

Consuls Safe On the 19th Inst

Conger's Message Confirmed by Dispatch Sent to Brussels.

British Press Skeptical as to the Truth of the Reports—
Pessimistic Views Expressed by the London Spectator—
Washington Well Satisfied That the Tidings Are
Correct—Allies' Losses at Pekin Over 1,000.

Washington, July 21.—The secretary of state yesterday received a telegram from Consul Fowler at Che Foo, dated the afternoon of the 20th, saying that he had received the following telegram from the governor of Shan Tung, dated at 10 o'clock:

"Received flying express from the Teung Li Yamen forwarding cipher telegram, dated July 18, from American minister at Pekin, which I have transmitted, and by which you will see that the newspaper accounts are entirely rumors."

The state department has also received a dispatch from Consul Fowler, dated July 20, in which he communicates the following message telegraphed to him that day by the governor of Shan Tung:

"I have just received definite information that the various ministers in Pekin are well and the Chinese authorities are devising measures for their rescue and protection."

This message is signed by Tuan, the ruler and protector.

CONFIRMATORY.
Brussels, July 20.—The Belgian consul at Shanghai sends the following dispatch under date of July 19: "The (the administrator of telegraphs) announces that the foreigners at Pekin were safe and sound July 19."

"An imperial decree, dated July 16, orders the Viceroy of Tien Tsin to appraise the damage caused by the troubles, and orders the local militia to repress the rebellion."

BRITISH PRESS SKEPTICAL.
London, Saturday, July 21, 4 a.m.—The Conger dispatch fails to carry conviction to the British press or public. Its genuineness is not disputed, for the Chinese must possess quite a sheaf of such messages, which the ministers fruitlessly endeavored to get transmitted, from which they could easily select a non-committal dispatch to serve the required purpose. A slight ray of hope is admitted in the fact that both Mr. and Mrs. Conger are known to have been very friendly terms with the empress dowager, but the universal opinion here is that, if the dispatch is genuine, the date is falsified.

PESSIMISTIC VIEW.
The Spectator says: "It matters little whether the danger of Prince Tuan is the reigning monarch. Both are devoted to the extermination of foreigners, and not one of the viceroys will dare oppose the anti-foreign policy. The plot has covered the whole empire. A Russian city, upon Russian ground, to be stormed will dare anything."

"Within a month the viceroys of the coast towns will have thrown off the mask, and the only safe place for Europeans will be on shipboard."

WASHINGTON HAPPY.
SATISFIED WITH THE NEWS.
Washington, July 20.—Two cablegrams bearing tidings of the unfortunate event in the British legation in Pekin were received yesterday. First came a short, sharp word from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, to an officer of the state department. He gave notice that Minister Conger had at last been ordered to leave the legation. The words were on the way to the state department. Scarcely had the cheering news reached Secretary Hay, before Minister Wu came tearing down the asphalt street from his legation in his automobile, bearing in his own hands the precious message from Mr. Conger. Mr. Wu himself was ignorant of what he had in his hand, because the message was in the state department cipher, an apparently meaningless mass of figures and periods. The message, of which is believed to have been sent from Pekin on the 18th inst., announced that the consuls were safe, and that the legation, under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops, and that only quick relief could prevent a massacre. After the work of translating the cipher into English had been completed, Secretary Hay took himself to the war department to convey the news to Secretary Root and to Secretary Long, who were together at the time.

PLEASED AND PROUD.
After a short consultation in Secretary Root's office, Secretary Long, upon emerging, said: "We are all very happy over the good tidings. I have hardly had time to think of the exact effect of the news on the situation, but it removes one of the great elements of doubt, and leaves us free to hope for the rescue of the foreigners in Pekin. It is a great victory for the state department of the United States. Every country in Christendom was employing every agency in its possession to obtain authentic news of the beleaguered ministers, and the United States is the first to give to the world authentic and absolutely reliable word direct from the place in which the beleaguered ministers are garisoned."

BELIEVED TO BE GENUINE.
Said the secretary: "I am of the opinion that outsiders could not have made use of our code, and, besides, the nature of the reply, with its strong appeal for immediate relief, is such as would not have been sent by anyone seeking to conceal a catastrophe to the foreigners in Pekin." As soon as the cablegram from Minister Conger had been translated at the state department it was sent to the White House, and transmitted to the president, who is at his home in Canton, Ohio.

TWO IMPORTANT FACTS.
The state department is satisfied of two facts: First, that Mr. Conger was alive on the 18th inst. This date is supplied by Consul-General Goodnow; in the second place, it still remains the opinion that the Chinese Imperial Government is not encouraging, but is assisting the Boxer movement, though some Chinese troops may have joined insurgents.

State department officials do not accept the conclusions reached by some of the London officials that Minister Conger's dispatch is an old one, which has been interpreted by Chinese officials. It is further pointed out, in support of the authenticity of Mr. Conger's message, that the bombardment of which he speaks did not begin, according to all accounts, until July 6, although the legations had been besieged and attacked prior to that time, but not with artillery.

NOW FOR RELIEF.
Secretary Hay has transmitted Minister Conger's cable to all our ambassadors abroad, and has instructed them to urge the respective governments to which they are accredited to co-operate in the immediate relief of Pekin.

Secretary Long has sent the following message to the American Legation at Tien Tsin: "Conger telegraphs that he is under fire in British legation, Pekin. Use and urge every means possible for immediate relief—Long."

As was anticipated, the Japanese Government has given its cheerful assent to the application of the United States Government for permission to land armed troops and military supplies at Nagasaki in transit to Taku, China. The Japanese authorities have assured the United States Government that they will facilitate the movement of American troops and supplies as much as possible.

MR. WU TING FANG.
The Chinese minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, was today a center of official and personal congratulation over the great service he has performed for the American government and the American people in opening up communication between United States Minister Conger and Washington, and in sweeping aside a mass of horrible reports as to wholesale massacres of our officials and others. The Chinese legation was in a state of jubilation today.

INTENSE RELIEF.
Minister Wu's personal feelings over the receipt of his message are those of intense relief, following a long period of extreme depression.

Mr. Wu is personally acquainted with the taotai of Shanghai, who forwarded the message for him and got back the answer, and the minister regards him as one of the most irreproachable and high-minded in all China. Aside from being able to get the message itself, Minister Wu is greatly gratified at the opportunity he has to serve the American government, and in this way to establish the good faith which the Chinese authorities, as represented by him, are seeking to deal with the situation. It is appreciated that the crisis is still acute, but at least the mystery as to Minister Conger has been penetrated.

Tien Tsin.

ALLIES' CASUALTIES HEAVY.
London, July 21.—The Daily Express has received the following from Tien Tsin, dated July 18: The casualties of the allies in the three days' fighting between the Chinese and the allies in the city of Tien Tsin exceeded 1,000.

It is now certain that there were several Russians and Frenchmen fighting on the Chinese side. The Chinese killed their own women wholesale to prevent them falling into the hands of the Russians.

Yesterday the whole native city was in flames, and the stench of the burning thousands of corpses was unappeasably horrible.

Among the incidents of the fighting on July 13 was the precipitate flight of 500 French troops from Annam. They had been ordered to hold an important point, but on being charged by the Chinese with the bayonets the entire detachment bolted panic-stricken.

The Russians killed all the Chinese wounded in revenge for the Pekin massacre.

FRAGMENTS.
Marines to the number of 125 will leave the Charleston navy yard Sunday for China.

Gen. Joe Wheeler is said to have asked the war department to assign him to duty in China.

Li Hung Chang declares the edict recalling him to Pekin was due to the emperor's and not to Tuan.

BEAVER MAN'S LAST WORDS.
New York, July 21.—"Keep up the firing," were the last words spoken by Col. Liscum, according to a Cee Foo cable to the Herald. The correspondent says:

"The 9th Regiment and other Americans, with the Japanese, advanced against a flanking fire, but were forced to lie in the mud all day, unable to help their wounded, and compelled to drink canal water. They could not drive the foe, or charge, or do anything except fire a few rounds. The American hospitals at Tien Tsin are crowded and surgeons are needed."

PLUCKY JAPS.
The Japanese were the heroes of the battle, fighting with remarkable bravery. They charged through the breach and fought the Chinese hand to hand. Their conduct after the battle was equally good. Fifty guns were captured by the allies.

DR. W. A. PIPER

HONORED

Banquet Tendered Him by the Brethren of Leamington Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

[Leamington Post.]

