	31	31⅛
Chic. Great Western	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
Col. Fuel and Iron	30⅝	--	--	--
Consolidated Gas	190	190¾	189¾	190
Delaware and Hudson	150½	150⅝	150¾	150⅜
Erie	23¾	24⅛	24¼	24½
Erie 1st pfd	58¾	59⅜	58¾	59¼
Kan. and Tex., com	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16¾
Kan. and Tex. pref	35¼	35⅞	35¼	35⅞
Louisville and Nashville	109¾	109¾	109	110
Manhattan	144	144¾	144	144¾
Metropolitan St. Ry	118¾	1 4	118	118⅜
Mexican Central	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
M. P	71¼	71⅝	71¼	71⅜
N. Y. Central	116⅜	--	--	--
Norfolk and W	55½	56	55¼	55⅞
Ont. and West	24	25¼	24⅞	25
Pennsylvania	115¼	115⅝	114⅝	115⅛
Reading	47¾	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞
Republic I. and S	21¾	21⅝	21	21
Rock Island	21	21	20⅞	21
Southern Railway	21	--	--	--
Southern Pacific	81¼	--	--	--
Southern Ry. Pfd	17⅜	17¾	17½	17⅝
St. Paul	144¾	144¾	144¾	142⅞
Texas	2	--	--	--
Twin City	94¾	--	--	--
Union Pacific	83¾	86¼	84¾	85¾
Union Pacific pfd	87¾	88¾	87¾	88¼
U. S. Leather, pref	89	--	--	--
U. S. Rubber	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¾
U. S. Steel, pref	93⅝	94	93⅛	93⅝
U. S. Steel	54¾	55¼	54⅝	54⅞
Wabash	16	16⅜	6	6
Wabash, pref	34¾	35¼	34¼	35⅛

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, June 11.

	Open.	High	Low	Close
Wheat—July	85⅞	85⅞	85¼	85⅜
Sept.	0⅜	80⅝	80⅛	80⅜
Dec.	80⅝	80¾	79⅝	80⅛
Corn—July	8	48	47¾	48
Sept.	47¾	47¾	47¼	47½
Dec.	43¾	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜
Oats—July	33⅜	33⅝	33¼	33⅝
Sept.	31¼	31¼	31	31⅛
Dec.	30⅛	30⅜	30	30⅛
Pork—July	12 45	12 57	12 42	12 50
Sept.	12 65	12 80	12 62	12 77
Lard—July	6 75	6 82	6 72	6 77
Sept.	6 92	6 97	6 90	6 95
Ribs—July	7 7	7 20	7 02	7 20
Sept.	7 30	7 37	7 30	7 37

Official wire to H. C. Becher, from Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington.

Chicago June 11.—The Government report yesterday indicated a crop within 10,000,000 bushels of that harvested last year. This cannot be construed otherwise than bearish when the present high level of values and the large stocks and larger prospective supplies abroad are taken into consideration. It was evident that it was not generally taken as bullish, as the market was bare of buying orders early, and pit professionals took the opportunity to hammer values. The September ruled relatively strong. Weather conditions are perfect. A report issued by the general freight department of the Northern Pacific Railroad says last week's rains in the Northwest were just what were needed, and the small grains are looking particularly well. New wheat is moving in Texas, and one point reports the receipt of a car grading No. 2 and weighing 61 pounds. The cash demand was slow everywhere. Kansas City is offering new wheat at Minneapolis, but no business is reported, and it is generally understood millers will hold off. Australian shipments were 976,000 bushels, against 648,000 a week ago. The estimated world's shipments for Monday are 10,400,000 bushels. Cables were indifferent. Liverpool closed unchanged to ¼c lower. Receipts were 20 cars: Monday, 31; total primary receipts, 84,000 bushels. Our Liverpool house cables: "Wheat and corn inactive, with almost nothing doing."

Receipts—Wheat, 20 cars; corn, 565; oats, 122.

WILLIAM ABBOTT,

Bond, Grain and Stock Broker.

Correspondent W. F. Dever & Co., New York, Boston and Chicago. Stocks bought and sold on margin and for cash. 113 Masonic Temple. Long distance 'phone 1,113.

LOCAL MARKETS.

London, Saturday, June 11.

The market today was not as numerously attended as on last Saturday. There was quite a lot of produce brought in by the farmers who came in for the purpose of attending the circus on Friday; consequently there was not quite as large a supply offered today. Sales were brisk and prices steady for most of the lines offered.

Grain—Oats were fairly plentiful, at $1 per cwt for most of the loads. A few loads of wheat went at $1 50 per cwt, or 90c per bu.

A couple of loads of hay brought in on order sold at $8 50 per ton.

Butter and Eggs—Butter was plentiful and sales slow, at 12c to 13c per lb wholesale, for crocks, and 13c to 14c for pound rolls in basket lots; retail, 15c to 16c was the ruling price. Eggs are a shade firmer at 14c to 15c per dozen wholesale.

There were a few bags of apples offered; sales were made at 90c to $1.

Vegetables and Roots—This line was well represented; potatoes were fairly plentiful, at $1 65 to $1 15 per bag; green onions were in good demand, at 40c per dozen; lettuce, radishes and rhubarb were plentiful, at 20c per dozen bunches; asparagus, 40c per dozen; spinach, 30c to 40c per bu.

Poultry—Spring chickens, dressed, went at 75c to 90c per pair; alive, 50c to 60c per pair, according to size; last year's hens sold at 75c to $1 per pair; alice, 70c to 80c per pair; turkeys are a slow sale, at 12½c per lb.

Dressed Hogs—About a dozen carcases sold at $6 50 to $7 per cwt.

Live Hogs—For Monday's shipment $4 99 per cwt will be paid; a few fat sows will be accepted; small pigs went at $4 50 to $7 per pair.

Butchers' Meats—There was a large supply, and the following prices were paid: Beef, $6 to $7 50 per cwt; veal, $6 to $7; lambs, $4 50 to $5 each; mutton, $6 for heavy, and $8 per cwt for light.

Fruits—Mr. Hurry, of Byron, brought the first home-grown strawberries of the season; he sold them at 15c per box; they were a nice sample.

Mrs. Anguish, of Scottsville, brought in the first gooseberries; sales were made at 10c per box.

Mrs. Hay, of Delaware, brought in the first currants of the season, which sold at 20c per quart.

BEAN MARKETS.

DETROIT.

Detroit, June 10.—Beans—Cash, $1 69; October, 1 car at $1 70; November, $1 70.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 11.—Wheat—Weaker, at 90c to 91c for No. 2 red and white, west; Manitoba weaker, at 95c for No. 1 hard, 92c for No. 1 northern, 88½c for No. 2 northern, and 86½c for No. 3 northern, at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit. Flour—Steady, at $3 70 to $3 75 for cars of 90 per cent patents, in buyers' bags, west; choice brands are 15c to 20c higher; Manitoba, $4 80 for cars of Hungarian patent, $4 50 for second patents, and $4 40 for strong bakers, in car lots, bags included, on the track at Toronto. Millfeed—Steady, at $16 50 to $17 for cars of shorts and $15 to $16 50 for bran in bags west; Manitoba, $20 for cars of shorts and $18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights. Barley—Nominal, at 42c for No. 2, 40c for No. 3 extra, and 38c for No. 3, west. Rye—Steady, at 57c to 58c for No. 2 west. Corn—Easier, at 44c to 45c for Canada, west; American, 69c for No. 2 yellow, 58c for No. 3 yellow and 57c for No. 3 mixed, in car lots on the track, Toronto. Oats—Steady; No. 1 white, 32c east, and No. 2 west at 31½c east; No. 2 white, 31c west. Rolled oats—Steady, at $4 50 for cars of bags and $4 75 for barrels, on the track at Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots outside. Peas—Steady, at 61c to 62c for No. 2, west, and milling peas are worth 3c more. Butter—Unchanged; demand largely confined to choice fresh-made lots; prices easy. Eggs—Steady to firmer; new-laid, 15c to 15½c.

DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 10.—Butter steady and unchanged; receipts, 6,528 pkgs. Cheese weak; receipts, 6,734 boxes; new state, full cream, colored, small choice, 7¾c to 7⅞c; do, white small choice, 7¾c to 7⅞c; do, white, large choice, 7⅞c to 7¾c; do, colored, large choice, 7⅞c to 8c; do, fair to good, 7c to 7½c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 10.—Butter was steady; creameries, 13½c to 17½c; dairies, 11¾c to 16c. Cheese, 7½c to 8c.

LISTOWEL.

Listowel, Ont., June 10.—At the cheese fair held here today 14 factories boarded 2,233 boxes, of which 1,493 were white and 740 colored; the highest bid made on the board was 8c and no sales were made; on the street afterwards most of it was sold; ruling price was 8c; three lots, however (Newry, Silver Corners and Feld with), brought 8¼c.

NAPANEE.

Napanee, Ont., June 10.—At the cheese board today 2,080 boxes were boarded. 280 were white and 1,100 colored; sales, 380 white and 520 colored at 8½c. Buyers present: Alexander, Cleall, Thompson, Vanhuven, Gibson, McKinnon and Cook.

FLAXSEED.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 10.—Flaxseed—Northwest, $1 07; Southwest, $1; June, $1; July, $1; September, $1.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 10.—Oil opened and closed at $1 59.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., June 10.—Credit balances, $1 55; certificates, no b.d.; shipments 64,740 barrels

LONDON.

London, June 10.—Petroleum, American refined, 5¾d; spirits, 6¾d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, June 10.—Petroleum, 19 francs 25 centimes.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 11.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 1 Camornia, 6s 10½d. Futures quiet; July, 6s 3¾d; September, 6s 4¼d; December, nominal.

Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 4s 5½d; do, old, 4s 6¼d. Futures dull; July, 4s 4d; September, 4s 2¾d.

Peas—Canadian quiet, 8s 4½d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter dull, 8s 5d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast firm, 1£ 6s to 1£ 15s.

Beef—Easy; extra India mess, 57s 6d.

Pork—Dull; prime mess western, 62s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, dull, 44s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, firm, 39s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, firm, 38s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, firm, 38s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, firm, 37s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, firm, 36s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 39s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, 35s 6d.

Lard—Firm; prime western, in tierces, 34s; American refined, in pails, 34s 9d.

Butter—Good United States steady, 74s.

Cheese—Steady; American finest white, 58s; do, colored, 59s.

Tallow—Prime city easy, 20s 6d.

Turpentine Spirits—Dull, 42s.

Rosin—Common firm, 7s 9d.

Petroleum—Refined dull, 7d.

Linseed Oil—Firm, 17s 6d.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, June 10.—Canadian cattle are steady, at 11c to 12½c per lb; refrigerator beef, 9½c to 9¾c per lb; sheep steady, 12c to 14c per lb; yearlings, 15c.

HAY MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 10.—Baled Hay—The market has an easy tone; quotations are unchanged, at $8 50 to $9 per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—Quoted unchanged, at $5 to $5 50 per ton for car lots on track here.

The Original Corn Cure

THE FIRST EVER MANUFACTURED AND TODAY THE LARGEST SELLER IS PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR.

Nearly half a century ago "Putnam's" was first introduced to the public. Owing to merit its sale now extends over Great Britain, United States and Canada, wherever English-speaking people are found. The success of Putnam's Extractor is due to its superiority over substitutes and its ability to cure any kind of corn or wart without pain. If you have not tried Putnam's you've missed a good thing. It's guaranteed and costs a quarter a bottle. Get it from your druggist.

WEEKLY HIGH COURT

Motions Made Before Mr. Justice R. M. Meredith.

Mr. Justice Meredith presided at the weekly high court for London this morning.

In the case of Upmann vs. Brener, an action brought by Henry Upmann, of Havana, Cuba, against Brener Bros. of this city, to restrain them from infringing trade mark belonging to the plaintiffs for the manufacture of cigars known as the "Benjamin Franklin," judgment was given for plaintiffs under terms of consent filed, restraining the defendants from manufacturing the cigars known as the "Benjamin Franklin," and from infringing the plaintiff's trade mark, with costs to plaintiff. T. H. Purdom, K.C., for plaintiffs. George G. Gunn, for defendants.

Motions were also made in re Thompson and Garner—for the construction of wills.

BATH HELPS

We have everything required to make the bath healthful and luxurious. Toilet water to stimulate and refresh. Bath brushes that do for sedentary people what otherwise only physical exercise can do—open the pores and help to eliminate waste matter. Sea salt if you want ocean baths at home. Bath soaps, both plain and medicinal. Sponges, all sizes and all prices. Loofahs, too, if you prefer them. Let us furnish you with a complete bathing outfit.

STRONG'S DRUG STORE,
184 DUNDAS STREET.

Strong's Baking Powder leads, others follow.

Marriage Licenses at above address.

BRILLIANT ARTIST IS MISS MATTHISON

Famous English Actress Who Will Appear Here Monday With Mr. Ben Greet.

Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, who is credited with having the most beautiful voice heard on the English-speaking stage today, will appear in this city in Shakespearean comedy with Mr. Ben Greet, the famous English actor, on the lawn of the Western University Monday afternoon and evening. It has also been announced that if the weather should prove unfavorable for out-door performances, the woodland players will produce the comedies, "As You Like It," and "Midsummer Night's Dream," in the Grand Opera House, so that in no event will Londoners be deprived of the opportunity of hearing these famous players.

Miss Matthison's reputation spreads over two continents. Her histrionic ability is of the highest class and she is in first rank among the actresses of the world. It is not often Londoners are favored with an opportunity of seeing such brilliant artists as Miss Matthison and Mr. Greet, and they should be rewarded with large audiences afternoon and evening.

The Matthisons, though originally a Scottish family, have lived in Warwickshire for several generations. From her father, her mother and her aunt, Miss Matthison received her musical training, and for that matter her early dramatic training also. As everyone knows, Miss Matthison in private life is Mrs. C. Rann Kennedy, and it was in connection with the reading tours she undertook at an early age that she met the accomplished Shakespearian scholar, poet and playwright, whose name she now bears. Mr.

EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON.

Kennedy is a scion of "the celebrated family of Cambridge scholars" of that name, famous for generations in classical and Shakespearian scholarship, and in a recent article in "Harmsworth's" on "clever families, men who inherit brains," we find the Kennedys named among the brightest. The ideal value, then, of such a union of genius as this can hardly be overestimated, and its aparallel must be looked for in such isolated cases as the Brownings or George Eliot and Mr. Lewes.

It was in September of the year (1900) that by arrangement with Mr. Greet, Mr. Frohman engaged Miss Matthison for the leading part in Mr. Henry Arthur Jones' comedy, "The Lackey's Carnival," at the Duke of York's Theater, London.

Another season of repertoire followed the London engagement, wherein Katherine ("The Shrew"), Constance, Kate Hardcastle, Chorus ("Henry V."), Iolanthe, Oberon, Juliet and Ophelia, were added to Miss Matthison's successful roles.

Her first performance of "Everyman" was given in March, 1902, at Croydon, and two days later a London in St. George's Hall. Its popularity, however, was so great that the week's engagement had to be extended, and plans at once made for a return visit. From St. George's Hall the company was at length moved, for the rest of the season, to Mrs. Langtry's theater, the Imperial, playing "Everyman," as a matinee, to crowded houses, and running off to Oxford, Richmond and other places for pastoral work at night.

In "Everyman" Miss Matthison has created a sensation in England and America. The supporting company in her present tour, which includes Mr. Kennedy, is made up of picked English players.

PROPOSAL OUT OF THE QUESTION

Some St. Thomas Aldermen Want Traction Line to Take Round-About Route.

Directors of the Southwestern Traction Company were in St. Thomas on Friday evening, and had a conference with the St. Thomas council regarding the application of the company for permission to build a line across that city.

The meeting lasted for several hours, and it resulted in the question being thoroughly threshed out from both the city's and company's point of view.

There appeared to be a desire on the part of the majority of the councilors to meet the company half-way, while two of them would listen to only one thing—and that was, for the company to build its line around the north side of the city, and cross the city in the east end, which would mean a round-about route, involving the laying of much extra track. Then, again, it was advocated by the same two aldermen that the question be left to a vote of the people, a move which Ald. Forsford said was simply put forward to block the company.

The council met subsequently and discussed the proposition, without the presence of the traction representatives.

The officers of the Southwestern Traction Company say that the request of the St. Thomas aldermen to have the line carried to the east end of the city is out of the question. It would be just as reasonable to ask a company to build a line on the Proof Line road to the north of the city and then carry it around to the easterly limits before entering the corporation.

You never catch a married man airing his opinions of women.

FINGERS CUT OFF BY CIRCULAR SAW

Frederick Currie, of Dundas Street, Has Hand Badly Mangled at Car Works.

Frederick Currie, a young man residing at 739 Dundas street, had three fingers and the tip of the thumb cut off by a circular saw this morning.

Currie is an employe of the Grand Trunk car works, and was in the act of feeding a small board to the saw, when a knot was struck. The board was thrown and Currie's hand struck the saw, the painful injuries being inflicted in a fraction of a second.

Physicians were immediately summoned and the hand was dressed. Mr. Currie is now doing as well as can be expected.

HOUSE WAS RIFLED; PEOPLE AT CIRCUS

A Maitland Street Resident Suffers a Loss On Friday.

It would appear that in the matter of its following of crooks, Ringlings' circus, no matter what the agents may say, is as bad as its competitors in this particular. On Friday the local police found it necessary to gather in a few suspicious characters, but apparently they did not bag all the gentry.

Today a case of burglary was reported at the residence of Mr. Joseph Harter, 144 Maitland street. On Friday the family, like the families of most Londoners, attended the circus. When they came home they found that a window opening into a sitting-room had been pried up with a board out of the walk, around the house, and sideboard and bureau drawers were rifled. A close search of the premises showed that some $8 in money had been taken but strange enough a watch in one of the drawers was not molested.

KING STREET ASKS EQUAL TREATMENT

Proposed That Trinidad Asphalt Pavement Petition be Accepted by Council.

Since the council agreed to accept a petition for a certain class of pavement from the people of Queen's avenue, the hopes of the people of King street have risen materially, as it is felt that the people of the latter thoroughfare may now be granted the pavement they petitioned for some months ago. It will be remembered that a sufficiently signed petition praying for a Trinidad asphalt pavement on King street, between Wellington and Maitland streets, was presented and was accepted by the council. A bylaw was prepared and everybody thought that at last a pavement was sure to be laid, when at the last moment—whether to get even with the Barber Company or to take a rap at the people of King street is a mystery—the council threw out the King street bylaw on the ground that no competition could be had if the people demanded a Trinidad asphalt pavement, and the council was determined that in future no petitions would be accepted which specified any particular class of pavement. That the aldermen did mean what they said on this occasion is proven by the fact that the other night the council accepted a petition for a bitulithic pavement on Queen's avenue—a pavement in which there is no more competition than there is in Trinidad asphalt.

Taking all things into consideration the King street resident feel that they are now entitled to ask that the petition they presented for a Trinidad pavment some time ago be granted, and it is likely Ald. Matthews will bring the matter up at the next council meeting.

Today City Solicitor Meredith was asked if the council could legally reconsider a petition when once it had been filed, but he refused to give an opinion until he had gone thoroughly into the facts of the case.

ORDINATION AT THE CATHEDRAL

Several Candidates Presented to His Lordship the Bishop of Huron.

The solemn ordination service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral this morning. The Bishop of Huron presided and the sermon was preached by Rural Dean Taylor, of St. Marys.

He took his text from Acts, xxvi., 16-18. The regular ordination service was then gone on with, Rev. Dean Davis being in charge. The candidates were presented by Archdeacon Richardson, as follows: Deacons—Messrs. H. W. Snell, Huron College, and C. F. Westman, of Trinity College. Priests' orders—Rev. W. H. Snelgrove, B. A., of Delhi; C. M. Saunders, B.A., of Port Rowan; T. P. Clark, B.A., of London; F. M. Langford, Wardsville.

Holy Communion was celebrated at the close.

PERSONAL NOTES

Atwell Fleming, of Toronto, is in the city.

Mrs. John Stevenson, of 103 Elmwood avenue, is entertaining Mr. Jackson, F. R. G. S., of London, Eng.

E. W. Allen, of the advertising department of the Detroit Free Press, and a former Londoner, is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wooldridge, of 534 Pall Mall street, left today for Los Angeles, Cal., where they will reside.

Mrs. John W. Winnett, of Los Angeles, Cal., is spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Robert Kidner, 284 Burwell street.

Only 6,550 deaths from cholera in the Turkish Empire were reported for the year ending Feb. 22 last, but experts believe the real number was three times as large.

FOUR LADIES TAKE THEIR FINAL VOWS

Reception, Presided Over by Bishop McEvay, Held at Mount St. Joseph.

A reception was held this morning at Mount St. Joseph. His Lordship Bishop McEvay presided, assisted by Rev. Fathers Aylward, Cherrier, McKeon, Egan and Stanley.

Four novices made their final vows of perpetual poverty, chastity and obedience. They were: Sister Mary of the Holy Cross, Sister Mary Mojella, Sister Mary Isabel, and Sister Mary Cleophas.

Four young ladies received the holy habit—Miss Clark, of La Salette, whose name in religion will be Sister Mary Raphael; Miss Dewan, of this city, as Sister Mary Raymund; Miss O'Brien, of Mount Carmel, as Sister Mary Gertrude, and Miss Gurvine, of St. Thomas, as Sister Mary Austin.

OUTSIDE CROOK WAS TAXED $10

Several Cases of Pocket-Picking Reported to the Police—One Suspect Held.

Several cases of pocket-picking were reported to the police yesterday. People riding on the crowded cars are said to have lost considerable sums. No arrests were made of persons caught in the act of stealing, but one suspicious character was placed under arrest by Detective Nickle.

That the detective was right in surmising him to be a crook was shown when he asked to be allowed to pay a fine instead of undergoing a week's rest and when charged this morning with vagrancy. He gave his name as Simon L. Finkleron, of Rochester, N. Y. His clothes were of a New York cut, and his appearance suggested the crook. His actions were queer, yesterday, and a man he was with separated from him before he was landed. His stories did not hold together. The magistrate fined him $10 and ordered him out of town.

SMALLPOX TENTS AT SEWAGE FARM

To Secure a Site Dr. Hutchinson Takes the Law in His Own Hands.

Every time a smallpox case makes its appearance in London, the board of health is confronted by a long line of battle.

When it became known that Private Craig, who hails from near Embro, had the smallpox, the men in the camp scarcely knew whether to take to the tall timber or face the disease and defy. Consequently the local medical health officer, Dr. Hutchisson, lost no time in securing a place to house the patient where he would be in no danger of transmitting the disease to Canadian soldiers.

Of course the doctor was confronted by more than the usual routine of difficulties this time. Not long since the solicitors for Miss Frank, whose property had been converted into a smallpox hospital very much against that lady's wishes, dismissed the board of health off the Frank property, hospital and all. So when Private Craig manifested the results of his inoculation the doctor had no place to house him.

A month or so ago the board of health had, however, purchased a number of tents for smallpox purposes, and Dr. Hutchinson at once began a great hustle for a site upon which to locate the tents. Finally the doctor took the law in his own hands, and, it is said, without consulting the owner of the property, pitched his canvas, not quite as expertly as Ringlings, but nevertheless, quite as effectively, on a farm which belongs to a well-known citizen of London, and which is located on the high ground just west of the sewage beds between the Pipe Line road and the river.

It is understod the owner will have something to say to Dr. Hutchinson on the matter shortly, and the people down the river are said to be madder than hornets.

According to the law which governs such cases, the doctor is, of course, within his rights in all he has done, but it also goes without saying that people have no love for a smallpox hospital in their neighborhood.

Three tents have been put up—one for the patient, one for the nurse and one for the doctor. The nurse is drawing $4 per day—pretty good pay for a woman.

Parnell's Bread has become known all over Western Ontario, and with the Toronto bakery thousands of homes in Toronto and London and districts are served daily. Mr. Parnell, jun., is now busily engaged supplying the Niagara camp, which consists of 5,000 men, with bread from his Toronto bakery. He left for Niagara this morning.

A man named Oliver Twist was fined the other day in a London court for being drunk and disorderly. He probably wanted more and got it.

According to Government Reports

The Mutual Life of Canada has the lowest expense rate, and also has the lowest combined death and expense rate in Canada.

Saving in expenses helps to produce large profits for policyholders.

C. E. GERMAN,
General Agent,
421 Richmond Street.

You Want Good Koal

The Koal we sell is from the best mines, and is the most desirable and economical fuel you can buy. All sizes.

DALY'S, 19 YORK ST. PHONE 348

Bad Habit to Go Elsewhere.

Get your dyeing and cleaning done here, and you'll not be disappointed. We dye or clean almost anything. Sure to please you.

R. PARKER & CO.,
Cleaners and Dyers.
400 Richmond Street, near corner of Dundas, London, Ont.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Prof. Wm. Saunders, of Ottawa, formerly of this city, has been made an LL.D., by the senate of Toronto University.

—Today all the offices in the city hall closed at 1 o'clock. This rule will be followed on each Saturday, during June, July and August.

—Miss Cora Tracey, a member of "Red Feather" Company, which has been disbanded for the summer, is in the city at her home on Maple street.

—Col. Buchan, C. B., D. S. O., late of this city, and Mrs. Buchan, go down to Kingston tomorrow, where they have taken a house in Sydenham street, near the park.

Dr. J. W. Gustin, who is now a successful medical practitioner of West Bay City, Mich., and formerly a resident of London, has been in the city for two days, and left for home this afternoon.

The Normal School closed for the holidays on Friday. In the afternoon the pupils entertained their friends at croquet and lawn tennis, the guests being welcomed by Mrs. Merchant and Mrs. Dearness.

—Miss Hannah Cundiff, of Chicago, with the aid of one hundred or more local children, put on "Dame Fire Fly," a spectacular operatta at the Grand Opera House on or about the 6th of July. The production will be under the patronage of the Women's Music Club.

BAND CONCERT TUESDAY.

The Seventh Regiment Band will give a concert in Victoria Park Tuesday night in aid of the monument fund.

THE GOLF TEA.

The usual Monday afternoon tea of the London Hunt Ladies' Golf Club has been postponed until

WOODS' FAIR
Great Reopening Sale
NOW IN FULL SWING.

You can't afford to miss the bargains offered daily.

Hundreds of satisfied customers every day.

Every article in the Store reduced.

GRAND OFFERINGS IN CHINA.

COME EARLY. GOODS DELIVERED.

WOODS' FAIR, DUNDAS ST.

THE SOX TRIMMED BY "EASY MARKS"

Patsy Donovan's Men Took What Comiskey Thought Was "Dead Sure Thing."

Chicago Tribune: Manager Donovan, knowing that his team was weak, that the weather conditions were more than bad, had made an earnest effort to have the game called off. He protested with an eloquence all his own to both Owner Comiskey and Umpire Dwyer. The latter, of course, had no say in the matter, for by all the laws of professional baseball the manager of the home club is the only man to decide whether or not the weather conditions warrant the playing of a ball game. Of course, after the game has started, it is all up to the umpire to continue or stop the contest.

After Umpire Dwyer had passed up Donovan's protest to Comiskey, the master of the White Sox quickly settled the issue.

"We will start the game, rain or no rain," said Comskey to Donovan. "I am sorry that your team is crippled, Pat, but we need this game and need it badly. In order to win we must play, and play we will."

Donovan muttered something in an undertone, and walking out on the field ordered his players to "warm up." None of the Washington players showed any life or speed in their preliminary practice, and it looked for all the world as though the White Sox had the game "cinched," for big Ed Walsh, who was booked to work for Chicago, showed wonderful speed in his preliminary practice.

"This rain has cost me a big Saturday crowd," remarked Comiskey, as the players started in on the serious work of the afternoon, but I am satisfied to lose the gate receipts if we can only win the game, and it is dollar to dimes that we will win in a walk. The game will be played rain or shine, because we need it."

And then those luckless men from Washington went out on that rain-soaked patch of emerald turf and surprised their own manager, startled the spectators and shocked Comiskey by putting up a game of true championship ball. They simply out-played the disgusted South Siders and earned their victory with all the ease and dignity of real champions.

After it was all over Comiskey voiced his regrets in these words:

"It never pays to play on sure things in baseball. I thought we could beat these tail-enders in a walk, and here they jump in and play like champions. I won't be so anxious to tackle a bunch of easy marks the next time."

ROCHESTER WILL STAND BY GUNS

Club Management to Stay With the Game and Lift Club Out of Rut.

Concerning the story that the Rochester club stockholders were prepared to part with its Eastern League franchise, because of financial losses, the Rochester Herald says:

"Many have actually believed this rot, but what are the true facts in the case? If you want to earn a good-sized bonus arrange with some dissatisfied stockholder of the Rochester Amusement Company—if there is one—to sell out dollar for dollar, and you will be paid a pretty penny for your pains.

"There are four men now connected with the company who stand willing and anxious to buy in all floating stock and on top of that furnish any amount of money necessary to give Rochester what they have earnestly strived to do all spring, a winning ball club.

"The past is dead, but it is the future that concerns the magnates and manager of the Rochester baseball club just now. At this moment there are four deals on for players of 'class'—players who are absolutely known to be as fast as the fastest in the Eastern League. Within 48 hours the patrons of baseball will be apprised of a bit of information which will make them beam with satisfaction, to say the least.

"Persistent rumors are afloat that Thoney will not report, but by all the laws of the civil courts and the regulations of organized baseball he will be delivered to this club on or before the 14th day of June. Clarke Griffith has attached his signature to a written contract transferring this brilliant little player to Rochester, and there is no reason to believe that he does not intend to live up to his agreement.

"The active stockholders in the Rochester Amusement Company are all good business men and they believe that the outcome for professional baseball in this city with a winning team is bright. The people of Rochester are hungry for good Eastern League baseball, and they propose not only to stand by their guns, but to furnish all the money necessary to strengthen the club and place it in a position where it can climb towards the top.

"If any of the present stockholders want their money back they can get it by making their wishes known to the board of directors of the company. The men who control professional baseball in this city only laugh at the stories that they are ready to quit or that baseball is in jeopardy here. They are all game and will leave nothing undone to lift the club out of the rut."

LIVE SPORTING NEWS OF A DAY

BASEBALL.

IN THE NATIONAL.

At New York— R. H. E.
Chicago .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 1 4
New York.....0 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 *—5 6 1

Batteries—Weimer and Kling; Mathewson and Bowerman. Umpires, Zimmer and O'Day. Attendance, 3,000.

At Boston—
Pittsburg .....0 1 0 2 1 0 0 1 3—8 9 3
Boston .....0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0—4 6 3

Batteries—Flaherty and Smith; Pittinger and Moran. Umpire, Moran. Attendance, 2,564.

At New York—
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0—4 6 4
Brooklyn .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3 8 3

Batteries—Nichols and Grady; Garvin, Doescher, Jones and Bergen. Umpire, Johnstone.

Wet grounds at Philadelphia.

IN THE AMERICAN.

At Cleveland— R. H. E.
Cleveland .....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 *—3 9 3
Philadelphia .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 1

Batteries—Bernhard and Abbott; Henley and Schreckengost. Umpires, Sheridan and Carpenter.

At Detroit—
Detroit .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 1
Washington .....0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—4 12 0

Batteries—Stovall, Kilian and Buelow; Jacobson, Patten and Drill. Umpires, O'Loughlin and King. Attendance, 2,500

At St. Louis—
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 0—1 9 3
Boston .....0 1 2 0 3 0 0 1 0—7 12 2

Batteries—Siever, Morgan and Sugden; Young and Criger.

At Chicago—
Chicago .....1 0 0 0 0 2 4 0 *—8 7 2
New York.....0 1 0 0 0 1 1 2 0—5 10 3

Batteries—White, Owen and Sullivan, Powell and McGuire. Umpire, Connolly. Attendance, 5,800.

IN THE EASTERN.

At Newark— R. H. E.
Providence .....0 3 0 2 1 0 2 1 0—9 14 2
Newark .....0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—3 6 5

Batteries—Amole and Thomas; Burke, Wenig and Shea. Umpire, Egan.

At Rochester—
Buffalo .....1 0 0 1 3 0 1 1 0—7 12 1
Rochester .....1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3 10 2

Batteries—Kissinger and Shaw; Faulkned and McAuley. Umpire, Haskell.

At Jersey City—
Baltimore .....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—3 5 1
Jersey City.....0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0—4 5 3

Batteries—Walters and Robinson; Eason and Carisch. Umpire, Kelly.

At Toronto—
Montreal .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 2
Toronto .....0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 *—4 7 2

Batteries—McCarthy and McManus; Applegate and Raub. Umpire, Sullivan.

The touring 'Varsity baseball team defeated Chatham in an exciting contest at Chatham this afternoon by a score of 9 to 6. Gibson, in the box for the visitors, was hit hard at times, but was steady, with the exception of the first inning. Chatham's weak spot was the outfield. Score:

'Varsity	9 11 2
Chatham	6 7 3

Batteries—Gibson and Tripp; Depew and Hicks.

WIN FOR VICTORIAS.

A very fast and interesting game of ball was played on Thursday on the Y. M. C. A. grounds between the London South Victorias and the Princess avenue nine, resulting in an easy victory for the South London Victorias. The score was 11 to 6. Jack McLaren was umpire.

GAME AT DUTTON.

At Dutton yesterday, the home team was defeated by the St. Thomas Pastimes, 13 to 9. Batteries—Burnip and Nethercott; Duncanson and McCalpine. Umpire, H. W. Bodman.

LAWN BOWLING.

FIRST GAME FOR PARIS.

Paris bowlers played their first match yesterday with Brantford. The score:

Paris.	Brantford.
S. Armitage,	Sheriff Watt,
G. V. Brown,	H. R. Yates,
R. Bain,	W. T. Henderson,
F. Hammond, skip.....35	T. Woodyat, skip 11
J. Shannon,	H. Whitehead,
M. Ryan,	F. Fawks,
T. Hall,	J. Adams,
J. Smiley. skip.....12	W. Paterson, skip 19
K. Harvey,	J. Sutherland,
R. C. Macpherson,	W. Turnbull,
E. P. Watson,	P. Wade,
R. Thomson, skip..... 11	J. P. Bell, skip 15
P. Wickson,	D. S. Waterous,
D. Dunton,	R. Butt,
G. J. Smith,	F. Howard,
F. Smoke, skip.....29	H. W. Fitton, skip 8

Majority for Paris, 34 shots.

THE TURF.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At Hamilton—Bazil, 3 to 5; Euclaire, 3 to 1; Easy Street, 3 to 5; Golden Way, 7 to 1; Panella, 2 to 1.

At St. Louis—Sylvan Belle, 10 1; Yellman Town, 13 to 5; Frank Jones, 10 to 1; Just So, even; Pour Quei Pas, 5 to 2; One More, 3 to 1.

At Gravesend—Letola, 16 to 5; Ormondes Right, 3 to 5; Gold Tin, even; Audience, 9 to 5; Hyland, 8 to 1; Fly Back, 3 to 2.

At Buffalo—Tommy Knight, 5 to 1; Combustion, 2 to 1; Et Tu Brute, 5 to 2; Coruscate, 2 to 1; Subtle, 4 to 1. Toscan, 2 to 5.

At Chicago—Air Ship, 11 to 10; Fred Leppert, 9 to 1; Leo Planter, 4 to 1; Foncasto, 3 to 2; The Mist, even; Cornwall, 2 to 1.

A CAKE WALK FOR THE ROWING CLUB

Five Rinks of Aylmer Lawn Bowlers Defeated by Twenty-Eight Shots.

The London Rowing Club had an easy victory yesterday afternoon over five rinks from Aylmer, a town that is supposed to have some of "the best" at the game. If yesterday's game is a fair sample of what it can do in the way of lawn bowling, Aylmer will have to brush up a great deal before it can win from the Londoners. Of the five rinks only one of the London's was down, and that was to the extent of three shots. One rink was tied, while two had leads of eight shots and one of fifteen. Twenty-eight shots was London's surplus.

The score:

Aylmer.	London.
T. E. Scott,	J. C. Hazard,
S. Love,	John Pritchard,
N. A. McCallum,	John Stevenson,
Dr. Sinclair, skip.....18	A. Parfitt, skip 18
N. Booker,	John McNee,
E. Richards,	John Paull,
Rev. J. W. Rae,	C. E. German,
A. Laur, skip.....15	Finchamp, skip 30
E. A. Miller,	J. W. Hayward,
J. G. Heiter,	C. B. Edwards,
E. W. R. Hill,	J. H. Brown,
Dr. Smith, skip.....20	Jas. D. Tytler, skip 17
C. E. Clark,	A. K. Smith,
E. Caughill,	A. N. Udy,
D. E. Davis,	T. Alexander,
G. A. Bingham, skip.....12	Ed Weld, skip 20
A. E. Chambers,	O. D. Benson,
Bert Moore,	W. Lind,
W. C. Bingham,	Jas. Davis,
W. W. White, skip.....13	J. S. McDougall, skip 21
Total.....78	Total 106

ABOUT THE BIG BALL PLAYERS

Complaints are coming from all quarters that the American League umpires are rendering their decisions too quickly, instances having been cited that some of the umpires are declaring men out at first base before either runner or ball reaches the bag.

