

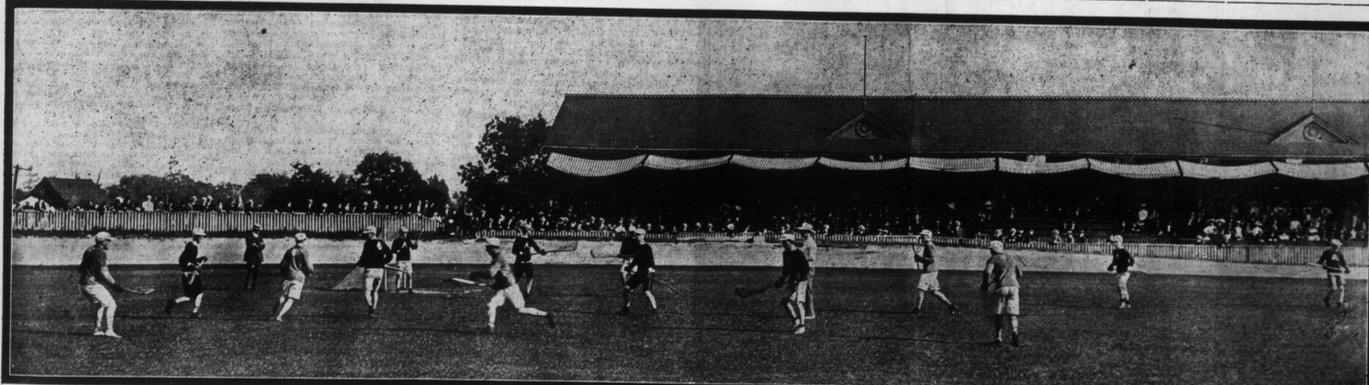


MISS VIDA FERRIN, A WHITBY GIRL WHO IS WINNING SUCCESS ON THE AMERICAN STAGE.

The Pictorial Side

THE lakeshore season is now in full swing, and the Island accommodations are over-taxed. The grey stretches of sandy beach are thronged with campers and cottagers, and the more pretentious summer homes are enter-

eral enjoyment. The association gave a large ball on July 7, in its clubhouse on Centre Island, and has many aquatic and social events in view. It has elected the following committee for the season: Sports—R. S. Cassels, Samuel Trees, J. G. Merrick, I. J. Ardagh, Dr. Peacock, A. L. Massey, George Clarkson, John Green, House—R. Moody, G. Bell, W. Temple, Trevor Temple, F. Huckle, R. Huckle, George Lamont, T. K. Wade. Hanlan's Point, the western sandbar,



VIEW OF THE LACROSSE GAME ON SATURDAY, JULY 8TH, BETWEEN THE ATHLETICS OF ST. CATHARINES AND THE TORONTO—A CRITICAL MOMENT.

prising frequent house parties, according to their accommodations. The Island population in mid-summer is estimated at somewhere in the neighborhood of 4000, including the campers, and the coming and going of these, together with the multitudes which

there is a steady stream of humanity surging back and forth, greater on Saturdays and Sundays, but always sober, good-natured, light-hearted "mob," intent on having a good time, and the coming and going of these, together with the multitudes which

Centre Island and Ward's Island are thickly populated this summer. Of the total population three-fifths, at least, are children. Between the deep, grey sand and the sloping beaches they spend a glorious time of it. The babies paddle, the boys and girls of larger

of 10,000 persons in Albert Hall, London, avowing his determination to continue the fight for tariff reform until he is victorious. Mr. Chamberlain is a vigorous man for his age, yet his most recent photograph—that from which our portrait on page 4 is reproduced—shows many new lines in his strong face.

Sir Ernest Cecil Cochrane, Bart., the elder son of the late Sir Henry Cochrane, Bart., was born in 1878 and was educated at Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich, and subsequently at Trinity College, Dublin. At the age of eighteen he began his commercial career with a firm of manufacturing chemists in Dublin, and a year later he traveled thru the United States and Canada. On his return he accepted a commission in the 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers (Mayo Militia) in which he served for eleven years. He resigned his commission this year with the rank of captain. In 1898 he became a member of the Inner Temple, London, and was subsequently called to the bar. It was his intention to stand for West Belfast in the Unionist interest at the next parliamentary election, in place of Arnold Forster, but owing to the somewhat sudden death of his father he withdrew his candidature in favor of Captain Smylie. Having a free hand, Sir Ernest has heartily espoused Charles H. Murray's proposal to bring to Canada an Anglo-Scottish association football team this fall. The originator of the scheme is novel. Sundry gentlemen, of whom Mr. Murray was one, and Sir E. C. Cochrane another, were discussing the possibility of getting up exchange matches be-



ISLAND PASTIMES—THERE'S NOT MUCH ELSE TO DO, BUT THIS PART OF IT IS WELL DONE.

through the Island on warm days and evenings from June until September keep the Toronto Ferry Co.'s feet of ten boats very busy. Manager Garwood says the company carries, annu-

pleasant, and the Island Amateur Aquatic Association, a society formed to promote sports and pastimes for the residential population, has been the means of adding materially to the gen-

growth swim and play in the water, as might so many water nymphs. On Sunday morning the bathers are out in great numbers. Then the whole Island colony seems to take its weekly

plunge. There is no portion of the Island inaccessible this summer. Boatmen between the city and Hanlan's Point and Centre Island every twenty minutes, the Luella runs hourly between the Bay-street wharf and the Lakeside Home for Sick Children and the Ada Alice makes frequent trips to Ward's Island, where there is a hotel and several camps. The exclusive clubhouse of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club is reached by the club's private launch.

The Island ferry service continues until 10.40 p.m., and soon after the last boat leaves the Island the long, low bank is shrouded in darkness, except for an arc lamp here and there to light the steps of the solitary guardian of the peace on each division of the bar. The myriad colored lights which cast a mellow glow over the place of attractions at Hanlan's Point are set out in a twinkling, the firefly lamps amidst the trees on Centre Island vanish one by one and by the time the last boat reaches its dock, the Islanders are in their pajamas—and asleep. And, by the way, it is said that the bathing suit and the pajamas constitute the practical wardrobe of the Islander when there's no company about.

Campers and guests at the hotel on Ward's Island are nearly frantic over the almost continual blasts from the foghorn station near the eastern gap. It is not generally understood that the station is not only a protective one, but is also the Dominion government's experimental station for testing foghorns. A government yacht is employed to run out daily in fair weather and foul to measure the distances at which the several foghorns may be heard. So there does not appear to be any probability of immediate relief unless Toronto makes a vigorous protest in behalf of all the sufferers on Ward's and elsewhere in the city.

Miss May Sutton of Pasadena, Cal., tennis champion of the United States, has achieved the additional honor of winning the championship of Great Britain. Miss Sutton is a mere slip of a girl, a sturdy one, it is true, but she is only eighteen, and her title was won only by the most constant good play, for she was drawn against the best in England. Her final defeat of the champion, Miss Kate Douglas, 6-3, 6-4, was exciting. There were several prolonged rallies and two deuce games in the first set, and five in the second set. Miss Sutton, who played in her best form throughout, completely wore her opponent down. The American girl developed a wonderful new back stroke, which puzzled Miss Douglas, kept her on the back line and prevented her from getting near the net. In the last game the second set was won straight off the reel by Miss Sutton, and gave her the championship.

Miss Sutton is obliged to defend her American championship because of clashing dates, but she may have an opportunity to meet the new champion at the postponed international championships at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Her appearance there would be a great card for the committee of management.

Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain celebrated his 69th birthday on July 7. On that evening he addressed an audience

tween England and Scotland and Canada. Sir E. C. Cochrane at once promised to donate a cup, to be played for in Canada, and to be held as a championship trophy. The idea is to encourage the game in Canada, and Mr. Murray has the business end to keep up. With the purpose of thoro testing the prowess of Canadian players a good amateur team will be brought across. There will be thirty members. The more important players will be Sir E. C. Cochrane, Dr. R. L. Roose and Messrs. Farnfield, Fred Mills, Victor Fitchie, P. Hornsfield and C. B. Fry. As Canada has never been represented in an international match in one of the two national games, Mr. Murray proposes to take a team to England, drawn from every city, which shall play all England and all Scotland. It has been arranged that the members of the company who are Scotchmen shall play Eastern Canada in Montreal on Sept. 2; the Englishmen of the company to play Western Canada on Sept. 9 in Toronto. The winners will play for the Cochrane cup in Montreal on Sept. 16. In the United States games will be arranged in Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York.

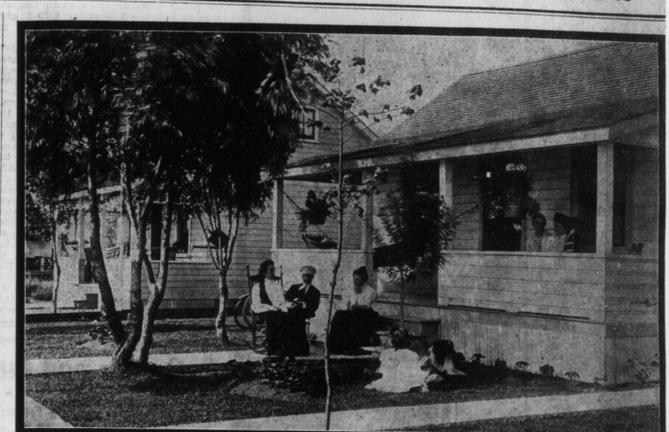
The lacrosse game between the Athletics of St. Catharines and the Toronto, played at Rosedale on Saturday, July 8, resulted in a score of 5 to 2 in favor of the leaders of the senior league and the probable champions. Our panoramic view of the field omits the bleachers, and fails, therefore, to convey an adequate picture of the big crowd in attendance. The Athletics are

but it was unsuccessful, and an offer of \$25,000 by a committee of Jews representing three small Jewish congregations, was accepted. The balance of \$4600, less outstanding liabilities, will be turned over to the Toronto Conference, the congregation will be scattered

playing a grand game this season. A most unusual event in church circles was the sale of the New Richmond Methodist Church on McCaul-street for debt. The edition of which The World prints a good picture, cost \$70,000. A mortgage of \$25,000 was necessary and the small congregation found it was more of a financial burden than they could bear. By a decision of the Toronto Conference, which met in Barrie last month, the church ceased to be a circuit and had no pastor. The congregation made an effort to raise funds,

and the Methodist church will become a Jewish synagogue. Miss Vida Ferrin, who played a prominent role in "Buster Brown" last season has been promoted to leading comedienne by the management. Miss Ferrin is a native of Newcastle, although the family home is now in Whitby. She has won her way up by sheer Canadian pluck and ability and those who know her best predict a bright future for her in musical comedy or comic opera.

Among midsummer pastimes here in



AN ISLAND COTTAGE.

Toronto none is more popular with the men than lawn bowling. These bowlers are mostly the curiers of winter. They are familiar with the inwink and the outwink they knew when to "soop it up" on the ice and when a nip of mountain dew is necessary to get the

dustry, princes of finance, meet on cool green lawns evening after evening, doff their coats and take, in a delightful homeopathic dose, nature's surest specific for that it feeling—physical exercise. But there is something more to be gained than a loosening of the muscles. Members in a lawn bowling club, such as Canada, pictured on page 8 of to-day's World, means fellowship in a company of congenial spirits without axes grinded, sans business worries, free from professional cares. "Aings something unobtrusive," so the lawn bowlers need official dignity with the lace coat. The Canada Lawn Bowling Club has a large and exceptionally representative membership. It was originally organized as the Canada Bowling and Lawn Tennis Club. Its existence began in 1891, and its first president was A. S. Wigmore. The members are mostly residents of the western part of the city, and the headquarters of the club is on Avenue-road. The spirit of the club was shown by an active part it took in the tournament of 1898. Four rinks were entered in the Dominion Bowling tournament at Niagara-on-the-Lake, where they succeeded in taking one rink into the semi-finals, where in the double competition they won second prize. At the end of the year the membership of the club increased to 80, and there are more than 125 active members.

stone over the hog line. Business men and professional men, captains of in-

"PLAYING IN THE DEEP, GRAY SAND."

A Fishermen's Adventure  
Caught in a Forest Fire in the Canadian Woods.

There were four of us in the party: "Lafe," whose name is known to every enthusiast who attends the fly-casting competitions; "the judge," who dispenses justice for the good of the party

in an interior city of an adjoining state of the republic; Arthur, the guide whose English enabled him to tell

Continued on Page 4.



ONE OF THE TEN BOATS OF THE TORONTO FERRY COMPANY DISCHARGING ITS AFTERNOON LOAD OF ISLAND VISITORS.

through the Island on warm days and evenings from June until September keep the Toronto Ferry Co.'s feet of ten boats very busy. Manager Garwood says the company carries, annu-

pleasant, and the Island Amateur Aquatic Association, a society formed to promote sports and pastimes for the residential population, has been the means of adding materially to the gen-

growth swim and play in the water, as might so many water nymphs. On Sunday morning the bathers are out in great numbers. Then the whole Island colony seems to take its weekly

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the judge and Arthur were thinking the same thing as myself, when Lafe put the thought into words: "Shall we try to get out?"

"Somewhere over there is the Bully River," I replied. "If we strike it, and follow it down, we'll come to the mill and a buckboard. Eh, Arthur?"

"Certainly," responded Arthur, and we pulled for the shore at that side.

Between the shore and the steep rise of the mountain side was a cedar swamp that beat anything in the line that I have ever tackled. At one time or another during the next half-hour every one of us was in it up to the armpits. The judge, who was not born to be a fisherman, exhausted the combined flasks of the party before we struck terra firma. And the climb that followed! It seemed as tho the two stouter members of the party would never reach the top. Arthur, used to tramping the trackless woods, was greatly amused, and commented audibly in a language which fortunately was unintelligible to our companions, who only saw a face devoid of smiles. But the summit was reached at last, and Lafe and the judge threw themselves on the ground, while our guide climbed the loftiest elm to explore. He shined down the trunk to tell us that far off he saw the shimmer of water.

With hope renewed, and the remembrance of that buckboard safe on the far side of the river, we hurried down the hill. Half way down we struck another swamp, and added to our miseries. But we cared less than before, because we knew that at the foot was hope of safety. We were not thinking of the horses, but of the sunbaked mud at this time, but only of an hotel dining-room and the good beds that would be so welcome. At last we came in sight of the river, and—joy of joys—as we approached the bank we came out to a track well worn, that led down stream to the mill.

It was a very wet and bedraggled party that climbed the buckboard secure in the thought that trouble was at an end. But it wasn't. The ride home was something which, if not necessary, was at least helpful in fixing the events of the day in the memory. On both sides of the road the fire was raging furiously, and more than once we were obliged to pull our jackets over our heads while Arthur urged forward the unwilling horse. Half way, when we came to a stretch of roadway built on the side of a hill, it seemed doubtful if we should get thru. The horse balked, and to tell the truth, so did we. But there was nothing else for it, and so, lacking any frightened brute unmercifully, the boy landed us onto the wider stretch beyond, with white faces showing thru streaks of black, and the hair on one side of our heads most unmistakably singed.

I don't know what the others were thinking about, but I know that my one thought was of the bedroom, with the strip of rag carpet, at the hotel. I little knew what awaited us when we

should arrive at that hotel. When at last we did so, we found a bucket brigade actively employed in an endeavor to save the house. We were not asked for our experiences; they were taken for granted, and we were urged to "get busy."

For half the night we worked like slaves, bringing water from the lake which was to have furnished us with our fly-fishing, and climbing to the roof with wet blankets. It was not until nearly four o'clock that word was passed.

**The Stars in Summer.**

Maude Adams is alternating the weeks of her summer between her country plays at Ronkoncom, Long Island and her mountain home in the Catskills.

John Drew did not close his season until nearly the first of July, having continued his tour to California. He is now at his country place at Long Island.

E. H. Sothern is taking but a short vacation, as he begins preliminary rehearsals shortly of the Shakespearean repertory in which he and Miss Marlowe will appear next season.

Having seen all that is new in the dramatic line in London and Paris, Ethel Barrymore is resting at the old German watering place.

William H. Crane is abroad. One of the strips of rag carpet, at the hotel. I little knew what awaited us when we

on his house-boat, the Aunt Polly. Nat C. Goodwin is spending the month of July on a ranch in California. Edna May has just returned from London, where she has been preparing for her forthcoming appearance in "The Cat of the Season" at Daly's New York. In September, while abroad she secured her going in Paris and spent a fortnight in Switzerland. Miss May will rest on Lake Ontario until re-hearsals begin.

Virginia Harned is at her home in New Jersey. Annie Russell is abroad and Fay Davis is in Madras.

Sam Bernard, with Hattie Williams, Joseph Coyne and some eighty others are spending their vacation at the Herald-square, New York, breaking in "The Hocking Girl" and breaking all records for summer money receipts known to Broadway.

William Collier triumphed so signally in London in his leading play "The Dictator" all summer at the Comedy Theatre.

Francis Wilson is summing at the sea and making trips to the Adirondacks, where he is completing a magnificent residence.

**Lands Big Bull Trout.**

One of the largest bull trout caught this season was landed on the banks of the Bully River, west of town, this morning by Robert Gries, says The Ansonda Standard. The fish weighed 12 pounds when dressed and measured two feet from tip to tip. The fish was a gamey one and was landed after a plucky fight of several minutes.

Young Gries had been fishing in company with Mr. Fairgrove for some time and had been unable to catch anything but "shiners." Finally he fixed upon a plain hook and put a shrimp on it. He made a cast and got a strike from the bull trout as soon as the line struck the water. He did not know that he had got a fish on his hook, but thought he had struck a snag. With all his endeavors he could not pull it in. Finally the trout shot away into the water, and unwound all the line from the reel. The hook then broke and the prize had been lost. Gries pulled in the line and, undismayed, put on another hook and attached another small fish.

The second time Gries made a cast a big bull trout immediately grabbed for the bait and got fastened to the end of the line. This time a hard fight ensued, during which time Gries slowly pulled in his line. When the trout had been almost to the shore one of the men took a shot at him with a rifle and succeeded in killing him. The fellow was then landed and dressed. While dressing him the men were lamenting the fact that they had lost the first hook when they discovered their first hook was the mouth of the fish they had caught.

When Elkins Huested Freight.

"There was a time," said Senator Scott of West Virginia, "when my freight agent was a bustling young fellow in New Mexico. His office was a box car, and his principal business in making his receipts was freight tally with his bills of lading.

Richmond Methodist Church. Fine edifice which cost \$70,000 to build has been sold for debt and will be occupied as a Jewish Synagogue.

One day he had a carload of household furniture switched to his siding. The seal of the car door was quickly broken, as young Elkins then, as now, always liked to keep up with his work. He was greeted with the tray of an ass as the door slipped back on its rollers. The bill of lading was at once scanned, but there was nothing to show that the animal should be a passenger on this particular car. The goods were all checked out and then Elkins raved the general office thus:

"I'm a bureau short and a jackass long on this bill of lading. I've got a crowd of fifty pounds to the square foot. But the experiments which were carried out by Prof. L. J. Johnson with the aid of undergraduates, show that football stands, bridges and platforms may have to sustain a considerably greater weight than that.

New Cult in Boston.

News from Boston is to the effect that a new cult is springing up in that city, its leader being Miss Flora MacDonald, a lecturer on art and designer of stained-glass windows. The new cult, which may be termed the color cure for want of a better name, teaches that color will cure all mortal ills, if properly used. Are you a nervous wreck? Select new wall paper, with back health and put the doctors out of business. Has Cupid passed you by? Choose a girl with a pair of eyes that quickly he will respond. If husband's love has grown cold, surround him with restful greens, optimistic yellow, inspiring blues and keep out of the divorce court. Miss MacDonald traces the origin of many mental and physical ills to the wrong use of color, and her treatment is the substitution of correct colors.



RT. HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. A distinguished Englishman celebrated his 69th birthday on July 7th, when he made a notable speech on tariff reform.

**Fishermen's Adventure**

Continued From Page 1.

the fish were not "habituated" to fly, and myself. There had been a fire in the vicinity of the Little Canadian village, which we left our headquarters, but they approached sufficiently close to us as to cause us to be uneasy when we set for Lac Decaire.

I had to drive about four miles over boulder-strewn road before striking trail which led back to the saucer-shaped water surrounded by deep-wooded hills. On the way, the judge toyed himself with a camera, taking snapshots at chubby-faced children gathered around the doorways of the logns of the habitants, and securing a fine landscape studies at sundown in the road. As we alighted from the buckboard, we saw ahead of us a raging fire in the bush, not far from the way. "Picture of a forest fire," the judge, and hastened forward to the camera. We followed more closely, and the judge's camera was held in front of him, but what he got was not much of a fire, but what he got it seemed to be a forest fire. The direction of the wind showed that it would be blown toward the shore of the Bully River, and we would probably burn ourselves and would probably burn the mill far from the sawmill where Arthur had to stand the blaze blowing toward us, and we retraced our steps to the point where the blaze showed up in the distance. We retraced our steps to the point where the blaze showed up in the distance. We retraced our steps to the point where the blaze showed up in the distance.

take the middle of the lake. There we rested on our oars wondering what was the next thing to do under the circumstances. On three sides the shores were furnished of various fire, the fourth, where rose a mountain of about 1200 feet, hung black with smoke, but did not threaten as did the others. For an hour we hung on our oars, and watched the devastation. Trees crashed with the sound of guns exploding, and the air, even where we approached, was thick with the smell of pine. Only on the west, where rose the hill as steep as the sides of a house, was no sign of flame. Probably both



SIR E. C. COCHRANE, BART. British nobleman who is interested in bringing an Anglo-Scottish association Football team to Canada this fall.—See "The Pictorial Side."

ed that the hotel had been saved, and that those who cared to go to bed might do so with safety.

"Care to go to bed?" There were at least three guests at the Square Lake Hotel who required no second invitation. That each of them slept the clock around made little difference, for all sleeping was out of the question for the next two days.

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**CUBA--THE LAND OF SUNSHINE**

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**VEGETABLE GROWING IN CUBA**

By PROFESSOR C. F. AUSTIN  
Chief of Department of Horticulture, Cuban Experiment Station, Santiago de Las Vegas.

All Classes of Vegetables Successfully Grown in Cuba.

Comparatively few people in the United States know that nearly all classes of vegetables with which they are familiar in their home gardens or markets can be successfully grown in Cuba, and the few who are aware of the main fact usually have mistaken ideas as to the conditions which govern truck gardening here.

During the past winter, from November to May, the horticultural grounds of the Cuban Experiment Station have yielded a continuous supply of the following vegetables in excellent condition: Forty varieties of American lettuce, all classes of garden and stock beets, radishes, turnips, rutabagas, endive, salatis, tomatoes, egg-plant, Bermuda onions, Swiss chard, cabbage, kohlrabi, parsnips, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, peppers, carrots and celery.

**Red Soils Not Profitable for Vegetables Without Irrigation.**

On the red lands we have been able to grow all classes of vegetables successfully, yet this soil probably suffers more severely than any of the others from drought, having almost too perfect a natural drainage and at the same time a tendency to dry out; even with the most careful cultivation watering has been necessary in order to maintain the amount of soil moisture necessary to a growing crop, so that without a good system of irrigation I do not believe the red lands would be profitable for vegetables. On the other hand, I wish it distinctly understood that with irrigation just as fine vegetables and just as large a yield can be produced from this soil as from any in the island.

**Further Reports on Our Property.**

THE CANADA-CUBA LAND AND FRUIT CO., TORONTO, CANADA.

GENTLEMEN: Having examined carefully your lands I consider them excellent tobacco, fruit and vegetable lands. You lie in the tobacco district, where light soils prevail, which for years has been recognized as the best tobacco land of the island. Farmers of the States of Michigan and Wisconsin have demonstrated that such light soils are always the best for fruit and vegetable crops, so that while at present your lands have never produced anything but tobacco I believe that under American administration the same results will be obtained in citrus and vegetable culture as is now obtained in similar soils in Florida, Michigan and Wisconsin. I am perfectly satisfied with the 1000 acres that I have bought from you and consider for the purpose of fruit culture no better land exists in the island of Cuba. That, coupled with your other advantages of railroad and steamship transportation, your beautiful town site and opportunities for yachting and bathing and the certain advantages of an American community make it to my mind a very attractive proposition, and I anticipate seeing your property become the banner colony of Cuba.

**Profit on Oranges and Other Citrus Fruits**

As an indication of the profits to be derived from raising oranges and other citrus fruits, I quote from an Official work on Cuba, recently published: "The person owning an orange grove in a country free from frosts is the most independent and happiest person on earth. A full-grown orange tree will yield from 1000 to 6000 oranges yearly, and, like the lemon tree, begins to bear the third year. Before Cuba got its setting back during the war orange lands were selling from \$150 to \$300 per acre. A three-year-old grove was worth \$1000 per acre. The oldest trees in Cuba are some 100 years old, and each year the crop is greater than the previous year. No limit is placed upon the age of the orange tree; so in beginning an orange grove, remember, if four or five years are required to bring it into bearing, it will then continue to yield its golden harvest for generations to come, and when once in fruit you can sit beneath its shade almost in idleness and have an abundant competency."

**People Coming to Cuba Can Count on Good Gardens.**

From this report it will be seen that people coming to Cuba may not only count upon being able to make good gardens for their own use, but may consider vegetable growing for market as one of the openings which the country offers. Already Cuba exports several hundred thousand crates of vegetables every winter, the principal varieties now grown commercially being tomatoes, egg-plant, peppers and Bermuda onions. Guisano, about thirty miles from Havana on the United Havana Railroad, has for years been the leading district for truck farming, and though there is now a considerable acreage of vegetables at Taca Taca and some other points on the Western railroad. Along both these roads the opportunities for vegetable growing are excellent, as they have quick and competent service in connection with the steamship lines.

**Profitable Vegetables for Cuba--Celery.**

Returning to the subject of the vegetable crops which can be most profitably grown in Cuba, I wish to call special attention to some of the more promising ones. As I have already said, tomatoes, peppers, egg-plant and Bermuda onions have made their way from Cuba into the markets of the United States and I believe that celery can also be successfully grown here for export and for local use. Our work has demonstrated that its production is possible. I enclose a photograph of our celery fields here at the station. Seed planted in October gave an excellent stalk in March. For commercial purposes the crop should be ready to harvest during January, February and March. For in April the weather begins to be too warm and several fungus diseases appear, doing great damage. The celery now sold in Havana is imported from the United States and you would be surprised to know that a little poor stalk of American celery will bring 35 cents—and bring it quickly. The people of Havana seem to be exceedingly fond of this vegetable and would buy it eagerly if it were supplied to the market.

**Let us see the property.**

Let us see the property in the vicinity of the town of Taca Taca, where the rolling lands in the background for beautiful scenery, and Canadian people for neighbors, Ocean Beach should be the most desirable as a winter resort. The scenery on Guadiana Bay is grand and inspiring. Our estate is covered with tropical foliage. The water is so clear that the gravelly bed from ten to twenty feet below can be seen distinctly, abounding in certain sections with Spanish mackerel, a species larger than the mackerel of our Northern markets and fully as palatable.

**Profit on Oranges and Other Citrus Fruits**

As an indication of the profits to be derived from raising oranges and other citrus fruits, I quote from an Official work on Cuba, recently published: "The person owning an orange grove in a country free from frosts is the most independent and happiest person on earth. A full-grown orange tree will yield from 1000 to 6000 oranges yearly, and, like the lemon tree, begins to bear the third year. Before Cuba got its setting back during the war orange lands were selling from \$150 to \$300 per acre. A three-year-old grove was worth \$1000 per acre. The oldest trees in Cuba are some 100 years old, and each year the crop is greater than the previous year. No limit is placed upon the age of the orange tree; so in beginning an orange grove, remember, if four or five years are required to bring it into bearing, it will then continue to yield its golden harvest for generations to come, and when once in fruit you can sit beneath its shade almost in idleness and have an abundant competency."

**Three Distinct Types of Soil.**

In the region to which I am confining this discussion there are three distinct types of soil—the red, the black and the sandy or loamy—with many intermediate grades. The Guinea vegetable district is an example of what is known as "mud" land, an intermediate between the black and the sandy. This is a deep soil, sticky in wet weather, but loose and mellow in the dry season. When properly handled it gives excellent results. The sandy and loamy soils which prevail in Pinar del Rio Province are also proving well adapted to vegetable growing and seem to hold water better than either the black or the red lands, so that by thorough cultivation crops may be produced on them with less water than on any of the other types. As a rule the black lands are considered to be better adapted to sugar cane than to truck gardening, yet suffering heavily from dry weather on account of their tendency to bake into unfrable crusts and clods.

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**LAND IS THE BASIS OF ALL WEALTH**

As a permanent place of residence as well as a health and pleasure resort, Cuba, owing to its climatic and scenic charms, is attracting wide attention. Any person from a northern climate can live in Cuba in summer with as much comfort as in Canada, while the winter months are, of course, very much more comfortable than in a land of snow, sleet and blizzards.

**WINTER RESORT**

Cuba will be a favorite winter resort for the people of North America, because of its favorable location and uniform temperature. At the time when the Northern States are clothed with snow and ice this island has the climate of June. With its fine sandy beach for bathing, its land-locked harbor for yachting, the rolling lands in the background for beautiful scenery, and Canadian people for neighbors, Ocean Beach should be the most desirable as a winter resort. The scenery on Guadiana Bay is grand and inspiring. Our estate is covered with tropical foliage. The water is so clear that the gravelly bed from ten to twenty feet below can be seen distinctly, abounding in certain sections with Spanish mackerel, a species larger than the mackerel of our Northern markets and fully as palatable.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
**GEORGE F. DAVIS, MANAGING DIRECTOR, 106 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO Telephone Main 5731**



Norman Jeffers. Jack Blain.



Annie Sedgwick. Eric McCutcheon. Herbert Wagner. PRIZE-WINNERS OF PERTH-AVENUE SCHOOL IN THE TORONTO PUBLIC SCHOOLS' GAMES COMPETITION THIS YEAR.

last method at three pounds per week for the two, or a total expenditure for one year, including living, lecturing and tutor fees and return steamship passage, at one hundred pounds each. For one person the cost would be about the same with the steamship passage extra. Oxford excels for post-graduate work in the ancient languages, law, philosophy, history, literature and theology. Some of these lines are of but little interest to women, but one desiring to do special work in any of these departments will find here the best of tutors and will come in contact with professors of national and international reputation.

The library opportunities are equal to any in the world. In addition to the library connected with each of the colleges and halls there is the Bodleian, the Taylor and the Ashmolean, to all of which access for study is easily secured. Books are not taken away from the first, but must be used in the library study room, and so well it is equipped that there is scarcely a subject not covered or a book wanted that cannot be had.

Then last, and in some respects more important of all, is what for want of a better term I will call the Oxford environment. The very atmosphere is saturated with classic lore. Names great in the history of state, church, and in the field of letters are inscribed on the walls of every college. In America an institution one hundred years old is ancient, here one comes in contact with a history that goes back for more than a thousand years, and in the field of letters are inscribed on the walls of every college the history and traditions of the past.

PERTH-AVE. CHAMPIONS.

The accompanying group represents the prize-winners of Perth-avenue school in the Toronto Public Schools' games competition this year. The two standing, Norman Jeffers and Jack Blain, have the honor of having made the highest record for pole vaulting in both the junior and senior events. The cups shown are the Gooderham Cup and the Starr Cup, for competition among schools of eight rooms and under and twelve rooms and under respectively. They must be won three times to become the property of a

How to Make Money at Home

By Anna S. Richardson.

FARMER'S wife wrote to her city cousin somewhat after this fashion: "It does seem as if I ought to be able to turn my long winter evenings to account. It doesn't take me long to read the few papers and magazines we get, and I thought I might be able to do some copying. I would send me envelopes or circulars to address."

The city cousin wrote back: "You would not pay for the oil you burn addressing envelopes at the rate of five cents a sheet, and I don't know where I could get you work from such a distance, but if you can send me some birch bark baskets like the one you made for my birthday, I know where I can sell them for \$2.50 each. Don't try to do city work on a farm."

There are hundreds of women just like this particular farmer's wife who are trying to compete at long range with city workers and neglecting the opportunities nearer home. This little woman acted on her cousin's advice, and made not only the birch bark baskets, but calendars, frames and pretty boxes, all from birch bark, which sold well at a woman's exchange.

A young girl who has visited in the city and knew what city people liked to have for gifts, gathered all the summer berries, gathered fresh flowers and sent her brother at daybreak to a hotel on the lake's edge, where she had a room. She carried his wares in a basket on horseback, and the boarders came out on the porch each morning they found him waiting, and his basket always was empty.

A farmer's wife or daughter who has never been to a summer resort or in a village boarding house cannot realize the disappointments oftentimes in store for the summer visitor. Cannot she make and sell for her own use and the same fare they get all over the country.

In a small mountain village of Pennsylvania last summer, tourists who had been to the lake and had seen the lake and other trifles forgotten in the rush of packing were amazed to find a display of hand-embroidered towels, handkerchiefs, wash cloths, and other articles of domestic use, every piece of which was made by the women of the village.

A girl who has a gift for dyeing and pressing flowers has paid her way through school each year by selling little booklets of pressed wild flowers, and she has a regular trade in bread, doughnuts and flowers, which she delivers from door to door, twice a week, trying to get the city market.

A farmer's daughter who lives just outside of Omaha, Nebraska, writes that she has a regular trade in bread, doughnuts and flowers, which she delivers from door to door, twice a week, trying to get the city market.

Herb beds are profitable, and women who raise lavender, mint, parsley, thyme, and other herbs, can deal with high-grade grocery stores and commission merchants who handle green grocers.

A farmer's daughter who wanted to go to college started her nest egg by drying sweet-scented clover and lavender for pillows and sachets. She made the covers for the clover pillows of crab, lined with four-layered clover and deep pink blossoms. These she sold directly to summer boarders in the village, five miles from her home.

The country woman who finds that the fruit is going to waste, ripening faster than it can be marketed, or will rot before she can get it to market, will do well to dry or preserve it. Preserved tomatoes, home-canned fruits and relishes, and other articles of domestic use, every piece of which was made by the women of the village.

A woman's idea of a great sorrow is having a husband who won't admit that there is anything in his past to be ashamed of.

A girl can dance 17 miles in a night with high-heeled slippers on, and it would kill her to walk two blocks to a prayer meeting.

A man can lose a lot of money in the stock market, and he may get some of it back; what he drops on becoming engaged is gone forever.

lasted. This year she has added chrysanthemums to the dahlias and next year she will take up violet culture. "But," says a reader, "I have no flower garden started this year, and I want to make money quickly."

This woman should look beyond the farm for her market. "We will miss," consider the country woman who is near a summer resort, or even a village, where boarders are taken during the hot weather. How can she coax money from the pockets of these summer visitors? Here are some ways in which other women have coaxed most successfully.

Two sisters on a non-productive Massachusetts farm took in washing. "Oh," exclaims some woman, "I wouldn't demean myself doing such a thing!"

No, but if the superintendent or foreman of a big city laundry offered you a chance to do his starching, ironing or bookkeeping in his establishment, you would not hesitate to let her go!

But get back to the sisters. They had rods and rods of lovely green grass on which to bleach the clothes. They had a good well—but no money. And they had a fashionably dressed young woman ask the postmaster at the nearest village if he knew of any one who could do her washing and ironing. The two sisters looked at each other, and they asked the postmaster had departed all the work of that sort he heard of.

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The Strategy of a Rattlesnake. GOING back to "Farmer Doolittle," the eminent Kansas observer of natural history whose story of the witty cottontail of Dog Creek we quoted some time ago, we beg leave to refer to the tale of Dick the terrier and the monster rattlesnake. Dick was a Dog Creek product, too, frisky, tireless and intelligent. He was a terror to the rattlesnakes, and he was a terror to the prairie. Finding one coiled and on the offensive, Dick would rush the rattlesnake, barking furiously until the snake turned to escape. Then, when a flash, the dog would seize the rattlesnake's tail and shake the life out of it. Now, the rattlesnake had a little scheme of its own which "Farmer Doolittle" describes: "One day while breaking prairie with three yokes of oxen, I saw that Dick had found a rattlesnake on the soil. The snake undertook to run for the grass on the unbroken ground, but Dick was more than fifty yards distant. He had no need to hurry. He kept on his heels, and the snake was nearly two feet from the ground and strike viciously at the dog. Every time he struck at the dog, he would strain out his tail, and draw himself along a couple of feet while raising for the next strike. Thus every assault brought the snake nearer the grass, and when 'near' to it he turned and shot into that grass like a flash of lightning. Dick saw the battle was lost, and gave up the chase. We beg to refer to this narrative to those ultra-scientific folk who declare that mankind possesses an absolute monopoly on what reason is abundant in the world.