On Friday night the brethren of Leamington Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and of King Cyrus Chapter, gave a banquet at the Omaha in honor of Mr. Bro. W. A. Piper, who is soon to take his departure for London. The spacious dining room was very handsomely decorated, while the tables were gems of art. An elegant spread of several courses was served—in fact, the proprietors, by their efforts, seemed desirous of doing all honor to the brethren, and particularly to the guest of the evening, Dr. Piper. About 30 sat down and remained at the table until after midnight.

The toast list was long and the responses were very good indeed. The replies of Dr. Hillier, A. T. Bole, and Mr. Crasswell were particularly good. Few men have left the town who enjoyed in so eminent a degree the love, respect and affection of the brethren. Dr. Piper, for the past twelve years he has been one of the leading citizens in every forward movement, and universal regret is everywhere expressed at the thought of his leaving the town which he has helped so much to develop. Before opening in London the doctor will take a short special course in Chicago. The banquet given on Friday will be supplemented in a few days by one given by the town. It is felt that too much honor cannot be given one so universally loved. He was a friend to all, generous, courteous and agreeable, and the citizens intend to give him a hearty send-off on Monday evening next.

The following is the toast list: W. C. Coulson, first principal of King Cyrus Chapter, acted as chairman in a very efficient manner. Morris' Orchestra supplied excellent music: The Queen and the Craft—Response as usual.

Grand Lodge of Canada and Grand Chapter, R. Peters, Windsor, and Dr. R. Hillier.

King Cyrus Chapter and Leamington Lodge—James Greenhill and William Irwin.

Visiting Brethren—Bro. J. E. Culen.

Guest of Evening—A. T. Bole; W. A. Piper very happily replied.

Municipal and Educational Institutions—Mr. Crasswell and Geo. Craig.

Press—Major Johnson and E. McKay.

Ladies—Vilas Daugherty.

Tyler's Toast—Philip Martin.

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At the Conservatory.

Following is a list of successful students at midsummer examinations at the London Conservatory of Music, piano department only:

Fletcher Musical Kindergarten—Adeline Carrie, Lula Rogers, Alice Heal, Pearl Mason, Vera Ellwood, Thomas Purdon, Edie St. George, Dorothy Reid, Marjorie Reid, Frances McLean, John Greer, Allan Rogers, Muriel Young, Jean Labatt, Irene Edy, Chas. Scourry.

Elementary Theory—Maggie Wilson, Seaforth; Ethel Moorehouse, Cairo; Mary Sheobottom, Virden, Man; Fanny Moore, Seaforth; Nettie McMillan, Milverton; Daisy Colvin, Lobo; Clara Quaint, Crumlin, Lillian Grant, Sadie Richards, Evelyn Milburn, city; Bertha Dobie, Strathburn; Ella Turner, Rena Turner, city; Mary West, Mount Tremark; Patricia Hobbs, May Wilson, city; Annie Tackaberry, The Grove; Alberta Carmichael, Arva.

Elementary, Piano—Nora Wilson, Ingersoll; Mabel Barrackclough, Ingersoll; Geraldine McDonald, Golspie; Hazel Gillette, city; Maud Hosson, Parkhill; Beatrice Hobbs, city.

First Year, Piano—Carol Newcombe, Clinton; May Stewart, Forest; Maggie Wilson, Seaforth; E. M. Zavitz, Poplar Hill; Mabel Shaw, Virden; Edith Irvine, Lobo; Veda Campbell, Belmont; Bertha Dobie, Strathburn; Fanny Moore, Seaforth; E. Roache, Watford; Blanche Westell, Sarnia; Marmion, Patricia Hobbs, May Wilson, city; Meyers, Stratford; Moscrop, St. Marys; Mamie Aytred, Watford; Mrs. Meadows, Alice Mills, Edith Gilmore, Sadie Richards, Jean Dearness, Midge Dearness, Greenwood, Antislip, Marny Boske, Edith Macarthur, Richard Brown, Floyd Van Buskirk, Wm. Grundy, Frank Gruber, city.

Second Year, Piano—Laura Lewis, Collingwood; Irene Armstrong, Lucknow; Tiny Edwards, Virden; Dan McCumby, Kintail; Mabel McLay, Woodstock; Bella McLellan, Laurier; Etta Smith, Watford; Miss Howard, St. Marys; Mabel Reid, Florence La-Horde, Hamilton; Nellie Barber, Hubert G. Traher, Charles Marsh, city.

Piano Graduates—Miss Maggie Crooks, Woodstock; Mr. Charles Percy, city.

A PROSPEROUS YOUNG FIRM

Messrs. George Taylor & Son Seek Larger Premises for a Growing Trade.

The hardware business conducted by Messrs. George Taylor & Son, on Dundas street, has increased to such an extent that larger premises had to be sought, and now the firm is located at 235 Dundas street, next to T. A. Rowat's grocery, where their customers will be welcomed. The stock has been thoroughly sorted, and comprises everything to be found in an up-to-date hardware store, at prices as low as they can be consistently sold at.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

At From
Fuerst Blumenthal New York Hamburg
Castalia Father Point Glasgow
Montreal Father Point London
Montreal Father Point London
Bolivia Father Point Antwerp
Canning Montevideo Table Bay
Manitoba Manchester Montreal
Vintora Liverpool Hopewell Cape
Lord Charles Hamilton New York
Palatia New York Liverpool
Lucania New York Liverpool
Phoenix New York Philadelphia
Siberian Liverpool Philadelphia
La Gasconiere Havre New York

Time past is gone, thou canst not it recall;
Time is thou hast, improve the portion small;
Time future is not, and may never be;
Time present is the only time for thee.

WHY GO LIMPING and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

OLD SOL AS DRESS REFORMER

Passing of the Tall Hat and Frock Coat.

Even Royalty Discards Usual Forms of Dress

London Hospitals Crowded With Cases of Sunstroke—American Invasion of the Metropolis—Touching Incident at Windsor Castle.

[Special London Cable Letter.]

London, July 21.—"We are requested to state," said the Times on Thursday, "that the tall hat and frock coat, which hitherto had been recognized as the costume for Sandown Park, on the occasion of the royal visit, may be dispensed with tomorrow and Saturday in favor of straw hat and other costume more suited to the present tropical weather." A few days of intense heat have done more to break down the established traditions of England than would a dozen reform bills. Long established rules of state, social, business and police etiquette have been swept to the winds.

PREVALENCE OF SUN STROKES.
In a land where a few years ago sunstroke was almost unknown, the hospitals are now crowded with cases of that description.

For the first time in the history of parliament one of the front bench members, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, has appeared at St. Stephens wearing a straw hat, to the amazement of the members of the house. Royalty, driven to desperation by the scorching weather England has ever known, and obliged to appear at public functions, has completely

DISCARDED THE USUAL FORMS OF DRESS.

Lord Ronald Gower's annual letter to the Times, inveighing against the tall hat, instead of being a useless protest, this week voices public opinion with remarkable unanimity. Well-known men of fashion are frequently to be seen at the West End wearing white duck or flannel trousers, with immaculate frock coats and silk hats. This latitude of dress extends also to servants. Be-powdered flunkies, thick with gold lace, may be seen gaily sitting upon the boxes wearing sailor hats, white flannel trousers, and fashionable nurses have given up the hot veil and bonnet in favor of light straw headgear. In brief, the metropolis of the world, with its countless arbitrary forms of dress and decoration, has in the short space of a week been turned topsy-turvy, and has become as free and easy as a Haitian village at the height of summer.

SERIOUS PHASE OF THE MATTER

The serious phase of the matter is the rapidly increasing death rate and the prophesied continuation of the hot wave. The people never tire of pointing out how utterly inadequate are the provisions to deal with the present conditions. Ice is a luxury obtainable by the rich only, and by them in limited quantities. For the poor there is no alleviation, not even the opportunity to bathe. The idea of flooding the heated streets has not yet dawned upon England's municipality. The supply of facilities at the London hospital, to deal with the heat prostration is absurdly inadequate. Hence it is small wonder that business is practically suspended and social functions are cut by the rich only, and by them in limited quantities. For the poor there is no alleviation, not even the opportunity to bathe. The idea of flooding the heated streets has not yet dawned upon England's municipality. The supply of facilities at the London hospital, to deal with the heat prostration is absurdly inadequate. 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CHAPMAN'S

GREAT
REMNANT SALE

NEARING the end of what has been the biggest wash goods season in the history of the house. What usually follows, a large number of odds and ends and remnants, not long enough to make a full dress, but very useful for waists, skirts, children's dresses. We are very anxious to clear out the lot this week, and have had them measured up and marked at quick-selling prices. In many cases the price has been cut in two. Come first and get the pick. All fashionable goods.