The prevention by rain of the Decoration Day games in the west was a heavy blow to the western American League clubs, which figure their loss at $7,500 per club.

No team ever had such a continuous chain of accidents as had Cleveland in the last three years. In fact, the Blues have had more casualties than usually occur in several Central American wars.

Jimmy Collins is showing the way to his Boston champions in batting with a .323 average. Parent is the only other Bostonians in the .300 class.

Base stealing in the American League this year is very light. Heidrick was leading up to June with ten to his credit.

Harry Davis now leads the American League extra base sluggers.

Catcher Kittredge made his first error of the season at Boston on Memorial Day, when the grounds were a sea of water and mud.

Chesbro, Walsh, Owen, Altrock and Cy Young are the American League pitchers who have made home runs.

Fielder Jones has made the greatest number of sacrifice hits in the American League to date.

Pat Dougherty and Harry Bay lead the run-getters of the American League to date.

Only three bases have been stolen on Eddie McFarland in seven games.

The batting averages of some of the Boston Americans are so low that they are almost laughable. Lachance and Ferris are way down below par and Farrell is not beginning to bat the way he did last season. The club stands very low in batting and run-getting, yet the work of the pitchers has been so fine that they have made a very strong showing. While the Bostons have not made many runs they have made more than their opponents. In 26 games they made 124 runs to 179, an average of a little over two per game for their opponents. They shut out their opponents in five of these games, and in nine held them down to one run. They won ten games by one run and lost two by that margin. They were shut out three times, and three times were held down to one run. In 14 games to June 1, inclusive, were double figures registered in runs, and Boston figured in but one of these. The attendance at the American games in Boston has been phenomenal—nothing like it ever known here. In 26 games 169,661 people have attended, an average of over 6,500 per game. Boston has had the steadiest paid attendance of any club. In six games Washington played to almost 57,000 people, which ought to help out their finances pretty well.

THE NATIONAL.

New York had had almost a clean sweep with Brooklyn. Nine games out of ten thus far played. Half of the series is already gone.

Carter Gamifer, a Cincinnati pitcher, 6 feet 3 inches tall, and weighing 225 pounds, has been recommended to Pittsburg.

The Pittsburg Club has purchased Pitcher Pat Flaherty from the Chicago American League Club.

The Pittsburg Club has released Pitcher Wyatt Lee, who was purchased last spring from the Washington American League Club.

Edward Hanlon is charged with being the richest baseball manager in the country, his wealth being estimated at more than $100,000. He acknowledges the latter with pardonable satisfaction.

President Dreyfuss, of Pittsburg, on Saturday announced that he had been offered four crack American League pitchers, and does not deny that Chesbro, of the New York American League team, is one of them.

Pitcher Brackenridge and Catcher Marshall have been unconditionally released by the Philadelphia Club. New York has claimed Marshall.

McGraw is said to be angling for one of the Cincinnati pitchers.

CLARKSON TO JOIN THE HIGHLANDERS

New York American League Team Has Secured Brother of the Famous John.

Walter Clarkson, the great pitcher of the Harvard University team, is to join the New York American League team. It was learned that the captain of the crimson players had been signed by Clark Griffith for a salary said to be close to $8,000 a season. It is probable that the Harvard twirler will not join the Yankees until the end of the college season.

There is no more promising pitcher before the public than Clarkson, whose clever showing in the Intercollegiate League has been the talk of the baseball world. It is a well-known fact that the major league managers have had their eye on Clarkson for some time, and it has been a question as to which club would succeed in adding this young giant to their pitching staff.

It is the pitching department that has troubled the Highlanders more than anything else. With such a man as Clarkson, Manager Griffith believes that the team will be well nigh perfection as it would enable him to give Chesbro an occasional rest before overwork interfered with his skill.

Clarkson is a brother of John Clarkson, the noted league pitcher who, with "King" Kelly, once formed the famous $10,000 Boston battery, that price having been paid for their release from Chicago. Those who have watched Clarkson work carefully believe that there is no reason why he should not succeed his brother as a star twirler.

It is probably due to Messrs. Chesbro and Keeler, of the American team, that Clarkson has been influenced to join the Yankees. Both of these players acted as coaches for the Harvard team early in the season, and they were very much impressed by Clarkson's showing.

Clarkson is known for his originality. He is the inventor of a new curve which he has developed to such an extent that the collegians have found his delivery a rather difficult thing to solve. The curve is an indrop.

YEAGER HAS OTHER PLUNGERS BEATEN

Youthful Turf Speculator Carries Away $100,000 in Two Days.

The New York bookmakers have learned to fear Plunger Joe Yeager. The young turf speculator, who won nearly $60,000 on Brooklyn handicap day, clearing up $35,000 alone on The Picket, has been winning steadily ever since, and on Friday he took nearly $40,000 away from the layers, it is said, and $60,000 on Monday. Yeager is the employer of the crack lightweight jockey Hildebrand, and he is playing the boy's mounts from day to day. Saturday the plunger was again the sensational figure in the betting ring. Hildebrand had the mount on Gold Money in the first race, and Yeager wagered about $10,000 on the Gold-crest filly, with the result that when she beat Mamie Worth he was richer by about $25,000.

Yeager did not resume his heavy operations until the betting began on the Broadway stakes. Hildebrand had the leg up on Highball and Yeager plunged. The opening quotation was 3 to 1, but the price soon dropped to 11 to 5, Yeager wagering, it is said, $20,000 on the Ben Strome colt, who was beaten by the narrowest of margins. This reverse did not shake the plunger's nerve at all, however, for he unbelted on Brush Up in the fifth race. His money when it appeared caused a general cutting of prices until 4 to 1 had diminished to 13 to 5. Yeager saved himself by having a heavy place wager at even money on the Ben Brush filly, who succumbed to Sandy Andy.

There was still another race to be played, and as Hildebrand rode Stuyve in the sixth, Yeager went to the Stuvesant gelding with hook, line and sinker. He wagered $10,000 straight at 7 to 5 and cashed.

"Just at present," said a prominent layer, after the races, "Yeager has all of the other plungers beaten. He follows Hildebrand with supreme confidence, and he gets some of the best mounts for him. If he thinks there is the slightest chance to win he never fails to back his opinion. If he regards a horse as a cinch he will bet as much as a layer will take. I should judge that he is probably winner by $200,000 since he first began operations in the east this year."

BAD THING FOR THE COLLEGIAN

Going Into Professional Baseball is a Mistake, Says Coach Huff.

"I do not believe that college baseball players should make their college playing a training for professional ball."

This from Coach George Huff, the most successful college baseball coach in the country, and the man who has developed more college players who have made good in the leagues than any half-dozen other coaches.

But Huff is sincere in his belief that a college baseball player makes a mistake when he goes into professional baseball. He says that no man who spends four years in obtaining a college education can afford to tie himself up with professional baseball. He does not draw this conclusion, because he is opposed to professional baseball. Not at all.

He is an enthusiastic fan. But from a business standpoint he says the collegian who takes up professional baseball makes a mistake. Being asked the other day how his team made such a remarkable showing, and how many players he would turn over to the big league at the end of the season, his answer was:

"I am not giving the big league a thought. I don't see that college ball has any necessary connection with professional baseball at all. At least I don't see the connection."

"In fact, I think that it is a mistake for a college player to go into professional ball. Not one out of ten of them can afford to do it. They cannot afford to do it even from a business standpoint. They may get better wages for a few years than they would be able to earn at their professions or as engineers if they have graduated from one of our engineering schools, but in the end the proposition would be a bad one.

GOT TWO FIRSTS AND TWO SECONDS

Otto Wonderly Has a Good Day at Buffalo—Games in the Lacrosse World.

Otto Wonderly is riding at Buffalo Yesterday he had the mounts on Tommy Knight and Toscan, winners of the first and sixth races, respectively, and also on Leo Dorsey and Courtmaid, second-money horses in the third and fourth.

LACROSSE.

RIDGETOWN DEFEATED.

In the junior series of the C. L. A. Thamesford defeated Ridgetown at Thamesville by a score of 8 to 5.

CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

Wallaceburg and Chatham Tecumsehs yesterday played their first championship game at Wallaceburg in the intermediate series, district No. 1, C. L. A., Chatham winning by 6 to 2.

TIE GAME.

The Owen Sound Greys and the Beavers, of Seaforth, met in their first match of the C. L. A. senior series at Owen Sound yesterday. The game was fast at times. Seaforth won two goals in the first quarter and in the second, after which the Greys started in and tied the score, making it three all. After a consultation it was decided to play the game at some future date.

GOLF.

PROFESSIONAL WON.

London, June 10.—The open golf championship at Sandwich was won today by a professional, "Jack" White, with a score of 296.

ENGLAND'S PRIMATE COMING

Archbishop of Canterbury to Visit United States Next Autumn.

London, June 11. — The Archbishop of Canterbury told the Canterbury Diocesan conference yesterday that it might become his duty in September or October next to take advantage of the formal invitation he had received to attend a great gathering of the Episcopal Church in the United States.

The suggestion that he should attend seemed at first to him to be out of the question, having regard for his duties, but the consensus of testimony, lay and clerical, as to the good which an official visit of this character might do forced him not to put the plan aside.

ACCUSED OF WIRE TAPPING.

Norristown, Pa., June 11. — The widow of Gen. Meade, the hero of Gettysburg, and the daughter of another eminent participant in the deciding battle of the civil war — Gen. Sickles —is on trial in the criminal court here, charged with surreptitiously obtaining electricity from the Jenkintown Electric Light Company.

The prosecution's testimony showed that after the meter was removed from the house, because Mrs. Meade refused to pay a light bill contracted by her son-in-law, Mr. Dugan, she had connection made with the cut wires.

Mrs. Meade made a sweeping denial, claiming that her son-in-law is at the bottom of the prosecution and is persecuting her because of family quarrels.

PREFERS JAIL TO ITALY.

Hartford, Conn., June 11. — Antonio Sperano, a life prisoner at the state penitentiary, who on Monday was granted a conditional release by the board of pardons, has declined to accept the release offered him. When informed of the condition of his release, which was that he should return to Italy, he became very much excited and exclaimed:

"I cannot go back to Italy and work for 15 cents a day. I would rather stay in prison."

READY REFERENCE GUIDE OF LONDON—BANKS, WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

AUCTION, STORAGE, MOVING.
PORTER & CO. 'Phone 1,162.

BANKS.
DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
CANADIAN SAVINGS AND LOAN.

DRYGOODS.
ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO., 343 Rich.

IRON, BRASS, WIRE WORKS.
DENNIS WIRE & IRON CO., King.

INSURANCE.
NORTHERN LIFE, Masonic Temple.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.
A. M. SMITH & CO., 170 York street.
ELLIOTT, MARR & CO., King St.

HARDWARE.
HOBBS HARDWARE CO., 393 Rich.

LUMBER BOXES.
LONDON BOX MFG. & LUMBER CO. (Limited).

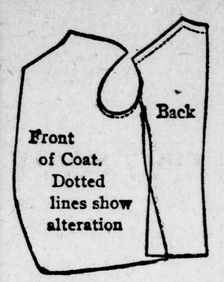
Hand in Hand . . .

Good business goes with good printing, and our printing leads your business to the point you desire. We want you to try the method we suggest.

We Know the Worth of What We Produce

and we also know what it has done for others. Why not try it?

Advertiser Job. Phone 175.



Erect Form.

In the erect form type the spine will incline backwards and the back of the coat will be shorter than normal.

The pattern will have the following alterations—note dotted lines.

The back is cut—the necessary amount of cloth being removed to make the fit. The arm slightly lowered to remove any strain or discomfort caused by the "leaning backward" tendency of this type variation. Each Semi-ready suit basted only and the seams left with outlets—easy to meet any physique variations.

Semi-ready Tailoring

LONDON 146 DUNDAS STREET

Physicians order **Kronthal** Lithia Water to cure Rheumatism and Gout.

JAMES THOMPSON, KINGSTON, ONT. Wholesale Distributor for Canada.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME IN EFFECT JUNE 13th.

Express from New York and Niagara Falls to Chicago will leave London at 10:50 a.m., instead of 11:05.

New express train for St. Louis, carrying through coach and Pullman to St. Louis, will leave London at 11:05 a.m.

International Limited will arrive London 7:38 p.m., and leave at 7:45 p.m.

Chicago and St. Louis express will leave London at 7:52 p.m., 5 minutes earlier than at present, carrying through coaches to Chicago and St. Louis, and through Pullman sleeper to St. Louis.

Local train for Detroit will leave 2:20 p.m., instead of 2:30, and the Sarnia local will leave at 2:30 p.m., instead of 2:20.

Muskoka express trains will leave Toronto at 10:45 a.m., and 11:30 a.m.; latter train starts June 11. Connection is made from London with 6:50 a.m. train.

Eastbound Atlantic Express will leave at 10:20 a.m., instead of 10:25.

New York Express will leave at 4:17 p.m., instead of 4:35; this train will carry dining car to Toronto.

St. Marys Branch—Train will leave 10:45 a.m., instead of 11:20, and run through to Stratford. Returning, leave Stratford at 12:20, and reach London at 1:25 p.m.

$16 05 London to St. Louis and Return

With stop-over privileges at Chicago, Detroit and Canadian stations.

For tickets and further information call at city ticket office, corner Richmond and Dundas, or at depot ticket office.

Quebec Steamship Co., Limited
River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes

The twin-screw iron steamship Campana, 1,700 tons, with electric lights and bells, and all modern comforts, leaves Montreal on Mondays, at 2 p.m., 6th and 20th June; 4th and 18th July; 1st, 15th and 29th August, and 12th and 26th September, for Pictou, N. S., calling at Quebec, Father Point, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P. E. I., and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The finest trip of the season for health and comfort. For full particulars apply to EDWARD DE LA HOOKE or W FULTON, London, or ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec. ywt

WHITE STAR LINE
United States and Royal Mail Steamers
New York, Queenstown and Liverpool,

CEDRIC.....JUNE 15, 6 A.M.
MAJESTIC.....JUNE 22, 10 A.M.
ARABIC.....JUNE 24, 3 P.M.
OCEANIC.....JULY 29, 7 A.M.

Saloon rates from $75 up. Second saloon from $45 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derry, $28 and $29 50.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, Sole Agent for London.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CHANGE OF TIME AND IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 13.

Connection for "IMPERIAL LIMITED" will leave London (via Toronto and North Bay) at 5:25 p.m. daily, for Winnipeg, Vancouver and intermediate points. This service is in addition to present service leaving Toronto at 1:45 p.m. daily.

Train now leaving London at 8:10 p.m. daily, except Sunday, for Chatham, will run through to Detroit, arriving at 11:45 p.m. Eastbound will leave Detroit at 5 a.m. daily, except Sunday, arriving London 8:35 a.m.

W. FULTON, 161 Dundas street, London; A. H. NOTMAN, A. G. P. A., Toronto.

PERE MARQUETTE
RAILROAD COMPANY.
Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays

Tickets will be sold for

PORT STANLEY

AT THE THIRTY CENT RATE,

good going on trains leaving London at 6 a.m., 9:45 a.m., and 2:30 p.m.; returning, leave Port Stanley at 7:55 a.m. and 4:20 p.m. Tickets good for return on date of issue only.

For tickets and information apply at city ticket office, T. MARSHALL, general agent. H. F. MOELLER, general passenger agent.

Over the Wabash
TO THE GREAT
World's Fair,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Come with us and see this the greatest exposition in the history of the world. New and elegant palace sleeping cars, now running daily between London and St. Louis, over the Canadian Pacific and Wabash. One hundred and twenty-five miles shorter from Dertoit than any other line, and by all odds the quickest and best route. All tickets good via direct line or via Chicago with stop-over privileges at Detroit or Chicago. The Wabash is the only line that owns and controls its own rails from Canada direct to the World's Fair gates. For timetables and descriptive folder, address any ticket agent or J. A. Richardson, district passenger agent, Toronto and St. Thomas.

R & O Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.

For Tickets Apply to E. De la Hooke, G.T. Railway, or W. Fulton, C. P. Railway.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL LINE.

Steamers "Toronto" and "Kingston."

Steamers leave Toronto, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 3 p.m. On and after June 15, daily, except Sunday, for Thousand Islands, Rapids of St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec and Saguenay River.

HAMILTON AND MONTREAL LINE.

Steamers leave Hamilton, 1 p.m.; Toronto, 7:30 p.m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, to Bay of Quinte ports and Montreal, intermediate ports. Low rates on this line. H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Western Passenger Agent, Toronto.

—THE—
INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

CALENDAR FOR JUNE SAYS—

The Sea.

"How happy they,
Who from the toil and
tumult of their lives
Steal to look down where
naught but ocean strives."
Byron.

"SEA air is proverbial as a tonic, and makes the blood dance in our veins. * * * and with every breath we are laying in a store of fresh life and health and energy; it is impossible to over-estimate all we owe to the sea."

"THE PLEASURES OF LIFE."

"INTERCOLONIAL TOURS TO SUMMER HAUNTS" offers a great variety of seaside resorts reached by Canada's Famous Train, the "Maritime Express," via the Intercolonial Railway. Write for copy to

General Passenger Department
MONCTON, N. B.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."

World's Fair St. Louis
OPTION OF SIX ROUTES

For tickets, timetables and descriptive World's Fair folders, apply at city ticket office, 395 Richmond street.

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent. JOHN PAUL, C. P. and T. A. Chicago. 'Phone 205. London.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

From Montreal and Quebec every Friday, to Liverpool, via Moville.

First cabin, $65 and upwards; second cabin, $37 50 and upwards; and third class, to Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow and London, $25 and $26. Through tickets to South Africa.

London Agents—E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke.

ANCHOR LINE
Steamships from New York regularly for
Glasgow via Londondery.
Superior Accommodations at Lowest Rates for all Classes of Passengers

For Rates and New Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROS., New York; or E. DE LA HOOKE, Dundas and Richmond streets; or F. B CLARKE, 416 Richmond street; or W. FULTON, 161 Dundas street, London.

Transparent umbrellas are a late novelty in London. The substance of which they are made is a secret of the inventor. Collisions are thus rendered unlikely.

We Guarantee

to assist every student who has helped himself. The

FCBC

has succeeded in placing more students in good positions than any school in the west. We will never recommend a student unless we have confidence in their ability. Business men rely upon our judgment. Try us if in need of help.

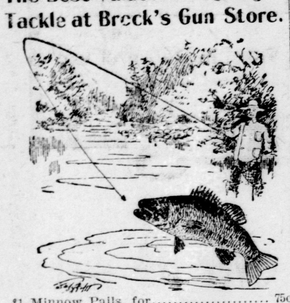
J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

Satisfactory All Through...

That's what we guarantee every suit turned out from this establishment. Every bit of trimming and every stitch is put in to give proper effect. No guesswork. Prices always moderate.

O. Labelle, Oddfellows' Block Corner.

The Best Values in Fishing Tackle at Brock's Gun Store.



$1 Minnow Pails, for..... 75c
10½-foot Hexagonal Split Bamboo Rod, full nickel-plated mountings, cork grip, with extra tip, complete, in grooved form, with cover. Each...$1 25
Trout Flies, per dozen..... 25c
Nickel-plated Trolling and Casting Spoons, all sizes. Each 15c

BROCK'S GUN STORE

192 Dundas Street, - London, Ont.

R. K. COWAN,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., County Bldgs., next Court House, London.

PREMO FILM PACK CAMERA.

Call and see the latest in cameras. W. A. McKENZIE, opposite City Hall, upstairs.

600 Pupils

and over attended the Conservatory last year. Reports sent to parents if desired. You need not know a note of music to study with any teacher. Diplomas and certificates granted.

W. C. BARRON, Principal.

W. J. SMITH & SONS
Undertakers and Embalmers,
115 Dundas St. Phone 586. Open day and night. Residence on premises.

D. A. STEWART,
Successor to J. T. STEPHENSON.
THE LEADING UNDERTAKER
Director of funerals and embalmer. Importer and dealer in all classes of caskets. Sole agent for the Detroit Metallic Casket Company. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Residence on the premises. GEORGE E. LOGAN, Assistant Manager.
104 Dundas St. 'Phone 459.

Eight Situations

It pays to learn a good system The success that is always sure to follow a pupil who takes a course at

The Western Ontario Shorthand and Business Academy, London

is quite natural. The school has always been successful.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.

The following graduates have been placed in situations: Miss Brown, with Darch & Co.; Miss Edwards, with Lind, Kerrigan & Co.; Miss Reynolds, with R. C. Struthers & Co.; Miss Smith, with John Garvey & Co.; Miss Spry, with James Cowan & Co.; Miss Dew, with the Morrow Screw Company, Ingersoll; Miss Smallman, with the London Mutual, and Miss Stevenson, with Jarvis & Vining.

Pupils may join classes at any time.

WM. C. COO, C. S. R. Principal.

This Doesn't

LIFE CHIPS does not cause distress after meals—it prevents it. If troubled with indigestion take a whole meal of Life Chips and see how free you are from all discomfort. It is a most wholesome food for a healthy man, and the best diet in the world for an invalid. Used daily at the largest and best sanitarium in America. It is a

PACKAGE OF COMFORT FOR 10 CENTS

John T. Stetson, director of pomology at the World's Fair, says that apples are a cure for bad habits.

Cutlery for Wedding Gifts.

Good English Dessert Knives, white handle, $1 40 a half-dozen.
Same in Dinner Knives, $1 50 a half-dozen.
Best English Dessert Knives, white handle, $1 75 a half-dozen.
Same in Dinner Knives, $2 a half-dozen.
Good English Carvers, 75c a pair up.
Carvers, in satin-lined case, $2 50 up.
1847 Rogers' Knives, Forks and Spoons.
Nevada Tea Spoons, 60c a dozen.
Nevada Dessert Spoons, 90c a half-dozen.

GURD'S SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.
185 Dundas Street.

Thos. Wilson

Merchant Tailor,
213 Dundas Street,
DUFFIELD BLOCK.
PHONE 596.

Dr. R. Jarvis, DENTIST, Duffield Block
BRANCH Office, Mt. Brydges (Wednesdays.)

X-RAY and Electro Therapeutic Rooms,
for the treatment of cancer, skin affections, rheumatism, enlarged glands, etc.
DR. PINGEL,
441 Wellington St., London.

Wall Paper, Painting, Picture Framing.

H. & C. COLERICK
212 DUNDAS STREET.

The Latest Designs In
Gold-Plated Statuary Ink Stands and Jewel Cases.
Just the thing suitable for an up-to-date Wedding Present.

JOHN MILLS
BOOKSTORE.
Phone 1057. 398 Richmond St.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
And all Facial Blemishes removed by Electrolysis at
Dermatological Parlors,
235½ DUNDAS STREET.

SUPPORT A HOME INSTITUTION BY INSURING IN THE
MONARCH CASH MUTUAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
This is the only company with its head office in London. Authorized stock capital, $500,000. 'Phone 1,611.
Head Office—59 Dundas St., London.

Silverware for a Wedding Present is always acceptable—providing you select something that is useful as well as ornamental. We can show you the very thing.

THOS. GILLEAN,
402 RICHMOND ST.

JOHNSTON BROS.' XXX BREAD.
Ask for any of these brands:
Johnston Bros. XXX "Log Cabin," a genuine homemade loaf.
Johnston Bros.' XXX "Jersey Cream," the cream of perfection loaf.
Johnston Bros.' XXX "Brown Loaf," wholesome and healthful.
From grocers, or 'phone 818.
JOHNSTON BROS.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Should it rain on Monday, the Ben Greet Company will show at the Opera House instead of at the Western University grounds.

—Mrs. Frank S. Ashplant will be at home to her friends at No. 297 Pall Mall street, on Thursday and Friday next, June 16 and 17, and following Fridays.

—A Stratford dispatch says: At a meeting of the creditors of John Brunnes, merchant, of Sebringville, an offer of 55 cents on the dollar was accepted on the stock from James Granger, of London.

—The communion of the Lord's supper will be observed in Chalmers Presbyterian Church tomorrow. At the preparatory service held last night a number of new members were received, and eight children received baptism.

DIED AT WINDSOR.

The many friends of Mrs. Thomas Cowley, who formerly resided in this city, will regret to learn of her death, which occurred at Windsor on Thursday, after an illness of several months. During her residence in London Mrs. Cowley was a highly-esteemed member of the Dundas Street Center Methodist Church. The interment takes place today at Windsor.

MANY SALES.

The Western Real Estate Exchange, Limited, of this city, is demonstrating by steady sales of property in their hands that they have the capability to sell and the facilities to bring customers for every kind of property. They have sold one-half a million dollars' worth of property since Jan. 1, 1904. This is the only substantial proof one can obtain of a real estate company's ability to make sales. They can give this proof.

EVANGELISTIC BAND.

Some time ago eight students of Victoria University, Toronto, volunteered for foreign mission work in Japan and China. The Methodist Mission board accepted their services, and they will be sent to their chosen fields as soon as they finish their academic courses. They are spending the summer holidays in special evangelistic and missionary work, and will open their work with a week in the First Methodist Church here beginning Sunday, and continuing each night next week. The band is composed of F. W. Langford (leader), W. A. Gifford, E. W. Morgan, A. Moorehouse, C. Moorehouse, A. E. Elliott, J. H. Wallace, F. H. Langford.

TO ATTEND CONVENTION.

It is expected in addition to the officers and delegates that all the past high chief rangers of the Canadian order of Foresters to-cept one who has removed to the United States), will attend the annual meeting of the order, to commence on next Tuesday at o'clock p.m. in Toronto. They include Bro. Rev. G. G. McRobbie, Shelburne; Bro. Robert Elliott, Ingersoll; Bro. Edward Tove, London; Bro. C. E. Britton, Gananoque; Bro. H. Gummer, Guelph, and Bro. G. Faulkner, Brantford. It is expected that over three hundred will be present from all parts of the Dominion.

NOTED TRAVELER HERE.

A visitor to London to whom considerable interest should attach is Mr. J. Jackson, F. R. G. S., of London, who is visiting America and lecturing on a tour in the interests of the outcast lepers of India and the east. Mr. Jackson has recently returned from a tour of 7,000 miles among the leper colonies and institutions of the east. During his travels he penetrated the mountains to the very frontiers of Tibet and Nepaul, and found settlements of lepers in the valleys of the Himalayas. The work of the society is highly successful, and the story of it is full of pathetic interest. In recognition of his extended travels Mr. Jackson has recently been elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England.

SHIFTING TEACHERS.

At the regular meeting of No. 1 committee of the board of education, held last night, the application of Miss S ron man to be transferred from Chesley avenue school to some school nearer her home was considered, and the committee decided that Miss E. Johnston, should be transferred from Princes avenue to Lorne avenue, taking the class of Miss Minnie Cripps, who recently resigned. Miss Strongman to take her place at Princess avenue. It was decided to recommend the appointment of Miss Fanny Steer to the vacancy at Chesley avenue school. The board also granted the application of Misses Tolhurst and McGeoch of Pastory street, for permission to leave for the west on the 28th

HAMILTON'S

ALE AND PORTER Are not excelled They have been made for years and have become superior to all others. Try from your Dealer.

Kent Brewery
LONDON, ONT.

BRIDAL GIFTS

are more appreciated when beauty is combined with usefulness. You will find only the wares of the best manufacturers concentrated in our store—the quality, workmanship and design of the goods always of the best.

WARD, THE JEWELER, 374 Richmond St.

To Save Money.

The best way to save money is the way that cultivates the habit of regularity and at the same time earns the highest rate of interest, with safety of principal. In the Canadian Savings and Loan Company safety is assured by ample surplus and conservative management.

420, 422 Richmond St. M. H. ROWLAND, Manager.

The Ups and Downs of Life—PARNELL'S BREAD relieves them all.

A new message daily —watch for it.

WHERE, OH, WHERE—

has my laundry work gone? Those FOREST PROCESS people have it! Then it's all right—sure to be well done and delivered promptly.
'Phone 1,048, or postal, and white wagon will call.

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY,
"The Careful Laundry,"
72-74 King Street.

THE RINGLING CIRCUS HAS GONE, AND SO HAS MUCH LONDON MONEY

Tents at Big Show Were Filled at Both Performances—Splendid Attractions.

Yesterday afternoon and evening large audiences filled the big tent of Ringling Bros., to see what is really and truly one of the greatest shows on earth. From the time Godfrey of Bouillon and King Philip I. of France and their Crusaders came upon the scene in the opening spectacular display, until the end of the chariot race, the last thing on the programme, there was not a dull moment. There was a full programme, diversified enough to hold the attention every instant, and nothing thrown in to fill out that did not come up to the circus ideals. The acts were uniformly good and one followed the other without the loss of an instant.

It is well for the audience to be on hand early, for the spectacle of Jerusalem and the Crusades should not be missed. Beginnig with the band playing "The Holy City," the religious significance of the crusades is made apparent, and one can realize the fervor with which the men were possessed when they were led off to Jerusalem by Peter the Hermit. Thep resentation is entirely in keeping with the character of the event, and it is apparent that the circus managers have been to not a little pains to give a faithful reproduction of the men of the crusades.

But from the point of view of the spectacular there is nothing that surpasses the dancing girls before the Emir of Jerusalem. There are over 150 of them, dancing oriental dances and charming the emir, no doubt, but certainly captivating the audience.

But this is only the beginning. It is followed by the truly circus features, some that are old and many that are new. The elephants who juggle their bulky selves about the rings, the acrobats, athletes, contortionists, equestrians and equestriennes, marching girls and clownish men, trained horses and ponies, clever dancers, experts on the bicycle and on the horse, have a very big part to do, and they do it all as it should be done.

One thing to which the Ringlings have given a good deal of attention is to make their circus such that the most refined may see it all without finding anything to offend. The rings are exceptionally well lighted, electric lights being used for the purpose. The circus has its own electric lighting outfit for this purpose.

What appears on the programme as the startling feature of the whole performance is that of "Crazo," otherwise Walter Lowe, who does a stunt on a bicycle that makes one's hair begin to rise. Like a flash of lightning, so the programme says, the intrepid Crazo darts down an almost perpendicular plane two feet wide, and with bloodcurdling momentum, gained from his wild descent, striking an upward curve, is shot high in the air with his wheel. All this is true. He comes down out of the air again presently, right side up, landing on an inclined platform, after having described a half-circle through the air, and brings up safe and sound on the track.

The fine horses that Ringling Bros. carry with them show up finely in the ring. Nothing excited more interest than the exhibition by Tscherkes Voltigo of Cossack riding, ending with a whirlwind race around the track. Then there is a horse that does a cakewalk to perfection, and a dozen or more horses that do tricks. The exhibition of horsemanship was the best that has been seen in London.

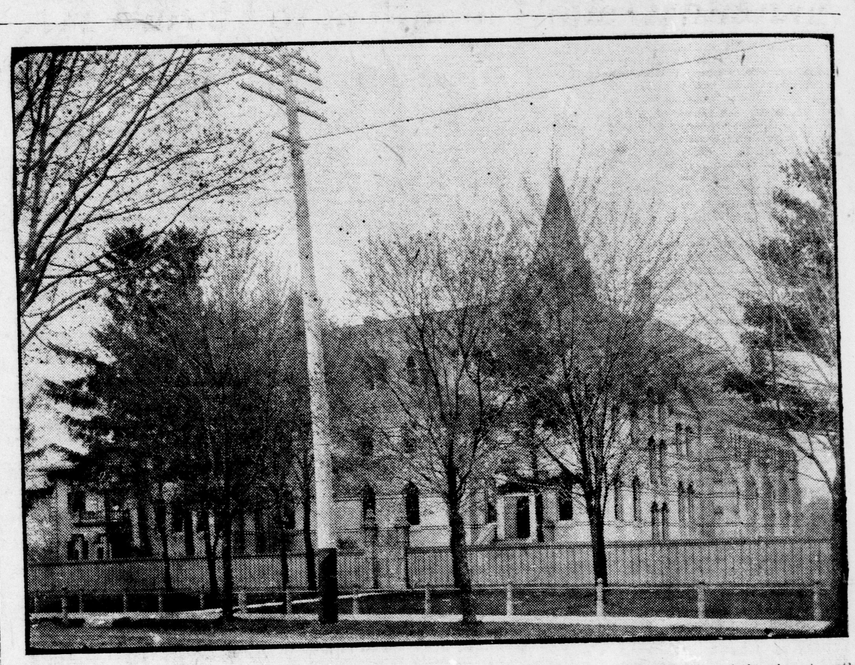
The acrobatic features of the circus are strong. There is a varied collection with the circus, all of them good. The three Rio brothers, in remarkable strength feats, the Flying Fishers and the De Comas are among the more noticeable.

The clowns are not to be left out of the reckoning in the show. There are some 40 of them and they make merry in all portions of the immense show tent. Their stunts are full of wholesome fun and keep the audience in a roar whenever they are about.

George Hartzell, one of the best in the business, was there, is usual, in his dress suit and red wig, and with his famous fox-terrier to assist him in his funmaking.

When daylight broke this morning the circus had vanished, and had no doubt pitched its tents in Chatham, some hours before. As early as 4 o'clock relic hunters were busy searching the grounds for lost treasures, and by 9 o'clock a regular army of hunters was at work. About all the circus left behind it, however, where the marks in the earth where rings were located yesterday, and remnants of hay and straw where the animals fed.

Aged Men and Women and Little Children Are Cared For at Mount Hope Orphanage



One of the oldest public institutions in London is the Mount Hope Orphange. It, too, like Mount St. Joseph and St. Joseph's Hospital, is conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and like the other institutions, is conducted in a manner which is a credit to the sisters and a credit to the city of London. It is well on to forty years ago since the Mount Hope Orphanage was established on Richmond street north, and during that period thousands of homeless children, as well as aged, men and women, have found a home within its walls. There are at present in the institution about twenty children between the ages of one month and five years, and 64 women and 50 men. The men and women range in ages from 70 up to 95 years, and one or two of those inmates have been in the home 25 years and over. At one time the institution boasted of an aged inmate who had reached his 103rd year.

The mother and sisters are grateful to the people of London, who are very generous in their contributions to the orphanage, those belonging to other denominations than the Catholic Church giving equally as freely as Catholics themselves.

The orphanage was many years ago known as the Sacred Heart Convent, and what is now known as the new section was built 28 years ago. Until the acquisition of Mount St. Joseph, by the order, all the orphans and friendless Catholic children of the city were housed at the Mount Hope Orphanage, but now all children over 5 years of age are taken to Mount St. Joseph.

LINEMAN FALLS FROM POLE AND RECEIVES VERY SERIOUS INJURIES

James F. Turner Narrowly Escapes Instant Death While Working On King Street.

While working near the top of a telephone pole 40 feet or over from the ground, James Franklin Turner, a Bell Telephone Company lineman, fell and struck on a cement walk in front of the Morkin House on King street, shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He sustained terrible injuries, and the physicians at Victoria Hospital say that his condition is almost hopeless.

Turner was working with a strap around his waist, which held him to the pole, when the strap broke. With great presence of mind the unfortunate lineman reached for a rope which was hanging doubled over one of the cross hanging doubled over one of the cross timbers, hoping thus to save himself from the fall. Had he seized both ends he might have saved himself, but as it was the rope followed him and gave him no assistance.

Turner fell with great velocity, but he landed on his feet. Perhaps this fact saved him from instant death, but as it was the injuries he sustained were severe. The pelvis bone was broken, as were also both bones of the right leg. Both ankles were dislocated. His left arm was broken at the wrist, and he suffered an awful gash over the eye.

Dr. Hogg was summoned and had the patient removed to Victoria Hospital, where his injuries were attended to, but he passed a bad night, and today his recovery is scarcely expected.

Mr. Morkin, proprietor of the Morkin House, was watching Turner when the accident occurred, and he says the lineman alighted on his toes, and then lurched forward on his face. Mr. Morkin says it was the way in which the man fell that saved him from instant death. Little Dominick Morkin was standing at the foot of the pole at the time and narrowly escaped being struck by the falling lineman.

Turner is an unmarried man, residing at 901 Queen's avenue. He has been employed by the Bell Company but two weeks.

TAX RATE FOR MIDDLESEX IS STRUCK BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

The Byron Bridge Matter Is Also Disposed Of.

County Will Not Aid London Tp. in Abolishing Toll Road.

Neither Will It Agree to Maintain the Chelsea Green Bridge—Grants Made.

The county council disposed of the Proof Line toll road question for the present at least, at its session yesterday, when it also took a last position in regard to the Byron bridge. The tax rate has been struck, the finance committee in their report recommending that a rate of 1.65 mills on the dollar be levied on Middlesex proper, producing $31,291 32 for debentures and sinking fund.