Women's Colleges at Oxford

OXFORD has four colleges, or halls, for the higher education of women—Lady Margaret Hall, St. Hugh's Hall, Hilda's Hall and Somerville College. Besides the women on the books of these institutions, there are a number of unattached students under the pervasion of a lady principal of the same students. The four institutions offer accommodation for about two hundred students, besides the principal, librarians and tutors, who also reside in the buildings. Separate rooms are provided each student, while a general dining-room answers for the needs of each hall. They also have each hall drawing-rooms, in which the students gather for music and recreation in the evening; a comfortably-furnished common room and a general library. Croquet grounds, tennis courts and hockey fields are also provided for students at the university terms. The management of the colleges and classes is in the hands of a committee interested in the education of women, comprising representatives of various universities, institutions and colleges. No student is admitted to any of the halls under the age of seventeen, and every applicant must satisfy the principal before admission that she is qualified to profit by the course of study offered. Prayers are read daily in the halls, and the students are expected to attend on Sundays a place of worship chosen by themselves or parents. Somerville is a denominational in principle, and takes special pains to place members of different denominations on the same footing. St. Hugh's is limited to members of the Church of England. Lady Margaret and St. Hilda are also Church of England, but they accept of other denominations as well as of the members of the Church of England. As yet, the women of England think of education chiefly as the means of a livelihood, writes Ella Hitch Lewis, in The New York Evening Post. Eight out of ten of those at the Oxford halls

are fitting themselves to be wage-earners. As an Englishman's idea of womankind is the "lady of leisure," the naturally look down upon those women who expect to toil. This accounts in part for the lack of social life between the two, while, to the credit of the women, it can be said that they are too busy with the serious work of acquiring knowledge to spend much time in the pursuit of mere social pastimes.

A member of any of the women's halls or of the home students' association has all the privileges of the university libraries, laboratories and lectures at her disposal, with the exception of those at Magdalen College and the department of medicine, the only requirement being that a formal application be made thru the principal of the department to which the student belongs, and the serious work of acquiring knowledge to spend much time in the pursuit of mere social pastimes.

When it is remembered that Oxford has been open to non-conformists only since 1880, and that women have been admitted to the lectures only since 1879, and to the examinations only since 1884, it is clear that in spite of her extreme conservatism, the university is generally yielding to the demands of the modern world. And the same is true of Cambridge, for her historical debating union recently passed by 124 votes to 121 the following resolution: "That this house would welcome the admission of women to degrees in the university." Not a few are, therefore, beginning to look forward to the day when both Oxford and Cambridge will admit women on absolutely equal terms with men.

Notwithstanding the foregoing disadvantages, Oxford offers so many advantages to women students, especially for post-graduate work, that a number of them are flocking to it. The latter each year make their way from the continent and from America to its classic centre. Those coming to the continent usually have as their chief object the perfecting of their English, which is now required of all teachers even in the secondary schools. Those from America have one or two purposes in view. One is to touch their education or the equipment of themselves as specialists. If the former object, they usually remain but one or two terms, if the latter from three to six terms. They have been at Oxford this last year women from Chicago, Oberlin and Wellesley, and four students from the latter institution alone are planning to attend Oxford next year.

The first step for one who would avail herself of Oxford would be to enter into correspondence with the secretary, Miss Rogers, Clarendon Building, Oxford, enclosing letters of recommendation, certificates of work done and full statement as to work contemplated. Following the acceptance of the application, the accommodation would be in a hall, or in some of the names of lodgings scattered throughout the city. The latter accommodations are usually preferred, for they not only afford more liberty, but one can better please her individual taste as to expense and style of living. Registration fees, which include the use of services, is the usual sum of five shillings. Fees for lectures vary from ten shillings to twenty shillings for the course; fees for a private tutor, if one is desired, are from two pounds to four pounds a term, or one hour a week. Board and lodging may be engaged at a private family at from one pound to two pounds a week, or twelve shillings a week. The cost of lodgings including care of rooms and service of meals is from ten to twenty-five shillings a week, the latter figure including a private sitting-room as well as a bedroom; table may be reckoned at from twelve shillings a week. An individual woman would find living in a private family more satisfactory. Two student chums would certainly receive better accommodations for the same amount of money.

Reflections of a Bachelor. A woman's gown never tells the truth, a bathing suit seldom tells her figure. A woman's idea of a great sorrow is having a husband who won't admit that there is anything in his past to be ashamed of. A girl can dance 17 miles in a night with high-heeled slippers on, and it would kill her to walk two blocks to a prayer meeting. A man can lose a lot of money in the stock market, and he may get some of it back; what he drops on becoming engaged is gone forever.

MISS EVELYN BRUCE—A TORONTO FAIRY.

This is the second year that these cups have gone to Perth-avenue scholars. A Philadelphia lawyer who has a telephone on a four-pair wire in his house had a recent experience of human curiosity. On such a telephone arrangement any one or all of the four subscribers may hear any conversation if they wish to eavesdrop. The lawyer's wife suspected one of the neighbors of eavesdropping. "Saturday," said the lawyer, "she held a pre-arranged conversation over the telephone with me, and suddenly, just as she intended to have the thing stopped, she explained that one of her neighbors was eavesdropping, and that she intended to have the thing stopped. 'I know the woman well,' she said, 'and the next time she speaks to me I'll inquire into the matter.' One day a city woman riding east in her touring car stopped to admire and then to buy some of the gorgeous deep red blossoms. 'You could get a fine price for those in Boston,' she said in a patronizing way.

A Massachusetts woman, who loved bright colors, played daily on her kitchen doors and windows "to keep her eyes from her crimson rouge of duties," she said. One day a city woman riding east in her touring car stopped to admire and then to buy some of the gorgeous deep red blossoms. "You could get a fine price for those in Boston," she said in a patronizing way.

A Colorado ranch woman, whose husband was making a bare living raising wheat, discovered, while roaming thru a nearby gully one day some odd-shaped, pointed stones. She took one home and the next time she met the district attorney she asked some questions and found that she had a fine Indian arrow, but by many more to a Denver city souvenir dealer—enough to buy her the first all new dress she had had 15 years.

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### Little Shepherdess' Temptation

From the German.

VER the fields and meadows of the country the May sunshine, absorbing the morning vapors, scattered its beams of rosy light and turned the last gossamer cobwebs to diamond threads. As they glittered from bush to bush they seemed the forgotten necklaces and diadems of some nocturnal fairy who had fled before the dawn. Splashing down the hillside, beneath the trees and over the rocks, where the trout gleamed in its depths, the cool brook made a way to the plains below, singing as it went.

As was her wont, Catusou, the shepherdess, sat on the grassy bank.

She was now May 5. If Johann's letter spoke truth there were only twenty-seven days more to wait. As the young girl repeated the words softly to herself her heart throbbled more quickly and the rich color flooded her brown cheeks.

Suddenly a sharp whistle sounded through the morning. It was the signal for Catusou to gather her sheep together and start them toward the fair behind her master's cart.

As she trudged along the road her thoughts returned to her absent lover. He must be a fine fellow now, with square shoulders and a beard, a man to be proud of in the village assemblies.

She would know a thousand things that people in the country were ignorant of. But, oh! if only he had not been spoiled by the splendid ladies of the city.

She was seeing so many women with curling feathers on still more wonderful hats, with lace frills and shoes of satin, that she would not think of Catusou homely and poorly dressed in the heavy sabots stuffed with straw.

Even here in the village many of the shepherdesses joined her master at the entrance to the fair grounds, and together they made their way to the

only to return, drawn by a fatal temptation. "Halt! Halt! Who'll sell? Who'll sell?"

A butcher from a neighboring village who had been looking over Catusou's dove of sheep struck the master's hand three times in sign of a settled bargain. He bought the entire flock and took charge of them immediately.

"There's nothing more for you to do, Catusou," said the butcher, "you go to drink a friendly glass with the farmer; you can go back to the farm."

"Who'll buy? Who'll buy?" called Morathle unceasingly.

Instinctively the shepherdess turned toward the red parasol to look more closely at the piles of poplins and cottons.

Indistinctly the shepherdess turned toward the red parasol to look more closely at the piles of poplins and cottons.

Here the club has spent half a million dollars in acquiring fishing rights and making improvements. Member ship shares in this club are never low in the market, the price obtained for them is seldom less than ten or twelve thousand dollars, exclusive of the annual club dues.

Robert E. Plumb of Detroit, ex-president of the Michigan-Pennsylvania Car Company, is at present fishing the Washicoal, on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for which he pays a rental of \$20 a year.

Mr. Bowen of Quebec pays \$250 a year to the Quebec government for the right to fish the Moisie River, and cannot fish it after all, because the courts have declared that the fishing of the river is not the government's to lease, but is the property of Ives W. Adams of Boston, who paid \$30,000 for it to the riparian owner.

It is a year, too, the fish are very plentiful in this river. Mr. Davis has a record of thirteen fish in one day, of which the water was just a few inches deep at the time, the river was full of salmon, and every one of them seemed to try to get the fly quicker than the other one.

Earl Grey has gone to fish on the property of Ives W. Adams, having gone to the Washicoal, which is also the property of Ives W. Adams, having gone to the Washicoal, which is also the property of Ives W. Adams.

Mr. Watson, W. E. Smith and W. G. Sewall of Boston, and they will be followed by United States Senator Gulley of Connecticut and Dr. Heber Bishop of Boston.

The highest rental in Canada for a salmon river is that paid by the Cascadia River, namely, \$500 a year, but like the Restigouche and the Moisie, it contains very large fish, not a season passing that some fish of forty pounds are taken, while some years there are salmon of fifty pounds and upwards killed on the fly rods of such well-known anglers as Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. M. Merion of Saginaw, Mich., Robert C. Lowry and John G. Heckler of New York.

Mr. Adams is at present fishing the Moisie himself, accompanied by Messrs. Henry Sampson, G. S. Clark of Taft, Wells & Co., and Ives W. Adams of New York, who will be followed later

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while his strident voice, sounding above the call of the animals, cried the familiar appeal of the monthly thing.

"Ladies, ladies, here's your chance! Sell me your hair for more than the country villages and sold his bright silks and cottons for the heavy hair of the peasant women.

Already a crowd was gathering about his table, fingering the precious stuffs with pretended indifference and, shaking their heads in refusal, moving away

"It was for the shawl! It was for you!" wailed the girl.

But Johann's eyes were full of a loving pity. Without a word he put the

hat back in the box and helped his sweetheart to restore the scattered straw.

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## Planning a Park Boulevard From Niagara to Queenston | Declare Macdougall Must Go | Had No Right to Interfere

### Hon. Frank Cochrane and Queen Victoria Commissioners Travel Over the Ground—Few Obstacles in the Way but Results Are Worth Achieving.

Niagara Falls, July 15.—(Special.)—With the object of eventually making a continuous boulevard from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie along the banks of the Niagara River, the Queen Victoria Park commissioners, accompanied by Hon. Frank Cochrane, paid a visit to this locality to-day. J. W. Langmuir and P. W. Ellis, two of the commissioners, and Mr. Cochrane came over on the Chippewa and were met at the Niagara wharf by James Wilson, the park superintendent. At Queenston the party were joined by L. Clarke Raymond, the recently appointed commissioner; Evan Fraser, M.L.A. for Welland, and J. C. Rothery, superintendent of the International Railway. A private car, the Ontario, brought them to Queen Victoria Park. Here they waited till 3 o'clock for Hon. Adam Beck, when the party proceeded to Chippewa, where carriages were in waiting to convey them to Fort Erie. The tour of inspection occupied the day till 6 o'clock.

At old Niagara the minister of lands and mines and the park commissioners inspected the military camp ground, which the Dominion government will abandon. The area of this common is about 400 acres and it is a part of the crown domain taken over by the Dominion government for military purposes. It has been a military camp ground since 1760 and now it is thought that it will revert to the Province of Ontario. Fort Mississauga stands sentinel on the lake front. The rifle butts are here. Fort George is further up the river and fronts the camp ground proper.

### Breakwater Needed.

If the province takes over this property for park purposes the shore will require to be protected, but it is expected that enough land can be sold to leave a splendid strip to be improved and the revenue from the sales would go a long way towards paying for the improvements and maintaining the strip.

Unfortunately a portion of the ground fronting the river and adjoining Fort George was disposed of years ago to the Crooks family. This will make a break in the proposed government river front park system, unless it is bought back.

Joining the parade ground are 30 acres known as Paradise Grove, which are under lease to the Canada Southern Railway. The railway maintains this property as a picnic ground. It is thickly wooded and desirable as park property.

### Hope for River Drive.

The river drive to Queenston is included in the proposed park. The Township of Niagara own the drive, but the slope belongs to the province. For miles the road skirts the edge and many Americans have erected handsome residences along the drive. If the road could be taken over the province under the proposed system would rebuild it and convert it into a boulevard.

The extension of the Niagara Falls and Queenston Electric Railway to Niagara is one of the probabilities of the future.

At Queenston Heights the province owns about 100 acres of the finest park land in Ontario. At Brock's monument a magnificent view of the river stretch to Lake Ontario is obtained.

The commissioners propose to acquire additional property, giving them the whole of the slope, a portion of which, directly below the monument, is known as the Jennings property. At the wharf where the trolleys discharge their loads of sight-seers, the company has leased considerable space for the handling of its cars. The road thru the park on the heights is owned by the Dominion Government, which neglects to keep it up, and negotiations will be opened to have the road transferred to the province.

### Improving the Trolley Path.

The trolley right-of-way all the way to the falls is owned by the province, the company having a franchise for 60 years, with the privilege of renewing for two periods of 20 years each. There is ample room on each side of the track for the fruition of the landscape architect's ideas, and before many years the intention is to have this natural asset improved on systematic lines.

After passing the two cantilever bridges at Bridge-street, the run to Queen Victoria Park is a pleasant one, splendid homes lining one side of the drive. The park itself is torn up by the contractors, who are installing the plants of the three electrical development companies, but in two or three years the natural beauty of the place will be restored, with a few things nature never thought of adding.

Beyond Chippewa there is a government road all the way to Fort Erie. It was taken over by the province two years ago, and something is being done every year to beautify it. The road is 66 feet wide, and hugs the water all the way. Where the river possesses itself of a park, which, too, will be improved.

The visitors crossed over to Buffalo and returned by trolley, going home to Toronto by Grand Trunk in the evening.

Hon. Mr. Cochrane was much impressed with the charming beauty of the river bank. He expressed himself as favoring the adoption of a general scheme of improvement, so as to make the Canadian side of the river a greater attraction than ever for visitors from the United States.

One of the results of the carrying out of the scheme will be the influx of American millionaires, who will build mansions along the boulevard, and thus contribute to the district's welfare. There are many such here now. One of them, Larkin, a soap manufacturer, has bought several farms between Queenston and Niagara, and has spent thousands of dollars improving them. His barns are the finest in the province, it is claimed.

Where will the money come from? When the three electrical companies reach the limit of development there will be a revenue to the province of approximately a quarter of a million dollars a year, that can help some.

## This Yankee Intends to Drain Whole Lake To Get Silver Deposits Which Are Beneath



### THE TOWN OF COBALT.

Robert Kemer has returned from a prospecting trip to the Cobalt region, and is filled with the wonderful prospects of that district. The finds sound like fairy tales or some fabulous story, and with such results as have been attained it is surprising that so few Toronto people are on the ground.

The enterprising Americans are always to the fore when there is anything good going. At present Detroit, New York and Montreal people are the only people up there. It is true that Mr. Trethury of Dowling-avenue shipped a car load worth \$90,000 and has dug out \$250,000 worth of ore from the surface of his claim, but this Toronto man is about the only one of importance. Of the Americans the Phelps Dodge Company, the largest mining people in the world, and the Westinghouse Company have now representatives there.

The best known claims are known as the Foster, the Lawson, the Jacks and the Canadian Iron Furnace Co. The Lawson claim has 24 veins on it, and is unquestionably the richest claim up there. With the aid of eight men he digs out \$3000 a day. The veins run in every direction and appear to be inexhaustible.

### A Yankee Idea.

A lake near Cobalt station has been passed over by hundreds and now an astute Yankee has got it and has conceived the idea of draining it. Who ever heard of placer mining for silver?

Yet this lake, probably the first in the world, shows prospects of a great return to the astute American. He dredged out three tons of sand and got \$1800 for it. The lake is 20 acres in extent, is about 30 feet deep, and can be easily drained. A big silver mine awaits him in the sand at the bottom.

Even in the dumps from the present mines there will be big money some day. The dumps contain the ore from which the richest has been taken and

shipped. These dumps consist of ore that will run \$100 to \$300 a ton, but no attention is paid to it as it is not considered rich enough to ship, and they have no reduction plant there nor any modern means of treating it.

### Not a Mine for Sale.

There is a difference about Cobalt from other mining districts. None of the mines are for sale. Only one got into the hands of a company which was put on the market at \$1 a share. The stock sold at \$30 a share in about a week and is now off the market altogether.

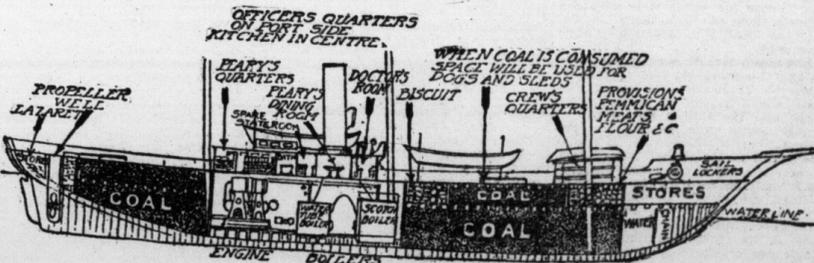
Mr. Kemer says that the Kootenay country and the Klondike never were in it with the Cobalt region. Only the Vassar fields of the Klondike in their heyday could compare with it.

There is always a little romance in a new camp of this kind. Mr. Lawson only paid \$300 for three-quarters interest in his mine, which to-day brings him \$3000 a day. Mr. Timmons

Continued on Page 24

## Peary Sails To-Day on Fourth Arctic Search

### With Strongest Built Craft Ever Taken Into the North Seas, the Intrepid Commander Will Make Another Dash for the Elusive Pole.



### "THE ROOSEVELT."

#### Has Tried Before.

New York, July 15.—The sailing of the Peary arctic ship Roosevelt, which was scheduled for to-day, has been postponed until to-morrow. The departure of the explorers was delayed to await the arrival of a shipment of spare parts for the ship's machinery.

At Sydney, C. B. the Roosevelt will take coal and additional supplies, after which she will proceed to Cape Sabine, where the party will go into winter quarters to perfect arrangements for the dash for the north pole next year.

Commander Peary has abandoned the idea of carrying a wireless telegraph equipment, and reports of his, whereabouts will be few after he takes to the sledges at Cape Sabine.

The James Rolly Repair and Supply Company of this city to-day filed a lien for \$1614 against the SS. Roosevelt, her tackle, furniture, etc., which is owned by the Peary Arctic Club, for repairs and supplies furnished since July 1.

Commander Peary has made three previous attempts to reach the north pole. He made a first expedition to North Greenland in 1891-2; a second one in 1893-5; cruised in the Arctic during the summers of 1896-7; and made his third polar attempt 1898-1902, rounding the northern end of Greenland, the most northerly known land in the world, and reaching 84 deg. 17 min. nor. lat., the highest latitude yet attained in the western hemisphere.

"If I were fifteen years younger," the explorer says, "I would feel more sanguine. I know the difficulties that are to be overcome—know the trump cards which the Arctic holds. But we have now three strong points in our favor, and we shall endeavor to give the pole the hardest try it has had yet, and I hope to win. These three points are:

"First—This ship, which is beyond question the most powerful and best equipped of any ever sent to the Arctic.

"Second—My experience in Arctic exploration, and which, on and off, has covered a period of nineteen years.

"Third—Knowledge of Esquimaux, their language, idiosyncrasies and habits, and which is valuable in getting from them the best efforts of which they are capable."

### A Strong Craft.

The Roosevelt was built in Portland, Me. She has many peculiarities of model, among others a pronounced raking stem and wedge-shaped bow, very sharp dead rise of floor, affording a form of side which cannot be grasped by the ice; a full run to keep the ice away from the propeller, a pronounced overhang at the stern to still further protect the propeller, and a raking sternpost. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 134 feet; breadth, 35 5/16 feet; depth, 16 2/16 feet; gross registered tonnage, 614 tons, and maximum load displacement, about 1500 tons.

The filling in of the bow, where it is to meet the ice, is almost solid. To lessen the danger of having propeller flanges broken off by ice, the propeller has been so constructed as to be easily disconnected and hoisted upward into a well.

## Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding Take a Bitter Attitude Towards the Suggestions of the Auditor-General and His Resignation.

Ottawa, July 15.—(Special.)—There were 47 members present when the house met at 11 o'clock for its first Saturday sitting this session. On motion to go into supply, Lennox (South Simcoe) called attention to the need of an amendment to the Audit Act. He declared his intention of approaching the matter in a perfectly non-partisan spirit. Mr. Lennox urged that, even at this late hour, some readjustment might be made of the differences between the government and the auditor-general, whereby his services might be retained to the country. Mr. Lennox wanted a committee appointed to go over the Audit Act and collect information in order that next session a system of improvement in financial management of Canadian affairs might be evolved. The members of that committee should be the most experienced on each side of the house.

In reply, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he could not agree. Taking the working of Audit Act, there was no reason for doubting its efficiency. It might not be perfect in every detail, but it was generally sufficient for the purposes for which it was created. Sir Wilfrid, referring to the auditor-general, said his duty was simply to see that the money voted by parliament was expended as ordered by parliament. Sometimes the government had accepted the improvements suggested by Mr. Macdougall; sometimes it had not. In the latter event, he thought he was perfectly correct in saying that the action of the government had never been challenged. The auditor-general should be the auditor, not the revisor, of the will of parliament.

Regarding his resignation, Sir Wilfrid declared it was of his own free will, and not due to any action of the government. He had made his position, and would have to abide by it.

Mr. Foster said that, during his office as finance minister, he always found Mr. Macdougall a reasonable man, with a single eye to performance of duty in protecting the interests of the country. The auditor-general was convinced that improvements to the Audit Act should be made. Mr. Foster went on to say that, after all he had heard, and known of the auditor-general, he had never, to his knowledge, tried to revise the policy of the government. The auditor-general wanted a treasury board that was fair. He also wanted reasons given when his recommendations were overruled. The prime minister had agreed that this request was reasonable. This opened, in Mr. Foster's opinion, the door to a reconciliation.

### Resignation to Be Accepted.

In reply, Mr. Fielding, who appeared to be very nettled at the defence of the auditor-general by Mr. Foster, prefaced his remarks by saying, "The resignation of the auditor-general will be accepted, his successor appointed, and the public business will go on." Mr. Fielding, with some heat, declared that Mr. Macdougall had treated the government most unfairly. It had been the wish that he should go in peace, but the time had come when the position of government in the matter must be vindicated. Statements such as had been made could not go on further without explanation. All the suggestions made by the auditor-general could be carried out within the four corners of the Audit Act. Mr. Macdougall was, in the opinion of Mr. Fielding, an honorable man, but, in the opinion of government, he had an entirely wrong conception of the Audit Act. He wanted to be a dictator and controller. He desired to boss the public business of the country.

Mr. Fielding was particularly severe on Mr. Macdougall's conduct before the public accounts committee on his two pet questions, the Sorel bridge and Davis contracts. The minister declared that in neither of these cases was any improvement to the Audit Act necessary.

### Fielding is Bitter.

When the house met after luncheon, Mr. Fielding continued his diatribe against Mr. Macdougall. He cited numerous cases in which, in his opinion, the auditor-general had exceeded the duties of his office. Mr. Fielding closed by making a warm defence of the action of the government in the differences with the auditor-general.

R. L. Borden said it would be only right to, in view of the sterling honesty and fearlessness of the man, treat him with the utmost consideration, and leave aside the small matters of the differences between Messrs. Macdougall and Fielding. These were very small and insignificant, to say the least. Mr. Borden thought the government had treated the watchdog of the treasury in a very unfriendly manner. Mr. Barker (Hamilton) followed.













THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD  
NO. 53 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

RECENT FLAG INCIDENTS.

While none of us anticipate any international difficulties over such miserable flag incidents as have occurred within the last few days, the first at Charlotte, in New York State, and the second at London, Ont., we all must seriously and devoutly deplore them. At the same time, there was a deal of common sense in the remark of the Orange official, who, coming from the United States himself, said he could hardly blame his Canadian brethren for their action in dragging the stars and stripes in the mud, as it is exactly what his own country would have done in similar circumstances. As long as different flags wave over the respective countries such things are bound to happen. Angry feelings lead to exclamations or expressions that are no more meant than was that of King Henry when he exclaimed: "Will no one rid me of this pestilent priest?" and caused the slaughter at his own altar of the good and pious Thomas A. Beckett. Men's passions are exactly today in many respects what they were on the last day in the year 1170, and idle words frequently result in evils which cannot be repaired or remedied. In the case of a nation's flag being humiliated, it is always possible to make a dignified explanation, and thus soothe irritated feelings.

That such happenings as those at Charlotte and London do not enter very deeply into the minds and hearts of the respective peoples is proven by the fact that the offense they occur, the less attention they attract. Unfortunately the man responsible at Charlotte for what was really a rather grave offence, is an official of the Washington government, and, therefore, we had a reasonable right to expect that he would be severely disciplined. His motives, according to his own ideas, were undoubtedly correct, but he acted very foolishly, to put it mildly, nevertheless. Still, much that occurs on the national holiday of any country can and should be excused. Mr. Bump (it is astonishing how appropriate names on these occasions often appear) is described as a harmless, painstaking, usually respectful official. He evidently forgot, or perhaps he never knew, which is something it certainly should not be possible to charge against him, for ships to hoist their flags on entering foreign ports, and it should have caused no great grief in any man's bosom to see the flag of a friendly nation flying freely in the breeze at such a time of rejoicing. However, Mr. Bump took another view, and succeeded in arousing Captain Simmons' anger. Really, after all, when one calmly surveys the incident, it is very reminding of a flurry between two barn-door fowl. A couple of angry roosters meet, flap their wings, with which they cannot fly, perk up their heads, spar a bit and peck, and away they go, no damage being done to either. So in this case there does not seem any possibility of anything very serious resulting. The Washington authorities can safely be allowed to do what is right in the premises, and we can well afford, while regretting the incident, to give it little further serious thought.

The London affair appears to have been the outcome of an inebriate's silly and uncalculated remark. It was one just such as a roystering bully in his cups might be expected to make. The only wonder is that he succeeded in so violently arousing the anger of the Canadian members of the Orange Order. They acted almost with as much unwisdom as the other fellow in the first instance. If they had given the brute a couple of black eyes, nobody would have felt one atom of regret, but that our fellow-countrymen, because a drunken animal makes use of unbecoming language, should endeavor to insult a whole nation thru its emblem, is quite as much to be deplored on our part as the Charlotte incident is by our southern neighbors.

It has been said that such incidents will continue to occur as long as different flags wave over the respective nations, and as that is likely to be forever, it can be expected that similar happenings will from time to time be reported. There is no cause, however, on either side for any exhibition of feeling in the matter, other than one of regret that people of some education can be so small and so foolish. We quite agree with those that think that we make too much on our own premises of the stars and stripes. On special occasions, as an act of courtesy, there is no reason why the United States flag should not be honored by

ourselves, but the hanging of it freely on our outer walls, public or private, in and out of season, is altogether uncalled for and unreasonable and signifies lack of respect for ourselves and our own standard. The Union Jack, with the Canadian emblem in a corner, is far more beautiful than the stars and stripes; which, however majestic they may look to the people of the United States, certainly have not that appearance to the people of other nations. The Union Jack also possesses the rare virtue that it comes in various colors, and practically in various designs; so that as a matter of fact it can be intertwined with itself into all kinds of drapings and festival hangings. We consequently have no cause to use the flag of other nations for the sake of securing picturesque variety. In the case of the United States, it is the same old flag, the same old colors, the same old stars and the same old stripes all the time and everywhere, and if any people on earth have any reason for utilizing the flag of other countries, it is our immediate neighbors. But their pride forbids the idea of such a thing, and, while we should admire them for such pride, therein lies no argument why we should rejoice in or render homage to their emblem.

They have on one or two occasions condescended to honor our Union Jack; but these occasions are as one in a million to our honoring of theirs. No one on earth blames them for the confidence in race and country that such an attitude exhibits. It remains with ourselves to show the same respect and admiration for our own flag that our friends do for theirs, and then we shall have fewer incidents such as those here referred to, and fewer occasions for exhibitions of a petty, small and unworthy spirit.

THE BATTLE-ARRAYED BELLEGERENTS.

The battle which two or three weeks ago seemed to be about to take place between the Japanese and Russians has not occurred. Another serious engagement is not probable. The no armistice has been formally declared a tacit agreement or understanding seems to have been reached, and the Japs have confined their operations to drawing the cordon closer and closer and slowly driving the Russians northward without any serious encounter. It would be rather humiliating for the Russians to ask for an armistice, while the Japs naturally do not consider it incumbent upon them to propose a cessation of hostilities.

The Japs have been ready for some time to strike the enemy, and while they have made no promises, they have apparently decided to avoid another bloody battle, fearing they would be held responsible for any great slaughter on the eve of peace negotiations. It is claimed by the close friends of President Roosevelt that he has been instrumental in preventing another bloody battle, and that he regards this achievement as one of the most worthy in his public career. Certainly if his influence has been effectively exerted in preventing a further effusion of blood, he deserves credit for it.

At first the Japs regarded with suspicion and disapproval any proposal of the cessation of hostilities in advance of peace negotiations, but finally expressed a willingness to agree to a preliminary protocol involving an armistice. But Russia, the anxious for an armistice, feared to propose it on account of the possible effect at home, and the fear that the Japanese might be more exacting in their demands. Unless the peace negotiations soon begin somewhere around Washington between the representatives of the two nations fail, which is not probable, the bloody war of Manchuria would appear to be practically over.

MAD MARRIAGES.

It is a fact that as civilization spreads, insanity increases. An eminent physician, noting the large accession to the ranks of the insane in recent years, writes to The London Daily Mail, demanding legislation which will prohibit marriages between persons afflicted with either mental or physical diseases. He asserts that his investigations show that a large proportion of the inmates in hospitals and insane asylums are committed to those institutions because they inherited their affliction. "In savage races," he adds, "natural selection remorselessly cuts down the diseased; the race does not become contaminated, and thus a high standard of health is maintained. We, on the other hand, surround the weaklings with an artificial environment, and we struggle with all our strength against the law which condemns the unfit to extinction."

Appreciating the heartlessness of applying in a civilized community the savage practice of destroying the weak, this physician does not question the righteousness of every endeavor to aid the afflicted. He cannot, however, avoid the duty of pointing out that by these means disease is propagated, the contamination of the race assured and the care of useless citizens made a heavy charge upon the community. He cites numerous occasions where men and women, after temporary commitment to an insane asylum, have married, the result being offspring of unhealthy condition. He admits that the problem is a difficult one to solve, and frankly doubts whether conditions can be cured by legislation. At the same time he thinks that the attempt ought to be made. He would forcibly prevent marriages when one of the parties thereto is afflicted with insane or consumptive tendencies, and by way of laying a sound foundation for the future, he would have the children taught "the great leading facts and principles of life and health and sanity, that they can learn how to avoid the pitfalls which they will meet in after years." Indeed, he would have this instruction invested with all the sanctity of religion, so that it might make the deepest possible impress upon the youthful mind.

There is no doubt that this is the most important subject which can engage the attention of the human race today. Insanity is increasing at an enormous rate, and all civilized countries continue to enlarge their asylums and multiply the expense of maintenance without attempting to deal with one of the principal causes of the increase. Everybody realizes that it is wrong for afflicted persons to beget children, and yet it is exceedingly rare to find anyone with the courage to propose radical reform. Some of the legislatures in the States have attempted to minimize the unfortunate condition of affairs, but it would seem as if the subject is one demanding universal attention. We cannot indefinitely enlarge our insane asylums and hospitals. There is a duty to the community which is higher than any consideration for the individual. We enact laws concerning pure food, we employ inspectors of meat products, we isolate persons suffering from contagious diseases, we condemn unsanitary and unsafe buildings, we commit thieves and murderers and other enemies of society to jail, and yet we have been ignoring an evil which is most far-reaching in its effects. In fact, we do not show the same regard for the human family that the stock fancier displays for his horses, his sheep and his cows.

Who will devise a sensible, practical, humane plan to prevent the deterioration of the human race? It is a subject to which the finest minds can well devote their earnest attention. It is a problem which, sooner or later, our complex civilization will force upon us with an emphasis too great to be ignored.

PROMOTION OF BRITISH TRADE.

If the visit of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to Europe had done nothing else, it would still be memorable for the impetus it has given to the movement for the formation of a similar body for Britain: The Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain, which is now in course of formation, in addition to the special service it will render to its own members, is intended to focus all news and information of value to British trade and to form a permanent committee of British imperial trade defence. Attached to the association is an honorary capacity will be an advisory board of acknowledged experts, renewable by election at fixed terms. The board will be representative in the broadest and highest sense of the members of the association and will consist as far as possible of successful men of business, assisted by a few men of science and technicians who have had practical experience. It will serve as a connecting link between the subscribing members and the paid officials and should be in a position to speak with a weight no existing commercial body possesses whenever legislation affecting the export trade of the country comes before parliament.

As regards the more positive services which the association is designed to render to British industry and commerce, they are thus summarized by Ben H. Morgan:

The appointment of correspondents in all parts of the world to report on "openings for trade and local changes and conditions within their respective spheres, and to collate such information and distribute it amongst those firms whom it will most benefit. The collection, classification and particular dissemination of similar information procured by the board of trade and other government offi-

ces, chambers of commerce and other bodies.

The compilation in the chief commercial languages of the world of a trade index to British manufactures and its free distribution to chambers of commerce, to large merchants and others in colonial and foreign markets.

The supply of information regarding the commercial standing of any firm or merchant all the world over. The collection and registration of information respecting railway rates and shipping freights all over the world.

The organization of a staff capable of corresponding in technical and commercial subjects in any language, and also of translating into and from English commercial catalogs, price lists, specifications or tenders and similar documents. With the assistance of this trained staff foreign business inquiries would be supplied with full information respecting British goods.

One of the main objects of the association will be the systematic dissemination of information concerning British goods in all possible overseas markets. In this connection the "National Engineering and Trade Lectures," which have already met with much success, are to be continued and extended. Upwards of a thousand firms have forwarded particulars of their goods for inclusion in these lectures and with the assistance of the board of trade and other government departments and the colonial governments over two hundred readings have been arranged to take place in foreign and colonial industrial centres. A special feature with each lecture is the series of lantern views prepared from photographs and drawings showing the progress which Great Britain has made in recent years in her processes of manufacture and such other technical details as British firms may desire to exhibit in foreign markets. These lectures and illustrative slides will be supplied to technical schools, colleges, chambers of commerce and similar institutions in British countries, and foreign lands and in special circumstances it is contemplated to send lecturers from Britain competent to discuss and further develop the subjects of the lectures.

For the use of foreign and imperial visitors to Britain a carefully indexed library of catalogs of British manufactures is to be kept at the offices of the association with competent attendants ready at all times to receive and assist guests. It is in no sense to act as a trading body, but as a national institution, and will neither sell on its own behalf nor accept commissions on sales. Nor is it proposed to make any distinctions as to class, quality, quantity or value—locomotives and cotton reels will have equal claim on its consideration and receive equal attention. It is felt that while there is no appearance of decadence in British industry it is making only a relatively small advance in neutral markets and even in the colonial markets it is not maintaining its comparative position. Ground has been largely thru the individualism and conservatism of the British manufacturer who has neglected the smaller matters which are assiduously watched and attended to by her trade rivals. This new association is another proof of the fact that Britain has waked up at last and is preparing to make the most of the important industrial and commercial advantages which are undoubtedly hers.