Remnants of Organdies,
Remnants of Dimities,
Remnants of Zephyrs,
Remnants of Merlawn,
Remnants of Sateen,
Remnants of Spot Muslin,
Remnants of Gingham,
Remnants of Percalé,
Remnants of Crash,
Remnants of Print,
Remnants of Skirting,
Remnants of Flannelette,
Remnants of Table Linen,
Remnants of Sheetting,
Remnants of Shirting.

These goods will be found marked at such close prices that we expect a big rush and speedy clearance.

CHAPMAN'S

IN THE WORLD
OF SPORTS

BASEBALL.

LONDON LOST THIS ONE.
Hamilton, Ont., July 20.—By a batting rally in the seventh and eighth innings Hamilton won from London today, although the visitors had a good lead in the early part of the game. Of the five hits made by London, three were in the third inning, which, with a base on balls, gave London three runs. The score:

LONDON.	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Radcliffe, s.s.	3	1	0	2	0	0	2	0
Mohler, 2b.	3	1	0	4	4	1	1	0
Hemphill, r.f.	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Pickard, lb.	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Jones, l.f.	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Reed, c.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cope, 2b.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lohman, c.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kostal, p.	4	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
	30	4	5	24	17	6		

HAMILTON.

HAMILTON.	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Sheehan, s.s.	4	2	2	0	2	1	0	0
Mohler, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Freeland, l.f.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cockman, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
McKevitt, r.f.	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Broderick, 2b.	4	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Doren, lb.	4	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Buge, c.f.	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Brayette, l.f.	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Conwell, c.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bradford, p.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	32	5	12	27	15	3		

Three-base hit—Radcliffe, Pickard.
Home run—Cockman.
Sacrifice hits—Cockman, Conwell, Radcliffe, Pickard, Lohman.
Stolen bases—McKevitt, Brayette, Hemphill, Jones, Lohman.
Bases on balls—By Bradford 3, by Kostal 1.
Hit by pitched ball—By Bradford 1, by Kostal 1.
Struck out—By Bradford 5.
Double plays—McKevitt to Broderick, Pickard to Radcliffe, Mohler to Pickard, Cope to Mohler to Pickard.
Left on bases—Hamilton 7, London 6.
Time of game—1:50.
Umpire—Mr. F. W. Popkay.

Before a Day's Fishing
excursion call and look over our stock of Fishing Tackle. We have something you want.

HORTON & MANVILLE,
231 Dundas Street.

Uneeded
Cigar..

If you are a smoker and want to thoroughly enjoy your summer outing, whether the trip be for a month or half a day.....

SMOKE "UNEEDA"
brand, which for five cents cannot be excelled. It's Union made.

MANUFACTURED BY
McLEOD, NOLAN & CO., London,
and is carried in stock by all first-class dealers.

weight. Handley was the favorite in the betting 100 to 90.
SULLIVAN WANTS HIS BELT.
New York, July 20.—John L. Sullivan, pugilist, was in Judge Mayo's court today, accompanied by his lawyer, and asked that the champion gold and diamond belt which Sullivan claims was presented to him by the people of the United States, be returned to him by order of the court. The belt is now in possession of the company which recently employed Sullivan, and with whom he has trouble a few days ago. Judge Mayo postponed a hearing of the case until July 30.

O.A.R.
London, July 20.—The final contest for the Wingfield sculls took place today. C. V. Fox won easily, beating B. H. Howell, an American oarsman. The winners of the final were: River, N. Y., July 20.—With seven events on the card, two of which, the Paris singles and the second heat of the Paris fours, had an international flavor, the second day's programme of the National Association's annual regatta attracted today a much larger gathering of sightseers to the Speedway course, on the Upper Harlem, than yesterday. The stands and boxes along the upper and lower sidewalks adjoining the Speedway were filled with men and women, and the hills on each side of the river were covered with hundreds of spectators. The weather was delightful, but the wind again blew directly in the faces of the contesting oarsmen, and discouraged fast times.

Paris singles, shells—Won by E. H. Ten Eyck, Wachusett Rowing Club, Worcester; John Rumohr, Harlem Rowing Club, second; C. S. Titus, New Orleans, third. Time, 6:13½. Rumohr made a claim that Ten Eyck fouled him three times during the race, but the referee did not entertain the protest.
Second trial heat, intermediate singles—Won by Fred J. Greer, Jeffries Point Rowing Association, East Boston; Jessie Powers, Jun., Naassau, B. C., New York, second. Time, 9:42.
Intermediate double sculls—Second trial heat won by Crescent B. C., Philadelphia; Nonpareil B. C., New York, second; Atlanta B. C., New York, third. Time, 10:43½.

THE TURF
Lovers of good race horses will be interested in the announcement that every Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock a series of contests will take place in Queen's Park, which promise some fine sport. There will be no admission fee, and in order to create a local interest all horses must be the property of citizens. The first race takes place on July 25.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.
London, July 20.—Diamond Jubilee, the Prince of Wales' Derby winner of this year, won the Eclipse stakes of 10,000 sovereigns at the Sandown Park second summer meeting today, by a half length, six lengths separating Chevening and Skopos, second and third respectively. The betting was 7 to 40 on Diamond Jubilee, 9 to 4 on Chevening, and 20 to 1 on Skopos. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Perth witnessed the race, and received a tremendous ovation when the result was announced. Nine horses ran. Summary: The thirteenth renewal of the Eclipse stakes of 10,000 sovereigns, 6 furlongs, was won by Richard Croker's Immaha, ridden by L. Reiff, owner of the second horse to receive 500 sovereigns, the third 200 sovereigns, and the nominator of the winner 200 sovereigns out of the stakes, for 3 and 4-year-olds, about 1 mile.—The Prince of Wales' Derby, Diamond Jubilee, 5-year-old, by St. Simon, out of Perdita, won; Mr. K. H. Musker's chestnut colt Chevening, by Orion, out of Si-mena (J. Reiff), second; Mr. H. C. White's bay colt Skopos, by St. Simon, out of Stethoscope (L. Reiff), third.

ENGLISH EVENTS.
London, July 20.—The 25th renewal of the Great Kingston race, 500 sovereigns, 6 furlongs, at Sandown, today, was won by Lord Ellesmere's Warning.

The Dillon selling plate of 200 sovereigns, for 2-year-olds, the winner to be sold by auction for 500 sovereigns, 6 furlongs, was won by Richard Croker's Immaha, ridden by L. Reiff.

RACES AT QUEEN'S PARK.
Some of the local lovers of horse racing have arranged for three events at Queen's Park on Wednesday afternoon next—one for horses without a mark, a 2:30 class and a run. No charge whatever is to be made to either the grounds or the starter, the sole object being to provide amusement for those interested in that class of sport, and also to improve the London nags. Prizes will be offered, and before becoming the property of any horseman they are to be won three weeks in succession.

STOPPED BY RAIN.
Detroit, Mich., July 20.—A heavy downpour of rain spoiled the programme at Grosse Pointe race track this afternoon. The deluge came after three heats had been gone. The 500 spectators waited until five o'clock, but the rain was so heavy that the muddy condition of the track precluded any further racing until tomorrow at 10 a.m.

NEW WRECKING VESSEL.
In the cut it is shown a submarine vessel for removing the cargoes from sunken ships, invented by Simon Lake of Baltimore, Md. The apparatus consists of a steel hull, divided into numerous compartments, with means for forcing either air or water into each chamber. To the hull are also attached a number of watertight tanks, with hatches in the top, which can be opened to allow goods taken from the wreck to be stored inside. After these tanks have been filled the hatches are replaced and the water expelled. When in operation the wrecking vessel is filled with water and allowed to sink alongside the wreck, after which the divers transfer the cargo to the tanks. When the tanks are closed and the water pumped out, the compartments on the ship are filled with air through a pipe running to the surface of the sea. This increases the buoyancy of the vessel and causes it to rise to the surface, when the cargo can be transferred to another steamer.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.
At Bel Air Track, Montreal—Ida Quiklime, Royal Salute, The Benedict, Millicent, Highland Prince and Nimrod.
At Brighton Beach, N. Y.—Bangor, Gertrude Elliot, Kamara, Native, Elbert and Vouch.
At Chicago—Pupils, Wax, Grandon, The Pride, Our Nellie and Prosper La Gal.
At St. Louis—W. B. Gates, El Caney, Guide Rock, Verity, The Butcher and Eva's Darling.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN. It soothes the inflamed membrane, cures the GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES COLIC, SOOTHES THE STOMACH, and is the only remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind, recently introduced.