The Byron bridge was the first matter taken up. Councilor Elson offered an amendment to the report of the road directors, which was agreed to by all of the councilors. In the event that the township councils do not agree to the proposition the bridge will be built on the old site. The amendment put forth by Mr. Elson provides that the townships should open the roads to the proposed site, the county to erect the bridge and pay each of the townships $250 for the cost of the approaches, should the township councils not agree to this proposition, the bridge will be built on the present site.

The finance committee reported on the Proof Line road matter to the effect that no action be taken with regard to London Township's request for aid in abolishing the tolls on the road. The proposal may be taken up at the December session, the council holding that the present was not the best time to consider it.

The report of the finance committee recommended that a rate of 1.65 mills on the dollar be levied, for Middlesex proper, which would produce $31,291 32 for debenture and sinking fund purposes, and that 1.15 mills be levied on the whole of Middlesex, bringing $54,164 27 for current expenditures. The rates are the same as those struck on the equalization of 1903. The amounts to be levied in each township are as follows: Adelaide $4,808 04, Biddulph $2,556 55, Caradoc $5,611 50, Delaware $2,544 56, Dorchester $5,346 67, Ekfrid $5,260 59, Lobo $6,003 45, London $12,939 72, McGillivray $4,241 72, Metcalfe $3,375 37, Mosa $4 274 72, Nissouri West $6,155 45, Westminster $8,319 93, Williams East $4,302 07, Williams West $3,203 29, Strathroy $1,612 87, Parkhill $565 07, Glencoe $551 48, Newbury $170 48; Wardsville $128 25, Ailsa Craig $273 81, Lucan $210—total $82,455 59.

The dispute about the possession of the jail garden was referred to the jail committee.

The board of road directors recommended that the bylaw binding the county to maintain the Chelsea Green bridge be not passed and also that the commissioners collaborate with the township of Southwold to repair or rebuild the bridge on the town line south of Delaware.

The council on Thursday allowed a clause in the House of refuge report to go through to the effect that each township sending patients to the refuge should contribute one dollar a week towards their support. This was afterwards struck out, as it would mean quite a heavy annual charge to the townships.

The council made grants of $50 and $100 respectively to the Salvation Army Rescue Home and the Teachers' Associations.

The following grants were made to the various high schools: Lucan $212 93, Glencoe $113 44, Strathroy, $686 04, St. Marys $158 08.

The special committee appointed on debentures reported that $12,000 worth of debentures had been sold to Fitzgerald & Fitzgerald, of London.

Councilor Elson's motion that the city defer the wide-tire bylaw for one year was passed.

Mr. C. D. Johnston's retirement from business would be the more regretted on account of his reputation for carrying the very best line of tunks, valises and leather goods, were it not that Mr. W. B. Lawson, who has succeeded him, has arranged to continue carrying only the best goods in these lines and catering to the demand of the very best class of citizens. Store, 198 Dundas street.

Birthday Rings for $2

The stone for June is the Agate. A solid gold ring, 10-kt., single claw setting, guaranteed. Sent to any address on receipt of $2.

WILLMOT'S
217½ Dundas St.

STRAWBERRIES 15 CENTS PER BOX

First of the Home-Grown Article Offered On London Market This Morning.

The first box of home-grown strawberries made its appearance on the market this morning. It was brought in by Mr. Hurry, of Byron, and sold readily at the price asked—15 cents. Just as the sale was made, another purchaser came along and bought the box from the first purchaser for 25 cents. This was the only box on the market.

Currants and gooseberries were also offered in small quantities for the first time. Mrs. Hay, of Delaware, had a basket of the former, which were snapped up at 10 cents a quart. The gooseberries were brought in by Mrs. Anguish, of Scottsville, and they found a ready sale at 10 cents a box.

The market today was a rather poor one. Yesterday a large number of farmers came to the city to see the circus, and they killed two birds with the one stone by bringing in butter, eggs and other offerings. Consequently they did not come to London today and the market looked more or less neglected.

Nevertheless, besides the dairy products, green stuff of all sorts was offered in fair quantities, and business appeared to be fair. On the whole prices were in all classes steady.

On Monday Mr. Dan McIntyre will ship hogs, and the price quoted by him is $4 90 per cwt.

The farmers are still complaining of the continued wet weather, and they say the corn crop, which has already been planted, in some instances, two and even three times, is ruined in this section. The hay crop will, however, be larger than for some years, and the pasture now is very good.

KILLED INSTANTLY

Alvinston Girl Struck by a Team of Runaway Horses.

Mrs. W. J. Stirton, of 245 Pall Mall street, received word last night that her cousin, Miss Nellie Black, daughter of Mr. John Black, of Alvinston, was killed in a runaway accident at that place.

Mr. Black was engaged plowing in the field, when his team got frightened and ran away. His daughter, who was standing on the fence watching them, was struck by the team when they were jumping the fence, and instantly killed.

Miss Black, who was but 16 years of age, was a very beautiful and promising young girl, and the family have the sympathy of the whole community in their sad affliction.

Mrs. Stirton left for Alvinston this morning.

KING'S DAUGHTERS MEET

Local Organization Elects Officers for the Ensuing Year.

The annual meeting of the King's Daughters was held in the Y. W. C. A. last night, Mrs. Frank Lawson presiding in the absence of the president, Mrs. Sage. Instructive addresses were given by Mrs. Sheffield and Rev. Mr. Howard, of Christ Church. After the election of officers the Whatsoever Circle of the Y. W. C. A. served refreshments and a pleasant social time was spent. The officers elected are:

Honorary presidents — Mrs. Tilley, Miss Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Waugh.
President—Mrs. Sage.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Heritage and Mrs. Weld.
Recording-Secretary—Miss Margaret Brown.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss McBride.
Treasurer—Mrs. Frank Lawson.

Delegates to the Dominion Convention to be held in Toronto in September next—Mrs. Sage and Miss Fanny Hoare.

Delegates to the National Council—Mrs. Sage and Miss Wright.

COLONEL YOUNG IS A SMALL MAN

But as an Attraction He Rivals the Greatest Show On Earth.

Good goods are put up in small parcels. The truth of this old saw was emphasized yesterday, when Col. Collins Young, and Ringling's circus, rival attractions, as it were, arrived in town. Big as Ringling's circus was, it appeared to have no greater attractions for the crowds than had Col. Young.

Col. Young is, beyond any room for argument, the smallest man in the world. He weighs but 42 pounds, is a little over 3 feet tall, and is 23 years of age. He wears a frock coat, plug hat, eyeglasses, and also sports a mustache. He was born in Prescott, about 60 miles from Ottawa.

The colonel is in London in the interests of Stag Plug chewing tobacco, and he certainly is an attractive advertisement.

Next Monday he will give a balloon ascension and parachute drop, and this is sure to prove one of the most thrilling events of the season.

The total number of lives lost in coal mines in 1902 was 1,951, compared with 1,467 in 1901

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

London Advertiser

Push The Advertiser
It
Pushes Your Ads.

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1904. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Port Arthur Under Fire; Story of the First Attack

Raid of the Jap Torpedo Boats a Complete Surprise to Russians —Consternation of Civilians and Confusion of Officials —Treatment of Englishmen and Americans.

The first blow in the great war was dealt by Japan, and received with surprise. To the residents in the fortress it was not comprehensible, says a correspondent of the London Times writing from New Chwang. It is even reported that a naval officer on shore in the New Town, when his attention was directed to the firing on the port, remarked airily, "Ah, they are carrying out some night maneuvers. Such things must be; for some day, perhaps, we shall have to deal with the Japanese," and "so back to bed," as an observant recorder would have said.

Port Arthur, like most of the Russian settlements in the Far East, is rather an agglomeration of villages than a town. It consists of a port, of old and new Russian towns, miles apart, of old and new China towns; of garrisons, batteries, stores and markets, all isolated. Many of the residents knew nothing of the night torpedo attack until long after daylight. To some, the first notice of hostilities was the bursting of shells in the town itself.

On Tuesday morning, Feb. 9, an hour and a half before mid-day, the Japanese fleet reconnoitered in force to ascertain the extent of the damage done by the torpedo boat attack during the hours of darkness. The Japanese fired about fifty rounds, some at the forts on the Golden Hill and at the Tiger Battery; but for the most part the fire was directed upon the injured war vessels near the entrance of the harbor. Of these shells, five struck the town and as many exploded harmlessly on Signal Hill. Others struck vessels in the port, doing slight damage. The Russian fleet endeavored to engage the enemy, but only one vessel, the Novik, displayed the pluck and dash one associates with a fighting ship. Her return to port was heralded with loud cheers, and her commander deserved and probably appreciated most, the honor of having his vessel first into dock for the repairs his engagement had rendered necessary.

Shortly after noon the Japanese fleet, having accomplished its object, withdrew in stately procession, not having been injured in any way, so far as known. The Russians, however, claimed a success. The Japanese fleet had been driven away, the fortress and the town had been saved. What the inhabitants saw included one of the finest Russian warships aground, two others, badly battered, towed to moorings in the inner harbor; masses of debris along the Bund, a shattered wall, and some grazed buildings.

The immediate effect of the firing in the town was general consternation of the civilian population. Men ran anywhere for shelter; the streets were deserted. Hours after the firing ceased, people congregated in small groups and told their experiences; they thronged the Bund and quays to inspect the havoc wrought by the shells, and to receive from each other the moral encouragement they needed. That same evening saw the first rush for the railway station and a crowding to the passenger steamers in the harbor. That night the town was in total darkness. Men were busy disposing of their goods and making plans to leave. Much property changed hands. The next day, and the next, and the next, the exodus continued; processions of stretcher bearers conveyed the wounded from the port to the hospitals; the dead were buried twenty at a time. Port Arthur was impressed. For ten days after the bombardment I watched the various ways in which her inhabitants attempted to make good the damage it had sustained.

The Chinese hastily packed up and evacuated the town, until an order was issued forbidding the sale of tickets to them; then, when the ships were full, they went north along the road toward Dalny. There were no servants, few tradesmen, few handicraftsmen. These days showed how much the Russians had depended upon the Chinese to supply the commonest wants; there was water, coal, food, but none to fetch and carry, none to prepare or cook.

The non-official European residents are for the most part tradesmen. For those who remained the present was deemed a fitting opportunity for making huge profits. Prices doubled, trebled, quadrupled in a few hours. The rapacity of the middlemen was checked by the viceroy, who ordered the town to fix the price of the necessaries of life. In the land of an autocrat one must not be too greedy.

That remains the most sensible of all the official acts designed during this period for the relief of the residents. Port Arthur suffers from too many administrative officials. To one it appears good that the Chinese leave the fortress; to another, who has need of coolies, such a policy is suicidal. Orders and counter-orders followed each other in quick succession. One British vessel was detained because she had Japanese refugees on board; another was detained because, having no Japanese on board, it was the wish of an official to send some out of the port by her. The Fuping, having been given her papers and assured that she was free to sail, was fired upon by some official to whom the port admiral had neglected to give the notice that an exception was to be made to the general order.

My own experience illustrates the confusion prevalent in official circles. For ten days after the bombardment I passed freely by day and night throughout the different towns. I was once challenged when coming out of the dockyard, but not when entering it. The streets and quays were thronged with police, soldiers and sailors, who attended to their business as I did mine. But a few words with a journalist who was revisiting the town and, unknown to me, was under arrest, sufficed to bring me to the notice of the officious. That night the man who invited me to supper, took me, instead, to the police station. A few words with the chief of police sufficed to obtain my unconditional release, but the next night I was arrested again at the same place, at about the same hour, and, though released, was informed that it was only on condition that I left the town by the next train. This given, I went to the railway station, where I was stopped by the captain of the railway guard, who refused to allow me to leave the town without special written permission from the commandant. I was under arrest until this was obtained on a personal visit to the fortress; but by that time the only train had already departed.

To avoid further molestation, I informed the chief of police of what had occurred, and expressed my intention of departing by the next train. He advised me to go to my apartment, to eat, drink, smoke and sleep, until the train went, and on no account to be seen about the town. After my departure the usual Russian procedure was followed. Everyone with whom I was known to be acquainted was arrested, and, if English or American, was ordered to leave the town forthwith; even people with whom it was supposed I might have been acquainted were treated in the same way, but always an exception was made when the suspected persons did not own themselves British or American subjects. Even the restaurant at which I had last taken supper was ordered to close in future at sunset.

For particular reasons the authorities at Port Arthur are anxious that no news of what has occurred there shall become known outside. It is this fear of publicity which led to the detention of British and of foreign ships, and to the expulsion of the British shipmaster into whose hands the abandoned stemship Foxton Hall had been intrusted. The excuse is that on leaving the port will be stopped by the Japanese fleet, and the captain questioned as to the position of ships in the harbor; so ships which leave will be commanded by Russians, who, I presume, will be expected to mislead the enemy on all points concerning which inquiry is made.

The Russians, naval and military, under-estimated the fighting qualities of the enemy, and were over-confident of success, boasting that an easy victory would be theirs. They have never expected or prepared for defeat, either at sea or on land, and know not how to remedy the damage their ships have sustained, and are slow to learn. For instance, the Retvizan, which in the torpedo attack had a hole 22 feet by 14 feet made on the port bow, and seven compartments filled with water, sank just as she was backed on shore. After she had been patched the tide still rose and fell in the hold, but the Russians believed that by pumping she could be made to float. After seven days she was discovered to be settling deeper and deeper in the mud, and then the assistance of Mr. Gilchrist, a Scotch marine engineer, was sought; but there were no facilities available for raising the ship, and the authorities could not agree as to those which should be improvised. The commander of the ship, the admiral of the port, and the admiral of the fleet, are equally interested in saving the vessel, but, while one will not have a hole made in the side of the ship in order to pump out the water just above the water line instead of raising it twenty feet, or lighten the ship by removing anchors, cables, guns and turret, another cannot provide barges or pontoons, and the third is powerless. The Czarevitch, too broad to be docked and badly injured to be kept afloat indefinitely by constant pumping, is to be temporarily repaired in a mud dock to be specially constructed as soon as the authorities are agreed on matters of detail.

The fleet, since its being the envy of the army has proved, as army officers foretold, a weak defense and an ineffectual offensive weapon. The jealousy and rivalry of the two services is neither playful, good-humored, nor assumed; it is bitter, deep-seated and sincere. It has been intensified locally by the manning of land forts with naval gun crews. The army officers resent this assumption of their work by men who have not proved themselves successful in their own branch of the service, and the naval officers retort by comparing army men with mujiks, who cannot distinguish a Chinese junk from a Japanese man-of-war.

One other point may be worthy of mention. The much-vaunted Cossack is held to be not only the best of scouts, but so indefatigable that, if told to convey a message to a place he has never visited, he will succeed by reason of his special training. Returning from the new to the old town one midnight. I was accosted by a Cossack messenger, who told me that he had searched in vain for the chief telegraph office, and that, if I could not find it for him, he would have to wait until daylight. Any of the watchmen in his vicinity could have led him there as easily as I did, had they not been so thoroughly Russian and lazy as to return a "don't know" to all his questions—and that was an answer the Cossack was content to take.

In about a week Port Arthur has recovered much of its customary gayety. The officers obtained, or took, shore leave, the restaurants were thronged with well-dressed women as well as men. Japan has not yet wounded deeply the self-esteem of the Russian. He is even now more confident of victory than he was before. It is right: we are at war; Japan will be taught a lesson she will never forget—such are the words of men who belong to a race of which the present generation has not yet learned the first word of the "lesson" with which it threatens Japan. But the boastings of idleness, the insincerity—all are of the junior officers only. The really responsible men, those in high positions, now know, if they did not realize before, how dangerous the position of the Russian Empire in the far east has become and how slight is the hold she has upon the territory she believed she had acquired with her railway concession outside the Great Wall of China.

—Montreal Herald.

Such an Awkward Situation for a Bear.

WILL DASH FOR VLADIVOSTOCK

In Event of Port Arthur Falling Russ Fleet Will Run for Open Sea.

St. Petersburg, June 11. — There is reason to believe that the plans of the departure of the Port Arthur squadron, in the event that the fall of the fortress becomes imminent have been completed. They involve the co-operation of the Vladivostock squadron. After the blockading fleet has been engaged the uninjured Russian ships will effect a juncture with the Vladivostock squadron, and make their way to Vladivostock. The fact that the Korean Straits are mined and guarded by a Japanese torpedo boat flotilla, which has been established to the satisfaction of the admiralty here, greatly increases the difficulty of the operation, but the Russians probably will prefer to take chances of getting through than making a 2,000-mile journey around Japan. The attempt may occur at the first favorable opportunity. The squadron is useless for the defense of Port Arthur, which if preserved entire or in major portion, even the fall of Port Arthur would be robbed of much of its importance from the standpoint of Russia's future plans. The repairs to the Russian battleship Pobieda are now practically completed.

KILLED BY RUNAWAYS

Alvinston Girl Crushed to Death by Her Father's Team.

Alvinston, Ont., June 11.—A very sad accident occurred near here yesterday, causing the death of Miss Nellie Black, aged 16, the second daughter of John Black, farmer, residing three miles south of the village. Mr. Black was engaged plowing in the field, when his team got frightened and ran away. His daughter, who was standing on the fence watching them, was struck by the team when they were jumping the fence, and instantly killed.

Miss Black was a very beautiful and promising young girl, and the family have the sympathy of the whole community in their sad affliction.

HAS THREE HUSBANDS.

Kingston, Ont., June 10. — Myrtle Wilson today pleaded guilty to bigamy and Judge Price sentenced her to five months in jail. In the examination she stated that her first marriage had occurred at the age of 16. She knew she was committing a crime when she married her second husband. The prisoner had married in turn David Wilson, in July, 1901; Murton Hyland, in November, 1903, and Charles Wilds, in May, 1904.

LIFE OF CZAR WAS IN PERIL

Two Infernal Machines About to Explode Found in Royal Palace.

London, June 11. — The Daily Mail asserts: "Two infernal machines were found on the night of June 7 concealed in tobacco boxes in the Tsarskoe Selo Palace, where the Russian Emperor is now residing.

"One of the machines was in the dining-room, the other in the audience chamber. The mechanism in each was working when discovered. The strictest secrecy is observed and this statement, although true in every detail, is sure to be categorically denied."

GOLD CAMP DYNAMITING

Coroner's Jury Accuses Union Miners of Plotting the Horror.

Victor, Col., Junt 11.—The coroner's verdict in the Independence dynamite explosion finds that the victims "came to their death by an explosion of dynamite or other explosives at the Florence and Cripple Creek depot at or near the town of Independence, Teller County, Colorado, on the morning of June 6, 1904, about 2:30 a.m." The verdict concludes: "We further find that said explosives was exploded by an infernal machine, purposely set and discharged by means unknown to the jury, for the purpose of wilfully, maliciously and feloniously killing and murdering said persons, and others; that said crime is one of similar crimes designed and committed in the Cripple Creek district during the past few months and perpetrated for the purpose of intimidating non-union miners, and thereby preventing them from working, and said crimes are the result of a conspiracy entered into by certain members of the Western Federation of Miners and known, incited and furthered by certain officials of that organiation."

WILL NOT COMPETE

No Canadian Rifle Team to Shoot for Palma Trophy.

Ottawa, June 11.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Dominion Rifle Association held here last night it was decided not to send a team to Sea Girt to compete for the Palma trophy. The members declined to discuss the reasons for reaching this decision, but it is likely in harmony with the earnestly-expressed wish of the British association. It was decided to use only one brand of ammunition at this year's D. R. A. Hitherto a variety of ammunition has been used. The Bisley team will sail in the steamship Parisian on the 24th inst.

LAKE BOAT ABANDONED.

Tobermoray, Ont., June 10. — The steamer Forest City of Detroit, which went ashore on Bear's Rump Island, during a heavy fog, has been abandoned by the captain and crew, who are now at Tobermoray. The hull of the steamer is reported to be badly damaged, her bow being stove in and plank, etc., broken about fifty feet astern, this being caused by the solid rock of which the island is composed. As yet no attempt has been made to float the vessel.

QUITS PULPIT TO FIGHT

Pittsburg Pastor in Court for Fist Battle in His Church.

Pittsburg, June 11. — Rev. Samuel P. Montgomery, pastor of the Jefferson United Presbyterian Church at Gill Hall, a Pittsburg suburb, was tonight held under $300 bail on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Elder Edmond P. Heath of his congregation.

After the services Sunday evening they engaged in a fist fight in front of the pulpit and in full sight of the congregation. The minister knocked Heath down twice, the last time rendering him senseless, with a blow on the temple. Elder Heath had called the minister a liar. Mrs. Heath, mother of the elder, interfered, but she was thrown over the pulpit steps by the angry minister.

Elder Heath is a student in the Western Theological Seminary, and as elder he objected to the minister acting as agent for a mining company and blocked some of his sales of stock. The minister had just finished a sermon, "The Peacefulness of David," when the trouble occurred.

GENERAL CRONJE TO TAKE A BRIDE

Meets and Woos Widow of Comrade at the St. Louis Fair.

St. Louis, June 11. — Gen. Cronje, the Boer leader and hero of the South African war, has a romance which has been progressing at the Boer camp at the fair for two weeks. The famous general is soon to be married to Mrs. Johanna Steetzel, the widow of one of the general's war companions. She is also at the fair.

The romance of this 68-year-old lover has been of only two weeks' duration, but it has now progressed so far that he makes regular calls every evening and escorts Mrs. Steetzel to the rehearsal of the representation of the Boer war at the exposition.

At the evening call the general takes his Bible, from which he reads to Mrs. Steetzel, according to the custom of the religiously-inclined wooer of his country.

Although Gen. Cronje had fought side by side with Mrs. Steetzel's husband on the battlefield and saw him fall in battle, he did not know the wife until they met at the fair. The general has been a widower since last November.

SENSATION IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Combes Offered Millions to Bring in Bill Favorable to Monastic Order.

Paris, June 10.—During an acrimonious discussion in the Chamber of Deputies today, between Premier Combes and M. Millerand, the Socialist ex-minister, someone on the right shouted out, "What about the Carthusian millions," alluding to a scandal that had been the subject of violent investigation a few months ago.

"That is one of the most painful recollections of my life," replied the Premier. "I sacrificed certain proof of an infamy committed against me to high political considerations."

Immediately after the current question had been concluded, a deputy asked leave to interpellate on a subject of alleged bribery.

Premier Combes expressed satisfaction at the opportunity to reveal a secret which had worked on him, and he made the following statement: "In December, 1902, the secretary of the ministry of the interior informed me that he had received a visit from a person offering two million if I would bring in a bill, authorizing the Carthusian monks to remain at Grande Chartreuge. (The secretary of the ministry of the interior was Edgar Combes, the Premier's son.) I replied that the person had not better enter my room unless he wanted to go out the window, and attached no further importance to the incident until a few months later, after a bill, refusing an authorization to the Carthusians, had been brought in. The newspapers accused the secretary of having asked a million for me to make a speech in favor of the Carthusians. An investigation was made, and the intermediary, who was M. Lagrave, the commissioner of France to the St. Louis Exposition, was examined, but he refused to name the person for whom he acted. The Minister of Commerce cabled to M. Lagrave, ordering him to give the name. He replied that he had communicated it to M. Millerand, his former chief. M. Millerand sought me and begged me not to divulge the name for important political reasons. The matter was then dropped."

A lively debate ensued. Several deputies demanded a full public investigation of the attempt to corrupt the Premier.

Premier Combes declared that the Government wished full light to be thrown on the matter and did not care whether an investigation was made by a parliamentary commission or by the judicial authorities.

The chamber decided almost unanimously to appoint a commission of 32 deputies, which will be elected Tuesday, and to thoroughly investigate the subject.

THE JEWS SENT FIRST TO WAR

Why Russia Drew On South For First Field Force.

DUE TO INTERNAL DISCONTENT

Czar's Spectacular Tour Was Arranged to Rouse Patriotism — War Heartily Hated.

St. Petersburg, May 22.—When the muster rolls of Russia's conscript army were taken from their shelves in the war department here for the selection of the first Manchurian field force, the Minister of the Interior insisted that 25 per cent of the conscrips sent to fight should be Poles and Jews.

On the principle of proportional contribution those two categories should not have furnished together more than 5 per cent. If the advantage to military transport had been the end in view they should have sent even less; for almost entirely they are domiciled in Russia's western provinces, furthest from the scene of the war. But when M. de Plehve interfered with the military officials' work his object was not exactly to give expert assistance for the rapid assemblage of an army within the nearest striking range of the enemy.

He regarded the moblization as a good opportunity for lightening the almost unsupportable work of his department, which is responsible for internal order.

He got a great number of the most vigorous Poles and Jews far out of the way, and for that consummation he was devoutly thankful to the war.

The Czar's tour among the mobilization depots of Southern Russia was arranged to achieve a similar end. South Russia hates the war. It has seen millions and millions of rubles poured out on the Siberian and Manchurian ventures, while its own black soil, the richest and most fertile in the world, is making every year a poorer showing, acre for acre, in comparson with the American, European or Argentine output in wheat, wool, beet-root, every branch of farming.

As its village communities are assessed highest in taxation, it has paid most into the St. Petersburg treasury for all the expansion schemes of the last ten years, with their spendthrift military consequences. Now its population, which is more dissatisfied and not so dumb as that of the north, is to pay more than its share to the war. M. de Plehve has willed it; for South Russia is troublesome.

It is to this end that the Czar has been reviewing newly enrolled regiments in the safer districts of the dissaffected zone, kissing and blessing images of St. Nicholas, the Miracle Worker, as he handed them over to the regimental priests to be talismans of victory. Even the most rigorous police cultivation of the ground beforehand left Odessa still an undesirable place of call. But in Kharkoff and Bielgrod and Ord all passed off according to the clerico-military programme, and would have been even a live success if Russians in general from these parts had been encouraged to take part, for the Emperor's is a sympathetic personality.

As it is, the performance is over, with nothing nearer a mishap than the frustrated attempt of some miscreants near Krementchug to displace the rails before the imperial train passed. All the while the official intermediaries appointed to answer the questions of news correspondents have been issuing denials of reports of bloodshed between troops firing under martial law and angry people.

SNATCHED FROM SURGEONS

Indian Chief Grabs Boy From Operating Table at Sight of a Lancet.

St. Louis, Mo., June 11.—Old Chary, chief of the Cocopahs, snatched his 5-year-old son from the operating table of the Emergency Hospital at the fair today and escaped with the youth into the camp of his people.

The boy was suffering from an abscess, and an operation was decided upon by Dr. Wolbridge. After much persuasion and with a description of the operation, which the Indians apparently did not understand, the doctors obtained permission to take the boy to the hospital. The father, however, insisted upon accompanying his child and being present at the operation.

All went well until the surgeon approached the table with his tray of tools, selecting a lancet with which to make the incision. He was about to begin the operation when the Indian father perceived the knife. With one bound the parent reached the table, grasped the boy in his arms and was gone.

It was done so quickly that none of the hospital attendants had time to think about trying to prevent the seizure. The docors will continue to treat the child, although it is not probable that he will be operated on.

KUROKI'S MOVES PUZZLE RUSSIANS

Feints of Jap General Give No Clue to Real Intention.

BASE MAY BE AT NEW CHWANG

Czar Is Pouring Thousands of His European Soldiers Into Manchuria.

St. Petersburg, June 11. — News of the fighting at Siu Yen furnishes food for considerable speculation regarding the real Japanese objective. Whether the advance to Siu Yen constitutes a forward movement in force, military authorities here do not pretend to known. Its character depends largely upon whether General Kuroki has the number of troops with which reports credit him. If he has, it is considered possible that the Japanese may attempt to push across the peninsula and establish a new base at New Chwang. The direct road to New Chwang passes south of Hai Cheng. Such a movement on the part of General Kuroki might precipitate a serious engagement in the neighborhood of Hai Cheng if General Kuropatkin considered the time ripe to contest the advance seriously. But it is also pointed out that the Japanese movements to Saimatze and Siu Yen may be either feints or merely a continuation of an effort to distract the Russians' attention from Port Arthur.

General Kuropatkin's reinforcements are being pushed eastward. The first division, 20,000 men of the tenth army corps has crossed the Ural Mountains and following them is a continuous stream of troop trains. The last ten of the tenth and seventeen corps are scheduled to reach Liao Yang, Aug. 27. The infantry will cross Lake Baikal in ferry boats and the cavalry will ride around the circular track. The mobilization of the first army corps in being hurried. Two regiments of the twenty-second division are at Novogorod, and one of the 37th at Pskoff (171 miles southwest of St. Petersburg), where the reserve men will join. Two divisions expect to start for the front June 23.

"The Novoe Vremya has received a message from the officers of the Russian battleship Peresvist at Port Arthur, reporting "All well." It was sent to Liao Yang, June 9. The Port Arthur date is not specified. The communications may have been brought to New Chwang by a Chinese junk. The general staff advices are that nothing of exceptional gravity has taken place at Port Arthur during the past few days but that decisive events are expected daily.

TO FAIR IN A SLOOP

Boston Men Expect to Make Trip Via St. Lawrence and the Lakes.

Boston, June 11.—Two well-known members of the Brookline Swimming Club, Lionel B. McKenzie and Fred Aechtler, have undertaken the trip to St. Louis in a 30-foot sloop. They left Boston yesterday morning. It is the expectation of the venturesome pair to reach St. Louis some time in September and they are confident of making the trip, with the exception of a few miles, by water.

The sloop is supplied with provisions enough to last until they reach Canadian territory. The route mapped out is from port to port along the New England coast to the St. Lawrence River, stopping at Quebec and Montreal.

They will then continue up the river to Lake Ontario and from there to the Niagara River and Lake Erie. Crossing this last lake to the Detroit River, the yacht will proceed to Lake St. Clair, thence to Port Huron, through the straits to Lake Michigan and the Chicago River, then down the Illinois River to the Mississippi.

A COOL YOUNGSTER

Presence of Mind of a 5-Year-Old Saves Him From Terrible Death.

St. Thomas, June 10.—The five-year-old son of John Jones, 51 Myrtle street, had a narrow escape from being seriously burned yesterday morning. His mother left him alone for a few minutes and while she was gone he secured some matches and in a short time the night dress which he wore was in flames. With great presence of mind for a child of his age, he quickly drew the burning garment over his head, but not before his shirt had become ignited, and his hair was a mass of flames. However, he still preserved his presence of mind, and going to the sink, grabbed a wet sponge and soon had the fire out. The lad was badly burned about the left side and arm and on the face, while his curls were ruined.

Pretty Scenes Where Londoners Spend the Spare Summer Hours

The pavilion at Springbank stands in the center of the most improved portion of the pank. On three sides great sweeps of closely cut lawn lead up to it, varied here and there with winding, well-kept gravel paths. During the summer season the pavilion is the scene of many pleasant gatherings when pleasure-seekers go down the river to indulge in a dance.

Pretty Scenes Where Londoners Spend the Spare Summer Hours

One of the prettiest sights for the visitor to Springbank is the pond which lies just west of the pumphouse. The above illustration shows the pond from the west end, looking east. On either side the miniature lake is closed in with thick shrubbery and tall trees, and the banks are paved with large cobblestones. In the distance may be seen the pumping station, with its tall chimney to the left.

FAR, FAR and AWAY

superior to the finest Japan Tea ever grown.

"SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL GREEN Tea is as far ahead of Japan Tea as "SALADA" Black is ahead of all other black teas.

SOLD ONLY IN SEALED LEAD PACKETS. BY ALL GROCERS.

FIGHTING FOR A NAME.

"Can it be possible?" the young man exclaimed, looking perfectly blank as he caught the ominous word. "I never thought of such a thing."

"I should suppose you would have suspected that something was wrong when you came to yourself and felt so queerly," Mr. Cranston remarked.

"I did for a moment wonder if I had been robbed," Ned replied, "and I instantly felt inside my vest, but when I found the wallet just where I had put it, and apparently untouched, I did not dream that it has been tampered with. I naturally thought, if anyone was going to rob me he would have taken wallet and all."

"True—that would be the probable conclusion," said the cashier, while he studied the young man's face with a keen, intense gaze.

Ned appeared to be perfectly honest in his explanation, and his story sounded plausible, while his grief and consternation over his loss were too genuine to be doubted.

He had appeared to be the very soul of honor, during his connection with the bank, while no one could have been more faithful in the performance of his duties, and all this, of course, told in his favor.

Mr. Cranston knew, at the same time, that even the most tried and true were liable to fall, in times of peculiar temptations, and it might be that they had made a mistake in intrusting one so young and untried with so important an errand.

"Oh, just to think," Ned cried hoarsely, as he nervously paced back and forth through the office, "that this was my first commission—that, when I was so anxious to execute it creditably to myself and satisfactorily to you, I should have failed so miserably. And, more than that," he went on with increasing anguish of voice, "I cannot restore the money—I cannot replace or redeem those bonds. Oh, tell me, Mr. Cranston, what shall I do? I believe it will drive me insane."

"Sit down," gravely commanded his companion, and Ned sank down into his chair, and bowed his head upon his hands, too wretched almost to care to live.

Mr. Cranston left the room, carefully shutting the door, and leaving the unhappy fellow alone in his misery.

He consulted for a few moments with one of the other officials of the bank, explaining as briefly as possible what had occurred, and then a messenger was secretly dispatched for a detective.

The man was not long in putting in an appearance, when he was taken to the private office and the situation made known to him.

He then questioned and cross-questioned Ned in the most relentless manner, never once taking his eyes from his face while doing so; but it was impossible to ascertain from his own manner what his impressions were regarding the young man's sincerity and honor.

"Very bold — very cunning — very blind," he muttered, when he had gone over the whole ground for the third time, without making Ned contradict his statements in a single instance. "Now tell me how many people knew that you were going to leave the city on business for the bank."

"My mother, Mr. Lawson and Mr. Cranston," Ned replied.

"And you mentioned the fact to no one else?"

"Not a soul."

"Who had the keys to Mr. Lawson's safe during last night?"

"Mr. Lawson himself; but he is truth and honesty personified," Ned asserted eagerly, but flushing as the thought flashed through his mind that his good friend might be suspected of having tampered with the contents of the wallet.

"Ahem!" said the detective dryly, "that may be, but I guess we'd better have that gentleman down here for a while."

"I will vouch for Mr. Lawson's integrity," Mr. Cranston remarked, "and, besides, he is a heavy stockholder in the bank."

"All the more reason, then, why we should send for him," laconically rejoined the detective, and a messenger was accordingly sent to summon him.

It was some little time before he arrived; meanwhile Mr. Cranston and the officer talked the matter over in a low tone, while Ned, too benumbed to think of anything but his own wretchedness, sat with bowed head and dejected mien paying no heed to what they said.

When at last Mr. Lawson arrived, and the mysterious affair was made known to him, he was rendered speechless with astonishment and horror, and for a few moments he could only look from one to anther in blank dismay.

"The boy is all right," he remarked, with considerable energy, when he at length found his voice, and comprehended that Ned was regarded with suspicion. "He's as innocent of any wrong in the matter as you or I."

"Ahem! Well that, of course, remains to be proved," the detective coolly returned.

"Heavens!" cried Ned, starting wildly to his feet, his face almost convulsed with pain, "I hope you do not think that I would steal that money! I did not dream you could think that! I may have been careless. I may have been unwise in having had anything to say to that stranger, and in accepting and eating the fruit he offered me; but to be suspected of being dishonest! I shall be wretched, indeed, if I am accused of complicity in this affair!"

There was surely no evidence of guilt in his manner, and no one but the most consummate actor could have feigned such anguish of mind, such horror at being thought capable of committing such a crime, and those observing him —even the detective—could not help feeling convinced that he was as innocent of guilt as themselves.

Still it was a very serious affair, and they all knew that Ned must remain under something of a cloud until some solution of the mystery was arrived at.

There actually were tears in Mr. Lawson's eyes as he listened to Ned's agonized protest against being thought criminally concerned in the recent robbery.

"Of course, you're not suspected of anything of the kind," he said, in a reassuring tone. "Anybody who has served his employers as faithfully as you have done, for more than a year, isn't going to have his good record entirely blotted out by a single misfortune. Now, look here, Mr. Cranston—and you, too, Mr. Detective; I want this matter keep quiet—and, take my word for it, it will be the quickest and best way to get to the bottom of it. I'll advance the money that was stolen —dollar for dollar——"

"Oh, Mr. Lawson, you believe in me if no one else does," Ned interposed, in a voice quivering with grateful feeling.

"Believe in you, lad? I'd stake all I am worth on your honor," responded the old man heartily. "I haven't lived with you all these years for nothing. I've tested you in every conceivable way, and I would advance twice the amount rather than have this matter made public. As for the bonds, they can't be disposed of without nailing the guilty party, since you say they were not negotiable—at least for the present, and we shan't let anybody by hushing the affair for a while. Meanwhile, Mr. Detective, you shall do your best to hunt down the thief, whoever he may be, and you shall be handsomely paid for your time and work."