RAILWAYS IN THE FAR EAST.

The Japanese, in addition to the military operations they are carrying on on the mainland of the continent of Asia and in the waters near that continent, are taking up as a part of their needed service the construction of railroads in the territory occupied by them. The railroad from Dainy to Liaoyang has been reconstructed so as to be used by the rolling stock of the Japanese railroad, and is now open to private as well as public business. A branch line to the Yantai coal mines has also been constructed, and a light railway between Antanghsien and Humatun, near the Motiening Pass, has been opened to traffic. It is expected that the railway line in Korea between Seoul and Fusan will soon be ready for operation. This covers a distance of 280 miles. Already the locomotives have been procured and put into commission. It is intended to establish a fifty-three hour service between Seoul and Tokio. The schedule arranged gives eight hours to make the distance between the Korean capital and Fusan, and eight hours for the voyage between Fusan and Bakan, for which ocean-service steamers are in process of construction at Nagasaki. Nineteen hours will be required for the journey between Bakan and Kobe and eighteen hours for that between Kobe and Tokio.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

London Daily Telegraph: Mr. Chamberlain only touched incidentally, as it were, on the fiscal problem. He expressed, we believe, the aspirations of nine out of every ten intelligent Britons at home when he said that the con-

solidation of our widespread and loosely-connected empire was the most pressing and important problem that had been raised in this country for a century. Mr. Chamberlain has a scheme which is businesslike and practical, but which is opposed chiefly because Mr. Chamberlain proposes it. "Let us," he says in effect, "meet and discuss" every scheme that has for its object the consolidation of the British empire, this congeries of states, all self-governed, and all anxious to cooperate for the common good; let us see if we cannot find the proper cement by free, unfettered interchange of opinions; let schemes be examined, not with a view to party triumphs in the mother country, but with a determination that by this method or by that the English-speaking subjects of the King shall be knit together by indissoluble bonds. We can always deal with the parish pump, but great opportunities for the concentration of empires do not often occur, and still more rarely recur.

London Morning Post: Mr. Chamberlain described the problem of the twentieth century in clear and vivid language. He has been accused of pessimism because he has not shrunk from pointing out the difficulties that must be faced or from indicating the measures not always popular which must be taken to avert disintegration. Yet his speech yesterday, as at all times, breathed a lusty optimism. There may be moments when it is doubtful whether the true imperial spirit survives, but Mr. Chamberlain has faith in the character of the race and in its power to think and act imperially when it realizes the issues that are at stake. He does not believe that his fellow-countrymen will "turn back the tide," but that they will keep a royal tide, holding before them a great ideal which will secure the future of the world, its civilization and its peace. Truly there is need of one so gifted with the power of inspiring a high purpose in his fellow-countrymen, for the feeling of pessimism creeps over many who observe how hard it is to make government and people realize their duty and face the sacrifices required.

London Daily News: Mr. Chamberlain exercised a wise discretion yesterday in addressing the delegates of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. He knew well the difficulty of discussing his proposals in detail with men whose chief political object it is to raise tariff barriers against the productions of other nations, including the other country. We regret to see that Mr. George, the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is following the bad advice given by the Duke of Argyll, and talking "preference" wherever he goes. Mr. George knows, of course, that practically in only one branch of trade—woolens—has the preference done anything for British exporters, yet Mr. George is representing that he favors a preference for British manufacturers, and offers Mr. Chamberlain "practically the unanimous support of the Canadian people." We do not welcome "offers of a preference from an association whose consistent policy it has been to raise the height of the Canadian tariff wall against us while we give them "the open door."

London Daily Chronicle: With all Mr. Chamberlain said about the importance of close sympathy between the component parts of the empire, and with his pride in the greatness of the destiny that should be in store for it, we find ourselves in hearty agreement. It is when the note of pessimism comes in there, such as these, viz., "to lose faith in the imperial idea, that we must part company with him. The ties of sentiment unite the sister states of the Empire are not enough for him. He seems not to believe either in their strength or in their powers of endurance: "in some great crisis they might alone prove insufficient." It is easy, we think, to understand where Mr. Chamberlain's doubts come from. He does not seem to have grasped the root idea on which true faith in the British empire rests. He hankers after material bonds and mechanical ties. He imagines that if we do not in such ways draw the empire tighter together, the other bonds which unite it must necessarily fall apart. The real danger to the empire would come with the very policy which Mr. Chamberlain advocates as essential to its salvation.

Birmingham Post: As practical people, we therefore come back to the question of ways and means, and in dwelling upon the difficulties Mr. Chamberlain might have given consideration to the fact that Canada, great as she is, is not the only colony with whom our relations would have to be fiscally readjusted. There are other colonies, and there is India. And what is particularly to the interest of the one need not be necessarily so to the interest of the other. There is competition all round, and that complicates matters. Yet, as Mr. Chamberlain asked, for what are statesmen created if not for the express purpose of removing difficulties and reconciling seemingly hostile interests? It is, therefore, the obvious duty of both home and colonial statesmen to apply themselves to the task of this solution. It is, in the words of the member for West Birmingham, "the greatest question in the world that we have in common." In addition to a varied assortment of trustworthy information there is the need for a colonial conference, such as that recommended by the prime minister. Such a conference, properly constituted and inspired, ought to be able to frame a practicable scheme, and when we have got to that stage we shall probably be very near the desired solution. Meanwhile, it is a pleasure to find so much that is fresh, interesting and impressive in a theme upon which so much eloquence has been expended.

GEMS THE CH...  
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GEMS OF LITERATURE

THE CHARACTER OF NEGOTIUS

From Law's "Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life."

William Law, a great writer of English, a consummate controversialist, and a powerful and permanent spiritual influence, was born in 1686, his father being a grocer at Kingscliff, Northamptonshire. He entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and became a fellow in 1711. On leaving Cambridge he accepted the post of tutor to the father of Edward Gibbon, after whose death, in 1737, he retired to Kingscliff. His most famous work, "A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life," which appeared in 1729, profoundly influenced Dr. Johnson and the Wesleys, as well as the early evangelists, such as Venn, Scott and Newton. Dr. Johnson spoke of it thus: "When at Oxford I took up Law's 'Serious Call to a Holy Life,' expecting to find it a dull book (as such books generally are), and perhaps to laugh at it; but I found Law quite an overmatch for me, and this was the first occasion of my thinking in earnest of religion, after I became capable of rational inquiry."

Look now at that condition of life, which draws the envy of all eyes. Negotius is a temperate, honest man. He served his time under a master of great trade, but has, by his own management, made it a more considerable business than ever it was before. For thirty years last past, he has written 50 or 60 letters in a week, and is busy in corresponding with all parts of Europe. The general good of trade seems to Negotius to be the general good of life; whomsoever he admires, whatever he commends or condemns, either in church or state, is admirably commended or condemned with some regard to trade.

Negotius is always ready to join in any public contribution: if a purse is making at any place where he happens to be, whether it be to buy a plate for a horse race, or to redeem a prisoner of war, he is always ready to contribute something from him. He has given a fine ring of bells to a church in the country; and there is much expectation that he will some time or other make a more beautiful front to the market house than has yet been seen in any place. For it is the generous spirit of Negotius to do nothing in a mean way.

If you ask what it is that has secured Negotius from all scandalous vices, it is the same thing that has kept him from all strictness of devotion, it is his great business. He has always had too many important things in his head, his thoughts have been too much employed to suffer him to fall either into any courses of rakery, or to feel the necessity of an inward, solid piety.

If Negotius was asked what it is which he drives at in life, he would answer as much as a loss for an answer as if he were asked what any other person is thinking of. For he always seems to himself to know what he is doing, and has many things in his head, which are the motives of his actions; yet he cannot tell you of any one general end of life, that he has chosen with deliberation, as being truly worthy of all his labor and pains.

He has several confused notions in his head which have been a long time there; such as these, viz.: That it is something great to have more business than other people; to have more dealings upon his hands than an hundred of the same profession; to grow continually richer and richer and to raise an immense fortune before he dies. The thing that seems to give Negotius the greatest life and spirit, and be most in his thoughts, is an expectation that he has, that he shall die richer than any of his business ever did.

Let us now therefore look at this condition in another but truer light. Let it be supposed that Negotius grew old in this course of trading; and that the end and design of all this labor and care and application to business was only this, that he might die possessed of more than an hundred thousand pair of boots and spurs, and as many great coats.

Let it be supposed that the sober part of the world say of him when he is dead, that he was a great and happy man, a thoro master of business, and had acquired an hundred thousand pair of boots and spurs when he died.

Now, if this was really the case, I believe it would be readily granted that a life of such business was as poor and ridiculous as any that can be invented. But it would puzzle anyone to show that a man has spent all his time and thoughts in business and hurry, that he might die as it is said, worth an hundred thousand pounds, in any other way than he who has taken the same pains to have as many pair of boots and spurs when he leaves the world.

For if the temper and state of our souls be our whole state; if the only end of life be to die as free from sin, and as exalted in virtue as we can; if naked as we came, so naked are we to return, and to stand a trial before Christ, and His holy angels, for ever-lasting happiness or misery; what can it possibly signify what a man had, or had not, in this world? What can it signify what you call those things which a man has left behind him; whether you call them his, or anyone's else; whether you call them trees, or fields, or birds and feathers; whether you call them an hundred thousand pounds, or an hundred thousand pair of boots and spurs? I say call them, for the things signify no more to him than the names.

Now it is easy to see the folly of a

life thus spent, to furnish a man with such a number of boots and spurs, but yet there needs no better faculty of seeing, no finer understanding, to see the folly of a life spent in making a man a possessor of ten towns before he dies.

For if when he has got all his towns, or all his boots, his soul is to go to its own place amongst separate spirits and his body to be laid by in a coffin, till the last trumpet calls him to judgment; where the enquiry will be, how humbly, how devoutly, how purely, how meekly, how piously, how charitably, how heavenly, we have spoke, thought and acted, while we were in the body; how can we say, that he who has more out his life in raising an hundred thousand pounds, has acted wiser for himself, than he who has had the same care to procure an hundred thousand of anything else?

But farther: Let it now be supposed that Negotius, when first entered into business, happening to read the Gospel with attention, and eyes open, found that he had a much greater business upon his hands than that to which he had served an apprenticeship; that there were things which belong to man, of much more importance than all that our eyes can see; so glorious, as to deserve all our thoughts; so dangerous, as to need all our care; and so certain, as never to deceive the faithful laborer.

Let it be supposed that from reading this book he had discovered that his soul was more to him than his body; that it was better to grow in a virtue of the soul than to have a large body or a full purse; that it was better to be fit for heaven than to have variety of fine houses upon the earth; that it was better to secure an everlasting happiness than to have plenty of things which he cannot keep; to live in habits of humility, piety, devotion, charity and self-denial than to die unprepared for judgment; better to be most like our Saviour, or some eminent saint, than to excel all the tradesmen in the world, in business and bulk of fortune.

Let it be supposed that Negotius, believing these things to be true, entirely devoted himself to God at first, setting out in the world, resolving to pursue his business no farther than was consistent with great devotion, humility and self-denial; and for no other ends but to provide himself with a sober subsistence, and to do all the good that he could for his souls and bodies of his fellow creatures.

Let it therefore be supposed that instead of the continual hurry of business, he was frequent in his retirements, and a strict observer of all the less desires of the love of God, and had been full of the love of God, and heavenly affection, constantly watching against worldly tempers, and always aspiring after Divine grace; that instead of worldly cares and contrivances, he was busy in fortifying his soul against all approaches of sin; that instead of costly show, and expensive generosity of a splendid life, he loved and exercised all instances of humility and lowliness; that instead of great treats and full tables his house only furnished a sober refreshment to those that wanted it.

STOLEN INVENTION.

Charles Hanson, the famous English architect, was a talented man in many respects other than in the exercise of his profession. He was dining on a certain day with a few friends, one of them taunted him with being unable to invent a vehicle which would supersede the old-fashioned hacks and cabs in universal use in London. Mr. Hanson got a sheet of paper, and without delay he sketched out his idea of a safe and convenient mode of passing thru the crowded streets of the great metropolis. His friends watched him while he was at work and unanimously applauded the sketch which he had drawn. They dubbed it by the name of its inventor, and it was then and there called a "Hanson car." One of those present advised him to take out a patent for it, which he said he would on the morrow. However, there was one dishonest man in the company by whom he was forestalled, on reaching his own house that evening and being, like Mr. Hanson, a clever draftsman, as all great architects are, he sketched out a car like the drawing he had seen, and early the following morning he took it to his office and got out a patent for it in his own name, thus robbing the talented inventor of all the remuneration from it. It brought an immense but ill-gotten fortune to the one who had perpetrated the fraud, whereas Mr. Hanson was never one penny the richer. —Donahoe's.

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References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by: Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice; Hon. G. W. Ross, ex-Premier of Ontario; Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College; Rev. Father Teffy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto; Right Rev. A. Sweetman, Bishop of Toronto.

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RACE-COURSE CURIOSITIES.

Strange Things That Happened in Connection With England's Classic Events.

St. James's Budget.

Posterity has a habit of memorizing dates by the expedient of giving to them some simple phenomenon that is not easily forgotten. To many sportsmen the mere mention of the Derby of 1867 would convey but little, but if instead of a ready description that will not quickly be forgotten, 1864, undoubtedly will be known by future generations as "the thunderstorm Derby," and will recall to mind the appearance of the bill when the deluge descended and a black mass of umbrellas was raised aloft as St. Amant, to the accompaniment of thunder and vivid lightning, somewhat unexpectedly won in houlou style in time that was almost five seconds better than that achieved by Hermit's year" the most famous race of the sixties is immediately called to mind.

With respect to last year's Derby posterity will have no difficulty in finding a ready description that will not quickly be forgotten. 1904, undoubtedly will be known by future generations as "the thunderstorm Derby," and will recall to mind the appearance of the bill when the deluge descended and a black mass of umbrellas was raised aloft as St. Amant, to the accompaniment of thunder and vivid lightning, somewhat unexpectedly won in houlou style in time that was almost five seconds better than that achieved by Hermit's year" the most famous race of the sixties is immediately called to mind.

How waterlogged the jockeys became last Derby Day in the course of a few minutes can be gathered from the fact that all the riders were 2lb. or more heavier than they should have been when they returned to scale, but the overweight being accounted for by the absorption of the rainwater their drenched garments had absorbed, they were of course absolved.

"Hermit's year" (1867) and Bloomsbury's year (1839) are both recalled as providing spectators a splendid opportunity of realizing what racing would be like well within the Arctic circle, the famous "Hermit," who won his fortunate owner something like £150,000 on this occasion, achieving his victory upon a course that was not improved by a heavy fall of snow. It will be recalled that prior to the race Hermit was reported to be lame, and his chance of winning appeared so remote that the odds were 60 to 1 against his chance of gaining the Blue Riband of the turf. The fourth March of Hastings lost over £100,000 on this race, but the Duke of Hamilton, who had laid £180,000 to £6000 against Hermit, very fortunately for him got the bet declared off before the day of the encounter.

When about a year ago the tennis court at East Sheen, that had recently been made over to Alfred White as a gift from the Duke of Pife, was illuminated by a 6000-candle-power installation in order to test the possibility of playing the game by electric light, the experiment recalled to some who witnessed it the attempt to popularize racing at night that was made some time ago in America, when a three-furlong course at St. Louis was illuminated by electric light in order to hold a race meeting between the hours of eight and ten m.

The nearest approach to a race meeting at night, apart from the moonlight steeplechases in which our sporting ancestors are supposed to have indulged at times, took place a few years ago at the Crystal Palace, when a couple of clubs played a polo match by Hmelight. But it was not an unmitigated success, owing to the difficulty experienced in keeping the ball in view and distinguishing between the colors of the players.

Altho racing by artificial light is somewhat of a novelty for this country, instances of racing by practically no light at all are far from being uncommon. Sir Claude de Crespigny, for instance, recalls a race in which he took part when the light was so bad that he and his opponent, when Sir Claude had won, agreed to play a little practical joke upon the judge, and give him the impression that the result was really the reverse of the actual state of affairs. In order to carry out their fell design, upon going to weigh they talked to one another as if the second horse had really carried

off the guerdon of victory, with the more or less successful result that they were hoist by their own petard, as the official, who was in every sense befuddled, ordered the race to be run again the following day, when the baronet again won—fortunately for those who had wagers depending upon his success.

About four years ago a fog so dense as to almost preclude racing, even under difficulties, was experienced at Lincoln, when men with flags were stationed down the course to point out the way. Apart from the fact that a horse and jockey were temporarily lost, and that a race was also lost to one rider who mistook an erection at the distance post for the judge's box, and pulled up when he thought he had victory in his grasp, no harm appears to have been done, but that there is a certain amount of risk attending races run at night was proved a few months before at Wisbech in the course of a Galloway meeting. The last race on in semi-darkness when two of the horses engaged became frightened, threw their riders, and galloped among the panic-stricken crowd. One jockey and one policeman were among the more seriously injured, while at least ten other people were conveyed from the scene by broken limbs. The horses escaped from the racecourse, but were captured the following morning ten miles away.

TICKET GRAFTERS EXPOSED.

A Hundred and Fifty of Them Blacklisted by Press Agents.

New York, July 15.—The Press Agents' Association has been organized, and one of its objects is to look out for persons who get theatre tickets on false pretences. Already 150 names are on its blacklist, and others are added every week.

Theatrical managers have been wrestling with the problem for years, but they never found any effective way of stopping the ticket grafters. Now the press agents think their blacklist will do the business. Many of the ticket grafters make a practice of selling the tickets they get to the theatre ticket scalper, who disposes of them in competition with the box office. It is these men that the theatre managers are concerned most about.

Every press agent keeps a list of out of town newspapers to which he sends press notices every week. Whenever the editors of these papers come to this city their requests for seats are always honored.

This practice gives the ticket grafters their chance. One of the most persistent is a woman, who conducts a small weekly sheet in Tennessee. The investigating committee of the press agents' organization took the trouble to tabulate the number of free tickets she obtained in one month. She had received \$200 worth of tickets in that time and had disposed of all of them to a ticket scalper. Every local playhouse contributed to this grafter. Another notable grafter was a small shopkeeper of Flushing, L. I. Two years ago he learned that it was easy to get theatre tickets if one went about it in the right way.

He put in a little hand press in the rear of his shop, and whenever he wanted tickets he would print a few copies of a pretended local paper containing some notices of the plays he wanted to see. A copy would be sent to the press agent of the show mentioned by the

request for a couple of seats. The press agent would forward the tickets. The inventor of this scheme worked it for two years. He was recently brought to book and threatened with imprisonment if he did not desist. He has now stopped.

The man who is responsible for the organization of the press agents pretends to be connected with a Washington newspaper. In the latter part of last season he appeared here and began to beg for tickets. He was long successful, but was finally exposed. One press agent was so angry at having been deceived that he lost no time in writing to every other press agent in this city telling them to beware of the fellow. Many of the press agents had already met the man and had been deceived by him. The man he had swindled concluded that it was a good time to get together and put down all of his kind.

O dozen publications are kept going simply so that their owners can go free theatre tickets. In investigating this phase of the graft it was found that the expenses of a college paper were paid by theatre tickets that were sold to scalpers.

The students who were running this paper frankly admitted that the free tickets they obtained and then sold kept their paper going. They were frank enough to say that if the graft was stopped their college paper would stop, too.

One of the most energetic grafters always wrote his requests for tickets on the letter paper of a Brooklyn paper. When he was investigated it was found that he was a helper at the lunch counter in the composing room of the paper. He worked the graft for over a year, but now he is out of a job. Another diligent seeker after free seats so that he could sell them to scalpers is now spending a vacation at Sing Sing. He was recently convicted of stealing letters from mail boxes.

On Her Nerves.

Soft and sweet, for a while, the encouraging smile Of the girl with a gentleman friend; He is new to her taste, and his arm round her waist Has a muscular charm in its bond— For a while, The man, for his part, may be losing his heart, Whilst the whim of the syren he serves, And he finds he's a fool when her manner grows cool Just because he has "got on her nerves." He has wearied her whim; No more kisses for him— It is useless to argue with nerves.

At first he seemed nice; she had thought, Once or twice, He was almost a boy she could love, If he simply behave like an amorous slave. And be proud to unbutton her glove— But the friendship drags on till its newness is gone; Then the arm that encircles her curves Gives a sudden offence to her womanly sense; For the fellow has "got on her nerves." Never more will she spoon By the light of the moon.

With the creature who "got on her nerves." Fickle girl, soon or late, must submit to her fate, Waxing warm where she meant to grow cool, She'll be caught in the end by a gentleman friend Whom at first she intended to fool ("Mister Right"). And her worth she will prove in the rough course of love. The course whence no true woman swerves; Clinging tight to the man, as a true woman can, Just because he has "got on her nerves"— Not the nerves of disdain In her reasoning brain, But her heart's own particular nerves. Edmund Fisher.

Nordheimér Pianos

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AUTHORS AND THEIR WORKS

The associated book-sellers of Great Britain and Ireland had their medieval counterpart in the librarii at stationarii, who were so numerous in Paris in 1259 that especial regulations had to be made for them.

Genuine love, too, the double love with the great poet, for every one knows he loved the good wife also. All there is to do is to see how these two rare ones, Victor and Juliette, over each other and how interesting it is to have the artist's love letters laid before us.

The late Lord Acton, in 1883, prepared a list of the "hundred best books" for Mrs. Drew, Mr. Gladstone's daughter. With Mrs. Drew's consent the list is published in The Pall Mall Magazine, and is made the occasion of a fascinating essay by Mr. Clement Shorter.

William J. Locke has chosen for his latest book a theme that brings into contrast the position and traditions of women in England and in the Orient. In "The Morals of Madame de Sevigne," the hero, who is a well-to-do scholar of middle age, and comes into a title, has a strange and uncouth resemblance to the illustrious French noble.

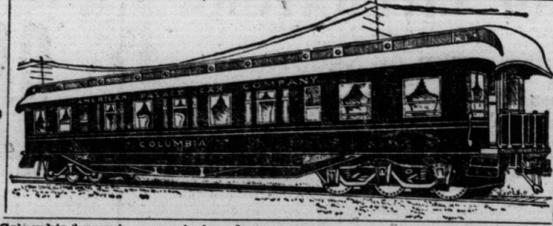
At a recent sale of valuable books a batch of beautifully printed volumes bearing King William IV's book plate passed almost unobserved, and brought small prices. But they have a certain sign of the love of the prince for his profession and the sea.

The object of "Silver Bells," by Andrew Haggard, is to show that under the veneer of conventional life there exists in many men the primeval instinct to throw off the restraints of civilization and custom and return to a life in the wilderness as untrammelled as that of the savage. Geoffrey Digby, a young Englishman and heir to The Hamm Hall, Canada, had spent some time in the wilds of the north and had become greatly attracted by the mystery and fascination of its vast woods.

If the great ones will not destroy their love letters it seems inevitable that sooner or later the public will pounce upon them. Lost in a mass of MSS. and journals which well-nigh fell to the junk dealer's disposal, the love letters of Victor Hugo's Juliette have still been unsearched and given to the world in "The Romance of Victor Hugo and Juliette Drouet," by Henry Wellington Wack (Putnam).

The active capacity has undergone a sharp decline, having receded from 443,092 tons on June 1 to 408,617 tons on July 1. The statement of stock of the merchant furnaces, which refers to a monthly product ranging from 650,000 to 675,000 tons per month, shows a further accumulation of 70,000 tons in June, added to 63,500 tons in May and 17,400 tons in April.

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THE ISLAND OF SAKHALIN.

Japan's Latest Capture is a Veritable Earthly Sheol. The Island of Sakhalin, which the Japanese have just captured from Russia, has a frightful reputation, more than half its population being convicts, mostly murderers, for it is now to Sakhalin that "politicals" are sent. A glance at the map will show why Japan was desirous of retaking Sakhalin, over which she hoisted the Japanese flag early in the last century.

THE BANDED EAST.

The following poem from The Sydney N.S.W. Bulletin is particularly appropriate when a spirit of unrest is reported in India: When the Cossacks fled at Mukden, And the Russian legions broke, That the spirit of the victors, In that moment surely spoke: "The west shall kneel before us, And her triumph flags be furled; We have won the crown of empire And are masters of the world."

STEEL COMPANIES PRODUCE LESS IRON

Monthly statistics of pig iron collected by the Iron Age shows some interesting facts. Production of coke and anthracite pig fell off from the record 1,964,000 tons in May, a month of thirty-one days, to 1,783,000 tons in June, a short month. The greater part was due to the restriction of the operations of the steel companies, whose product declined 136,000 tons, while the output of the merchant furnaces fell off only 35,000 tons.

TWO LONG SNAKES.

A Kingfisher newspaper not long ago told of the killing of a snake 111 inches long by J. A. Finder of that place, says The Kansas City Times. A snakeologist at Kuthrie who had his doubts wrote to Finder asking for a description of the snake. Finder replies: "My neighbor made a little mistake. The snake was only 8 feet 9 inches (a total of 105) long. On June 19 I was going in for dinner from plowing corn when I saw this snake crossing the road in front of me. It showed fight, and I stepped back to get a club, but could find none. I called to my boys to bring my shotgun, which they did, and I shot the snake's head off. The snake's greatest circumference was 11 3/4 inches, all measurements being made by tape line. One week later, about 11 miles from this spot, I killed another snake of the same kind, measuring 6 feet and 9 inches in length. I suppose they were bull snakes, tho I never say a bull snake like them. They were marked with brown spots intermingled with yellowish green spots." Finder declares that he is a truthful man, and the snakeologist at Guthrie believes him.

DONATED TO VAUDEVILLE.

The lights were shining brightly in the station-house one night. A maiden fair was standing near a large electric light. A talking to a sergeant, old and grey. She pointed to a picture, a picture on the wall. Which showed three aspects of the self—same face— There were left and right profiles, and full-face, too, and that was all. And the girl's voice rang pathetic thru the place:

Chorus: "It's only just a picture—a picture of my paw. Them is his very features—that is his massive jaw. They've took my father from me, but his picture's left behind. So give me papa's picture—M. Bertillon woun't mind!" "His mouth ain't crooked natural—sometimes he combs his hair. And that mean look ain't always in his eyes; But you see, sir, he was struggling when they held him in the chair, So them worried looks of his is no surprise. He didn't want it took, you see—he's modest, papa is. But they all had set their hearts on having him. So, someone get the stranglehold on that big neck of his. And persuaded him that he had ought to sit."

A RARE SIGHT.

Morden, Man., July 15.—The unique sight of 39 varieties of roses blooming in the open garden of an amateur florist may be seen here.

A TALE OF FRACTIONS.

Young Harduppe won the love of one of Milvyn's pretty daughters. And now that she's his better half He's moved to better quarters. —Philadelphia Press.

after which they are free to return to Russia, but as a matter of fact, nine-tenths of the convicts never leave the island. Insanity is very common. Crime is rampant, even under the very eyes of the officials. The island is heavily wooded, vast forests sweeping away for hundreds of miles. These forests are the home of great bands of bears, wolves and escaped convicts, of which the latter are not least dangerous. For some years Eugene De Meyer, an enthusiastic young woman, has been working among these terrible surroundings, trying to ameliorate the conditions of the miserable exiles. Strangers are not wanted in Sakhalin by the Russian authorities, consequently few travelers ever penetrate far from the coast line.

HER FIANCE WAS A MYTH BUT THE TROUSERS.

Miss Wabel Jones Fabricius, engagement with a C.P. and sent herself a telegram. Indianapolis, Ind., July 15.—dianapolis girl conjured up a tale of mythical fabrication of stories, slyly and bathetically reciting a romance of a mythical fiancee on wedding, for the unique inducing her mother to buy The young woman, Miss M. of 1228 North Senate-avenue herself an engagement ring savings, and then, after having plished her purpose toward her wardrobe, sent herself a telegram announcing that her fiancé had been killed by a fall from a tree. She has now developed that the love affair had no existence far own fervid imagination. The truth was finally wrung from Jones after she had been subjected to a most severe cross-examination. A most severe cross-examination very men she had implicated in the use of their names was the ordeal that M. mother, Mrs. Frank Arbuckle, in the midst of the questioning revived only after an hour's work. A state of collapse followed early this morning she was conscious. With her mother unconsoled and the other members of the family imploring her to tell Miss Jones sobbingly confessed that she had contemplated wedding herself, but she had not even written, with her own hand, a telegram telling of her own death.

THOUGHT THERE WAS AN INFLUENCE.

Early in the afternoon it was wished beyond peradventure C. E. Benjamin registered at the pool Hotel was not the Clyde

ARMS

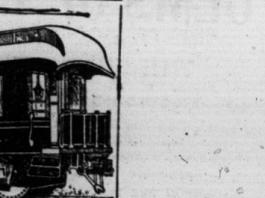
Bishops' and O. Armorial expert in London. When privilege in England gradually subsided, signs of privilege remained in themselves the act coveted and enjoyed, and titles must be included in gory. The date of the grant of it be in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or King of King Edward VII, is date at which your family a position to pay the fees ate the privilege of a coat possession of an old coat nothing more than that, which have become famous names payment of fees became famous. Sovereign course, granted heraldic to commemorate notable Last year Lord Kitchener augmentation added to Lord Gough's arms arduous instance I am awarded two separate augmentations earned by one man. Archbishops' A

The two archbishops in their graces of Canterbury and the Roman Catholic Westminster have at one point in common, that the three has any right to arms he uses. York and are both Scottish, and with the law as it fits the cases by the disburial of think Westminster should in the full fit list. The late has my sympathy, but advantages sometimes in man. I never yet saw a copiously without a person arms upon it—in the bishops use such arms, in fact that the official coat would be quite sufficient purposes, but of the whole ones in this country who, of my knowledge, have a to personal arms are the London, Durham, Bangor, Furness, Birmingham, Crichfield, Oxford, Exeter (Dr. Talbot), Shrewsbury, Lakefield Worcester. This ever leaves a very large mentioned. And yet the humility to us and tell us Of the Roman Catholic Enitarite I can only think dell and Dr. Chicholm willed to arms. The Angli Newcastle-on-Tyne, moreover even an official coat, the of absolutely desirable ty at all. With the Irish proportion is much the same Cashel, Clogher, Cork and the only ones I feel inclined sponsor for as owning coat. Lord Basing, Lord Fren Leonards, Lord Grenville arms, and there are some peers who, tho descending families, have forfeited their arms by noncompliance with of 1672, which required of all arms then in use. Earl of Albany, the Earl of Earl Cathcart, the Earl of the Earl of Galloway, the Lothian, the Earl of Mar Earl of Orkney, Lord Ross, clear and the Marquis of As the crown would only \$16 or thereabouts from ea and as nobody else has to

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Lights were shining brightly in the station-house one night. A big police had all went to the hay; sudden fall was standing 'neath a large electric light. talking to a sergeant, old and grey. pointed to a picture, a picture on the wall which showed three aspects of the self-same face—

one were left and right profiles, and full-face, too, and that was all. and the girl's voice rang pathetic thru the place:

Chorus: only just a picture—a picture of my paw. is his very features—that is his massive jaw. 've took my father from me, but his picture's left behind. 'live me paw's picture—M. Bertillon won't mind!

month ain't crooked natural—sometimes he combs his hair. that mean look ain't always in his eyes;

you see, sir, he was struggling when they held him in the chair. them worried looks of his is no surprise. didn't want it took, you see—he's most-est, papa is— they all had set their hearts on having it.

someone got the stranglehold on that big neck of his. persuaded him that he had ought to sit.

Chorus: only just a picture—a picture of my paw. 've took him to Columbus, for he killed his ma-in-law. 'make the picture home to ma—'twill comfort her a bit. 'sapa never more will be her Johnny On the Spot!"

A Rare Sight.

den, Man., July 15.—The miracle of 39 varieties of roses blooming in an open garden of an amateur may be seen here.

A Tale of Fractions.

Hardy won the love of one Hlyun's pretty daughters. how that she's his better half moved to better quarters. —Philadelphia Press.

ARMS AND THE MAN

Bishops' and Other Men's Crests, Including the One That Joseph Chamberlain Uses.

Armorial expert in London Chronicle. When privilege in England before the law gradually subsided, many of the signs of privilege remained and became in themselves the actual privileges coveted and enjoyed, and arms and titles must be included in such a category.

The date of the grant of arms, whether it be in the reign of Richard III. or Queen Elizabeth, or King Charles, or of King Edward VII, is simply the date at which your family was first in a position to pay the fees and appreciate the privilege of a coat of arms. The possession of an old coat of arms means nothing more than that, for the shields which have become famous existed by mere payment of fees before they became famous. Sovereigns have, of course, granted heraldic augmentations to commemorate notable achievements. Last year Lord Kitchener had a second augmentation added to his shield. Lord Gough's arms are the only previous instance I am aware of where two separate augmentations have been earned by one man.

Archiepiscopal Arms. The two archbishops in England, viz. their graces of Canterbury and York, and the Roman Catholic archbishop of Westminster have at any rate his one point in common, that no one of the three has any right to the coat-of-arms he uses. York and Canterbury are both Scottish, and could comply with the law as it fits their respective cases by the disburial of £15 each, but think Westminster would be mulcted in the full £17 10s. The reverend prelate has my sympathy, but there are advantages sometimes in being a Scotsman. I never yet saw a bishop's episcopal seal without a personal coat-of-arms upon it—in fact, most of the bishops use such arms, in spite of the fact that the official coats of the sees would be quite sufficient for all their purposes, but of the whole list the only ones in this country who, to the best of my knowledge, have a lawful right to personal arms are the bishops of London, Durham, Bangor, Barrow-in-Furness, Birmingham, Crediton, Ely, Lichfield, Oxford, Peterboro, Rochester (Dr. Talbot), Shrewsbury, Southwell, Lakenfeld Worcester. This list, however, leaves a very large number unmentioned. And yet the bishops preach humility to us and tell us not to stier. Of the Roman Catholic Episcopal dignitaries I can only think of Dr. Reddell and Dr. Chicholm who are entitled to arms. The Anglican see of Newcastle-on-Tyne, moreover, has not even an official coat, the one in use being absolutely destitute of any authority at all. With the Irish bishops the proportion is much the same. Armagh, Cashel, Clogher, Cork and Ossory are the only ones I feel inclined to stand sponsor for as owning coats of arms.

Lord Basing, Lord French, Lord St. Leonards and Lord Grenfell have no arms, and there are some Scottish peers who, though descending from ancient families, have forfeited their rights to arms by non-compliance with the act of 1672, which required the registration of all arms then in use. Among these, Lord Biantyre, the Earl of Caithness, Earl Cathcart, the Earl of Dunmore, the Earl of Galloway, the Marquis of Lothian, the Earl of Mansfield, the Earl of Orkney, Lord Rosy, Lord Sinclair and the Marquis of Tweeddale. As the crown would only want some £15 or thereabouts from each of them, and as nobody else has to be paid, it

puzzles me that the Scottish list of heraldic defaulters still includes a couple of marquesses, six earls and three barons. But the prospect is hopeful, for the list was a good deal longer some years ago.

There are still other minor delinquents in the peerage, who, while possessing coats-of-arms, are either using wrong ones—like Lords Entrim, Canterbury, Dalhousie, de R. & S. Manners, Portarlington, Portsmouth and Winchelsea—or have no crests belonging to their arms—like Lord Acton, Lord Gwydyr and Lord Lingen—or who claim supporters without sufficient authority. Among the last named are the Earl of Berkeley, Lord Colville of Culross, the Earl of Coventry, the Earl of Dysart, Earl Portesque, Lord Lingen, Lord Massey, Lord Montague and Lord Sandhurst.

Mr. Arnold-Foster is, I think, the only cabinet minister at present who uses unauthorized heraldic insignia, except Mr. Austin Chamberlain. Mr. Gerald Balfour, as a younger son of a Scottish family, needs to pay his £15, but I may be maligning the right honorable gentleman, for I don't know that he uses arms.

