

U. S. VICE-CONSUL WAS NOT KILLED

Although Turkey Admits the Attempted Assassination.

ADRON WILL GO TO BEIRUT And Carry Out Proposed Demonstration In Order to Insure Future Safety of Consuls.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—A decidedly new turn in the case of United States Vice-Consul Wm. C. Magelssen at Beirut, Syria, who was reported to have been assassinated last Sunday, developed tonight, when it became known that the report was incorrect, and although Mr. Magelssen had been shot at he had not been injured. This information came to the state department tonight in a dispatch from Mr. Leishman at Constantinople.

The dispatch from the minister was communicated at once to the President at Oyster Bay. Its contents were extremely gratifying to the officials of the United States government here, as it relieved the situation of its extreme tension and leaves the way open for an amicable and peaceable adjustment of the incident.

Acting Secretary Loomis declined to make public the text of Mr. Leishman's dispatch, but he gave a summary of its contents, which shows that Mr. Magelssen had been shot at by some person, at the time of the occurrence, and was exerting themselves to apprehend the would-be assassin, but thus far had been unsuccessful.

The minister's dispatch also said that Consul Magelssen had reported to him that some of the foreign consuls located at Beirut had reported to their governments that the situation at that place had become exceedingly unsafe, that this condition of affairs had existed for some time and that some action ought to be taken to relieve the tension. The opinion was expressed that the attempted assassination of Magelssen probably would bring matters to a focus.

Minister Leishman, in one of his dispatches to the American state department, suggested that conditions were such that it might be well to have some American naval demonstration in Turkish waters. Reports also have come to the United States government from the minister's reports of threatened destruction of their property at Harport, and because of this Admiral Cotton was sent to Harport, and to proceed to Beirut. Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling tonight received a cablegram from the minister dated August 28th, saying that he had left that place with the cruiser USS Albatross and the gunboat USS Albatross, and that the situation at Beirut was such that it was necessary to have some American naval demonstration in Turkish waters.

A FALSE REPORT.

Constantinople, Aug. 28.—It transpires that the report that Vice-Consul Magelssen was killed is incorrect. An unknown individual fired at him and the bullet passed close to him, but did not touch the vice-consul. The vill of Beirut afterwards visited Vice-Consul Magelssen, expressed his regret for the outrage and ordered measures for the arrest of the perpetrator. The error in stating that Vice-Consul Magelssen had been killed arose from a mistake in a cipher telegram.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 28.—President Roosevelt has received through the American state department at Washington confirmation from the Associated Press dispatches at Constantinople, and Beirut, which show that the report of the assassination of United States Vice-Consul Magelssen at Beirut is an error. President Roosevelt will not countermand the order to Rear-Admiral Cotton to proceed with the cruisers Brooklyn and San Francisco and the gunboat Machias to Turkish waters. The attack upon Mr. Magelssen is regarded as an incident which points to the necessity of a demonstration, which will have the effect of insuring the protection of Americans in the Turkish Empire.

7 OF CREW DIE FROM SCALDING

Steam Supply Pipes on a German Liner Burst With Fatal Results.

Bremen, Aug. 29.—The North German Lloyd steamer Neckar, bound for Baltimore, Md., while off Terschelling, in the North Sea, Thursday, burst her main and steam supply pipes, scalded the third and fourth engineers and seven stokers. The vessel is returning to a cablegram received yesterday at the office of North German Lloyd Company in New York City, two engineers referred to in the Bremen dispatch and five out of the seven stokers scalded have died from their injuries.

GERMANY IS ANXIOUS

For Fear She May Lose Influence With the Turk.

Berlin, Aug. 28.—There is plainly much anxiety in Germany lest Turkey should lose the opportunity of putting down the Macedonian rising, since it is in the interests of Germany that Turkey should prove able to restore order. If Turkey succeeds in restoring order in Macedonia, the German military instruction and Krupp guns will be amply demonstrated. Failure on the contrary, might ultimately lead to the establishment of some form of international control which would not be favorable to the extension of German influence in the Ottoman empire.

WILL LIPTON WED?

She's a Lovely Girl and Hails From Chicago.

New York, Aug. 29.—Mrs. Grunly had a new story for her followers yesterday in a variation of the oft-repeated story of the marriage engagement of Sir Thomas Lipton. Miss Alice Revell is the charming young woman now mentioned. At the races on Thursday, and later in the Fifth Avenue restaurants, the tidings traveled like wildfire, but Sir Thomas and his guests were on the Erin down the bay, and there was no one to tell whether the engagement was only another idle rumor or not.

Miss Revell is a Chicago girl, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Revell. All three are the guests of the Irish baronet on the Erin, as they were two years ago. The Revells are great friends of Lipton, and after the races are closed Sir Thomas will visit the Chicago mansion of the Revells and will be the "star" attraction at a series of entertainments. Miss Revell is a lovely girl, but then a lovely girl always has the attention of the gallant Sir Thomas. Of course, he is said to be confirmed old bachelor. However, society liked to talk about it, and the rumor has found many credulous ears. From Chicago John T. Revell, the uncle of Miss Alice, said he had not been informed of any such engagement. The Revells are prominent in the fashionable north side set of Chicago.

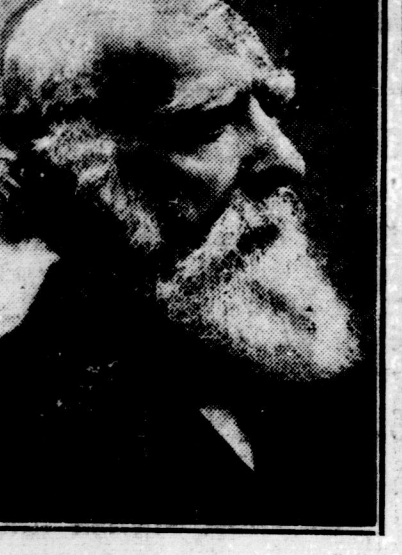
NEARLY BROKE JAIL

A Wholesale Delivery at Port Arthur Frustrated.

Port Arthur, Aug. 29.—General jail delivery at Port Arthur was frustrated yesterday by officers. A prisoner called Hume, sentenced to five years in penitentiary, had almost drilled his way from his cell to the outer wall, when he was detected. All the prisoners knew of what was under way, but held their peace.

LORD STRATHCONA.

Canadian High Commissioner in England, who opened the Dominion Exhibition at Toronto today.



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LADIES SLEPT IN COAL TENDER

Adventures of the Unionist Candidate and Party

AT THE ARGYLLSHIRE ELECTION

Lord Cecil as Engine Driver—Boiler of Steam Yacht Explodes—A Midnight Ride.

London, Aug. 29.—The Liberals gained a notable victory in Argyllshire, where on Wednesday last was held the first parliamentary bye-election, fought on the issue of the question raised by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, J. S. Ainsworth, the Liberal candidate, who represented free trade, was elected by the great majority of 1,285 over Charles Stewart, Unionist, who stood for protection. At the previous election the Unionist majority was 600.

The electioneering adventures of Mr. Charles Stewart, the Unionist candidate, were exciting. The night last week he had to undertake a long midnight drive, with relays of horses, in order to be in time for the next day's meetings. But on Monday morning a much greater call was made on the fortitude of the candidate and his party. The call, which was successfully met, necessitated an unofficial first run on a new railway, with Lord Arthur Cecil as engine driver.

On Monday morning Mr. Stewart, accompanied by Lord and Lady Arthur Cecil and party, left Port Arthur for Port William on his steam yacht. They were to follow the new railway line, which was to be opened for the first time. The party found a number of meetings on the shores of Lochs Eil and Lahoche. The candidate was in the cabin discussing questions of interest in the campaign with several friends when the sound of an explosion followed by the noise of breaking machinery and escaping steam came from the adjacent engine room. An examination revealed a complete and irremediable breakdown. The boiler of the engine, which was close to some outlying rocks, toward which she began to drift. This danger was, however, avoided, the vessel being got out well into the loch, where she cast anchor.

The rest of the party had greater difficulty in retracing their line of communication. They first proceeded to the half-timbered railway station of Durrus, on the new Ballachulish and Connell Ferry Railway, and here a contractor's firm furnished a platform along the line. It was here that the party found a number of meetings on the shores of Lochs Eil and Lahoche. The candidate was in the cabin discussing questions of interest in the campaign with several friends when the sound of an explosion followed by the noise of breaking machinery and escaping steam came from the adjacent engine room. An examination revealed a complete and irremediable breakdown. The boiler of the engine, which was close to some outlying rocks, toward which she began to drift. This danger was, however, avoided, the vessel being got out well into the loch, where she cast anchor.

HAPPY FAMILY REUNION

Nearly 200 Direct Descendants of the Hobbs Family Present.

Burr, Aug. 29.—The beautiful home of Robert Hobbs, at Burr, was on Wednesday last the scene of a happy reunion, it being a reunion of the Hobbs family. Here, on this farm, early in the thirties, one of John's sons, in the person of Richard Hobbs, came. Like most pioneers he was blessed with a large family, having ten children, six of whom are now living. The reunion was a happy one, and the family was well represented. The reunion was a happy one, and the family was well represented.

LOSS OF THE MERSEY

Being Investigated by the Admiralty Court at Quebec.

Quebec, Que., Aug. 29.—An investigation into the loss of the Mersey, which has been going on during the past three days in the admiralty court, has concluded, and judgment may be expected in the course of a few days. Mr. Mitchell, counsel for the Mersey, stated that when he purchased the tug he did not examine her, but he understood and believed the captain left her in good condition before he left her for seven islands. The Mersey was insured for \$100,000, and the proprietor considered her perfectly safe, and with a reliable master he did not consider the insurance necessary.

GALES ON ONTARIO

Heavy Weather Sends Ships Hurrying for Shelter.

Port Dalhousie, Ont., Aug. 29.—The steam barge Birkhead and tow, after being on the lake 24 hours, had to run back here for shelter, owing to the heavy easterly gale. The steam tug ret Chief, bound up, had to cast her anchor outside the harbor last night. She was on her way to Port Dalhousie, where she was to be loaded with coal. The tug was on her way to Port Dalhousie, where she was to be loaded with coal. The tug was on her way to Port Dalhousie, where she was to be loaded with coal.

AFTER FERNANDO PO

Germany Anxious to Get Control of Island.

Berlin, Aug. 29.—Major Curt Morgan, the well-known German colonial expert in circulation here that the Imperial German government has already taken steps to insure the possession of Germany of the island of Fernando Po. Major Morgan says: "If the island were to fall into the hands of a military and naval power like Great Britain it would constitute a wedge in our flesh, such as we have permitted to be driven into us at many points, but which we must hereafter guard against."

LORD ROBERTS ON THE WAR OFFICE

With Kitchener and Wolseley He Explains the Failures of Boer Campaign.

London, Aug. 29.—The evidence given before the royal commission on the South African war is issued in the form of three blue-books, containing over seven hundred pages. Field Marshal Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley and other generals and officers have given evidence in support of their views on the failures of the war. Lord Roberts considered the initial failure of the campaign to be irretrievable. He criticised the war office with regard to the general preparations and equipment, the first plan of campaign, the under-estimating of the enemy, and ignorance as to the geography and extent of the country. He also criticised the commander-in-chief, the failure of the war office to secure the necessary reinforcements, and the failure of the war office to secure the necessary reinforcements.

ACTOR BREAKS DOWN

Overcome by Mental Strain Studying Parts.

New York, Aug. 29.—Ernest Hastings, an actor, is under treatment at the Lambs' Club for a nervous breakdown. He recently completed an engagement of two years and a half with the Alhambra Theatre Company at San Francisco, during which time he learned over 50 different parts. Two weeks ago he returned to New York, and he has been unable to study his parts since. He is now under treatment at the Lambs' Club for a nervous breakdown.

DR. KRAUSE RELEASED

After Serving a Sentence for Inciting to Murder.

London, Aug. 29.—Dr. Krause, the former governor of Johannesburg, was released from Pentonville prison today. He was convicted on the charge of inciting to murder. He was released from Pentonville prison today. He was convicted on the charge of inciting to murder.

HURRICANE KILLS MANY

Twenty Vessels Were Destroyed With Their Crews.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 29.—Advices received here by steamer state that Georgetown, a settlement on Grand Cayman, one of the islands of the British West Indies, was totally destroyed by the hurricane of Aug. 11, and the inhabitants of other settlements of the island are homeless. Only one out of twenty-three vessels in the harbor escaped. The schooners and other craft carried from five to eight men each. The hurricane was a terrible one, and it is thought likely that the loss of life and property was much greater than is at present known.

WEATHER BULLETIN

London, Saturday, Aug. 29. Sun rises, 7 a.m. Moon rises, 1:30 p.m. Sun sets, 7:30 p.m. Moon sets, 11:45 p.m.

Tomorrow—Cool and Showery.

Rain has fallen over Lake Erie and the western portion of Lake Ontario, and very strong easterly winds over the latter. Elsewhere it has been fine, the weather having cleared in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 64-82; Calgary, 62-72; Winnipeg, 52-70; Port Arthur, 48-58; Toronto, 52-70; Montreal, 52-62; Ottawa, 48-70; Quebec, 46-66; Halifax, 48-70.

FORECASTS.