It was finally agreed to submit Mr. Lawson's proposition to the president and trustees of the bank, and if they offered no objection the matter should rest thus.

When this was done Ned was subjected to another trying cross-examination, but he conducted himself with so much modest frankness and sincerity that the general belief prevailed that he was innocent of wrongdoing—that he was only the victim of a crime.

It was a trying ordeal, however, for the sensitively organized fellow, and when he was finally released from the examination he left the room greatly depressed and fully expecting that whatever the verdict might be he would be discharged from the bank.

Then followed a long discussion upon the case, but it was finally arranged as Mr. Lawson had proposed, provided he would hold himself responsible for all loss to the bank.

This he unhesitatingly agreed to do, and it was also arranged that Ned was to retain his position, though under secret and close surveillance, as a further test of his integrity.

He had not expected this; when he left the presence of that body of grave men he had told himself, with a heavy heart, that he was "handicapped at the very outset of his career, and that it would be very difficult for him to secure another position of so promising a nature.

[To be Continued.]

EXPENSIVE THIMBLES.

The costliest thimble in the world is undoubtedly one possessed by the Queen of Siam. It was presented to her by her husband, the King, who had it made at a cost of rather more than $75,000. This thimble is quite an exquisite work of art. It is made of pure gold, in the fashion or shape of a half-opened lotus flower, the floral emblem of the royal house of Siam.

It is thickly studded with the most beautiful diamonds and other precious stones, which are so arranged as to form the name of the Queen, together with the date of her marriage. She regards this thimble as one of her most precious possessions.

Not long ago a Paris jeweler made a most elaborate thimble to the order of a certain well-known American millionaire. It was somewhat larger than the ordinary size of thimbles, and the agreed price was $25,000. The gold setting was scarcely visible, so completely was it set with diamonds, rubies and pearls, in artistic designs, the rubies showing the initials of the recipient.

Five or six years ago a jeweler in the west end of London was paid a sum of nearly $15,000 for a thimble which the pampered wife of a South African Croesus insisted on having made for her. This was one mass of precious gems—diamonds and rubies—which as thimble ornaments seem almost to monopolize the feminine taste.

The late Shah of Persia presented a thimble to a lady whose guest he was for a few hours. In the words of the delighted recipient it looked like a cluster of glittering gems, which in reality it was, save for the gold in which they were set. An expert in precious stones valued this thimble at $7,500.—London Answers.

HIS FAMILY RECORD.

Representative Littlefield, of Maine, tells this:

"A really good minister generally has a ready answer for him who would cast a slur on the Bible or on religion. It seems that the good Lord has furnished them with the ammunition which is always ready to be fired into the scoffer and sinner.

"In my State a good minister had an appointment to preach at one of the small places, a rough-and-ready sort of joint, where the men didn't care much how things went. It was Saturday evening when the minister rode up to the only hotel or boarding house in the place, and he was soon surrounded by several of the men who had been imbibing in the speak-easy. One of them asked:

"'Be you the parson who has come here to preach?'

"'Yes, sir,' calmly and politely replied the minister.

"'Well, parson, can you tell me and my friends how old the devil is?'

"'Keep your own family record, my friend,' was the quick answer as the minister dismounted and walked into the house."—Washington Times.

Going for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Don't put yourself in this man's place, but keep a bottle of this remedy in your home. There is nothing so good for Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea. It is equally valuable for Summer Complaint and Cholera Infantum and has saved the lives of more children than any other medicine in use.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

You, or some one of your family, are sure to need this remedy sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it badly; you will need it quickly. Why not buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency? Price, 35 cents.

WILL HAUL TRAINS AT THE RATE OF SEVENTY-FIVE MILES AN HOUR

Electric Locomotives To Be Used On New York Central.

Roads Have Little to Complain About in Matter of Earnings.

Continuous Rail Crossing Invented—New Kind of Tie—Reduction of Employes.

Electric locomotives of high speed are being constructed to draw trains on the New York Central Railroad to and from the Grand Central Station, New York. Of great import is this change to not only the traveling but the resident public, for the noise of the engines, with their smoke and their grime, is to disappear. The underground route will be clean and bright when free from the black, stifling smoke of engines, and officials say collisions, therefore, will be practically impossible.

The present large Atlantic type of steam locomotives which haul the Twentieth Century Limited and the Empire State Express have an indicated horse power of 1,500 when running at a speed of 60 miles an hour. The new electrical locomotive will develop 2,200 horse power at normal rating and 2,800 at maximum.

Seventy-five miles an hour is the rate the electric locomotives will haul passenger trains. The significance of the Central's project, according to a railroad official, lies in the fact that it points out clearly that within a few years electrical power will supersede steam, and trains will rush from New York to Chicago at 80 miles an hour, or, with the doing away of curves, perhaps 90 miles an hour.

The New York Central management, officially announcing the change from steam to electricity, said:

"The electrical locomotive will be a double-ender, running equally well in either direction. It will have four motors, each of 550 horse power at normal rating. At each end will be a pony truck consisting of a single pair of wheels.

"Various conditions were laid down by a commission, providing for certain speeds with a certain number of stops, the highest of these speeds being from Grand Central Station to Croton, a distance of 34 miles, in 41 minutes, with a total train weight of 435 tons. This is the present timing of the Empire State Express, though the latter has a somewhat lighter train.

"The total weight of one of these locomotives, of which between 20 and 50 have been ordered, will be 190,000 pounds. Each of the driving wheels, of which there are eight, arranged in four pairs, will carry a weight of 17,000 pounds. The length of the new locomotive will be 37 feet over all.

"The locomotive will have a cab, made of sheet steel, with fireproof doors and windows. The end windows of this cab will command a clear view of the track. There will be two controllers in the cab, so that the motorman will have one immediately under his hand, according to the direction in which he is going."

PROBLEM MADE EASY.

The announcement that the directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company have just created a special department to have charge of electrical operations, suggests the fact that developments in electricity the past six months have rendered it possible to transform railways into electric railways by simply stringing trolley wires over the tracks, connecting a power house and installing motors on the cars.

Never before the developments of the past six months has this been possible. That trans could be operated successfully by electricity has for some time been known. That electric trains could be run with ease at the speed of 100 miles an hour has long been successfully demonstrated. That the electric trains gave a higher acceleration and were cleaner and more economical on the roadbed was also proven without doubt.

But to provide a suitable conductor for the heavy currents necessary to move the long trains has been the problem that has long puzzled the minds of the ablest electric railway engineers.

This difficulty has been overcome during the past six months by a radical departure from all previous methods of operation. All electric railways in the past have been operated by direct current, because direct current motors were the only ones whose speed could be satisfactorily regulated. But since the beginning of this year an alternating current motor has been perfected and brought out, the speed of which can be successfully controlled. This means that high voltage alternating current can be operated direct on the trolley line for the trains. And as the voltage becomes higher the size of the wire necessary to carry the current for a given load become smaller. Hence, with the high voltage, sufficient current for the heaviest trains can be carried on the trolley wire. The high voltage could never be used with direct current motors, and the problem of changing railways to electric railways is made easy.

CONTINUOUS RAIL CROSSING.

What is the first successful continuous rail crossing that has ever been made has been completed. The crossing is the patent of Fred Whitlock, a railway employe, and was built entirely after his plans. Many continuous rail crossings have been designed and rubies—which as thimble ornaments recently, but they have all been impractical and consequently of little value. The design of this crossing is very simple, and expert engineers say that the patent will be successful. Great losses are experienced by railroads on account of continuous wear on rolling stock and upon the present crossings by the cars bumping over the rails, jarring them loose and injuring the trucks. In a few months the crossings need replacing, and the companies are constantly having repairs made on the cars. With a simple movement of four metal blocks, operated from the regular interlocking switch tower, the track is made continous either way by the new crossing, so that there is not the least jar as the train passes over. As the mechanism is combined with the switch movement the possible danger of derailing a train is eliminated, and the crossing made perfectly safe in that respect.

LITTLE TO COMPLAIN ABOUT.

The Wall Street Journal takes no very serious view of the fact that railroad earnings all over the country are falling off. It takes the position that conditions prevailing are simply natural. In part the Journal says: "Considering the fact that stock prices have been falling for pretty nearly two years, the extent of falling off in railroad earnings is absurdly small. Comparison is being made now with enormous increases last year over the preceding year, and in the preceding year over the year before that. Yet the fact of the matter is that for the nine months of the fiscal year ended on March 31 the gross earnings of over 100 roads were nearly 7 per cent large than in the preceding fiscal year, and it is quite certain now that for the entire fiscal year ending on June 30 gross earnings of railroads will be at least 5 per cent in excess of those of the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1903. Of course, the net earnings of the last few months have been particularly unsatisfactory, partly owing to the weather, and partly owing to other causes. Nevertheless, for the entire fiscal year no loss will be shown by the railroads, taken as a whole, and there may be a small gain. It is really very difficult to see anything to complaint about as yet, so far as railroad earnings are concerned."

THE SIBERIAN LINE.

Recalling a trip over the Siberian Railway from Moscow to Lake Baikal, William Whyte, assistant to the president of the Canadian Pacific, has this to say of the physical nature of that railway's transportation problem. "The rails were light, the ties far apart, the engines were inconsiderable, and the worst feature was thus—the distance between stations on a single track was too great. Do you know the secret of working a single line railway? It is this—make your connections close. Do not have, say, 20 miles between stations, as is the case in the Trans-Siberian Railway. Suppose you have this condition, you lose time in the passing of train, you lose hours, you lose all close connections, and the result is inefficiency. Russia designs to pour into Manchuria some half-million of men. How is this number to be maintained? I know what it is to sustain a few thousand men in the Northwest when we have a sudden bit of road to build. That is serious enough if you are away from your base. But think of Russia, 4,000 miles from her base."

75,000 WAS EXCESSIVE.

In railway circles, the estimate, published last week, of 75,000 reduction in working forces of American railway, was generally regarded as excessive. The Railroad Gazette analyzes the movement as follows: These figures are evidently based on very loose estimates, and the percentage of discharged men to the total number employed can only be guessed. The most definite figures appear to be those referring to the Pennsylvania Railroad, where the number dismissed is about 10 per cent of the total employed. This road, however, has a very large amount of new construction work going on, which makes it impossible to arrive at any accurate comparison with the total of the regular forces. One large grain elevator of the Pennsylvania in Philadelphia was closed, and about 100 men employed in connection with it were laid off. The suspension of lake traffic by reason of the strike of vessel men has caused a great diminution of eastbound traffic on the lines between Buffalo and New York, though some of the freight which would normally go by lake and rail is being sent by rail all the way.

NEW KIND OF TIE.

The bureau of forestry of the American department of agriculture, after conducting a number of experiments, has issued a report recommending a new form of railroad tie and urging consideration of treated timbers. The consumption of railroad ties is given as 114,000,000, with the demand each year harder to meet. The bureau of forestry recommends the adoption of a trapezoidal or modified half-round tie, with a base of 10 to 12 inches and a top bearing surface of 6 inches, which it is claimed would distribute the weight of moving train loads as effectually as a rectangular tie 10 to 12 inches broad. It is stated that lumbermen can make two ties of this form from a log which would furnish but one rectangular tie: that it encourages the cutting of large trees and the saving of small ones until they reach more valuable size, and permits the utilization of much timber from the tops hitherto left in the woods.

CLAIM TO BE LARGEST.

Ten monster locomotives, the largest in the world, are in process of construction at the Baldwin works. Each will be capable of pulling a greater weight than ever before accomplished by a single locomotive.

These machines are part of an order for 50 placed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, and the work of construction is being rushed for an early delivery. It is expected that this locomotive will prove the beginning of an epoch in railroad freighting which may result in the abolition of thousands of smaller and weaker engines of this and other countries.

They are the product of a theory that one gigantic locomotive, having the power of one of the present average type, can be operated more cheaply than two small ones.

The ten locomotives will be able to pull 60,000 tons of dead weight on a level grade. If the first-class armored steel battleships Vermont, Connecticut, Kansas and Ohio were placed upon wheels on a level track it is safe to say that they could be pulled across the continent by the ten locomotives. A string of fifteen or twenty of the ordinary type of freight engines would be required to pull a similar weight.

The weight of each engine complete will be about 280,000 pounds, and that of the tender about 200,000 pounds. Their speed will be much greater than that of freight locomotives now used in pulling the ore trains of the Santa Fe road, and their cost will probably be at least a third more than that of the best freight engine now on the road.

From the time the first cast was made until the first shipments shall start over the rails for the southwest, 50 days will have elapsed. A full force of about 18,000 men assist in the construction of each of these engines, the thousands of pieces of iron and steel being directly handled by at least half that number.

Although of the same width of the smaller engines and adapted to the same tracks, the new type is much longer and higher than the others, and when placed beside one of the old style locomotives the latter appears a pigmy indeed. The most distinguishing features besides the size are tandem cylinders and the immense driving wheels.

While work on these engines is rapidly progressing, a rush order for twelve locomotives from the Japanese Government is being pushed with all the expedition possible. They are for the military roads in Korea and will be started for the seat of war early next month. Six of the engines are of the standard gauge and six of narrow gauge.

Orange Meat

Ask Your Grocer

The largest cantaloupe "patch" in the world will be that which is to be planted near Greeley, Col., the present spring. It will embrace 2,000 acres. Hitherto cantaloupe raising in Colorado has been mostly confined to the famous Rockyford district, in the Arkansas valley.

LOCAL SOCIAL GLEANINGS

Mrs. George C. Gibbons and Miss Amy MacDonough were the delightfully gracious and charming hostesses of a large tea at the Kennels on Monday last. The interest of the afternoon centered in the raffling of a beautiful cable-stitched golf jacket (the work and gift of Mrs. Gibbons), which was won by Miss Nenone Carling. The exchequer of the London Hunt Golf Club was greatly increased by the proceeds of 46 tickets sold at 50 cents each for the raffle. The chosen golf teams captained by Miss Helen Gibbons and Miss May Beddome, and including Mrs. Fritz Beck, Mrs. Hume Cronyn, Mrs. Frank Reid, Miss F. Puddicombe, Miss Olive Peters, Miss Laura Hyman, Miss J. Belton, Miss Dorothy Betts, Miss Harris, Miss Scatcherd, Miss B. Richardson, Miss Allie Hyman, Miss Nita Hunt, Miss Tabby Moore and Miss A. Elliot, played a most interesting match; Miss Gibbons' team came out ahead 23 holes up. Among those who attended and enjoyed the tea were Mrs. John Carling, Mrs. John Labatt, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Edge, Mrs. Fritz Beck, Mrs. Beddome, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Parfitt, Mrs. Smallman, Mrs. Charles Leonard, Miss Marjorie Gibbons, Miss Edna Leonard, Miss Warren, Miss Vroom, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard, Colonel and Mrs. Young, Mr. Macbeth, Mr. Harrison and a very great many others.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kerrigan spent the last week end at the King Edward, Toronto.

On Thursday evening Mr. and Miss Harris, Eldon House, gave a very smart dinner party in honor of Col. Biggar, of Ottawa.

Mrs. Malcolm Kent and Miss Edna Kent, Fairlawn, returned on Monday evening from a nine weeks' trip in the south.

Miss Maud Somerville and her brother, Mr. Walter Somerville, of Waterloo, left this week for a ten days' visit to the St. Louis exhibition.

Monday evening last was the tenth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. John Carling, and a number of their friends celebrated the occasion by spending the evening with Mr. and Mrs. Carling and showering them with tin and good wishes. A very delightful musical evening was spent and at an impromptu supper the host and hostess were gallantly toasted by Judge Macbeth. Among those to enjoy the evening were Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Harper, Judge and Mrs. Macbeth, Mr. and Mrs. Beddome, Colonel and Mrs. Young, Dr. and Mrs. Niven, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Puddicombe, Mrs. Becher, Mr. Jeffery Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gates, Miss Shaw-Wood and Miss Graydon.

Mr. George B. Gerrard, manager of the Bank of British North America, left yesterday for a few weeks' visit in New York, after which he will go to Nova Scotia. Mrs. Gerrard will leave town for Nova Scotia early in July.

Miss Warren, Toronto, and Miss Richardson, Tacoma, Washington State, are the raison d'etre of a smart little function at Glenmore today, given by Messrs. Coulson, Macbeth, Kortright, Hunt, Crawford and others. The entertainment was to have been a picnic, but later it was decided to be a golf foursome, followed by high tea. Miss Leonard, Miss Labatt, Miss Beddome, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Olive Peters and Miss Moore were a few of the guests invited.

Miss Peabody, of Boston, who was a charming visitor at Lornehurst, left for home on Friday last.

Mrs. Mewburn, of Hamilton, is a guest in the home of her brother, Mr. John Labatt, Queen's avenue.

Mrs. Labatt entertained a few friends at the tea hour on Thursday, in honor of Mrs. Mewburn, Hamilton.

Mrs. Cortlandt Freere returned to her home in Collingwood last week, after a long visit at Parkhurst, Dufferin avenue.

Colonel Biggar, of Ottawa, has been the guest of Mr. George B. Harris, Eldon House, since Saturday last.

Miss Louie Dillon, Marley Place, arrived home last week from a long and very delightful visit in Baltimore.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, Toronto, who was a guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bavly, Albert street, left for home last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Puddicombe, Miss Freida Puddicombe and Miss Annie Macbeth were in Toronto this week attending the nuptials of Miss Jessie Murray Kingsmill, fourth daugater of Mr. Nicol Kingsmill, K.C., to Mr. Charles L. W. Worsley, second son of Colonel Worsley, of Halifax. The bride wore a dress of rich white satin with drapings of finest Honiton lace, the veil of the same fabric was becomingly arranged over a wreath of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids, Miss Annie Kingsmill, Miss Emily Spragge and Miss Erroll Nordheimer, wore gowns of white net over satin with French rosebuds in pink design, picture hats of ciel blue tulle with long tulle ties and pink rose wreaths, bouquets to correspond, with long blue streamers. Mr. Frank Payne supported the groom, and the ushers were Messrs. Walter and Galt Kingsmill, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Fellows and Mr. Cattanach.

The handsome home of Mr. and Mrs. John Labatt, Queen's avenue, was a bright and picturesque scene on Friday evening when Miss Dora Labatt entertained a coterie of friends at a garden party, and after-dance. The softly radiant glory of many Chinese lanterns gave a festive note to verandas and lawn and afforded a delightful promenade in the intervals of dancing. Miss Labatt received in a simple white silk toilette, which was exceedingly becoming, and presented her guests to Miss Harris and Miss Warren, of Toronto, in whose honor the function was arranged. To particularize among the guests there were Mr. and Mrs. Hume Cronyn, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Allbutt, Miss Tabby Moore, Miss J. Belton, Miss Helen Gibbons, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Frieda Puddicombe, Miss Nenone Carling, Mr. Coulson, Mr. Campbell Becher, Capt. Raikes, Mr. Kortright, Mr. Macfie, Mr. Hunt, Lieut. Bogle, Mr. W. Meredith, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Innes Carling and others.

On account of the pastoral play in the open air on the grounds of the Western University on Monday afternoon next, the usual golf tea at the Kennels will be given on Tuesday, the 14th. The hostesses of the tea will be Mrs. Smart and Mrs. Gunn.

Tomorrow, Rev. Canon Dann, of St. Paul's Cathedral, will address an immense congregation of children of the Episcopal Church in Convention Hall, Buffalo, N. Y.

Tomorrow morning there will be an open air service for the regiments in camp on Carling's Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Beck, Miss Bridge and Miss Huntley, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Crerar, Hamilton, for the races this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Puddicombe and Miss Freida Puddicombe returned from Toronto last evening.

Mrs. John E. Smallman has returned from a very happy little trip to New York.

Unusual interest was attached to the London Golf Club tea for this afternoon. Mrs. (Colonel) Young and Miss Shaw-Wood were the delightful hostesses of the tea and a bevy of pretty young ladies, members of the club, assisted. A large number of the commanding officers in camp on Carling's Heights were among the guests. A putting and approaching contest for a prize was the order of the afternoon.

Mrs. Urban Buchner, Waterloo street, delightfully entertained a few friends on Thursday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock in honor of her sister, Miss Alison Dickison, who left this morning for Montreal and sails via the steamship Corinthian on Wednesday next, for a visit in Scotland and continental tour.

The Misses Richardson came home from Toronto last week, where they had been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Richardson at the King Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson left Toronto early in the week for Chicago

The continued illness of Mrs. Harley Brown is a source of regret to her many friends, who greatly miss her bright and charming presence at social functions, where she is always an acquisition.

Miss Marjorie Gibbons is home from school in New York for the summer vacation.

Miss Lena Labatt, who is studying vocal music in New York, is expected home very soon.

Mrs. John H. Kaye, has returned from a week's jolly visit in Toronto.

Miss Labatt, Miss Warren, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Nita Hunt, Miss Tabby Moore and Miss Nenone Carling, were the guests of Miss Edna Leonard for a delightful little luncheon on Wednesday afternoon, given in honor of her visitor, Miss Richardsor, Mrs. Leonard presided at the artistically-arranged luncheon table; yellow iris and batchelors' buttons were efficiently used for decorations.

Miss Harris came up from Toronto on Friday last to spend a few days with Mrs. John Labatt, and returned on Monday morning.

Miss Richardson, of Tacoma, is a bright American visitor in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leonard, Central avenue.

Mrs. Herbert Gates returned last week from a short trip to New York and Boston.

Mrs. P. A. Bartlett has moved to 878 Richmond street and will be at home on Wednesday. KATRINKA.

THE GHOSTS OF NIGHT.

When we were children long ago,
And crept to bed at close of day,
With backward glance and footstep slow,
Though all aweary with our play,
Do you remember how the room—
The little room with window deep—
Would fill with shadows and with gloom,
And fright us so we could not sleep?

For O! the things we see at night—
The dragons grim, the goblins tall,
And, worst of all, the ghosts in white
That range themselves along the wall!

We could but cover up our head,
And listen to our heart's wild beat,
Such dreadful things about our bed,
And no protection save a sheet.
Then slept, and woke quite unafraid,
The sun was shining, and we found
Our shadows and our ghosts all laid,
Our world a glorious playing-ground.

For O! the things we see at night—
The dragons grim, the goblins tall,
And, worst of all, the ghosts in white
That range themselves along the wall!

We are but children still, the years
Have never taught us to be bold,
For mark our trembling and our fears
When, sometime, as we did of old,
We in the dakness lie awake,
And see come stealing to our side
A ghostly throng—the grave Mistake,
The Failure big, the broken Pride.

For O! the things we see at night—
The dragons grim, the goblins tall,
And, worst of all, the ghosts in white
That range themselves along the wall!

How close they creep! How big they loom!
The Task which waits, the Cares which creep;
A child, affrighted in the gloom,
We fain would hide our head and weep,
When lo! the coward fear is gone—
The golden sunshine fills the air,
And God has sent us with the dawn
The strength and will to do and dare.

For O! the things we see at night—
The dragons grim, the goblins tall,
And, worst of all, the ghosts in white
That range themselves along the wall!

—Jean Blewett.

DINES ON DIAMONDS.

Mrs. H. Holland, residing near Fifteenth and Woodlawn, is mourning the loss of about $500 worth of diamonds and jewelry which her pet parrot, Polly, is supposed to have got away with a few days ago, says the Des Moines Leader and Register.

The story Mrs. Holland tells of her loss is almost piteous. The implicit trust she imposed in the bird is broken, and she is half inclined to kill the "monster."

The jewelry disappeared from the shelf where Mrs. Holland left it a few days ago while cleaning it. The parrot was in the room at the time, and a cuff-button lying on the floor with the marks of Polly's sharp beak disclosed the identity of the marauder. A pair of diamond-set earrings, a diamond brooch and a pair of cuff-buttons, all heirlooms of the family, are missing.

"I would never have blamed the bird even after I found the marred cuff-button on the floor," said Mrs. Holland as she told the story to a friend, her eyes filling with tears at the time, "if Polly had not disclosed her own guilt. At first I did not suspect the bird, but when she saw I had discovered the misdeed she began cawing and screeching. This settled the matter in my mind. I scolded the bird vigorously, but what was the use? I could not make her hunt for my jewels, and if she swallowed them it was also useless.

"The earrings were small and she might have swallowed them, but the brooch was quite large, and what became of it is a mystery. The cuff-buttons were quite large, almost too large, I think, for her to swallow.

"The jewels were lying on a shelf where the sunlight struck them, and I suppose the glistening diamonds attracted her attention to them. You know, birds are fond of playing with bits of glass. I left the room only for a moment, but it was a fatal moment for me."

THE "BULLSEYE."

Why is the target's bullseye so called? This is one of many instances in our language where words have gained a higher status than that with which they started and have been promoted from the slang dictionary to the dictionary of words of respectable and current use.

Bullseye is found in the dictionary of "The Canting Crew" so far back as 1690, and was the vulgar word for the central ring of the target used as a mark for archers, which was colored differently from the other rings. This may have arisen from the ancient rounded shields, cut out of ox hide and strengthened with a spike or central boss for this shield or target; hence target was often used as a mark itself.

When sheet glass began to be manufactured the thickened part, where the tube had been attached, was called the bullseye. Then this term was successively applied to a lens of glass, especially in a ship's side, to the lens of the lantern, to the lantern itself and finally to the central boss of a target. —London Answers.

A kitten was lately brought up on an exclusively vegetable diet by a London family of vegetarians. The result is that it will not touch animal food, and pays no attention to rats and mice that are purposely permitted to wander across its range of vision.

We will buy you a bottle of Liquozone, if you are sick—we'll pay your druggist ourselves for it and show you how to get well.

We paid $100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone. And we have spent $500,000 in the past four months to buy a million bottles and give them to a million sick ones. Don't you realize that this product must be of wonderful worth to humanity? Won't you see what it means to you?

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process which requires immense apparatus and 14 days' time. Each cubic inch of Liquozone represents the virtues of 1,250 cubic inches of the gas. The process by which these virtues are concentrated into liquid, stable form has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research for more than 20 years.

The result is a product which does what oxygen does. Oxygen is the nerve food, the blood food, the scavenger of the blood. It is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. But oxygen is a gas, and unstable; while Liquozone is fixed and concentrated; it gets an excess of oxygen virtues into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. The result is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare.

Kills Inside Germs.

But the great value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. There is nothing else known which will do that. Any drug that kills germs is a poison and it cannot be taken internally. For that reason, medicine is practically helpless in any germ disease.

Liquozone is so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and an excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetal matter. Liquozone is certain destruction to germs, yet to the human body it is the most helpful thing in the world. There is no other way to end the cause of any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleuri-y—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50 cents and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Company, 458-460 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, or Powley's Liquefied Ozone but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

.....

67C Give full address—write plainly.

Liquozone was formerly known in Canada as Powley's Liquefied Ozone.

Of Interest to Women

June Weddings.

Said a man to me this morning, "There's something wrong about this June wedding game this year."

"Wherefore?" said I.

"Well, I don't know wherefore, but there is! Why, the statistics show that there's a falling off of almost 50 per cent from last year's record, and I want to know why."

"How do I know?" I returned, pertinently. "I was under the impression that there were more June weddings than ever. In Toronto there were 30 weddings on the 1st of June, and I heard one rude man remark that weddings were looking up because it was leap year."

"That isn't the case in London," said the men thoughtfully. I was wondering if it was because the men were slower to accept then the women."

"Or possibly," said I, "because the men are waiting for the women to ask them and the women are too modest to do so. Next year will see a very big increase in weddings."

"No, but seriously," said the man, "I'm not joking. Weddings are falling off, particularly among the working classes, and it's a very serious sign. I've been trying to puzzle it out, and I've come to the conclusion that it is because women are becoming too independent.

"It used to be that a woman either had to get married and make some man happy, or else she withered on the parent stem and became the old maid aunt to all her sisters' and brothers' children.

"Nowadays, she goes out into the world. Gets a good position and makes as good a salary as does the man who wants to marry her.

"Either the man feels that he has no right to ask her to marry him and live on just half her present salary, or, if he does ask her, she refuses to give up her comfortable position for comparative poverty."

"Well then, why don't they join salaries and be happy on a double amount?" said I.

"Oh, now; no fellow wants to see the woman he loves better than anyone in the world slaving away after they're married. He wants to see her working for him alone, in their own home."

"That's just like a man's selfishness. He can't give her all he wants to, and so her won't give her what she wants more than anything else in the world—himself. A woman is, presumably, doing the work she enjoys most and why should she not continue to do it? Both of them are away all day, they could, at least, have their home together, and both would be much happier than if each were working for self alone.

"That appears to be the only solution of it, for I believe you are right in saying that marriages are decreasing and that that is why. Women are becoming much more exacting in their standards. They do not have to marry for someone to give them clothes and a home. They can make good salaries and supply their own needs.

"Then, out in the business world, they meet many men and learn to appraise them at their true value. A man is no longer a hero, a demi-god, simply because he is a man. He is judged by business standards—is he square? Is he likely to provide well for wife and family? Is his record all that it should be?

"If he falls short of these requirements, a woman will have none of him. There isn't the glamor about things that there used to be. Marriage is becoming more of a business partnership. I suppose that is twentieth century materialism.

"Regrettable? Well, a lot of the romance goes out of it, but maybe there is more common sense comes in. There would be less of the marrying in haste, and regretting at leisure, don't you think?"

"I don't think," said the man, "because I don't know," and we let it go at that.

WHY WOMEN SUPPLANT MEN AS CASHIERS

FAVORED IN A PROPORTION OF 3 TO 1—STERNER SEX PLAYS THE RACES.

One of the reasons why there are three times as many women as men acting as cashiers is the growing disposition on the part of young men to bet on the races and to dabble in the bucket shops.

This is what several employers declare, and one of them continues: "Within ten years I have seen an almost incredible growth of interest in the race track. The time was when there was talk of poker, and roulette, and policy among men in Chicago. Now everything is horse-racing. You hear the subject brought up on all sides where there is a chance group of shallow young men. They talk horse, of sires and dams, of jockeys and heavy tracks, of odds, and all that, until it makes me sick of the whole business.

"Having a woman cashier, however, and employing several other women in almost equally responsible places, I have a sense of security that I never had when these positions were filled by men. At the same time not one of these women is under bond in surety companies. If my judgment of them has gone wrong and my cashier absconds, it will be my loss, of course, but at the same time I think it will be a breaking of the record for woman's honesty in such positions in Chicago. I have never heard of one woman cashier who has played false with her charge."

BETTER EQUIPPED.

Baking houses are the one exception to the growing rule. Scarcely any other line of large or small business is not making concessions to the desirability of a woman at the cashier's window or desk. Not only are the women cashiers in positions, but in the advertisements of cashiers wanted, the preference for women is as marked.

Physically and temperamentally, women is the better equipped for the role of cash accountant in the ordinary business lines. Where the pressure of business calls for the handling of large sums of money, especially in bills and in subsidiary silver, the woman has a marked advantage. Her fingers are more supple than a man's, and they are still more susceptible to the "feel" so necessary in the handling of money.

It is this "feel" exercised in the handling if both bills and silver that makes the woman superior to the man in a general way. Whether at the local cash window or at the general accounting window of an establishment this physical touch is the one main detector of counterfeits. The "raised" good bill can be detected by an expert of either sex at a glance. For instance, a dollar bill may have a good feel, but it may be marked up to $10 or more. The cashier will recognize without thought that there is something wrong with the design on the bill, and, if not that, it is impossible for the one altering the bill to deceive the expert eye in the alteration itself.

MORE CAREFUL.

A practical test of the cashier of either sex will demonstrate that the woman cashier, even with her quicker touch, will be more careful than will be the man. This is especially true where new bills are concerned. Ordinarily when a new $20 or $50 or $100 bill is passed through the window to a man he will pull it through his fingers once in acceptance of its genuineness. It is his disposition to hide any possible uncertainty that he may have of its genuineness. He does not like to be in the position before a customer of examining too sharply, or seeming to do so.

A woman is radically different in temperament in this respect. She is wholly self-possessed, and it has been her privilege as a woman to exact concessions from men and to impose them upon women. If she has a ghost of a thought that a bill may be doubtful, she will hold it up to the light and pull it through her fingers without the least compunction. The fact that she is responsible for the admission of counterfeits calls her to the responsibility and out of her independence she allows the person on the other side of the grating to wait.

"But one of the best recommendations of the woman as cashier lies in the sex," said an old employer. "I may have a decent sort of a man here as cashier, but I haven't much of an idea where he is after office hours. With a decent young woman in the position, I am pretty certain of her in every respect. It comes more natural to the business man to make himself sure of the character of the woman than it does for him to dig into the character of the man. A woman's face is more easily read."

SELDOM ASKS FOR BONDS.

The woman cashier, as regarded by the surety companies, does not cut much figure either way. She seldom appears to ask for bonds. When she does most of the companies will furnish them. Just one surety company in Chicago will not issue a security policy for a woman. The reason is wholly ethical. The management agrees with the employer for the most part that the woman is the less likely to abscond with money. At the same time, it puts emphasis upon the fact that, if a bonded woman cashier should filch from the till, the company would not be borne out in public opinion in prosecuting her as it would prosecute a man. Admitting that she is likely to misappropriate funds, the company does not care to take the chance of coming into disrepute in the emergency.

"We have a few calls for bonds for women cashiers," said the manager of one of the companies in the Rookery building. "When they ask for it we take the risk on just the same lines as we take the risk on a man. There is no discrimmination in favor of the woman, though some of us might admit that she would be less likely to bolt than would a man. The manifest reason for the lack of calls from the women is that their employers take their own risks concerning them. It is true, too, that in most of the big concerns, where millions may be at stake in the hands of the cashier, a man fills the place. When he does, too, it is usually at the cost of heavy bonds."

Perhaps the matter of bonds is one of the leading reasons for the desirability of the woman cashier. Where a man gives heavy bonds his salary must make amends for them. Women, escaping this tax, naturally can afford to work for less money on that account, as they are willing to work for less on account of sex. Between the two, the woman cashier is coming into prominence and numbers at a startling rate.—Chicago Tribune.

High Standards.

The high standard of workmanship demanded by the makers of the New Scale Williams Piano have attracted to them the very best of skilled labor. Every workman in their large factory at Oshawa is an artist in his particular line, and the pride they all take in the product of their united labor "The New Williams" is one of its best guarantees of excellence.

For sale by The Williams Piano Company, Limited, sole agents, 171 Dundas street, London, Ont.

WOMAN'S INHUMANITY TO WOMEN

She was daintily dressed and totally unconscious of the fact that the placquet at the back of her skirt was open and two long white strings were dangling down on the outside. As she wended her way through the crowd on Twenty-third street, however, she was about the only person on that thoroughfare, man or woman, who was not aware of the lapse in her wardrobe.

To the other women the dangling strings were a never-ending source of amusement. They saw them, nudged each other and giggled, or shot triumphant glances at the unfortunate woman, as much as to say, "You think you're pretty fine, don't you? Well, you're not, if you could only see the back of your dress!"

And the little lady went along, looking in at store windows, entering and coming out from the shops, the sneering stock of saleladies, floor-walkers (who may be almost classed with the women), other shoppers and, in fact, the entire feminie contingent.

It was vastly different with the men, some there were, of course, who snickered at the sight of the strings, but the majority looked at the woman rather pityingly and seemed anxious to tell her of her predicament, but were deterred through bashfulness or a doubt as to how she would accept their information. It is a dangerous thing to speak to a woman on Twenty-third street, unless the man is willing to have the whole shopping population call him a flirt. So the men who saw the little woman and noticed her predicament simply scowled at the other women for laughing at her, and passed on.

Finally, however, along came the man who dared. He was with his wife, which may account for his bravery in the case. As he saw the woman with her skirt unfastened he nudged his wife and said, "Go and tell that woman that her dress is open. It's a shame the way she's being laughed at. Hurry up; If you don't I will."

So his wife, though reluctantly, obeyed him, and was rewarded by a hearty thank you from the blushing woman as she hastened into a store to repair the damage to her skirt. Then the man addressed a few remarks to his wife.

"If that isn't the feminine trait all through," he exclaimed. "I suppose that woman's been going all around town with her dress undone, and thousands of women have seen her and refused to tell her of it. They'd rather gloat over her misfortune, for it makes them feel triumphant over her. She is better dressed than most women, which is another reason they wouldn't go to her aid. Cats, and nothing else—that's what the sex is toward other women.

"Do you suppose a man would be allowed to trot around town with his necktie up over his collar, or a string sticking out under his vest, without another man hurrying to tell him of it? I guess not, most emphatically. Why, I've started from my office with my hat dented in and been told of it simultaneously by half a dozen men before I got ten feet away from my door. That's just the difference between men and women."

—Punch.

A SPREADING FASHION.

If hats and veils get much bigger, what about the man in the middle?

DAINTY SUMMER GOWNS

The outlook for summer fashions is a very promising one. The exquisite texture and extraordinary suppleness of the new materials, together with their beauty of design and coloring, make them bewildering. In addition to this there is the greatest variety of trimmings and made garnitures, and she who is endowed with the smallest modicum of originality should be able to evolve wonders with their help; in fact, it does seem as though it would be impossible to create anything quite hopeless from such materials.