The Chamberlain Arms. The Chamberlain family and their heraldic pretensions have often been discussed in print, a device in which they themselves join, for quite recently Mr. Joseph Chamberlain favored the world, thru his secretary, with the bland admission that his family had never used or claimed a coat of arms, but at the same time stating that they had used a crest for some generations. This crest, which figures on the backs of his chairs at Highbury and on the backs of the right honorable gentleman's envelopes, is a demilion holding a key, the crest being accompanied by the motto: "Je tiens ferme." Whatever may be thought of the continuity of Mr. Chamberlain's political opinions there can be no doubt that he intends to hold tight to this wonderful crest, in spite of the fact that the mere tyeo can tell him that it is an absolute impossibility for a crest to exist without a coat-of-arms, and the disclaiming of a right to the latter must inevitably brand the former as of no authority whatever. Still, nobody ever taught Mr. Chamberlain anything he didn't want to learn. He is under no misapprehension as to his pedigree, which is an interesting and honest one. The crest, of course, belongs to some other family of the name, which, I suppose, is a detail; but if the income tax payer only translated the command to render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's according to the example set by the Chamberlain family in the matter of their crest, the budget would show a bad deficit.

The heraldic sins of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain are not confined to his own display of a crest. Can the blind lead the blind? Shall they not both fall into the ditch? Mr. Chamberlain, when colonial secretary "approved" of the colonial flag. A more utterly amazing and flagrant breach of the royal prerogative it is impossible to conceive. The constitution of a flag like that of the royal arms, is declared by the sovereign. It is one of his earliest acts after coming to the throne, and theoretically it is one of the supreme acts of sovereignty. One cannot help smiling at the spectacle of the colonial secretary "declaring" a flag for use in his dominions, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain "approving" a different variety.

HER FIANCE WAS A MYTH BUT THE TROUSSEAU WASN'T

Miss Mabel Jones Fabricated an Engagement With a C.P.R. Agent and Sent Himself Fake Telegrams.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 15.—An Indianapolis girl conjured up a remarkable fabrication of stories, sensational-ly and pathetically reciting the romance of a mythical fiance and a broken wedding, for the unique purpose of inducing her mother to buy her clothes. The young woman, Miss Mabel Jones of 1228 North Senate-avenue, bought herself an engagement ring with her savings, and then, after having accomplished her purpose toward replenishing her wardrobe, sent herself a telegram announcing that her lover had been killed by a fall from a horse. It has now developed that Miss Jones' love affair had no existence except in her own fervid imagination. The truth was finally wrung from Miss Jones after she had been subjected to a most severe cross-examination by the very men she had implicated in the affair by the use of their names. So trying was the ordeal that Miss Jones' mother, Mrs. Frank Arbutke, swooned in the midst of the questioning and was revived only after an hour's arduous work. A state of collapse followed, and early this morning she was again unconscious.

With her mother unconscious on the floor and the other members of her family imploring her to tell the truth, Miss Jones sobbingly confessed that the story of her contemplated wedding was manufactured by herself; that she had bought her own engagement ring and even written, with her own hand, the telegram telling of her sweetheart's tragic death.

Thought There Was an Imposter. Early in the afternoon it was established beyond peradventure that the C. E. Benjamin registered at the Claypool Hotel was not the Clyde Benjamin

whom Miss Jones claimed she had intended to marry. The two were brought together and the young woman declared without the least show of hesitancy that the man was not the one to whom she had been betrothed. This was C. E. Benjamin of St. Louis, traveling passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, whose name had been used freely by Miss Jones as the man who had engaged himself to her.

The theory of the investigators, then, was that some imposter had been impersonating Mr. Benjamin and using his name and address. As Miss Jones claimed to have a photograph of her fiance this was sought, and after much persuasion, a photograph was produced by the girl.

The picture produced something of a sensation among the investigators, as the features reflected were easily recognized as those of an Indianapolis man, Rufos Constantine, a professional singer.

Mr. Constantine was located. He admitted knowing the young woman, but only casually, he said. Vehement denial was made by Mr. Constantine that he had ever been betrothed to the young woman, or that he had ever seen her but on one occasion.

Said the Pictures Were Mixed. To clear himself of the disquieting imputation, Mr. Constantine gladly accompanied Mr. Benjamin and a reporter to Miss Jones' home. There in the little parlor of her mother's home, Miss Jones was faced by both the man whose name she had used as that of her fiance and the man whose picture she had given as that of her prospective husband.

In spite of the embarrassing situation in which she found herself, Miss Jones remained cool. She admitted knowing Mr. Constantine and said she had his picture, but positively denied that he was the man to whom she had been engaged.

When the fact was voiced that she had given Constantine's picture as that of her fiance, Miss Jones made weak explanation that she had gotten her pictures mixed. This did not sound good to the questioners and they press-

F. X. ST CHARLES & CO. Sole Agents for Canada. 39-41-43 ST. GABRIEL STREET MONTREAL. RESIDENT AGENT: R. K. BARKER, BELL TEL. MAIN 5142, ROOM 108 28 SCOTT ST., TORONTO.

FIFTEEN DAY Masonic Excursion To New York August 14th, 1905. Round Trip from Toronto, \$11.25 from Sus. Bridge, 9.00

Niagara Navigation Steamers and West Shore Railway. Five Solid Trains from Buffalo. Hudson River Trip. Coney Island. Special Rates at New York Hotels. Tickets and Information from members of the St. Patrick R. A. Chapter; West Shore Railway, 69-1-2 Yonge-st.; Niagara Navigation Co. ticket offices, Toronto. Parties residing out of Toronto can procure tickets by addressing Box 25, P. O., Toronto.

Long Time Between Orders. From The San Francisco Chronicle. They both represented big eastern establishments and were talking shop in front of the counter in the Palace Hotel office. "How's business? Getting many orders?" asked the stout man. "More than I can handle," said the short man. "How's it with you? Had any orders lately?" "Well, business is pretty good. I haven't had an order for a year and a half, but I expect to get one next fall," said the stout man. At which point Chief Clerk Bronnell came out of his trance and became possessed of an irrepressible curiosity. Calling the short man aside, he said: "Whot your stout friend?" "Traveling man," said the short citizen. "Well, he certainly has put the jinks in me. What's his line?" "Suspension bridges."

One From England. A lady was much puzzled by the request of her servant to have a day off.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TO VANCOUVER VICTORIA TACOMA SEATTLE PORTLAND AND RETURN FROM TORONTO. \$66.75 On sale daily until Sept. 30th Limit 90 days

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM TO TEMAGAMI IN THROUGH PULLMAN SLEEPER DAILY. Leave Toronto 11:30 p.m. Arrive Temagami 1:25 p.m. Leave Temagami 3:00 p.m. Arrive Toronto 7:00 a.m. 12:01 DAILY TO BUFFALO—Pullman Sleeper ready for occupancy in Toronto at 9:30 p.m. Passengers have privilege of occupying sleeper in Buffalo until 7:30 a.m.

THE NEW MUSKOKA SERVICE Pullman Sleeper is ready for occupancy in Toronto at 9:30 p.m., leaving at 3:15 a.m., daily, arriving Muskoka Wharf 6:45 a.m., connecting for all principal lake points. Connection is made from all principal lake points, with Fast Express leaving Muskoka Wharf at 8:15 p.m., daily, arriving in Toronto at 11:45 p.m., Through Pullman Sleepers to Toronto and Buffalo. Passengers may remain in Buffalo Sleeper until 7:30 a.m. For tickets, illustrated literature and full information call at City Ticket Office, northwest corner King and Yonge-streets.

"Where are you going?" she asked. "Well, mum, I want to see my uncle's club feet." "Your uncle's club feet?" "I never heard of such a thing! Poor man, why should you want to see his deformities?" "It ain't a deformity, mum; it's a hope-air h-entertainment." And then the lady realized that it was the Foresters' fete which the servant wished to attend!



SUNLIGHT LEAGUE GAMES ROYAL CANADIANS WON

Strathconas and Marlboros Played a Close Game, the Former Winning.

At Sunlight Park on Saturday the Royal Canadians easily defeated the I.C.B.U. and the Strathconas won from the Marlboros...

Table with columns: First Game, Royals, I.C.B.U., Strathconas, Marlboros. Rows show scores for various games.

Other Amateur Games. In the Improved Juvenile League, the Strathconas beat the Maple Leafs...

The Waterloos defeated the Spaldings in a game played at the Spalding's Grounds...

St. Kitts 10, Chippewas 2. St. Catharines, July 15.—The lacrosse match here today resulted in a win for the locals...

Shamrocks 9, Nationals 5. Montreal, July 15.—The Shamrocks defeated the Nationals in a N. A. L. A. game...

A Woman's Privilege. The Louisville Courier-Journal. "I never fight with my wife. It doesn't pay."

HOME LACROSSE TEAMS WON SATURDAY GAMES

Tecumseh's Beat Brantford, 7 to 2, and St. Kitts Outscored Chips, 10 to 2.

The Tecumseh's beat Brantford Saturday at the island and thus keeps close to the leading. The Athletics' victory over the Chips was of the easiest order...

Table with columns: Won, Lost, Pct. Rows for St. Catharines, Tecumseh's, Brantford, Toronto, Chippewas.

Game Wednesday: Chippewas v. Tecumseh's at island. Games next Saturday: Toronto at Brantford, St. Catharines at Tecumseh's.

Tecumseh's 7, Brantford 22. Tecumseh's had little trouble in talking Brantford into camp at the island on Saturday afternoon...

Brantford started in to be aggressive in the second quarter, but it took Laderoute eight minutes to tally with a hot shot...

The game thruout was one of the cleanest ever seen at the island. There were no mixups and the penalties handed out were of the minor sort...

St. Kitts 10, Chippewas 2. St. Catharines, July 15.—The lacrosse match here today resulted in a win for the locals by 10 to 2...

Hanover Beat Durham. Durham, July 15.—The Hanover Club in district No. 1, Junior C.L.A., won a hard-fought game from the Durham team...

ZORAYA WON ON SATURDAY TEMERARIE FINISHED SECOND

Royal Canadian Yacht Club Boats Raced Around the Island.

The Royal Canadian Yacht Club 30-foot class race around the island on Saturday resulted in a victory for the Zoraya...

The Temerarie was second and the Beaver did not finish. The start was at 3 o'clock. The Zoraya finished at 6 o'clock and the Temerarie 15 minutes later...

CRICKET GAMES ON SATURDAY. Toronto Club Beat Gordon-McKay. Toronto Club beat Gordon-McKay on Saturday by 14 runs...

Table with columns: Name, Runs, Wickets. Rows for W. McMillan, S. R. Saunders, Mossman, Mason, Hynes, B. D. Saunders, Greening, Leighton, Sheather, Wright, Ferris, D. W. Saunders, W. McMillan, Extras.

SATURDAY BOWLING RESULTS. Yachtsmen Beat the Thistles by 31 Shots—Key Beach Won. The Royal Canadian Yacht Club entertained the Thistles to a friendly game of bowls on their lawn at the island Saturday afternoon...

Table with columns: Name, Score. Rows for Toronto This, R. B. Holden, C. T. Mead, E. Boleaux, Jas. Beckel, J. E. Robertson, W. D. Taylor, G. R. Copping, A. W. Lout, skip, H. Leach, J. E. Elliott, C. A. Ross, skip, G. E. Goldman, E. M. Lake, C. H. Rust, J. H. Horsey, skip, C. W. Postelthwaite, J. B. Hutchins, W. A. Mackie, S. B. Brush, skip, W. Bellingham, S. Sutherland, J. Shields, G. H. Duggan, skip.

Hanlan Bowling Club. The guests of the Hotel Hanlan, Hanlan's Point, have formed up the Hotel Hanlan Bowling Club for the season of 1905, and have elected the following officers...

Doubtful. From The Detroit Tribune. "Gracious! Who is that yelling?" "It is Myrtle!" "You don't say! Is she giving her class yell or getting her teeth fixed?"

QUEEN'S OWN AT HANLAN'S.

Two Splendid Programs Arranged for To-Day's Concerts at the Point.

The Band of the Queen's Own Rifles will render the following programs at Hanlan's Point to-day, Sunday: Afternoon—March—"Paraders"....Maurice Haube Overture—"Tampoi"....The Herald Fantasia Pastoral—"Shepherd's Life"....The Alps....Killing Synopsis: "Banks in England"; awakening of nature; departure for the alps; love scene; the storm; prayer of thanksgiving; Evening Hymn at the Sunset.

Grand National Fantasia....Synopsis: Ramors of war; come in if you dare; For England, Home and Beauty; the assembly; British Grenadiers; Garry Owen; Highland Laddie; The Girl I Left Behind Me; The Anchors Weighed; Good-Bye Sweetheart; The Lass That Loved an Enemy; The Conquering Hero Comes; Rule Britannia; God Save the King. Chorus from "The Creation"—"The Heavens Are Telling"—Hayden (a) Intermezzo—Cavalleria Rusticana—Verdi (b) Zenth—H. J. Lincoln Concert Valse—"Gloria de Dijon"—E. Andrew Selection—"Love's Lottery"—F. Edwards March—"Fruhlingshied"—F. H. Losey

IN THE DAILY TELEGRAPH MATCH.

What Canadians Score—Prize Winners in Wimbledon. Bieley, July 15.—In The Daily Telegraph competition the Canadians scored as follows: Kelly.....51 McConnell.....32 Moore.....29 Morrice.....30 Phillips.....30 Richardson.....555545-33 Simpson.....30 Stuart.....32 Wilson.....455554-33 Staff-Sergt. Bayles made 34 and Capt. Mitchell 34.

T. J. Crawford Gave Bride Away. A pretty house wedding took place on Tuesday, July 11, at 124 Carlton-street, the home of Mrs. John Allison, when her daughter, Louise, was married to Earl H. Storms of this city. The bride was given away by Thomas J. Crawford, her sister, Gladys, was bridesmaid. A. J. Angus of Hamilton was best man. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Wilkinson of St. Peter's.

Busy Day on Waterfront. Every boat that went toward Hamilton yesterday carried old boys of that city every age to their home town. It was a record day for old boys going to that port. The Argyle took the employees of the Jones Manufacturing Company, and the Furriers' Union to Oshawa. The Garden City had a big crowd from the Lithographers' Association. The Niagara Navigation Company also had an excursion of the Chalmers Presbyterian Choir, the Cobban Manufacturing Company and The Stratford Band.

Table with columns: Name, Score. Rows for Capitals 9, Montreal 2. Ottawa, July 5.—The Capitals beat Montreal here to-day by 9 to 2, the games being scored as follows: Minn. 1. Capitals.....5% 2. Montreal.....6% 3. Capitals.....8 4. Capitals.....3% 5. Capitals.....8% 6. Capitals.....2 7. Capitals.....2 8. Capitals.....8 9. Capitals.....2% 10. Capitals.....2% 11. Montreal.....3

After the Heart Has Stopped Beating. From Leslie's Monthly Magazine. The restoration of life after the heart has actually stopped beating is another miracle of modern surgery, the claim cannot be made that this accomplishment is of much general value. In cases where the patient has collapsed while under an anesthetic, the chest has been hastily opened, a hand thrust in the stern, grasped and manipulated, and circulation thus artificially kept up till life flutters slowly back.

THEY TELL IT TO FLEMING.

His Genial Smile and Glad Hand a Balm for Troubles.

An irate citizen broached Manager Fleming fearlessly at the King and Yonge corner, and proceeded to hand out carloads of comment of a most uncomplimentary nature regarding the street railway company's consideration for its patrons. The citizen, with numerous others, had been a passenger on a West King-street car, going to Parkdale the night before, but when the car reached Spadina-avenue the passengers were told to get off and wait for the next car. Much argument ensued and the passengers refused to get off the car, which turned round and took them back again until the next car was met. The man who was complaining had had warm words with the company's employees, who had not accepted his protests as patiently as the general manager did.

Mr. Fleming listened to the citizen's threats of litigation and expressed deep regret. Until he had investigated the whole circumstances, he would not condemn the company. The manager injected a few cheerful views into the complainant, and the citizen left after promising that he would never do it again. Most of the men, women and children and some of the horses and dogs know the general manager of the street railway company. The famous glad hand is ever busy, and the soothing "It might have been worse" is ever there. If a woman has a row over short change or a missed stop, she tells the conductor she will see about it. She knows Mr. Fleming will, etc. Very Roll.

GET IT AT \$13.50 HORSE POWER.

U.S. Manufacturers Favored in Prices for Niagara Power. Niagara Falls, July 15.—(Special.)—The Ontario Power Company, controlled by J. J. Albright of Buffalo, is carrying its cables across the river six and a half miles below the power house. Three aluminum cables are already stretched. The power will reach the American side just below the Catholic University.

DECORATION OF GRAVES. Bowmanville, July 15.—(Special.)—Over a thousand people were present at the union decoration service at Bowmanville Cemetery, which looked very beautiful with its well-kept grounds and beautiful flowers. The fraternal societies marched in procession, headed by the Durham Rubber Company band, and held a short service at the entrance before proceeding to decorate among the ministers present were Rev. W. J. Cadman, Rev. L. S. Wright, Rev. W. E. Carroll, Rev. V. H. Emory and Rev. Hugh Munroe, the last three conducting the service. The afternoon was observed as a half holiday, and the people generally took this opportunity of showing respect for their loved dead.

The Last of the Jesreels. The building of the temple stopped suddenly at the death of Jesreel the First. The empty shell has stood ever since on Chatham Hill, a bleak, wind-swept, roofless monument of Jesreel's false step. A part of the ground floor is fitted up as a baking establishment. A sign-board outside is inscribed: "Jesreel, Wholesale Grocery and Provision Merchant." This is the last of the Jesreels. Me is really Mr. Rogers, the father of Queen Esther, who took up the prophethip after his daughter's death.

There is also in the building a hall where the last of the Jesreelites hold their meetings on Friday nights in absolute secrecy. An old gentleman, employe of the prophet family informed an Express representative on Saturday that none but the faithful had ever seen the inside of this hall. A refreshment shop near the temple gates. He sent out a fiery-eyed prophetess to inform The Express representative that even if the tower were taken from them the faith would live. He added that we are now in the last "dispensation," which expires in the year 2006. By this time the 144,000 will have been chosen.

The religion is subject to slight variations to make it conform to existing circumstances. Jesreel's emissary stated that Jesreel the First and Queen Esther died because they were not of the elect. Being the founders they thought they would naturally be included in the chosen 144,000. Events have proved, however, that they made a mistake.

They Were Seven. Acton Free Press: A "Seven Social" was held in the Methodist Church, Georgetown, last Friday evening. Seven, the perfect number, was spoken about by Rev. J. L. Gwynne and Rev. H. A. Cook. There were seven things to eat and drink, and seven minutes in which to partake. The fee was 7 cents to get in (every seventh person free). Doors were open at 7.27; program at 7.77. "You will be seven times sorry if you don't go," said the dodger, announcing the function. Those who attended from Acton went down the seventh line.

THE TEMPLE OF JEZREEL TO BE SOLD AS A FACTORY

Last Audience of Remarkable Religion Originated by Retired Soldier.

The staunch few who still cling to the faith of Jezreel have been reduced to silent despair by the announcement that the unfinished tower, the ark and temple of the New and Latter House of Israel, is shortly to pass into the hands of the Gentile, to be converted into a factory, says The London Express.

This remarkable tower, which stands on the summit of Chatham Hill, and can be seen for many miles around, is inseparably connected with one of the most darling of the many curious religions which have grown up in this country. About thirty years ago a private soldier named James White bought his discharge from the army, and proclaimed himself the founder and prophet of the New and Latter House of Israel, calling himself "James Jezreel the First." He claimed that he had received from heaven, thru an intermediary at Jerusalem, a document of Divine origin, which he called "The Flying Roll."

Apparently the Flying Roll was not intended to be delivered to the Gentile in its entirety, as Jezreel employed a man named Joseph Head to make extracts from it, which presumably came within the grasp of the common understanding. The extracts are still published and sold in book form on Chatham Hill by the followers of the present Jezreel.

With the exception of Jezreel the First and Head, no one has ever seen the Flying Roll. Head says in his preface: "The originals are in my safekeeping. I having recently received them from Jerusalem." Long-Haired Followers. Jezreel established himself a Chatham Hill, and soon gathered hundreds of credulous followers who, as prescribed by their faith, allowed their hair to grow long. Jezreel was an astute business man. He started a little colony thru the farms and workshops. He soon compiled a considerable fortune, married a beautiful Chatham girl named Esther Rogers, and lived almost as luxuriously as the prophet David.

Twenty years ago he started building the temple, which was called "Israel's Sanctuary, Assembly Rooms, and Headquarters." It was built to accommodate 5000 people, and Jezreel declared that it would save the elect at the destruction of the world, whether by fire or water. The Flying Roll stated that the number to be saved from this world would amount to 144,000. Neither Jezreel nor the Roll made it clear where the remaining 138,000 were to be accommodated.

Jezreel, however, made one mistake. He said he would live for ever. But he died, and the New and Latter House would have received a grievous setback, had it not been for the promptitude of Mrs. Jezreel, who said that, after all, she was the real prophet. She proclaimed herself Queen Esther, and managed to keep the disciples together for three years. Then she also died.

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You Can Depend on Me My service never fails. I am as sure as the sun in my engagements. If I promise to press or clean a suit and have it done at a certain time—it's done on time—every time. FOUNTAIN, "My Valet," 30 Adelaide W.

FINE RAZORS Boker's 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00. Wade & Butcher's 50c, 75c, 1.00. Gillette's Safety Razor, 5.00. Star Safety Razor, 1.75. Curley's Safety Razor, 2.00. Razor Cases—Strops—Brushes.

Nicholson's CUTLERY STORE 80% YONGE ST

# ECHOES OF THE WEEK

My informant, of whom I spoke a couple of weeks ago as saying that the British manufacturers were not as wholesale in their welcome of their Canadian brethren as they might be, in so far as they had no great affection for throwing their manufactures open to inspection, met me again on the street the other day and said: "I see somebody has been calling you to task for quoting my statement as to the attitude of the British to the Canadian manufacturers. I do not care for all the fine theories of tariff reformers, but it is utterly impossible, to my idea, not to see the final great obstacle to complete freedom of trade between all the parts of the British empire which is the only complete unity, will be the attitude of our own manufacturers. Although we are not as numerous as the inhabitants of India, nor perhaps as rich per capita as South Africa, or even Australia, our manufacturing interests are greater than all. In fact, Canada is really the only country allied with Great Britain whose manufacturing interests are diametrically opposed to hers. Our woolen interests admittedly are now suffering from the effects of the British preference, and it does not to me seem likely that other industrial branches will consent to a further reduction of the tariff, so that they, too, may experience the same difficulties that our carpet and other manufacturers who use wool to any great extent are experiencing. Canada is now practically self-supporting, and, if you will allow me to remark, it is no thanks to the British capitalists that it is so, for the major part of the money that has opened up our country has been forthcoming from American sources. Even Great Britain recognized the magnitude of our country, and not believed that it was merely a timber land embedded in ice, she would now be reaping the benefits of her investments. You may not agree with me, and you may think that I am heretical in so speaking, but, in my opinion, and in the opinion of a great many others, the so-called British protection is very largely a myth, and not only a myth, but involves tremendous risks, which fact some day, when it is too late, we may realize. If it had not been for Sir John A. Macdonald and the states he took, it would have been the Jay Goulds and the Jay Cooks and the Vanderbilts that would have exploited our country; but Sir John, thru storm and stress, stuck to his people and insisted that Canadians (supported to some extent by foreign capital, and they had to call on John Pierpont and Morgan), should build the road. Yes, even though one of the chiefs of those Canadian capitalists was the man who played the same part towards him that Brutus did to Caesar. I am honest enough to say that I do not admire this seeking of patronage from the British or any other people. In my view, we are now strong enough to stand alone, and have no reason to go courting the goodwill of anybody any further than would come to us naturally by our own merits and methods. Let me ask you, who is opening up our great Northwest? British labor, to a certain extent, is coming to us, but it is American capital and our own capital that is buying and aiding in settling the land. All Great Britain is giving us, or nearly all, is, apart from those who voluntarily emigrate, a class of people for whom Britons themselves have no use, and reclaimed and all as they are, are proteges. I am as good a Britisher and as good an imperialist as any man, but I would like to see our people assert a little more independence and place more of their affection, esteem and confidence in their own country, rather than that they should be forever singing and talking of the beauties of British connection, as if we ourselves did not in a fair proportion contribute as much to the greatness of that country as the people there do themselves. I have no desire to enter into a controversy with your correspondent who took exception to my primary remarks, for I have no time to delve into such matters in a historical or doctrinal way. My experience is that practice alone tells the tale. Theory suggests the thought, but it is rough contact with the world that today moulds men's minds. I admire Mr. Chamberlain for his attachment to the so-called colonies, because in his very act he is elevating our position and exhibiting our ever-growing importance to the world. We must not overlook the fact that in the course of the present century, as farthest, we shall have as many people in our country as there are in the whole of the United Kingdom. We may then even have more wealth, while our now undeveloped resources may have borne fruit to an extent that materially will stand in the forefront of the nations of the world. In those days it may be the British manufacturers turn to visit us and solicit our business. Then will they regret that they have not done, as W. K. George pointed out, like our neighbors to the south, lavished their money with us and set up in our midst establishments of their own. They will then regret that they did not, while there was yet time, bind us together not alone in sentiment,

which any petty quarrel is liable to disturb, but in the iron bonds of the common cause of trade and commerce. It is well now and then, it seems to me, that we should look things in the face and not blind ourselves to the facts and to the possibilities simply because a party of well-meaning and more or less successful commercial gentlemen take it into their heads to make a tour of the mother country in order that they may be feted and made much of for my opinion, and I trust that Mr. George that in his every speech he has plainly said: "You can feast us, you can honor us, you can glorify us, but we shall yet be true to ourselves and not sacrifice for your welfare, or anybody else's, one inch of the advantage which we possess." You have asked me for my opinion, and I trust that in thus stating it I have not given utterance to anything objectionable, although I am quite aware that my views are hardly in accord with the policy of a paper that recently stated that we were as willing to give as we were to receive.

A London correspondent states that Lord Minto, our late governor-general, will be the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Liberal Union Club, to be held in London this week. It is said that Lord Minto's presence is regarded with special satisfaction by the advocates of tariff reform. Quite a number of the Canadian manufacturers who have been visiting in England are expected to be present. The same correspondent states that the duke of Sutherland would have taken the train at Mr. Chamberlain's meeting last week in Albert Hall had he been back in time from Canada. The duke is president of the Tariff Reform League and has been making a tour of Canada in quiet way in order to pick up information regarding the real attitude of our people towards Chamberlainism. The duke has accordingly been traveling very quietly, his object being not to ascertain so much the opinions of leaders of thought as of the common people, recognizing that, after all is said and done, it is the people themselves who will have the say in such a matter.

While the motorist is hardly regarded in Great Britain with that same sense of awe and antagonism that he is in Canada, he is nevertheless being sought to put every possible restriction on his movements, or rather the movements of his machine. The latest action of the first commissioner of works in Great Britain is to prohibit the article of automobiles in Hyde Park, between the hours of four and seven, so that equestrians and other people can enjoy their rides or drives without fear of the "red and yellow devils," as a distinguished horseman in this city has termed them. Both old-fashioned Tories and new-fashioned Radicals in the house of commons are manifesting opposition to automobiles and advocating and furthering every restriction suggested. Until recently magistrates have been compelled to inflict only a fine in the case of first offence as regards illegal driving. A Radical member now proposes that the magistrates shall have power to imprison for that offence.

When they first heard that Major Sankey was dead, numbers of people who had known him felt that they had lost a personal friend. In the older days he was very much attached to rowing, and was an active member, first of the Toronto and then of the Argonaut Rowing Club. When there was any measuring of courses to be done or anything of that kind, it was always to Major Sankey that the necessary implements, he was ever at their command, notwithstanding that the labor involved would sometimes take many hours. Latterly, like most of us people who are past the meridian of life, he had not been so prominent in the field of sports, but where we were all working in the interest of physical culture and healthful recreation, there was none more prominent than Major Villiers Sankey, and none more popular. In the city and, in fact, in all his connections in life, he was a man among men, and the man whom to know was to be honored. He has gone over to the great majority, but those he has left behind will never be able to realize how many hearts there are sorrowing in sympathy with theirs.

The lord of the manor at Tottenham introduced the Canadian manufacturer the other day to one of the most typically rural of English villages, and one of the most historical of English manor houses. Tottenham has not suffered the eclipse of its "Merrie England" charms to the same degree as its North London neighbors. In its quaint old churchyard there still remains a mighty yew, twenty-six feet in girth, and believed to be 700 years old. Even our western timber would find it hard to beat that. The Canadian visitors, one may be certain, would not be permitted by their host, Mr. Boulton, a connection of our own, to leave the precincts of the Copp'd Hall without the knowledge that Cardinal Manning was born there in 1808, and that the first Lord Lytton's house still existing in the grounds.

"Talk about knowing the country," said a friend to me the other day, "how many Torontonians going abroad, think you, know their own city?" And

that prompts me to suggest that some of us might do worse than devote a day to the exploration of Toronto, spending the time, for instance, in riding over those sections of the city and suburbs we do not see at other times. It will be a day well spent, and will be one of both pleasure and gratification—of pleasure because we will enjoy the ride or drive thru beautiful sections of the city and attractive highland suburbs where there are many views worth going miles to see; and of gratification because we will realize that Toronto is fast becoming not only a large city, but one wherein many plans are being carried out which will make it more than ever one of the most attractive cities on this whole continent. A day thus spent will add largely to the feeling of appreciative pride which everyone must feel in the growth, size and beauty of his home city. Comparatively few of our older citizens and those actively engaged in business know how much Toronto has improved and how fortunate they are in being citizens of this no mean city. A day thus spent will be enjoyed as few holidays are enjoyed. Don't wait until you have a month or more vacation and then run off to some other place, but take my advice and spend one day soon in becoming acquainted with Toronto and its surroundings, and my word for it, you will never regret the time so employed.

Thousands of people will read with surprise that the bar of the Criterion Restaurant in Piccadilly Circus, London, has vanished. A few months ago the "man about town" would as soon have expected Piccadilly Circus itself to be removed off the face of the earth as the Criterion bar. Yet this once popular place of "refreshment" has a popular place of "refreshment" has been disestablished, and has gone unheeded and unwept. Its disappearance marks the progress of a peaceful revolution in the habits of Londoners which will please temperance reformers who favor the abolition of the bar as well as admirers of the sentimental way of supplying refreshment. "The day of the bar is over," said Mr. Jantzesky, the manager of the Criterion Restaurant, recently. "Men no longer want to stand up at a bar and merely drink, and I am not sorry the bar has gone. Men of a good class would no longer frequent it, so we have swept it away. Its place will be taken by a restaurant. The drinking bar is doomed in the west end of London. In the last twenty-five years drinking has decreased quite 50 per cent. Men now prefer a place where they can eat as well as drink, and in a few years I think all the west end bars will have been superseded by saloons for solid refreshments as well as liquid." Another instance of the passing of the "stand-up bar" in London is the new place of the bar in the Strand, where small tables, at which men may be served with food as well as drink, have been substituted for the old-fashioned bar on the other side of the Strand—in the new Savoy Building—a wine house has adopted the little-table system, which is not only an improvement in itself, but also affords the opportunity of the habitual butter and a tendency to decrease the treating habit.

"A Villainous Chauffeur" is a pretty stiff head line, but it appears to have been deserved if those automobilists at Richmond Hill acted as reported. It is difficult to see how they could have prevented the runaway, also if they had stopped, or taken a side street, the driver might have been calm and the frightened horse. Automobilists have the enmity of the agriculturists of the surrounding county to a sufficient extent without seeking to increase it. In the way of even stopping to see the result of the accident their automobilists to call it nothing else, caused. It is said there was no number visible on the machine. When three or four of the reckless gentry have languished for a period in a dungeon cell, or had a "howl" of the gawgaws, they will mend their manners and receive a lesson in humanity.

It is no wonder that the proposed salary grab by members of parliament should create considerable discussion throughout the country, more especially as instead of the increase ordinary men receive of at the most a few hundreds a year, when they have been paid \$1500, it is proposed to jump the indemnity up to as high as \$2500 from that amount. It is rather a pity, as some \$200,000 is involved in this deal, that it is not possible to go to the country on the matter, but when a city like Toronto can vote away a like amount without taking the people into its confidence, we should not be surprised at the country, or rather its alleged representatives, doing the same. These are extravagant times, living is high, and so is pretty well everything else. We, therefore, must seemingly make up our minds to these demands for increase of salaries. People in other walks of life are asking higher pay and striking if they don't get it, and the poor lower order of salary-getters must put up with it, even if they are pinched in luxury and at ease. They must remember that if the country is to be well managed, it must secure the best men, and that that sort of thing costs a lot of money. Our judges are notoriously paid too low in comparison with the amount of work they are called upon to do and responsibility that they are compelled to assume, as they are compared relatively with the occupants of the bench in other lands. In all fields the laborer is worthy of his hire, providing he doesn't get drunk, and better wage than any other must expect the best of our own people either to migrate or to insist upon getting more at home.

It looks very much as if the professional lacrosse clubs were up against a far greater proposition than they anticipated when they decided to recog-

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nize professionalism and to engage out-and-out professional teams. It is said that notices have already been given members of the Toronto team of serious reductions in their salaries. It is coured with the Earl of Lonsdale, who entertained the Kaiser when he was in England, and, in short, wherever horses and dogs are known, Harding Cox has a reputation. He is an acknowledged shot, and has won many prizes at Monte Carlo and all the principal shooting places in Europe, amongst his wins being the Grand International Cup 20 years ago. At Cambridge, Mr. Cox was a rowing man, coxed the first Trinity, rowed in the second division, won sculling races and was never bumped when coxing. He never rowed at a losing boat, was never beaten at hopping, and at wrestling was never put down by any one within seven pounds of his weight. As a member of the Middlesex Yeomanry he was captain of Hussars and shot and won several times at Bisley. The such a keen sportsman, he has gained renown both as an artist and as a musician, having painted several well-known pictures and composed many pieces of dance music and one or two songs. He has acted with marked success and has managed several theatres, in London and Court and Comedy, in among them the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, and the Court for 25 years been a member of the Garrick Club.

Friends of mine from the country tell me that the rain is having a most disastrous effect on all growing crops, on the fruit and on the vegetables, and that even the hay is being spoiled by the roots rotting. I understand that in several churches to-day prayers for the cessation of rain will be offered.

Sir William Mulock professes to be very proud of his postal service, and it is said that he is even slower in Montreal than in Toronto. If such is really the case, then Montreal has certainly great cause for grievous complaint. To my idea it is ridiculous that on a bright, comparatively cool morning, the first delivery in the city should be as late as 10.30 o'clock. There is not a village or a hamlet in Great Britain where the first delivery takes place later than 9 o'clock at the outside, and here in Canada, where we boast of our agility, activity and the Lord knows what, in the way of quick movement, the first delivery in a district not a mile from the general postoffice is at 10.30. Sir William may see in this state of things something to boast of, but he can rest assured that he is the only person on earth that does. As I have said before, it would not be so bad even if letters that arrived in Toronto at or before 7.30 from the east were delivered on the postman's first round out, so far as my knowledge and experience go, they never are.