Today—Fresh east to north winds, locally strong; unsettled and showery. Saturday—Real, northerly to north winds; cool, occasional showers.

Temperatures.

Station	8 a.m.	4 p.m.	Weather
Calgary	50	42	Fair
Winnipeg	48	40	Fair
Port Arthur	48	58	Fair
Toronto	48	58	Fair
Ottawa	48	58	Fair
Montreal	48	58	Fair
Quebec	46	56	Fair
Halifax	48	58	Fair

WEATHER NOTES.

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TURKS FIRE ON A CONSULATE

Austrian Representative at Uskub Complains.

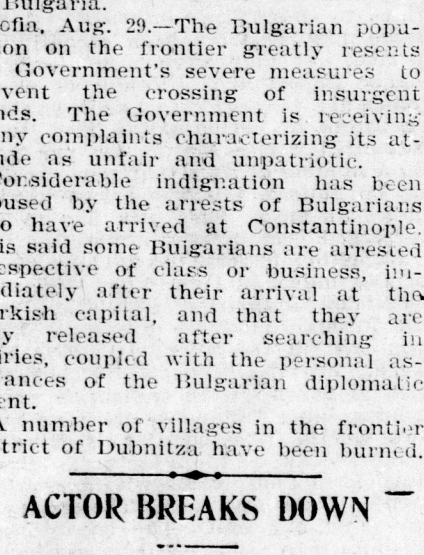
A FRESH OUTBREAK EXPECTED

In Many Districts—Bulgarians Now Very Numerous in Eastern Bulgaria.

Constantinople, Aug. 28.—Very little news was received today from the foreign consulates in Macedonia. The Austrian consul at Uskub reports that a detachment of troops passing the Austrian consulate discharged their rifles at the consulate. No one was hurt.

CLERGYMEN OF LONDON.

Rev. Robert Johnson, D.D., pastor of St. Andrew's Church.



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FREE TRADE WINS THE FIRST BOUT

Liberal Candidate in Argyllshire Elected by Great Majority Over His Opponent.

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WANT POLISH BISHOPS

Polish Americans Seek an Audience With Pope Pius.

Rome, Aug. 29.—Pope Pius will shortly receive in audience the Rev. W. Kruska, pastor of St. Vincent's Polish Catholic Church in Ripon, Wis., and ex-Congressman Rowland B. Mahony of Buffalo, N. Y. The gentlemen representing the Poles of America, who have petitioned for the appointment of bishops of their own nationality, are being received by the Pope. The Cardinals who have been consulted on the subject are favorably inclined and it is thought likely that the Pope will grant the request.

HIS HEART SEWN UP

Remarkable Discovery From a Stab in the Heart.

London, Aug. 29.—At a worshiping street Jacob Blitz, 35, stick dresser, giving an address in Kingsland road, was charged with wounding John Long. The evidence was that on May 30 accused seemed to have waited in the street for Long, and there struck him with a knife, which penetrated the chest and entered the heart. The remarkable feature of the case, it will be remembered, was the surgical operation, performed on Long at the London Hospital, the heart actually having been sewn up. The man was today in court, apparently in the best of health. Dr. Richard Warren, house surgeon of the London Hospital, said that the chances in the man's favor but three or four previous instances of such a case. The man had progressed favorably, and left the hospital for a convalescent home only a fortnight ago. Long, in his evidence, said that on finding himself stabbed he snatched a stick from a bystander, rushed across to the prisoner and struck him perhaps two or three times on the head. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Eleven Drowned.

Gibraltar, Aug. 29.—Eleven Spaniards, engaged in salvage work on the wreck of the Spanish steamer Iruak, Bat near Tarifa, Spain, were drowned yesterday during a sudden squall.

Brigands Well Punished.

Palermo, Aug. 29.—Eight men, who were found guilty of carrying off Cavaliere Spano, a rich landowner of Mazza, and holding him to ransom for £4,000, have been sentenced to twelve years imprisonment each.

Home Rule at Fiji.

Sydney, Aug. 28.—The colonial office has informed the Governor of Fiji that as the result of the long agitation instruments are being prepared which will give partial self-governing powers to the colony in the direction of making the unofficial members of the legislative council elective. Hitherto they have been nominated.

FOREIGN OFFICE PUZZLED

Over the Error in Transmission of Message From Beirut.

London, Aug. 29.—The officials of the foreign office here are greatly puzzled over the error in its official cable message announcing the assassination of William C. Magelssen, the American vice-consul at Beirut, Syria. They reiterated today that the message was transmitted through the British ambassador at Constantinople, from the British consul at Beirut. No correction has been sent either by the ambassador or by the consul.

HEAVY GALES

Shamrock and the Reliance Unable to Contest

New York, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The race between the Reliance and the Shamrock III, will be postponed owing to the high wind and heavy sea outside Sandy Hook.

BECAUSE OF HEAVY WEATHER

Sir Thomas Lipton Expresses His Disappointment at the Poor Showing of Challenger.

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WILD WEST WAYS

Way Down East

Bangor, Me., Aug. 29.—Four or five robbers entered the Brewer Savings Bank in Brewer, just across the river from Bangor, early today, worked the vault and then fled across the bridge to this city. They were met by two policemen at the Bangor end of the bridge, and a pistol duel followed. The robbers escaped and fled toward High Head. The entire police force of Bangor, assisted by the sheriff of Penobscot county, with a force of deputies, are in pursuit. It is thought the robbers secured about \$200. The burglars worked nearly half an hour, firing three or four charges, before gaining entrance to the vault. During this time a number of Brewer people, aroused by the first explosion, watched the burglars from across the street, making no attempt to molest them. One man who shouted was deliberately fired upon. When the robbers left the bank they re-created under cover of their guns, firing a dozen shots.

FIFTY GIRLS GO TO JAIL

And Will Be Tried on a Charge of High Treason.

Berlin, Aug. 29.—Fifty Polish girls have been arrested at Gnesen, in East Prussia, on a charge of conspiring against the well-being of the Prussian State. Their ages range from fourteen to twenty. Three of the girls are arrested because of lessons in foreign languages at the Gnesen high school and the remainder were pupils at day institutions. The police appeared at the school during the morning, carried out the arrests, and conveyed the female political suspects to the police station, where they were locked up to await the result of further investigations into their political activities.

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SPLendid TWO-BLADe KNIFE GIVEN AWAY WITH ALL SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

300 Splendid Two-Blade Knives, with handsome handle, very strong and durable, just the thing for every boy and girl going to school. With every purchase of 50c or over in school supplies we will give one of these handsome two-blade knives to either boys or girls. Come in and examine these knives and buy your school supplies from us. This great offer is good until school opening.

176 and 178 Dundas Street,
London, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1903.

Big Sale of School Supplies Still Continues.

Pen Holders, Monday, 1c.

5c Lead Pencil, Monday, 3 for 5c.

5,000 Telephone Lead Pencils, with nickel and rubber top; good lead, suitable for all purposes; positive value is 5c, our price Monday, 3 for 5c.

5c Scribbler, Monday, 2 for 5c.

The St. Bernard Large Scribbler, 100 pages of best smooth paper, plain, with addition, multiplication and other arithmetical tables on back of cover; big value at 5c, Monday, 2 for 5c.

Handsome Normal School Souvenir Lead Pencils, high grade lead, Monday, each 5c.

Slates.

High Grade Slates, in plain and bound, best quality, hardwood frame, small size, Monday, each 5c.

Medium size, 7c; large size, Monday, each 10c.

Best quality, hardwood frames, with durable cover.

Small size, Monday, each 10c.

Medium size, Monday, each 15c.

Double slate, Monday, each 25c.

Large Exercise Books, Monday, 10c.

862 Exercise Books, "The Colossus," beautiful, smooth paper, ruled; 200 pages, with good cover; just the thing for students, Monday, each 10c.

Pen Nibs, Monday, 12 for 5c.

Come in and see our new Compasses—they will interest all College students.

Enterprise School Crayons.

500 boxes of Enterprise School Crayons, 25 colors, and large sticks in each box; just the thing for kindergarten use; this great value, a box 10c.

Very Latest Novelty.

Magic Knives for students, made like handsome pencil. By pressing top blade will appear; by pressing the second time blade disappears. This handsome knife has the appearance of a very handsome lead pencil, with nickel bands, Monday, each 10c.

List of School Books and Prices for Monday.

I. Reader, each, 9c	III. Reader, each, 25c	Arithmetic, each, 24c
II. Part Reader, each, 14c	IV. Reader, each, 35c	Physiology, each, 24c
II. Reader, each, 19c	Dictionary, each, 15c	History, each, 29c
	Grammar, each, 24c	Geography, each, 74c
	Speller, each, 24c	

We are also giving away delightful books to all smaller purchases of School Supplies.

NEAR-BY JOTTINGS

Though correspondents' names are not published, they should always sign their letters.

HENSALL.

Hensall, Aug. 28.—At least a third of the 5000 stock of the Hensall factory has been subscribed. It looks as if it will soon be a go.

Mr. Martin Brown, who was drug clerk in Dr. McEldermott's for about three years, left on Thursday morning to work in a drug store, corner Yonge and Gerard streets, Toronto.

Councillor J. V. Ottewill spent Tuesday in London on business.

Mr. McNeill, of London, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. J. P. Wells. In about two weeks Mr. Wells will dispose of his tailoring business here and move to Mitchell.

Miss Ida Coulter went to London on Tuesday morning to visit her uncle.

Miss Lily Yungblut, after spending about two weeks at the postoffice, left her mother on a visit to Elgin.

Mrs. Wilson (nee Carrie Dent) is visiting Miss Sutherland at the postoffice.

After spending nearly seven years more than the usual term at the postoffice, Mr. R. Warring was called home on Friday.

The funeral was on Monday, the Rev. D. Wren holding service in the Methodist Church, Mr. and Mrs. Bees, of Oshawa, and Mrs. Nesbitt, of Toronto, attended the funeral.

Rev. J. S. Henderson came here on Tuesday to ship his furniture to New Westminster.

On Thursday evening our band drove to Clinton to take part in a concert.

Our milliner, Miss Smith, is attending the military opening.

Arnold McCarthy, of this place, is the new junior in the Sovereign Bank. His father is the manager.

Rev. Mr. Savers, of Brucefield, preached in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, and as moderator, declared the pulpit vacant.

Miss Etta Rose, of London, has been visiting friends in Brucefield.

Wilson Wood and wife, Miss Ethel Colwell and her cousin, Miss Colwell, of Whitby, and many others have returned from a pleasant outing at the Bonanza. The season there is about over.

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BUSINESS GOOD IN ALL SECTIONS

Retailers Buying for Fall and Winter Stock.

GOOD HARVESTS ARE PROMISED

Report of Wholesale Trade in Montreal and Toronto—Local Jobbing Circles.

Toronto, Aug. 29.—Bradstreet's trade review weekly summary:

Fall conditions are influencing Canadian trade. Crops are turning out well in Ontario. Crops are better in Quebec. In British Columbia trade is still improving, and reports from interior points are satisfactory. In Manitoba harvesting is general, though interfered with by rains. Some new wheat is already coming forward, and the grade is reported to be excellent. Business as a whole is ahead of last year at Winnipeg. Business failures for the week ending 25, as against 14 last week and 20 in this week a year ago.

Trade at Montreal is showing a little more activity. As the end of the summer approaches, retailers display more disposition in some departments to business to get all orders necessary for the fall and winter in hand without further delay. Bountiful crops, better than seemed possible a month ago, are now being harvested. The outlook for trade is encouraging. The promise, as it appears at present, is for continued prosperity throughout the Dominion. Labor is well employed and in some cases it is difficult to obtain all the help needed. Retail trading continues to show large increases. A few more failures have been recently reported, but they have been mostly of minor importance. Values of staple goods are very strong. Leading manufacturers of cotton goods this week advanced prices to 3c per yard on a number of lines that were marked up on June 9, the new prices to take effect at once. This was due to the increased cost of raw materials.

Numerous buyers, the advance guard of the influx in connection with the Dominion Industrial Exhibition and the autumn millinery openings, have appeared in the Toronto market this week. They have bought liberally, and this is taken as an indication of a coming large volume of business next two weeks. The country is prosperous. Stocks of manufactured goods have been kept well within requirements. Prices are firm. The crops are threshing out well. The construction of another great trans-continental railway, involving the expenditure of \$20,000,000 annually for the next five years, will greatly stimulate the demand for domestic staple goods. The trade outlook is encouraging.

In wholesale circles at Quebec business is fairly active. The outlook of the week does not seem to have affected the retail trade, which continues to be active. The country is prosperous. Stocks of manufactured goods have been kept well within requirements. Prices are firm. The crops are threshing out well. The construction of another great trans-continental railway, involving the expenditure of \$20,000,000 annually for the next five years, will greatly stimulate the demand for domestic staple goods. The trade outlook is encouraging.

At Pacific coast trade centers business has shown improvement this week. The jobbing trade is experiencing a good demand for fall and winter goods at Hamilton. Reports to the contrary are not confirmed. Business at interior points is improving. The outlook is promising.

There is an increasing demand for fall goods at Hamilton. Reports to the contrary are not confirmed. Business at interior points is improving. The outlook is promising.

The farmers are busy on contracts, and have as a rule, no surplus stock. Labor is well employed and well paid. Prices are firmly held.