The best part of it is that the woman who does not have to consider the price of things doesn't receive all the benefit. The needs of the woman whose taste is refined though her income most modest are wonderfully well understood nowadays, and even in this era of extravagance it is quite possible to be suitably and becomingly clothed for little money if one only understands how to take advantage of the opportunities offered. The summer girl of this year, be she rich or poor, has no excuse for not appearing more bewitching than ever before.

For instance, for 12½ cents may be bought the prettiest white lawns with tiny roses in pink, blue and yellow, scattered widely apart giving a clearness and lightness of effect that is charming. These can be made up with numerous frills; there are laces at 5 cents a yard to trim them. Ribbons at 19 cents per yard can be used to make belt, and bows on the sleeves at elbows.

Nothing could be prettier for a simple summer frock. Two dollars and fifty cents will pay for everything mentioned, and it can be easily made by the home dressmaker.

A hat of the material would be charming with this frock. Cut a frame in the new mushroom shape, which is very like a Japanese sun hat. Make the crown of fine cord shirrings, and the brim of several frills of the material edged with lace; and a ribbon bow of the predominating color to give it character.

Here is another hat economy. If you have a winter hat of a becoming shape which is not out of fashion, but which may be fit to wear a year hence, remake it by covering the frame with straw braid. Hat braids can be bought by the yard now in every imaginable weave and color. One inch or one inch and a quarter is the width required by measuring the hat space.

Many women always renovate their winter hats in this manner to tide them over the deadly spring season, as by waiting until a little later they are able to make a more satisfactory selection at a much lower price.

Exquisitely dainty was a gown recently exhibited in a smart shop. It was of soft mull, having a very full gathered skirt, the bottom of which was finished with taffeat ribbon about three inches wide. Ribbon the same width was threaded in and out the folds of the skirt just above the knee, and again just below the hips, confining the fullness. The fullness of the bodice was confined in the same manner by ribbon threaded in and out just below the bust and at the waist. Both circlets of ribbon ended in a butterfly bow in the center of front. This is not only a new design, but a most practical one, as, if the material is washable, the ribbons can easily be removed and the gown tubbed. Again, the appearance of the gown could be frequently changed by using different sets of ribbons.

A very good substitute for the lace medallions sold in the shops can be quite inexpensively made by cutting out oval medallions and finishing the edges with very narrow gathered lace. Sew the edge of the medallion flat to the material it trims, which will make the lace stand out effectively. For gowns of sheer material, flowered taffeta or gauze ribbon inset, and bordered with brier stitching, makes an attractivte trimming.

The wise woman will not spend all her income on gowns and hats, but will save quite a tidy sum for accessories, such as parasols, summer wraps and becoming veils; for no matter how short the time to be spent in the country or at the seaside these will be necessary both for comfort and attractive appearance.

At least one smart summer wrap must be included in the summer wardrobe, and this can be accomplished without a very large expenditure if sufficient ingenuity is employed. An intensely becoming little shawl-shaped mantlet can be built of mousseline in several thicknesses and of different shades of the same color. The five-point model is a good one, having one point in the middle of the back, one on each side and two in front. Have the undermost shawl of the deepest shade, and the upper ones of the lighter shades. Each shawl should be hemstitched at the bottom, and there should be enough dicerence in the size to show the several distince hems.

Another pretty wrap very easy to make is of violet and striped taffeta, having three graduated capes of single thicknesses, edged with ruching. Each cape has a loose lining of violet chiffon and a ruching of chiffon is used as a finish at the throat.

Parasols are among the little accessories which go so far toward making the effect of a toilet. Most picturesque are those or red French cotton with embroidered borders in Oriental design, now seen in the shops. They are really more generally useful than one would at first suppose, as they are suitable for almost any informal occasion—water excursions, seaside, driving, country strolls—in fact, town is about the only place for which they would not be appropriate.

Now that there is such a rage for real lace, and also for sleeve frills, the wide-awake girl will utilize any old-fashioned handkerchiefs trimmed with lace, such as real Valenciennes or duchess, which she may be fortunate enough to possess, for making sleeve flounces. By cutting them directly in two, joining the lace and linen carefully and shaping the linen to fit the wrist, a very pleasing and satisfactory effect is obtained.

A recent bride had her veil arranged in a most original and very becoming manner. It was of tulle, and so plaited about the head that a double edge of the tulle stood up like a crown inblossoms.

Foulard novelties are still making their appearance. A liking for quaint tints and color combinations has been added to the fancy for old-time effects. Where to some 1830 or 1850 pattern is added the coloring of our great-grandmother's day the result is a rather bizarre piece of silk. Red, which is just a tone off vermilion, and lavender, which has a suggestion of blue grape about it, are decorated with cross-bar effects in black or white or both. Dots help to render the cross-bar yet more strikingly "out of the past."

Many of the white suede shoes which are to be worn this summer have black heels. A good-sized black taffeta bow and black buckle form the finishing touch. The red heels of the black shoes have been mentioned. The tendency toward pointed toes is very marked at present, and the bull-dog tip is beginning to look really out of style.

Not all mothers are aware that a special shoe comes for the child whose ankles are inclined to be weak. The inside lining of these little boots are nitted out with flat strips of whalebone resembling those of a corset waist.

Very fetching indeed are the new half veils, or so-called mask veils, especially when worn by the woman with a small face and short nose, to whom they are particularly becoming.

Real lace veils like those worn by the belles of long ago are again fashionable.

Leather belts in brown, red, green, violet, etc., tooled with gold upon both edges and having gold buckles, are very popular.

Belts of embroidered lawn over colored linen, suitable for wear with cotton frocks, are a novelty, and as they are washable can be kept fresh throughout the summer.

As lengths seem to be one of the accepted points for sleeves in summer frocks women who must economize in small things will be interested to know that washable kid gloves now come in this length.

Deep collars which will be worn with decollete gowns have network of chenille and are finished with deep chenille fringe. These come in white, pink, blue and volet, and can be ordered in any desired shade.

Sailor suits are being made in great numbers from pink and Algerian blue linen. Collars, cuffs, chevrons, etc., are in white.

The many shades of light tan scheduled for this summer have brought about a vogue of pigskin handbags. These new chatelaines fall in delightfully with the paler variations of the yellow scale.

There are short jackets of solid red or white linen to wear over cotton frocks.

While the silk traveling wraps are, of course, the most luxurious and costly, the silience will be found perhaps even more satisfactory, especially for automobile purposes, since they never crease or wrinkle, and they shed the dust like a miracle.

The loose backs and the semi-fitting ones share popularity about equally, and the belt is a sine qua non in the new designs. Some of them have a plain cut-out neck, the edges finished with rows of stitching. Or a braided pattern is applied, the fancy braids, gold in the mixture, being especially smart.

THIS VETERAN GIVES REASONS

WHY HE PINS HIS FAITH TO DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Worn Out With Chronic Kidney Disease — The Great Canadian Kidney Remedy Banished His Pains.

Acadie Siding, Kent Co., N. B., June 10.—(Special.)—Calixte Richard, J. P., one of the most highly-respected men in this part of the country has joined the great army of those who pin their faith to Dodd's Kidney Pills. As usual Mr. Richard has good reasons for what he does and he states them as follows:

"I have been troubled with Kidney Disease for forty years and the result was I found myself a worn-out man at seventy-two. But after using two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills I find all my pains are gone and I can employ all my days with the best results. I cannot let the opportunity pass of letting the public know the great good Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all rheumatic pains by removing the cause—Uric acid in the blood. They put vigor and energy in place of the pain.

The question whether Russia has the right to send her Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles is based upon a treaty executed in 1841 between the five great powers, whereby it was agreed that no ship of war belonging to any nation save Turkey should pass through the channel without the consent of Turkey. This agreement was reaffirmed by the treaty of Berlin, executed after the Russo-Turkish war in the seventies.

A mistake may be a misfortune, but it were cruel to call it crime.

STYLE No. 686—This is our Watch-spring Corset, full gored, erect form. The steels are in pockets and can be replaced if broken. Two extra steels go with each corset.

When you buy an E. T. Corset you take no chances. If it is not absolutely correct in every detail we'll buy it back. We make this offer after twenty-five years of successfully fitting women.

Ask your dealer for

ET Corsets

8

Orange Meat

Save Your Coupons

The professional cook would not be without the improvements and conveniences of the

Imperial Oxford Range

His skill would only be wasted in a poor stove. The amateur cook cannot expect anything like satisfactory results without these improvements.

No matter what skill is employed in your kitchen you cannot do good cooking without the conveniences of the Imperial Oxford Range. The diffusive flue construction means an evenly heated oven; the thermometer tells you the exact heat of your oven; the draw-out oven rack makes basting simple; the draw-out grate makes repairs easy. The Imperial Oxford Range does perfect cooking with the least labor.

The Gurney Foundry Co., Limited
Toronto, Canada
Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver 5

FOR SALE BY GURNEY OXFORD STOVE STORE
W. C. WOOD, Manager, 382 Richmond Street.

BE SURE TO SEE THAT THE
INDURATED FIBREWARE
TUBS, PAILS, ETC.,
YOU BUY BEAR THE NAME
EDDY
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1859.

They are manufactured by NEW PROCESSES and are SUPERIOR to any other makes on the market.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE
DONALD McLEAN, AGENT, 436 RICHMOND ST., LONDON.

LIPTON'S

When the family complains about the poor quality of the tea don't make excuses —but next time give them LIPTON'S TEAS

EVERY day people are finding that it pays to discriminate between the pure article and the trash that is offered for sale. Nothing proves this better than

Cowan's Perfection COCOA

The sales of which are doubling every year. Sold by all grocers.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO.

Lee Hing Laundry.
Telephone 1,344. 467 Richmond Street.
Shirt collars ironed straight, so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

The Algonquin
ST. ANDREWS, N.B.
On Passamaquoddy Bay, near Eastport, Me. Excellent golf links, boating bathing, fishing. HARVEY & WOOD Hotel Bellevue Boston. ywt

Bind Your Books.
Have you any Magazines or old Books that require binding? Bring them to us.
H. P. Bock, 436½ Richmond Street

ARTIFICIAL LEGS
Best in the World. All the Latest Improvements—Double Slip Sockets Ball-Bearing Knee Joints.
Port Coldwell, April 8, 1904.
Messrs. Authors & Cox, Toronto:
Dear Sirs,—I wish to add a few words to your long list of testimonials. But first I must ask pardon for not writing sooner. My intentions were good. Well, the leg you made for me has given entire satisfaction. I can walk far better than I anticipated. The other day I walked two miles in thirty minutes, and felt none the worse for doing so. And, WHAT IS MORE, I LIKE THE WAY YOU DO BUSINESS. Wishing you every success, I remain, respectfully yours,
JOHN MacLEAN.
Authors & Cox, Manufacturers of Artificial Legs, 135 Church Street Toronto. 81-hg-4

SANTAL-MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles. MIDY

Special Drives For Spring Trade.
White Enameled Iron Bedsteads,
Iceland Refrigerators,
Alexandra Sewing Machines,
Hammocks.
Get Our Prices Before Buying.
The Hobbs Hardware Co.
LIMITED.
LONDON, - ONTARIO.

How Easy
to dispel all anxiety about providing for your wife and family in case you were suddenly called away.
For $2.00 Per Week
THE NORTHERN LIFE
will guarantee to pay your wife, after your death, the sum of
$250.00 Every Year.
for twenty years certain, and as much longer as she will live.
Write for booklet giving description of this and other policies.
JOHN MILNE,
Managing Director, London, Ont.

The Japanese wife shares the councils of her husband and influences his career to a greater extent than do the wives of the Western land.

AFTER SEVEN YEARS

BY BELLA MANIATES.

In the Palm Room of the Waldrof at a table partially obscured by a pot of palms sat John Browning. He was a man well past his first youth, of form erect and face bronzed by the sun that burned upon tropical battlefields. From his rather remote corner he scanned with interest everyone who entered.

"After seven years," he thought, "I shouldn't expect to meet any acquaintances, but—ah, what luck!"

A party of four were seating themselves at a table near—a man and woman of middle age, a beautiful young woman with eyes that matched the violets she carried, and a lemon-faced youth, receding of chin and swinish of eye.

Browning was about to start forward when a voice at the nearest table spoke in subdued but carrying tones:

"Lyle Vaughn's fiance! The engagement is conceded, though not announced."

John Browning resumed his seat.

"It would have been far better," he thought, "if I had not called a halt on her affection for the trapper. Anything but this specimen! He is a link below the missing one!"

One of the voices at the next table again had a hearing:

"I admit he is not a howling success as to looks, but he has millions and antecedents."

John Browning scowled and continued his cogitations.

Seven years since Lyle had her first little ripple of romance which I ended. I'll again be a disturber of dreams—or nightmares. I have a spur to her memory in my pocket now. Odd it should have reached me to-day."

He drew from his pocket a newspaper clipping which he gave to a waiter with instructions as to delivery.

The violet-eyed woman looked up in amazement at the waiter then her gaze again fell on the paper. It was a four-liner local giving the number of licenses issued to date, to deer hunters in Northern Michigan.

When she had read it, she looked around. Then she rose, and he nurried to her with outstretched hand.

"Lyle! Little Lyle Vaughn!" he said, in a soft, caressing voice that has command would have failed to recognize.

"John Browning! Now do I believe in the resurrection!"

Her father and mother claimed his attention, and after his presentation to Herbert Stuyvesant, he seated himself beside Lyle.

"My mother has another of her attacks," explained Stuyvesant to Mrs. Vaughn, and with a lingering glance at Lyle's impassive features, he took a reluctant departure.

Mrs. Vaughn at once gave Browning an elaborate and profuse description of Stuyvesant's fortune and prospects.

"The lady doth protest too much," thought John Browning, noting with amusement and satisfaction the infinite boredom in Lyle's face, an expression dimly reflected in her father's quiet, even features.

"You must go home with us, John," insisted Mr. Vaughn as they were leaving. "I don't care how late it is. I want to hear about those seven years and the wars."

"So do I!" chimed in Lyle.

When they reached the house Mrs. Vaughn pleaded a headache. The others sat by the open fire in the library. Soon the soft, blue veil of good cigars invoked a wondrous tale of adventure from John Browning. Back in the shadows Lyle listened, and followed over battlefields and African farms.

"I feel like Desdemona to-night," laughed Lyle, following him into the hall. "You've been very good to papa to-night, but I want a visit with you. Come down to-morrow morning at 11. Mamma will be shopping then."

"And Mr. Herbert Stuyvesant won't be here?" he asked.

"No; why should he?"

She was a little discomfited by his steady gaze.

"I overheard some people in the Palm Room say he was your fiance."

"He isn't," she denied. "Not—yet! I believe he'd like to be, and mamma lies awake nights fearing he won't be. Papa is trying to be reconciled."

"And you?"

"And I—was fast falling in papa's state—until—to-night when—"

"When—"

"I read that cliping."

She was not looking at him as she spoke, and so did not see the dark flush that came to his bronzed face.

"To-morrow at 11," he said tersely. "Who sent you the clipping?"

"Plympton. He still hunts in Michigan every November."

"How it carried me back!" she sighed. "Those lovely days in the open."

It was very late when John Browning reached his hotel, but he did not go to bed until he had lighted a cigar and lived over again the deer hunting season of seven years ago which a party of Eastern people, including Vaughn, Lyle and himself, had spent in northern Michigan.

Those were aalcyon days when he and Lyle had tramped over fields lightly brushed with snow, through thickets and in the brown forest in pursuit of deer. At night they would return tired, happy and hungry to the big cabin, ready to start out again in the morning. Lyle had ever been a gay little comrade with him, but up there in the great Northland of ice and snow he began to hope that he might not be too old, after all, to ask her to be still more than her "father's friend"

At the end of two weeks, however, he acknowledged to himself his mistake. The party had secured a new guide, a handsome young Canadian Frenchman with soft voice and lustrous eyes. He knew every inch of ground and every trick of deer hunting.

Lyle, romantic, willful and headstrong, took snapshots of him in every conceivable pose. She demanded his services on all occasions, and chatted with him in French, a language not understood by John Browning, who was deeply concerned at the young girl's fancy.

He reasoned with her father one night that the weather was getting altogether too severe for Lyle out there, and it would be prudent for her to return with the Croshys the next day. Vaughn acquiesced. He usually did acquiesce in any suggestion from Browning.

When her father announced to Lyle the next morning that she was to go home that day, to Browning's surprise, she did not raise any objections. He thought though that she seemed very serious when he bade her adieu.

The life and light went out of the party for him after her departure, and he was glad when the season ended. En route for lower Michigan he received a dispatch calling him farther west on business, which detained him until April. He arrived in New York to learn that Lyle was in college. In the latter part of the month was with Spain was declared, and as an officer in the National Guard he was mustered into the United States service and went to Cuba. Peace declared he again returned to New York. This time Lyle and her parents were abroad. He followed, just missing them at every place in their erratic tour.

Then had come the war with Africa and the "siren song of the bullet" lured him to the cause of the Boers. Now he was again in New York and was to see in the morning his little friend of the long ago who had grown into a charming woman.

She teased him when he came into the library the next morning: "Still jealous of Plympton, John. You were such a stupid! Those cabin partitions were regular sounding boards. I heard you counsel to papa about my return. Of course the 'severe weather' was not the reason you ordered 'removal from station.' You really thought I was in love with that handsome half-breed."

"And weren't you?"

"John!"

"But you talked of him, to him and with him incessantly. You must have had 127 photographs of him."

"That was partly because it plagued you."

"Partly?" What was the other reason?"

"Maybe I'll tell you some time?"

"When?"

"After another lapse of seven years."

"Still," he persisted, "you looked sad when you left for home."

"That was for the same reason."

"As what?"

"As the one I am to give you seven years hence."

"I am not going to wait seven years to tell you what I have known since you were a little school girl, and you with your powers of divining, Lyle, you surely must know that, too!"

"No," she half whispered. "I don't know."

"You don't know, Lyle—that I have always loved you! I should never have had the hope and courage to tell you," he said presently, "if I had not seen you with the inane Herbert last night."

She laughed a soft, happy little laugh.

"I believe I won't wait seven years to tell you."

"No; tell me now."

"I have loved you ever since you gave me my first doll."

THE COUNTRY BRIDES.

The Southdown drummer had just returned to the city, and was, as usual, in his talkative mood.

"Say, you fellows may hoot at the country people," he said, "but let me tell you that if I were a young woman I'd ten times rather live in the country than in Chicago. I've just returned from my swing around the corn belt, and I've learned that the crop of June brides is going to be something enormous.

"The country girl has four times as many opportunities to marry as does her city cousin, even though she may not be half so well up on clothes and vaudeville and horse racing and all that. You hardly even see an old maid in the country. In the farming districts the girls don't worry about getting married. They know the man will come along at the right time. The young women on the farms don't marry at any younger age than the girls do here in the city, but they are much more certain of getting married."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

HERE'S A PRETTY HOWDY-DO.

A too much married young man writes in an exchange: "I got acquainted with a young widow, who lived with her stepdaughter in the same house. I married the widow. My father soon after fell in love with the stepdaughter of my wife and married her. My wife thus became the mother-in-law and also the daughter-in-law of my own father. My wife's step-daughter is my stepmother, and I am the stepfather of my mother-in-law. My stepmother, who is the stepdaughter of my wife, has a boy, who is naturally my stepbrother, because he is the son of my father and of my stepmother; but, because he is the son of my wife's step-daughter, so is my wife the grandmother of the little boy, and I am the grandfather of my stepbrother My wife also has a boy; my stepmother is consequently the stepsister of my boy, and is also his grandmother, because he is the child of her stepson, and my father is the brother-in-law of my son, because he has got his stepsister for a wife. I am the brother of my own son, who is the son of my stepmother, my wife is the aunt of her own son, my son is the grandson of my father, and I am my own grandfather."—Exchange.

THEY ADVERTISE THEMSELVES.—Immediately they were offered to the public, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills became popular because of the good report they made for themselves. That reputation has grown, and they now rank among the first medicines for use in attacks of dyspepsia and biliousness, complaints of the liver and kidneys, rheumatism, fever and ague, and the innumerable complications to which these ailments give rise.

The Hon. John C. Watson, the new Premier of Austarlia, was until recently a printer. A few years ago he deserted the case for journalism and politics.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

I WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY IF IT FAILS TO CURE.

I want every sufferer from Rheumatism to try my Rheumatism Cure. I know it will positively cure Rheumatism in any part of the body. I know it cures sharp shooting pains in the Arms, Legs, Side, Back or Breast and Rheumatic Swelling or Soreness of any part of the body in a few hours.

It effects a speedy and permanent cure of all forms of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, or pain in the back, Lameness, Stiff and Swollen Joints, and all pains in hips and loins. This remedy does not put the disease to sleep, but drives it from the system. It neutralizes the acid and makes good, rich, red blood.

Get a 25c bottle of this remedy, and if you are not perfectly satisfied with the results I will refund your money.—Munyon. 135

PLAYED CARDS FOR HIS BRIDE

JACK CUPID AT SEA WITH A PRETTY WIDOW, DASHING MATE AND BISHOP.

Just Like an Elopement—Moro Slave Given Liberty to Become a Bride—Minors Marry.

When Jack Cupid goes to sea, with a bishop, a pretty young widow, and a dashing first mate, what's the answer? A wedding? I'snaw, some one must have told you. But this is just what happened when Jack Cupid sailed out of the Golden Gate at San Francisco on March 28 on the good ship—steamer rather—Colon. His fellow passengers were Mrs. Elfrida Vera Erna Sigrid Schmid, a fair young widow of 22, Bishop S. V. Dilley, and First Mate J. L. Wilson. There were others, including an angry captain, but they don't court in the story.

Somebody introduced the pretty widow to the first mate and the romance began. That was after the Colon was several days out from San Franscisco. Mrs. Schmid knew how to play cards, so also did the first mate. They played together as opponents.

BISHOP ON BOARD.

Bishop Dilley, bishop of God's Christian church in the Barbadoes Islands—who told the story of the courtship and marriage when he landed — didn't know exactly what the game was, but he was sure it was played with cards.

Anyway, the young widow proved to be superior to the first mate at cards, and beat him badly. First Mate Wilson is proud of spirit. He is, according to the bishop, an athlete, and can't stand defeat. Mrs. Elfrida perceived that the defeat humiliated him. That was on April 7, according to the bishop, who got it straight from the first mate and Mrs. Schmid.

On the next day Mrs. Schmid went to First Mate Wilson and told him how sorry she was at beating him. The apology, in the opinion of the bishop, touched Widson's heart. His love developed and was returned in kind. On the morning of the 9th Wilson asked the bishop if he could keep a secret. The bishop thought he could, and the first mate told him he wanted him to tie the knot.

LIKE AN ELOPEMENT.

The bishop consented and the knot was tied. It was a real elopement, for no one on board knew about it until it was all over. The first mate and the widow met Harry G. Stevens and Miss Helen Galson, of New York, who were the witnesses, and the wedding party hid behind the huge smoke-stack after dark and the ceremony was performed.

To make the story all the better, the steamer struck a rock the day after the wedding and was beached on the Nicaraguan coast in time to save the lives of all on board. They were rescued, taken to Panama, crossed to Colon, and took the steamer City of Washington, and arrived in New York the other day.

SOMETHING IN THE CLIMATE.

There is something in the climate of Illinois that inspires men to matrimony. M. Buckley, of Detroit, Mich., and Miss Gertrude Porthour were recently on their way to St. Louis on a Chicago and Alton train. They started in the morning from Chicago. Unacquainted, they occupied adjoining seats. Each felt lonely. They looked at each other and smiled. Finally Buckley addressed the girl and she responded. They became confidential. By the time they reached Pontiac each felt they had found an affinity. At Bloomington they told each other the story of their lives. At Springfield he proposed. She considered the matter, and at Carlinville accepted him. When they reached Alton they left the train and were married.

LOVES A MORO SLAVE.

Coureygon Soungallaii, a slave girl of the Mindanoa Moros, on the Philippine reservation at the world's fair, was given her freedom in order that she might become a bride.

Datto Asume, a chief of the Moros, fell in love with her and wanted to make her his wife. Moro slaves cannot marry, but Moro sultans, or governors, have the power of liberating slaves and enabling them to marry.

Datto Asume pleaded with Sultan Pitilian with such effect that the sultan promised to make Coureygon free.

"AD." BRINGS A BRIDE.

W. E. Bradley, an inventor of Middletown, N. Y., and a sturdy veteran of the civil war, has won a bride through the medium of a want "ad," He desired a wife and advertised for one.

His prospective better half is Mrs. Carrie Millinger, of Kansas City, whom he married at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. C. V. Miller, 543 East Eighty-seventh street, New York.

Mrs Millinger read the advertisement and she answered it forthwith, and after some correspondence the pair arranged for a meeting at the home of Mrs. Miller.

It was a case of love at first sight, and the couple became engaged at once.

Mrs. Millinger is twenty years the junior of the war veteran.

LOVED THE SOLDIER BEST.

Kate Allen, 20 years of age, and living with her brothers in Brooklyn, N. Y., preferred the love of a soldier to that of her betrothed husband. Miss Allen was to have married a young doctor of one of the hospitals in Brooklyn. The marriage was to have taken place in accordance with the will of her late father, which cut her off from her inheritance of $3,000 unless she consented to marry the young doctor within a year after his death.

The wedding guests assembled, the bridegroom came, but the bride had run away. That broke up the wedding, of course. The next day Miss Allen was found at Fort Totten. She admitted that she was going to marry a soldier, even if she did give up the $3,000.

CHILDREN ELOPE AND MARRY.

Russel Colgate, 17 year old son of a New York broker, and Frances Meiars, 15 years old, eloped to Kearney, N. J., and were married.

"Another fellow had his eyes on Frances," said Russell, "and I thought I would get ahead of him. My mother is satisfied, and we propose to make a success in life."

Russell's wages are about $6 a week, and when he was asked how he could support a wife on that he said:

"It will be a struggle for a while, but I expect to make my fortune some day. Does my father help us? No. I have money of my own in the bank. My grandfather left me $500, and I am keeping that for a rainy day. I expect to be promoted, and then my wages will be more. We are as happy as larks, and are getting along nicely, thank you."

The young bride, who was leaning on her husband's shoulder, blushed deeply and then kissed him.

JACKETTS' HOTEL; HISTORIC SPOT

WHERE GENS. GRANT AND LEE ARRANGED SURRENDER OF SOUTHERN ARMY.

Sackett's Hotel, where Grant and Lee arranged the surrender, still stands at the almost deserted hamlet of Appomattox, Va. It is empty, unhonored, neglected, yet within its walls was held an interview that interested the civilized world—that interests the American people now, and will interest posterity. An accident, the match of a stupid incendiary, may at any time lay it in ashes. No one is caring for it or about it. A court house that stood not far away was burned a year or two ago and has been rebuilt at the railway line, three miles distant. Most of the other buildings of the village have been pulled down and hauled to the new town. The chief actors in the final drama of the civil war have been thus described:

"Grant, not yet forty-three years old; five feet eight inches tall, shoulders slightly stooped, hair and beard nut-brown, wearing a dark-blue blouse; top boots, pants inside; dark thread gloves; without spurs or sword, and no marks of rank save the straps of a general.

Lee, fifty-eight years old, six feet tall, hair and beard silver-gray; a handsome uniform of Confederate gray, buttoned to the throat, with three stars on the collar; fine top boots, with spurs, new gauntlets, and at his side a splendid sword."

This picture is from the pen of Fitzhugh Lee. A similar description, is given by one of Grant's officers, thus:

"The surrender took place in the left-hand room of an old house which had a hallway through it. A short space apart sat two men. The larger and taller of the two was most striking. His hair was as white as snow. His demeanor was cold and proud. There was not a speck on his coat, not a spot on the gauntlets he wore. They were as neat and clean as a lady's glove. That was Robert E. Lee. The other was Ulysses S. Grant. His boots were full of mud; one button of his blouse was in the wrong buttonhole. He wore no sword."

Lee's careful attention to dress on this occasion may have been partly hereditary. He was directly descended from a Norman knight in the army of William the Conquerer, and wore a sword with a hilt of solid gold.

After papers had been signed Grant's first order was that every Union soldier who had three rations should give two of them to the soldiers of Lee, now in a famished condition. On Lee's return to his lines he was kindly received by his soldiers, but to their sympathetic demonstrations only said:

"Men, we have fought the war together. I have done my best for you. My heart is too full to say more."

He afterwards wrote a farewell address. Grant did not enter Lee's lines, but in every way behaved with respect and kindness. Lee used neither liquor nor tobacco, and read the Bible daily. His remains are in the chapel of Lexington College, and near by lie those of Stonewall Jackson. To a Virginia lady Lee once said:

"Madam, do not train up your children to hate the United States Government. We are one people now. Let us be Americans."

Entering the great cemetery at Gettysburg, where thousands of Union soldiers lie buried—a spot consecrated to the presence of Abraham Lincoln and hallowed by his homely eloquence—one sees an iron tablet with these lines:

"On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

In other parts of the grounds are tablets with similar quatrains. Few who read them know they came from the pen of an enemy of the Union. They are from that noble poem, "The Bivouac of the Dead," written by Col. Theodore O'Hara, an officer on the staff of Albert Sydney Johnston—with him when he fell at Shiloh. When Father Ryan became a priest the world lost a poet. Father Ryan was an ardent friend of "the lost cause." One of his poems, "The Blue and the Gray," has gone the rounds of all the publications in the country, and been recited every Memorial day for years and years all over the north and south.—Washington Star.

WEEDS RAISED FOR MEDICINE

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR VACANT LOT FARMING OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Extracts From a U. S. Government Document—Dandelions, Burdocks, Mulleins, Etc., of Value.

Vacant-lot farming has been such a fad among city philanthropists as to suggest a wonder why it has always been confined to potatoes and similar domestic products, which require steady work for the better part of a year to mature them, and make them profitable. Why should not vacant lots in the cities, and ragged, scrubby unimproved fields in the outskirts, become sources of modest revenue for the same class of the population, without an inordinate and often prohibitive period of waiting? Nature, unassisted by the hand of man, supplies a large variety of useful plants which are commonly regarded as nuisances and ripped out of the earth where possible, to be burned or trodden under foot. The uses of these things are not for food, but for medicine, and there is probably always a market for the perfected products, if care has been taken in collecting and curing them. A bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture by Alice Henkel goes very extensively into the subject of "Weeds Used in Medicine."

Our old friend the dandelion, for example, which everybody is glad to have dug out of his lawn, although it flourishes where no other bright flower seems able to subsist, furnishes a root of value as a drug. It is a large tap-root, sometimes twenty inches long, thick and fleshy, dull yellow or brownish on the outside, but white inside, practically odorless, and bitter to the taste. It is used in diseases of the liver and in dyspepsia. The best time for digging it is from July to September. It should be thoroughly washed and dried. The drying process decreases considerably its size and weight, and also its medical virtues. Hence it must not be kept too long. During the last fiscal year, 115,522 pounds of taraxacum or dandelion root was imported into the United States, where the price ranges from 4 to 6 cents a pound.

Of another lawn pest, the burdock, both root and seed command a market, though chiefly the root. The seed, for such small demand as there is for it, brings 5 to 10 cents a pound. It is profusely abundant, one plant bearing as many as 400,000 seeds. The root is a large tap, about a foot in length, fleshy, with an outside of blackish or grayish brown, and an inside light in color and having a spongy center. It must be washed, split lengthwise, and carefully dried, thus losing about four-fifths of its weight, and emitting a weak and unpleasant smell. The annual importations of lappa or burdock root, chiefly from Belgium, average 50,000 pounds, and it commands from 3 to 8 cents a pound.

The docks, too, are old familiars to any one who has tried to keep a grass plot in order. There are three varieties: the yellow, the broad-leaf, and the yellow-rooted water dock. Their roots are similar; eight to twelve inches long, fleshy and somewhat branched; the outside dark reddish brown, with a rather thick bark internally yellowish; the odor faint and the taste bitter and astringent. The time to harvest is late summer or autumn. When carefully washed, split lengthwise into halves or quarters and carefully dried, the rumex or dock root commands from 2 to 8 cents a pound; some 125,000 pounds of it is imported every year. All the docks figure in the pharmacopocia among the remedies for blood and skin diseases.

Even couch grass—known to commerce as dog grass or triticum—has its uses in kidney and bladder troubles. In the stores we find it in the form of small angular pieces about two-fifths of an inch long. These are fragments of the root-stock, after drying, cutting off the rootlets and running the main stems through a chopper. There is a fluid extract derived from this drug which is medically very efficacious. A quarter-million pounds of the dried root-stock is imported every year and sells from 3 to 7 cents a pound.

Mullein, with its tall, straight, velvety stalk and leaves and rather insignificant yellow flowers, is another plant almost as common as the daisy on the rough hillside farms of New York and New England. The leaves are cured with care, and the flowers are dried and packed in bottles with stoppers that surely exclude the air, as any moisture is liable to turn them black. They are used as a sedative. The flowers properly prepared, bring anywhere from 25 to 75 cents a pound.

Tansy, a roadside growth with a most fragrant foliage, and catnip, with its like characteristics, both yield flowers and leaves that, after drying are marketable. Hourhound, yarrow and boneset are known to everybody who tramps the fields. The mustard weeds are constantly denounced by farmers for their invasion of the areas set apart for grain crops. And every little boy who has been turned loose to play in a vacant city lot has been warned against eating the "beans" or playing with the gaudy flowers of the jimson weed. The jimson seeds and leaves appear in the drug trade as stramonium. They are easy to harvest, and range in value from 2½ to 8 cents a pound. In short, most of the well-known weeds and vegetable pests appear to have medicinal uses, if one knows what these are, and the descriptive pamphlet puts the information into a popular and comprehensible form.

A few general instructions as to the preparation of the drugs accompany the specific information. For example, roots should never be collected during the growing season. They should be carefully cleansed, as any dirt clinging to them injures their market value. Slicing while green is an aid to drying the thicker roots. They should be dried by exposure to light and air, but not to direct sunshine, frequently turned during this process, and protected from wet weather.

Leaves and herbes should be collected while the plants are in full flower, and dried in the shade, as a bright green color is desirable for marketing purposes. Coarse and large stems should be excluded, and moisture avoided. Flowers are to be collected when they first open and not when they have begun to fade. Here also the nearest possible approach to the fresh natural color is an element of value. Seeds should be gathered just as they are ripening, before the pods open, and winnowed to remove fragments of stems and leaves and shriveled specimens.

To dispose of the drugs samples should be sent to the nearest commission merchant, general store, or drug store, with a statement of the amount that can be furnished. Each sample should contain from three to four ounces—a fair handful. When ready for shipment, crude drugs may be packed tightly in burlap or gunny sacks or in dry, clean barrels.—Washington Corr. N. Y. Post.

THE AMERICAN HUSBAND.

So many good things come from America nowadays that one hardly experiences a snock on learning that America is also claiming to produce husbands which are almost ideal. The American middle class husband has only one failing—he does not put by money in advance to provide for the "happy home." When he marries it is usually on short notice and because he has fallen very desperately in love with someone and cannot find it in his heart to wait until cold caution declares the venture advisable. Even when an engagement is a long one he usually squanders so much on gifts and entertainments for his fiancee that there is only a very moderate amount to begin housekeeping on.

But this is only an early evidence of his chief national characteristic as a husband—his unfailing, unselfish and almost improvident generosity. He is liberal to the point of extravagance in his money relations with his wife. The young American husband expects to provide well and liberally for his household. He is also very indulgent to his wife's fondness for fine clothes. He would not have a dowdy one, and although he grumbles occasionally at a millinery bill, in reality he glories in the resplendent appearance of his wife in her fine feathers, and would make any sacrifice that his pride might be ministered to in this one particular.

A true American husband who has been out late always takes off his shoes at the front door and undresses in the dark. Of course, he frequently lapses from this path when matrimony has become an older joy, but, as a rule, he is extremely devoted to his home, and shows very little desire for pleasures outside of it. Indeed, the fault which American wives very frequently find in their husbands is that they are too fond of their homes. In many households the husband is unwilling to sacrifice his desire for an evening at his own fireside to take his wife abroad in search of pleasure.—London Chronicle.

"TIS WELL TO KNOW A GOOD THING.—Said Mrs. Surface to Mrs. Know-well, when they met in the street: "Why, where have you been for a week back?" "Oh, just down to the store for a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil," and Mrs. Surface, who hates puns, walked on. But she remembered, and when she contracted a weak back there was another customer for Eclectric Oil.

Rev. Charles Wagner is one of the most remarkable preachers in France. He was a humble shepherd in Alsace some forty years ago.

All boys who pursue their studies are not ble to catch up.

Some men stop drinking for the pleasure of beginning once more.

Was Unable to do any Work for Four or Five Months.