There are at present over 30 petroleum companies in the oil districts in Bepigo, Japan. Some of these possess a capital of over 1,000,000 yen (\$498,000), the aggregate capital amounting to 12,000,000 yen (\$5,996,000). Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

REMARKABLE
TIMEPIECE

Clock Which Marks Hours With Emblematic Figures.

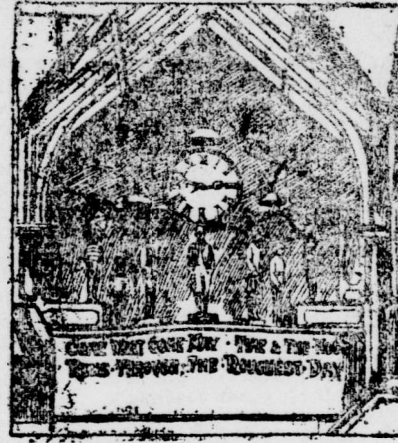
This Wonderful Clock Is Claimed To Be the Greatest Horological Feat of the Century—Some of the Interesting Details of Its Construction—The Figures Work Automatically and Are of Bronze.

A wonderful clock has just been erected in the Grand Arcade, Leeds, which hourly gives a novel representation of the British Empire, says The Golden Penny.

The clock, which is claimed to be the greatest horological feat of the century, is the work of Messrs. William Potts & Sons, of Leeds.

As each quarter hour strikes numerous little figures, each representative of some portion of the empire, move forward and bow to the onlookers.

Until the hands point to the quarters only two figures, representing mail-clad knights with upraised bat-



EMPIRE CLOCK AT LEEDS.

tle-axes, are visible. Immediately they have chimed on adjacent gongs the real display takes place.

A door opens and a British Grenadier in full uniform marches forth, and on reaching the centre of the platform, faces to the front, and salutes in precise military fashion. He is followed by a smartly-kitted Highlander, also a warrior, an Irishman, in the old national costume and carrying a shillelah, a Canadian boatman with his paddle, and the dusky figure of a Hindu, with turban and loin cloth. Each makes an obeisance to the onlookers in passing, and when the last figure has retired the doors close automatically. Then a cock over the timepiece flaps its wings, raises its head, and crows three times.

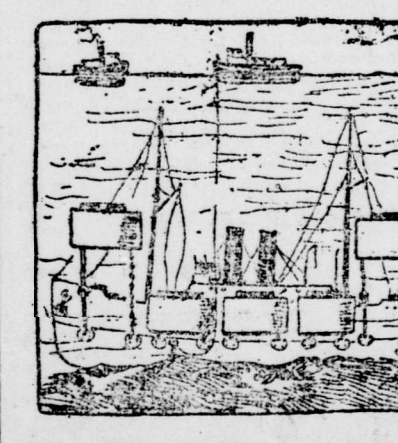
Large crowds visit the Leeds Arcade daily to see this novel clock, which is undoubtedly one of the remarkable time pieces of the world, combining as it does some of the features of other famous clocks, together with many original improvements. The cock, for instance, flaps its wings similarly to the one at Strasburg Cathedral, and the time is shown upon a polished copper dial with blue figures, like the noted clock at Berne. The escapement is the double three-legged gravity by Lord Grimthorpe—the greatest living authority on clocks and bells. Many parts of this remarkable timepiece are made of gun metal, but the automatic figures are of copper bronze.

PROGRESS OF THE BAPTISTS.

Remarkable Record of Sir Charles Tupper's Father's Work.

An interesting address was delivered at the Baptist Congress in Winnipeg by Rev. W. F. Parker of Nova Scotia, who spoke on "A Century of Baptist Progress in the Maritime Provinces." He gave some idea of the work of the early fathers, and cited as an instance the late Dr. Tupper, father of Sir Charles Tupper. He mentioned that in the early part of his life his schooling was limited to ten weeks, but by hard work Tupper became master of many languages, including Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian and Syriac. It is said he read the new testament and the first three of these at least a hundred times. At his jubilee it was stated that he had travelled 146,000 miles, chiefly on horseback, preached 66,750 sermons, took part in 6,420 other services, and made 11,520 family visits, married 238 couples, attended 542 funerals and baptized 522 converts.

New Wrecking Vessel.
In the cut it is shown a submarine vessel for removing the cargoes from sunken ships, invented by Simon Lake of Baltimore, Md. The apparatus consists of a steel hull, divided into numerous compartments, with means for forcing either air or water into each chamber. To the hull are also attached a number of watertight tanks, with hatches in the top, which can be opened to allow goods taken from the wreck to be stored inside.



After these tanks have been filled the hatches are replaced and the water expelled. When in operation the wrecking vessel is filled with water and allowed to sink alongside the wreck, after which the divers transfer the cargo to the tanks. When the tanks are closed and the water pumped out, the compartments on the ship are filled with air through a pipe running to the surface of the sea. This increases the buoyancy of the vessel and causes it to rise to the surface, when the cargo can be transferred to another steamer.

There is a hospital for trees on the banks of the Seine in Paris. Trees which do not thrive on the boulevards are taken there to recover.

THE FAVORS OF WAR.

With Some of Its Unlucky Fortunes Thrown In by Way of Contrast—Stevens' African Grave.

One of the peculiar features of the war in the Transvaal is the number of correspondents who have met death or serious injury during its course. The war correspondent's lot is at best a hazardous one, but in South Africa the dangers and hardships seem to have been multiplied. In fact, it is said that hardly one of all the men who went to the front to gather news will return safe and sound. Since the beginning of the conflict a single London paper—the Daily Mail—has had ten men incapacitated in one way or another. More than thirty men in all have been killed in the campaign against the Boers or have had their health shattered by disease and wounds. One of the saddest deaths among those of correspondents was that of George W. Stevens, the brilliant young journalist, who passed safely through most of the campaign for the relief of Ladysmith to fall a victim to the Cape fever. A plain cross marks his last resting place—a lonely grave in a strange land—the goal of many a brilliant and fearless writer.

When the Count de Villebois-Mareuil, in Paris, was officially informed of the death of a South African battlefield of his distinguished brother, who had died there fighting for the Boers, he set about the preliminary steps to have the body brought back to France for interment. A legal formality, however, required an examination of the dead soldier's will. The instrument was opened before the court, and the first line of the document was as follows:

"I desire to be buried where I may die."

In the face of this specific declaration no option was left to the relatives, and the gallant soldier—to whose valor the opposing British troops paid military honors—will be left to rest on the African plains where he fell.

Two letters that, printed side by side, furnished a sad commentary on war between civilized peoples are the following:

"Boshof, May 10, 1900. Dear Mme. de Villebois—I am forwarding you a photograph of a marble stone which I have placed in the churchyard of Boshof in memory of your father. I hope that I have found the ring he wore, and if it proves to be so it shall also be sent to you. I could not place your father's body in a Roman Catholic churchyard, as I feel sure you would have wished, but the funeral rites are carried out by M. le Comte de Breda, and military honors were accorded to him. We all regret the death of an accomplished and gallant soldier, but he preferred death to becoming a prisoner. Let me convey to you my sympathy and the sympathy of my



STEVENS' AFRICAN GRAVE.

comrades in your sorrow. Yours very truly,

"Lieutenant General Commanding Fifth Division."

Mrs. Macmullen, whose husband, Major Macmullen, was mortally wounded in a skirmish south of Rensburg Station on Feb. 14, received from the Boer general, C. Weiss, a most courteous letter, from which the following passages are taken:

"Colesburg, O. F. S., February 15, 1900. Madam—I presume you will be informed ere this by your war office that your husband, Major Macmullen, was mortally wounded yesterday in a skirmish south of Rensburg Station, and that he succumbed last night. This morning private papers, etc., belonging to the deceased were brought to me, and in going through them I found two open letters addressed to Rev. Father Norris and yourself, *** which I have the honor to forward you at once from here, as they contain the last greetings of the deceased to you and to his family. The rest of the papers, check book, etc., *** the watch and £8 10s. in gold, were handed over by your husband to one of our officials visiting the battlefield, and a receipt given for them, which I inclose. All these things you will be able to receive back after the war is over. *** Allow me to express my deepest sympathy at the loss you and your family have sustained. *** As becomes a Christian people, we are trying to act like Christians toward our neighbors who call themselves our enemies. *** We are trying to make those of your countrymen who are wounded *** as comfortable as circumstances permit. *** May God bless and console you and the many widows and orphans in your as well as our land! *** Lieutenant Prior and Thornton will be able to give you later (they are now prisoners) full particulars of Major Macmullen's death. I have the honor to be, madam, your obedient servant, C. Weiss."