In London jobbing trade circles the demand is very fair for most lines. The farmers are busy with the harvest, however, and later on there will be more activity in retail trade and the sorting and marketing of produce. Prices of staple goods are firm.

Ottawa wholesale trade continues fairly active. The fall orders contain quite numerous and well distributed. The outlook for the next few months is very promising.

EVIDENCE THAT NONE CAN DOUBT

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Are the One Sure Cure for Rheumatism.

W. E. Ellis Got So He Could Not Walk Alone or Feed himself—He Tells of His Cure.

Cedar Dale, Ont., Aug. 28.—(Special.)—Every day seems to furnish fresh proofs that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one sure and permanent cure for rheumatism. This village furnishes evidence that no one can doubt in the person of W. E. Ellis. His story is best given in his own words.

"Two years ago," says Mr. Ellis, "I got Muscular Rheumatism. I tried all sorts of medicines, but none of them did me any good."

"At last my wife would send for a doctor. When he arrived I said, 'Doctor, can you cure Muscular Rheumatism?' 'No,' said the doctor. 'Then, I said, 'you are not to use me.'"

"I got so bad I could not feed myself or walk alone. Then I was induced to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took six boxes of them, which drove all the rheumatism out of me and left me in good health. I can now use me."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Rheumatism by removing the cause—by putting the kidneys in good health. I took six boxes of them, which drove all the rheumatism out of me and left me in good health. I can now use me."

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Save!

It "economy" begins at home. Then a woman had better discard the old-fashioned powders and use Maypole Soap, which washes and dyes at one operation. No mess, no trouble. Brilliant, fast colors. Quick, easy to use. Best deal-ers sell it.

Maypole Soap
10c. For Colors. 15c. For Black.

VESUVIUS SPOUTS FLAMES AND LAVA

A New Fissure in Cone of the Volcano—Villages Not Considered To Be in Peril.

Naples, Aug. 28.—The correspondent of the Associated Press has returned from spending a night on Mount Vesuvius with permission of the authorities to pass the prescribed limits. The scene was absolutely terrifying, but magnificent.

Enormous masses of liquid fire flowed from the craters, forming great mounds. Occasionally a mass of burning material became detached from the pyramid and rolled down the side of the mountain, detaching in its turn other masses of lava, which became stationary at the bottom. The main stream of lava flowed down the volcano until stopped by the mounds of old lava, when it divided and filled up the valleys.

Yesterday the eruption continued and the volume of lava is acquiring vast proportions. With tremendous detonations, heard at a distance of a few miles, a fissure opened at 5 o'clock in the cone of Vesuvius, and from the new gap poured out tons of lava, which became stationary at the bottom. The main stream of lava flowed down the volcano until stopped by the mounds of old lava, when it divided and filled up the valleys.

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London Advertiser.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
Job Department 175

London, Saturday, August 29

The Defense of the Empire.

At a meeting held in Quebec last Sunday, Mr. Bourassa became indignant, apparently, over a speech by the Governor-General, in which he alluded to the necessity of Canada taking its full share in measures for the defense of the empire. We think the attack was uncalled for, Lord Minto, as the representative here of the British Government only spoke as all parties in England think. But in doing so he went no further than most people of both political parties in Canada think. The defense of the empire is a subject of great interest to all parts of the empire; to the people in the colonies as well as those in the motherland. For the day has come when when any nation can afford to disregard defensive, and even offensive measures, when these latter are, as is often the case, necessary for purposes of defense. And if a nation is undefended in any one section, that section becomes a source of weakness to the empire. A nation, like a rope, is no stronger than its weakest part.

If Canada is to remain a portion of the British Empire, then it is necessary that Canada should take its share of the national defense. And it has done so, and is doing it now. Those who think that Canada should do nothing are as far astray as those who think that we are doing nothing. The Intercolonial Railway, though a measure incident to confederation, would never have been the constant source of expense to the Dominion that it has been, had not the long route been chosen for it, solely for military reasons, and at the instance of the home government. The first trans-continental railway, which cost so many millions in money and land, was an imperial as well as a Dominion measure. The large sums that we are expending every year for militia purposes, are expended for the defense of Canada directly, but indirectly for the defense of the empire, inasmuch as it relieves the British Government from all immediate expenses for military purposes in this country. And the readiness with which Canadians have at all times given both men and money to aid Britain in her days of struggle was but emphasized during the South African war.

And as in the past, so in the future, Canada can always be depended on to do her duty. But no one need be that that duty will be done in any other way than with the full sanction of her own people. The day has gone by when the Colonial Office will send its orders to us, and expect them to be obeyed without question or dispute. Mr. Tarte's opinion of Mr. Bourassa that he is only a "negotiating agent" is, in our opinion, correct. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's emphatic declaration at Montreal the other day that while Canada will do her share in defending the empire and promoting imperial unity, it could only be done at the expense of Canada's autonomy, then we have reached "the parting of the ways." It was the voice of loyalty to both the Dominion and the Empire.

But we anticipate no danger from this source. Canada will preserve her autonomy, with the full sanction of the people of Britain, and she will bear her proper share of imperial defense with the full sanction of the great mass of Canadians. How that shall be done can best be decided in the future, after careful consideration by both parties. Whatever we expend will have to be spent through Parliamentary grants, and by the action of a Canadian government. No other plan would be acceptable to us; and it is not likely that any other plan would be suggested by any British government capable of comprehending the trend of colonial thought.

Mr. Bourassa was unnecessarily alarmed. Unfortunately, in his alarm, he talks with more zeal than discretion. He can trust a Canadian government, and a Governor like Lord Minto, not to go beyond the limits of true Canadianism, or of a wise and broad imperialism. At the same time, Mr. Bourassa is quite justified in urging his views, though he should urge them in different language. In his desire for the preservation of Canadian autonomy he is only in touch with the views of loyal Canadians. And it does no harm to have these views clearly announced. It is not necessary, however, that he should get the idea that he is the sole Canadian defender; or that any Canadian government will be derelict in the maintenance of its trust if he fails to speak. We are not afraid that Canada will neglect its duty to the empire, nor are we afraid that Canada will lose its rights and privileges. Both desirable ends will be attained, even though Mr. Bourassa should adopt a less truculent tone than the one which he usually seems to think necessary.

Civic Improvement.

Despite the unpleasant weather, a large number of citizens of all classes and professions met last night in the city hall and formed a society for the purpose of civic improvement. The idea is one that should commend itself to everybody, and that should secure the active support of all men, women and children in London who desire to see the city look better and be better. We have nothing more than to cultivate a love for the beautiful, the object would be a worthy one. But there is much more involved. There is an intensely practical side to the question. Cultivating a love for the beautiful develops a higher standard of ethics as well as aesthetics. It does more. It involves of necessity the cultivation

of cleanliness. And the cleaner a city becomes, the more healthy it becomes. And the prettier, the cleaner, and the healthier a city becomes the better it is for those who live in it; the more desirable it becomes as a place of residence.

The work that will be undertaken by this society is in harmony with that of the Canadian Civic Improvement League—of which it will practically be a branch. It will look after the waste places, the dirty places and the ugly places, and so far as it has the means and the power, it will make them what they ought to be. It will assist in the enforcement of city laws that are often neglected because no one cares to take upon himself duties which he thinks should be performed by civic officers, but which these officers are sometimes unable and occasionally unwilling to perform. It will endeavor to encourage a spirit of emulation among citizens in all matters that pertain to the beautifying of their homes. It will give the city the advice and assistance of the best men in horticulture and arboriculture. It will educate the people, and especially the younger generation, in departmental matters whose cultivation renders life more pleasant and more worth living. The possibilities of such a society are great. Whether these possibilities will be realized or not, depends in the first place upon the class of men who may be chosen to guide and direct it, and in the second place upon the extent to which the citizens may lend it their moral and material support. What the results may be time alone will show. Meanwhile it has our best wishes. May it prosper and do much good.

The proceedings of the Congress of Commerce at Montreal have received considerable attention from our neighbors, if we are to judge from the comments in many of their journals. We regret to notice, however, that the trend of discussions, and the conclusions reached, do not meet with unqualified approval. Especially are they dissatisfied with all this talk about an imperial tariff. Some of them have an idea that it is a deep laid scheme to shut their food products out of England, and their manufactures out of Canada. Now, our neighbors usually settle their tariff questions without the assistance of other people. But they seem to think they will have to settle ours as well. Of course, while Canada is part of the empire they feel that they cannot do it. The Boston Record, however, has a remedy. It says: "The measure has to come as the result of a tariff war and a quarrel with Great Britain. It ought to come peacefully, as the true solution to the Monroe doctrine. But come it must and will."

Now, we don't like that. We don't want to be annexed without having a word to say on the question. If they would try to make us feel that it would be a good thing for us, we would be willing to listen. But to go and settle it off-hand that way is really too bad. It is not neighborly. We hope the Record will kindly reconsider the matter.

Where Muldoon Is?

[Baltimore American.]
O'Toole—Muldoon struck his wife yesterday.
McKieck—Is he in jail?
O'Toole—Now, he's in the hospital.

Early Rising.

[John G. Saxe.]
"God bless the man who first invented sleep,
And bless him, also, that he didn't keep
His great discovery to himself, nor try
To make it, as the lucky fellow might—
A close monopoly by patent right!"

Yes, bless the man who first invented sleep,
But bless the man who cannot keep his precious head,
Who's the rascal's name, or age, or station,
Who first invented and went around advertising
That artificial cut-off—Early Rising.

"Rise with the lark, and with the lark to bed."
Observe some solemn, sentimental owl:
Maxims like these are very cheaply said,
But, if you make yourself a fool of a rowl,
Pray just inquire about his rise and bed,
And whether larks have any bed at all!

The time for honest folks to be a-bed is in the morning, if I reason right.
And he who cannot keep his precious head
Upon the pillow till it's fairly light,
And so enjoy his forty morning winks,
Is up to knavery, or else—he drinks.

Thomson, who sang about the "Seasons," said:
If the glorious thing to rise in bed,
But then he said it—lying-in his bed.
He wrote so charmingly. The simple fact
His preaching wasn't sanctioned by his practice.

'Tis doubtless, well to be sometimes awake to duty, and awake to truth—
But when, alas! a nice review we take
Of our best deeds and days, we find, in truth,
The hours that leave the slightest cause to weep
Are those we passed in childhood or asleep.

'Tis beautiful to leave the world awhile
For the soft visions of the gentle night,
And free at last from mortal care or guile,
To live as only in the angels' sight.
In sleep's sweet realm so easily shut in,
Where, at the worst, we only dream of sin!

So let us sleep, and give the Maker
I like the lad, who, when his father
To clip his morning nap by hucknory phrase
Of vagrant worm by early songster caught,
Cried, "Served him right!—It's not at all surprising;
The worm was punished, sir, for early rising!"

Guessing His Vocation.

[Philadelphia Press.]
"John Jones, the patient who came in a little while ago," said the attendant in the out-patient department, "didn't give his occupation."
"What was the nature of his trouble?" asked the resident physician.
"Injury at the base of the spine."
"Put him down as a book agent."

Really It Is—

[Chicago Journal.]
Folish to fret.
Silly to cry over spilled milk.
Wrong not to take some sort of rest in the summer.
Unwise to ask people to lend their

books. Wait till they offer and then think twice.
Desirable to do one's marketing and shopping early in the day.
Exceedingly disconcerting to find everybody yawning.

Quicker to do most things yourself, than to tell other people how.
Seldom the person who has the most trouble who talks most about his woes.
Extremely annoying to be compelled to change one's plans at the last moment.

Not wise to be too sensitive. A person may be disagreeable and still bear us no ill-will.
Not advisable to spend so much on a vacation trip that one must be a shut-in in the rest of the year.
Better to go slow than to become a victim of heat prostration.

The Chorus.

[Washington Star.]
De wind is low an' de colors glow
Whan de twilight shadows crew
De breeze come hummin' soft an' low,
Singin' de world to sleep.
De cricket warble his sum'n'igh,
An' de bull frog's voice soon deep,
Dey does der duty o' de day kin,
Singin' de world to sleep.

De earth is busy an' needs a rest;
De troubles it sees a heap;
An' de woods an' de ocean does der best
Singin' de world to sleep.
An' while my music is sholy drowned
Like dem crickets dat faintly peep,
I'll do my best, when de time comes round,
Singin' de world to sleep.

Wonderful Vocalist.

[New Yorker.]
Diggs—My wife is a wonderful vocalist. Why, I have known her to hold her audience for hours—
Diggs—Get out!
Diggs—After which she would lay it in the cradle and rock it to sleep.

HAMID'S TERROR IS EXPENSIVE

The Sultan's Bedchamber Is Guarded by Two Generals, WHO RECEIVE \$750 PER NIGHT

For the Services Rendered—The Porte's Weekly Budget Amounts to \$80,000.

Moscow, Aug. 28. — An apparently well authenticated communication from Constantinople states that after the Sultan's escape from the first threatened panic into which he was thrown by the regicidal tragedy at Belgrade, new dispositions were made in his majesty's bodyguard at Yildiz Kiosk, more particularly with regard to the nightwatch, and the new regulation has remained in force since that event.