There seems to be an undercurrent of dissension in the Toronto Baseball Club. The team has not been working smoothly of late, and the whole thing came to a focus on Friday night, when Murray "jumped" to the Harrisburg club and Pitcher Magee was let out. On Friday afternoon Manager Harley and Murray had a run-in. Harley called the right-fielder down for batting left-handed and ordered him to bat the other way, his natural position. Murray refused to do so and struck out. This was in the seventh inning. Murray came up in the ninth with two out and the bases full. This time he batted right-handed and again struck out for the third time. It looked like a clear case of not trying on the part of the fielder. He was sore and showed it. In the evening he left the city, a move he had been contemplating for some days, apparently. It is said that Murray was approached by an agent of the outlaw league some time ago, and that he was only waiting a favorable opportunity to "fly his kite." His action was altogether unexpected. Murray's salary was raised voluntarily before the season opened, and the Toronto Club has always treated him well. He is of a high-strung nature, and it is believed that he fancied he had a grievance of some kind against the club. Manager Harley knew some time ago that there was something doing, and for that reason tried hard to get Outfielder Fultz of New York. Pitcher Magee was let out because he was a "bad actor." Magee made a lot of

trouble of one kind or another, to use the Colwell in line he will not. The latter is a very good should win many games. Crystal will play right-handed other man is secured. Man despite the recent reverse, fu. He has several good and will strengthen the te

A correspondent sends me the following rules of the English game, first played in or about 400 A.D.: There are four "homes" of a diamond about 66 feet apart. The bowler stands in the diamond and throws the ball to the batsman who is batting. If the ball is thrown outside of the batsman it is "no ball" and the batsman may walk "home" without being out. If the ball is in the batsman and he fails to hit, throw down the bat behind him, on which he stands and next "home." When a batsman starts must always throw his bat line on which he stands. If a fielder catches the bat the batsman is out, stops the ball and touches man with it whilst he is between the ball and the batsman and he fails to throw down the bat behind him with it whilst the batsman is "home," or whilst he about and pretending to not touching a "home" the out. If a fielder throws the bat and hits him when he "home" the men on the home advance to the next one in out any penalty. A run is counted when succeeds in getting complete "home." When three of one side a whole side is out.

A correspondent who writes mer resorts speaks of a pl. Catskills much frequented by a doctor, who talks a great hygiene and the simple life there. He intended to live Nature's heart as he could thing he meant to do was to dals. He had been ready in the truth, but he had been ill he had been there two sat on the verandah of the for it one afternoon, and this comfortable he was going to sensible sandals, after two patent leathers, when a tall looking man came swinging round. "By jove!" said the doctor, "that's Bliss Carman, the poet." "Is it?" said the girl. "We he ought to be ashamed of it and so around the patient's cord. "What's wrong with him?" doctor.

"Why, can't you see? He's got sandals on. Imagine a man wearing things like that! I laughed when the doctor said it." "But of course you wore shoes?" I said. "You've told me times how unpeppably unshoes are. You didn't let the of a girl sway you from your mination to live the simple life doctor looked annoyed." "Peppards this: 'Lord's Day'!" Peppards told me that patient lea pointed-toed tans were more for a professional man," he said, "after all, are insufficient for the feet."

There was a servant problem of centuries ago, but it was rough-and-ready fashion, nor unpleasant one. As Peppars on April 12, 1867, he came home, door and hatch open, left so our cook-maid, which so vexed I did give her a kick in our offered a blow at her." But would have made a police officer in these days, seems to have harmony of the seventeenth household undisturbed. For kicks came the halfpence. afterward ("Lord's Day") Peppards this: "Took out my wife Mercers, and two of our maid and Jane, and over the water Jamaica House, where I never fore, and there the girls did wagers over the bowling green there with much pleasure, spent a home, and the request was not there. But the good had their reward, and were "one of the family." There, per the root of our present problem day the domestic servant is of the family," a nor is she earner with definite hours and ery outside those hours. If w late the seventeenth century in of to-day we should find the master of the household kick negligent kitchen maid on Tuesday night and taking the competitor and housemaid with his wife and ner guests to ride together in ships at Earl's Court. It souk posterous. And yet we talk democratic age.

Perhaps one reason why serv Peppars' time were treated as "on family" was that they very oft blood relations. The diarist him fact, engaged his own sister, as his servant, "which she could, and with many did weep for joy." For all that would not "let her sit down table with me, which I do at f she may not expect it hereaft me." Her temper, however, m arrangement impossible, and Pe to engage somebody else inste being a great trouble to me, that I must have a sister of so ill a that I should be forced to spend upon a stranger when it might

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trouble of one kind or another and was not of much use to the team. With Caldwell in line he will not be missed. The latter is a very good pitcher and should win many games for Toronto. Crystall will play right-field until another man is secured. Manager Hailey, despite the recent reverses, is still hopeful. He has several good men in view and will strengthen the team at once.

A correspondent sends me the following: Rules of the English game of rounders, first played in or about the year 400 A.D.:

There are four "homes" in the shape of a diamond about 66 feet apart. The bowler stands in the center of the diamond and throws the ball to the player who is batting.

If the ball is thrown outside the reach of the batsman it is "no ball," and if there are three "no balls" to one batsman he can walk to the next "home" without being put out. If three times the ball is thrown to the batsman and he fails to hit it, he must throw down the bat behind the line on which he stands and run to the next "home."

When a batsman starts to run he must always throw his bat behind the line on which he stands.

If a fielder catches the ball off the bat the batsman is out. If a fielder stops the ball and touches the batsman with it whilst he is running between the "homes," or if a fielder throws the ball at the runner and hits him with it whilst the runner is not at a "home," or whilst he is dodging about and pretending to run (and is not touching a "home") the runner is out.

If a fielder throws the ball at a runner and hits him when he is on a "home" the men on the home can all advance to the next one in front without any penalty.

A run is counted when any player succeeds in getting completely round the "homes."

When three of one side are out the whole side is out.

A correspondent who writes of summer resorts speaks of a place in the Catskills most frequented by painters and writer folk. Last summer a young doctor, who talks a great deal about hygiene and the simple life, went up there. He intended to live as close to Nature's heart as he could get. One day he had them ready in his trunk, but his trunk failed to reach him until he had been there two days. He sat on the verandah of the inn waiting for it one afternoon, and thinking how comfortable he was going to be in those sensible sandals, after two days in patent leathers, when a tall, striking-looking man came swinging down the road.

"By jove!" said the doctor to the pretty girl he had met the day before. "That's Bliss Carman, the Canadian Poet."

"Is it?" said the girl. "Well, I think he ought to be ashamed of himself for going around like that."

"What's wrong with him?" asked the doctor.

"Why, can't you see? He's actually got sandals on. Imagine a sensible man wearing things like that."

I laughed when the doctor told me about it.

"But of course you wore your sandals?" I said. "You've told me so many times how unappealing unhygienic shoes are. You didn't let the remark of a girl sway you from your determination to live the simple life?" The doctor looked annoyed.

"I decided that patent leathers or pointed-toe tans were more suitable for a professional man," he said. "Sandals, after all, are insufficient protection for the feet."

There was a servant problem a couple of centuries ago, but it was solved in a rough-and-ready fashion, nor yet in an unpleasant one. As Pepps records, on April 12, 1667, he came home, "saw my door and hatch open, left so by Luce, our cook-maid, which so vexed me that I did give her a kick in our entry and would have made a police court case in these days, seems to have left the harmony of the seventeenth-century household undisturbed. For with the kicks came the halpence. Two days afterward ("Lord's Day") Pepps records this: "Took out my wife and two Mercers, and two of our maids, Barker and Jane, and over the water to the Jamaica House, where I never was before, and there the girls did run for wagers over the bowling green; and there with much pleasure, spent little, and so home." Luce, one regrets to see, was not there. But the good servants had their reward, and were treated as "one of the family." There, perhaps, is the root of our present problem. Today the domestic servant is not "one of the family," nor is she a wage-earner with definite hours and full liberty outside those hours. If we translate the seventeenth century into terms of to-day we should find the kindly master of the household kicking the negligent kitchen maid on Thursday night and taking the competent cook and housemaid with his wife and dinner guests to ride together in the ships at Earl's Court. It sounds preposterous. And yet we talk of this democratic age.

Perhaps one reason why servants in Pepps' time were treated as "one of the family" was that they very often were blood relations. The diarist himself, in fact, engaged his own sister, Pauline, as his servant, "which she promised me she could, and with many thanks I did weep for joy." For all that, he would not "let her sit down at the table with me, which I do at first that she may not expect it hereafter from me." Her temper, however, made the arrangement impossible, and Pepps had to engage somebody else instead. "It being a great trouble to me that I should have a sister of so ill a nature that I must be forced to spend money upon a stranger when it might be bet-

ter upon her, if she were good for anything." It is only within a century or so that servants have ceased to be relations of the family, and the term "menial" has come to be considered derogatory instead of meaning simply "within walls," intra moenia. In the old days, all women between twelve and forty, and all men between twelve and sixty, without means of subsistence, could be forced by two justices to go into domestic service. Hence the fact that when a man married his cook, as he often did, he was extremely likely to marry some one above him in station, as we understand distinctions of class nowadays. This also explains why a lady would refer to her maid as her "gentlewoman" and a master to his valet as his "gentleman."

A United States army officer officially assigned to observation duty in Manchuria reports that never in any way has the pick and shovel played so important a part as in the present war. Nogi himself says he captured Port Arthur largely thru the use of the pick and shovel. Whenever the Japanese have moved against the enemy their advance has been marked by lines of entrenchments. Even if these were to be used only for an hour or two, trenches were employed and advances were made thru a network of entrenchments. The modern gun, with its long range and rapid fire, increases the importance of entrenchments. Stories of soldiers charging thru the open field against a protected enemy must be taken with several grains of salt. There will be few such foolhardy exhibitions. Entrenchments will move against entrenchments, so to speak. Trenches and tunnels not only afford protection, but make possible advancement with the least danger. The Japanese were prompt to utilize earth protection, and by such aid they have been enabled to accomplish the seemingly impossible. Hereafter the pick and shovel will figure more largely in military operations than ever before.

Writing from Paris, an authority says that the details are now available, though they will not be made public, of the special report which a French expert prepared on the condition of Russian finances, at the request of the authorities in St. Petersburg. The residue of the war reserve was slightly over thirty millions sterling at the end of the March quarter, and this has been mortgaged twice over by way of termable loans. The war has so far cost about two hundred and twenty million pounds, of which one hundred and sixty millions have been discharged, and it is computed that even if the war ends before the close of the present year about fifty millions more revenue will have to be raised for general purposes during the financial year, 1905-6.

A return of much scientific as well as social interest was moved for in the British house of commons by Captain Norton the other day, relative to the working of the Wireless Telegraph Act for the first three months of this year. It would show the number of messages, under the terms of the arrangement with the Marconi Co., handed by the general public to the postoffice for transmission to ships at sea, the number of these messages that failed to be delivered, showing how many of the senders applied for refund of the charges, and the number, if any, for which the refund was refused, with the reasons for such refusal; the number of messages received from ships at sea and delivered by the postoffice to the general public; the amount of cash received during the three months by the postoffice for such inward and outward messages, and the proportion due to the postoffice and the Marconi Co.; the cost incurred during the same period by the postoffice in instructing the postal telegraph offices throughout the country in connection with the Marconi service; and generally, in regard to the Wireless Telegraph Act, the apparatus applied for during that period, with the name and nationality of the applicant, the name of the system, the position of working and radius of action, and the reasons for refusal, if any, of the license or licenses.

It is anticipated that fully 20,000 Canadians will visit some part of Europe this year. In this computation is not included foreign-born citizens who will visit their own homes. There will, of course, be many of these. It may seem that 20,000 is a high number, but considering that every steamship going from Canada carries a full complement and that many boats going from New York, Boston and Philadelphia also carry Canadians, it will be admitted that the estimate is not so large after all. It would be interesting to know how many of these said 20,000 have visited the interesting spots in their own country. How many have even seen Niagara Falls? How many have been down the St. Lawrence, or up the St. Lawrence? How many have been down the Gulf or up the Gulf? How many have explored the Ottawa district, or how many have been thru New Ontario. How many have made even an abbreviated tour of our great west and Northwest? It would be safe to say that not one per cent. of all of these have explored every one of the districts named, while it is safe to say 25 per cent. at least have not been to any one of them. There are various ways of giving practical effect to nationalism, and none is more necessary than knowledge and exploration of one's own country. If we would be really great, we must know ourselves, we must think of ourselves, sing of ourselves and talk of ourselves. If we go to Great Britain we do not hear the children singing "The Maple Leaf," although we hear our own children singing "England, my England" and Scottish and Irish national airs. Exclusiveness is one thing and nationalism is another. Knowledge of foreign countries is very desirable, but it should be the final polish of a thorough home education. It is well enough to travel abroad, for

traveling of any kind is instructive, but one should know his own country before seeking to know others. A trip to Europe presents new scenes and customs to the Canadian mind. There are many famous places made notable thru history, story or legend; art galleries and edifices of the old world naturally attract the traveler, and they are well worth seeing, but every man should be satisfied that he thoroughly knows his own country before going abroad.

**THE CAPTIOUS ONE.**  
**AUTOMOBILING IN CITY OF PORK, PARKS AND PROGRESS**

Ways and Byways of the Gasoline Car in Chicago—Automobilist's Happy Land.

Chicago, July 12.—This week's conglomeration must be largely about automobiling in Chicago. The editor has just got in from a tour in the largest auto in this part of the world. It was made in Illinois. It holds thirty-five people.

However, this gasoline omnibus is not the only good-sized car in Chicago. As might be expected, this is a city of automobiles. The town is not slow. Anything that increases motion goes in Chicago. Anything that refuses to go here gets a berth in the cemetery.

**Fine Level Highways.** There are several reasons why Chicago is a paradise for automobilists. First of all, there is a little loose change floating about. Small cars are relatively fewer in number. But even big cars look small among these walls. Long, straight streets are a standing boom to automobilists. Chicago has some of the longest streets in the world. Twenty miles of pavement in one direction is possible. The streets are beautifully level. Illinois is a flat country. York County here would be regarded as a land of mountains. Most of the paved streets are of generous width. Parks are both numerous and large. Scarcely anything more is necessary to make this city of pork, parks and progress an automobilist's paradise.

For days now nothing has been seen of the manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia. He was here some weeks ago. Will he return? Nobody knows. But nobody does not live here. This is the city of everybody.

It is also the city of everything in automobiles. They are here in all shapes, sizes, colors and functions. Carriage driving is not so popular. Most of the horses seem to be pulling drays and wagons. Red is not a prevailing color. Yellow things in Chicago are not by gasoline.

**On Michigan-Avenue.** Michigan-avenue is the big artery for automobile traffic. This is a marvelous pike. This is the long, smooth stretch along the western edge of Lake Michigan that combs all the kinks out of one's nerves in an automobile. Here are no street cars. On Michigan-avenue there are more automobile houses than on all other streets of Chicago combined. We have not counted them. Speaking casually, one might say that most of the world's automobiles are made in Chicago. This is part of the Chicago fever that is being and doing for all things that move swiftly.

**Everything Goes There.** Do they make hearses in Chicago? Nobody knows. Neither are wheelbarrows common here. Even turtles are not fashionable. Toads—we have seen not one. Neither any worms. Things in this town must have speed or show, or else why they should not be come defunct.

Quite evidently the automobile here has entered seriously into civilization—presuming that Chicago is civilized. Pedestrians here do not regard the motor as an intruder. Horses have been to yearn for gasoline. Here are motor cabs, hacks, delivery wagons, trucks, omnibuses and buggies. Gasoline is king.

Motor trucks are less common here than might be expected. Chicago is the city of the horse. This is paradoxical. The horses of Chicago are a mighty army. There are more horses in one eyelet on State-street now than were in all Pharaoh's army. Down around the foot of Randolph-street—horses, horses—HORSES. Even the newsboys carry horseshoes—some for paper-weights, some for luck. The teamsters' strike has no very lurid features at present. Many of the police have been called in off the wagons. Many are still on the wagons, a large number of which are placarded with an injunction. This placard appears also on some of the motor trucks. Even the chauffeurs have a union here—a branch of the Teamsters' Union.

**Motor for Pair of Shoes.** The popularity of the automobile here is well instanced by a motor which is now featuring in the window of a State-street shoeman. This progressive merchant advertises that he will give the said \$1400 auto to the lucky one among his customers who may be possessed of a certain ticket on a certain date. In order to make the offer appear bona fide, he has hung the motor in his window and bedecked it with shoes. This man is a missionary. He is making converts to automobiling from the ranks of the pedestrians.

**Motor for Fire Patrol.** The latest practical development in the motor line in Chicago is the decision of the fire patrol service to institute an automobile or patrol purposes. The underwriters recognize that the horse has limitations in getting to a fire. Chicago fires are not slow, and Chicago wind is proverbial. The patrol people will place on their route a motor capable of 20 miles an hour. The machine will cost \$3000. It will beat the horse in getting started to a fire—it will always be hitched. It will make at least eight

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miles an hour more after getting started. Should this fire patrol motor prove the success that is expected, there will begin to be a revolution in the motive power of the Chicago fire department. Gasoline Gallery Car.

City touring has become a prominent feature in Chicago. The automobile has revolutionized this popular amusement. The latest development is a line of touring cars built on the gallery plan—on an incline. There are three of these rolling galleries, two electric and one gasoline. Each is capable of seating 35 passengers, has a top that just grazes the bottom of the elevated railroads, weighs 9000 lbs. and costs \$7000.

The gasoline rolling spectacle gallery is the only one in Chicago. There are only two on the continent. The other is in Kansas City. Both were made in Illinois. The car carries 45 gallons of gasoline, is 18-horsepower and capable of 15 miles an hour. For sight-seeing in Chicago the car cannot be beaten.

The writer took a jaunt in this car to-day out to Washington and Jackson Park, via Michigan-avenue, the Drexel-boulevard and the Midway-pleasance. A crew of three men accompanied the car, one of whom "decided" from a printed itinerary, card furnished to each of the passengers. He pointed out the homes of millionaires and the monuments, the churches and the hotels, Chicago University and the remains of the World's Fair, the most conspicuous feature of which is the Field Columbian Museum, once the art building of the fair.

On the way out we passed one of the electric cars—stranded. "Lost'er juice," remarked the chauffeur, laconically.

We could do nothing for her—except to remark that for so large a car it was foolish to have a storage battery for motive power.

There is a sensation of bigness in riding on one of these gallery omnibuses. That is a Chicago feeling. It was satisfactory to note that whereas Chicago horses looked with supercilious contempt at the millionaire's car, even the water-wagon horses went up in the air at the sight of this rolling spectacle gallery.

**Lady Chauffeurs.** Lady chauffeurs are numerous in Chicago. On State-street, just yesterday, one of the characteristic jams down around the Van Buren corner consisted of a street car, a dray, or delivery wagon, an ice wagon and an automobile, fair in the midst, driven by a lady in a spotless white dress. Lady motorists here seem to be fond of white. They drive everywhere—far down in the jumbling, grimy precincts along the river, where a team goes by every two seconds, where streets are of paving stones, where noise is epidemic. Many of the most fashionable cars in Chicago have been seen in these commercial quarters, most of them carrying ladies, who were presumably calling for their husbands.

Negro chauffeurs are by some considered "de rigueur." Some of the negroes own automobiles. Two Chicago lady motorists glorified themselves recently by driving to St. Paul. They were several days on the trail, much of the time in mud-holes, doing their best to re-enact the comedies of the cross-continent race to Portland. A large contingent of Chicago motorists, most of them members of the Chicago Automobile Club, started yesterday in line in the great parade of the State-street fairgrounds at Hamline last night we were given a fine display of fireworks. The auto carnival is proving a notable success.

**St. Paul, July 7.**—Two hundred automobiles were in line in the great parade of the State-street fairgrounds at Hamline last night we were given a fine display of fireworks. The auto carnival is proving a notable success.

**B. A. Ledy, secretary of the St. Paul Automobile Club, gave a dinner last evening in honor of Miss Anna Andrews of the Reo car and the representative of the Chicago Evening Post.** The two women who would not quit the 475-mile mud-and-rain run to St. Paul. Walter C. White and R. H. Johnson.

stone made the run from Chicago to St. Paul in 61 hours 8 minutes.

This was not a nonstop run. It was simply a test of the machine. Their time schedule was as follows: Left Chicago at 6.19 a.m. Saturday, July 1. Arrived at Rockford at 12.01; left Rockford at 12.45, reached Dubuque at 8.45 p.m.

Left Dubuque July 2 at 5.40 a.m. arrived at Waterloo at 12.30 p.m.; left at 1.10; reached Charles City at 4.20 and left 40 minutes afterward. Austin reached at 8.30 p.m.

Monday morning the run for St. Paul was before the tourists. They left Austin at 5.45 a.m., arrived at Fairbault at 1.20, left at 1.45 and arrived in St. Paul at 7.27 p.m. Number of hours on road, counting noon stops and all other intervals of water feeding and the like, was forty-three hours and fifty-six minutes. The car from time Chicago was left until St. Paul was made was a total of sixty-one hours and eight minutes, counting the two nights' sleep.

The difference in time between this run as compared with that of the nonstop in which the Pierce Great Arrow, driven by Paulman, arrived in St. Paul, is just 35 minutes.

No doubt the entry of the Reo, with its two feminine passengers, was the feature of yesterday. The little car had struggled bravely with the roads, and at 6.30 p.m. arrived in St. Paul. Anna Andrews and Louella Conly, The Evening Post correspondent, were the only women who had stayed by the tour to the end, and were the first arrivals in St. Paul of their sex.

Thousands of people surrounded the car, and they were received amid cheers.

Mud-spattered we were, but game to the end. From 2 o'clock until 4 we sat in the car during a blinding rainstorm, drenched to the skin.

The battery had short-circuited and was expending its force on the frame of the car, and it was with difficulty that the trouble was remedied because of the storm.

The last stretch into town was made in a very few moments, and St. Paul was closing her arms around us in her most motherly way.

Anna Andrews says of her trip: "It was the greatest ever. I would not give up my experiences for a thousand dollars. Of course the roads were frightful, but our enthusiasm knew no dampener and the everything was wet and we were wet. I would make the trip again, if it was to-morrow."

**Motor Glorifies Chicago.** The German folk, who are notably a slow-going, meditative people at home, have here taken to the automobile in earnest. Out at the Blamark beer garden any night at all the conspicuous automobiles are automobiles. The writer counted thirty there one evening. Many of these came from the uttermost parts of the city, giving the patrons half an hour extra for beer and band music under the spangled illuminations of that festive precinct—almost exclusively German.

Chicago without the automobile—fancy it! You might as well fancy it without street cars and elevated railroads. Here the distances cease to be magnificent. They become laborious. In a town 25 miles by 10 miles—approximately—a tie-up of locomotive power would be an awful boost for sole leather. We have tried Chicago street cars, and do not like them. The elevated railroads—we are still in our dreams jiggling round those multitudinous sharp corners that run into the second-storey rear windows of Chicago. Walking—we have done this till we are awfully weary, too weary to sing even one part of "Tramp, tramp, tramp."

But the automobile in Chicago—to this we have commended our souls. On these glorious long streets, these sweeping, level boulevards, to pass by the horse and the trolley, to ride out leagues-long perspective of Michigan-boulevard or Indiana-avenue, to take the grand, elongated swings round the grassy acres of the greatest parks in America—no, we didn't say it was heaven. We don't know that the roads to the gates of glory lie via Chicago. But we do know that if they do, the only way to make the celestial trip is to take a Chicago automobile. Once in a good car, with Chicago momentum and a cool wind off the lake one forgets that Chicago is a city of sin.

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CREATURE OF TRADITION IS SPEAKER OF COMMONS

Blossoms From "Bobtail" Into a "Buttoned" Affair With King's Approval.

Oddly typical of the horror of innovation and the love of precedent, which are about the most striking characteristics of the British house of commons, is its office of speaker, on which public attention has been focused by the recent retirement of William Court Gully and the election of James William Lowther in his stead, says the London correspondent of The N. Y. Tribune. The speaker is the incarnation of the most hoary traditions of the venerable mother of parliaments. No insignificant part of his functions consists in keeping alive antiquated rules and customs which otherwise, because of their uselessness and absurdity, might lapse into a condition of innocuous desuetude.

"Mr. Gully always well has sustained the dignity and authority of the speaker's chair," said an English journal the other day in the course of a tribute. This was a typographical blunder which might have passed for a stroke of ironical humor had it not appeared in one of those prodigiously solemn newspapers which always spell society with a big S and never crack a joke at the expense of august officials.

Wis is Crown of Glory. The speaker's chair is an imposing piece of furniture, raised high above the floor of the house, with a lofty back and a canopy over it. But it is the speaker's hair—the glorified, bleached horsehair covering under which he is compelled to conceal his own hirsute top growth when presiding over the discussions of the lower chamber—that far more than his throne-like seat proclaims the dignity, solemnity and authority with which he is invested. Seated in an ordinary chair it is conceivable that he might still command the respect of the house, but if he appeared without a wig, not even that awfully spangling emblem of authority, the mace, would suffice to insure obedience to his rulings.

Members of parliament themselves gave up wearing wigs and the tights, ruffles and frills that were regarded as their correct accompaniments considerably over half a century ago, but probably another hundred years or so will go by before they will consent to be governed by a wigless speaker.

The importance which is attached to the wig as the outward and visible evidence of the speaker's power is well shown by the different styles of wig which etiquette prescribes he shall wear during the different stages of his transformation from an ordinary member to the position of the first commoner in the land. His election by the house of commons constitutes him the speaker-elect. He does not become a full-fledged speaker until the sovereign has approved of his choice. As a speaker-elect he may wear only a "bobtail wig"—that is, a quite insignificant wig such as ordinary barristers wear and which comes only half way down the back of the neck and leaves the ears fully exposed.

Does Stunt in "Bobtail." Wearing a bobtail wig he "submits himself with humility to his majesty's generous approbation." That is a farcical function which is carried out with that funeral solemnity characteristic of all such ceremonies in England. His majesty takes no part in it. His gracious approbation is given by proxy in the person of the lord chancellor. At the hour appointed that high official of the house of lords known as Black Rod is despatched to summon the commons to the gilded chamber of the hereditary legislators.

Black Rod slowly paces the long corridor which separates the one house from the other. When he reaches the threshold of the house of commons the sergeant-at-arms shuts the door in his face and bolts it. Theoretically he could do the same thing if the king himself presented the summons, for by this act the sergeant-at-arms is supposed to assert the commons' right to deliberate in secret.

Black Rod takes no offense—he gets \$5000 a year for performing these little ceremonial jobs—but knocks three times on the door. A little wicket in it is then opened and thru it Black Rod states his business. The door is then unbolted and he is admitted to the house and states it over again.

The bobtail wigged speaker-elect in court dress, which permits of a fine display of his calves, then accompanies Black Rod across to the lords. With them go a troop of members, headed by the sergeant-at-arms bearing the mace. But the sergeant does not carry the mace as he ordinarily does, proudly on his shoulders. He handles it delicately in his arms, as if it were a fashionable babe on the way to the baptismal font. Like the abbreviated wig the act has a deep significance. It means that with only a half-made speaker the house of commons is not fully constituted, and that, therefore, its symbol of authority must not be too boldly displayed.

Ritualistic Services in Order. In the house of lords the speaker-elect, with many genuflections, presents himself before the scarlet robed and bejeweled lord high commissioners, who sit on their woolsack, mute and spectacled, with cocked hats and wands. In words which have been used by his predecessors for many generations he announces his election. The lord chancellor replies in words which are also quite as much a part of the ritual as the language of the litany. They are to the effect that his majesty is quite pleased with the selection

which the commons have made of their presiding officer. Then come two other speeches of the strictly ritualistic order.

The speaker demands that the house be allowed freedom of speech in debate, freedom from arrest, free access to his majesty, and that the most favorable construction may be put upon the "acts" of the house of commons. The lord chancellor accedes to all these demands, specifying them in almost precisely the same words.

The speaker kowtows to the lord high commissioners and the lord high commissioners bow to the speaker. With the buzzing members trailing after him like a swarm of bees the speaker returns to the house of commons. Disappearing behind the speaker's chair into what in a theatre would be called the property room, he emerges in a trice with his transformation completed, the bobtail wig that marked the chrysalis stage of his speakership being replaced by the long, full-bottomed, horsehair headgear covering his ears and falling over his shoulders, which indicates that he is a full-fledged speaker, entitled to all the rights, privileges and perquisites of that office.

His access of dignity is further indicated by long, flowing robes with a huge train. The speaker seats himself in the lofty, canopy chair, and with the mace on the table and three

clerks with bobtail wigs at his feet is ready for business, the most important part of which consists in exercising a judicious blindness when competition is keen for the privilege of "catching the speaker's eye."

Gets \$25,000 a Year and Perquisites. Unlike the speaker of the house of representatives and most modern legislative assemblies, the speaker of the house of commons is not a party leader. He is supposed to live in a kind of party ignorance that such a thing as party politics has any existence. He has nothing to do with shaping the policy of the government and has no responsibility for it. So far as legislation is concerned, his duties are restricted to seeing that both sides get their fair and equitable share of the floor and that the speaker's dignity is maintained. He is much better paid. He gets \$25,000 a year. On taking office he is allowed \$5000 to defray the cost of his robes, wigs and other fixtures. In addition to this the nation makes him a present of 2000 ounces of silver plate for his table. And there are many other perquisites.

GERMAN SENSE OF L.B.E.L. A Deputy Severely Punished for Speaking the Truth.

Berlin, July 15.—An unpleasant sensation has been caused in Germany by an action tried at Halle yesterday, in which Herr Kunert, a Reichstag deputy, was charged with libeling the officers and soldiers who served with the German East Asiatic force, in one of his election addresses. The words complained of were: "Our soldiers devastated the land, plundered and ravished women." Counsel for the defence questioned the permission of the court to call General von Lessel, who was in command of the brigade, Herr von Gossler, a former German minister to China, and General von Gossler, ex-minister of war to give evidence in support of Herr Kunert's statements, and he also asked that the evidence should be taken on affidavit of Sir Robert Hart, and a number of English and other war correspondents. The application was refused, and the court proceeded to the hearing of the witnesses present.

A number of former members of the East Asiatic Brigade testified to the pillage, the desecration of graves and temples and the outraging of women by German soldiers, and mention was made of a case where a man kicked a wounded Chinese in the face until his spur broke off his foot. The evidence was also given by looting by officers, one witness declaring that a certain company bore the name of "the treasure hunters" on account of their prowess in this direction.

Herr Kunert was finally sentenced to three months imprisonment on the ground that the statements complained of were a reflection on the whole German army, while outrages such as had been mentioned in the evidence were bound to occur in warfare.

Monarch Oil Co. Mr. Owen J. B. Yearsley, Canadian manager of the well-known firm of A. L. Wisner Co., bankers and brokers, of New York, states that there is no doubt in his mind that the California Monarch Oil Company will be successful in its operations.

ON THE FARM. There's many a successful business man who sits in his city office and lets his mind slip back to his boyhood days on the farm. How good it felt to live! What an appetite he had! How good everything tasted! How sound his sleep was! How eagerly he rose with the sun! Day and now he's a successful man. But he can't sleep. He doesn't enjoy his food. His stomach is weak, his nerves are shaken, and he no more rises with the sun to race eagerly against him. His vitality is low and now and again his heart seems to plunge in his breast as if it would break loose. That's the price he has paid for success.

The mischief of the whole business is that he buys "tablets" of one sort or another to "aid" his digestion, and indulges in bromides and other nerve stimulants, just to hold himself together, and wonders why he seems to be getting worse.

The whole trouble with such a man generally lies in what is called a "weak" stomach. The food he eats does not digest and assimilate. No man can be stronger than his stomach, because it is in the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition that strength is made from the food which is eaten.

NO OTHER DOCTOR FOR ME. "Last spring, early, I wrote you my feelings and condition," says J. Vanover, 572 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill., "and you advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery (a few bottles), and then you told me how I felt. I am happy to say I am getting to be all right. In all I have taken six bottles of the 'Discovery' and my doctor has given me 'Pellets.' They have done me more good than all my friends say. 'Vanderwater, how well you are looking! Well, in the world have you with Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y.' 'Why, they say, 'me' has been there.' No, I say, but I took his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and his little 'Pellets.' These medicines have wrought the great change in me. From a slow motion man who could barely crawl, tired and sick all the time, and could do no work, fine, and that tired feeling is all going away. I am very thankful that I wrote to Dr. Pierce. His 'Golden Medical Discovery' and his little 'Pellets' have almost made a new man of me. I feel young as I did at thirty years. No other doctor for me, only Dr. Pierce."

HAD GIVEN UP HOPE. "I will express my thanks to you for the kindly advice you have given me in regard to my case," writes Miss Carrie J. Wharton, of Dunaway, Spottsylvania Co., Virginia. "When I wrote to you last spring I was in a terrible state of health. Had given up all hope of ever being well. I spit up my food all the time and it seemed sour as vinegar. I would have a my head never felt clear, and I was perfectly broken down under the strain of losing my foot constantly. I had read a great deal in your books of what your medicine had done for others, so I wrote you and got your chance. Bought two bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and when I had finished taking the first bottle, when I had finished taking the second bottle, when I had finished taking the third bottle, when I had finished taking the fourth bottle, when I had finished taking the fifth bottle, when I had finished taking the sixth bottle, when I had finished taking the seventh bottle, when I had finished taking the eighth bottle, when I had finished taking the ninth bottle, when I had finished taking the tenth bottle, when I had finished taking the eleventh bottle, when I had finished taking the twelfth bottle, when I had finished taking the thirteenth bottle, when I had finished taking the fourteenth bottle, when I had finished taking the fifteenth bottle, when I had finished taking the sixteenth bottle, when I had finished taking the seventeenth bottle, when I had finished taking the eighteenth bottle, when I had finished taking the nineteenth bottle, when I had finished taking the twentieth bottle, 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 Telephone Main 2110.  
 ST—Telephone Park 711.  
 Telephone North 1179.  
 WEST—Telephone Main 1409.

# LAUGH AND THE WORLD LAUGHS WITH YOU



**A LITERARY TREAT.**  
 Possible buyer: "I wouldn't give you a fever for him. Look at the way he's branded!"  
 Dealer: "Why, that's an advantage. When ye tired o' ridin' 'im yer can get orf an' 'ave a real nice time perusin' 'im!"

**Merry.**  
 Young lady (to her papa, who is talking about Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor"): "How many wives did Mr. Windsor marry, papa?"  
 Papa: "I am sure I don't know, my dear; you had better ask your mamma."  
**The End of the Honey-moon.**  
 She: "We seem to be boring each other already. I wonder why?"  
 He: "I haven't an idea."  
 She: "Yes; I spoke that's the reason."  
**Settled Convictions.**  
 Minister: "Well, Bobby, what do you want to be when you grow up?"  
 Bobby (suffering from parental discipline): "An orphan."

**Head of the firm: "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions—"**  
 Auditor: "Millionaires."  
 He who flirts and runs away  
 May live to flirt another day.  
 "Of course I know you love me, and all that, Richard—but it would be nice if you could express it in some other way than by just looking at me."  
 "I wish I could, Ruth. But you see I spend the whole day writing reviews on books of fashion, and when night comes I haven't a complimentary adjective left."  
 "If runs in the family," said the pick-pocket when charged with theft: "My mother was always noted for her absent-mindedness."  
 "What has that to do with t' case?"  
 "I, your honor, suffer from fits of abstraction."



**A RECRUIT.**  
 Rev. Sapley: "I'm collecting for our Drunkards' Home, madam."  
 Mrs. Ardback: "Oh, are you? Well, call round about midnight and you can have my Bill."

**PLUCKED FROM THE BURNING.**  
 Miss Melton: "And you really prefer motoring to riding?"  
 Mrs. Speedy: "Oh, ever so much. The sensation is up to anything I know. One hears a lot of talk about accidents, but that is only because the people don't get out of the way. We ran over a silly old woman yesterday, and do you know I wasn't a bit nervous."  
 Miss Melton: "How simply 'ripping' of you!"

She is a descendant of the great Mrs. Malaprop. She was telling a select circle how a young couple has postponed their marriage, so as to avoid the unlucky month of May, how they were happily married in June, and were on their honeymoon. "No doubt," con-

it, and I've been sorry ever since."  
 Gobson: "Why?"  
 Jessie: "He proved everything he'd said, confounded him!"

**The Problem Solved.**  
 "Why is it, Jones, that boys are wider than girls?" asked Smith.  
 "I guess," replied Jones, as he gazed after a wasp-waisted girl who passed down the street, "it is because girls are more stayed."