Was Weak and Miserable.

Thought She Would Die.

Doctor Could Do No Good.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

Effected a Complete Cure in the Case of MRS. CAROLINE HUTT, Morrisburg, Ont.

She says: "It affords me great pleasure to speak about what your Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. About a year ago I was taken ill with heart trouble and got so bad that I was unable to do any work for four or five months. I got so weak and miserable that my friends thought I was going to die. The doctor attended me for some time but I continued to grow worse. At last I decided to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking two boxes they made me well and strong again. I cannot praise them too highly to those suffering from nervous weakness and heart troubles."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25 at all dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

Brewery Purity.

The outward, general appearance of a brewery is a true indication of the methods followed within.

Carling's brewery is clean, tidy and always well kept—no cobwebs, murky corners, dusty shelves, tainted malt, sour kegs, etc., to be seen, as in common breweries.

The plant includes a perfect system of cold storage, modern machinery for cleansing bottles and kegs, and a large staff of skilled men devote their entire time to keeping everything spic and span.

Ask for Carling's Ale—accept no other, because no other is quite so good.

Carling's Ale

The Ale that's Always Pure

Pale, Anaemic Girls

Go Into a Decline—Usually Contract Consumption or Some Fatal Constitutional Disease if They Neglect to Restore Normal Vigor—The Blood Must be Enriched by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

MISS CAREY.

There is no trouble so frequent among young women as anaemia or thin, watery blood. During the physiological changes which take place an enormous amount of blood is consumed by the feminine system and many never seem to fully recover from the effects unless some blood builder is used.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is admirably suited to such cases owing to the fact that it forms new red corpuscles in the blood and so increases the richness of the blood very promptly. It is appreciated by young women because it improves the color, gives a healthful glow to the complexion, increases weight and rounds out the human form. This food cure is a system builder and nerve restorer of remarkable effectiveness.

Miss Lizzie B. Carey, 15 Foster Street, Chatham, Ont., states:—"I was all run down in health, my blood seemed thin and watery, and at times I scarcely had strength enough to get around. Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food my condition is altogether changed and my health very much improved. Though I was formerly quite pale, I find the color is returning to my face. I am strong and healthy, and in fact feel better than I have for years."

Mrs. R. Wareham, 267 Sherbrooke Street, Peterboro', Ont., states:—"One of my children has suffered a great deal with nervous headaches, dizziness and sleeplessness, and, in fact, was all run down, pale and languid. These troubles we attributed to overstudy and confinement at school. She began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I can say that we have found this treatment exceedingly helpful. It has relieved her of headache, steadied her nerves and built up her system wonderfully. We can see a great change in her, as the color is returning to her face and she is gaining in flesh and weight."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Because of its wonderful blood-forming qualities, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has established a remarkable reputation as a cure for the ills, weaknesses and irregularities peculiar to women. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box of his remedies.

☞ MAKE THIS TEST:—Note your increase in weight as new, firm flesh and tissue are being added to the body by this great food cure.

THE LAST HOURS OF GEN. WOLFE

CAPTOR OF QUEBEC CONVINCED FROM THE FIRST THAT HE WAS MORTALLY HURT.

Instructed Colonel Burton How to Intercept the Flying Foe "I Will Die in Peace."

Not the least interesting chapter of Sir Gilbert Parker's and Mr. Claude G. Brayn's "Old Quebec" is that describing the last hours of Wolfe. "I know perfectly well," said Wolfe to the surgeon, "you cannot cure me, but pray make me up that I may be without pain for a few days and able to do my duty. That is all I want." Taking from his bosom the portrait of his affianced wife, he handed it to his old schoolfellow, Jervis, saying: "Give this to her, for we shall meet no more." Then comes the oft-quoted episode of his repeating to a midshipman two verses of Gray's "Elegy," with the comment: "I would rather have written those lines than take Quebec." And finally, in the very moment of his capture of the city, he falls.

"I DIE IN PEACE."

Wolfe had been hit early in the action in the wrist by a bullet, but, hiding this wound with a handkerchief, he charged at the head of the Louisbourg Grenadiers. In mid-charge, he was mortally wounded in the breast by a musket ball and borne to the rear. "It's all over with me!" he murmured, and the mist of death darkened his eyes. But he was roused, seemingly, from the very sleep of death itself by the cry: "They run! They run!" "Who run?" he gasped. "The enemy, sir." "Go to Colonel Burton," cried the dying general with intense energy. "Tell him to march Webb's regiment down to the St. Charles to cut off their retreat from the bridge!" Then, falling back and turning on his side, he whispered: "Now, God be praised! I will die in peace!"

WOLFE'S DARE-DEVIL DARING.

Soldiers, sailors, and marines, all worshiped Wolfe for his dare-devil daring. Some days after the marines had grappled with a flotilla of French fireships, a sailor said to one of them, "Damme, Jack, didst ever take hell in tow before?" "Nay," replied the other, "but I've been in tow of Jimmy Wolfe's red head. That's hell-fire itself!"

WOLFE'S GASCONADE.

A Gascon is not necessarily a coward, even in northern countries; while in southern climates a man's boasting of his capacity and courage is no presumption against his possession of both. General Kuropatkin's brag that not a single Japanese would return to Japan, and that he would trample over the Japanese islands, and sign peace nowhere but in Tokio, seems to us not only in bad taste, but of bad augury for his success. But in Lord Mahon's "Historly of England," I find that Wolfe, upon the eve of his starting with the expedition against Quebec, was guilty of no less extravagant gasconade. Here is the account of that odd outburst as it was given by Lord Temple, who heard it, to Lord Mahon, who records it. Pitt, wishing to give Wolfe his final instructions, asked him to dine at Hayes on the evening before the day of his embarkation. After dinner, Wolfe, who had hardly touched wine and was absolutely sober, seemed suddenly to lose his head. After uttering the most extravagant gasconade, he drew his sword, rapped the table with it, strode round the room, flourishing it wildly, and bragging of all the feats he meant to do with it. Pitt and the only other guest, Lord Temple, sat aghast at an exhibition so unworthy of a man of real courage and capacity, and so ominous of the failure of the expedition intrusted to such hands. Indeed, no sooner had Wolfe quitted the house than Pitt, lifting his eyes and arms to heaven, exclaimed to Lord Temple: "Good God! That I should have intrusted the fate of the country and of the administration into such hands!"

WOLFE'S MODESTY.

To say that Wolfe's modesty accounted for this outburst of gasconade is not the preposterous paradox it seems, and is, indeed, Lord Mahon's only explanation of it. "It confirms," he says, "Wolfe's own avowal, that he was not seen to advantage in the common occurrences of life, and shows how shyness may at intervals rush as it were for refuge, into the opposite extreme." He adds, "this should also lead us to regard such defects of manner with indulgence, as proving that they may co-exist with the highest ability and the purest virtue."

WAS WOLFE MURDERED?

The authors of "Old Quebec" take no notice of the confession of a deserter of the murder of Wolfe. This man, a sergeant, deserted, because Wolfe, on seeing him strike a private, had threatened to reduce him to the ranks. This sergeant, having been taken at Crown Point after the defeat of the French, confessed at the foot of the gallows, to which he had been sentenced for desertion, that he had specially and vindictively marked and brought Wolfe down in the battle.—Truth's Weekly.

GOPHERS MAKE BLACK LOAM.

I have visited nearly every state and province west of the Mississippi. I have availed myself of the researches of the Agricultural Department made under Dr. C. Hart Merriam's careful biological survey of the west, indeed, of all sources of information, and I am satisfied that the ordinary earthworms are not native to any part of America south of the Saskatchewan or west of the Mississippi Valley, exclusive of the narrow humid belt along the Pacific Coast.

There exists, nevertheless, a fine stratum of humus in all parts of the country where there is moisture enough to produce annual vegetation. The black earth in Manitoba is from one foot to two feet thick, an amount probably not exceeded over any large area elsewhere in the world. This is not a solid bed of decayed vegetation, but is thoroughly mixed with the upper formation, and forms the black loam.

There is no doubt, then, that in the absence of earthworms this mixing is done as already stated, by a number of species of burrowing animals, but by far the most important of these are the Geomyidae, or pocket-gophers.

Gophers are found in the whole of the region west of the Mississippi Valley, as far as the Pacific Coast, south well into Mexico, and north as far as the Saskatchewan. In other words, their distribution is general over the whole region that is without earthworms, though it is not likely that the rodents had to do with this limitation.—The Century.

WORST LAND FOR CHILDREN.

Spain is the worst of the civilized countries for children. The annual deaths of children under 5 years of age amount to 230,000 in that country. Most of these deaths are due, it seems, to the extremely poor condition of the milk. In Madrid, where five times more children die every year than in all big Paris, it was found that of 100 samples of milk 36 were entirely unfit for consumption.

THE TIDES OF THE OCEAN.

Of all the operations of nature in the whole world there are none more regular in their courses than the tides of the ocean. So perfect is their action and so constant are they in their ebb and flow that the big maritime governments are able to figure out the height of each and every tide for every day and night more than a year in advance for any part of the earth's surface.

In most places the tides run about four to the twenty-four hours—two being flood, wher the water sweeps in from the sea, and makes what is known as high water, and two being ebb, when it sweeps back to the ocean, leaving low water.

Each of these tides lasts about six hours—that is, for five hours or more the waters are on the move, rushing in or out, and then they cease for a time, standing quite still in some places, while in others they stand almost still.

Sometimes a tide will run flood on the surface, while it is running ebb near the bottom. Places where this happens are always likely to make danger spots for the mariner.

In the majority of places the tides rise and fall only a few feet, but on shores where the banks are very steep, falling off abruptly into deep water, it often happens that the tide when it rises, comes in so fast that it pours through all narrow openings in cascade-like torrents, making such things as the famous "bores" that may be seen in spots like the Bay of Fundy.

In other places, again, there will be more or less than four tides in the twenty-four hours. Again, there are places where hardly any tidal action at all can be observed.

All these peculiarities have been studied and are taken into account nowadays by the observers who make up the tidal tables.

LONDON, CANADA---LONDON THE GREAT IN MINIATURE

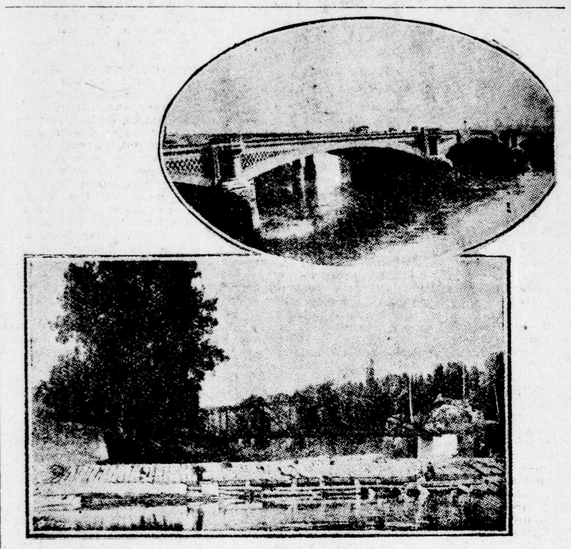
Metropolis of Western Ontario Has Many of the Christian and Pet Names of Britain's Capital—Interesting Article From Pen of Mr. A. S. Menteth, Who Visited This City.

There is a city in England (everybody knows it) which is called London—and that is its surname; and it has a number of important streets—and those are Christian names; and it has a number of "places of interest"—and those (to continue the simile) are its pet names. Very well, then. And, now, there's a town in Canada which has London's surname and Christian names (many of them) and pet names (most of them). And therefore it is London's Little Sister. Now, everyone knows what the Little Sister of big sister's characteristics in such a quaint and delightful fashion as to make everyone smile at the ingenuousness of it all.

And this is just what London's Little Sister is and does.

Of course, she came by her name in just the same manner as all those many tours in Australia and New Zealand and America and Canada which are called after British originals, came by theirs.

Everyone knows that almost the first act of a party of emigrants on arriving at their destination in a lonely region of some new country is to give the spot a name. Now, story-books would have us believe that the name so bestowed is invariably governed by the nature of the land—Fair Prospect, Riverbank, Hillside, and so forth. But it is a fact that story-books only tell the truth by mistake, and what really takes place on such occassions is what, after all, only natural—the settlers christen their new home after that which they have just left. This accounts for the many familiarly-named towns to be met with in the countries above mentioned, and accounts, therefore, for Canada's little London.



Blackfriars Bridge, London, and Little London. Look at the simple little wood and iron structure—and contrast it with the huge iron edifice of our own London.

Most certainly the settlement must have been founded by a party of ardent cockneys—and neither they nor their ancestors have done the thing by halves. The town is called London, it lies on the banks of its Thames and it is situated in its county of Middlesex. Every street, park, and square is named after a London (England) original; in fact, this little town is London in miniature—on which grounds and in order to avoid confusion it shall during the remainder of this article be called Little London in contradistinction to our own metropolis, which shall remain just London. And now to make Little London's acquaintance.

Let us take a stroll through her streets—a stroll with our minds in the great, roaring, foggy metropolis of England, and our eyes in the broad, shady streets of its beautiful little Canadian sister. This will give us the best opportunity of discovering the resemblance between them—it is always rather interesting to trace liklenesses between relations.

I have mentioned that Canada's London stands on its Thames. There is always a certain attraction about a river, so from there we will start our walk.

Now, it is to be feared that the only similarity between Little London's Thames and London's Thames is that they are both wet. More than this it is really impossible to say, for here we are at Little London's Blackfriars Bridge, and — well, it's rather different, isn't it?

Look at the simple little wood-and-iron structure stretching from bank to bank without arch or support of any kind, and contrast it with the huge iron edifice of our own London. Contrast the placid, smiling stream with our own dirty, craft-covered water, the beautiful trees with our gaunt, smoke-begrimed warehouses—the whole serenity of the spot, in fact, with the turmoil and confusion of London's Blackfriars Bridge, with its unceasing tide of roaring traffic and its jostling, hurrying crowd.

Blackfriars is no great step from St. Paul's Cathedral, so we may as well next turn our attention to this mighty building and its Little London relation.

Really, it is rather presumptuous of the church in the photograph to call itself after London's famous edifice, isn't it? And it isn't even like it in construction. Though, by the way, looking at it from this point of view, surely it bears a certain distant resemblance to Westminster Abbey? Even the lower half, seen on the left, goes to heighten the resemblance, recalling as it does, St. Margaret's Church, standing in the Abbey precints.

Well, now let us turn our minds westward. Remember, your eyes are in Little London, your mind in London. Set your thoughts, then, traveling down Fleet street and the Strand, and so on to Piccadilly—Piccadilly, with its head and neck flanked by perhaps, the most expensive shops in the metropolis, its body dotted with magnificent houses of great families—now for the most part reaching to the wide sweep of Hyde Park Corner.

And now for Little London's Piccadilly. Oh, certainly, the thoroughbred country cousin would feel far more at home there, for Little London's Piccadilly is the true little sister of its big relation. It is so quiet, so demure, so innocent. Unsoiled by shops, untrammeled by stone pavements, with its fine broad face and its two lines of noble trees, it presents, indeed, a very different appearance from its gaily-bedecked sister.

Passing out from this region of fashion and shops and traffic and crowds it is an easy step (in England's London) into the decorous and sombre heart of Clubland—St. James' street and Pall Mall. How utterly different are these two thoroughfares in Little London!

Imagine the sensations of some old, white-haired Indian officer if, on hobbling into St. James' street one morning, he found that by some strange freak of nature little London's Pall Mall and St. James street had been substituted for those he knows so well.

Think of what he would say (no, on second thought, perhaps you had better not) when he saw his beloved St. James street flanked on each side by shady trees and a wide strip of green!

He would probably have an apoplectic fit on the spot. If, however, he did manage to bolt around into Pall Mall, with a view to entering his club and writing to the Times about it—well, it really is to be feared that something very terrible would take place. For imagine what he would see—train-lines running right across the road, grass growing freely in the gutters, and in place of the massive club-houses and War Office buildings two or three rustic-looking chalets and cottages.

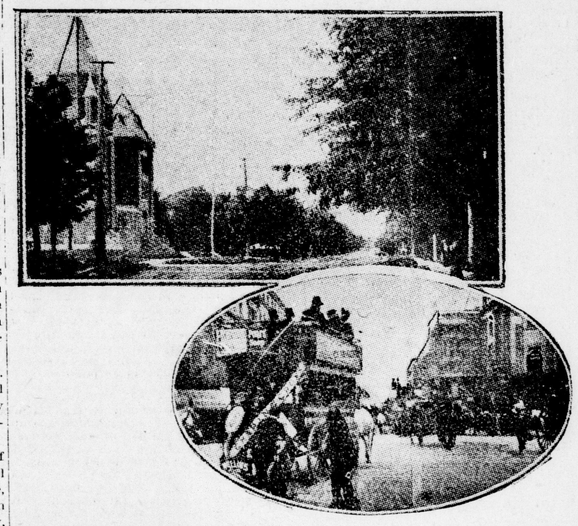
And next we will pass back across Piccadelly into Regent and Oxford streets. Now, if there is any marketable commodity in the world which one is not able to purchase in one or other of these two London streets it must be a curio indeed. But, really, it must be rather a difficult matter to buy anything at all in Little London's reproductions of these two thoroughfares, for her Oxford street is apparently shopless, and her Regent street is worse.

Now, London's Regent street is admittedly one of the finest streets in the metropolis; Oxford street is a distinct "second" to it. But in Little London matters are reversed, for Little London's Oxford street is really very beautiful, but its Regent Street—well, really, if it wasn't for the world like the fringe of some little country village.

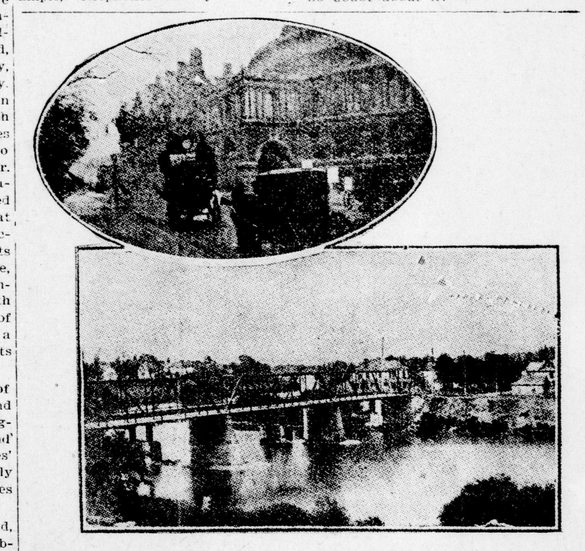
So much, then, for Little London's imitations of her big sister's streets. But it must not be supposed that in these names alone lies Little London's claim to be London's little sister. By no means.

Indeed Little London is a good long way ahead of her big relative in several respects. She has, for example, telephones everywhere—telephones which "connect" without delay, and which are a comfort—not a trial. Then she has electric light everywhere, and no important building of over two storeys lacks a "lift." Futhermore, her streets are used as streets—not, as in our London, as excavating regions in which gangs of workingmen play about with pick and shovel from season to season. Lastly, you can spend a whole day in Little London and yet keep your linen perfectly clean—no fogs, no smuts—all is quiet and orderly. Oh, Little London is a model little sister—there's no doubt about it!

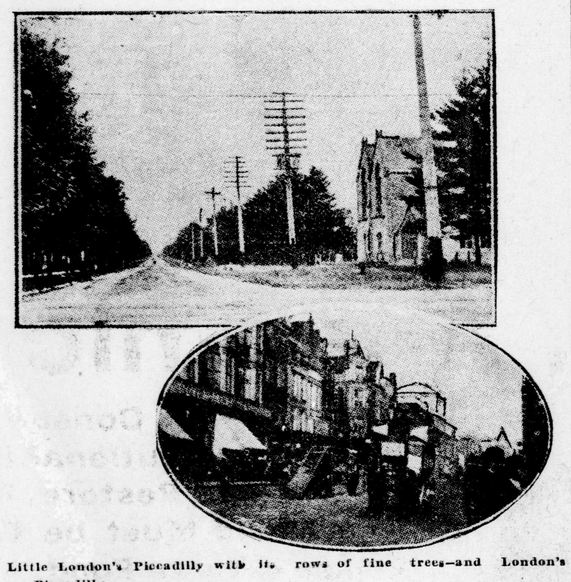
The two Pall Mall's. In London's you see a hansom cab—in Little London's a railway track.



Little London's Oxford Street is really very beautiful—London's is decidedly reverse with its crowded traffic and ugly houses.



There is a considerable difference between London's Kensington and the pastoral-like Kensington of Little London.



Little London's Piccadilly with its rows of fine trees—and London's Piccadilly.

a very great, old and magnificent sister ought to be. She ought to have all her elder's good points and none of her bad ones. She ought to be very pretty and quiet and modest—in fact, she ought to be just charming, and should reproduce several of her

St. James' Street, London, and St. James' Street, Little London.

SO UNEXPECTED.

"This is so unexpected," she said.

'Of course," he said, jokingly, "it wasn't really expected at all."

"Oh, yes, it was," she replied.

"Absurd!" he exclaimed. "A girl always says that. It's one of the little fictions of love. No man is clever enough to conceal from the girl he loves the fact that he wants to propose, because she is just naturally an expert in such matters."

"Well," she exclaimed, ingenuously, "you had overlooked so many splendid chances that I gave you for a proposal that I had begun to think nothing ever would give you nerve enough to speak out, so it really was unexpected."

"Oh!" he said.—Chicago Post.

A WILL CHARLETON'S STORY.

Will Carleton, the author of "Songs of Two Centuries," when a boy took a long journey from his home to the nearest country town, in order to hear Cassius M. Clay, the Kentuckian, make a speech. On reaching the "fair grounds," where Clay was to speak, he found such a crowd assembled that he could not see anything of the eloquent Southerner. At last, by crawling between people's feet, and taking other boy-methods of making progress, he gained a friendly tree not far from the stand, and climbed up among its screening branches. All went well until the speaker, to illustrate the ignorance of some of his political opponents, exclaimed, with an emphatic gesture: "They don't know any more about it than that boy there in the tree!" A thousand eyes were at once leveled upon the bashful urchin who had so suddenly been made an object lesson. "The sensation," said Mr. Carelton, in telling the story, "was very much as if some ice water were being poured down my back. I tried to conceal myself among the branches, but that would not work; and I was not long in 'shinning' down and making myself scarce. At home, I had no sympathy; they told me I should have stayed and fought it out, not knowing that my sensitiveness at that time was positively abnormal. My father caled me Zaccheus for a year after."

Orange Meat
An Ideal Breakfast

WHY AGE IS CONSERVATIVE.

Everybody knows that it is quite difficult to change the opinions, the beliefs and the ideas generally of old people. This is quite as true of scientific men as it is of ordinary persons; for—unfortunately, be it said—scientific men cannot divest themselves of metabolism. It is only the comparatively young scientists that readily accept new theories. The old ones are always doubters. Old biologists laughed at Darwin, as old Darwinians now scoff at Weismann. And sometimes the old man will abandon the views of his youth, or middle age, and go over to the camp of the common, unscientific world. These interesting facts are caused by the increase of catabolim (or waste) in the brain of the old man. He is losing his mental power, and when he lives to be very old he often becomes childish and inconsequentially talkative. His brain weakens as his bones harden and his muscles wither.—National Magazine.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

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

This would be a pleasant old world if men would pay their debts as cheerfully as they pass grudges.

THE NEW PLAN FOR SLEEPING

COUCHES TAKE THE PLACE OF THE OLD-TIME DOUBLE BEDSTEAD.

The Bachelor Girl and Dwellers in Flats Are Largely Responsible for the New Fad.

"I don't see what I'm going to do with all my beds," said a New York landlady disconsolately as she stood in the middle of her parlor floor front and watched two furniture movers taking down a massive walnut bedstead. "That's the third one I've had taken out this year and the storage on them is costing me more than the beds are worth."

"Why don't you sell them?" said the new boarder who was the cause of the operations and therefore felt a certain responsibility for them.

"Sell them!" repeated the landlady scornfully. "Why, my dear lady, you can't sell beds nowadays. Everybody is just like you. They want these wire couches in their rooms so they can cover them up with a rug and a few sofa cushions and make them look like a sofa."

"Oh," said the new boarder surveying her own woven wire couch with increased interest. "I did not know that everybody had got onto that idea."

"Bless you, yes," replied the landlady. "Why I can remember a time when ladies and gentlemen wouldn't have such a thing as that in their rooms." The landlady pointed scornfully at the woven wire couch.

"But nowadays they ain't content with the general parlor. They must make a parlor out of their bedroom. You can hardly rent a room with a bed in it. Some of them come with their own couches, just as you came, and then I have to take down the beds for them."

"And do they put screens in front of their washstands and fix up a desk for a bureau?" asked the new boarder jealously.

"Some of them go further than that," said the landlady, with resignation. "I had one young lady who didn't have a closet in her room, and she hung up her clothes in a big bookcase instead of on the hooks I'd put behind the door."

It is only too true. The great four-poster has dwindled steadily until it has come down to a contrivance of steel and wire to be ignominiously turned up by day in an obscure corner and covered with a silkoline drapery or converted into a studio couch with a gay rug—and a mass of sofa cushions. "You'd be surprised," said the furniture man, "at the different kinds of contrivances they get up nowadays to get 'round having a bed anywhere in sight. Almost all the people who live in flats use these couch affairs.

"You see, they are easy to manage. The old-fashioned sofa bed was about as mean a thing as you could find anywhere. It was uncomfortable and then the bedclothes and pillows had to be taken off and put away out of sight every morning.

"You don't have to do that with these things. You have your spring right in the make-up of the couch. Over that there is a little thin mattress, not much thicker than a good thick comfortable, that ties on with tapes. You put your bedclothes on over that, and your rug over your bedclothes, let down the side shelves of the couch, and there you are, with as fine a sofa as you would want to look for anywhere.

"What do you do with the pillows? That's easy. You make a couple of fancy covers, and in the day you slip them over the pillows, and have just so many more sofa cushions. Oh, there's a lot of tricks to living these days.

"The folding bed? Well, that's going out, too. Folding beds always were a nuisance. People were never deceived by them for a minute, and they are awkward and ugly, and take up a lot of room after all. They are not useful for anything in the day either, and a couch bed makes a good couch when it isn't a bed.

"What's the reason for the decadence of the bed? Well, the bachelor girl has as much to do with it as anybody, I guess.

"You see, in lots of boarding and rooming houses there isn't a common parlor, and, even when there is, girls don't always want to entertain their callers where everybody else is entertaining. The studio room came along then and bachelor girls began fixing up their rooms like parlors—or at least like living rooms. Bachelor girls are our best couch-bed customers.

"Then there's the flat dweller. He had a lot to do with it. You take a bed and put it in a flat bedroom, and you are not going to get in much else. On the other hand, if you put in one of these bed couches, you are going to have quite a good deal of room left over.

"Besides, there's the question of looks. In small flats everybody can see pretty nearly every room in the place but the kitchen from the parlor. Well, flat dwellers didn't like to have their bedrooms absolutely staring their callers in the face all the time, and they converted them into sitting rooms with these couch arrangements of various kinds. Now callers think they are looking into a tack parlor when they are really staring right at the bedroom.

"Of course, though, the thing goes even deeper than that. It springs largely from the fact that people are beginning to have an increased desire for privacy. Now, even in flats, you will find that, instead of a parlor and a back parlor and a library, there is mother's room and father's room and Maud's room and John's room—all parlors.

"Each member of the family has a little place to himself or herself that is his or her castle. It makes the flats look prettier, too, and it doesn't make callers feel as if they were stumbling into rooms where they didn't belong all the time.

"Then, there's the doctor. Medical science has had something to do with it. Doctors don't believe in having two people sleeping in the same bed any more, particularly if one of the persons is a strong, healthy individual with a lot of vitality, and the other is a small, delicate person whose vitality is low, or if one of them is young and the other old. The stronger and the older persons sap the strength of the weaker and the younger persons.

"Even to rich people, with Fifth avenue houses and a dozen or so bedrooms, we don't sell double beds any more. We sell two single beds now where we used to sell one double bed.

"No, sir, the double bed is gone. We're in an age of convenience and hygiene and individuality these days, and the couch bed and the single bed are convenient and hygienic and individual.

"In the next generation our homes will no longer be divided into the common rooms and the bedrooms. They will be divided into the common rooms and the individual living rooms of the various members of the family, leading to the complete and everlasting extinction of the bed."—New York Sun.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

BY T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P.

Mr. George Moore's fantastic theory of names recalls Sterne's humorous exhortation to godfathers "not to 'Nicodemus' a man into nothing." It also brings to mind a suggestive dialogue between Johnson and Wilkes in the famous interview diplomatically engineered by Boswell: "There is something in names," said Wilkes, "which one cannot help feeling. Now, the name of the last city poet,'Elkanah Settle,' sounds so queer that you cannot expect much from it. We should have no hesitation to give it for 'John Dryden' in preference to 'Elkanah Settle' from the names only, without knowing their different merits." "I suppose, sir," replied Johnson, "Settle did as well for aldermen in his time as John Home could do now. Where did Trecothick learn English?"

I have often wondered whether Lamb was aware that the grotesque name which is the pivot of his farce, "Mr. H——," was almost identical with that which originated the custom of the assumption of a new name by a pope. The first pope who assumed a new name upon his elevation to the papal throne was Sergius II., who felt, not without justification, that his patronymic, "Hog's-mouth," would not deepen the reverence of the faithful for either the tiara or the keys.

The heroes of the reformation, Erasmus and Melancthon, translated their vernacular names into Greek and Latin. The Dutch hero, Gerard—i. e.: amiable—translated its signification, first into the Latin "Desiderius," and then into the Greek "Erasmus;" while "Melancthon" is a Greek rendering of that learned and gentle reformer's original German name, "Schwartzerd," meaning black earth.

As for the papal custom of assuming a new name upon accession to the chair of St. Peter, it became in time a superstition. Guicciardini says that when the successor of Adrian VI. wished to retain his own name upon his accession the whole conclave of cardinals dissuaded him by recalling the fates of all those of his predecessors who had declined to take a special papal title. These all had died in the first year of their pontificate.

According to the Spanish historian, Herrera, a name alone decided two French ambassadors in their choice of a queen for Louis VIII. The choice lay between two Spanish princesses, one with a pretty face but an ugly name, the other with a plain face but a pretty name. The plain princess, having the good fortune to be named "Blanche," was chosen, because, contended the ambassadors, the name of the pretty princess, "Urraca," was impossible! The Spaniards themselves are the most sensitive people in Europe to the sound of names. Fuller says that in the reign of Elizabeth the Spanish ambassador was mortally affronted when he learned that the queen had deputed a wealthy London citizen, named John Cuts, to receive him! The whole offense lay in the undignified curtness of "John Cuts"—not certainly an imposing name.

"Each party," says Swift, "grows proud of that appellation which their adversaries at first intended as a reproach. Of this sort," he adds, "were the Guelphs and the Ghibellines, Huguenots and Cavaliers." And of this sort also were "Les Gueux," or "The Beggars," of Holland, a nickname given the revolutionists by the Count of Barlamont, and adopted by them to intensify popular hatred of the aristocrats, who could thus express their scorn of the poor they oppressed.

Of this sort, too, was the Old and New Fronde, "The Sling," a nickname drawn from the mimic fights with slings of the boys of Paris, and adopted by Cardinal de Retz, to whose faction it was given. "A burlesque war of children with a child's nickname," says Michelet; "the game of lively schoolboys in the interval between the lessons of those two stern teachers, Richelieu and Louis XVI. And of this sort, also, I need not say, are the English political nicknames, "Whig" and "Tory."

Apropos of political nicknames, it is curious to think that the name of a worthy French minister of state should be immortalized as the name of a special kind of portrait. Silhouette was an honest but narrow French finance minister, who in 1759 tried to fill a depleted treasury by new economies instead of by new taxes. His suggested economies were, however, so niggling and fantastic that the wits of Paris burlesqued them by cutting the tails and sleeves off their coats and by having their portraits drawn in profile by a black pencil on the shadow cast on the paper by a candle! And this shadow picture they christened after the minister who suggested so odd an economy of feature.

THESE ARE BUSY DAYS FOR THE BALTIC FLEET.

Chicago Tribune.

YOUR LAUNDRY GIVES YOU AWAY

DIRTY CUFFS AND COLLARS AN INDEX TO THE CHARACTER —SO THE SORTER SAYS.

Draws His Deductions Just Like Sherlock Holmes—Temper Shown By Shirts.

Chicago has an artist—that is, he is an artist in his own line—who reads the character of men, not by lines in the palms of their hands but in the dirty collars and cuffs they send to the laundry.

"You'd be astonished," said the artist, who is the sorter in a laundry out on Cottage Grove avenue, "to see what a lot of things can be learned about a man simply by studying his laundry. Now, here's a man," he said tossing over a huge pile of "white wear" and laying a bundle of "wash" just brought in from the wagon. "What kind of a human creature do you take him to be?"

"Couldn't say, I'm sure," answered the man addressed.

"Well, I'll tell you. He's rich, or at least well off. He is extremely careful as to his personal appearance, and always wears two collars every day and sometimes three. Puts on a pair of cuffs in the morning and another pair in the evening. He is a bachelor, and, while not exactly stingy, he is close. He is a middle aged man, does not go much into society, and is inclined to be old fashioned in his tastes and set in his ways."

"O, come, now; it's easy enough to tell about a man if he's been a customer for a long time."

"I never saw the man," said the laundry sorter.

"How do you know he is stingy, middle aged, old fashioned, and all that, then?"

LIKE SHERLOCK HOLMES.

"Why, look at these collars and cuffs. They went out of style ten or twelve years ago. Even then young men didn't wear them. That shows that he is middle aged and inclined to be stingy, although he is well off. Well off, because he can afford to wear two shirts every day. Besides, he has so many shirts, so many collars, and everything that a man naturally wears. Everything is of the best quality. He doesn't go out into society much, for he don't have a dress shirt in his bundle once in three months. He is a bachelor, for he trims his cuffs. He is careful, because the buttonholes are never torn."

"What's his name?"

"There's his initials, '' J. A. D.' His name is——"

The laundry sorter mentioned the name of a man well known in La Salle street. His character had been read aright, to a dot, and yet the sorter never saw him and knew him only by his dirty collars.

"Here," he continued, "to give you an example of a bit of general characterization, is a man of an impatient disposition—one, I should say, of a quick temper, and hasty in all his movements and action.

"How do you know? Well, look at all his shirts, and one after another, with the collar, front, and cuff buttonholes wrenched and torn. He is in such a hurry to undress or turn up his sleeves that he tears his shirt front or cuffs open instead of unbuttoning them after the manner of most people.

"He's a fairly well to do man, too, and in a good position, judging from the quality of his shirts, and the number—about twelve a week—he sends up. Here you see, he's almost torn the sleeve up to the shirt, which is far from an old one, in his impatient way of getting it on or off. Altogether he must be a good customer to the shirtmakers."

KNEW TEMPER BY SHIRTS.

The name he gave is a man who is well known on the board of trade. He is always in a hurry, and when provoked is apt to show a lively temper. The laundry sorter knew him well by his shirts and other belongings.

"No, honest," said the laundry sorter, "I never set eyes on the man. I've worked here seven years, in one job or another, and all I know of our customers is what I see of their laundry. Now here," he continued, "is a man of a different sort.

"This man here is obviously absent minded or careless, which are almost convertible terms, for he has left his links in his sleeves. The week before last we had to return him some studs, and not long before that a collar stud. He is a comfortable situated man, for his average of white shirts is never under seven a week, and I have always noticed that when a man has to practice economy he begins by making a shirt last two days.

"Here is a young man who is a golf player. He is rich, and lives in Syracuse, N. Y. He is here in Chicago on a visit. He went out to Flossmoor one day this week and played golf over the Homewood County Club course, although he did not expect to play until after he got there. He is good player, judging from what I know of the game. I play golf myself—over in Jackson Park, Oh, you needn't laugh."

EASY WHEN YOU KNOW HOW.

"How do you know he didn't expect to play when he went out to Flossmoor?"

"Because he wore a white shirt with non-detachable cuffs and a stiff bosom. No golf player at such a swell country club would play in such a shirt unless he jumped in at the last moment to fill in, and had no time to go to the clubhouse and put on a soft shirt.

How do I know he played a good game? Because here's an individual score jotted down on the inside of his cuff, and he made the nine holes going out in 56 and the nine coming in in 58—and that's pretty tolerable good golf on the Homewood Club course.

"As to his being from Syracuse, visiting in Chicago, that's easy. See this little diamond shaped mark after his initials. That little shaped mark is put on all shirts that pass through a certain laundry in Syracuse. I know, for I used to work there myself. Then his shirts come in a laundry bag belonging to one of our regular customers. That proves he's visiting here. If he were here on business he would stop at a hotel.