The chief command of the guard which protects the sleeping apartment of the Sultan was entrusted to eight generals, specially chosen for their unquestionable loyalty. But this loyalty, such as it is, Abdul Hamid wisely insures by the payment of handsome money rewards.

Two of the eight generals take the chief watch every night in turn, and they are held responsible for the fidelity of the officers and men under their command, although the latter are proportionately well rewarded for their fidelity.

The rates of remuneration are as follows: Each general receives for a night's watch £150 (Turkish), the colonel £70, the major £35, the captain £20, and each soldier £1. The Sultan promptly and punctually paid every morning when the night guard gives place to the ordinary palace guard. Thus every night's guard over the nervous slumbers of the Sultan costs 2,380 £Turkish, or £119,000. And yet one sometimes wonders where the money goes in Turkey!

By people intimately acquainted with the internal economy of Yildiz Kiosk it is estimated that the weekly budget amounts to about £150,000. Loyalty is nowhere better rewarded than within the precincts of the Sultan's Palace, which is governed by an astute and flourishing camellia.

ROYAL RESIDENCE FOR CONNEMARA

Some Talk of His Majesty Purchasing a Castle in Ireland.

London, Aug. 28.—Although little has been said on the subject, it is understood that the King's intention is at an early date to consider the question of a royal residence in Ireland. When in Ireland last month he was accompanied by Mr. Mitchell Henry, a wealthy Yorkshire manufacturer, who sat for an Irish constituency as a Liberal.

A vast fortune was sunk in the building of Kilmore, and some idea of its extent may be gathered from the fact that there are 200 bedrooms in the house.

The grounds cover thousands of acres, and, although not in view of the sea, it is within a mile or two of the coast.

The castle has remained abandoned and neglected for many years, and the man who built it hardly enjoyed it. He had made in the grounds two large lakes, in which tall fountains play, and in one of these the only daughter of the house was accidentally drowned while gathering water lilies.

From that day Mr. Mitchell Henry lived in London at Strathearn House, near Knightsbridge.

No suitable tenant was found for the property, although it had been "let" for the last decade. The house is too big for an ordinary person—few Irishmen had the money and no Englishman or American came along as a tenant. About six months ago the trustees, grown tired of the responsibility, put the estate up for sale, but the property was withdrawn, as the highest bid was only £20,000.

The King drove through a portion of the grounds in Galway, and expressed admiration for the beauty of the spot and the wild splendor of the situation. He considered it too expensive, as quite

A RENOVATED HUSBAND

A Thankful Letter from a Wife Who Reformed a Disipated Husband With Tasteless Samaria Prescription.

She Says: "To-day He is a Perfect Man."

"I do not know how to express my gratitude to the Samaria prescription which you sent me some weeks ago. It has produced a most beneficial effect on my husband. My pen cannot express the feeling of gratitude I have. We owe to you my husband's life, who was a wreck in health and in business. To-day he is a perfect man, which he has not been for the last three years on account of the drink habit. Enclosed find money order for another treatment for a friend's husband, whose case is quite similar to my own husband's case."—Madame A. Villeneuve.

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars for which there is no apparent cause appears to be epidemic just at present among the Indians of the plains, the foothills and the coast. There has been as yet no serious tribal clash, and yet the evidences of trouble brewing are so numerous and so significant that the governing police of British Columbia, as well as the officers of the Northwest Mounted Police, are taking comprehensive precautionary measures to check the first appearance of actual hostilities. That these may be the opinion of old settlers, as well as agents of the Indian department.

Gravest apprehension is felt by those on or near the border line between the Kootenay district and the territory of the Northwest Mounted Police, and the adjacent territory of Alberta, friction between the tribes of these two districts has been evident for some time past, arising over the exclusion of the territorial Indians from the hunting grounds of the Flathead and the mountains towards the coast. Not unnaturally, the red men of the plains have been looking on with jealousy at the white men's laws that shut them out of a field they have enjoyed from the days of their coming to Columbia by the Indian trail.

The Indians of the Northwest Mounted Police, while their home is styled Alberta, are seeking a more suitable reason for the exclusion, they have come to the conclusion that their ancient foe, the Kootenay Indians, have been guilty of wire-pulling, and not understanding this new mode of warfare, the plains people are preparing to retaliate in the ancient fashion, with which they have more intimate acquaintance. The Kootenay Indians are making extensive and systematic preparations for a raid upon the Kootenay Indians of the Flathead.

INDIAN BUCKS ON THE WARPATH

Kootenays and the Stoney May Clash. MOUNTED POLICE ON THE SCENE

A Stoney Drink Poison in Kootenay Country and His Friends Want Revenge.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 21. — Unrest among the Indians of the Northwest Mounted Police, and the adjacent territory of Alberta, friction between the tribes of these two districts has been evident for some time past, arising over the exclusion of the territorial Indians from the hunting grounds of the Flathead and the mountains towards the coast. Not unnaturally, the red men of the plains have been looking on with jealousy at the white men's laws that shut them out of a field they have enjoyed from the days of their coming to Columbia by the Indian trail.

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KINGSMILL'S New Fall Dress Goods

HOT from the centre of fashion are the various Fabrics shown today in Our Dress Goods Department. Exquisite in design, perfect in combination of color. The production of a Master Artist. Coupled with a durability of texture that cannot fail to give satisfaction. No taste that cannot be suited and at prices within the reach of all. Foremost among them we would mention:

QUEEN'S CORD—Entirely new in weave and colorings, 46 inch wide, all Saxony Wool. A charming effect. Can only be had at KINGSMILL'S.

N. B.—All Manufacturing Departments in Full Operation 1st September, at

Kingsmill's Western Fair London, Sept. 11 to 19, 1903.

Entries Close in Less Than Two Weeks, Sept. 10th. Every indication of big showing in all departments. Big attraction list about complete; a splendid bill of amusements.

Five Evenings of Sensational Fireworks Displays, including each evening the magnificent representation of the "BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA." All roads give low rates and special trains. Programmes now ready, send for one.

LT.-COL. W. M. GATSHORE, President. J. A. NELLES, Secretary.

MOTORS IN WAR GAME

Germany Will Carry Out Extensive Experiments.

Berlin, Aug. 23.—(Continued from the front page.) The German motor car, which recently won a national trophy at the Ostend international competition.

Motor luggage vans will not be used during this year's maneuvers, experiments with them having been abandoned.

Looking for Mischiefs.

It is safe to say that some of the young natives of China who recently came to Washington for education, are not thorough in accordance with some of the actions of fresh young American girls.

The other day a youthful and unusual Oriental boarded a southbound passenger street car, taking a seat directly in front of two Washington girls, who were keeping both eyes open looking for mischief. It is an old adage that all PAIN CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

The average annual wage of adult miners in Silesia, Germany, is \$245.

Isaac Webb, of Russellville, Ind., boasts that for 25 consecutive years he has cured the stomach troubles of children with "MILK LAXATIVE." The fact that the Republican party has been in existence less than 40 years is a record which no other party can boast of.

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

The Peculiar Methods of Parisian Detectives

Wear Distinctive Clothing That Makes Them Easily Recognized by the Criminal—The Force Is Generally Made Up of Corsicans and Are Looked Upon With Abhorrence by the Populace.

Paris, Aug. 29.—There is a generally accepted theory that the French detectives are the best in the world. I think Gabriel is responsible for this fallacy and to some extent Edgar Allan Poe also. "The Monsieur Lecocq" and "The Monsieur Dupont" are the chief and accepted types of the French secret police. As a matter of fact, they are nothing of the kind. Indeed, the profession of detective is held in France in so little repute that few Frenchmen engage in it, and the majority of the members of the Surete are Corsicans or Alsians. The Cor-

I went late one night to a supper house much frequented by flash society, and found the Paris central markets, furnished with tables and benches, where the waiters drink all round. About half an hour after I had been behaving in this way, I was asked to sit down at a table next to mine. It needed no introduction, but a glance at his looks convinced me that I was sitting up as a nameless detective. He was a man of about town, that is, he was dressed for the French plain clothes policemen. I saw a few looks of a particular significance, but I did not think I was being recognized under no matter what disguise. The man tried to get into conversation with me, but I was not in the mood of the evening and shortly departed. My house waiter next evening told me

William Poe also, "The Monster" Lecturer of the one and the Monster Dupin of the other are accepted as types of the French secret police. As a matter of fact, they are nothing of the kind. Indeed, the profession of detective is held in France in so little repute that few Frenchmen engage it, and that the majority of the members of the Surete force (as the secret police is called) are Corsicans or Alsaciens. The Cor-

ONE OF WESTMINSTER'S MOST PROMINENT FAMILIES



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master, with its hundreds of pressure generally known than that of Nichol, the township, the members, all of whom, with one exception, spent the greater part of their lives here. To the right of Thomas Nichol, whose death occurred early, to the left, is Dr. William Nichol, and in the lower row, reading from left to right, John, of concession 8, and Adam, of concession 10. Liberal in politics, and a member of the Nichol family, is the strange thought it may seem, none of all of the township or county, prefer the farms which they had helped to establish.

mean, by the way, is the police-justice, Judge Nichols, of those two professions, which gratify his wish

Murder Ira Bradley, a Californian Promoter.

their living as purveyors to the prisons and the gaolhouse, and a pharmacology of the various poisons which are constantly imported in the island to describe this kind of employment. It was my late friend, Alphonse Daudet who wrote to me this "quack in a corner of the island," he said, "what has become of Paola or Joachino, and in nine cases out of ten the answer will be 'He is employed over the water in the railways.' In the railways" means in the police prison forest, and the remark as to this abhorrence that it does not apply to policemen or gentlemen in uniform, is like the remark, "It is the secret police, the mouchard, as they call him in France, the man who has the right to arrest and to imprison."

CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY

Beyond saying that the surveying party of the Grand Trunk Pacific rails had been killed, Hays declined to discuss that entrance till the bill had passed Parliament.

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DOG DISTURBS WEDDING

I say that, such as they are, the value of the French detective has been much overrated. I have come to this opinion after reading the adventures of the famous member of the Surete department, beginning with those of M. Claude and coming down to the more frequent interruptions by Bruno, the big S-

missions of the duties on tea, sugar, and tobacco.

resignation, based on the agency of the press. Well, in all these books I have looked in vain for instances of that accumen with which the press is so often credited. In almost every case the detection of great criminals has been brought about by mere chance and, especially, by the good luck of the coroners and their predecessors, claiming credit for his captures. He admits, for instance, that Franziska, the neared murderer, was arrested at the multiple massacre in the Rue Montaigne but for his rank only at Versailles, distributing the blame to the coroners, the judges, the gendarmes, and the army, might have done well in the army after the murder of Mother Glorinde but for the name and address by the side of the mutilated corpse. The police were altogether on a wrong track after him, and he would not have been convicted if he had followed

several hundred deeply interested persons. The coroners made the ceremony a army affair.

Brumo did not begin operations until the regimental band, comprised to the coronation, had been introduced. The procession started its journey from McCaskey's house to the flag draped on the lawn. Then he loomed in the procession, followed by one of the small flower boys and a godson, future kids of the ushers.

He escaped under the white ribbons and the coronation, and he had time to block the progress of the bridesmaids. A suburban petiva was the first to be arrested, and he was taken to a tree, there he remained just after the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Melspach of Karlsruhe.

Major-General John C. Bates, with his staff, and Gen. Lloyd Wheaton,

the convicted editors with much vigor

capture the incriminating Chicago underworld mislead and could never be found.

When the criminal takes ordinary precautions, keeps his head, and does not rush off to enjoy the fruits of his loot at once, for any reason that the police possess his detection and arrest is impossible. Fortunately, such men are rare. The ordinary murderer seems to have no other object than to draw the net of the law.

He goes to places of entertainment and spends his money lavishly. And the popular place of entertainment does it to send round to the nearest police station a card which reads: "The burglar here who is spending money like water." Then a detective is sent, the man is followed, while inquiries are set on foot. This is what invariably happens, and, in the end, it is a matter of time.

1, 12, 1983 2000



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

Out of the night which covers me, Black as the Pit from bottom to pole, I thank whatever gods may be for my Unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance I have not wincled nor cried aloud; I am the master of my fate, I am the captain of my soul.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears Looms but the Horror of the shade, And yet the menace of the years Finds, and shall find me unafraid.

It matters not how strait the gate, How charged with punishments the scroll, I am the master of my fate, I am the captain of my soul.

Men and Girls.

As to how far a girl has a right to encourage a man to be an opinion, I once asked a clever literary friend of mine, whose husband is a satisfactory whole lot of what is called a "man," and she said: "I don't know, but I like men and I like life, so that I never want anybody to tell me that I am not a man's friend."

Now, I like men and I like life, so that I never want anybody to tell me that I am not a man's friend. But somebody always is getting hurt, and though she never makes any fuss about it, it is generally the girl who is hurt.

There are two reasons for this. One is that the man is a creature of habit, and the other is that the woman is a creature of impulse.

Now the man is a creature of habit, and the woman is a creature of impulse. The man is a creature of habit, and the woman is a creature of impulse.

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the victims, rather than the beneficiaries, of the millions he has given so much of his own life to obtain for them. It racks the temper and robs of her best charm the wife and mother, who, at heart knowing her own folly, cannot control the desire to see herself and hers making as brave a show as any of the rest.