**Lost.**  
 (The dearest things are the dear departed.)  
 The dearest girl of all the girls  
 I've loved in twenty years and two,  
 With locks Egyptian, gilded curls,  
 Or hair of any other hue,  
 Was not the one I loved for long,  
 Nor she I loved at greatest cost—  
 The sweetest far of all the throng  
 Was that dear maid I wooed and lost!  
 The finest fish I've taken slipt  
 Aglily from my landing net;  
 The greatest drink I ever sipt  
 Was that a clumsy foot upset;  
 The noblest thought that ever came  
 In summer fine or winter frost,  
 To give a lustre to my name,  
 Was that divine idea I lost!  
 The grandest story that I wrote,  
 Illumed with man a subtle phrase,  
 The critics yet unborn to quote,  
 In fine, appreciative days,  
 Was that artistic tale and wise—  
 Devised at what a psychic cost!  
 Which some cursed editor implies  
 He has unfortunately lost.  
 Edyson.

**Let There Be Darkness.**  
 "Oh, Tom, that I should see you come in that condition."  
 "M' dear, ain't I always talkin' to you 'bout goin' t' sleep 'n leavin' 'em burnin'!"



**"MUCH VIRTUE IN 'IF.'"**  
 Stiggins: "How many of those nasty things do you smoke in a day, young man, if it's not a rude question?"  
 The young man: "Find out, sir—find out!—if it's not a rude answer."

**Persuasive.**  
 Scene—A lonely spot on a dark night.  
 "Would the kind gentleman be so good as to assist a poor man? Besides this revolver I have nothing in t'is wide world to call my own."  
**Same Thing—not Quite.**  
 Wife (who has just been thru his pockets): "Wretch, you have been bet-

open-mouthed astonishment to a phone graph.  
 "Wal, by grass!" exclaimed the old man, "That 'ere mercheen certainly do be a queer sort ux a contraption."  
 "Can't I sell you one?" queried the proprietor, "It will store up everything you say and repeat it to you later."



**ON THE JEWELLED MARGIN OF THE SEA.**  
 Her: "Aren't we too far out?" Him: "No, it's quite safe."  
 Her: "Very likely; but people can't see what we've got on."

ting again!"  
 He: "No, my dear. I have spent the evening at a church bazaar."  
**Something Just as Good.**  
 From The Chicago News.  
 The old farmer had strayed into a music emporium and was listening with

"Gosh, no!" replied the rural party. "I've got a wife few home that kin dew all uv that; by ben!"  
 Patriotism needs patience.  
 Piety used as a pull soon gets frayed out.  
 Whetting the practices dulls the principles.



**OVERWEIGHTED.**  
 Niece: "How did you get along on that race, uncle?"  
 Uncle: "Rotten. Some fellows came along and put me on the favorite."  
 Niece: "Great Scott! no wonder it wobbled in last!"



**SHE KNEW THAT DARK MAN.**  
 Flora: "You see that tall, dark fellow standing watching us? How would you like, if you were a man, to have such a magnificent flowing moustache on your upper lip?"  
 Maude: "Well, pet, altho I'm only a woman, I've already had that magnificent flowing moustache on my upper lip."

must realize," said Mrs. Prim. "that cleanliness is next to godliness." "Un-ness," replied her neighbor, "she happens to have several growing boys round the house; then she realizes that 's next to impossible."  
 The diligent lover.—Father: "On pure social grounds, my dear daughter, I can take no exception to the young fellow, but in other directions I find cause for disapproval, and one of the first is lack of industry in his calling." Daughter: "His calling! Why, papa, how could he call any oftener when there are only seven evenings in the week?"  
 Shock.—The recent earthquakes in Indiana have led, so says a daily paper, to the posting of the following notice on the outside of the Revival Mission Hall Mussoorie: "Earthquakes in Divers places. All are welcome." It was owing to the earthquakes also that an armed Babu telegraphed to his superior officer, "Here earth is quack. How here?"  
 Medical treatment.—A quack doctor, whatever school he may belong to, never admits his own ignorance. One of his class in Ireland was being examined at an inquest on his treatment of a patient who had died. "I gave him 'cacuanha,'" he said. "You might as well have given him the aurora borealis," said the coroner. "Indeed, yer honor, but that's just what I should 'ave 'em next if 'e 'adn't died."

**CHINA BOYCOTTS U.S.**  
 The Mongolian Worm Turns on the People That Ill-Used It.  
 Pekin, July 15.—The question of the exclusion of American goods from China continues to absorb attention here. The extent and intensity of the feeling shown in the matter considerably astonish the foreigners, and are regarded as evidence of a growth of national sentiment and public spirit which five years ago would have been unceivable. There are many instances of this state of things. For instance, I am informed that a Chinese comprador refused a lucrative appointment which was offered him by an American company, and the active newspapers continue to decline advertisements of American goods, and publishers and telegrams from all parts of China and from abroad urge the central government to stand in the matter.  
 The chief obstacle to a solution is the question of the exclusion of coolies from Hawaii and the Philippines, and seems no reasonable objection to their admission into Hawaii, since it does not compete with American labor there, while the immigration of the race into the Philippines has been established. These points the Chinese regard as essential, but it is thought likely that America will concede them. Hence the apparent impasse. With a view to facilitating a settlement, China yesterday proposed and a special mission to Washington, but Mr. Rockhill, the American minister, declined to entertain the idea. The Chinese deplore the risk they run of losing America's good-will, but that their grievances are genuine and legitimate. Meanwhile the fight against American goods and anti-American campaign are gaining ground. The United States minister has appealed to the Waiwupu to the movement, and a proclamation has been issued on the subject, but efficacy is extremely doubtful.

**Trips to Charlottetown and Sydney.**  
 Special rates have been arranged for the summer carnivals at Charlottetown, P.T.I., July 24 to 31, and Sydney, July 31 to Aug. 5. Through rates and full particulars can be obtained at the Intercolonial Railway No. 51 East King-street, King Hotel Block, Toronto (N. Wearson, agent) for these festivals, and in connection with all eastern resorts. Berths can be secured in advance. The Intercolonial office has been furnished with a new picture which the traveling public is invited to call and see.



LOCAL FOREIGN

AUTOMOBILING

INTERNATIONAL GENERAL

WENT ACROSS ANDES IN 10-HORSE POWER MOTOR

Interesting Account of Thrilling and Hazardous Trip Told By Senor Rusinol.

Automobiling in South America is still a novelty, which perhaps lends peculiar interest to the fact that one of the most strenuous feats ever performed by an automobile should have been accomplished in the Argentine Republic.

The event referred to is the success attained by Senor Pedro Rusinol this spring, when he drove a 10 horsepower Oldsmobile light tonneau car from Buenos Ayres across the Andes to Chill.

In writing of the event, Senor Rusinol says: "The trip was made in six hours of continual travel, over roads which were extremely bad, not only because full of stones and rocks, but on account of the quantity of ice and snow which was encountered. In addition to these difficulties I had to struggle against the mud which was to be found in some places, occasioned by melting snow, and with the mountain torrents which sometimes reached the axles of the tonneau.

"As this was the first trip ever attempted over the Cordilleras de los Andes, there was much doubt as to its success, the majority of the automobilists regarding it as impossible, because besides the bad condition of the road which I have already mentioned, I must add that the grades to be ascended in order to reach La Cumbre de la Cordillera vary from 12 per cent, to 28 per cent, the roads being in zig-zag form, with sharp angles and very narrow curves in which the machine scarcely had room to manoeuvre, there being great precipices on the sides, which constituted a grave peril. From the photographs I send you you can form some idea of the condition of the road and the quantity of snow there was (some two or three metres), in some places the automobile having to break thru it to open a way for itself, ascending grades of 20 per cent, until arriving at the summit of the Andes (La Cumbre), 4000 metres above the level of the sea. If the machine conducted itself well in the ascent to La Cumbre, showing great strength and power of resistance, having been delayed but once, when it was completely buried in the snow, emerging from that position by its own efforts, in the descent from La Cumbre de los Andes it gave proofs of having extremely powerful brakes, because the descent was much more difficult than the ascent, due to steeper grades and sharper curves, to which could not be applied the name of carriage road.

"Besides the natural difficulties which I had to overcome in making the perilous ascension and still more dangerous descent, it must be added that I had to struggle against a storm of wind and snow which would have made it impossible for a carriage with horses to have proceeded. I owe the success of my enterprise entirely to the excellent qualities of my Oldsmobile, as I can assure you that in any other automobile the trip could not have been carried thru.

From both the Chillian and Argentine sides of the Cordilleras, various other attempts have been made to cross over, and all have been unsuccessful on reaching the first grade of 16 per cent. Subsequent to my successful trip in the Oldsmobile, an attempt was made with other machines from the Argentine side, but they only succeeded in going about five kilometres from the starting point, La Cuevas, the excursionists being obliged to return, having been unable to control their machines, which backed and went ahead at will. My Oldsmobile, after its arduous trip, did not suffer any hurt whatever, arriving in Santiago de Chile without difficulty, and in perfect condition."

has work to do, which keeps her whets her appetite for holiday and gives her a knowledge of value of money. And she does not mind how difficult it is to get the ideal Summer Girl!

Royal Matchmaker.

Ann Maria Christina, of Spain, who is married to the Prince of Asturias, is a girl who has been brought up in the interests of her son she has been entertaining parents of eligibilities, the charming daughters included in the party. Her matchmaker should be allowed to choose her own consort; and of course the Princess of Austria was united at the time the Queen favored that her daughter preferred Charles of Bourbon Caserta, to her suitor.

Scabs in the Family.

Ann O'Hooley—Sure, Bedelia teacher won't let her cum to school until she's after bein' washed. O'Hooley—Bedad, O'J'll not have inated. O'm a unil'mon, an' no scabs in th' family.—New

DAINGEROUS DRIVERS ARE IN A HEALTHY MINORITY

But in the interests of Legitimate Motoring, it is the Duty of Motorists to Insist on Obvious Principles.

The following article illustrates the position of every legitimate motorist in this country. It voices the sentiment of the large majority of motorists in Canada. Its philosophy will be endorsed by every true friend of the automobile, as well as every friend of the horseman. We do not believe that many of our Canadian motorists' need sermons on this subject. We believe that more offenders against the speed laws come from across the line. But these principles are worth insisting upon.

The drivers of motor cars who willfully violate the laws of the road, and put into jeopardy the lives of innocent people by their dare-devil driving, are hard to control. It is difficult for the law to reach them, because, as a rule, they go too fast for their numbers to be read, and fines are too insignificant to deter them. If, however, they were brought to justice frequently, the annoyance would be enough to put a stop to their reckless driving. Fortunately, this class of drivers is in the minority, and it is, therefore, in the interests of the majority of automobilists, to cooperate with the authorities in stopping these would-be "kings of the road." They can do so by reporting the numbers and the circumstances of the nearest constable. The automobilist is the one best qualified to judge the speed of another machine, and his testimony against a fellow-automobilist will be strong enough to be considered correct.

It is impossible to make any speed regulation which will fit all cases, because there are times and places where a fast automobile is not nearly so dangerous as is a reckless driver, at a more moderate speed in other localities, under different circumstances. The driver of a car who will tear along on narrow roads, past horses that are unaccustomed to automobiles, cut in close to the horses' heads at a terrible speed, has no consideration for anyone, and therefore deserves the title often applied to him by conservative drivers—that is, "road-hog." So small is the percentage of these automobilists, that it is in the interest of the industry to have them dealt with promptly and severely, and frequently, if necessary. The average motor driver, if he is a gentleman and considerate, will stop for a frightened horse, and will always slow down his speed in passing vehicles on narrow roads, and will drive rapidly thru villages or towns. There are many villages where children play on the roads, and the local laws of these boroughs should be respected. Unless the better class of automobilists assists in putting a stop to the reckless driving of the indifferent, selfish, dare-devil owners of motor cars, legislation will become more rigid, the present fairly liberal laws will be repealed and restrictions made so numerous and drastic that a great deal of the pleasure of automobilism will be curtailed, and the use of motor cars for business purposes will be hampered, resulting in a serious injury to the country. This condition can be prevented, provided manufacturers, dealers, clubmen and drivers who have respect for the rights of others, will cooperate with the authorities who at present find it very difficult to cope with the situation without help.

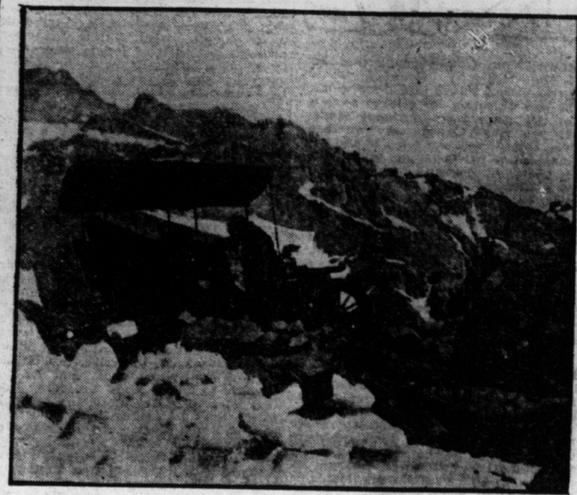
Considerate Drivers.

Unquestionably, such action on the part of considerate drivers will have a beneficial effect upon the lawmakers, farmers and general public. They will appreciate then that the largest number of automobilists are law-abiding citizens, and that therefore every automobilist is not an enemy, but the majority are friends and working for a common cause, and will help them to put a stop to the man who is selfish enough to consider every highway his own racetrack.

The careful and considerate driver may dislike to report their reckless comrade, for such action is not regarded as honorable by some men. But would they hesitate to report other law-breakers? Would they not consider it a duty to report the truck driver who carelessly collided with and wrecked a pleasure carriage, or a motorman who deliberately ran his car into a vehicle ahead? Why then hesitate to report the automobile driver who jeopardizes the lives of other users of the highways? These reckless drivers do not stop for frightened horses, and if they cause an accident try to get out of reach of the consequences. This makes it nice for the next quiet, law-abiding tourist that happens to pass that way. He may have stones thrown at him, and if he does frighten a horse and stops to square things, he will have to stand for the damage done by the scorcher. This is often the case. In fact, the considerate driver must always bear the odium for the doings of the reckless driver, and for his own protection should make it a duty to report all cases of reckless driving he witnesses, to the proper authorities.

Drivers Not Always to Blame.

Many complaints made against motor-car drivers are unjust. The motorist who complains that his car had been grazed by a passing motor car as he was crossing a street, and had he not been very quick on his feet he would have been knocked down, entirely overlooks the fact that his preservation was probably due quite as much to the alertness of the motorist in avoiding



Coming Down the Andes.

him—motorists have to learn how to avoid people who will persist in crossing streets without looking where they are going—as to any extra nimbleness on his own part.

A Good Suggestion.

New York automobilists who desire to check reckless driving and at the same time protect careful motorists as well as the general public, have suggested the establishment of an automobile commission which should have the power to regulate licenses, granting them to responsible drivers, and revoking those held by men who have accidents, or who are arrested, frequently, that it should receive complaints and hear cases in connection with these violations, and that it should control every other form of automobile regulation, except the question of speed, which would remain in the hands of the local authorities, to whom the commission would offer suggestions tending to make the conditions equal all over the state.

This suggestion is certainly a good one, for if this commission is established and law-abiding motorists make it their duty to report the reckless drivers, conditions would be immediately improved. The very fact that any indiscretion would be almost certainly observed and reported would have an immediate tendency to make every driver careful and thus the object would be attained without making a great many arrests. A few examples would be sufficient.

COUNTRY DOCTOR'S MOTOR.

Use of Automobile Which Indicates How Practically Gasoline Locomotion is Invading Modern Life.

It is a fact that of all classes of users of vehicles, the country doctors have more need for an automobile in their regular business than any other. Their practice often covers a very large territory, and they are compelled to drive many miles during the day. They often have hurry calls at great distances, where no train service is available, or where the train schedule does not admit of responding promptly. Therefore, an automobile which can always be relied upon to carry the physician to his destination and to negotiate all sorts of roads in all sorts of weather, would appear to be a very desirable machine from the country doctor's standpoint.

Dr. A. D. Hard of Marshall, Minn., is of the opinion that automobile manufacturers have not given the needs of the country physician the consideration which he deserves. He writes us as follows:

"I have been using an automobile as much as possible in my practice since the year 1899, when I purchased the first motor car. This was the first automobile to be used by a country physician in his work west of the Mississippi River. I have since then used a Winton, a Rambler and an Oldsmobile, but have not been satisfied with the

work of any of them from a practical standpoint. The doctor wants a machine with at least a two-cylinder motor of ten B. H.P., and air cooled. He wants direct drive to rear wheels without complicated differential and transmission gears, and the machine should not weigh over seven hundred pounds. There should be no differential gear, which will result in one drive wheel being inert when the other one slips in a little mud. The wheels should have solid tires. The axle clearance should not be less than twelve inches. The extra machinery required to secure "Reverse" should be omitted. There is seldom any need to reverse a light machine. There should be two speeds. The bed should have separate springs from the chassis. The machine should look very much like an ordinary carriage so that it will not scare horses. It should have a top which will admit of enclosing against storm. It should be simple, effective, light, reliable and have wheels large enough to mount road obstacles instead of push against them, as twenty-eight inch wheels do.

"A machine like I have specified can be made and sold for \$500.00, with a profit of fifty per cent, net. It would be demanded at once by an enormous number of physicians and by many others, such as rural mail carriers, real estate agents and traveling salesmen who wish to make small towns.

"I have been in service as a mechanical engineer, and I am competent to say that the suggestions that I have made are practical, and the machine would meet a want that is not now supplied.

While some of the features Dr. Hard advocates would not meet with the approval of the majority of automobile constructors, and while such a vehicle would not meet the views of a city doctor, there is no doubt but that in the almost every country physician who has to travel over bad roads in bad weather would endorse.—From Trade Journal.

CO-OPERATIVE MOTORING IS NEW PHASE OF SPORT

How to Be a Motorist Without Spending a Small Fortune on an Automobile.

Do not throw up your hands in protest, Mr. Rusurbem, that you cannot dream of affording any such luxury as a motor-car. It is a co-operative scheme that I suggest—a large, comfortable conveyance that shall carry you and a chosen few of your best neighbors. Let us say there are five of you, more or less congenial fellows, who take the 4.15 train for town every week-day from the station to walk, or you do not care for walking, so each of you keeps his own horse—which serves you little, perhaps, except for this morning and evening drive. For horse, vehicle, harness and other necessary trappings you paid an average of \$400 apiece (a low

estimate). That is, for the five outfits \$2000. The maintenance of each horse we'll figure \$1 a day, which for the five foots up to \$1825 a year. This is exclusive of the ministrations of stable boys, caretakers or coachmen.

Now look on the other picture. A first-class motor-car, either electric or gasoline, to carry five passengers besides the driver, can be bought for from \$2000 to \$3000. Its maintenance will cost less than ten cents a mile—for the service contemplated, fifty cents a day would probably be an ample allowance. Thus, figuring the initial cost of the automobile as the equivalent of that of the five horses (with their necessary adjuncts); and offsetting the salary of the chauffeur against the five stable boys or caretakers, there remains a saving to each of you five gentlemen of ninety cents a day, or \$328.50 a year. I have taken five merely as a likely and convenient number for this little demonstration. Figuring on a basis of six, eight, ten or twelve partners in such a scheme, the saving to each would be proportionately greater.

So much in answer to the first question every American asks: Does it pay? But this after all, is really the least important of reasons for advocating the co-operative automobile.

Motoring began as a pleasure, and the great majority of those who to-day "motor," or "mote," or "mobe," or "auto," or "drive the car," do so because they find it jolly good sport. The use of a co-operative motor-car would add zest to a suburban life. The ride to and from the railway station would become a pleasure drive, invigorating and health-renewing. The motor-car travels so much faster than the best of horses that its users can, without inconvenience, live farther from the railroads and thus enjoy lower rentals, or if owners, larger, finer, more commodious properties, and, in all things, a country life rather than a suburban life. Motor-cars are now made to carry any number of passengers, from one to fifty. Large cars at the resorts and watering places scattered all over the country are becoming popular for pleasure drives, just as the most popular way of "seeing" a city now is to go from the top of a great motor-coach. The machines are geared to travel over any kind of road in any kind of weather and it is possible to climb any hill in an automobile, or even to race up the side of a mountain. Last summer there was held a climbing contest up Mt. Washington, and this summer there is to be another up Pike's Peak.

HOW TO HAVE GOOD TIME ON CAMPING EXPEDITION

For a party of three traveling in a tonneau with seating capacity for five—and this is an ideal proportion of room to occupants for just such a trip—I would suggest a handy disposal of the outfit mainly in hampers. Besides the usual arrangement over the rear wheels, an auxiliary hamper could be strapped on the outside of the tonneau door, which should contain nothing but the "emergency" wardrobe, such as oil-skin clothing, rubber boots, etc. When a shower or a dust-storm springs up, the third man traveling in the tonneau simply reaches over, empties the auxiliary hamper and deals out the clothing. You avoid the irksome stop or slow-down at the very time when you want to use all possible dispatch to the shelter. Directly under the forward end of each side hamper is a space, in most machines of standard make, extending to the dip in the rear wheel dash, which could very well be utilized for an auxiliary hamper. An oblong pattern, measuring twelve inches wide and thirty inches long, would fit most cars of 1200 pounds size. It should be fastened at top and bottom in a readily detachable manner, so as to permit of access to the machinery, part of which it will necessarily hide from view when in place.

Leaving one seat in the tonneau for the occupant, the other seats could be either removed or replaced with specially fitted hampers, or a large hamper sitting into the vacant space, and extending the height of a man's shoulders when sitting, could be placed upon two seats, leaving a double seat for the occupant and the camp dog or "mascoo." This hamper should be divided vertically in three compartments to make the contents "get-able." You probably will not be able to get just the shape of hampers you want at the stores, but any maker of wicker-ware and reed furniture—there are plenty of them in the business directory—will build you any desired pattern for a slight extra charge, if you furnish dimensions and measurements. Thus equipped, your machine will carry two regular side hampers horizontally, two auxiliaries placed vertically under them, a fifth—the "emergency" hamper—on the door, and a sixth filling half the tonneau space. There is enough variation in the shape of these patterns to permit of your packing your whole outfit in wicker-work and oilcloth—a decided advantage. Tent-poles, spade and shovels being detachable, you can strap them to the car body in line with the chassis rail after inserting them in cases of heavy oilcloth. The guns and fishing rods, similarly encased, go under a double strap on top of the rear-wheel hampers. There should be room on the tonneau floor for the pneumatic mattresses when deflated and folded four times. The tent canvas rolls up snug in a corner, unless you travel "omnibus" style, when you may stow it on the roof. Consider your portable kitchen to the vertical hamper on the left, and your kitchen utensils, etc., to that on the right. Dispose the balance of your kit among the other hampers as already indicated.



A London Motor Bus.



DONALD C. MACGREGOR.

The popular Canadian baritone, who has been engaged by the management to accompany the Royal Irish Guards Band of London, Eng., on their trans-continental concert tour, commencing Sept. 11 next. Mr. Macgregor will be the only vocalist with the band.



If any readers of these columns care to give their views on the best way to benefit the horse-breeding industry...

The opinion of many people that the betting difficulty would be to a great extent solved and there would be less objection by a large section of the community to racing itself...

From a joke the use of Sir Oliver Mowat's pet phrase "The matter will be given our serious consideration" bids fair to turn into a grave reality...

A number of letters have come to hand regarding the check rein in addition to those published last week. They are herewith given.

Another question that I should like to see agitated and answered is whether the official recognition of the totaliser on the method that is in force in France would be advantageous to racing and would solve the betting difficulty...

No. 12. A veterinary of large practice: Your letter of the 6th containing a question having been asked you as to whether the check rein is used so much now as formerly has reached me. This matter can only be answered by one giving his own opinion...

Dear sir: As you are doubtless aware it has been suggested in certain quarters that it would be a good thing if the totaliser, which is used entirely in France, and largely in Australia, were adopted in Canada...

No. 13. W. E. Wellington: I do not think the check rein on horses is used to as great an extent as a few years ago. The absence of check reins is most noticeable on carriage horses...

Canadian Horse Exchange AUCTION EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY AT 11 A.M. PRIVATE SALES EVERY DAY PHONE MAIN 2116

50 Horses at Auction in our sales stables, 60-62-64 Jarvis Street, north of King Street Monday, July 17th, 1905, at 11 a.m. A Choice Lot of Heavy Draught, General Purpose, Delivery and Driving Horses

No. 16. A dairyman: I tried one of my horses without a check rein. He does not drive any better, in fact, he is inclined to get lazier and poke about; it doesn't give the horse the same appearance as with one...

No. 17. E. Langdon Wilks, Blair: The check-rein is not justifiable, and is never used by a true lover of the horse. The bearing rein and the kicking strap are used...

No. 18. W. J. Stark: As one interested in the success of the open-air horse show, I wish to express my unqualified approval of your dignified, level-headed criticism by the press...

No. 20. George Barron: Your favor of July 6 to hand, re enquiry regarding the use of a check rein, I might say that I believe a check rein that can just as much now as formerly, and rightly so when a proper one is used...

No. 21. W. E. Wellington: I do not think the check rein on horses is used to as great an extent as a few years ago. The absence of check reins is most noticeable on carriage horses...

No. 22. W. E. Wellington: I do not think the check rein on horses is used to as great an extent as a few years ago. The absence of check reins is most noticeable on carriage horses...

No. 23. Yours of the 6th inst. received, and note its contents re check-rein. I have always driven my horse with a check-rein, as I count it much safer...

No. 24. W. Harland Smith: Replying to your favor of the 6th inst., with reference to the check-rein question, my opinion is that the check-rein is an advantage in nine cases out of ten if moderately adjusted...

No. 25. H. E. R. Stock: In answer to your enquiry regarding the use of check-rein I might say that I consider it a benefit to certain horses, whilst on others it should not be used at all. In fact, it is cruelly used...

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The Repository



Corner Simcoe and Nelson-streets, Toronto. Established 1836. Auction Sales Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock.

Auction Sale

Tuesday next, July 18, At 11 o'clock, 100 HORSES

ALL CLASSES, CONSISTING OF Heavy Matched Pairs— Heavy Delivery Horses— General Purpose Horses— Carriage Horses— Drivers and Workers—

These horses have been specially selected by experienced buyers to meet the requirements of this market, and business houses and others in need of horses will wish to inspect them on Monday or attend the sale on Tuesday.

In addition to the above there will also be sold the handsome golden chestnut stallion, CAPTAIN ANTELOP, by Antillo (21307), by Electioneer, dam Gerlie D., by Clear Stand 15, 2 hands, grand conformation, and has, considering the fact that he had never been on a track until last month, shown exceptional speed.

check-rein is quite as much in use now as formerly, and I am satisfied if you consulted the highest authorities on the driving of the heavy harness horse, you will find the bearing-rein is as popular as ever, especially with men who take the best of care of their horses and are experienced in driving.

No. 26. George Barron: Your favor of July 6 to hand, re enquiry regarding the use of a check rein, I might say that I believe a check rein that can just as much now as formerly, and rightly so when a proper one is used...

A letter from Alex Shields states that Oaklawn is doing well, and arrived at Saratoga safe and sound. He burst one of his hoofs five or six weeks ago, but he is all right now, his main trouble having been caused by the carelessness of the veterinary who treated the hoof.

Newton Bennington believes now that First Water, winner of the Juvenile and National Stakes, and hero of the Belmont Park spring session, will train again this year. It has been developed that First Water's trouble—the trouble which brought about his defeat in the Expectation Stakes at Gravesend by August Belmont's second-rater, Woolwich—is not in the foot, it is in the knees, and they have been punched fired. Just after this operation Mr. Bennington said he could not hope to get First Water to the races again

before next season. Recent ever, the handsome Waterloo has done so well Mr. Bennington developed a hope that he might in time for the Futurity. It is great race at any rate. Mr. Bennington will not hurry him for the Special, much as he would like a representative in the most manlike of the Saratoga race-year-olds.

My English correspondent, been silent for some time. There were 28 races run at Ascot meeting, the aggregate which was \$183,350, giving an average of \$45,837.50 for each day of old England? W. H. Ireland, was the principal winner of the famous Turf, trying off no less than \$42,905, turning the Ascot Stakes, Stakes, Newcastle Stakes, St. Palace Stakes, the Windsor Stakes, the Black Arrow, the Cherry Lass and Gold all of his own breeding. In fact, the royal meeting was the su Irish-bred horses, in which were comprised Bachelors, Black Arrow, Delaney, Lally, Prick and Delaney, Colonel, and Golden Table, who among won eleven races, and at least champions may be pointed to Arrow and Delaney, of which first-named son of Count Scher a real smash among while Earl Bachelors' Delaney, out in bold relief the best sp the day. For Cherry Lass it claimed that prior to winning oration Stakes she had won Thousand Guineas and Oaks, hope is with some confidence that she will add to this fine record by winning the Doncaster St. L. September. In spite of the th however, it is quite possible merits of the classic three-winners have been over-estim if we take the line thru Queen Earth and Bachelors' Delaney, but it is not a little discounte that of Cicero was assuredly hanced by the latest perform Langbiary. All the same it is hear that Lord Rosebery's col ing well, as his meeting at Lass at Doneraile, the victor of the most interesting event season, only to be intensified one of M. Edmond Blanc's hie s cover, fit and well, to Apart from Cherry Lass the three-year-olds were an exce moderate lot, for it would a wide stretch of imagination to fy Plum Centre, winner of the of Wales' Stakes, into a good and commoners only are such is, Pure Crystal, Commune, P and Polymene. Among the mo lar victories were those of the colors severally of Sir Freder stone, Sir R. Waldie-Griffith, of Devonshire, Captain Lang a Crewe, and it is regrettable that the nobleman last named to give up breeding blood stock.

The announcement is made that Lou Dillon and Major Mar, the only two-minute trotter the world, will be seen in a mar during the blue-ribbon meeting July 24, at the opening of the grand Club will give a handsome gold the winner, C. K. G. Billing owns both horses, will drive I lon, and Major Delmar, who Lou Dillon last fall at Memphis \$5000 gold championship cup, driven by Harry K. Devereaux.

E. M. Carroll of Winnipeg chased the stock of Manager I Stock of the Canadian Hor change, 60, 62 and 64 Jarvis-stre will take over the entire man Mr. Carroll is a gentleman of p erience, and of great ability Manitoba. He is bound to win opinions and it is to be hoped to Z, and is of a most enterpris broad-minded turn. Auction sa will continue to be held at the exch ery Monday and Thursday, and eable improvements in the p are contemplated.

Boil Explosion at Hawke Has Fatal Results. Montreal, July 15.—(Special.) Renaud and Joseph Severin are de Royal Victoria Hospital as the injuries received in an explosion at bury, Ont., yesterday afternoon, don Paper Mills.

Severin, who was 30 years of pired shortly after his admission t situation, and Renaud, who was of age, survived his companion's hours.

The men were at work in the usual, when a boiler explosion to and the men being nearby, were scalded from head to foot. Coroner McLellan will swear t this afternoon for the purpose of the bodies. He will then pro Hawkesbury to take evidence an cause of the accident, and on h the inquest will be held.

For Revenue Only. "He's very wealthy, they sa he got a yacht?" "No; but he's got a revenue that's a regular cutter." "A revenue cutter?" "Yes; the scissors that he c coupons with."—Philadelphia

When She Reflected. "You say she isn't much give flection?" "I should say not! What m think she was?" "Perhaps it was because I when she was wearing her dia.—Houston Post.

Two Men Scalded to DE. Montreal, July 15.—(Special.) Renaud and Joseph Severin are de Royal Victoria Hospital as the injuries received in an explosion at bury, Ont., yesterday afternoon, don Paper Mills.

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These horses have been specially selected by experienced buyers to meet the requirements of this market, and business houses and others in need of horses will do well to inspect them on Monday or attend the sale on Tuesday.

In addition to the above there will also be sold the handsome golden chestnut stallion, CAPTAIN ANTELOPE, by Antillo (21307), by Electioneer, dam Gerlie D., by Clear Grit, stands in harness, grand conformation, and has, considering the fact that he had never been on a track until last month, shown exceptional speed.

Very Fine Carriage Pairs and Single Drivers will also be sold.

BURNS & SHEPPARD.

check-rein is quite as much in use now as formerly, and I am satisfied if you consulted the highest authorities on the driving of the heavy harness horse, you will find the bearing-rein is as popular as ever, especially with men who take the care of horses that can be driven without one, as he stands and falls when driven without the check rein. I most assuredly believe in the use of a proper check rein, but not severe one.

A letter from Alex Shields states that his new English Lad is doing well, and arrived at Saratoga safe and sound. He burst out in his hoofs five or six weeks ago, but is all right now, his main trouble being caused by the carelessness of the veterinary who treated the horse. He is rather fancied by Mat Alton, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and other owners men for the Saratoga Special, and both Alexander and Will Shields think he has a chance, but they are not over sanguine for the colt recently, who has been on the alkali list, also at Saratoga attending Oakton's preparation.

Phillips, trainer for Fred Cook, decided to give English Lad up. Requit colt will not, he fears, do more. English Lad is not unsound, legs are as clean as a new foal's, and his feet are as hard as flint. But he has turned rogue. Phillips attributes English Lad's backsliding to his own want of judgment. I gave horse a hard race in mud last fall for 129 pounds, the clever trainer said, and he has not been himself since. It was a great mistake, because new English Lad did not like heavy work. He won, but it took hard work to get him home. You never saw a labor more desperately. I thought I would get over the effects of this by a winter's rest, but he doesn't seem to have. I have abandoned hope of having him again, and he is worth fooling with any more.

Bennington believes now First Water, winner of the Juvenile National Stallion races and hero of the Belmont Park spring session, will train again this year. It has been reported that First Water's trouble, which brought about his retirement in the Expectation Stakes at Saratoga, is not in the foot. It is in the knees, and they have been treated. Just after this operation Bennington said he could not hope for First Water to the races again.

before next season. Recently, however, the handsome Watercross colt has done so well Mr. Bennington has developed a hope that he may come in time for the Futurity. It is for that great race that the chestnut is being pointed, at any rate. Mr. Bennington will not hurry him for the Saratoga Special, much as he would like to have a representative in the most sportsmanlike of the Saratoga races for 2-year-olds.

My English correspondent, who has been silent for some time, writes: "There were 28 races run at the recent Ascot meeting, the aggregate value of which was \$185,350, giving an average for each day of \$45,837.50! How's that for effete old England? W. Hall Walker, owner of the famous Tully Stud, Ireland, was the principal winner, carrying off no less than \$42,905, and capturing the Ascot Stakes, Coventry Stakes, Newcastle Stakes, St. James' Palace Stakes, Windsor Castle Stakes, Black Arrow, Sandboy, Colonia, Cherry Lass and Golden Table, all of his own breeding. In fact, a remarkable feature in connection with the royal meeting was the success of Irish-bred horses, in which category were comprised Bachelors' Button, Black Arrow, Delaunay, Lally, Hackler's Fridge, Delaunay, Colonia, Cherry Lass and Golden Table, who among them won eleven races, and at least two champions may be pointed to in Black Arrow and Delaunay, of whom the first-named son of Count Schomberg is a real smasher among two-year-olds, while Fortune's son, Delaunay, stands out in bold relief the best sprinter of the day. For Cherry Lass it can be claimed that prior to winning the Coronation Stakes she had won the One Thousand Guineas and Oaks, and the hope is with some confidence indulged that she will add to this fine record by winning the Doncaster St. Leger in September. In spite of the time tests, however, it is quite possible that the merits of the classic three-year-old winners have been over-estimated, for if we take the line thru Queen of the Earth and Bachelors' Button the Oaks form is not a little discounted, while that of Clero was assuredly not enhanced by the latest performance of Liangibby. All the same it is well to hear that Lord Rosebery's colt is doing well, as his meeting with Cherry Lass at Doncaster will constitute one of the most interesting events of the season, only to be intensified should one of Mr. Edmond Blanc's horses be sent over, fit and well, to compete. Apart from Cherry Lass the Ascot three-year-olds were an exceptionally moderate lot, for it would require a wide stretch of imagination to magnify Plum Centre, winner of the Prince of Wales' Stakes, into a good horse, and commoners only are such as Charles, Pure Crystal, Commune, Petit Bleu and Polymelus. Among the most popular victories were those achieved in the colors severally of Sir Frederic Johnston, Sir R. W. Radcliffe-Griffith, the Duke of Devonshire, Captain Laing and Lord Crewe, and it is regrettable to hear that the nobleman last named is about to give up breeding blood stock.