"No need to say that this man is a sloven," said the sorter, tossing out another bundle. "He is not remarkable for nice manners at table, for look at the coffee and claret stains on one dress shirt after another! And this one also is slovenly, but is in a different way in life, for it is ink, you will observe, with which his cuffs are stained.

SPONGES ON FRIENDS.

"Here you have an example of one who sponges upon his friends—the type who always pays visits with an insufficient stock of underwear and borrows what he needs and forgets to return it. That is indicated by the fact that the three best out of the five shirts are marked with other names than his own, and the evidence is confirmed by his hankerchiefs and collars.

"These collars belong to an actor, and he wears them on the stage. The fact is perfectly obvious, though the collars are not marked with a name, for some of his 'makeup' has come off on the edge. There is no mistaking grease paint.

"It is a great mistake to scribble memoranda of any importance on one's shirt cuffs. This man, you see, lost his programme at a dance. Here are his engagements, penciled on his cuff: 'No. 2, waltz, Miss Dash; second extra, Mrs. Bland; No. 11, girl in yellow and black.' He had evidently forgotten her name. Here is a man who has jotted down some stock exchange transaction—100 C. B. & Q., 300 Chicago City railway, 1,000 National Straw Board, and so on.

MEMORANDA ON CUFFS.

"One day a man rushing in to rescue from the wash a shirt, on the cuff of which was the only evidence he possessed of an important business order which was in dispute, and he was only just in time.

"Another man was less lucky. He came to me one morning imporing me to let him have one of his shirts which his servant had sent by mistake. It was too late. He insisted upon seeing them in the state they were in, but it was utterly useless, for by that time every mark on the cuffs was obliterated. On being convinced of the fact he was so rattled that I at once suspected a matter of more than usual importance.

"The next day a detective called and showed me the proper authority for seizing all Mr. ——'s wash. He made a minute examination of all the shirt cuffs. As they afforded him no information he then asked me if I had noticed an address penciled on one of the cuffs. I had done so, but had at once forgotten the address again, and the detective had to retire baffled. I never did get the key to the mystery."—Chicago Tribune.

GILLETT'S
PURE POWDERED
LYE

Ready for Use in Any Quantity.

For making SOAP, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets and drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

Lactated Food The True Nourishment For Babies.

When it is found impossible for the mother to nurse her baby in the hot summer weather, it is well to know that Lactated Food is a perfect substitute for mother's milk. This life-saving food is relished by the babies when milk and common prepared foods cannot be tolerated by the little weak stomachs. Lactated Food saves babies' lives. A trial can sent to any mother who has not yet used it. Send address to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q.

Ask Your Druggist For Lactated Food.

PAPERS FOR SHIRTS.

Wearing a shirt cut out of a copy of the Daily Telegraph, an east end lad, in conversation with the Rev. Thomas Colings, of St. Barnabas' Church, Goswell road, London, afforded the minister some amusing particulars of the durability of certain newspapers as articles of apparel.

"Yer see, guv'nor, I don't get a choice of pypers,'" said the youngster; "jist sometimes one, sometimes another."

A Times shirt, he explained, would last a week, but when he got one made out of "them radical newspapers, why, they ain't worth a tinker's cuss for wear."—London Mail.

Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Earache

IF YOU WANT A RAPID CURE, THE KIND THAT STAYS CURED, —THEN USE POLSON'S NERVILINE.

Nerviline has an enormous demand. This means it must be used in thousands of homes. The people buy it because it is good, because it stops pain, soothes irritated nerves, subdues inflammation, thereby curing muscular and nerve-suffering in a short time.

The manufacturers have tried to make Nerviline the best that money could produce. Its large sale demonstrates their success. It contains the necessary ingredients to be strong and penetrating, yet it can be used by children as well as by old folks. In fact, it is exactly suited to all requirements of a household liniment.

Nothing could be more prompt in its cures of neuralgia and headache, or outrival it for earache or toothache. Nerviline is economical because a little goes a long way. It's good because made to be the best.

Some people say Nerviline is worth its weight in gold. Everybody says a large 25 cent bottle is a ready physician in the home. Better try it.

THE WHISKERED VERMIN RACE

HAS CAUSED HAVOC AND ALARM IN ENGLAND—CAUSE OF THE RAT PLAGUE.

The Little Animals Are Plucky and Sagacious—A Menace to Public Health.

The "whisker'd vermin race" has been far too prominent in Britain of late. The inconvenience, the havoc and alarm it has created by appearing in hungry hordes and overrunning the haunts of men in all parts of the country, is a tale that has been told often enough during recent months.

One district after another has had its rat plague. Some towns and villages are even now in the midst of the excitement of it, and doubtless other places will be duly visited by the furry pest. Dogs of a sporting bent are doing doughty deeds daily. Ratcatchers are finding a substitute for old age pensions.

Two reasons may be given for the present invasion of houses, farmyards, barns and poultry sheds, by armies of rats.

First of all, the steady increase in the number of the rodents during the last ten years or so is undoubtedly the outcome of man's foolish persistence in killing off stoats, weasels, owls, polecats, otters, buzzards, snakes and other animals which would assist him in keeping rats within reasonable limits.

Then, with perhaps more rats in the country, as a whole, than at any previous time in its history, the rodents have been washed out of their field and riverside haunts continually during the last twelve months, and driven to the homes of men for food and shelter.

What can be said on behalf of the most universally detested animal on the face of the earth?

He is an agile and graceful creature, skillful in many ways, full of resource, intelligent, a useful scavenger when he can be kept to that employment, full of complacent happiness and desperately plucky. When living undisturbed in his own haunts, the rat is an affectionate parent and comrade. Catch sight of a rat sitting at peace on his haunches, smoothing his whiskers, and it is a pretty spectacle. He is said to be cleanly in his personal habits, although he is always at home in the sewers.

His savage disposition is without doubt the result of the centuries of hunting of which he has been the victim. He was never popular, and has, therefore, always been hunted. One wonders what he might have been had he ever been given a chance.

It is the brown rat that plagues England today. The old English black rat, a smaller and more elegant rodent, far less fierce and harmful, has been almost annihilated by his brown brother.

The black rat was introduced into England in the Middle Ages, coming from the east in ships. He is the ancestor of all the fancy rats kept largely now as pets.

The brown rat also comes from the east—from Western China, to be precise. He gradually spread over Europe, and in 1730 he first appeared in England, having been conveyed on ships sailing from the Baltic. He has now overrun Great Britain and been taken further westward by ships to America, in parts of which continent he abounds by the million. On one Jamaica sugar plantation 30,000 rats have been destroyed in a year.

The rat is omnivorous. Nothing seems to come amiss to him. Possibly this is the result of his being continually hunted from place to place and time and again driven by stress of hunger to eat anything that his teeth can surmount. He is always working havoc in game plantations and poultry farms, destroying eggs and eating the young birds. He has been known to gnaw holes in the bodies of fat pigs, and destroy the soles of elephants' feet.

The London docks have always been a favorite haunt of the rodents. Over 5,000 have been killed in a month by the official ratecatcher. Formerly these rats were taken out alive and sold to dog owners for sporting purposes. Happily this has now been stopped.

The carcases of these rats have been found to contain germs of bubonic plague. A penalty of £2 hangs over the head of any person who takes away a live rat.

The carcases are collected every morning and cremated on the quayside in the presence of an official.

The sewers of London were once swarming with the rodents, and the sewer men were in the habit of making large incomes by catching the rats and selling them for sporting purposes at 3 shilling a dozen. Many a grim encounter did these men have in blind underground passages when several rats were brought to bay, and it required no small amount of pluck to seize the savage vermin.

When driven to extremity there is scarcely a fiercer animal existing than the brown rat. He is also a serious danger, for a bite from the garbage-poisoned teeth of a rat has often meant death within a few hours. A desperate rat will sometimes daunt the stoutest bull terrier, and many a splendid dog has died from a rat bite.

In severe extremity a hunted rat will sham death, and be left for dead in the gutter. But when all is quiet he will recover himself, and move away as fast as possible.

The very worst that a rat can do is in attacking human beings. Tramps lying by the roadside, or in the rickyards in country places, have been killed by the rodents, and only too often have hunger-pressed rats attacked infants in their cradles, sometimes killing them.

As a danger to health, as well as to property of almost every kind, the rat must be exterminated. Let the fact that he has never had a friend, that he has been constantly hunted to the wilderness and driven to desperation, actuate with humanity those who set themselves to the task of thinning out his kind.

As for the good in him, there are many true stories, but they have never been seen often. Perhaps the best known instance is that of the rats which, robbing a poultry yard, could conceive of no other way of carrying off the eggs than by getting one of their number to lie on his back and clasp the eggs to his stomach. Then several rats pulled their recumbent brother's tail, while others pushed his shoulders. Thus egg after egg was safely hidden in their burrow.

A rat has been known to cross a swollen torrent in Scotland seated on a swan's back. Other rats have made friends with dogs, and fed from the same platter. When the dogs were absent they would never feed, knowing that the presence of their canine friends meant safety.

Although when driven desperate with hunger they will devour one another, in times of plenty their affection is almost human.

A Sussex clergyman has told how he saw a number of rats migrating from one district to another, and in the middle of the company was an old blind rat with a twig in his mouth, by which he was being safely led by a younger rodent.

Instances of rats leading blind comrades by the ears to feeding places and placing food close to their muzzles have been observed more than once. This is more than many human beings will do for their weaker brethren.—London Express.

THIS MAN MAENS WHAT HE SAYS

HE SAYS DODD'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURES STOMACH TROUBLES AND GIVES HIS REASONS FOR SAYING SO.

"Yes, I mean what I say about Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets," says Henry A. Coles, of St. Mary's River, Guysboro Co., N. S., in a recent interview. "I had stomach trouble for about five years. It got so bad I was taken to my bed and the doctor was called in. He couldn't reach the trouble, however, and I was suffering very bad, and not knowing what to do when my wife said, "Let us try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets."

"Well, we tried them, and the result was that I used seven boxes and the stomach trouble left and has not troubled me since. Do you wonder I recommend Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets?"

If you can't digest your food don't worry. Get a box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and they will do it for you.

Not only have Japanese women adopted the European costumes, but some even wear trousers.

King Peter, of Servia, has just had finished one of the finest crowns in existence from an artistic standpoint.

The Government of Greece has authorized the English Institute of Archaeology to carry out excavations in Lakonia.

The Society of the War of 1812 has offered a gold medal to the Chicago public school pupil writing the best essay on "The War of 1812."

Orange Meat
The Premium Food

THE NICHE FOR PIBOULET

That night Piboulet slept in a hay loft with one of the extra hired men of the farm. In the morning, when he awoke, the farmhand divided his coarse loaf of black bread with the footsore Piboulet, and leaving him said cheerfully:

"Good luck, now, old fellow. You'll find a job son."

But Piboulet shook his head disconsolately, grateful for the night's shelter and his breakfast, and wondering gloomily where his dinner would come from, or if it would come at all.

For three months now he had traveled on foot from one village to another, seeking for work and finding none. How stupid he had been to leave his snug little home in the mountains, where there were always trees to be cut or rocks to dig out, for a vain search for fortune in the village below. No use to go back now, though; his mother was lying still under the first winter snows and the little house was empty and deserted.

Luck had been dead against him ever since he left the army. It was all well for people to say that every man has his own particular niche to fill, but it was clear there was no place for him on this earth.

Tramping all day over railroad ties was no kind of life. It would be much easier to die at once and be done with it.

"Why not?" he said to himself, standing to one side while the swift train rushed whistling by; "it would only take a moment and crack! I should be out of it all. Nobody would miss me and I shall miss no one."

He sat silent a few moments, gazing with fascination at the iron rails. Then suddenly he rose to his feet. His mind was made up.

Climbing the low hedge he threw himself upon the ground, with the air of a man too weary to stand upright, and went tranquilly asleep for the last time upon this earth. His sleep had lasted for scarcely half an hour when he was awakened by a tremendous crash.

At his side rose a little hill, steep and rocky, a large part of which, loosened by the continual rains, had started to slide; and the first stone falling, had hit Piboulet a smart blow.

Jumping quickly to his feet, he ran out of the way of the swiftly approaching avalanche. To his credulous mind it was a manifest sign; he had been preserved from death by the crushing stones—evidently there was still a place for him on earth.

A hundred yards from where he stood, fascinated by the sight of the moving earth, the railroad ran along the side of a granite wall, with just room enough for the track before the precipice dropped two hundred feet into the river below. Half-way along the track widened out to the fields again. Piboulet saw a second avalanche of earth and stones, formidable and terrible, blocking the passage.

"What if a train should run smash into that?" he thought to himself.

His mind pictured the sight of the locomotive running full tilt among the grinding rocks and he saw the broken mass of wood and steel falling headlong into the river below. Piboulet shivered.

But what could he do to avert the disaster? Climb the low hedge and run along the railroad track until he came to the nearest gate keper, who could make the necessary signals. At least, he could do this.

Leaping the hedge he ran along the track, his breath coming in little gasps and his eyes strained to catch sight of the little house with a red tile roof. This house meant safety; he must reach it or perish in the attempt.

Suddenly he stopped short. In the distance the shrill whistle of a locomotive broke the quiet silence of the valley. Scarcely a mile away Piboulet could see the long line of passenger cars swiftly rounding the curve.

What could he do? What signals could he make? Was it likely that any engineer or conductor would pay the slightest attention to a wandering tramp, however frantically he might wave his handkerchief and shout?

The only thing was to block the track, and Piboulet knew well how he must do it. An hour before, he would have awaited death, lying crouched across the track. Now, he would meet it standing bravely erect.

Motionless, with his arms folded, he stood in the middle of the track.

A sharp, piercing whistle sounded, shrieked angrily; then a second and a third. Piboulet's face grew bright.

"He has seen me, anyway, or he wouldn't whistle so," he said to himself. "One more reason for not moving."

He waited, immovable as a statue, in his homely cotton blouse.

The angry whistles were filling the valley now, clearly shrieking to Piboulet: "Get out of the way, animal!"

But the animal was obstinate. His thin lips were murmuring softly to the wrathful engineer:

"All right! It's your business to whistle away as much as you like, and it's my business to stand here. You've got to stop, even though you don't want to, now, and I am the only obstruction that serves to make you stop.

"You have perfect liberty to crush the obstruction, I expect you probably will. That is the obstruction's business."

After that the engiher would scarcely have time to push the throttle back when he would catch sight of the fallen avalanche; then he would understand, and the long train would come to a sudden, sharp standstill.

As it in a dream the whistle sounded again, this time very near him, rending the air about him with the noise. Certain of death now, Piboulet did not notice the gradual slowing up of the train; he closed his eyes and waited.

Swearing, the engineer threw back the lever just in time. The last motion of the crank brought the cowcatcher smartly against the waiting figure, who fell, dazed at the blow.

The train stopped, and the heads of anxious travelers appeared, thrust out of doors and windows.

The engineer and the fireman jumped from the train, and the conductor joined them hurriedly. Lifting Piboulet they quickly made sure that, aside from a few slight bruises, he was not injured.

Then the wrath of the engineer broke its bounds.

"You pig-headed imbecile," he cried, "what in the name of all that is good persuaded you to stick yourself in the way? Do you imagine that you can play peek-a-boo with a fast express and not suffer for it? Or were you so anxious to die that it took a whole train to carry ont your intention? I'll teach you a much simpler method, donkey!"

Piboulet looked at him placidly.

"No, not that; at least, I wasn't going to die just for the fun of dying this time, but the mountain has tumbled down two hundred yards from here. I couldn't reach a signal station, so I blocked the road. It was all there was to do, you see."

Today Piboulet is lamplighter for the company.—New York Sun.

BETTER YET.

During the battle of Shiloh a Germap officer hurriedly rode to an aid and inquired for Grant.

"That's him with the field glasses," said the aid. Wheeling his horse about, the officer furiously rode up to the general, and, touching his cap, thus addressed him:

"Sheneral, I vants to make one report; Schwartz's battery vas took."

"Ah!" said the general; "how was that?"

"Vell, you see, Sheneral, der Sheshensists com oop in frint of us, der Sheshenists dank us, und der Sheshenists com oop in der rear, und Schwartz's battery vas took."

"Well, sir," said the general, "you, of course, spiked the guns?"

"Vat!" exclaimed the German, in astonishment. "Schpike dem guns! Schpike dem new guns! No, it vould schpoil dem."

"Well," said the general, sharply, "what did you do?"

"Do? Vy, ve took dem back again!" —Philadelphia Ledger.

RAISING FROGS FOR MARKET.

On a large estate near San Francisco, where there are several ponds fed by living springs, a business is made of raising frogs for the city market. The spawn is hatched in a nursery of shallow water, about four days being required for the process when the water is warm, but later in the season, when the temperature is low, hatching sometimes requires 30 days. The tadpole stage continues for a period varying from two months to two years.

When about a year old they are removed to another pond, where they remain one or two years, and are then transferred to the third pond, where they remain until large enough for market. When large numbers are needed the water is drained off and the frogs caught by hand or a dip-net. In filling small orders a net is used or a hook baited with a bit of red flannel. They are caught most easily at night. A large lamp and reflector are placed in the bow of a boat, and the frogs appear in large numbers, ready to take the bait or to be scooped in by the net. The variety produced is chiefly the large frogs found in the Eastern States, which reach a length of about eight inches when fully grown.

Another frog farm is located at Fox Lake, Wis. One grower has a large inclosure surrounded by fine wire netting, extending some distance into the lake. Inside this coop he feeds and tends his frogs. When they are needed for market he wades into the water and spears as many as he needs. The product of the farm is said to be disposed of at good prices in the Chicago market.

SCHOOL FOR DOGS.

A school for dogs is the latest development of the educational movement. It has been established in Paris, with the object of teaching not letters, but politeness. The schoolroom is furnished with chairs, tables and rugs, to give the necessary "local color" to the surroundings. The dog pupils are trained to welcome visitors by jumping up, wagging the tail and giving a low bark. When the visitors leaves, the dog accompanies him to the door and bows his farewell by bending his head to the floor. He is trained likewise to pick up a handkerchief, glove or fan that his been dropped and return it to the owner. He is taught further to walk with "proud and prancing steps" when out with his mistress.

BACKGROUND FOR DIAMONDS.

At the last drawing-room in Buckingham Palace Queen Alexandra set a fashion which undoubtedly will be copied. There is some sense in the fad she exploited, and the Queen usually does things with an object. She wore a heavy diamond dog collar and under her collar was a band of white tulle which made the jewels lie more comfortably. Another advantage of the background tulle was that the diamonds shone more brilliantly than against the neck. The jeweled collar was extremely high, almost four inches. Cartier, of Paris, invented the dog collar especially for the Queen, who has a surgical scar on her neck. Before the day of the collar she wore rows of necklaces that covered her throat.

THE ITALIAN GOOD NIGHT.

It is well worth while to listen, aloof, to the nightly parting of Italians who pass all the evenings alternately at each other's houses. If "Good-night" had never been said before in the world, "Good-night" could not be said with a more ringing sincerity. It is the very creation of "Good-night." A cageful of little winged birds is opened to the sight upon the familiar and hackneyed thresholds of these many-storied piazzi. Thence they take wing in unequal groups, with all the play of voice, the variety, the outbreak of a flight. All the winging voices are free to fly together, for there is no necessity of listening when you have the replies by heart. And this is the only way of hearing a chorus of speech. A roomful of people talking by twos and threes together, about a score of separate topics, by no means makes a human chorus. It is only when you get a single "Good-night," and a flock of words for it, that you can hear the pleasant sound in speech which everyone constantly hears in music. And as the words grow less important and more banal, the language of the mere voice grows fresher.

It is only by degrees that the soprani detach themselves; one or two are left for a moment alone in air. It is as though all the other voices had wheeled together and had alighted on the ground. Again, they are all up again at once, as when, at a wedding, a peal of bells takes flight at a single stroke. Finally, the last score of words begin to loiter before they disappear; and the last "Nouvamente" sounds from among the fireflies at the garden gate. But it seems as though it were forbidden to any word to be the last, and yet another "Nouvamente" flutters from the further vineyard. And all this will be new tomorrow night. The English family in the rooms above turn back from the windows to their own silence again.—Harper's Weekly.

CAUSE FOR ALARM.

An old lady was standing in the middle of a knot of spectators at a recent local juniors' football match. The ground was slippery and the way the players slid to earth seemed to cause the dear old soul a great deal of alarm. At last she could restrain herself no longer. Fixing her eyes on a fiery-headed youth, she cried loudly:

"Johnnie, lad! if tha tumbles, mind as tha doesn't tumble back'ards. When Aw wor mendin' thi pants last week Aw forgeet to tek' t' needle eawt, an' it's theer yet!"—Tit-Bits.

ONE WAY OF CALLING NAMES.

Former Congressman Johnson, of Indiana, in the heat of debate once called an Illinois congressman an ass. It was necessary for this epithet to be withdrawn, and after some colloquy Mr. Johnson said:

"I withdraw the language, Mr. Speaker, but I insist that the gentleman from Illinois is out of order."

"How am I out of order?" yelled the man from Illinois.

"Probably a veterinary surgeon could tell you," hotly retorted Johnson, thereby repeating the original insult, but in parliamentary language.—Philadelphia Press.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Lord Grimthorpe, peer, clockmaker, church restorer, and in one sense Father of the British Bar, has just celebrated his 88th birthday. It was as Mr. Beckett-Denison that he crowned his fame as a clockmaker by designing and superintending the construction of the great clock at Westminster, known as "Big Ben."

PURE GOLD JELLY POWDER

PURE GOLD COFFEE PUNCH

Take ½ lb. freshly ground Pure Gold hand-picked Coffee and one quart boiling water and make good infusion. Dissolve package Pure Gold Caffeine Food Jelly in cup of cold water, add one cup icing sugar, pour into the coffee, strain through cheese cloth bag, and freeze slowly.

You'll enjoy it thoroughly.

PURE GOLD
JELLY POWDER
Pure Gold—Pure Foods
No Adulteration.
Your grocer has it. 242

THE DECADENCE IN ART

BY AUTA POWELL.

Polly Anne Greenway's family thought her exceedingly gifted, and that young lady's singular esteem for her relatives' opinions forced her to come to the same conclusion.

Nevertheless, when she announced her intention of studying art, her father demurred. It was one thing to have talent, but quite a different matter to depart from the beaten track, and Polly's family had other views for her.

"Let her marry and settle down," said her father.

But Polly's lips came together in a very firm line. There were plenty of women in the world. Let those who felt inclined to marry and be given in marriage; as for her, she had a mission in life and she meant to perform it.

And she went about wearing such a set-apart expression that parental objections gave way and she was allowed one meager but soul inspiring year in New York.

After that began the long battle with publishers and advertising bureaus. Discouragement she met at first with the joy of resistance, but that sort of joy weakens with use, and surely Polly's ill luck was phenomenal.

At last her cover for the Christmas number of a magazine was accepted and hope once more lit its lamp in her breast. But when a villainous lithographer transformed her designs so that nothing remained that she could call her own, her stoicism gave way utterly and she folded her wings for a season.

It was just at this juncture that the Y. M. O. D. C. made his appearance. This title he acquired later on, when she discovered that he was a Young Man Of Diabolical Cunning.

Polly had met him at more than one function, and he swelled the list of a large and uninteresting bowing acquaintance from which individuals were once in a long while selected to fill up vacancies made by removals and occasional misunderstandings.

Why should he call upon her? She ran rapidly over her scant knowledge concerning him as she came down to the point of marriage to some stranger. Nothing very decided, nothing particularly attractive.

The Y. M. O. D. C. rose before she had time to smile any "glad-to-see-you" fibs.

"Good morning, Miss Greenway! Perhaps I should apologize for troubling you, but the truth is, I am in a dilemma and have come to you for advice."

Polly settled herself and became all attention. A man may be most uninteresting, but the moment he asks for advice he becomes, in the eyes of the woman he is consulting, a most discerning individual and decidedly worth cultivating.

"You probably are not aware that I have been building a house on Lincoln street."

She believed she had heard it mentioned in connection with the homecoming of the stranger-bride.

"It is completed," he continued, "and is now ready for decorations. Just here is where I want your advice. There are lots of professional decorators, but none of my friends' houses satisfy me. Some of them have been done by well-known decorators. I choose to think they show a lack of individuality. Now, I beg of you to undertake the management of the whole scheme of decoration and furnishing. Oh, pday don't veto it," as Polly's eyebrows went up to her pompadour, "till you have heard me out. I want each room in my house to be part of one scheme, and the keynote of the whole thing to be simplicity. If you will undertake it, you shall have all the help you wish, anything, everything you need to carry it out. It is well planned and well finished. I don't want it to be ostentatious or handsome, or any of those upholstery sort of things, but quiet, restful, artistic—a home every sense of the word."

"But I don't believe I'm competent," said Polly, to whom the idea began to appeal strongly, "in fact, I am sure I'm not."

"Does that mean that you wouldn't undertake it?"

"Oh, dear, no! I think I should like it above all things. I wish I had taken up that sort of thing at the Art School."

"Then let us go at once and look at the house and you can form your plans."

In five minutes they were on a car. Polly was carried off her feet, the whole undertaking grew momentarily more attractive, and as she was an inveterate castle builder, by the time the car stopped at Lincoln street, she had become a successful middle-aged decorator.

She found the house a perfect gem in its way, beautifully laid out and with all sorts of possibilities in the way of decoration. As she went from room to room her delight and enthusiasm were good to see.

So the work was undertaken, and upon the whole everything went well. She did not often see the Y. M. O. D. C., but his appreciation and suggestions were always helpful, and a telephone message brought him immediately, when he was needed to smooth out difficulties with stubborn or inefficient workmen.

It is hard to say just when Polly began to hate the bride-elect, but the feeling reached its climax on that day when everything was completed, the workmen gone, and the owner out of town, she stole back for a last look before the key should have left her possession. She sat down on a high-backed settle commanding a vista of three rooms. The sun threw stains and splashes of color on the inlaid floor, and outside a high wind whistled mournfully—the sort of wind that signs to sensitive ears of sorrow and desolation.

"I don't care how many houses I should decorate, there could never be another one just like this, and his wife will bring a whole lot of wedding presents and stuff and just ruin everything. —I wish I had never seen the place—I wish I had never been born," she ended miserably. Then she wiped her eyes angrily. "No wonder I haven't been a success," she thought. "I am a weak-minded simpleton anyway, and no doubt that fact is patent to everyone but myself."

But notwithstanding her scorn of herself the tears continued to come from some inexhaustible source.

"Well, this is a success anyway," she mused, a trifle more cheerfully, "and the color scheme and the plan are my own, and it cannot possibly turn into any old washed out things."

Then all at once the Y. M. O. D. C. stood before her horrified eyes, and she felt like a thief as she stood up weakly and tendered him the key.

"No, sit down, let's talk about it," he said. "Great success, isn't it? I cannot flatter myself too much for my courage and wisdom in going to you.

He sat down beside her on the settle, looking so thoroughly contented and prosperous that she hated him from the bottom of her heart, or thought she did, which is just the same thing till we find out the difference.

"Everything is finished. When shall we move in?" he said. "It needs a woman in trailing robes handling delicate china and moving lightly from room to room to give the finishing touch and turn it into a home."

"It will need servants in the kitchen and provisions in the pantry and plenty of management," said Polly grimly, sick of the picture he drew, and determined to cut short his rhapsody.

"Well," he said quizzically, "when shall we move in and begin the management?"

"I should think your fiancee would have some choice in the matter."

"Oh, I don't know," said he unconcernedly, "I think, perhaps, she will be satisfied."

"You take a good deal for granted," said Polly. "You must think a wife is a perfect nonentity."

"You will be a good deal together, I hope," he went on, ignoring her remarks. "I like the way you manage things."

"Do you, indeed?" thought Polly, her lips quivered and she made a mental resolution never again to cross the threshold.

There was a long silence while Polly looked at the rooms, and the Y. M. O. D. C. looked at her. Finally Polly stood up, but he took her hand and drew her down again.

"When are we going to be married, Polly?" he said.

"Who?" gasped Polly.

"We—you and I—Polly."

"We—and your fiancee—what do you mean?" she cried in distress.

"There isn't any one but you, Polly "I built the house just to get you to decorate it, then people had to provide a reason, and it really wasn't worth while contradicting them. I'm a dreadful sinner, Polly, but I couldn't interest you in any other way. Do forgive me and admit that you love the house—and me."

But Polly, wholly unprepared and too paralyzed for speech, sat back cold and pale. She shivered slightly.

A fire of driftwood had been laid in the quaint corner fireplace.

"Come, Polly," he said, taking her hand again, "we will light the fire and talk it over."

And they did.

DISCHARGING TORPEDOES.

In every battleship, cruiser and torpedo boat here are tubes, like so many large gun barrels, built into the ship, some above, but mostly below the water, and from these tubes the torpedoes are discharged at the enemy's ship. A small charge of cordite or compressed air, at a pressure of 500 pounds or more to the square inch, shoots the torpedo out of the tube along a guiding bar, which directs it until well clear of the ship. When it leaves the guiding bar the propellers get to work, and the projectile is off, straight as a bullet, to the target at which it has been aimed.

The original Whitehead torpedo had a speed of eight knots an hour, and an outside range of a quarter of a mile; the torpedo of today—and I am describing the very weapon the Japanese are using with such deadly effect—will run straight as a dart for a mile (thanks to the gyroscope) at a speed of pretty well 40 miles an hour. It can be aimed as accurately as a rifle, and what is most wonderful is that it can be adjusted from the conning tower of a ship and discharged simply by pressing an electric key. When the torpedo strikes a ship it does not, as some folks think, blow her "sky high." There is a heavy, quivering shock, a column of water is sent high above the decks, there is a sickly smell of explosives, and that is all that is seen or felt; but below the water the steel plating of the ship is rent and twisted like so much paper; there is a gaping hole through which an omnibus might be driven, and in most cases no human power can save the ship from going to the bottom.—London Answers.

TAKING DOWN A BACHELOR.

Joseph Jefferson believes in early marriages. At Yale recently, he advised a group of juniors to marry just as soon as they could afford it. Then he went on:

"I abominate bachelors. The older they grow, the more conceited they grow. I took one down a peg, though, the other day.

"He was talking about this woman he had known and that woman he had known, and all these women, it seemed, had married.

"'Why, you,' I said, 'are in danger of getting left. Why don't you, too, get married, before it is too late?'

"'Oh, said the bachelor, with a chuckle, 'there are still plenty of good fish in the sea.'

"'But the bait,' I said — 'isn't there danger of the bait becoming stale?'"

TOMMY'S CONCEPTIONS.

Out at the Francis W. Parker school of the University of Chicago, means and methods of education are used which, to the unenlightened mind, appear little less than startling.

For instance: The children sing a song. Then each of them makes a drawing, which is supposed to illustrate the song which has just been sung. In this way the power of the pupils to "visualize their conceptions" is fostered.

The other day the music of "The Old Oaken Bucket" was started and everybody joined in the singing. Then they all sat down to make a picture of what the song meant to them.

"Tommy," one of the youngest of the class, turned in a truly original sketch. He had drawn what might have been meant for a circle, and within it had outlined what appeared to be three waste baskets, "all in a row." Underneath this diagram was a sprinkling of fly pecks—or was it a representation of microbes as they appear under a magnifying glass?

The teacher looked at the drawing for a moment, and then admitted that she was puzzled.

She put her forefinger on the left-hand figure in the row of three inside the circle, and said: "Tommy, what is that?"

"Why, teacher, that's the old oaken bucket."

The teacher pointed out the right-hand figure of the three.

"And that one, Tommy?" she asked.

"Pshaw! That's the iron-bound bucket."

Teacher pointed to the circle which inclosed the three buckets.

"What's that?"

"That's the well they hung in."

"And what are these?" she asked, finally, pointing to the ragged group of exaggerated flyspecks below the rest of the picture.

"Those," answered Tommy, with never the ghost of a smile in his big blue eyes, "those are all the loved spots which my infancy knew."—Chicago Tribune.

Old Folks Can't Stand Severe Purgatives

TOO MANY PILLS ARE DRASTIC AND HARSH, CONTAIN MERCURY AND OTHER DEADLY MINERALS.

The infirmities of old age are many, and consequently great care should be taken in selecting laxatives, which are invariably needed.

Drastic purgatives weaken the strongest. To the aged they are a positive menace to life. Merely to restore normal functions should be the aim of the wise physician.

In preparing his famous pills, Dr. Hamilton made them for the very young, for the very old, and for those delicate people who cannot stand anything more than moderation.

As nearly as possible Dr. Hamilton's Pills imitate the exact mode of stimulation which nature employs. This is why they have such a world wide use in all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels.

The most acute constipation can be readily cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills without even irrating the delicate mucous lining of the intestinal tract. They stimulate the liver, improve the digestion and correct any kidney irregularities.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills act so gently that a cure is effected without loss of time, and without distressing inconvenience. They perform their mission silently, in accordance with nature's way. For the relief of constipation, sick headache and biliousness they have no equal. To get the best, insist on Dr. Hamilton's Pills—decline substitutes. Sold everywhere. Price, 25c per box, or five boxes for $1, or by mail postpaid from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

OUR THEATRICALS.

The Countess—Will this cruel war never end? Day after day I watch and wait, straining every nerve to catch the sound of the trumpet that will tell me of my warrior's return. But, hark! what is that I hear?
[Stage direction.—"Trumpet faintly heard in distance." But we hadn't rehearsed that, and did't explain the situation quite clearly to the local cornet-player who helped us on the night.—Punch.

AN INDUSTRY WHICH CANNOT BE KILLED

MACHINERY CANNOT DRIVE OUT THE SKILLED WORK OF HAND CARVERS.

Those thousands of articles in carved mahogany turned out by the furniture factories and made to look like antiques are carved by machinery. The machine is one of the most ingenious, elaborate and expensive of the modern inventions — so much so, indeed, that it can be used profitably only by those who turn out furniture wholesale.

Even the introduction of the machine has not been able to ruin the hand carvers, for the work of the machine must be followed by that of a skilled carver who shapes and smoothes it until to the eye of the untaught it seems to be all handiwork. So great has been the demand for carved furniture, indeed, that it is by no means certain that the introduction of the wood-carving machine has not made more work for the hand carver.

Wood carvers in New York are chiefly Germans or men of German descent, Italians and a few skilled Frenchmen. Some men work in the factories as finishers, others work for the skilled cabinetmakers, and still others have little shops of their own where they employ a few men and boys and do perhaps the most delicate work themselves.

The best carvers earn $4 or $5 a day, but are seldom employed the year around. A few of much more than average skill get considerably higher wages. A man employed by the year in a cabinet-making shop may hope to earn from $15 to $16 a week.

The little shops of the self-employing carvers are filled with men and boys at all sorts of wages. Some of the rougher work is done by boys who earn only $4 or $5 a week. A man who can follow copy and cut a true line may get three or four times as much.

The old French quarter used to have many such little shops, and a new one springs up every now and then in the German quarter. The cabinetmakers find it profitable to have some of their work done by the piece at such shops.

To the cabinet-maker piece work thus done is often cheaper than he can have it done in his own shop by his carvers regularly employed by the year or working at $4 or $5 a day. A single carved chair leg is sent along with a dozen eggs in the rough to the little shop, and the whole dozen came back looking so like the model that only the cabinet-maker can tell model and copies apart.

The woodcarvers' trade is still haunted by medieval traditions, and the best men in the trade have a strong sense of its relation to the fine arts. There are a few carvers who are known to all the cabinet-makers of the town, and are sure of profitable employment the year round even in the dullest times. Some carvers are specialists in their arts and known for their skill in doing the acanthus leaf or some other pattern or in handling rosewood or mahogany.

Perhaps the invention that the skilled carver most resents is the substitution in cheap furniture of pressed work for carved work. In some of the cheapest furniture the design is impressed directly upon the wood. In other cases papier mache designs, often of the most elaborate kind, are applied to the wood, securely glued to it and stained and polished in such fashion that only the skilled eye can distinguish the thing from genuine wood-carving.

Strangely enough, this false carving is really durable. It seldom separates from the wood unless long exposed to dampness and never, like even the best of genuine carving, cracks or chips. It is a form of competition that the wood carver does not like to meet, though, of course, it is never used in the finest furniture.—New York Sun.

When the little folks take colds and coughs, don't neglect them and let them strain the tender membranes of their lungs, Give them

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

It will cure them quickly and strengthen their lungs. It is pleasant to take,

PANAMA HATS COME CHEAPER

THESE CHOICE CHAPEAUS ARE NOW WITHIN REACH OF ORDINARY MORTALS.

Some "Don'ts" Suggested by Expert Regarding the Care of This Class of Headgear.

"Panama hats have been reduced greatly in price. They are no longer so costly that only the rich and the extravagent will buy them. They are within the reach of every man and woman," said an avenue hat dealer today.