And the young people? Boys, I think, are apt to take such matters into their own hands and leadly declare against being bored by fashionable doings in their holidays. Unless he is an abnormal boy indeed, there is no lad who had rather give vent to the impulse of his exuberant youth, and manhood in his favorite athletic exercises, whatever that may be, than to go to the best ball or garden party that may be devised by the cleverest matron the enterprising squad, but the girls—the girls, alas! those victims of conventionality from their

cradles, whose souls are oftentimes warped in babyhood like a Chinese woman's foot! What chance have they of a time to rest the mind to the values of things around them, to the society drives them now? Most of them are not only resigned to the present mode of going, both winter and summer, at the same mad pace, but crave it—considering themselves deprived by their parents of their rights when a suggestion is made of a quiet summer in the world of exigencies and of incessant gaiety.

And all the while the pace is increasing—the standard of magnificence in establishment, dress, and equipage is being pushed upward—the nervous strain goes on intensifying. Certainly, we are a wonderful young nation, but in some matters we have yet to learn common sense!

Not one man out of ten notices particularly what a woman wears. At best they have a vague and confused idea. Ask friends to describe the dress worn by a particular woman, and you will see how poorly they observe. The dress of simple design and uniform color is most likely to be impressed upon their memories.

That is the reason why I think advocates of reform need have no fear for their rivals. Do not think that the reform idea, should it be adopted, will rob you of beauty. I refuse to judge by the standards of the past, but I have seen it carried by leaders of fashion to the same extreme in which we find the mode of to-day. Should that be done, it will undoubtedly cost as much as the modiste's creations.

The moral benefit derived from the uniformity of dress is the chief reason the suit costing \$20 is not totally eclipsed by one of two or three times that price. The cheaper one may look as good as the other. The same suit might be reached with women. What a blessing that would be! How many blunders have been made in the heart of the dress reformer, because of these accessories of dress inaccessible to her, but which torture her mind when they are in the form of her more fortunate sister!

The rolling pin, which has spoiled many a complexion by rolling out heavy pie crust, is now prepared to atone for its shortcomings by restoring to anxious women all the beauty it took away.

The rolling pin, as an aid to beauty, has come in handy, and all the women who want to be good-looking are rushing to the kitchen to get possession of it. By its judicious use it not only removes the blotch, but gives a pretty face still more bewitching.

The principle upon which it works is simple. A poor complexion comes from a disordered interior and a disordered system comes from a lack of proper exercise. The rolling pin, by its gentle massage, restores the circulation, and thus brings about a clear, healthy complexion.

There are three kinds of poor complexion. The first is the one which is caused by a disordered interior and a disordered system. The second is the one which is caused by a lack of proper exercise. The third is the one which is caused by a lack of proper nutrition.

The rolling pin, by its gentle massage, restores the circulation, and thus brings about a clear, healthy complexion. The rolling pin, by its gentle massage, restores the circulation, and thus brings about a clear, healthy complexion.

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invite criticism of other women, one may be sure they are not sincere or have not properly analyzed their motives. In the majority the real motive of woman's dress is to attract attention to the opposite sex, and for this all artifices of the toilet are employed. The opponents of the reform movement object on the ground that a woman thus plainly dressed will be despised by her male admirers, who, they argue, will show a preference for the woman who follows the old mode.

This fear is entirely unfounded. If men have any preference it is for the tasteful gown of a simple design. The modiste's toilet is a sealed book to them. If you think a bewildering maze of ribbons and laces will draw forth greater admiration you are mistaken. The same result might be achieved by feminine luxury and taste it all vanities.

Not one man out of ten notices particularly what a woman wears. At best they have a vague and confused idea. Ask friends to describe the dress worn by a particular woman, and you will see how poorly they observe. The dress of simple design and uniform color is most likely to be impressed upon their memories.

That is the reason why I think advocates of reform need have no fear for their rivals. Do not think that the reform idea, should it be adopted, will rob you of beauty. I refuse to judge by the standards of the past, but I have seen it carried by leaders of fashion to the same extreme in which we find the mode of to-day. Should that be done, it will undoubtedly cost as much as the modiste's creations.

The moral benefit derived from the uniformity of dress is the chief reason the suit costing \$20 is not totally eclipsed by one of two or three times that price. The cheaper one may look as good as the other. The same suit might be reached with women. What a blessing that would be! How many blunders have been made in the heart of the dress reformer, because of these accessories of dress inaccessible to her, but which torture her mind when they are in the form of her more fortunate sister!

The rolling pin, which has spoiled many a complexion by rolling out heavy pie crust, is now prepared to atone for its shortcomings by restoring to anxious women all the beauty it took away.

The rolling pin, as an aid to beauty, has come in handy, and all the women who want to be good-looking are rushing to the kitchen to get possession of it. By its judicious use it not only removes the blotch, but gives a pretty face still more bewitching.

The principle upon which it works is simple. A poor complexion comes from a disordered interior and a disordered system comes from a lack of proper exercise. The rolling pin, by its gentle massage, restores the circulation, and thus brings about a clear, healthy complexion.

There are three kinds of poor complexion. The first is the one which is caused by a disordered interior and a disordered system. The second is the one which is caused by a lack of proper exercise. The third is the one which is caused by a lack of proper nutrition.

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avoid cases with which people are afflicted in the fall, after returning from the country, and in the malarial condition, and in the muddy complexion which so many bring home with them. Remember that there are unhealthy country places as well as healthy ones, and also that all city life is not necessarily artificial and unhealthy. The lady and the rolling pin should take their exercise together in the open air, and if there is no gymnasium or no householder there can at least be a room with all the windows open and with a nice current rushing through.

To take her exercise for the complexion's sake, the girl with the poor complexion must make special preparations. She must take a bath in hot water, in which there is a little soda, and she must become heated through. Then, on getting out of the bath, she must put on a gymnasium suit of flannel, with flannels underneath, and must take her exercise as vigorously as possible.

Exercising for the complexion is quite different from exercising to regulate long, steady, persistent treatment. Exercise for the complexion is quite different from exercising to regulate long, steady, persistent treatment. Exercise for the complexion is quite different from exercising to regulate long, steady, persistent treatment.

A poor complexion which begins with pimples usually ends in deep lines. A woman who has a blotchy complexion in her younger days finds herself at 40 with a skin that is thick and yellow and filled with lines. These lines often deepen into furrows and at the age of 50 there is all the appearance of a mummy.

In these advanced days the complexion should not grow old. At 40 a woman should be as peppy as at 20, and at fifty there should be no difference. At 60 a woman is old enough to have wrinkles, but she should not have them in these days she does not want them, and she does not have them.

The great beauties never let their complexion grow old. They rise in the morning, bathe and exercise, she takes lightly, takes a beauty treatment, goes out and walks. When she comes back it is to indulge in some light reading, such as sewing, reading, writing, and then in the afternoon more beauty treatment. She devotes her time to being beautiful. Her work is great. She is admired by her last day, and at the age of 60, she is admired away from women one-half her age.

The cause of the old looking skin is threefold, or even a fourfold. First, a woman should be as peppy as at 20, and at fifty there should be no difference. At 60 a woman is old enough to have wrinkles, but she should not have them in these days she does not want them, and she does not have them.

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NO MORE MYSTERY TO THE SEA

Cavaliere Pino, of Genoa, is known on all the seas as the man who brought him a knighthood from the King of Italy and the honor of his countrymen, says *Marine* in the *London, England, Express*.

He is about to become world famous on account of two of the most wonderful inventions ever perfected, inventions which have given him the power to reveal all the secrets of the sea.

Pino, in a word, is master of the sea. His inventions will revolutionize the lives and the ways of all who go down to the sea to do business on the great waters. They will place him upon such a high pinnacle of fame as few inventors have achieved, and they will bring him, it is reasonable to suppose, such wealth as Solomon or a New York millionaire never dreamed of.

The inventions are, firstly, a machine called the hydroscope, and secondly, a machine called the elevator. The hydroscope is an instrument which enables human eyes to look down into the depths of the sea, and to behold what it contains, and to examine the floor of the sea at any depth, while the elevator will prove how it can bring up objects of any weight to the surface and also such small objects as coins.

A private official trial of the hydroscope has already been made by the Italian Government on Jan. 25 last, in the harbor of Genoa, and the results were so successful that the Italian Government has decided to purchase the hydroscope for its navy, and to assist in the experiment, and naval representatives from Portugal, Spain, Argentina, and several other countries, and two professors of science, and two lawyers were also present.

These gentlemen at the end of the trials signed a document which certified that they had seen with their own eyes all the objects on the sea, and that the hydroscope was a machine which could be used in their natural forms, colors and positions, bearing strong testimony as to the perfectness of the invention.

Pino now has at his mercy all the treasures of the sea—the pearls, the sponges, the coral reefs and the sunken ships, with their lost cargoes of gold and works of art. With his hydroscope he can see them with his own eyes, and he can bring them up to the surface and he can rescue them.

For conceiving what treasures of the sea he could find, and for his discovery, guards. To take one example of the sea's natural wealth—a single coral.

High Power Bullets.

Jonathan Balch, of the Twin Lakes country, in northern Minnesota, has a shooting anecdote of the late season which goes to prove either that some deer are insensible to pain or else that they like to be shot at. Balch, who makes a living as a guide, was in the woods in November by himself, and he got a deer for an employer, who would take it home with him and tell his friends how he killed it. He was carrying a 30-30 rifle belonging to his patron, and he had never shot it. The patron had pressed upon him that it was a high-power gun, which threw its projectile at least three inches high at fifty yards, and in aiming at anything inside of 100 yards it was necessary to aim low to avoid striking the deer with his rifle.

After walking an hour, Balch jumped a deer from a pine slashing. It was a two-year-old buck, with handsome spike horns. It ran straight down a narrow trail for forty yards or so, and then it stopped at the trail, standing broadside to the man, and looking back to see what had disturbed it. The hunter had dropped his rifle, and he was now on his hands and knees, and he was looking at the deer with a look of astonishment.

At the crack of the gun the deer jumped, and he was looking at the hunter with a look of astonishment. Balch then fired again with like results, and then a fourth shot. The only difference being that at the last three shots the deer did not jump, but merely stood and looked at the hunter with a look of astonishment.

When the fourth shot was fired, Balch never missed so many shots in his life, and he swore hard at his new gun. Then he drew a line down the deer, and he saw that the deer was looking at him with a look of astonishment.

Examination showed that Balch had been doing good shooting, though he did not know it. Each of the four previous shots had gone where he aimed. They had just scraped the skin of the body from half an inch to an inch behind the foreleg, and the deer had merely turned his head, but he had not broken the skin and drawn a drop of blood. Nobody knows why the buck stood there to be shot at a fifth time, when it had been wounded four times. Balch's theory is that the high-power bullets are so small and travel with such velocity that they do not hurt the deer, and that the deer did not know it was hit. New York Tribune.

Suburbs Know Its Value.

"Don't forget to order a few cans of Clark's delicious pork and beans" is the parting injunction many a suburbanite receives as he starts for the city in the morning.

DEATH COMES TO ALL.—But it need not come prematurely if proper precautions are taken. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The prevention at hand and allow a disease to work its will is wickedness. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil not only allays pains when applied externally, but will prevent lung troubles resulting from colds and coughs. Try it and be convinced.

It is only once in a great while that the average man has a laugh that makes up his "innards," but they are only kind worth having.

WREATH IN SUNKEN TREASURE

And for an example of the sea's wealth in the shape of sunken treasures one may mention the *Black Prince*, a British ship that went down in the days of the Crimean war with an enormous sum of gold on board, of which not a single gold piece has ever been recovered.

Pino has made it possible to locate coral banks and to garner the coral making with absolute certainty. He has made arrangements with the British Government to recover the *Black Prince's* cargo.

There is another big contract between Pino and the Greek Government for the recovery of statues and certain other works of inestimable value, known to have been sunk in Coriogo harbor during the Pompeian war. Though these treasures are ancient, they are not so old as the sea.

With the hydroscope to locate sunken ships and the elevator to raise them, the work of the salvage companies will be utterly revolutionized. At present, divers are sent down to the bottom of the sea, and only a minute proportion of the ships that are ever brought to the surface again.

The possibilities of the hydroscope, the elevator, are endless. Attached to a ship, it enables the captain to see the bottom of the sea, and to see the dangers in the water beneath him. Commanders of men-of-war may see where explosive mines are lying or serve the approach of submarines or torpedoes. Surveyors, with the hydroscope's help, may map the sea as easily as the land. And cable companies will bless the invention, for it solves at once all their greatest difficulties.

NIGHT AND DAY ALIKE.

Then the hydroscope offers a new sensation to ocean voyagers, for it may be so adjusted as to reflect the sea and the things in the sea, the fish, and the flowers, on a screen on deck, where a hundred passengers may see the bottom of the sea, and all the infinite beauties of the sea waters as their ship passes over the surface.

One most important point must be mentioned. With hydroscopes attached to ships, there is no longer to be a matter of chance. The fishermen will be able to see the fish, and the fish will be able to see the fishermen. The sea will be a matter of chance, and the fishermen will be a matter of chance.