Clothed in Wood Pulp.
Wood-pulp paper as military clothing is used by the Japanese troops. It is marvellously tough and has a neat appearance.

Hospital for Trees.
There is a hospital for trees on the banks of the Seine in Paris. Trees which do not thrive on the boulevards are taken there to recover.

Planning how to make both ends meet keeps many a brain worked hard.

CANADA'S WEALTH

In the Way of Pulp Resources and Waterpower Surpasses English Manufacturers.

Quebec, July 21.—The deputation of English paper manufacturers will leave for England tonight from Quebec by the steamship Parthian.

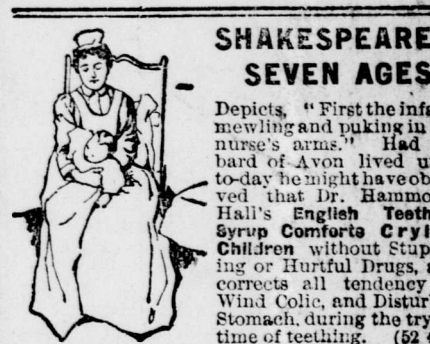
They have been seven weeks looking over Canada's vast pulp resources, paper mills and water powers, and are delighted beyond measure with all they have seen.

In conversation with Mr. Marsden, that gentleman said that while the English paper manufacturers were not altogether in ignorance of Canada's wealth in this line, their present trip had broadened the impressions very much, especially what had been seen in the Province of Quebec. He said their visit would result in bringing English capital to Canada.

The English paper manufacturers have concluded that they have too long looked elsewhere for pulp, the Sweden and Norway markets being exhausted. What the delegates have seen in Canada satisfies them that the English paper manufacturers can be supplied from here for years to come.

Mr. Marsden said that the manufacturers had little to learn in the manufacture of paper either in this country or the United States. Paper is gradually rising on the other side, and this morning Mr. Marsden received a cable informing him that the price of print paper had increased three cents.

THE MOST POPULAR PILL.—The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Parmentier's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any flimsy claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauseate nor gripe, and they give relief in the most stubborn cases.

YOUR DAUGHTER'S
...COLLEGE HOME

The directors of Alma College believe that it offers parents looking for an institution in which their daughters may have good care and instruction, advantages worthy of examination, and that the situation, fine buildings and excellent teachers, spirit of earnest work, and especially the pleasant home life, will commend the school to their careful consideration.

Alma College

A residential school, Collegiate and Preparatory Studies, Music, Fine Art, Eldest, and Domestic Science.
Twentieth year begins Sept. 10. Write REV. R. I. W. ARNOLD, M. A., Principal, St. Thomas, Ontario.

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED "STRAIGHT"
so as not to hurt the neck. Stand up collars ironed without being broken in the wings. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

Lee Hing Laundry

467 Richmond Street.

FREE TO WOMEN
I will send to any lady a receipt for painful or delayed periods. It will relieve in 2 to 5 days. Absolutely harmless. Mrs. Morton, 27 W. Ferry St., Buffalo, N. Y.

APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES
Superior to Little's, Pils, Pils, Penny royal, etc.
Order of all chemists, or post free for \$1.50 from Evans & Sons, Limited, Montreal, Que. Toronto, Ont., and Victoria, B. C., or MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

CLARKE & SMITH,
Undertakers and Embalmers.
Scientific work, first-class appointments.
113 Dundas St. Phone 593.

Free Cure For Men.

A new remedy which quickly cures sexual weakness, varicose, night emissions, premature discharge, etc., and restores the organs to strength and vigor. Dr. J. W. Knapp, 2631 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich. Gladly sends free the receipt of this wonderful remedy. It is such that every weak man may cure himself at home.

Does Your Mother Use Sweet Home Soap?
Planning how to make both ends meet keeps many a brain worked hard.

London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1851.

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Saturday, July 21.

Lord Salisbury and the Missionaries.

Lord Salisbury is nothing if not both critical and candid, and these characteristics came out clearly in the speech given a little while ago in connection with the bi-centenary meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. After acknowledging the importance of the occasion, he said: "I am here perhaps rather as a stranger, but I must not conceal from you that at the foreign office missionaries are not popular, and that perhaps the foreign office may look upon me rather as a deserter in appearing upon your platform at the present time."

That, we have no doubt, is quite true. The foreign office, like many other offices, does not like those who cause them extra trouble, and it must be admitted that missionaries often do that, it may be, sometimes unwisely. But as a matter of fact, the foreign office point of view and that of the missionaries are wide apart as can possibly be. The one has to contrive to keep communications with various peoples working as smoothly as possible; the other pushes boldly forward in the path of duty without considering consequences very much for himself or others. The one influence is naturally conservative and the other aims at creating complete revolutions in the lives of men and of nations.

Lord Salisbury's comparison between the martyred missionaries of the olden time and those of our own was quite to the point. Now if a Boniface or a Columba is exposed to this martyrdom the result is an appeal to a consul or to the mission of a gunboat, and this especially when carried out in the spirit of the German Kaiser does tend to diminish the purely spiritual aspect and action of Christian teaching. The warning given by the Marquis and the statement that with the missionary it should be "a high duty to temper their enthusiasm with Christian prudence," seems to be quite opportune, given by one in authority in such circumstances, they will no doubt meet with due consideration. We do not suppose that giving the speech now he meant to suggest that the present troubles in China are due altogether to missionaries. He was not dealing with that complex situation, but he knew well that the sad events now taking place in China cast a lurid light on his remarks, and gave them a special seriousness.

"Further, it is not missionaries themselves that have made this change in their circumstances. It can be little comfort to a missionary to know that after he is murdered the sword of vengeance will rage. Many of them would rather take the risks of their work and leave vengeance in the hand of God. As Lord Salisbury sees and admits, the vengeance of the state is a hindrance rather than a help to the cause of Christians, because it betrays in the mind of the heathen the feeling that the religious action is only a pretence to cover territorial or commercial greed.

We know that such is not always the explanation. That laws of civilized society demand that a great nation should protect its subjects so long as they act fairly, whether they are missionaries or not. The missionary cannot demand protection in wrongdoing. He must be true to his profession and act in a spirit of wisdom as well as earnestness. Many have perished through folly or enthusiasm who have never been avenged by mortal hands.

The world seems now to have arrived at the conviction that it will be better, on the whole, to have every country open to every other, so that all may, in a measure, share the same life; this means that men who act honestly shall have a certain measure of freedom to teach and trade. Whether the civilized nations of the world are sufficiently united not simply to take vengeance but to impose this civilization in China will soon be seen.

Another Binder Twine Factory.

A farmers' co-operative binder twine company is being organized in Walkerville, Ont., with a capital of \$120,000. Building operations will begin shortly, and it will be in running order for the trade of 1901. It is proposed to make from three to five tons of twine per day when in operation. This is one way of getting over the binder twine monopoly, and we wish the enterprise success.—Kingston News.

Our contemporary ought to know that there is no binder twine monopoly now. That was broken down when the binder twine was put on the free list.

The halcyon days of the binder twine monopoly were enjoyed when the late government was in power. Then, when the raw material was cheap and plentiful, the monopolist soaked it to the hilt. During the last year or two, the raw material was rendered very dear by the prevalence of war in the Philippines, from which it is procured, and the price of the finished product had to be raised as a matter of course. But if binder twine had not been placed on the free list by the present government, and if the monopolist friends of the News still had the ear of the Government, as they had when the Cordage Company aided in dictating the tariff policy of the country, the price of binder twine would have been a cent a pound or over.

The fact that another binder twine industry is about to be started shows the wisdom of the policy of the Govern-

ment of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in making binder twine free, and discredits the story of the trade restrictionists who urged that the industry would not thrive in free competition and with a fair field.