"The dealers have lowered the price in this way in order to make the Panama hat fashion a permanent one. They did a business of over $1,000,000 in these hats last year, and they want that business to continue. Hence they have put the price within the reach of all, and they believe that in the future Panama hats will be as numerous in the summer time as derbies are in the winter.

"The fashionable Panama of 1904 is the old hat of the past—perfectly plain, with a round undented crown, and with a crease running fore and aft through the middle of the crown and brim like the crease in a pair of trousers.

"Here and there a Panama in the Fedora or Alpine or tourist shape will be seen, and occasionally there will crop up a hat with its crown folded in —a telescope—but the fashionable hat this summer is the rather small, plain, round hat, with the fore and aft crease.

"A good Panama hat, beautifully woven and in every way admirable, costs this season from $8 to $10. Last summer it would have cost $20. A serviceable and strong Panama costs $4.

"Here are some rules on the care of Panama hats that William C. Hesse, a Panama hat expert, has compiled. The United States Government regards Mr. Hesse as the foremost American authority in this line and whenever there arises in the custom house a dispute on the appraising of Panama hat values he is summoned to settle the question.

SERIES OF DON'TS.

"Mr. Hesse's rules, put in the form of a series of 'Don'ts,' are:

"Don't crush up a Panama hat as though it was a cloth cap. It cannot stand such treatment; it will break. The stories of the indestructibility of Panama hats are untrue. Don't attempt to clean a Panama hat yourself, except with soap and water. It is folly to use lemon and acid on this sort of hat, and it is the height of folly to let the irresponsible and ignorant street fakir do your cleaning, for he invariably uses the rankest acid. Don't fail to brush your Panama once a day. Straw hats should be brushed as often as derby hats. I brush mine twice a day, and it is as clean at the end of summer as it was at the beginning. Don't let a sharp-pointed crease be present in your hat anywhere. Such a crease is bound to cut the straw. Don't be careless of your Panama hat. Treat it with consideration and it will last you all your life. The world knows little or nothing about the making of Panama hats. It has heard many wonder stories on the subject, but the accurate truth it has never heard. There follows now the histories of these hats, compiled from facts that William C. Hesse, the Philadelphia expert, and Chas Rishard Dodge, the Government's specialist of fibers, supply. Panama hats have been made for hundreds of years by the men, the women and little children in the interior of Equador—where the best come from—of Colombia and Peru. They are woven of the leaves of the screw palm, which the natives call the jipijapa (pronouncing it hippyhahpa), and which naturalists call the carludovica palmata.

"This palm is a stemless species common in shady places all over Panama and along the coast of New Granada and Eucador. Its leaves are about four feet long. They are gathered while young. Their parallel veins are removed, and they are split into shreds a half-inch wide. These shreds are not, however, separated at the stalk end. Each leaf thus resembles an enormous plume. The split green leaves are immersed in boiling water for a short time, and afterwards bleached in the sun until white. The fibers are now separated from the leaves and rolled in a peculiar manner from either edge. They are rolled toward the middle. Thus when the rolling is completed the fiber looked at tranversely resembles somewhat a pretzel—it is an oval formed of two adjacent circles. The fiber is now pressed out flat, whereupon it is ready for the process of weaving.

THE WEAVING.

"The weaving must be done in an atmosphere exceedingly moist. The Indian weavers can work by natural light only during the first hour of daybreak and the last hour of twilight. Through the rest of the day the sun is so warm and the air so dry that the fiber of the palm becomes brittle and breaks in the weaving. But at dawn and at twiglight the air is sufficiently damp to permit of the making of hats of an ordintry fineness, though the extremely fine ones—those that cost from $100 up—are never worked on save by candle light. The Indians—men, women, boys and girls—sit on the ground before their little houses to work, the hat block, a wooden sphere between their knees, a bucket of water beside them. Their straw is pliable, and every moment they dip it in the water. They begin to weave from the center of the crown, and their little circular beginning, which is the size of a 10-cent piece, is called the button. By this button an expert can tell where the hat was made, for the Panama of Eucador has a button of one shape, that of Peru another and that of Jamaica another still.

"Woven from end to end by hand, Panama hats cannot be made save by those who are born to the art. The little children of South America set to work on little native hats of coarse palm fiber as soon as they are six or seven years of age. They pursue the work daily, advancing each season to a fiber of finer quality, and in twelve or thirteen years—by the time that is to say they are twenty they are able to make Panamas of a fairly good sort. The majority though never become expert enough to weave the finest hats. The best wearyers, those who have the skill and the patience to make the $100 and $200 hats, are always very few.

SIX MONTHS TO MAKE.

"A hat of the finest quality is six months in weaving, its texture is like damask and its fibers are as delicate as threads of linen. A straw broken, a knot obtruding on the pattern, decreases the value of the hat from 50 to 75 per cent.

"The shipping point of the South American Panamas in Guayaquil, a port of Ecuador. The Guayaquil dealers are Swiss and Germans, and they act as middlemen between the hatters of this country and the South American weavers. They travel on muleback through the interior villages, placing their orders, and their profits are huge. The hats come north rolled in flat quadrants, a dozen in a roll. They are unshaped, unfinished and unbleached. In their finishing the ends aimed at are a pale cream color and a perfect softness as of damask. A hat that is stiff, that seems to be coated with a white gum, is finished poorly."—Washington Star.

Rich, Pure Blood, A Clean, Healthy Skin, and Good Complexion Within Reach Of Everyone.

Impurities in the blood will sooner or later lead to dangerous disease in some part of the body. The true blood purifier is Paine's Celery Compound. The organs which make and purify the blood cannot be kept in regular activity by the common pills and medicines so often used. Paine's Celery Compound supplies the nerves with force, and in this natural and scientific way it acts upon the blood, giving the blood-making organs strength and activity to throw out all impurities. Rich, pure blood, a clean, healthy skin, and good complexion are within the reach of all who use Paine's Celery Compound.

Skin Diseases Cannot Resist The Healing Influence of Paine's Celery Compound

If you are sick and desire free medical advice, write to "Consulting Physician," The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q.

ALWAYS A GOOD FRIEND.—In health and happiness we need no friends, but when pain and prostration come we look for friendly aid from sympathetic hands. These hands can serve us no better than in rubbing in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, for when the Oil is in the pain is out. It has brought relief to thousands who without it would be indeed friendless.

The Duke of Argyll's opera is to be produced soon. The Duke wrote it some years ago. The opera is entitled "Connal."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Professor Harnack, a widely known and liberal professor of theology in the University of Berlin, has made a collection of the sayings of Christ not contained in the New Testament.

Orange Meat The Nation's Cereal

THE HEROISM OF THE STOKER

ROMANCE BETWEEN DECKS AS WELL AS IN THE FIRST-CLASS CABIN.

Queer Pranks of Men Saved Almost by Miracle From Death—Faithful to the End.

Kipling discovered romance in the life and work of the modern steamship engineer. There is a romance, too, in the stokehold—the last place in which the landsman would look for it. When a watch of firemen and trimmers—or "stokers," as the world ashore calls them—have a lazy time in port they spin enough yarns in half an hour to supply a busy writer of fiction with plots for a lifetime. Here are some typical stories:

Some years ago there was a little steamship in the West Indian trade which carried six negro stokers. One fine day, when the sea was almost as smooth as glass, this vessel turned turtle and went to the bottom, a few miles off the coast of one of the islands. She had put to sea with a heavy list to starboard, caused by a big deck-load of coal and oranges.

The crew managed to cut a boat adrift and drop her overboard with two men when the ship was manifestly sinking. She went on for a mile ahead of the boat at full speed before she sank, and every one of those stokers kept at his post, although they could hardly retain their footing on the sloping iron floor of the bunkers. The skipper had to run down to order them up, and several of them actually slipped into the water over the bilge keel of the ship as it was in the act of turning turtle.

One man was caught in the propeller and killed, but the others were picked up by the boat after waiting wearily for half an hour with several big sharks around them.

They returned to the port which they had only left a few hours before, and the agent of the steamship expressed great admiration of their pluck and coolness.

"See here, sir," said the skipper. "These men have lost all their kit, and words won't do 'em much good. Couldn't the firm give 'em a new outfit?"

"I'm afraid the firm wouldn't stand for it," replied the agent, "but I will, anyhow," and he scribbled an order to a local clothier: "Let these men have what they require and charge it to me." He expected, of course, that they would each get an ordinary stoker's kit, and let him out of the business for about $50.

But when those five brawny negroes were given that precious piece of paper they saw that the chance of their lives had come. They had a grudge against the firm, anyway, for they believed the ship had been sent to sea to sink and earn insurance money. So they determined to get even.

GOOD CLOTHES FIRST.

They marched into the store and announced that the first things they required were five evening dress suits. The proprietor looked astonished, but the agent's order was good enough, and he saw no objection to making money. On the contrary, he hastened to show them his finest linen shirts, his most gorgeous silk neckties and shiniest patent leather boots. They ordered quantities of each article, several suits of expensive clothing, elegant toilet sets, silk pajamas, fine underwear, numerous pairs of gloves, and all the appurtenances of a modern Beau Brummel's wardrobe.

When they could think of nothing more in clothes, they bought the five most expensive leather bags in the store, packed their purchases in them, and then, arrayed in plug hats and frock coats, marched down to the agent's office to thank him for his kindness.

Of course, the agent was furious; and he refused to pay the bill, which amounted to several hundred dollars. The clothier brought suit and compelled him to do so, the judge still further harrowing his feelings by telling him that if he had written "what they need" instead of "what they require" he could not have been held liable.

HAVE LEENS.

Many men who have "seen better days" are to be found in the republic of the stokehold.

"I remember," said a trimmer on a big Atlantic liner, 'once sailing with a crew of firemen and trimmers which included an ex-captain of the British army, a young London newspaper man who was out for experience—and got it; a lawyer who had been disbarred, and several other men who were obviously of good birth and education, but would tell nothing about their antecedents. As a rule, the engineers don't like such a crew. They drink worse than the ordinary hands, they cannot work so hard, and they won't knuckle under to discipline.

"Years ago, when I served on a liner plying to the far east, there was a young Englishman with me as a trimmer. We went several voyages together to the same port—the principal town of an important British colony. He was plainly a gentleman, but he stuck to his work well and never went on a spree. He liked to look around foreign towns, but I noticed that whenever we lay in that particular British port he never went ashore. He would not even go on deck, unless he was obliged to do so, preferring to stay in his bunk all day.

"This was such unusual conduct for a trimmer that I asked him what his motive was. He muttered that he had his reasons, so I left him alone, supposing that he had committed some crime in that town and was afraid he would be arrested if he went ashore.

"Next time we visited that port the governor of the colony and his wife came aboard to bid good-bye to their daughter, who was sailing with us to England to finish her education.

"The second engineer sent the young Englishman on to the wharf with a message to the dock superintendent. Going down the gangway he met the governor and his party. That distinguished old gentleman—a famous British general—turned pale and stared at him as if he were a ghost. Then he gripped that grimy trimmer by the hand and cried 'By G—d, it's Harry!' The women hung around him and began to cry, and before I could grasp what was happening they had hustled him into a carriage and driven him off to Government House.

GOVERNOR FIXED HIM.

"The governor talked to our skipper, and fixed things up so that the young fellow didn't return to the stokehold. But on our next voyage he traveled with us as a first-class passenger. After dinner one evening he met me on the deck and told me that he was the governor's only son.

"He had been sent to Sandhurst to train for the British army, but was expelled for throwing an obnoxious tutor into a horse pond. He dared not face his father, who was a fine old soldier, with stern ideas of discipline, so he tried his luck for himself, and ultimately drifted into our stokehold. Now all was forgiven, and he was going to England to bother the colonial office for a commission in some colonial police force. He is now the administrator in charge of one of the smaller British colonies in the Pacific."

SHE FOUND HIM OUT.

A prety English girl was the belle of a P. and O. liner on a voyage out to Bombay. One day, as they were sailing through the Mediterranean, she went to the captain in deep distress and offered to pay the passage money for a certain one of the firemen if the captain would transfer him to the saloon. Astonished beyond measure, the captain refused, saying it would be contrary to all discipline.

Then the girl confessed that he was a former lover, a man of good family, but poor. They had been engaged to be married, but the engagement was broken off, because in a lover's tiff, she said to him:

"You live on your father now, and you want to live on me after we are married."

The young man thereupon set out to earn his own living, and "roughed it" for a couple of years. Then he became a fireman on the very ship in which his former sweetheart was a passenger. She saw him on deck GAL 2 HEROISM vstbg vbgvbg vbv one evening when he had come up for a breath of fresh air after his exhausting work in the bowels of the vessel.

After this explanation the captain agreed to have him brought to the saloon; but the young man declined to leave his stoking, and persisted in treating his former sweetheart with the distant respect which stokers are supposed to show toward passengers. The girl tried in vain to win him back to her, and by the time the ship reached Aden she was nearly heart-broken.

HE SAVED HER LIFE.

Going ashore there for a walk, she managed to offend the religious fanaticism of some Monammedan pilgrims who were traveling from India to Mecca. They mobbed her, and for a moment her life was in danger; but the stoker, who had also gone ashore, rushed into the thick of the mob and saved her.

What happened after that nobody knew except the lovers, but they evidently made up their quarrel. She returned to the ship, radiantly happy. He went back to the stokehold for the rest of the voyage, but at Bombay they left the ship together and were married within a couple of hours by special license, the skipper giving the bride away.

Many stories are told among sailormen of the heroism and coolness displayed by stokers in the moment of danger. When peril comes to a man in the vitals of a big steamship it comes with a rush. He has no time to "screw up his courage." Unless he keeps it always screwed up he fails miserably. Stokers rarely fail.

The Prince Victor, a tramp steamer, which used to be well known in the West Indian fruit trade, was nearly cut in two by a liner in the English channel some years ago. The stem of the liner struck the ill-fated vessel at right angles, cut two-thirds through it, as if it were cheese, and then stuck.

THEY WERE HEROES.

The stokehold was penetrated by the stem. Some of the stokers were killed by the impact, others by the rush of boiling water and steam from the smashed boilers. Only three escaped to the deck, and two of them insisted on rushing back to the stokehold to see if they could rescue any of their mates. The stem was grinding up and down, half way across the hold, and the steam and hot water tortured them horribly, yet they persisted until they brought up one man. They went down again, and neither of them returned.

The ship sank a few minutes later.

This is a typical story of the heroism of the stoker, and it could be paralleled a hundred times. But their bravery is usually of the far harder kind, which simply sticks to routine duty in the face of death. Stokers can generally be depended on to keep the fire going in the engine room, even when they know that the ship is in momentary danger of sinking.

THEY CLEANSE THE SYSTEM THOROUGHLY.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills clear the stomach and bowels of bilious matter, cause the excretory vessels to throw off impurities from the blood into the bowels and expel the deleterious mass from the body. They do this without pain or inconvenience to the patient, who speedily realizes their good offices as soon as they begin to take effect. They have strong recommendations from all kinds of people.

Dr. George McClellan, demonstrator of anatomy at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, declares that the perfect form of man is more beautiful than that of woman. As an artist he abhors the abnormally developed man, and says grace and symmetry of muscles are preferable to the development of the athlete.

THE SUPERIORITY of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

There are now in Belgium four schools for the instruction of fishermen. The pupils are taught how to read weather charts, how to make the best use of currents, what the bottom of the sea is like, how to make their own nets, how to manage a boat in a storm, how to use the latest inventions in the line of fishing apparatus, etc. There are about 250 pupils now in these schools.

There are women lawyers in Tokio, and although their entrance into the medical profession is frowned upon that prejudice will give way in time.

Fagged brains and tired bodies need rest and sleep as well as "FORCE." "FORCE" will do a good deal, but it won't do it all.

Sunny Jim

"FORCE" contains all that is food (and nothing else) from the wheat berry, which has been the mainstay of human life for a thousand generations.

Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

The presence of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and of their children in London this summer will add considerably to the success and brilliancy of the season, and Clarence House, their metropolitan residence, which officially is looked upon as forming part of St. James' Palace, but which is a palace by itself with extensive and handsome gardens, is likely to become once more a center of gayety and the scene of much hospitality. For the Duke and Duchess are very fond of entertaining, and, as they are extremely well off, the Duke having benefited largely under the late Queen's will, while his wife inherited a fortune from her father, the "Red Prince," Frederick Charles of Prussia. They have plenty of means to give free rein to their hospitable intentions. The Duke is already established as inspector general of the forces at the Horse Guards, at one time the guard house of the Palace of Whitehall, formerly the official residence of the commander-in-chief. It dates from the early portion of the eighteenth century.

It is difficult to realize that Miss Clara Lowe, the philanthropist, whose long life, almost entirely devoted to nursing the sick, poor, and to mission work, has just been brought too a close in England, knew the first Napoleon. Indeed, she was born about eighty-eight years ago on the island of St. Helena, where her father, Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, was acting at the time as governor and as jailer of the fallen emperor of the French.

Sir Hudson Lowe seems to have lacked tact and to have made no allowance for the bitterness in Napolean's breast arising from the reverse of his fortunes, from the ingratitude that he had experience, and above all from the dissubsequently canceled by order of Queen Victoria, and a notification to that effect being published in the London Official Gazette.

Of all the people whom Sievier could have found to act as his sponsor at court there was not one whose guarantee for his perfect respectability was so certain to pass unquestioned as that of one of the most favored and trusted of the Duke of Norfolk's lieutenants in that particular department of the government which is more specially concerned than any other in the hunting up of people's antecendents and family history; and the Somerset herald, for a time, was in bad odor at court, only recovering the favor of the sovereign last year, when he was created a commander of the Victoria order by the king. Henry Burke, let me add, is the son of the late Sir Bernard Burke, who was for so many years Ulster king at arms, and the founder of Burke's peerage.

The Earl of Kinnoull is advertising in a New York paper his ancestral home—Duppin Castle—for rent, furnished, persumably in the hope of finding some rich American tenant. The death of his elder brother, Lord Duppin, in quasi exile in Paris, followed by the demise of his father, old Lord Kinnoull, brought him into the possession of the earldom and of a sadly embarrassed estate in Scotland amounting to about 16,000 acres, for the family had, unfortunately for him, not retained the ownership of the Island of Barbadoes of which the Earls of Kinnoull were at one time proprietors, the island having come to them through inheritance from the first Earl of Carlisle, to whom it had been presented by King Charles I.

Lord Kinnoull has been twice married. His first wife was a Miss Hawke, from whom he parted shortly after his marriage, which, if the truth were told, was not altogether of a voluntary character. There was one son by this marriage, who died only a few months ago of scarlet fever, leaving a widow and a little boy about two years old, who is the next heir to the earldom of Kinnoull. The Earl married for a second time about 18 months ago, his bride being Miss Mollie Darell, well known at Homburg, where she has always been in the habit of spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. Edward Darell. She is a granddaughter of the late Sir Lionel Darell, of Fretherne Sourt, Gloucestershire, whose family has flourished in England since the Conquest and the name of which figures on the roll of Battle Abbey as having taken part in the Battle of Hastings in the year 1066. She is a wonderfully accomplished violinist, and, as Lord Kinnoull is not only a composer of no small merit, but likewise plays wonderfully well on the organ and on the piano, they constitute one of the most musical couples in England.

Lord Kinnoull has a number of brothers, one of whom, the late Francis Hay, worked his way up from before the mast to the command of one of the British-India Steam Navigation Company's vessels; another, the Hon. Alister Hay, after being in the army, blossomed forth on the Stock Exchange and finally wound up in the bankruptcy court; another brother, Claud Hay, likewise on the Stock Exchange, has been in Parliament and was one of the founders of the Primrose League, while the eldest one, as already mentioned, was the ill-fated Lord Duppin "Duppy" who died semi-insane in exile at Paris, to which capital he had withdrawn after his sensational social exe-Croxeth, in the late Lord Sefton, at Croxttth, in he presence of the then Prince of Wales.

Poor "Duppy" was probably the finest amateur pianist who has even been know in England, while his knowledge of everything pertaining to pictorial art, both ancient and modern, was that of a genius. He, however, went all astray after the elopement of his wife, a sister of the Duke of Fife, with Herbert Flower, and his practices on the turf toward the last were as qutstionable as his habit of playing for high stakes at cards without means of paying his losses when not having settled his previous debts of honor. His only child, Marie Hay, to whom I hear that King Edward is now about to grant the same rights and precendents as if her father had succeed to the earldom, is married to Herbert von Hindenberg, one of the secretaries of the German Embassy at Rome, and will now, therefore, with the rank of an earl's daughter, become Lady Marie Hindenberg. She has inherited many of her father's gifts and has written exceedingly clever monographs on Diane de Poictiers and of Madame de Pompadour, both having been published prior to her marriage. Her mother, the former Viscountess of Duppin, is now Lady Angus Cooper, the wife of the well-known London surgeon, Sir Alfred Cooper.

Let me add that for those of my readers who are admirers of the works of Robert Louis Stevenson, that it was the third Earl of Kinnoull who, by his dramatic escape from Edinburgh Castle during the Civil War, by tying his himself down the wall and face of the rock, gave to the novelist the idea of this extrordinary feat, which was repeated by his French prisoner of war, Champdivers, in his romance "St. Ives."

Gen. Sir John McNeill, whose death has just taken place at St. James' palace, and who received the fateful visit of his sovereign a few hours before he breathed his last, was not merely a carpet knight, as the fact that he had spent so many years in the service of the royal household, especially in that of the late Queen Victoria, might have led people to believe. For he was one of the Victoria Cross heroes, having won that so highly prized distiction during the Indian Mutiny, where he took part in the historic defense of Lucknow. He likewise served in the New Zealand and Ashanti wars, in the Red River expedition, in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and again two years later at Suakin, on the Red Sea.

In fact, his fighting and his personal services to royalty were so sandwiched together that his life may be said to have been divided between court and camp. He was frequently in America, attended Prince Leopold to Canada in 1880, and was likewise there with the Duchess of Argyle, when her husband, as Marquis of Lorne, was at Ottawa as Governor-General. Indeed, he saved Princess Louis from almost certain death when her sleigh was overturned at Montreal, and neither Queen Victoria nor her children ever forgot this.

Sir John was the owner of the twin islands of Colonsay and Oronsay, on the coast of Scotland, where Columba landed from his coracle when, in expiation of the sin of his blood fued, he was banished from Ireland, of which a glimpse can be obtained on a fine day far down on the horizon line. As on Iona and other western isles, the monks of the earliest Christian ages had a settlement there, and there are interesting ruins of chapels and priories, with a curious sculptured cross that is considered one of the most precious archaeological treasures of Scotland.

Sir John, who was never married, and who lost his parents and two of his sisters in the wreck of the Orion at Port Patrick, in the summer of 1850, was descended from the chiefs of Castle Sween, who shared with the MacLeans, of Coll, the lordship of the Inner Herbrides. His home was on Oronsay, the smaller of his two islands, on which was situated Killoran, a weather beaten low stone house, standing four square against the gales which swept in from the limitless ocean.

One of the features of the place, familiar to all those who were entertained by him there, were his famous decanters, which ended in points, so that the wine once started around the table could never rest until it again reached the gallant old host, to repose for an instant in the socket holes cut into the solid, mahogany at his end of the table, almost black with age.

It is not his sister, but one of his cousins, a bedchamber woman to the late queen, who married the late Duke of Argyle as his third wife, much to the annoyance of his family.

LIFE IN THE CLOUDS.

An article upon the route of the Tibet mission, published in a London paper, contains an interesting record of temperatures and conditions of life at high altitudes. The mission has necessitated the continued exposure of a very large number of untried men to life at altitudes ranging between 10,000 feet and 15,700 feet, and the general results are of considerable value. The lowest temperature yet reached on the route has been 26 degrees F. at Chuggia, on the Tangla, which was, however, only an encampment. Of actual nightly exposure to cold of men and animals Tuna probably holds the record with 17 degrees F. But Phari has repeatedly reached 15 degrees F., and Kamparah, nine miles distant from Phari, might if continual registration had been possible there, show a lower figure than either. The normal night minimum during January and February is probably 10 degrees F. for 15,000 feet, warming to 7 degrees F. for 10,000 feet. Mountain sickness has been closely observed by the medical men accompanying the mission. Indigestion has been common on account of the eating of imperfectly cooked food. At 15,000 feet water boils at a temperature about 30 degrees F. lower than at sea-level, and the normal amount of cooking is therefore quite inadequate. At 15,000 feet it is almost impossible to boil rice properly. The Dal, the common red lentil of India, affords a curious example of the difficulty of cooking at heights above 10,000 feet. It is difficult to make the native understand these aberrations of gastrology, and a great deal of insufficient cooking has been the natural result.

MONEY IN SONG WRITING.

The fortunes made by some lucky song writers have been large and in many cases it has been made unexpectedly. "After the Ball," by Charles K. Harris, was sold to a music publisher for six cents a copy royalty, and 600,000 copies have already been sold. Of "On the Banks of the Wabash" 550,000 copies have been sold, netting $33,000, and of "Just Tell Them That You Saw Me" 500,000 copies have been disposed of, giving the author $30,000; "Goodbye, Dolly Gray" has sold to the extent of 300,000 copies and on a royalty of five cents yielded $15,000; "She was Bred in Old Kentucky" has paid the author $15.000 and 300,000 copies have been disposed of. The Blue and the Gray" has sold to the extent of 300,000 copies and paid the writer $15,000, and "Only Me" has sold to the extent of 200,000 and paid the author $10,000. Of "Asleep in the Deep" 200,000 copies have been disposed of, yielding from the copyright $10,000, while of "In the Good Old Summer Time" 250,000 have been disposed of at four cents per copy, and "How Would You Like To Be the Leeman" has sold to the extent of 200,000 copies, and at four cents each has made the writer $8,000.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Sunlight Soap will not injure your blankets or harden them. It will make them soft, white and 7B

RURAL ENGLAND OF PRESENT DAY

LADY SOMERSET DISCUSSES THE PRESSING PROBLEMS OF THE HOUR.

False Economy That Allows Large Tracts of Land to Go Out of Cultivation.

How to deal with rural England, is the key to the situation in that country, writes Lady Henry Somerset, in the Twentieth Century Home. If the solution is found, in a large measure the difficulties that present themselves at this hour will be met. If it is not found, there seems to be little hope of her being able to cope with the problems that her vast cities now present, her inability to supply the demand of her people, and the false economy that can allow tracts of land to go out of cultivation in a country which needs all that she can produce.

The phrase "rural England" conjures up the most beautiful pictures to the mind. Which of us has not gloried in that delicious sense of repose that is brought to us by the green fields, the soft, purple haze that gathers round the hedges, the ivy-covered cottages, the nestling farms, that are characteristic of our land? And none who has had the privilege of living in the heart of the English country but must own to the subtle charm of the peaceful region and the unsophisticated ways of its rural inhabitants which hold us with a magic spell. And yet when we have studied English problems thoughtfully, we realize that the long tracts of uninhabited country the beautiful, undulating acres of park, the villages with their decreasing inhabitants, are danger-signals pointing to the greatest menace in the national life.

LAND BELONGS TO FEW.

The word "home" is better understood in the country. Men and women develop on the soil and love it. No man can be rooted to a city slum or a one-roomed tenement, for all true patriotism is found in proportion as the people are reared in healthful surroundings and enjoy the fruits of the country to which they belong. And therefore to us who are called to look into the faces of those stunted in growth, deprived of the best heritage of life, herded in masses in great cities, where men and women seldom reach beyond the fourth generation, living lives of slavery and toiling for a wage that can scarcely keep soul and body together, there comes the sense that the patriotism which is necessary to every nation is inevitably absent in the slum-dweller. The A B C of patriotism is the love of home, but to the dweller in the tenement this great incentive to a noble aim in life is absent. The great upheaval of the French Revolution gave the land to the French, the Thirty Years' War did much the same in Germany; but in England the land still belongs to the few, and it is the survival of this feudal system endeavoring to adjust itself with modern ideas that is causing today some of the anomalies which are so potent to the social student.

Thirty years ago, England's great reformer, John Bright, made this statement: "Are you aware that half the land in England is in the possession of fewer than 150 men, that half the land in Scotland is in the possession of no more than ten or twelve men, and that the monopoly in land is growing constantly more and more close?"

The tenure of land in England no longer pays; landlords are encountering severe losses on account of agricultural depression; rural England is suffering grievously, because farmers are barely able to meet their rent, and because of the miserable wages they have to pay the agricultural laborer, sometimes not more than $2 50 a week. And yet the system continues and the difficulty to obtain land is as great as ever.

In Germany and France it would be impossible for large landlords to hold tracts of uncultivated land. The small holdings of the people would stand in the way; they would have as great a right as the few to own the soil; but in England, the country of liberty and progress, this is not so. It is impossible for two people to live off the land. Moreover, where the farmer does not own his farm, the heart has gone out of him for any real, sustained effort to produce a marketable value, and consequently he can pay only starvation wages to the laborer dependent on him.

And what is the present condition of rural England? I can honestly say it is deserted. The great cry in our villages and countrysides is that the people have left, that the younger men and women go into the cities, and every year this exodus takes place, the villages become smaller and the farmers find it more difficult to get hands.

PITIFUL POVERTY.

Some peole say how strange it is the country people are not contented to stay in the country. But I do not think this can be really wondered at. The average wage of the country laborer is something under $4 a week and out of this he has to pay rent and find food and clothing for himself and his family. And let the hand of sickness be laid upon the family, with a doctor's bill, extra food and other unlooked-for expenses, and the exchequer is immediately bankrupt.

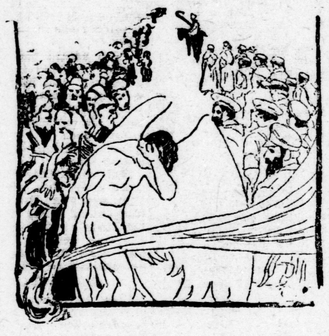
This accounts for the fact that an enormous percentage of honest country laborers die in the workhouse every year, because the struggling against the unforeseen has been too great for them. What wonder, then, that the younger and more aspiring should say that they would rather risk what they could find in the town, or the chance of better conditions, than remain in the country with the inevitable toil before them, with long years of work and then possibly the poorhouse in finish their dreary life?

And yet there are thousands of acres in England now lying idle, kept by their owners for fox-hunting, pheasant-shooting, deer forests or grouse preserves, land that would sustain hundreds of English citizens, wasted for the folly and luxury of the few.

Last winter the streets of West London were paraded day after day by long armies of men, orderly and quiet, who marched with banners bearing inscriptions signifying that this slow procession consisted of the unemployed. "Unemployed"—what a strange anomaly when these broad acres to which their labor could be turned are lying fallow!

CURRENT WAR CARTOONS.

Brooklyn Daily Eagle.
CAN HE KEEP THE LID ON?



De Amsterdammer.
JEWISH FATHERS AND SONS.
"Whither go ye, our children?"
"To the east—Holy Russia sends us. And ye, our fathers?"
"To the west—Holy Russia drives us out."

Minneapolis Journal.
SIGHING FOR THE OLD JOB.
The Czar—I may not have made a great success of that, but I certainly did it better than my present role.

Bu-Ju

THE KIDNEY PILL

Bu-Ju cures all forms of kidney trouble. It restores health to the kidneys and in curing kidney disorders eradicates countless ailments that arise from them.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS

Bu-Ju is sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price
50 cents per box.

The Claflin Chemical Co. LIMITED.
NEW YORK, N. Y., AND WINDSOR, ONT.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

Neave's Food

For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

DR. BARNARDO says:— "We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.
Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd., Toronto & Montreal.

Orange Meat
A Perfect Food

There are more CANADA METAL CO. STEREOTYPE and LINOTYPE METALS Used in Canada, than any other.

Slater Shoe Advertising.

Shoe Cost.

Short talks by the Slater Shoe ad. man, No. 1.

It costs less to advertise and sell the "Slater Shoe" than it costs to sell ordinary shoes without advertising.

If a thousand people know a shoe is good more people will want that shoe than if only ten people know it.

If the "whole city" knows it more people will want it than if only the people passing the store where it is sold, know it merely by hearsay.

The "Slater Shoe" makers, knowing the "Slater Shoe" will back up the expense of advertising it, give it wide publicity—they tell the "whole city" about it.

It follows then as the "Slater Shoe" is better known through advertising than unadvertised shoes, that more "Slater Shoes" of equal grades are sold, which is a fact.

So the fixed charges of manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing are divided among a greater number of pairs of shoes than is the case in unknown shoes of smaller sales.

For instance:—Take a salesman's salary at $2.00 per day:—if his sales are only ten pairs per day the cost of retailing alone is 20 cents per pair.

But if advertising will enable him to sell fifty pairs per day the cost is only four cents per pair and thus such fixed expenses as rent, light, taxes, salaries, interest, etc., are reduced and divided.

So the wearer as well as the maker is benefited by the liberal and judicious advertising of a good article like the "Slater Shoe"—and it would be rank folly to risk a large amount of money to advertise a shoe which the wearers would not buy a second time.

The Slater Shoe.

Goodyear welted. Made in Canada 40 years.
$3.50 and $5.00.—For men and women.

SLATER SHOE STORE 171 Dundas Street, LONDON, ONTARIO.
C. A. HARDEMAN Manager.

Drunkenness Cured Secretly

Free Sample and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence secredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address—The Samaria Remedy Co., 28 Jordan St., Toronto, Canada.

Cured her husband.

Also for sale by W. T. Strong & Co.

Dye

With Maypole Soap

Maypole! a cake of soap that dyes and washes at the same time. A household word in England. No mess, no trouble, no uncertain results, no streaks. The tired women's best friend—*an Economical Home Dye.*

MAYPOLE SOAP

Made in England, sold everywhere. 10c. for Colors—15c. for Black.

FITS CURED

If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable treatise on such diseases to THE LEIBIG Co., 179 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada. All druggists sell or can obtain for you

LEIBIG'S FIT CURE

Tired, Tired Tired. That one word tells the whole story. No rest. No comfort. All tired out.

Fortunately, physicians know about Ayer's Sarsaparilla. They prescribe it for exhaustion, anemia. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

tressing malady that was slowing consuming his vitals. Thanks to this, matters reached such a pass between the general and the emperor that to this day wherever Napoleon is admired the name Sir Hudson Lowe is execrated all over the world. Miss Lowe was 4 years old when the emperor died, and well remembered seeing him, and was likewise wont to recall attending a children's ball at the pavilion at Brighton by George IV. when that monarch made his residence there.

At the time of the death of the late Sir Herbert Naylor Leyland five years ago I remember calling attention to the fact that he had left his fascinating wife, who was the beautiful Miss Jeanie Chamberlain, of Cleveland, O., badly off, the terms of his will indicating plainly the existence of feeling against her, and also the fallacy of the stories according to which Lady Leyland's marriage was one of the only ones of the so-called international alliances which turned out happily and had remained so to the end.

Lately there has been some trouble between Lady Leyland and her sister-in-law, the late Sir Herbert's sister, Mrs. Richard Chetwynd. In connection with which the terms of Sir Herbert's will have once more received publicity. They go to show that Lady Leyland is entitled to nothing but the mere annuity or jointure settled upon her at the time of her marriage, the entire fortune being left entailed to her two sons, and into the possession of which they enter at once on attaining their majority. In the event of their deaths the whole fortune is so entailed that it passes to Mrs. Richard Chetwynd and to her children, Lady Leyland not even being accorded a life interest therein.

As the late Sir Herbert was colossally rich and Lady Leyland's jointure is small, about $15,000, about a twentieth of his total income, or even a smaller fraction thereof than that, it can only be regarded in the light of a mere pittance, which of course she will lose were she to remarry. As it is, her retention of the beautiful house, which has been her home for so many years past at the Albert Gate entrance of Hyde Park and of the two splendid country seats which she has at her disposal in Wales, is conditional upon the pleasure of her sons after they come of age. Under the circumstances Lady Leyland may be said to have been badly treated by her husband, at any rate in his will.

Hersister-in-law, Mrs. Chetwynd, was married to the Hon. Richard Chetwynd, eldest son and heir of the aged Viscount Chetwynd, but obtained a divorce from him a few years ago. The Chetwynds are an ancient family, whose members trace back their ancestry in an unbroken line to Adam de Chetwynd, Lord of Chetwynd, who figures in the history of the twelfth century and who was one of the great territorial magnates of Shropshire.

Those who are in the habit of looking upon "Burke's peerage" as infallible and upon its editions as the leading authorities on matters relating to family genealogy, precedence, and as to the value of this or that person's pretensions to gentility, will be startled to learn that it was Henry Farnham Burke, who, as Somerset herald, is one of the principal dignitaries of the royal college of heralds, who was guilty of the extraordinary mistake in presenting Robert Sievier at court at one of the leveees held by the present king as Prince of Wales during the reign of Queen Victoria, the presentation beingsheets and blankets together and letting

MISCELLANEOUS.

Neighborly sympathy, as a rule, turns out to be about nine-tenths curiosity.

Some girls are too modest to ask for undressed kids at a glove counter.

A busy person isn't necessarily industrious. Gossips are always busy.