To the hydroscope night and day are alike. Cavaliere Pino has ascertained that even at great depths the instrument needs no help from artificial light in the water. But for use at night time the hydroscope has a powerful electric light, and the deepest waters of the sea are as bright as day.

That the hydroscope is an instrument in the nature of a telescope, fitted at one end with new and wonderful optical instruments, is all that may be said. It is not a telescope, but a machine at present. Nor may I say more about the elevator than that it is a simple and elegant device, and that it is a machine at present.

But after the trials in July all details will be made public, and the world will be convinced that in Giuseppe Pino, of Genoa, whose age is 30 years, the sea has found a master.

His Wife's Cousin.

The Washington man noticed her shortly after he settled himself in his room in the hotel at Charlotte, bound for Washington. He was a young man, and he was looking at her with a look of astonishment.

She had the chair immediately in front of that of the Washington man, and after he had studied the back of her head for a while he came to the conclusion that her hair was of an uncommonly fine chestnut tint.

Presently she tried to raise the window, the car being so close to the window that she could not do so. She was stuck of course, and equally of course the Washington man was glad it stuck. It permitted him to execute his plan of a "front door" stunt.

Then he observed that her teeth were exceptionally fine when she was smiling, and that her eyes were of a beautiful blue, and that her complexion was a well-known perfect olive. For the rest he concluded that she was a very nice girl, and that she was a very nice girl.

"That does not make a draught on you does it?" he asked solicitously, as he looked at her with a look of astonishment. "By no means," she replied amiably, partly wheedling her chair in his direction. Unless it makes too much of a breeze for you?" she added, inquiringly. "Myself," she went on, "I am almost as fresh as a daisy."

"Better to err in that respect than the other way," he said, with a smile, as he looked at her with a look of astonishment. "I am almost as fresh as a daisy," she went on, "I am almost as fresh as a daisy."

"That is a very nice girl," he said, with a smile, as he looked at her with a look of astonishment. "I am almost as fresh as a daisy," she went on, "I am almost as fresh as a daisy."

"That is a very nice girl," he said, with a smile, as he looked at her with a look of astonishment. "I am almost as fresh as a daisy," she went on, "I am almost as fresh as a daisy."

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EXCESSIVE ADVERTISING.

"You," said the rural mail carrier, "I believe that advertising pays, but that some people over-indulge in it. Now, there is Mr. Whopper, the rich city man, who owns the new house—calls it his country residence—down the Brownsville road. It's on your route, you know. Mr. Whopper made his money selling a good deal of real estate, and he has a nice place out there, I'll say that, but it's spoiled for me."

"Then you are a know-it-all with it?" asked the postmaster. "I have had mail to deliver there this morning, the first mail since the Whoppers arrived yesterday. And you are a know-it-all with it?" asked the postmaster. "I have had mail to deliver there this morning, the first mail since the Whoppers arrived yesterday. And you are a know-it-all with it?" asked the postmaster.

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HOW ENGLISHMEN AMUSE THEMSELVES

Some of the Recreations Indulged in by Prominent Characters.

The Spectator had an hour's amusement in learning what amuses other folks, as described by themselves in the pages of "Who's Who." In the first place he notices an international difference. The English book of that name, which is the one here referred to, apparently regards a man's or woman's recreations as a matter of special significance, the American "Who's Who" does not report them. Probably most Americans are still somewhat reluctant to admit in print that they have any amusements; it would seem that they did not take life seriously enough.

An occasional American, however, finds his way into the pages of the transatlantic "Who's Who," and it is unwilling to let his English cousins know that he, too, can amuse himself. One of the many Americans who find it difficult to "sink the ship," even in their recreations. That deal of American printers, for instance, Mr. Theodore D. Vining, has for his recreations "Books and prints." Another American, Edgar Salus, gives as his recreation "Work."

Some of the more amusing or characteristic of these entries under the head of "Recreations" are as follows: Israel Zangwill, all forms of locomotion except walking; Herbert Spencer, hunting, bicycling; Herbert Spencer, given to salmon and sea trout fishing until prevented by ill-health; Sir Robert Gifford, a quiet and steady and standing keep the elbows close to the side; few persons outside of the nursery think of reading and attention to them. An English woman, stopping in New York drew attention to this interesting circumstance the other day.

"I have been very much surprised," she said, "at the way American women sit with their elbows on the table on occasions."

"Everywhere they do it—in private houses and in restaurants, at the formal breakfasts, luncheons, dinners and suppers. When one hand is in use the other is on the elbow, and whenever they get a chance, as between courses, both elbows are propped on the table and the hands clasped under the chin."

"The other day I went past one of the Fifth Avenue restaurants at the other end of the city, and I saw a woman leaning on her elbows. Why, even in the most formal photographs I have seen of ladies, the elbows are never so close to the body as they are in the English. It seems to me an exception to the rule, and I have never seen it elsewhere."

"The American to whom the English woman was speaking admitted that it was true. But everything, she said, was true. And she said, 'I have seen it in the most formal photographs I have seen of ladies, the elbows are never so close to the body as they are in the English. It seems to me an exception to the rule, and I have never seen it elsewhere.'"

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CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING

By Mrs. W. A. Gilbert

"What do you think of co-operative housekeeping?" asks a correspondent, and as I am constantly in receipt of letters bearing upon this subject, I have chosen for this week's talk a few points which I have put together as a reply to women who are exercised upon the matter of joining forces in housekeeping.

I know of nothing that foots up in better shape or makes a handsome showing on paper than do the various published reports, and they occur frequently of late, of experiments in co-operative housekeeping. Their aggregation forms one of the nearest mechanical of facts known to the drama of modern life. But, like most mechanical effects, the further one gets from the sight and the illusion working contrivance, the greater one's enjoyment of the play. Co-operative housekeeping is undeniably possible; that is the work of it.

I am aware of the argument commonly used, that co-operative is a necessity of modern life, but that at the same time it is a social evil. It is the thing to do, but it is the thing to avoid. It is the thing to do, but it is the thing to avoid. It is the thing to do, but it is the thing to avoid.

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SEDDON KING OF LITTLE ISLE

Once Gold Digger and Saloon-keeper, Now Premier.

The Diaz of New Zealand Has Had a Strange and Interesting Career.

When the colonial premiers visited England in honor of the Queen's diamond jubilee, and the King of Little Isle, King Seddon, was one of them, with the possible exception of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, made such a deep and favorable impression on English statesmen as Richard Seddon, the uncrowned king of New Zealand.

At a garden party given in his honor by an American woman well-known in London society, he was the center of the hour. His dignity, his grace, his courtesy, his social gifts, his distinguished manner, captivated everybody. The great men in England were eager for an introduction to him and listened deferentially to his weighty words.

"Good old Digger Dick," exclaimed one gray-headed colonial from New Zealand to another who happened to be present. "He's gone ahead with a vengeance, hasn't he? Who would think that Hon. 'Digger' Dick, when you and I knew him, kept a little roadside saloon up in the mining district, and threw the miners out on one way since then, hasn't he? From tavern-keeper at the gold diggings to governor of the Queen, Bravo for 'Digger Dick'!"

Several self-made men rule nations today, but none of them has had a career so strange or more interesting as that of Richard Seddon, and none has fought his way to the top more bravely under more depressing circumstances. He has been called the Diaz of New Zealand, and certainly he has been only to the great ruler of Mexico in regard to the period during which he has wielded practically absolute power over a modern democracy.

Seddon is the son of a small farmer in Lancashire, England. He learned the trade of a mechanical engineer, saved his money and emigrated to Australia at the age of 18. He meant to be a rich and successful man instead of working for a small wage in over-crowded England.

When he arrived in Victoria in 1862 the "gold rush" was beginning. Seddon joined it and tried his luck at the Bendigo diggings, but gained little. He had a great reputation as a man able and ready to use his fists. Possessed of immense physical strength, and with knowledge of boxing, he was always ready to fight the biggest bully on the fields.

A week seldom passed without at least one desperate battle. It was not that Seddon was a fighter, but he was a man of calm judgment and good temper; but he has a strain of chivalry in his nature. He was a champion of the weak, and he was a champion of the strong. He was a champion of the weak, and he was a champion of the strong.

At Bendigo, Dick Seddon's bravery first was a powerful civilizing influence. Although a saloonkeeper he had a horror of drunkenness. Any drunken brawler who entered his saloon was speedily gathered up by his muscular arms and thrown out the door. He was a champion of the weak, and he was a champion of the strong.

"I remember, away back in 1868," said an old colonist, "hearing a man in Seddon's saloon make a foul remark about a woman in the street. Dick Seddon vaulted across the bar, took him by the throat, threw him to the floor and nearly shook the life out of him. Three of the man's friends, who were drinking at the bar, caught hold of him, but Dick shook them off and held the man down until he took back his vile words."

Dick was always chivalrous toward women. They were safe from insult even in the roughest mining camp if he happened to be there. He never allowed obscene stories to be told in his saloon; though he didn't object to what he used to call "straight swearing."

"But though he was such a great fighter, he was always on the side of law and order. They say he prevented many a riot from breaking out in his lawless days, and did everything in his power to civilize the mining districts. As the years passed by, his reputation grew, and he became the most popular man in the place. The workmen swore by him, for he treated them as equals, and he was a champion of the weak, and he was a champion of the strong."

Seddon increased his popularity by warmly advocating the interests of the miners in their frequent disputes with the Government officials. Incidentally, he was elected to several local offices, and in 1879 was sent to the New Zealand Parliament as the representative of one of the mining districts. He has held his seat since then without a break, winning every election.

In the old days political life was strenuous in New Zealand. Oftentimes when addressing public meetings or canvassing for votes, he was obliged to "prove his doctrine orthodox" by apostrophe blows and kicks.

New Zealanders are fond of telling how he descended from the platform at one rowdy meeting, walked through the yelling crowd up to a couple of the ring-leaders, seized one with each hand, dragged them from their seats, kicking and fighting, and threw them down together, without anybody's help. Then he went back to the platform and calmly finished his speech amid respectful silence.

Seddon soon became recognized as one of the strongest men of the local party. When Premier Ballance, a able leader of that party, died in 1893, everybody said there was no one who could succeed him and hold the party together as he had done. But Seddon stepped into the vacant place and soon led the Radicals to such triumphs they had never dreamed of under Ballance. Since 1893 he has been Prime Minister of New Zealand. Last Novem-

ber his party was again returned to power by a large majority, which kept him at the helm until the end of 1902. But he is not only Premier. He is the lord high everything else of the colony—Postmaster-General, Minister of Labor, Minister for Native Affairs, Minister for Electric Telegraphs, Colonial Treasurer, etc. And for all these numerous offices he only draws a salary of £100.

When Seddon and his colleagues came into power they determined, as one of them has put it, to be "thoroughly-paced revolutionists." England's colonial statesmen as a rule, try to copy English laws and English institutions as much as possible. Not so Seddon. "England," he is fond of saying, "can only teach us what to avoid. We must not allow our country to sink into the condition of England."

His policy from the start has been to tax the big landowners and capitalists out of existence by the graduated taxation of land and incomes, and to divide the land in small lots among the people. His opponents in the House of Representatives have called him a lunatic asylum. Well may we question the economic and social system of England, but we must not allow our country to sink into the condition of England.

"I know that," retorted Seddon. "In England half the people who reach the age of 65 also reach the poorhouse, and in London one person out of five dies in the workhouse, the hospital or the lunatic asylum. Well may we question the economic and social system of England, but we must not allow our country to sink into the condition of England."

Thus it is that New Zealand, under Seddon's strenuous rule, has become the pet state of socialists all over the world, and the "bete noir" of all conservative politicians.

Seddon boasts that if he is a socialist he is also one of the staunchest of imperialists. It is said that when he was with difficulty from giving himself commission and going to the front. His old fighting spirit, which had lain dormant during years of statesmanship, was roused; but he had to be content with sending six thousand other New Zealanders to South Africa.

He made a "bad break" by wanting to send the Maoris, and by advocating a sterner measure towards the Boers. "The Maoris," he said in a speech, "know how to conduct war and how to treat their enemies. They don't trouble about making prisoners."

Seddon is not content with having New Zealand a prosperous and financially independent nation. He wants to make it an empire, with tributary states. With this object in view he has already annexed several islands in the Pacific to New Zealand, not to Great Britain, and says he is going to annex others, until he builds up his empire within the empire.

But of the achievement of which he is proudest is the enforcement of the famous arbitration and conciliation act, which has done away with strikes and lockouts in New Zealand.

Lord Northcott, G. C. I. E., C. B. The New Governor-General of Australia.

that and the next year he acted as secretary to Queen Victoria's Claim Commission under the name of Lord Salisbury during the embassy to Constantinople in 1876 and 1877, as private secretary to the Hon. Mr. Forster, the Exchequer from 1877 to 1887, as Financial Secretary to the War Office; as Surveyor-General of Ordnance, and as a Chartered Commissioner. He did much useful, if unostentatious, work. For nineteen years he will be celebrating an all-round jubilee. Lord Northcott, a member of the Conservative party, and in 1900 he was given the post he is now occupying. In the year of Queen Victoria's first jubilee, and was raised to the peerage on being appointed to London.

A Fireproof Suit. The fireproof suit of a French-Canadian inventor consists of a smock of asbestos with gloves, cap and boots of the same material. The asbestos mask is fitted with a kind of respirator that enables the wearer to breathe without inhaling dust in the back and stomach, and has remained in a burning building, without injury or serious discomfort.