The announcement is made from Detroit that Lou Dillon and Major Delmar, the only two-minute trotters in the world, will be seen in a match race during the blue-ribbon meeting at Detroit, the opening of the grand circuit, July 24 to 28. The Detroit Driving Club will give a handsome gold cup to the winner. C. K. G. Billings, who owns both horses, will drive Lou Dillon, and Major Delmar, who defeated Lou Dillon last fall at Memphis for the \$5000 gold championship cup, will be driven by Harry K. Devereaux.

E. M. Carroll of Winnipeg has purchased the stock of Manager H. E. R. Stock, of the Canadian Horse Exchange, 60, 62 and 64 Jarvis-street, and will take over the entire management. Mr. Carroll is a gentleman of wide experience, and of great popularity in Manitoba. He is bound to win gold opinions and it is to be hoped, gold coin here. He knows a horse from A to Z, and is of a most enterprising and broad-minded turn. Auction sales will continue to be held at the exchange every Monday and Thursday, but considerable improvements in the premises are contemplated.

TWO MEN SCALDED TO DEATH.

Boiler Explosion at Hawkesbury Has Fatal Results.

Montreal, July 15.—(Special).—Eugene Renaud and Joseph Severin are dead at the Royal Victoria Hospital as the result of injuries received in an explosion at Hawkesbury, Ont., yesterday afternoon, in Gordon Paper Mills.

Severin, who was 30 years of age, expired shortly after his admission to the institution, and Renaud, who was 21 years of age, survived his companion by several hours.

The men were at work in the mills as usual, when a boiler explosion took place, and the men being nearby, were terribly scalded from head to foot.

Coroner McMahon will swear in a jury this afternoon for the purpose of viewing the bodies. He will then proceed to Hawkesbury to take evidence as to the cause of the accident, and on his return the inquest will be held.

For Revenue Only. "He's very wealthy, they say. Has he got a yacht?" "No; but he's got a revenue cutter that's a regular clipper." "A revenue cutter?" "Yes; the scissors that he clips his coupons with."—Philadelphia Press.

When She Reflected. "You say she isn't much given to reflection?" "I should say not! What made you think she was?" "Perhaps it was because I saw her when she was wearing her diamonds."—Houston Post.

SHOOTING FOR "GRAPHIC" DAY FAVORS GOOD SCORING

Canadians Are Receiving Congratulations for the Winning of the Kolapore Cup.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable) Bisley Camp, July 15.—Shooting conditions are good to-day. In both The Graphic and Daily Graphic competitions forty possibilities have been made. In The Graphic, a seven-shot match at 500 yards, the scores of the Canadian team were as follows:

Table listing names and scores for the shooting competition, including Lieut. G. A. Bout, 6th, Vancouver, 32; Corp. A. Bradshaw, 5th Artillery, Victoria, 31; Staff-Sergt. G. R. Cussey, 30th, Quebec, 31; Capt. A. Elliott, 12th, Toronto, 31; Major Henry Flowers, 1st Canadian Artillery, Halifax, 31; Capt. J. M. Jones, 82nd, Townville, P.E.I., 31; Staff-Sergt. H. Kerr, 48th Highlanders, Toronto, 31; Sergt. W. Kelly, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, 31; Pte. G. S. McConnell, 43rd Ottawa Col., 31; Col.-Sergt. W. H. Moore, 52nd, Peterboro, 31; Pte. C. L. Morrice, 1st P. W. F., Montreal, 31; Orderly-Sergt. J. Phillips, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, 30; Sergt. W. Pugh, Royal Canadian Artillery, Quebec, 26; Sergt. F. Richardson, 5th Artillery, Victoria, 26; Sergt. G. W. Russell, G.F.G., Ottawa, 26; Sergt. J. H. Simpson, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, 26; Capt. J. Duff Stuart, 6th, Vancouver, 26; Pte. A. Wilson, 43rd Ottawa Col., 26; Capt. Tom Mitchell of the 12th York Rangers made 33, and Staff-Sergt. Bayles of the 10th Royal Grenadiers made 31.

Daily Graphic Match. In The Daily Graphic competition, seven shots at 200 yards, the scores of Canadians were:

Table listing names and scores for the Daily Graphic match, including E. Boul, 555555-35; Bradshaw, 545455-33; Crowe, 500000-31; Elliott, 500000-30; Eastcott (Ottawa), 500000-30; Forest (Vancouver), 500000-30; Flowers, 500000-30; Jones, 500000-29; Kerr, 500000-29; Kelly, 545455-31; McConnell, 500000-31; Morrice, 454555-33; Phillips, 500000-32; Pugh, 535555-33; Richardson, 545555-34; Russell, 500000-31; Simpson, 500000-32; Stuart, 500000-33; Wilson, 500000-33; Staff-Sergt. Bayles made 32 and Capt. Mitchell 31.

Major-General Lord Chelmsford, chairman of the National Rifle Association Council, lunched the representatives of the press to-day. To the Canadian Associated Press he expressed great satisfaction at the success of the Canadian team in the Kolapore competition.

"They deserved their success," he said, "they shot splendidly." Commandant Lieut.-Col. Heaslin has received congratulatory cablegrams from Sir Frederic Berden, minister of militia; Col. Tilton, chairman of the executive committee of the D.R.A., and Col. Percy Sherwood, member of the council, D.R.A.

In The Daily Telegraph match, seven shots at 600 yards, Staff-Sergt. H. Kerr of the 48th Highlanders scored a possible 35. Capt. Elliott, Sergt. Richardson and Sergt. Simpson are in the prize list for The Graphic match.

In The Daily Graphic match, Major Flowers took sixtieth place, winning 44 shillings. Sergt. Richardson was nineteenth, winning 44 shillings. Lieut. G. A. Bout of Vancouver, with forty-seven others, will shoot for first place in The Daily Graphic match. The first prize is a cup valued at \$250.

FARMERS FAR TOO ANXIOUS LABOR GETS "SWELLED HEAD"

Immigrants Needed Badly on Farms and Think Rule Applies Elsewhere—It Doesn't.

Are the farmers of Ontario killing their own game in their endeavor to secure help from the host of immigrants that have been arriving weekly? They are also accused of causing an increase in the unemployment in the city. Their actions about the government immigration offices in the Union Station are said to be the cause of the whole trouble.

Every day it is no common sight to see twenty or thirty honest tillers of the soil—rough, thrifty men of the plow and a hawkeye—lounging about the offices looking for a cheap man to take back with them to their country home for work upon the farm. There they stand and the immigrant who drifts back to the office falls into their hands as soon as they can sound him and learn that he is willing to go on the farm they immediately quote prices that they will pay for his services. One man names one figure, another names a few dollars in advance, so the thing runs until it resembles an auction sale on a small scale.

Finally the immigrant turns on his heel and walks off. He has seen that the services of a good lusty man are in demand. He is a mechanic, a carpenter, a clerk, or follows some other vocation than that of tilling the soil. If work is so plentiful in the farming line it must be also in his own. He refuses a good wage for milking cows or chasing the plow and decides to try his hand at his own trade. He thinks that the golden age of the immigrant is over and that the thing is unprofitable all the way round.

TESTING A BIG DERRICK.

New Girders on C.P.R. Viaducts Will Soon Be in Place.

On Friday the engineering staff of the Canadian Pacific, represented by Messrs. Hertzberg, Ross and Munshaw, inspected the reconstruction work of the two big viaducts, numbers three and four, over the Don on the C.P.R. east of Leaside. Most of the new steel for the reconstruction of these bridges is now on the spot. A test was made of erecting car number three of the Hamilton Bridge Company, which carries a derrick for bridge erection purposes. It is worked by steam and has no difficulty in lifting one girder weighing 32 tons and carrying on top of it 10 tons additional of bridge material.

The test was very satisfactory to the engineers and within the coming week the work of putting in the new girders will be completed on numbers three and four. In reply to a circular to some users of business automobiles in New York City Hudson and Essex Rivers, that any man in which he stated in a jocose manner that some two years ago a copy of The Horseless Age had accidentally gotten into his hands and that this had been responsible for all his troubles since, as he had since bought a number of both pleasure cars and delivery wagons.

However, the owners and purchasers of commercial vehicles are good customers for pleasure cars, not only because they have the necessary means, but particularly because as a class they take very good care of their cars. Often a firm using an equipment of delivery wagons employs a competent mechanic to look after them, and the same man takes care of the pleasure cars of the officers of the firm. Besides, a business man who is interested in the automobile as both a means of recreation and a factor in his business is likely to acquaint himself more thoroughly with the proper handling and care of the machine than the man who uses an automobile merely for pleasure. He naturally regards the automobile more seriously.—Horseless Age.

Lucky Babies.

The stork was observed to be entering the shop of the silversmith. "What on earth are you doing in there?" asked the wise owl. "Spoons," replied the stork. "Yes, you see there are so many babies born with silver spoons in their mouths these days I have to keep a good stock on hand."—Columbus Dispatch.

Couldn't Stand the Disgrace.

New York, July 15.—Louis Appar, 65 years old, married and a grandfather, killed himself in Jersey City to-day by shooting while in a fit of remorse following sensational disclosures, which are said to have been made yesterday in the granting of divorce to George M. Meyers against Clara E. Meyers. Appar was named as the co-respondent.

"HOW DOLLARS ARE SAVED."

One of the many ways to save money is by using pure food, especially pure, wholesome bread, made from the best materials in an up-to-date factory. Visit

"Tomlin's Bread Factory,"

420 to 438 Bathurst Street.

There you will find a model of perfectness. Nothing eclipses it in Canada. You can see for yourself that the output could not be anything but the best.

H. C. TOMLIN, Proprietor.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ENGLAND.

Dishes and Stove Lids Rattled and Noise Like Far-Off Thunder.

Portland, Maine, July 15.—A slight earthquake shock was felt at 5.10 a.m. to-day, followed in a few seconds by a heavier one. No damage was reported. The shocks are said to be heavier than those experienced March 21, 1904. They were reported very severe at Augusta, Bangor, Lewiston, Rockland and Brunswick. Reports from Thomaston say that one shock was felt there shortly after 5 o'clock, of about 15 seconds duration.

The state prison at Thomaston was shaken noticeably and dishes and stove covers rattled. At Bangor there was one long rumble which rattled dishes and shook windows.

At Biddeford, Saco, and Old Orchard, the earth trembling and there was a roar that sounded like distant thunder.

AS AIDE TO GENERAL BOOTH.

Col. Jacobs of Salvation Army Staff to Go to England.

Within a short time Col. Jacobs of the Salvation Army will go to England to be placed on the personal staff of General Booth. As secretary to Commissioner Coombes he will be replaced by Lieut.-Col. Kyle, who has had varied experiences in every quarter of the globe. General Booth is at present on his way to England to conduct an immense religious revival.

The direct object of the conference between General Booth and Col. Jacobs will be the mapping out of plans for further colonization by the army in different parts of the globe.

Of the revival held under canvas during the past few weeks, Commissioner Coombes is quite enthusiastic. So beneficial has been this form of devotion that next year the Salvation Army hope to enlarge their scheme so that it will be carried into every town in Canada.

NEW YORK'S HOSPITAL BOAT.

Nearing Completion, Also Equipped as Fire Boat.

New York City will soon possess the most novel craft afloat. Primarily it will be a hospital boat, and as such will be most comfortably and thoroughly equipped. It will also be a fire boat, with complete machinery for fighting flames, as well as a water boat with enough tank capacity to supply the institutions on all the islands of the Hudson and East Rivers, and also connected with Manhattan by pipe lines.

It will be christened Claudine, and will fully justify that fancy appellation because, besides its varied uses for civic purposes, it will be the best looking boat in the municipal service, and with almost as many comforts and conveniences as may be had in an hotel.

The boat will cost \$70,000, and the time fixed for her building is eight months, which will soon expire. There will be two decks on the Claudine, which is to be 126 feet long and thirty feet beam. The hospital section will be on the main deck, each of the eight rooms being liberally provided with windows. Every window will look out upon the water and there will be a light draught, so that she will run in shallow water. There is a possibility that the Edson will be continued on its present route in the nature of a ferryboat, making trips every hour daily, while the Claudine will be held in readiness to go anywhere she may be assigned to pick up patients.

Mean of Him.

"Where have you been?" asked Mr. McGruff, as his wife came in the drawing-room all excited. "Why, I have been down to the genealogists," she replied, proudly, "and he has traced my ancestors back a thousand years. Here is the list. You will notice after some of them there stands the letter 'P.'"

"H'm! What does that stand for?" "Why, either poets or painters."

"You don't say? I thought, perhaps, it stood for pirates or peddlers."—Detroit Tribune.

Trying to Forget.

To relieve his mind from thoughts of the cruelties of war, Count Tolstoi says he is reading Epictetus, Lichtenberg and Schopenhauer. If these do not bring the desired state of repose he might try some of the Indiana writers.

C.P.R. ITS OWN VICTIM

CIVIC TELEPHONE NEEDED

Railway Loses Three Hours' Valuable Time Because Watchman Couldn't Get Connection With Bell.

Port Arthur, July 15.—(Special).—There is sufficient evidence that the Canadian Pacific Railway are more in need of the municipal telephone than the town is in need of connections with the station of the company.

When the accident at Current River took place the watchman who was employed at the bridge went to the power-house to endeavor to get a connection with the company and notify officials that traffic at that point was blocked.

However, at the power-house the municipal telephone is all that is necessary for requirements at the point, and when the watchman endeavored to call up the C. P. R. people he could not get a connection. It was necessary for him to wait at the point of danger until morning, when he posted the danger signals and then walked up to the station here.

Securing connection with officials at Fort William he notified them of the accident to the bridge and a wrecking crew was despatched to the bridge to effect repairs.

But in the meantime hours had been wasted and several trains were held up for six hours, entailing considerable loss of time and inconvenience to hundreds of passengers of blocked trains.

Had the company's office been connected with the municipal telephone exchange at least three hours of time would have been saved.

It seems absolute folly that the town should pay the Bell Company tribute and the C. P. R. indemnity for the privilege of placing telephones on railway property when such connection will be to a greater advantage of the railway than to the town, at this point particularly.

WEIRD REVIVAL SCENES.

Thousands of People Wailing and Shrieking for Mercy.

Thrilling scenes of religious fervor and frenzied excitement occurred at Evan Roberts' open-air mission meeting at Holyhead. There was a wild emotional outburst unprecedented in the eventful history of the Welsh revival movement.

Between 10,000 and 12,000 people were present, and the meeting proceeded for three hours without any manifestation of feeling. For a long time Evan Roberts remained in silence, while the crowd evinced no warmth.

At length Evan Roberts jumped up, crying, "Where are you, ye professing Christians? Why don't you pray? I can do nothing. I leave Holyhead with a quiet conscience, but a wounded heart and spirit."

Then he broke into loud weeping and wailing. "Oh! Lord, bend these people!"

The effect upon the gathering was electrical. A wave of emotion swept over the throng, thousands wailing and shrieking aloud for mercy. At last three or four thousand people were loudly praying at the same time. Tears were pouring down the cheeks of many.

Suddenly Evan Roberts underwent terrible convulsions and fell full length on the rostrum, weeping bitterly and crying out in agonized tones, "Bend them, bend them, Lord."

Those who have followed these services for months say that nothing like such a scene has been witnessed before. Men filled on the ground and women fainted.

Then Evan Roberts jumped up with a laughing face, and, lifting his arms, waved them, shouting, "Thank God, we can now sing and rejoice. The victory is won."

The people responding leaped to their feet, frantically waving arms and shouting, "Glory, hallelujah! the victory is won." Eyes glistened with tears, and there were hundreds with upturned, radiant faces fixed on the clouds above as they expected to see a vision.

Triumphantly singing broke out, in which the whole crowd joined. Evan Roberts laughing while the crowd sang, shouted and cheered.

"The devil is conquered," cried Evan Roberts. "See him fleeing. Pursue him, O ye army of the Lord. Keep him fleeing from you." Evan Roberts' face was radiant, and the ministers on the platform were pale with emotion. Large numbers of converts came forward.

### A PLACE OF DEPOSIT

For the funds of individuals, corporations, institutions, firms, societies, clubs and associations of every kind; as well as for the monies of executors, administrators and trustees.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT 3-1/2 PER CENT.

PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX MILLION DOLLARS

### CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO

### DIVIDEND INCREASES ARE ABOUT EXHAUSTED

And Wall Street Will Now Have to Find Other Attractions—Local Situation Quiet.

World Office, Saturday Evening, July 15. Having about exhausted the dividend increases, with the enlarged declaration on Baltimore and Ohio this week, New York banking interests are about nonplussed to cite other matters capable of promoting a buying sentiment among commission house traders. The week has witnessed several up-and-down fluctuations, manufactured from pure manipulation, and entirely at variance with any assignable causes. Prior to the publication of the government crop report a sharp depression occurred, only to be followed by a subsequent recovery. Since this, however, the market has fluctuated within a compass insufficient to allow of trading opportunities, except among the more expert of scalpers.

The crop report issued on Tuesday afternoon surpassed the expectations of crop experts, and if borne out by the harvesting results will certainly prove a blessing to awaiting wider ownership. It has been demonstrated in the past that government statistics of the crop are not always reliable. Recent disclosures re cotton crop reports, as issued by the Washington department, are also strictly accurate. The idea of placing implicit confidence in the documents, and in the statements under these statements under the circumstances, is in any event the market leaders have apparently been satisfied to sell stocks on the present prospect, and their judgment should be calculated to be returned when the polish of the outlook has been brushed off.

It is positively amusing to peruse some of the market letters, reciting, as they do, the ungrounded, unfounded, reasons for a further advance in prices. The claims are so thoroughly unauthenticated, but so general as to appear plausible. Many of the speculative stocks are now selling below a 4 per cent basis. Even guarantee, price of the dividend, which is high, but with Wall Street's balance of stability, purchases on any such proposition would afford a sure opportunity for accepting losses. With stocks it is pretty much the same as with articles of commerce—unless the price is high, goods are not appreciated. Wall-street operators find that it is essential to build prices up to effect sales.

The events of the week have not been utilized as market factors. The crop report, if reflective of actual conditions, has been more than discounted. The further rise in cotton prices has not been traced any more serious injury to this crop than already known, while the flotation of another Japanese loan had been anticipated. The portion of the loan assigned to the United States and Canada is stated to be largely over-subscribed. The offer is an attractive one under the present prospects of peace, and is not a fair indication of an abundance of free funds. The subscription will squeeze other less desirable holdings, and not unlikely cause some readjustments when the payments mature.

Advance advices of a coming tightness in the New York money market have already made their appearance. The shading down in exchange rates is thought to have been occasioned by fresh European loans, against this year's crop exports later on. If a further bull campaign is to be conducted in the market, the flotation of a reserve of funds held under cover, to be used in the event of a crisis, is the case would be building a very flimsy fabric, and widely enterprises are what they are, and commercial a good demand for funds ought to be felt from now on for several months, leaving little room for speculative purposes, until the more legitimate fields have been exhausted.

The end of the week bank statement was another enigma, showing conclusively now this document can be arranged to meet occasions. No trace of an increase of \$11,000,000 in reserve and a decrease of \$9,000,000 in loans appears on the surface operations for the week. The payment of \$12,000,000 to the government to-day called for the explanation. The public continues to absent itself from the market, but the pressure of this body is absolutely essential campaign finds outside traders in a most optimistic attitude, and if kept up must ultimately undermine the Wall-street structure. Banks, loan, trust and insurance companies can be united efforts without the onslaught for a time, but a period of realising must arrive. The effort to stand off this necessity is the best reason for the length of time during which prices will be kept comparatively steady will be dictated by the necessity of the big holders to release a portion of the accumulation of securities now in their hands.

There has been a slackening up in the pace of the local market, and specialists which displayed considerable activity for the larger portion of the week have again returned to a more normal state. Of the two electric, the General Electric stock has declined over four points, after an advance of four times that amount. As mentioned a week ago, at 150 the issue offers fair inducements to investors. There is not

the slightest possibility of a larger dividend. Asking for a return of 7 per cent on an industrial issue of this type is not exacting too much, and on these grounds 120 appears a fair value for the shares. To occupy a slightly different status, however, the price is pledged far above what should be considered a conservative estimate.

The pool in Sao Paulo has given the stock excellent support, since its big rise, but whether from selfish or other motives it is yet too early to say. Complete control is in the directorate of this institution should be necessary to retain a following in these shares at current prices. If the issue has been procured, there remains a possibility of an addition even to the high prices, thus far reached. Mackay shares have been resorted to again as a means of diversion, when other issues have run their course, placing a value on the common shares of speculative ventures, a pure guess-work. As a payment, the common shares look fair, but the market is not likely to be attracted to it, but there is no means of ascertaining what behind the issue to provide a substance of value.

The week for Ontario crops has been bid. The hay harvest has been interfered with by rain, and considerable loss of grain is predicted owing to the sappy state of the growing crops. From the west nothing but the roses of the question. The estimate of the total crop has been increased to 100,000,000 bushels. The result of the tornado around Winnipeg may have caused some injury, but allowing for a liberal discount, the general outlook is for a fairly favorable, if not a good, crop. This does not suggest a bull campaign in the local stock market, as many other considerations enter into the question. However, however, provide a foothold for depressed prices, that should be a source of satisfaction to investors.

Weekly Bank Statement. New York, July 15.—The statement of the clearing house banks of this city this week showed: Loans decreased \$20,150,400; deposits, increased \$715,300; circulation, increased \$297,300; legal tenders, increased \$2,522,900; reserve, increased \$9,190,800; gold, increased \$11,743,700; reserve required, increased \$178,275; surplus, increased \$1,565,425; ex-U.S. deposits, increased \$11,420,725.

Head's Weekly Market Letter. New York, July 15.—The speculation in the stock market developed considerable "net changes as a rule" past week and the market was characterized by a heavy profit-taking was necessary for a sharp reaction during the first few days of the selling in this instance being attributed to the cleaning up of some large speculative accounts preparatory to the mid-summer vacation trips. The strong undertone of the market was exhibited in the material advance, however, and the market which the market withstood the heavy advance as it has been a pronounced encouraging as to the outlook for the mid-summer vacation period shall have passed over. There is no good reason why prices should suffer any temporary setback in the meantime. On the contrary, the general situation appears so full of promise for the future that the chances of appreciation in values before the present strong technical conditions of the speculative market can be materially altered. The advanced steadily without any appreciable retracing since the beginning of the year, notwithstanding speculative interest, and from the low level of the advance the scarcity of offerings is hardly less pronounced than it was at that time, indicating that the bulk of stocks is still concentrated in strong hands. The price of the stock on a live per cent. dividend basis is a fair indication of an abundance of free funds. The subscription will squeeze other less desirable holdings, and not unlikely cause some readjustments when the payments mature.

Paris, July 15.—The minister of marine has received a despatch from Biserta, Tunis, saying that the efforts to raise the floating dock to which the sunken submarine boat had been fastened were successful this forenoon. The dock was taken to Sidi Abdallah, where it will be immediately placed in dry dock for the purpose of opening the boiler of her crew.

Who is the Heathen? From the Louisville Courier-Journal. The world may call the Japanese heathens, because they do not bear faith, but if a free is to be known by Japanese over their superiority of the whom they are teaching such lessons in all departments of high civilization, it is clear. Russia is the one at whose foot the ax should be applied, and not Japan.

How Careless Traffic Wears. From two and a half inches of this year's grass has reduced a piece of asphalt pavement to a thickness of five-eighths of an inch. City Engineer Rust will recommend the resurfacing of the well worn pavement which is on Yonge-street.

Wheat Cutting Extraordinary. Under the waters of the Bay the long weeds and grass is to be trimmed. This instance is in the form of a gasolin launch and will be shipped from England in a few days.

New York Stocks. The following table shows values to-day of the New York Stock Exchange, as compared with those of a week previous.

American Sugar	140	138 1/2
American Locomotive	140	138 1/2
American Copper	83 1/2	83 1/2
Atchafalpa common	83 1/2	83 1/2
do. preferred	102 1/2	102 1/2

American Car Foundry	35 1/2	36 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	71 1/2	69 3/4
Baltimore & Ohio	114	114 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	114 1/2	114 1/2
Twin City	114 1/2	114 1/2
Colorado Southern	27 1/2	27 1/2
Chicago Great Western	29 1/2	29 1/2
Chicago, M. & St. Paul	180 1/2	181 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron	43 1/2	43 1/2
Eric common	47 1/2	47 1/2
do. preferred	83 1/2	83 1/2
do. 2nd pref.	72 1/2	72 1/2
C. P. R.	151 1/2	151 1/2
U. S. Steel common	151 1/2	151 1/2
do. preferred	102	101 1/2
General Electric	167 1/2	167 1/2
Hillside Central	167 1/2	167 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	149 1/2	149 1/2
Missouri Pacific	100 1/2	98 3/4
Metropolitan	125 1/2	125 1/2
M. S. M. common	123	123
M. S. M. preferred	143	142 1/2
Pennsylvania Railroad	83 1/2	83 1/2
Norfolk	83 1/2	83 1/2
Ontario & Western	53	52 1/2
New York Central	118 1/2	118 1/2
Rock Island	103 1/2	103 1/2
People's Gas	103 1/2	103 1/2
Reading	103 1/2	103 1/2
Southern Railway common	37 1/2	37 1/2
do. preferred	81 1/2	81 1/2
Southern Pacific	65 1/2	65 1/2
Tennessee Coal & Iron	92	85 1/2
Union Pacific	139 1/2	139 1/2
Wabash preferred	40	35 1/2
Western Union	93 1/2	93 1/2
Sioux	85	81 1/2

### RUSSIA'S CROP PROSPECTS.

Official Report Discounts Rumors of Famine. St. Petersburg, July 15.—The crop report does not support the predictions that a famine is coming in Russia. In some of the central and eastern provinces the outlook is bad owing to lack of summer rains, but as a whole the government report classes winter wheat as above the average and spring wheat as being very good, and rye the same. Oats and besides there is also a considerable surplus from last year's record harvest.

### A COMPLIMENT, BUT—

It's Just a Question Whether Stars and Stripes Should Be There. Niagara Falls, July 15.—(Special.)—Since a correspondent of The World took objection to the flag of the United States being displayed on the refectory building in Queen Victoria Park, the bunting in the Queen Victoria park has been taken down, and the flag removed by the superintendent of the park.

Condensers Bonus System. The Standard and St. James Gazette, referring to the pound a head bonus for foreign emigrants, says it is a serious matter to find the colonial government so hard put to find hands to till its vacant lands and mouths to feed. It thinks the reason why British emigrants do go to the colonies, especially to the rural districts, is the depopulation of the men who built up the colonies, especially the villages. Population may be brought back to the land by garden cities, village industries and such like expedients. This indirectly would lead the stream from the great cities to the colonies.

### ASK FOR NEW MILK CARS.

Milkmen Want Conveyances Which Will Not Act as Churns. Specially constructed cars for the transportation of milk is the latest thing asked for by the milkmen of this country. In railway circles application has been made for placing such a conveyance in operation. The cars constructed to ensure ventilation and easy emptying of the cans containing the fluid. The railroads are seriously considering placing the cars in use.

### New York Live Stock.

New York, July 15.—Receipts—Receipts, 420; no trade in live cattle, feeling steady, 1400; hogs, 1500 cattle and 8500 calves. No fresh arrivals and nothing doing in live calves; nominally steady for but steady; city dressed veals, 8 1/2 to 12 1/2 per lb.; country dressed veals, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2; sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2000; sheep slow and easier; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5; culs, \$2.50; lambs, \$7.25 to \$8.75; culs, \$4.50; Hogs—Receipts, 3332; none for sale alive; feeling steady.

### Submarine is Raised.

Paris, July 15.—The minister of marine has received a despatch from Biserta, Tunis, saying that the efforts to raise the floating dock to which the sunken submarine boat had been fastened were successful this forenoon. The dock was taken to Sidi Abdallah, where it will be immediately placed in dry dock for the purpose of opening the boiler of her crew.

### Was Again Reminded.

Minnie Williams, found guilty of picking pockets, will appear before Judge Morgan next Wednesday for disposal of the case. She was to have been Drayton's absence, but Prosecutor Strickland, Ohio, and is recognized by the police of this continent as being one of the cleverest thieves in the business.

### Holders Are Revoked.

For different reasons, the Ontario government has revoked the licenses of the following mining companies: The Anglo-Canadian Gold Estates of Great Britain, who have ceased operations in Kan, on the C.N.R.; Ontario Gold Mines also the Drummond Mines and J. J. Keller & Co. of New Jersey.

### Big Depreciation in Value.

From nothing to \$25 was the price offered for the tenders for the removal of the Gowanus mansion from the new Alexandra Park. The famous old residence cost \$15,000 to erect.

### In Style.

From the Columbus Dispatch. Gunner: That is the toulst fish peddler in town. Buyer: I don't see why. He still toots a horn. Gunner: Yes, but it is an automobile horn.

### DOESN'T LIKE PRIVY COUNCIL AS AN ARBITER FOR EMPIRE

New Zealand Chief Justice is Surprised That Colonies Put Up With the Procedure.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable) London, July 15.—A Wellington, New Zealand despatch says Chief Justice Sir Robert Stout condemns the privy council as the supreme court of appeals to the empire. He is surprised the colonies have endured that process should be pending two or three years before an appellate tribunal sitting thousands of miles away, whose judges looked on the privy council only as an institution for the stray exercising of their judicial functions. It is a matter for the legislature to decide whether the whole industrial and commercial life of the colonies should be subjected to appeal to the privy council. Sir Robert Stout has been chief justice of New Zealand since 1899; is chancellor of the university; was attorney-general 1874-7; minister of education 1884-7, and sat for Wellington 1893-98.

### Corn Tax in the Way.

The Saturday Review, referring to Chamberlain's recent speech, says: The tariff reformer must tax corn, that is the greatest stumbling block to the tariff reformer's success, but it is no use to smooth the path. By bodily taking the policy to give up the tax on corn the greatest electioneering difficulty is gone, but unfortunately the policy goes with it. We believe a mutual trade policy by which the different parts of the empire will give one another a preference over foreign countries. If imported food is not taxed, what will Canada get from the new policy? Chamberlain's speech, we hope and believe, will finally make plain to all outside the movement that if they with the rest.

### Resolution Before Lords.

The Duke of Devonshire on Monday week will call the attention of the house of lords to Chamberlain's recent speeches, and move a resolution approving any system of colonial preference based on the taxation of food and a general or penal tariff for imports.

### MANLY CHARTERS GRANTED.

Provincial Secretary Gives Company's License to Do Business. The heat of midsummer has done little to clog the wheels of commerce, as is shown by the many charters granted during the past week by the provincial secretary. Following are the principal incorporations and capitalizations: The C. H. Hooker & Co. (directors, H. C. Millan, T. W. Seif, J. R. L. Star, W. J. Parkhill and Dr. T. S. Sproule, M.P.), capital \$20,000; head office, Toronto. The Building and Security Co., Limited, capital \$50,000; head office, Sarnia, Sarnia. Sterling Bros., Limited, capital \$25,000; head office, London. The Albion Photocycle Co., capital \$15,000; head office, Toronto. Concrete, Limited, capital \$40,000; head office, Toronto. The Preston Progress Printing Co., Limited, capital \$20,000; head office, Preston. The Toronto Sand, Lime, Brick Co., Limited, capital \$40,000; head office, Toronto Junction. The Beaver Mica and Mining Co., Limited, capital \$50,000; head office, Sunbridge. The United Capital, Limited, capital \$40,000; head office, Toronto. The Guelph Stove Co., Limited, capital \$200,000; head office, Guelph. H. P. Long Co., Limited, capital \$40,000; head office, Stratford.

### Make Your Money Work

Save it—men with means do not have to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow—but live on the interest of their money. Get a little bank and save at home. 3 per cent interest allowed.



### YATES & RITCHIE

STOCK BROKERS, Hanover Bank Bldg. New York. Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton bought and sold for cash or on moderate margin. Direct private wires to principal exchanges.

### MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PROFESSIONALS, retail merchants, teamsters, easy payments, Office in 40 principal cities. Tolman, 306 Manning Chambers, 72 West Queen-street.



### 13 TEMPERANCE 5 TORONTO.

OBJECT TO FRAME BUILDING. Junction Asked Against Structure Being Removed.

In a fight to restrain William A. Reid from placing a frame dwelling next their own, Sam Thompson and his brother, David Thompson, have asked Judge Anglin for an injunction. The whole procedure purchased by the restrictions of a fire protection by-law. Mr. Reid owns a house, which stands on the property 215-220 Borden-street. The ground was recently purchased by the board of education. Mr. Reid wishes to move the structure 200 feet farther north to a vacant lot. He claims that he has a letter from the city architect offering no objection to the removal. The contention of the Thompson brothers is that the fire protection bylaw states that should a frame house be moved to another location within certain territory it should be bricked. This, they claim, should be done by Mr. Reid.

### LIGHTNING'S DEVASTATION.

Many Barns Struck Around Tilbury, But Damages Generally Small. Tilbury, July 15.—A severe thunderstorm passed over Tilbury and vicinity yesterday afternoon, accompanied by hail, which has wrought considerable damage to the corn crop in some sections, completely cutting it down. The following losses from lightning are reported from Callwood's Insurance Agency: Hugh Latimer, lot 16, con. 3, Tilbury North, barn struck and totally destroyed with contents; insured in Waterloo Mutual. N. McHorney, lot 18, con. 8, Tilbury East, barn struck, damage small, insured in Waterloo Mutual; Chas. Shivas, North Back Line, Tilbury East, barn struck, damage small, insured in London Mutual; Thos. Hornick, lot 15, con. 8, Tilbury East, barn struck, damage small, insured in Northern Insurance Co.; Robert Mills, South Middle-road, Tilbury East, stable struck, damage to building small, but a valuable horse killed inside of the building, insurance in London Mutual.

### Killed by Bolt.

Sanford, Man. July 15.—A young farmer named Robert Burns was found on the roadside by a neighbor this morning. He had been struck by lightning and instantly killed.

### AFFAIRS

David Belasco is on his way to England. In the course of the view, Mr. Belasco explained attention as follows: "I am asked to come and live in London, to make my home, and all of my interests here, production of my plays in London, take my companies and my stars from New York to the theatre that is proposed, less of cost, to build according to ideas here in the west end of London. "For many reasons that will be an agreeable prospect. I am an English parent, many of my children are here, but my wife and I have grown up in America, and are entitled to consideration. All things, I am not going to relinquish the theatrical trust, but I am in controversy from which I am tired. I will try to accomplish something to help others fight for income.

"Mr. and Mrs. Fiske and I started out to the west end of London to share our profits as it were. For some years I had submitted to the tyranny of that organization, but I gathered a crowd around me. I got my stars and accumulated a little capital. I started out independently. "The trust that the trust was in my case was that the trust was always. They told me that they would manage my business for me better. I could do it myself. They asked me to call at their offices, and there would make more money if I levelled the business man. I was on the board to decide what I should do and how much I should spend on my own name. My salary and the of all my people were to be fixed by the trust, who were to fix the low my business to be conducted in the offices of the trust, and in connection of all this and allowing me to give me my own profit I made an end of each season. "My refusal to accede to these terms was followed by threats. I was told to agree they would come to my house and go out into the streets to earn a living. "Mr. Erlanger told me that my beautiful things in the theatre were being sold. You spoil the public instance standing in with us, and compel me to take what we give." He proposed to limit my expenses. He plays to a third of what he thought necessary. "I'll make money for you, but you can make money for me. I am not for fun in this business, it was his declaration.

"I protested that I loved the theatre. I did not have ideals. Mr. Erlanger's was that a man who has ideas in the theatrical business wins in a benefit and is instanced rather than one great actor upon whom to wait who came now to wait him, and had to do their waiting tently. "I was told that I would be excluded from the theatre. I could not book my company in any first or old-class theatre outside of New York City. "I managed, however, to get a footing in Philadelphia and Boston; where I had to go to third-rate theatres, sometimes into the slums. I had to play in schoolrooms, in meeting houses, where it was impossible to scenery. If the press and public had not stood by me I should have been ruined. "In Washington to which I was terminated to go at any cost, I took a convention hall for a week and it was suitable for a performance. I made good many thousand dollars and had a complaint lodged that the electric lighting was dangerous, but I refused to stop the play. This was means of showing United States representatives members of congress who was going on. The lesson, the cost was very useful. "I hope soon to give the trust a great surprise, and within three years shall have eight new theatres in big cities where I am now barred, to which I send my companies."