Though strongly opposed to him politically, the Toronto Telegram is moved to confess that Hon. William Mullock is the best Postmaster-General Canada ever had.

With only one-third of the membership of the Canadian House of Commons, the Opposition members have done more than half the talking. This is what has lengthened out the session.

The most flagrant case of long-windedness in the Dominion Parliament is that of Mr. N. F. Davin; and in the Senate, Mr. Ferguson, the voluble man from Prince Edward Island, is the most persistent gabster.

In Wisconsin they seem to be even worse off than we in London are for feminine help in the household, but they have hit upon a relief expedient, and the housewives will set up a co-operative kitchen. At first, each family who joins will be served with dinner only, as it is feared that the attempt to serve all the meals might not prove satisfactory. If the co-operative dinner is a success, the co-operative breakfast and tea will speedily follow.

"The movement towards unity of effort in foreign mission work," says the Chicago Tribune, "seems to be gaining strength. Since the last Presbyterian general assembly, which declared 'the object of foreign missions is not to perpetuate the denominational instincts of Christendom, but to build up on Scriptural lines and according to scriptural principles and methods the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ,' and form union churches for allied work, a number of Presbyterians have been working to bring about the desired result. While no official action has been taken by the other churches, the Evangelist says that the suggestion has been received with favor. The Presbyterians have already carried out the spirit of the assembly's recommendation by giving specific instructions to missionaries to bring about church union where the field is too limited, and for division of territory wherever possible. The leaders in other denominations seem to favor a reform of this kind. The wastefulness of having several missionaries covering the same field while other fields remain neglected was made clear at the ecumenical conference, which declared that the present divisions on foreign soil are 'needless, ineffective and schismatic,' and that the remedy is union work. The plan is now being pushed for what the Evangelist calls 'a union proposed for the conquest of the world and on the basis of the common faith.'"

The tender to supply coal of Bowman & Co. was accepted out of the four received. The figures were: Pocahontas (soft), \$4 25; Brier Hill (soft for grates), \$5 25; hard coal (egg), \$5 80. Pocahontas coal will be used for the boilers, instead of slack. The latter is 35 cents cheaper, than the former, but the Pocahontas burns longer and is much more cleanly.

The Opening Up Of China in Brief

[New York Herald.]

1842—Treaty of Nanking makes certain open ports and cedes Hong Kong to the British.

1851—Taiping rebellion breaks out under the pretender, Hien Teh.

1858—British and French allied forces proceed toward Peking and take Hien Ho ports.

June—Treaty of Tientsin guarantees freedom of trade and toleration of Christianity.

1860—United States Envoy Ward arrives at Peking and concludes commercial treaty on Nov. 24.

1860—Anglo-French expedition. Allies take Taku ports, with loss of 500, march to Peking, which surrenders on Oct. 12. New treaty signed Oct. 24.

November—Russia concludes treaty with Russia obtaining free trade and territories.

1864—Gordon's successes against Taiping.

1865—Chinese embassy, headed by Anson Burlingame, received at Washington and treaty signed.

1870—Massacre at Tien Tsin of many French Roman Catholics and converts.

1871—First railway in China opened (Shanghai).

1877—Decree of equal rights to Chinese Christians.

1880—New treaties with the United States signed.

1887—General proclamation for protection of Christian missionaries and converts.

1888—Railway from Tien Tsin to Taku opened.

1891—Anti-European riots; emperor cedes protection for foreigners; diplomatic protests; Britain, France, Germany and United States unite to protect their "nationals" against violence.

Insurrection in Mongolia and Northern China against foreigners and natives; Christians suppressed after much slaughter.

1894—War with Japan.

1895—Treaty with Japan cedes Formosa.

1897—Germans seize port of Kiao Chou on account of murder of two missionaries.

1898—January—Germany obtains 99 years' lease of district of Kiao Chou, in Shan Tung.

March—Russia obtains lease of Port Arthur and Tientsin and territories for 25 years.

April—Britain obtains lease of Wei Hai Wei for period coterminous with Russia's occupation of Port Arthur.

France obtains 99 years' lease of Bay of Kwang Chau Wan, in southeast China.

1899—Dowager Empress resumes regency and favors reactionary ministers. Powers send marines to Peking to protect legations.

1900—Boxer agitation against foreigners.

WOMAN'S LONG WALK. A remarkable journey was accomplished not long ago by a Norwegian woman, Mme. Alma Keldseth, who traveled on foot from Christiania to Paris.

The adventure was the outcome of a bet. She was to go without money or food, except what she could earn by the wayside, and after almost insurmountable difficulties she accomplished the task.

Mme. Keldseth is a journalist, and will no doubt make good copy out of her experiences.

MISS TYE DESIGNS

Hospital Trust Deals With Lady Principal's Resignation.

Her Final Report Points Out Desirable Improvements—Tenders for Coal Awarded—Other Business Transacted.

The hospital trust held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon in the city hall. Col. Lewis occupied the chair, and there were also present: James Gilmore, M.P., Thomas McCormick, T. H. Purdon and Superintendent Balfour.

Miss M. S. Tye, lady superintendent and principal of the training school for nurses, tendered her resignation, to take effect not later than July 31. The resignation was accepted, and an advertisement will be inserted in the London and Toronto papers, calling for applications for the position, to be in not later than Aug. 3. It is understood that the reason of Miss Tye's resignation is ill-health.

Miss Tye submitted a lengthy final report, in which she pointed out a number of particulars in which the hospital could be improved, and recommending a number of changes. A number of the proper kind of diet cars should be provided, and a large room equipped with a steam table appropriated on each floor. The present pantries are much too small. Clothes-closets should be provided for the clothing of patients and for the storing of utensils, such as brooms, mops, brushes, etc. At present the former are relegated to the basement, where they mislead and rot, and the latter encumber the bath-rooms, and impart an untidy appearance. The present pantries would serve for clothes-closets. The nurses and employees of the contagious wards at present have to eat and associate with the nurses from the other parts of the hospital. The open stairway from the contagious ward ought to be converted into a closed one, thus cutting off this ward from the adjacent lying-in ward and the rest of the hospital, and lessening the danger of carrying infection. A separate building should be provided for the nurses and housemaids of the contagious wards, with a separate kitchen for their use. The work done by the general staff of nurses is at present too hard, and the eight-hour system should be adopted. The home now contains 18 rooms and accommodates 32 persons. At present there are 27 pupils nurses and 2 graduates. The change would require 10 additional nurses, and the lying-in hospital, when opened, 2 more, making a total of 41. There is only one bathroom in the home, which is inadequate, and owing to the absence of ventilation the air is damp and heavy. Hot water should be on tap instead of having to depend on gas stoves. The floors, walls and bedclothes are being rapidly ruined by coal dust. Lastly, Miss Tye said that the principal should have fuller control of staff, and should have the power to dismiss and engage nurses. In other hospitals principals have this power, and better work is the result. The salary of \$35 a month was not entailed by the fact that a woman who works seven days a week, and has responsibility entailed by the position of principal. Miss Tye concluded with the hope that her report would meet with the approval of the board.

The report on sick and as circumstances warrant, its recommendations will be considered.

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A communication from Forest City Division, No. 131, of the Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, asked that the room reserved by the auxiliary be reserved for the railway men. Dr. Balfour said that as far as possible rooms will be kept for members of the societies furnishing them.

Dr. Balfour's report of persons admitted since June 6 showed a total of 43 males, 17 females and 3 children. Forty-three patients have been discharged, leaving 81 patients under treatment—38 males, 29 females and 14 children. Three deaths have occurred. Emma E. Augustine, of Arkona, and M. Josephine Healey, of this city, applied for appointment on the nursing staff. Their applications will be filed, for acceptance when vacancies occur. Miss Tye recommended that Miss Griffiths, city, and Miss Ida Walker, of Cairo, who have been on probation since June 5, be accepted as pupil nurses. Miss Agnes Dutton, city, after two weeks' probation, left of her own accord. The report was adopted.

NEW RAILWAY SCHEME.

St. Paul, Minn., July 21.—Articles of incorporation for a new railway company, which will construct a road from Bemidji, on the line of the Great Northern Railway, in Beltrami county, to a point on the international boundary at Rainy Lake, were filed with the secretary of state yesterday. The incorporators are officials of the Northern Pacific Railway. The company will build a bridge across the Rainy River into Ontario, and will build and operate a summer line on the lake and its tributary waters, including the Lake of the Woods. These lines will be used as feeders for the railway. The new railway will in a measure form a continuation of the Brainerd and Northern Minnesota line, which the Northern Pacific controls.