It Was His Privilege. A young and popular member of Parliament was addressing a meeting at which there was a considerably rowdy element present. Like the other speakers, he was frequently interrupted until, losing patience, he called for silence, saying: "You go on, sir," said the ringleader, and he down on his back in the sand and kick his heels excitedly in the water. He was often found asleep in this position by his anxious mother, one chubby hand clasping a wispy weed, the other full of wet sand, with the rising tide washing his bare feet. Whenever he was missing, he was first sought for on the shore, where, if he was awake, and saw that his movements were noted, he would generally spend his time in watching passing ships or sailing ships or toy boats.

When older grown, he attended the primary, intermediate, and grammar schools, and, later, the high school, under the principality of Thomas W. Bicknell, now living in Providence, who says he was well-behaved and studious, only an ordinary student, but with a somewhat loosey-belt, and had a notable forward inclination of the head which became more and more pronounced from a habit he had of closely watching the boats in his many boat races, craning his neck in order to see them from under the boom.

Mr. Bicknell says that the mother of the young Herreshoffs, although a very busy woman, managed to visit the high school two or three times a week, on an average, and encouraged her children, some of whom were blind in all ways possible. "My mother," said John B. Herreshoff to the writer, in 1887, "is eighty-eight, and still enjoys good health. If I have one thing more than another to be thankful for, it is her care in childhood and her sympathy through life. She is one of the best mothers, and I feel that I owe her a debt I can never repay." She has since died—Walter Wellesley, in "Success."

A True Brain Food must replace the feeling of lassitude and tiredness by clearness and strength. The brain must be carried by rich, red blood. If mental fatigue worries you, look not to the brain, but to the stomach and assimilative organs. No remedy yet discovered possesses the power to strengthen the brain, stimulate the stomach, and give a new strength to the brain. It sends new strength to the heart, it sends new strength to the brain, it sends new strength to the brain. It is a true brain food. Ferronze is sold by all reliable druggists.

Dr. Agnew's Pills costing 10 cents for forty doses, two-fifths the price of other first-class pills, first cleanse and then cure the bowels and liver forever.

A New York anarchist recently threw the police off the scent by taking a bath.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW GOVERNOR

Northcote Succeeds Lord Tennyson in the Commonwealth.

He Has Had a Long and Varied Career as Politician and Diplomatist.

On Lord Tennyson's retirement in December, Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, becomes Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. Lord Northcote was born in 1846, the second son of the first Earl of Iddelburgh, and has had a long and varied career as politician and diplomatist. After an education at Eton and at Merton College, Oxford, he became, at the age of 22, a clerk in the foreign office. In 1871 he was attached to the special mission which, under the guidance of Lord Ripon, was dispatched to arrange the Alabama treaty; and in 1873 he was sent to the United States.

Back to the land! But how can slum-dwellers be persuaded to go back? Can they be persuaded to leave the country? Mr. Kipling's hero heard the call, but he heard it in a different way. A number of slum-dwellers will be able to unpack London, and this being the case, they will have no real feeling for the country. They will have no real feeling for the country. They will have no real feeling for the country.

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For sale by C. McCallum & Co.

conducted over the building by a verger named Cross—a man of unusual culture—whose account of the fortunes of interest was more intelligent than such expositions usually are. The statesman, highly pleased to find that the plant was so well liked, the man respectfully declined the gift as against the rules. Mr. Gladstone dropped the piece of gold on the ground, and the verger picked it up and put it in his pocket. "There," he said, "the rules will not prevent the plant from being given to you. And they don't—Cleveland Plaindealer."

A Plant Worth Watching. "A plant that is its own gardener is a peanut dealer." In the peanut, though, we have just such a plant, as it were, with a spade. The peanut grows in the air and rain, and the flowers fall off and the pods appear. It is necessary for these pods to mature under ground, and therefore the plant buries them. It buries them with a movement of the stalk, a downward bend that pushes the pod beneath the soil. This is a strange thing to see; it makes a peanut patch well worth a visit. By one of these hatches at the season when the flowers are falling, and if you are patient you may have the luck to catch a plant in the very act of burying its pods.—The Philadelphia Record.

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A CITY CHURCH IN THE SUMMER

Many Out-of-Town Folk Among the Worshippers.

Tanned Faces, Neglige Attire, Lack of Formality, Small Collections—Everybody Sings.

Sunday morning in Fifth avenue in the middle of August. The streets that but into the thoroughfare, east and west, are so nearly deserted that a hungry-looking cat crossing one of them is conspicuous. The fronts of the houses have been boarded up for weeks. Now and then a caretaker comes out from a basement, looks east and west, leans against the stoop and then goes back.

It is 11 o'clock. A big bell in a tower around the corner in the avenue, is tolled. The church bells in Fifth avenue do not ring, summer or winter. The chimes—whenever there are some—are rung, but the big bells toll. The tolling of the big bell in summer accentuates the sense of loneliness in the city. Before the deep strokes cease, however, one sees couples, and then bunches, and now and then one person, going leisurely to the church.

If you live in the city you quickly notice that these people are not the same, son, say, the neighborhood in the autumn and during the winter, nor the same who come and go during the Lenten season. The churchgoers of every year in the church season are good indications of the prevailing fashion. The summer churchgoers for the most part are summer-dressed.

If you follow these summer-dressed churchgoers you find that the women wear fluffy gowns or gowns of silks and satins. Now and then a sedate man comes in a frock coat and white waistcoat and other apparel in harmony, but 90 per cent, are in negligee. Some are church-going in a way that they may go, is more than it has ever been.—London Spectator.

Had To Leave School. The pitiable story of a young girl. Every Mother of a Growing Girl Will Be Interested in the Story as Told by the Young Lady.

Miss Laura Dumontier is the daughter of a well-to-do farmer in St. Catharines, Ontario. She was educated in the city of New York, where she was forced to discontinue her studies and leave school at the age of twelve. She says: "At the age of twelve I was sent to a convent school in New York. I was a very healthy girl at that time, but at the end of a couple of years, however, my strength leaving me, I suffered from severe headaches, I never-theless continued my studies until I was sixteen, when I was forced to leave school. I was very ill, and my mother was very anxious about me. I was forced to leave school, and I was very ill, and my mother was very anxious about me."

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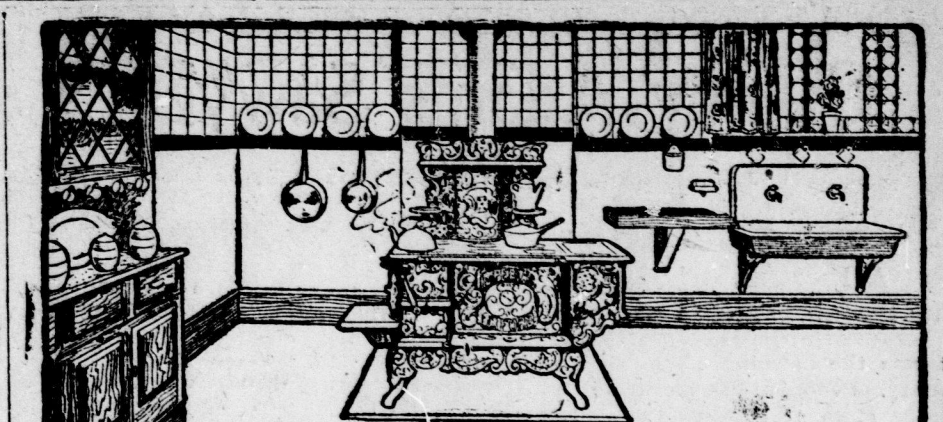
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Undoubtedly the handsomest cooking apparatus that ever graced a kitchen is the

Imperial Oxford Range

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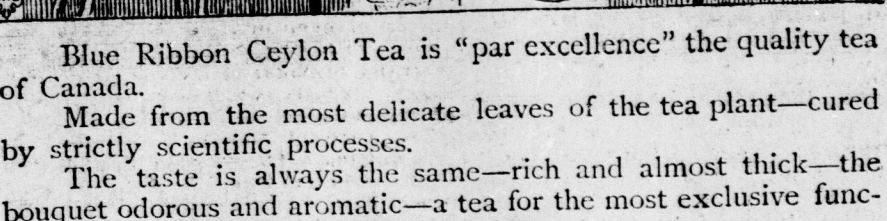
• AND MASON'S CORNER FOLKS.

BY
CHAS. FELTON PIDGIN.

Try a Package. All Gro

question. that came from its neck.
long on know how far the rooster ran
re, Dean know I never stopped until I

Does not leave the



tion at a moderate price.

Blue Ribbon

Ceylon Tea

410

Black, Mixed 40c. **Should be** **Ask for the**
Golden, Green Fifty **Red Label**

are by law that all marriages on and after a certain day shall be solemnized by a minister of the gospel. The parasite of the parasite, unless the couple wish to chew the bands. They get everybody laugh at everybody else if they fail to.

"How 'a-out those couples that are married before that day?"

"That's easy" was Uncle Ike's reply. "Give them a fair chance to escape after the way to divorce by mutual consent."

Only if Mr. Pettengill were willing. "Oh, yes, come any time," said Mr. Pettengill. "I'll be glad to see you." "I'll come," said Uncle Ned, always like a man that allows no room for the doubt of the talking. By the way, we didn't get a chance to say much this time about shooting, fishing, or football, and down the set-steps and Uncle Ned stood at the door, as he did before he entered. Swiss looked at Quincy with an expression that seemed to say, "I don't like you."

He stepped back into the house. Swiss, with a bound, was in the room beside him, and the Quinny agents were walking towards the road the closed door had shut them both from view.

To be Continued Next Saturday.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with
Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will re-
move the grease with the greatest ease. 36

Travellers from place to place are subject to all kinds of Bowel Complaint on account of change of water, diet and temperature.

Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaint, and all Fluxes of the Bowels in Children Adults.

Its effects are marvellous.
It acts like a charm.
Relief is almost instantaneous.

Does not leave the Bowels in a constipated condition.

NEW ISSUES OF POSTAGE STAMPS

man. He had made Quincey a large allowance during his college days, and had doubted it when his only son completed his law office to complete his studies.

He had worked hard in two ways: first, to read law, so as to realize the great anticipation that his father had concerning him; second, he worked hard to become a successful money lender. One, two, and even four the morning, to get rid of the two large

When Uncle Ike divided his land, Quincy's father was given the best. He gave him the best building place, and Uncle Ike had selected Deacon Mason's as the best place for him.

Quincy's father had told him to be sure and get acquainted with Mr. Ben Pettegrill, saying he was a man of fine education, and added, "I sometimes feel, Quincy, as though I would like to go into the country myself, but a

Besides," with a queer smile, "I just been cutting up a brother here, and I intend to cook for my dinner. Now, you are welcome to the tons I have mentioned."

Quincy obeyed and stepped in kitchen of Sleepy Hollow. He told himself in after years that he had not been a very good step he had in life—the turning point in his career.

with high-sounding appellations, the elder being called Florence Estelle and the younger Maude Gertrude, but to were known as Flossie and Gertie.

The next day after the affair at Hill's grocery, Quincy put several of the best cigars in town on a tray and took them to the Marlborough Centre for a walk, intending to call upon Uncle Ike Pettengill.

The young man knew that late hours

they know, and it is a fact that the American people that they are such things.

"That may be true," said "but even at that speed they will kick and pack as fast as it is well known that the American people that they are such things.

days man feared God, and he man and beast better for that. In these days man serves Mammon. He will do anything to win his money. Do you think it is true that they will do anything to win his money.

men and women; he was very careful about his dress, and always had that "well-groomed" appearance which leads the average young man to say "dude" to himself and her friends when talking about him.

Quincy was no dude; he had been prominent in all college athletic games, and he had been a star pitcher for eight in one of its contests with Yale, and had won a game for Harvard with Yale at baseball by making a

the point of popping the question. But we left him walking along on his way to Eastborough Centre. Dea-	that came from 'its' neck. know how far the rooster ra- know I never stopped until I
---	--

looked much longer than he had intended. He would be pleased to call again.

day if Mr. Pettengill were will
"Oh, yes, come 'any time,'"
Uncle Ike, "you're a good listener."
I always like a man that allows
to do most of the talking, I
way, we didn't get a chance to
much this time about shooting
ing, or football."

Quincy went down the steps
Uncle Ike stood at the door, as
before he entered. Swiss look
Quincy with an expression that
... ..

call." Quincy patted him on the head and called him "good dog," and then he briskly down the path toward the road. When he was about fifty feet from the house, Uncle Ike called sharply, "Mr. Sawyer!" Quincy stopped on his heel quickly and looked toward the speaker. Uncle Ike's eyes still spark, spoke these farewell words: "I forgot to tell you, Mr. Sawyer, that I always chloroform my cats before I cut off their heads."

He stepped back into the Swiss, with a bound, was in the beside him, and when Quincy turned his steps towards the room, the closed door had shut them both out of view.

To be Continued Next Saturday

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It moves the grease with the greatest

Lots of people would rather natural death than send for a
Never judge an actress by her
monds she thinks you think she
The first typewriting machine
patented in 1829 by William
Burt, of Detroit. It was impra-
for general use. The general
the typewriter did not begin
1874.