Charles Dillingham will have two important theatrical attractions this season. One of the first of these to "the road" will be Frank Daniels "Sergeant Bruce." This company will open in Cleveland on Labor Day, Sept. 4.

Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern are in London conferring with Charles Frohman about their appearance in America next season. Their repertoire will consist of "Twelfth Night," "The Merchant of Venice" and "The Taming of the Shrew." A remarkable thing regarding Miss Marlowe and Mr. Sothern is that altho they were both born in England neither of them has ever appeared upon a London stage.

Klaw & Erlanger have virtually cornered the musical comedy and light opera market of London. In association with George Edwardes they will present in America next season, with the original London casts, "The Duchess of Dantzic," "Veronique," "The Orchid," "Lady Madcap" and "The Little Michus."

Wright Lorimer was re-engaged for "The Shepherd King" Car. Eckert, Charles Kent, Nellette Reed, Margaree Hayward, Marian Ward and many other

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MONEY TO LOAN.

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Advertisement for Gold Point and Board of Trade, featuring a portrait of a man and text: 'Genuine Satisfaction as given by GOLD POINT AND Board of Trade Best 5 cent Cigar'.

Advertisement for Roy's Engraving, featuring an illustration of a woman and text: 'DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS 13 Temperance St. TORONTO.'.

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AFFAIRS OF THE STAGE

David Belasco is on his muscle in England. In the course of an interview, Mr. Belasco explained the situation as follows:

"I am asked to come and live in London, to make this my home, to bring all of my interests here, produce all of my plays in London, take my companies and my stars from New York to the theatre that is proposed, regardless of cost, to build according to my ideas here in the west end of London. For many reasons that would be an agreeable prospect. I am born of English parents, many of my relatives are here, but my wife and children have grown up in America, and they are entitled to consideration. Above all things, I am not going to retire here. I will try to accomplish something to help others fight for independence."

"Mr. and Mrs. Fiske and I stand out from this theatrical trust that wants to share our profits and take no risk. For some years I had to submit to the tyranny of that organization, but I bided my time. I gathered a company around me. I got my stars and I accumulated a little capital. Then I started out independently. The method that the trust adopted in my case was the same as it follows always. They told me that they could manage my business for me better than I could do it myself. They asked me to call at their offices, and there I met Mr. Erlanger, who explained that I would make more money if I left the direction of my affairs to a level-headed business man. I was to allow his board to decide what I should produce, and how much I should spend on it. I own my name. My salary and the salary of all my people were to be fixed by the trust, who would also fix the royalties for all of my plays, and in consideration of all this and allowing me to give me half the profit I made at the end of each season."

"My refusal to accede to these terms was followed by threats. I was told if I did not agree they would compel me to chicken my face and go out into the streets to earn a living. Mr. Erlanger told me that my policy of educating the public to expect beautiful things in the theatre was absurd. 'You spoil the public instead of standing in with us, and compelling them to take what we give,' he said. He proposed to limit my expenses for mounting plays to a third of what I thought necessary. 'I'll make more money for you than you can make. We are not out for fun in this business,' was his declaration. 'I protested that I loved the theatre; that I had ideals. Mr. Erlanger's answer was that a man who has ideals in the theatrical business winds up with a benefit,' and he instanced more than one great actor upon whom he used to wait who came upon to wait on him, and had to do their waiting patiently."

"It was told that I could not back my company in any first or second-class theatre outside of New York City. 'I managed, however, to get a footing in Philadelphia and Boston; elsewhere I had to go to third-rate theatres, sometimes into the slums. I had to play in schoolrooms, in meeting houses, where it was impossible to use scenery. If the press and the public had not stood by me I should have been ruined. 'In Washington to which I was determined to go at any cost, I took the convention hall for a week and to make it suitable for a performance spent a good many thousand dollars. The trust had a complaint lodged that the electric lighting was dangerous, but failed to stop the play. This was my means of showing United States senators and members of congress what was going on. The lesson, tho costly, was very useful. 'I hope soon to give the trust a great surprise, and within three years shall have eight new theatres in big cities, where I am now barred, to which I can send my companies."

Charles Dillingham will have twelve important theatrical attractions next season. One of the first of these to take the road will be Frank Daniels in "Sergeant Brue." This company will open in Cleveland on Labor Day, Sept. 4. Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern are in London conferring with Charles Frohman about their appearance in America next season. Their repertoire will consist of "Twelfth Night," "The Merchant of Venice," and "The Taming of the Shrew." A remarkable thing regarding Miss Marlowe and Mr. Sothern is that altho they were both born in England neither of them has ever appeared upon a London stage.

Klaw & Erlanger have virtually cornered the musical comedy and light opera market of London. In association with George Edwards they will present in America next season, with the original London casts, "The Duchess of Dantzic," "Veronique," "The Orchid," "Lady Madcap" and "The Little Michus."

Wright Lorimer has re-engaged for "The Shepherd King" Carl Eckstrom, Charles Kent, Nellie Reed, Margaret Hayward, Marian Ward and many others of his last season's company. Samuel Forrest is to be stage manager. "The Millionaire Detective" will be a new Blaney melodramatic production at popular prices next season. It was written by Charles E. Blaney and Howard Hall, and Mr. Blaney says it is the best of all efforts. It understood now that "The Millionaire Detective" will be produced under the management of the Charles E. Blaney Amusement Co.

Florence Bindley, who is well known in Toronto, having played several engagements here, is to be a star next season. She has heretofore undertaken a little but minor parts in second-class productions, but she has contracted for a manager and will travel next season in a musical comedy on a Broadway basis. Her vehicle will be "The Belle of the West," fashioned for her by Harry B. Smith. Charles Frohman, at the opening of the season of 1906-7, will have no more than six theatres in London under his direction and management. Three of these are in process of construction at the present time. It is Mr. Frohman's intention to avoid extended runs in the future and to alternate his stars between New York and London. He thinks no more of sending a big company across the Atlantic nowadays than the average man does of a trolley ride.

protest to The London Times, in which she says:

"It is hopeless to expect an English audience at Covent Garden to refrain from conversation while the actual performance of an opera is in progress. All operas alike suffer from the peculiarity of our insular manners in this respect, but Wagner is a special victim. The fine overture to 'The Meistersinger' last night was quite spoiled for anyone sitting in my part of the house, not only owing to the disturbance caused by late arrivals, but mainly to the brisk conversation, for which the opening chords proved a signal. 'I can testify personally to two ladies in a grand tier box who talked steadily thru the first act of 'Die Gotterdammerung.' It seems that grand opera audiences are very much alike the world over, and Miss Markham may derive comfort from learning that she is mistaken when she ascribes the behavior of London audiences to the peculiarity of their 'insular manners.' The American audiences also succumb to the strange fascination of conversation with an accompaniment of Wagnerian music."

Under the management of the Schuber Brothers, Madame Bernhardt will next season bring her entire company to America from the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt, at Paris, and will be seen in her revival of Victor Hugo's "Angelo," and also in her own production of "Adrienne Lecouvreur," now running in London. Raymond Hitchcock, who has for several years been identified with comic opera, especially "The Yankee Consul," will make his formal entrance into straight comedy on Aug. 15, at Wallack's Theatre. The title of his new play is "Easy Dawson," and is by Edward E. Kilder, who furnished the late Sol Smith Russell with many of his successes. Flora Zabelle, Mrs. Raymond Hitchcock, will appear in a play specially written for her. This is Miss Zabelle's first venture outside of the musical comedy realm.

Several statements have been published about the income of Richard Mansfield on the season's work just closed. Various estimates place his profits at from \$150,000 to \$250,000 for the season of seven months, but the most likely figure is \$175,000, which is probably more than any actor ever made in a single season. Mansfield's personal expenses are to be taken from this amount and he probably had only about \$150,000 left at the close of the season. "The Walls of Jericho," in which James K. Hackett and Mary Manning are to appear during the coming season, will have its initial American presentation at the Savoy Theatre, New York. Beerbohm Tree, the English Belasco, is preparing a wonderful production of Stephen Phillips' new tragedy written around the late unlamented Nero, in which a great feature will be made of Rome on fire. Frank Daniels has closed his season in "Sergeant Brue" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, New York, and will take a flying trip to Europe, going on one ship and back on the next, as his season opens early. Harry B. Stanford, of Sir Henry Irving's company, having ended his season at Drury Lane Theatre, London, has returned to New York. It is believed an Englishman elects to spend his vacation in the States, but Mr. Stanford has the most attractive of magnets in his wife, Laura Burt. Maxine Elliott, who is still in London, will have another Clyde Fitch play, "Mainly Concerning Jo."

Signora Duse is drawing large audiences in London, where she is appearing in the Shuberts' beautiful new theatre, the Waldorf. "The Spring Chicken" is the latest London Gaiety success, by George Edwards, which will be brought to America next season. Cissy Loftus and May Irwin are as great friends as ever. They will spend the summer together on Irwin Island, in the St. Lawrence. Rose Coghlan is back in New York as a stock star at Proctor's Fifth-avenue Theatre. It is stated that Messrs. Proctor of New York have offered Mrs. Langtry sensational terms for a "two shows a day" engagement at their "vaudeville" house. She is offered \$500 a day for appearing twice, each performance only lasting ten minutes. "The Jersey Lily" will appear in a smart little "society" monolog written by an American author. Before the American offer came the Coliseum management in London offered Mrs. Langtry \$250 a week to appear there.

Roselle Knott, the well-known Canadian actress, who appeared at the Princess last season, "When Knights Were in Fashion" for next season. She will also play States and Canada for 44 weeks. Robert R. Durand of this city has been engaged to play Touchstone in "As You Like It," and his old part of Will Summers in the former play. A man was sent to prison at Glasgow for twenty-one days for singing a pathetic ballad in the streets describing the outrage in Rutherglen, when a little boy was cruelly stabbed to death. He told his listeners that the copers he received would go to the parents of the victim. His Seventy-Ninth Derby. Lord Rosebery has written to Mr. Robert Dearnley, congratulating this old Epsom townsmen on having seen his seventy-ninth Derby, and inclosing a handsome present.



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KING EDWARD'S CORONATION.

Distinguished Persons Recognized Abbey's Great Picture. Among the distinguished personages that will be represented in Abbey's great picture of the coronation of King Edward VII., that is to be on view at the forthcoming Canadian National Exhibition, from Aug. 29 to Sept. 9, inclusive, are the following, all of whom are shown in a manner prominent enough to be easily distinguished: King Edward VII., Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, Prince Edward of Wales, Prince Albert of Wales, Duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria, Princess Charles of Denmark, Prince Charles of Denmark, Duke of Connaught, Duchess of Connaught, Princess Margaret of Connaught, Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught, Princess Christian, Prince Christian, Princess Victoria L. of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), Princess Henry of Battenberg, Prince Alexander of Battenberg, Princess Victoria Ena of Battenberg, Duchess of Albany, Princess Alice of Albany, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Frederica of Hanover, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Louis of Battenberg, Princess Alice of Battenberg, Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, Duke of Cambridge, Lady Alexandra Duff, Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Winchester, Archbishop of York, Bishop of London, Bishop of Ely, Bishop of Oxford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Dean of Westminster, Marquis of Norwich, Canon Duckworth, Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., Duchess of Buccleuch, Viscount Colville of Culross, K.T., Lord Harris, Viscount Wolsley, K.P., Duke of Fife, K.T., Duke of Grafton, K.G., Earl Roberts, K.G., Duke of Marlborough, K.G., Duke of Norfolk, K.G., Duke of Somerset, Duke of Argyll, K.T., Earl Carrington, Earl of Lucan, K.P., the Lord Chancellor, Duke of Devonshire, K.G., Mr. Balfour, Canon Armitage Robinson, Sir Spencer Compton, Marquis of Cholmondeley, Mr. Burke, Viscount Churchill, Sir Hugh Gough, Mr. H. B. Esdane, Earl Cadogan, K.G., Earl Spencer, K.G., Earl Rosebery, K.G., Earl of Derby, K.G., Viscount Goschen, Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, Viscount East, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Kothar, Lord Rayleigh, Earl of Selborne, Lord Tweedmouth, Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl Bathurst, Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Northbourne, Lord Lister, Lord Davey, Lord Avebury, Lord Monkswell, Earl of Crawford, Viscount Dillon, Marquis of Winchester, K.G., Lord Ashburnham, Earl of Crewe, Duke of Rutland, K.G., Duke of Portland, K.G., Viscount Powerscourt, K.P., Lord Middleton, Lord Windsor, Marquis of Hertford, Lord Langatock, Lady Archibald Campbell, Lord Archibald Campbell, Miss Elsie Campbell, Dr. Farquharson, M.P., Sir W. Honiwell, M.P., M.P., A. H. M.P., Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., Sir A. Henderson, M.P., Mr. Haldane, M.P., Mr. Fletcher Moulton, M.P., Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., Viscount Cross, Duke of Beaufort, Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., Sir Francis Laking, Bart.

ENGLISH DRINKING LESS.

Great Decrease in Consumption of Liquors Noted in Great Britain. The decrease in the consumption of alcoholic beverages in Great Britain has excited most interest and speculation, according to a report made to the state department by Frank W. Mahin, American consul at Nottingham, England. He states that the consumption of both beer and spirits was less in 1904 than in any of the preceding 15 years, and that the decline has been continuous since 1900. The outlay for alcoholic drinks in Great Britain, he says, was estimated at \$20,000,000 for the calendar year 1904, a decrease of about \$27,000,000 in comparison with 1903, and of about \$83,000,000 as compared with 1899.

New Rule of the Road.

The rule of the road is quite plain to a night: You can easily keep it in mind: If you speed a good horse you will always be right, and an automobile you'll be fined. Town Topics.

SERIOUS FOR THE COLONIES.

When Bounty Must Be Offered for Immigrants. (Canadian Associated Press Cable) London, July 15.—The Press, referring to the pound-a-head paid by Canada for foreign emigrants, says: "It is a serious matter to find a colonial government so hard put to it to find funds to till its vacant lands and mouths to eat its superfluous food that it is reduced to these expedients of attracting them." The article believes the reason British emigrants do not go in the depopulation of the rural districts. The best plowers, then men who build up the colonies, were for the most part men from the fields and villages.

TWO DROWNINGS AT KINGVILLE.

One a Boy in Bathing and Other a Sailor. Kingston, July 15.—A drowning accident occurred at Camp Essex, Cedar Beach, about three miles west of here, yesterday afternoon, when Orley Hyatt, 15 years of age, was bathing. He got beyond his depth, and, not being able to swim, was drowned before he could reach him. He was with the Baptist Church picnic when the accident occurred. A sailor named McFadden, one of the crew of the Canadian fishery protection cruiser Vigilant, was hoisting a boat from the water when the tacking gave way and he fell into the lake and was drowned. He was a respected member of the crew, and his home was at Comber, Ont.

The Masonic Excursion.

The 15-day Masonic excursion to New York on the 14th of August, under the auspices of the St. Patrick Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, promises to be the best yet. The excursion will be held under Masonic auspices in this city. It is confidently expected that a record sale of tickets will be made. The committee has arrangements having been made for reduced hotel rates in New York; the choice, going or returning, of the Hudson River trip, and the fact that the excursion will carry the excursion party to New York without change. Buffalo to New York Navigation Company's steamers and West Shore Railway, and reservations for sleeper can be made in Toronto.

Ride in an Automobile.

From Leslie's Weekly. Oh, others may talk of the joys of the dance. When the music is dreamy and low, Or the thrill of delight when the sail is unfurled. And the wake is a smother of snow; Or the pleasure a canter on horseback a-foam. But give me the reach of a long level road, And a seat in an automobile! How the miles push away from the tires and the machine. How houses and fences fly past! The town is a blur, and the orchards and woods. In ribbons of green follow fast. It's adieu to the carriage we meet as we go. And farewell to the swift-moving wheel, And good-bye to the trolley we soon overtake. When out in an automobile, If perchance it is springtime, we laugh as we rest. On a bed of blue violets sweet. With a thrush or a robin to trill overhead. A silvery song while we wait. We linger a while under blossomy boughs, An armful of fragrance to steal From apple-trees freighted with dewy pink buds. Then away in the automobile, Should somebody dear on the seat nestle near. Then slackens the speed of the car, Gilding slowly along in the smothering dusk. By the light of the bright evening star, There's a question to ask, and an answer to hear. And a promise with kisses to seal, And later the bliss of a honeymoon tour For the pair in the automobile.

FALLING WALL CRUSHED 4 LIVES HOUSES FLATTENED BY BRICKS

Seven Others Injured in Winnipeg's Wind-Storm Calamity - Two of Victims Were Suffocated in the Debris.

Winnipeg, July 15.—Four killed and at least seven injured in the record of last night's tornado, when, without the slightest warning, the high brick wall of the Hoover & Town manufacturing building, located on James-street, near Louise, crashed down on the two adjoining houses, leaving death and devastation in its wake.

The storm is not paralleled in the history of Winnipeg.

It was almost exactly at the stroke of midnight when the rainstorm was at its fiercest, and a hurricane was playing great havoc in the city, that, absolutely without warning, the whole west side of this four-storey brick building fell. The crash could be heard for blocks around, and the frame cottage adjoining was crushed like match-wood, the debris being hurled thru the brick wall and the roof of the next house, occupied by Mrs. Fineran, as a boarding house.

There were in the front room of the cottage at the time Dugald Ferguson, Bert White, Will Steinhoff, and also two young women, who had entered the house but a few minutes earlier to seek a haven from the storm.

On the verandah, with his hand on the door knob, was John Steinhoff. As the eruption of bricks started, the man on the threshold escaped to the street with his life, and witnessed the flattening of his home. Persons who arrived on the scene as much as five minutes later, testify that the brick was flying even then. Steinhoff afterwards was able to give no coherent account of the occurrence, being badly bruised and his system shocked. Of those in the cottage all but Ferguson perished.

Almost Suffocated. While the cottage owned by the

Steinhoff brothers was entirely demolished, the upper part of the three-storey house next west was also wrecked. Five of its inmates narrowly escaping suffocation after the falling of the roof, and one of them, F. Bennett, having the lower part of his body pinned by timbers. This house is owned by Mrs. Dearing of River-avenue, and is kept as a boarding house by Mrs. L. E. Fineran, formerly of the Mansion House. The others were injured more or less by inhaling the dust and are: William Daly, Bert Gledhill, A. McComb, who were all on the top floor, and Kate Dow, a domestic servant, who was sleeping in the attic. Gledhill was removed across the street to the house of Mrs. Kate Stewart, and Bennett and McComb to the General Hospital, while the others took refuge in the boarding house kept by Mrs. J. D. McLeod, next to Mrs. Fineran's. The shed back of this latter house was also wrecked, the property being owned by George Gardner.

Rescuing the Victims.

The gruesome work of rescuing and pulling out the bodies from the wreckage occupied nearly two hours' time, several doctors being hastily summoned. The Reilly sisters, William Steinhoff and Bert White were all dead when their bodies were extricated. Steinhoff's death was evidently due to suffocation, as also the case of one of the Reilly sisters.

The face of one of the girls was battered beyond all recognition. White was terribly mangled. The escape of the other inmates of the houses was miraculous. William Steinhoff was about 24 years of age and had worked for eight years for Hoover & Co. He is a son of Peter Steinhoff, who resides at Brandon, and has two brothers, John, who was also in the catastrophe, and Edward, living at Grand Forks. He had one sister married to R. M. Stewart of the firm of Stewart & Harper.

White worked in Poyntz's drug store. He appeared to be about 35 years of age. He had only recently come to the city.

Of the injured, F. Bennett is a barber, whose home is in Acton, Ont. His lower limbs are crushed. John Steinhoff is badly crushed, and may die. Dugald Ferguson is also seriously hurt.

TRAIN DESPATCHER'S ERROR COSTS THE LIVES OF FOUR

Realized Consequences and Tried to Flag Train, But Was Too Late.

Mount Vernon, Ind., July 15.—In a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad near Upton, Ind., to-day four persons were killed and eight injured. One of the injured will die.

A train despatcher, it is said, mistook the number of the trains and after they had started realized his error.

A number of persons were hastily summoned to flag the train, but the collision occurred before this could be done.

NEW OFFICERS APPOINTED.

Provincial Offices to See New Faces in Their Occupancy.

Announcement is made of the following provincial appointments in The Ontario Gazette:

To be associate coroners: William H. Merritt, M.D., St. Catharines; Charles N. Laurie, Fort Arthur; William Jas. McCollum, Toronto; James Anderson, M.D., Hamilton.

To be police magistrates: William B. Sanders, Stayner, without salary; Thomas W. Saunders, Guolph, without salary; Alfred D. Creasor, Owen Sound.

To be notary public: Edmund J. Scully, Windsor; Charles A. Wright, Toronto, and William Brooks, Theford.

To be bailiffs and clerks: Charles G. Clarke, Kingston, of the first division court, County of Frontenac; Ezra Briggs, Walkerton, the first division court of County of Bruce.

Joseph A. Levis, Sturgeon Falls, of the first division court of District of Nipissing.

James Kenneth MacLennan, Sudbury, to be clerk of the fourth division court of Nipissing.

Johnston Carson, Warren, the sixth division court of Nipissing. Samuel C. Mooney, Vankleek Hill, of the second division court of Prescott and Russell.

Robert William Sharbot Lake, of the sixth division court of Frontenac.

William Scott, Beaverton, of the sixth division court of Ontario County.

William Shifty, Wellandport, of the second division court of Welland.

William Love, Warkworth, of the fifth division court of Northumberland and Durham.

Frank Ouellette, Mattawa, of the second division court of Nipissing.

Douglas McMurphy, Kenora, of the first division court of Rainy River.

James Craig Nixon, Welland, of the fifth and sixth division courts of Welland.

Jas. Lithgow, Bobcaygeon, to be inspector of licenses for East Victoria.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC HEAVY TWO IMMENSE EXCURSIONS

Railway Men to Buffalo and Home-seekers Going West Enliven Business at Union Station.

The west is calling, and on Saturday more than 2000 of the sons and daughters of Ontario responded to the call, and set their faces toward the setting sun. Down at the Union Station it was in all respects a record day.

Early in the morning the big building was thronged with the employees of the G.T.R. on pleasure bent, with Buffalo as the objective point. It was the annual outing, and three sections, containing 45 coaches, with some 2000 employees, went out.

In the afternoon the home-seekers gathered, and as the hour timed for the departure of trains came near the platform was thronged with themselves and their friends. Drawn from all parts of the province, they were thoroughly representative of the well-to-do Canadian farmer. Many had disposed of their properties in Ontario and turned their backs upon the east, taking with them their families, and determined in future to know nothing but the west.

Probably one-third of those going out were women and girls.

One old gentleman from Chatham said: "My wife and I are going out to secure farms for our two boys. This we cannot do in Ontario; we hope to do it away out at Edmonton. But it is a long way, he sighed."

Thirty-six coaches were required to transport the excursionists, being sent out in four sections at short intervals. Officials at the Union Station declare that Saturday was one of the busiest days they have ever spent, the outgoing traffic, exclusive of the home-seekers and Buffalo trains, being especially heavy.

CUTS OFF THE PASSES.

Kingston, July 15.—(Special.)—The Dominion government has informed the local postal authorities that it has decided to cut off the street car passes heretofore given to letter carriers and postoffice messengers. The price paid was \$360 a year. The local postmen will ask to have the passes continued.

Yonge Street Arcade Restaurant and Lunch Counter Now Open. Regular Dinner in Dining Room 35 cents, other meals a la carte.

EXEMPTION GRANTED.

Kingston, July 15.—(Special.)—Portsmouth Council has agreed to grant the exemption of taxes asked for by the Street Railway Company, but refused to be responsible for the repair of the streets.

Recovering From Typhoid.

R. S. Booth, secretary-treasurer of the Alexander Brown Milling & Flouring Co., who has been laid up with an attack of typhoid for the last eight weeks, is now able to be about again, and hopes to resume the duties of office within a week.

NOT PEACE AT ANY PRICE CZAR'S WORDS TO PROVE IT

Comments of The Sviet on Choice of M. Witte—Russian Plenipotentiaries to Sail July 26.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—The Sviet, which sometimes interprets the views of the military party, to-day indignantly rejects the interpretation put on M. Witte's appointment abroad, namely, that it is equivalent to the acceptance of any peace terms Japan may choose to offer, except levelling the fortifications of Vladivostok. The paper calls attention to Emperor Nicholas' marginal notes on various addresses expressing his determination to continue the war, and especially refers to his majesty's telegram to Lieut.-Gen. L. N. Vitich June 14, which the commander-in-chief read to the army, and which has just been published here, in which the emperor pledged himself to do everything possible to lighten the heavy task of the army, and expressed confidence that all obstacles would finally be overcome, and that the war would end happily for the Russian arms, as proof that the emperor has no intention to make peace at any price.

M. Witte had another long audience with Emperor Nicholas to-day. Investigation in authoritative quarters enables the Associated Press to positively announce that the reports current here late last night, that M. Witte might not go to Washington were incorrect.

Passages Are Booked. Paris, July 15.—The North German Lloyd Company has received a despatch finally engaging passage on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, sailing from Cherbourg July 28 for the following list of Russian plenipotentiaries and their party: M. Witte, chief plenipotentiary; Prof. D. Martens, professor of international law at the University of St. Petersburg; M. Shipoff, director of trade; Major-General Yemoleff, military attaché at London; M. Samoiloff, formerly Russian charge d'affaires at Peking; M. Korotovit, formerly secretary of the Russian legation at Peking; M. Naboukoff of the foreign office.

Shanghai, July 15.—M. Pokotloff, Russian minister to China, left today for Vancouver, on his way to Washington to attend the peace conference.

Sign of Sincerity. Paris, July 15.—The evening editions of the Paris papers devote articles to M. Witte's appointment as chief Russian plenipotentiary. The Temps says that it considers that his appointment shows a desire on the part of the Russian government to take the negotiations seriously.

"M. Witte's experiences in the far eastern policy," the paper adds, "makes him the most capable man to conduct the negotiations. He is able to appreciate the exact value of any demands."

The Journal debates also regard M. Witte's appointment as a mark of Russian sincerity, he having always desired peace.

Cover Criticism of Caar. St. Petersburg, July 15.—A sketch of "A Department Chief," which has appeared in The Slovo, is attracting much attention. Palpably it is a thinly disguised but cleverly drawn portrait of the emperor, painting him as a vacillating chief whose subordinates are always courting his favor but are never of their positions, with the result that there is complete chaos in the "department."

Giving in to the Peasants. London, July 15.—The correspondent of The Standard at Odessa, asserts that with a view to averting arson and murders are now voluntarily conceding to the revolutionary peasants one-third of their crops, and in many instances, one-third of their live stock also.

A Brick Famine. Kingston, July 15.—(Special.)—There is a brick famine in Kingston at present, only about 50,000 bricks being burned by local manufacturers this year, and new buildings are at a standstill as a result. Among these are the cavalry stables at the Royal Military College.

An ice cream social will be given on the grounds of the Western Congregational Church, Spadina-avenue, on Tuesday evening of this week, at 8 o'clock. An orchestra will be in attendance, and there will be other attractions during the evening. The ice cream will be dispensed by the young ladies of the church.

INCREASED INDEMNITIES.

Ottawa, July 15.—(Special.)—The resolutions of the government concerning increased indemnity, were not proposed to-day, as had been expected. It is thought they will include: An increase of the indemnity of members of the commons and of the senate by \$500 or \$1000.

An increase in the salary of the prime minister, probably to \$15,000, and an allowance of \$5000 to the leader of the opposition.

A pension, under conditions, for ministers of the crown, when they have gone out of office.

An increase in the salary of the judges.

YANKEE INTENDS TO DRAIN

Continued From Page 1.

gave \$25,000 for his, and he shipped a car load of ore before the last payment was due that brought him \$400,000, and has been offered two millions for his claim. The people at Cobalt are now shipping five cars a week, averaging \$5000 a car and this will continue all summer.

The camp there is unique because it is made up of greenhorns and tenderfeet. Of the 2000 people there there are not 75 miners. Even the prospectors are mostly bushmen.

Fossil is Peculiar Way. Mr. Kemer came upon his claim in a rather peculiar way. Dozens of prospectors had been over it before him, rooting up the moss on the rocks, which is the great difficulty in the way of the prospector. He saw all this upturned moss and thought that where so many people had been looking there must be something, so he ran a long line and upturned the moss along it and eventually came across a vein into which he put a shot of dynamite and unearthed a fair specimen of ore which he hopes will be better as he goes down.

Mr. Kemer thinks that the government should open up Cobalt town site for settlement. At present there are squatters all over it, but no one can buy a lot in the town site. The nearest place is Halleybury, and the train to Cobalt does not leave before noon, so most people walk.

Mr. Kemer returns on Wednesday with a camping outfit and will delve into his rock to see what is below the surface.

ANOTHER RICH STRIKE.

Vein Four to Six Inches Wide Located on Drummond Property. Cobalt, July 15.—(Special.)—Dr. Drummond of Habitat fame, is in camp staying at the Canada Iron Furnace Co.'s mine. This property is known as "The Drummond," or "The Wright," and is located about three miles east of Cobalt Station and its prospectors yesterday made a very rich find, which is the talk of the town.

The vein is from four to six inches wide of what looks like pure silver. The Jacobs, Lawson and Foster properties are located near the Drummond and all are showing up well.

Engineer Braydon, the electrical expert, who has been retained by the railway commission, paid Cobalt a visit yesterday. He interviewed several of the larger camps with a proposal to supply the mines with electrical power. The railway proposes to develop the power at Howan Chute on the Montreal River and supply all the towns on the line with light and power and probably operate the railway with electricity.

The town site of Cobalt is being laid out and many difficulties will present themselves in the near future. The railway owns the site. The town is being built up on a ridge running from the railway tracks on a gradual incline for a distance of about three hundred feet. When the top of the ridge is reached there is a space of about 100 feet fairly level and then an immediate descent into a deep ravine. Pine stumps and mud, instead of shade trees and boulevards are the dominant features of the streets. The buildings have been hastily put up and the streets to-day, if there are any, present the regularity of an old-time rail town.

The squatters expect they will not be disturbed, but are anxiously awaiting the appearance of the surveyors' plans, which are rapidly being completed.

Beautiful Temagami.

Temagami is the home of Dan O'Connor. Here is the Ronoco Hotel O'Connor spelled backwards and 15 miles down the lake is the famous "Metagami Inn," which presents a combination of the luxuries of the modern palatial hotel and the simplicity of the rustic log house. This combination must be seen and enjoyed before it can possibly be realized or understood.

The latter presents an appearance which is the essence of rusticity, being built entirely of peeled pine logs, but there are spacious verandahs and covered balconies. The early settler never dreamed of a magnificent rotunda, hot and cold water baths, billiard room and the other appointments of the interior are the familiar adjuncts of the modern hotel.

The Temagami district is famous for other things than the attractions for tourists. Here is a great mineral wealth. The Cobalt Station, 30 miles south of Cobalt and a quarter of a mile from the station is the first of the Temagami mining properties.

Mulock in This. This is the Mulock and Caldwell claim, recently purchased from Mr. O'Connor. The price paid is said to have been \$40,000. Here is a property showing a surface cropping of magnetic ore 60 per cent iron, Jasper and limestone are also found in the ore. This body of ore extends a distance of three miles and is from 1200 to 1400 feet wide.

The owners are Sir William Mulock and T. B. Caldwell, the millionaire lumberman and proprietor of the woolen mills at Appleton and Lanark. A government drill was working here for some time and got a depth of 392 feet, when they were stopped by a flow of water. F. H. Clergue of the Sault and Dr. Barlow recently visited this property and were greatly pleased with what they saw. Very little work has been done, but this week the superintendent in charge has received a wire from Mr. Caldwell to engage so many men as he can and begin immediate active operations on a large scale.

Two miles across the lake from Temagami Larry Laughlin, who used to be head assayer well, but he is not working it. Another claimholder in this district got out a nugget of solid native silver of 60 pounds, but following the vein found very little high-class ore.

Then there is the Big Dan claim, owned by Mr. O'Connor, but he is reported to have sold it to the Arsenical Development Co. Major Lackie of Sudbury also has a property here. Lack of railway facilities has prevented the development of these mines. It is now expected that through this entire district mining operations on a large scale will soon be carried on.

SUNDAY WEATHER.

The weatherman holds out disappointing prospects. Increasing southerly winds, fair at first, but showers before night.

HANLAN'S POINT TO-DAY-(SUNDAY) GRAND 2 CONCERTS 2 THE BAND QUEEN'S OWN POPULAR BAND OWN AFTERNOON EVENING

DOCTORS ORGANIZE A TRUST GIVING UP CONTRACT WORK

Peterboro, Medicos Raise Scale of Fees and Will Abandon Factory and Society Agreements.

Peterboro, July 15.—(Special.)—The local medical association, composed of 26 doctors, all practising in the city, have agreed upon a new tariff of prices, which will go into effect at once. It is an increase of from 10 to 30 per cent. over former charges.

The local doctors have also agreed not to do any contract work after Jan. 1 next for lodges, factories or benevolent societies. Each one of the profession will give up any contract he may have with any beneficiary organization, and other arrangements.

There is talk in societies of bringing in outside physicians, but as yet nothing definite has been done. If an association is brought here the local recognize him professionally and will refuse to act in consultation with him or to render him any assistance whatever.

RETURN TO THE U.S.

Two P.M. Officials Marked for Deposition Get Other Positions.

St. Thomas, July 15.—(Special.)—The Times says: Important changes are to be made in the operating of the Pere Marquette Railway. J. S. Pyeatt has had his territory extended to Grand Rapids and will remove to Detroit, that being the central point of the lines under his control. E. E. Cain will be trainmaster of the Detroit-Grand Rapids district, and will have his headquarters in Detroit. J. R. Gilhula will be trainmaster for the Canadian division between Detroit and Buffalo, with headquarters in St. Thomas.

The changes will not effect the company's business in this city. The plans of the company in regard to buildings and improvements here will be carried out precisely as contemplated in the first place.

R. J. Foreman, who has been head clerk under Mr. Pyeatt will, it is understood, have additional responsibility and emolument. G. W. Groom, who came from the Wabash, will probably succeed Mr. Gilhula as chief dispatcher. The changes will take effect July 20.

ARE STILL NAVAL BASES.

Minister of Militia Denies Admiralty Has Abandoned Canada.

Ottawa, July 15.—(Special.)—It is not the intention to abandon Halifax and Esquimaux as naval bases, according to a statement made in the house this afternoon by Sir Frederick Borden.

The minister of militia, in reply to R. L. Borden, said the rumors that the imperial authorities had decided to abandon these naval bases were unfounded. He had received assurance from the admiralty that such was not the intention with regard to Halifax. To make sure, he would make further enquiries re Esquimaux.

MARRIAGES.

CLAY—ROBB—At St. John's Church, Norway, on Monday, July 10th, 1905, William Henry Chaplin, eldest son of W. H. Clay, town clerk, East Toronto, to Maud, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Robb of Bolton, Ont.

DEATHS.

ALLWARD—On July 15th, Emma Hart, beloved wife of the late John Allward, in her 68th year.

Funeral on Monday, at 3 p.m., from her daughter's residence, 23 Metcalfe-street.

St. John's Nfd., papers please copy. GONDER—Frances Howard Gonder, youngest daughter of Mrs. John Gonder, formerly of Grange-avenue, on Friday, July 14th, in her 21st year.

Funeral Monday from Gothic-avenue, Toronto Junction. Private.

HENDERSON—At St. Michael's Hospital, July 15, Maggie Smith, beloved wife of T. F. Henderson, of 100 Oak-street, aged 68 years.

Funeral notice later. Brantford papers please copy. SCULL—On Saturday, the 15th inst., at 12 Mansfield-avenue, Frank Herbert, infant son of Frank and Viola Scull, aged 4 months and 28 days.

Mrs. Charles Williams Sampson of Chicago is a guest of her mother, Mrs. E. J. Davis, 202 Rusholme-road.