THE EXPLANATION.

She—Miss Flirty? Oh, she hasn't the slightest intention of accepting him.
Grandma—Then why does she encourage him?
She—Well, just now there is no one else to encourage.



Millions of Women use Cuticura Soap Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for clearing the scalp, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and surgery.

Sold by all Chemists. Foreign Dispensaries and Clean, Clear, Safe, Reasonable, U. S. A.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co. || The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

For Today's and Monday's Selling

...SPECIAL NOTICE...

We expect to have opened up Monday a manufacturer's lot of samples in Ladies' Whitewear to sell at about Half Price. Also an immense purchase of Ladies' Knitted Vests, Gowns, Wrappers, Ready-to-Wear Skirts, and about 4,500 yards of Prints at slaughter prices.

A FULLER ANNOUNCEMENT LATER.

White Blouse Attraction.

Arrived this morning a manufacturer's closing-out line of Ladies' White Blouses, at a price that will enable us to sell them at less than half regular price.

35 only, White Blouses, trimmed with tucks and lace insertion and supplied with beauty pin fasteners, worth in regular way \$1 25.

Special Sale Price, 75c.

65 only, Ladies' White Blouses, handsomely trimmed with tucking and Hamburg insertion, also supplied with beauty pins. Worth regularly \$1 50 and \$1 75.

Special Sale Price, 85c.

5c-Special White Muslin Attraction-5c

Our buyer has just cleared from a large wholesale concern in the East a lot of White Checked Jackonet Muslins, splendid quality, specially suitable for children's wear. They are worth from 15c to 20c per yard. Special Sale price 5c

Staple Department.

Table Linen Sale, 25c.

2 ends only, Unbleached Table Damask, our regular 35c. Special sale price 25c

Table Linen Special, 30c.

60 yards only, Unbleached Table Damask, extra weight, fine quality, 70 inches wide, our regular 45c. Special sale price 30c

Table Linen Special, 35c.

105 yards, All Linen Table Damask, very heavy, our regular 60c quality. Special to clear 35c

Table Linen Special, 58c.

A limited quantity of All-Linen Bleached Damask, fine pattern, our regular 75c. Special sale price 58c

Table Linen Special, 68c.

75 yards only, All-Linen Bleached Table Damask, 72 inches wide, extra heavy, worth today \$1 00. Special sale price 68c

Table Linen Special, 98c.

87 yards only, All-Linen Bleached Table Damask, 72 inches wide, very heavy; worth today, \$1 35. Special sale price 98c

White Pique Specials.

Line 1—Three pieces only, White Pique, about 120 yards, heavy cord, nice quality; our close price 25c. Special sale price 20c

Line 2—Two pieces only, White Pique, about 85 yards, extra quality, unshrinkable; our close price 35c. Special sale price 25c

Line 3—One piece only, White Pique, about 40 yards, extra special quality, unshrinkable; our close price 40c. Special sale price 30c

Shoe Section.

The Great Sale Still Booms.

SATURDAY SPECIALS:

Children's Strap Slippers with buckles, finest kid, sizes 4 to 7½, regular 85c to \$1. Saturday all one price 75c

Children's Strap Slippers and Oxford Shoes, all sizes, regular 60c. Saturday 38c

Men's Shoes—35 pairs only Men's Chrome Calf Laced Boots, also Congress, Best Welt Bottom, tan and black, all sizes, regular \$3 and \$3 50. Saturday \$2 50

50 pairs Men's Cordovan and Dye Calf Laced Boots, also Dongola Laced Boots, solid leather, splendid wearers, all sizes, regular \$1 75 to \$2. Saturday \$1 50

One gross Finest Raven Black Gloss Shoe Dressing, regular 10c. Saturday, each 5c

Ladies' Collars.

15 dozen only Ladies' White Linen Collars, regular price 10c. Special to clear, 2 for 6c

Carpet Department.

187 yards only Heavy Quality Jute Carpet, good patterns, our regular 25c. Special sale price 19c

173 yards only Hemp Carpets, good weight, our regular 15c. Special sale price 12c

Tapestry Carpets, Assorted Patterns, new colorings, our regular 50c. Special sale price 41c

Tapestry Carpets, extra well covered patterns, our regular 65c. Special sale price 52c

Tapestry Carpets, extra superfine, new colorings, fine patterns, our regular 75c. Special to clear 57c

Tapestry squares, Special values: Our \$6 00 line for \$4 50 Our \$4 50 line for \$3 50 Our \$3 75 line for \$2 90

Handkerchiefs.

20 dozen Ladies' Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, hemstitched and hand-embroidered; very special. Saturday, each 10c

27 dozen Ladies' Fine Lawn Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, narrow and wide hem, worth 15c, 18c and 20c. Special at, each 10c and 12½c

18 only Ladies' Fancy Handkerchiefs, Oriental lace trimmed, slightly soiled, regular 65c. Saturday, each 40c

20 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with fancy lace corners, regular 10c. Special 2 for 20c

Ties.

7 dozen Ladies' Silk Bow Ties, in all colors, ribbon trimmed, regular 20c, 25c and 30c. Saturday, each 15c

15 dozen Ladies' Pique Bow Ties and Lawn String Ties, in all shades, while they last, each 6c

Men's Clothing, Shirts and Hats.

Men's \$13 Imported Worsted Suits, small brown check, sack coat, tailor made in every particular. Sale price 50

Men's \$11 and \$10 Scotch Tweed Suits, all sizes, best tailor made. Sale price \$7 50

Men's \$10 Splendid Summer Suits, 36, 37, 39 and 40. Sale price \$5 00

Men's \$5 Tweed and Serge Suits, all sizes. Sale price \$3 75

Men's \$3 50 Fine Worsted Pants, tailor made, equal in appearance to \$7 order pairs. Only \$2 45

Men's \$1—All of our Swell Regatta 14 Shirts for 5 days only 75c

Men's \$1 Regatta Shirts for 5c. For big men only; sizes 16 to 17½. Suits; sizes 40, 42 and 44. Big men, notice. Only \$3 75

Men's Straw Hats—We offer all our \$1 and \$1 50 Stylish Men's Straw Hats for 5 days for 75c

Silks and Dress Goods.

Special 20-inch Japan Wash Silks, in stripes, for summer dresses, our extra special 35c line, regular 50c to 75c line, balance of lot, sale price 25c

Special 20-inch Summer Dress Silks, in stripes, for wash silk dresses, special line 50c, sale price 33c

Special Summer Dress Silks, in Foulards and Japan Wash, floral stripes, 20-inch and 23-inch, regular 75c and \$1, sale price, per yard 50c

Special line Bengaline Corsets, for waists, in blues, browns, fawns, mauve, pinks and yellow, regular price 75c and 85c, sale price, per yard 50c

75c Silk Corsets, sale price, per yard 50c

85c Silk Corsets, sale price, per yard 65c

75c and 85c Taffeta Silks, in every shade, our regular 75c and 85c lines, special sale price 65c

64-inch Navy Serge—all-work English coating serge, special for suits and skirts, regular 75c, special sale price 55c

44-inch Black Figured Mohair, special for summer skirts, pure wool, regular 75c and 85c, special sale price 35c

Special Black Brocade Silks, beautiful designs for skirts and dresses, regular \$1 25, sale price, 79c

Hosiery.

88 pairs Ladies' Plain Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye with balbriggan feet, worth from 20c to 50c pair. Special to clear 15c

44 pairs Ladies' Hose, handsomely embroidered, fast dye, worth from 20c to 50c. Special to clear, 15c

47 pairs Ladies' Plaid and Striped Cotton Hose, fast dyes, worth from 20c to 50c. Special to clear, 15c

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Hose, fast dye. Special 10c

Boys' Extra Heavy Ribbed Hose, fast dye, our regular 25c line. Special, 2 pairs for 35c

Ladies' White Seamless Vests, our regular 12½c. Special 9c

Ladies' Seamless Vests, short sleeves. Very special 5c

Groceries and Crockery, In Basement.