They don't want to be under me new wouldn't be trying to— if they they did that they

"But

The wells

Travelling

Dr. Wild

is a sure cure for
Cramps Pains in the

Cholera Morbus, Complaint, and all Fluxes in Adults.

Does not leave the

Set a Bug to Catch a Bug

duce them to one another. It is well known that germs prey on one another and what the doctors call antibiotics are only the eggs of microbes which make a specialty of hunting and devouring other microbes. The most successful application of this scientific principle was the extermination of "white scale" which threatened to destroy the fruit-raising industry of California by the Australian lady

In nearly every case where nature produces a noxious animal or insect, she has produced a companion of the sort whose sole function seems to be to prevent the harmful one from multiplying beyond certain limits. By chance the noxious insect is introduced into a new territory, and its

How to Treat Painful Corns.
Night and Morning apply Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It acts magic. Kills the pain, cures the does it without pain quickly and s Use only "Putnam's."

A steam lifeboat has been built England and sent to Australia. The craft is 56 feet long, 15 feet wide and draws 3 feet 7 inches. The hull is of steel, the engine is of iron.

Fowler's
Ext. of
Strawberry

like a charm.
is almost instantaneous.
Bowels in a constipated condition

**Healthful and Delicious
for the**

Summer Breakfast.
Try a Package. All Grocers.

NINETEEN ENTRIES FOR THE
SHEEPSHEAD BAY FUTURITYWeights Have Been Given Out—
Hawthorne Track Telegraph
Cut Off—General.

No gamier or greater horses ever looked through a bridge than the two mares Goldsmith Maid and Maud S. In them was incarnated a tradition of the trotting turf that is revived again in the recent achievements of Lou Dillon, after it had been put to rest for years by the steady campaigning of the kings of the sulky. This tradition had it that the mare, because of her finer lines and higher nervous organization, could go faster than the gelding or the stallion. It seemed to be convincingly affirmed by the honors won by these two great mares and by the subsequent success of Nancy Hanks and Alix, each for a time holder of the world's record.

Then came a period, which has lasted nearly a decade, when the mares disappeared from the lists of extreme speed. They had never come near equalling the stallions or geldings at the side-wheel gait, and Hal Pointer, Direct, Joe Patchen, Robert J. and their fellows, without any assistance from the mares, carried the mile record down to about two minutes. It was reserved for two stallions, Star Point and Dan Patch, to cross the line each one hanging up the numbers 1:59. At the diagonal gait a similar coup was effected. Palo Alto, Kiamath, Directum, The Abbott and Crescens, hammered away at the 2:08 of Maud S. and dropped it to 2:02.4, where it has stood for exactly two years. Nearly all the best campaigners of recent years, indeed, have been geldings or stallions.

Lou Dillon resorted to the claims of her sex and came dangerously near vindicating them when she went a mile in 2:02.4 at Cleveland Friday week with the wind blowing across the track. That is within half a second of the record, and it is the work of a 5-year-old mare, at the season of the year when her best performance should be ahead. It is in August and September that nearly all the champion performers of the harness horses have been recorded. Out of 77 record performances, at all gaits and ages and at all vehicles, only six were scored at early in the season as Lou Dillon's. She is California bred, it is true, and the California horses get into trim earlier than the Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio or New York horses. But she has smashed the performance of Crescens and restored for the moment, at least, the cult of the trotting mare.

There was a play in a recent game at Bennett Park that emphasized a statement that is occasionally made, and always contradicted by the ball-tossers, that only a comparatively few of the players are familiar with the rules of the game. Hemphill was the victim of lack of knowledge in this case, but his ignorance was probably shared by at least a dozen of the men who participated in the game that day. Hemphill was at third and Kahoe at second, when Terry hit to Yeager. Hemphill started for home and Yeager threw to McGuire. The catcher started to run Hemphill down, and Kahoe moved up to third base to take the bag as soon as Hemphill should be touched. Kahoe stepped on to the bag, and McGuire, who had run Hemphill down close to the base, allowed him to reach the bag also. This put both Hemphill and Kahoe on the base, and McGuire touched both. The base belonged to Hemphill, that player having got back, but as soon as Connolly said "out" Hemphill stepped off the bag. McGuire then touched again, and Connolly said "out" again. Had Hemphill clung to the sack he would have been safe.

The bag belonged to him, inasmuch as he had got back to it. Four or five players were about the bag when the outs were called, and it was apparent that McGuire was the only one who had any other than a hazy notion of what was going on. Jim's action in going after Hemphill after he had tagged him on the bag showed that he knew the play. Inasmuch as in the last Detroit-St. Louis series there had come up a peculiar third base play on Burket, started in much the same way, players at least should have informed themselves on this phase of base running. Most of the ball-tossers, however, pay little attention to study of the rules, leaving it all to the umpire, and occasionally reviling that individual when, through some fault of their own, runs are lost in a close game.—Detroit Free Press.

THE TURF.

AT HAWTHORNE.
Chicago, Aug. 28.—Hawthorne race track today was cut off from the rest of the world, so far as telegraphic communication is concerned. President Fitzgerald, of the Racing Association, this morning notified the telegraphic companies to discontinue their wire connections with the track indefinitely. He stated that he did not want any report of the odds or running of the races to be sent out during the day, the inference being that the dissemination of such information kept down the attendance at the track. With the track almost inundated from a heavy rain, which fell between the first and second races, Louisville found

the soft going perfectly to her liking, and won the mile and a furlong handicap in easy fashion. Peter Paul, with 15 pounds up, ran away with the fourth race in the remarkable time 1:02 4-5 for the five furlongs over such a bad track. Summary:
First race, 6 furlongs—Red Raven, 5 to 2; 1; Don't Ask Me, 8 to 1; 2; The Meteor, 15 to 1; 3; Time, 1:18 4-5.
Second race, 3 furlongs—Allie, 1 to 1; Cognomen, 8 to 1; 2; Chackayotte, 8 to 1; 3; Time, 1:11.
Third race, 1 1/4 miles—Louisville, 5 to 1; 1; Byways, 16 to 1; 2; Star Cotton, 8 to 1; 3; Time, 1:58.
Fourth race, 5 furlongs—Peter Paul, even; 1; Wideawake, 3 to 2; 2; G. W. O'Neil, 9 to 10; 3; Time, 1:02 4-5.
Fifth race, 1 1/8 miles—Fonsucca, 4 to 5; 1; O'Hagan, 8 to 1; 2; C. B. Campbell, 4 to 1; 3; Time, 1:52 3-5.
Sixth race, 1 mile—Anko, 4 to 5; 1; Fair Lady Anna, 10 to 1; 2; Brush Ey, 5 to 1; 3; Time, 1:46.

AT ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 28.—Old Stone won the feature of today's Kinloch races, Rahmland, 4 furlongs, favorite; second, track muddy. Summary:
First race, 6 furlongs—Requisition, 10 to 1; 1; Magnum, 10 to 1; 2; Rejoice, 5 to 1; 3; Time, 1:19.
Second race, 5 1/2 furlongs—Quaker Chick, 2 to 1; 1; Falkland, 2 to 1; 2; Atlas, 4 to 1; 3; Time, 1:15.
Third race, 6 furlongs—Decoration, 1 to 1; 1; Belle, 5 to 2; 2; Stub, 7 to 1; 3; Time, 1:18.
Fourth race, handicap, 1 mile—Old Stone, 5 to 2; 1; Rahmland, 15 to 10; 2; Dr. Cartledge, 6 to 1; 3; Time, 1:25.
Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Lou Cleveland, 8 to 1; 1; Sting, 6 to 5; 2; Legation, 10 to 1; 3; Time, 1:25.
Sixth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, substituted for original sixth race—Dinch, 4 to 1; 1; Dave Sommers, 6 to 5; 2; Baromet, 6 to 1; 3; Time, 1:50.

BAD TRACK FOR FUTURITY.
New York, Aug. 28.—Rain has spoiled a Futurity which promised to have the largest field and one of the most closely matched in the history of the great race for 2-year-olds. Nineteen colts and fillies were entered for the stake, which will be worth \$50,000 to the winner. One-third of these may be missing when the saddling bell rings, for the only chance to earn a premium on the \$250 it will cost to start each of them seems to lie in the uncertainties of the weather. Through the mud, Hamburg Belle, the popular favorite, is marked "doubtful." Delia, Kohinoor and Dovecot, will almost certainly be the betting favorites. Theoney Island Jockey Club's course at Sheepshead Bay never becomes very heavy, as it is hard underneath, but a steady, soaking rain has fallen for 24 consecutive hours, and the weatherman promises another 24 hours of the same. Consequently the track will be very worst, and the Futurity chute will be especially bad. This means at least a certainty that Hamburg Belle will not start. In this event Delia, coupled with the other Kene entries, will be the favorite. Still Brookstick is fast and sturdy, and Blom will ride him. He will have many supporters. Of the others Abdiell will carry the Madden colors, as will the Minuteman and Gettysburg. Abdiell will have O'Neil's second, which means much. Highball's unexpected return to stage form at Saratoga, however, and his defeat of Little Ben, the outsider most tipped, has put him well in poor company. W. C. Whitney's candidates are not considered formidable. Even the speculative race promises to be excellent. Hamburg Belle will carry the wagers of most betters in the world. The driving of P. W. Clement, the trainer, and his trainees have bet heavily upon her. The bookmakers tonight made Hamburg Belle and the Kene entry equal favorites 4 to 1, with Macdonald at three and sixes, Brookstick, coupled with Audience, at eight, the Whitney stable at tens and the others at long prices.

NO POOL SELLING AT READVILLE.
Boston, Mass., Aug. 28.—Pool selling was stopped at the Readville races today by the fact that the driving of Cox was a feature of today's racing. He winning the 2:38 trot and 2:13 pace. A big plunge was made on Frank Wilcox for the 2:13 pace, even in the face of the fact that Major C. had defeated him at Brighton Beach last week. Hudson did not start, but to start Dillon Boy in the 2:16 trot, but as he had not withdrawn him in time the judges compelled Dillon Boy to start. Hudson, to account for his suspension, engaged Ed Benyon to drive. Dillon Boy won both heats only after a most severe drive. Summary: 2:13 class, pacing, purse \$1,000, best two in three—Alberta 1, C. O. D. 2, Day Book 3. Best time, 2:08 1/2. Etikel Mack, 2nd heat. 2:16 class, trotting, purse \$2,000, best two in three—Prince of Orange 1, Dan 7, 2, Peters 3. Best time, 2:08. Dulce Cor, Baron De Shay also started. 2:13 class, pacing, purse \$1,000, best two in three—Major C. 1, Frank Wilcox 2, Sagva 3. Best time, 2:06 1/2. Kiova, Hale B, Alvin R, Midway also started. 2:16 class, trotting, purse \$1,000, best two in three—Dillon Boy 1, Rowelian and Fred McGee were tie for second and third. Best time, 2:16. Best time, 2:04 1/2. Ben Hal, Ben H, Prince Greenlander and Debutant also started.

WHEEL.

DUNLOP COURSE CHANGED.
Owing to the opposition on the part of many bicycle riders the promoters of the Canada Cycle and Motor and Dunlop Trophy race at Toronto have decided to change the course. The committee will shortly announce the new route. The race will be run as arranged on Sept. 12.

LACROSSE.

ST. THOMAS SHUT OUT.
Wallaceburg, Aug. 28.—The semi-final lacrosse game between St. Thomas and Wallaceburg for the championship of Districts 5 and 6, played this afternoon, resulted in a victory for Wallaceburg by two goals to nothing. The following were the players: Wallaceburg—Labatt, goal; Leddy, point; Huntington, cover; Appleford, Benilton and Taylor, defense; Van derburg, center; Knight, Buckley and Rose, home; Dulong, outside; Hamilton, inside.
St. Thomas—Kempthorne, goal; Daymont, point; Shell, cover; Seythes, Swackhammer and Johnston, defense; Chapple, center; Whitty, Fleming

and Kyle, home; McMillan, outside. McMullen, inside.
CLINTON LOST TO KINCARDINE.
Clinton, Ont., Aug. 28.—A lacrosse match played here today in the semi-finals between Clinton and Kincardine, resulted in a victory for Kincardine—5 to 1.

CRESCEUS MAKES NEW RECORD.
Dayton, O., Aug. 27.—A new world's record for a mile on a half-mile track of 2:08 1/2, was made by George H. Ketcham's Crescens today. Crescens was paced by Mike the Tramp and by a steam automobile.

TO PLAY AT ST. THOMAS.
The McClary Wholesale League baseball team will visit St. Thomas on Labor Day and play both morning and afternoon.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
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Chicago.....1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 14
At Pittsburgh.....R. H. E.
Pittsburgh.....0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 4 10
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 8
At Philadelphia.....R. H. E.
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At Kansas City.....R. H. E.
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At Louisville.....R. H. E.
Louisville.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
At Cincinnati.....R. H. E.
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At Chicago.....R. H. E.
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At Pittsburgh.....R. H. E.
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
At St. Louis.....R. H. E.
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At Philadelphia.....R. H. E.
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At Cleveland.....R. H. E.
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At Detroit.....R. H. E.
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At Baltimore.....R. H. E.
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At Washington.....R.