3 lbs. Rice and 2 lbs. Tapioca for 25c

6 lbs. of R. G. C. & Co.'s Soap for 25c

35 Tins of Lombard Plums, each 10c

10 Cakes of 5c Ammonia Electric Soap for 25c

40c Imperial Blend Black or Mixed Tea for 25c

One Crate of White Cups and Saucers, for per doz 75c

White Platters, each 10c 15c and 20c

White Vegetable Dishes 10c, 15c, 20c

6-inch White Tea Plates, per doz 35c

One Case of Fancy Glass Lemonade Sets, with 6 glasses, \$1 10 per set, upwards.

Ladies' Silk Skirts

A fine assortment of Ladies' Silk Skirts in black and colors, handsomely trimmed, some frilled and some decorated with velvet ribbon, size 38 to 40. Our regular prices \$6 to \$7 50.

Special Sale Price \$3.90.

Great Ribbon Special

We have had a great run on Fancy Ribbons. An added large purchase at a ridiculously low figure enables us to offer a lot, consisting of about 1,460 yards, in fancy and plain colors, worth from 40c to 65c per yard.

To Clear at Only 25c.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas Street.

"Great Hastie is Not Always Good Speed."

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faultless blood purifier.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Pills cure liver bile, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE MARKETS

Local Market.

London, Saturday, July 21. Those who have roamed the market during the past few days have heard a lot of talk about the immediate stoppage of the offerings of raspberries. "There'll be mighty few in on Saturday," the anxious inquirer has been told by dealers; "so you'd better buy now if you want any." But the anxious one was fain to wait still longer. "They can't be all gone," she would say, "and the price is high." Yes, and it will be higher if there are any more, was the dealer's comforting assurance. But it is always possible for dealers to express opinions about future lessened supplies, especially when they have a stock of their own that they would like to sell. At any rate, they were wrong in this case. The berries have not all gone, nor did the promised increase in price come along. In fact, there was an abundant supply of the picked, luscious fruit, that could be had in any quantities for 7c and 8c per quart. Those who desired the black ones could get them for 6c, or they might rather scarce for 5c. The rich color of red currants was seen on many stands. They sold quite freely at 4c and 5c per quart. The black ones were rather more popular; they cost about 8c, some selling for less, and others for a little higher price. The raspberries were in evidence. They sold for 20c per peck. The thing that was next in importance to fruit was butter. It is an article of such large daily consumption that it is quite as necessary to obtain supplies of it as it is of the berries that are so eagerly sought after. A scarcity of good butter causes an immediate anxiety that is not felt in regard to any other staple. This morning retail grocers and thrifty matrons were following in each other's tracks, vainly searching for good pound rolls, and, if possible, for slightly lower prices. The rolls were not to be had, apparently, and the price crept up to a figure that many a thrifty matron's housekeeper whose supply had been exhausted. It was a poor quality of butter that brought less than 21c per retail pound, while the best that was brought in was sold for 22c. Crock lots went for 20c, and baskets of pound rolls brought from 19c to 21c. The demand for eggs was firm, receipts were fair and prices were unchanged. This morning the butchers sold the same old story about a drabgy market and too much coming in. A fair quantity was offered, as is usual, but it was nearly all gone by 11 o'clock. Lamb was a little slow, but that is to be expected just now, especially when the sale prices range from 12 to 14 cents by the quarter. This morning the poultry market was a little better, and the dealers had no difficulty in selling fair quantities of spring chickens for 50 and 60 cents per pair.

The trade in vegetables, in wool and hides was not of an exceptional character, nor did prices change materially.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT.

London, Saturday July 21. Wheat, white, per bu., 69c to 71c. Wheat, red, per bu., 68c to 70c. Oats, per bu., 32c to 33c. Peas, per bu., 60c to 62c. Corn, per bu., 42c to 44c. Barley, per bu., 25c to 27c. Rye, per bu., 55c to 57c. Buckwheat, per bu., 60c to 62c.

No wheat offered today, and prices quoted for it are based on Friday's quotation. Oats were steady, and sold at 32c to 33c, for white, and 30c to 31c for black. No other kind of grain came in. Hay receipts were fairly good, and the price steady, at \$7 to \$7.75; sales were slow. No straw offered. Young pigs were lower, selling at \$3.50 to \$5.50 a pair. Dressed hogs were scarce and a little slow, at \$7 to \$7.25. Live hogs were quoted at \$5.50 for delivery Monday. Quotations:

Wheat, white, per 100 lbs.	1.15	1.18
Wheat, red, per 100 lbs.	1.15	1.18
Oats, per 100 lbs.	.95	.97
Peas, per 100 lbs.	1.00	1.02
Corn, per 100 lbs.	.85	.87
Barley, per 100 lbs.	.60	.62
Rye, per 100 lbs.	.75	.77
Buckwheat, per 100 lbs.	1.00	1.02
Beans, per bu.	1.00	1.05

PROVISIONS.

Cheese, per lb.	12	13
Eggs, single dozen	13	15
Eggs, fresh, dozen	13	15
Butter, B. brand, 1 lb. cwt.	18	20
Butter, pond rolls, 1 lb. cwt.	21	23
Lard, per lb.	8	10
Beef, per lb.	3	4
Hops, per lb.	5.00	5.50
Eggs, heavy, per 100 lbs.	5.50	6.00
Pigs, young, per pair	3.00	3.50
Cows, per 100 lbs.	3.00	3.50
Ducks, per pair	75	80
Chickens, spring, per pair	75	80
Hens, per pair	30	35

WHOLESALE DEALERS' PRICES.

Eggs, per 100 lbs.	11.50	11.75
Butter, pond rolls, 1 lb. cwt.	18	20
Butter, cream, 1 lb. cwt.	18	20
Butter, store lots, 1 lb. cwt.	10	12

BEVERAGES.

Potatoes, per bag	10	15
Turnips, new, per bag	20	25
Cabbage, per doz.	40	50
Beets, per doz.	40	50
Onions, per doz.	1.25	1.50
Cucumbers, per dozen	45	50
Carrots, per doz.	40	50
Parsnips, per doz.	40	50
Artichokes, per bag	75	1.00
Savory and Sage, per doz.	15	20

Parsley, per doz.	20	30
Lettuces, per doz.	20	30
Radishes, per doz.	20	30
Green onions, per doz.	20	30
Rhubarb, per doz.	20	30

St. Thomas Market.
St. Thomas, June 25.—Wheat, per bu., 68c; flour, per cwt., \$1.80; oats, new, per bu., 34c; peas, per bu., 30c to 32c; barley, per bu., 45c to 55c; rye, 60c; fender corn, per bu., 60c to 65c; seed corn, per bu., \$1 to \$1.25; feed corn, per bu., 45c to 60c; flaxseed, per cwt., \$2.45 to \$2.50; timothy seed, \$1.25 to \$1.75; clover seed, per bu., \$5.50 to \$6.

American Markets.

CHICAGO, July 20.—A reduction in the California crop estimate and gloomy reports from the Northwest caused an advance in wheat today, following early weakness. September closing 1/2c to 3/4c over yesterday. September corn closed 1/4c to 3/8c better, and oats at a like gain. Pork closed 22 1/2c, lard 60c and ribs 15c improved. September opened 1/2c to 3/4c under yesterday. At 7:00 a.m. scalpers selling on bearish foreign news. Primary receipts were 770,000 bushels, compared with 888,000 bushels last year. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 225 cars, against 142 last week, and 441 a year ago. Receipts here were 140 cars, 29 of contract grade. Estimated receipts tomorrow: Wheat, 60 cars; corn, 550; oats, 185; hogs, 12,000 head.

The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—No. 2 July, 76 1/2c; Aug., 76 1/2c; Sept., 76 1/2c; Corn—No. 2 July, 33 1/2c; Aug., 33 1/2c; Sept., 33 1/2c; Oats—No. 2 July, 23 1/2c; Aug., 23 1/2c; Sept., 23 1/2c; Pork—July, 22 1/2c; Sept., 22 1/2c; Lard—July, 59 1/2c; Sept., 59 1/2c; Ribs—July, 15 1/2c; Sept., 15 1/2c; Cattle—No. 1, 10 1/2c; No. 2, 10 1/2c; No. 3, 10 1/2c; No. 4, 10 1/2c; No. 5, 10 1/2c; No. 6, 10 1/2c; No. 7, 10 1/2c; No. 8, 10 1/2c; No. 9, 10 1/2c; No. 10, 10 1/2c; No. 11, 10 1/2c; No. 12, 10 1/2c; No. 13, 10 1/2c; No. 14, 10 1/2c; No. 15, 10 1/2c; No. 16, 10 1/2c; No. 17, 10 1/2c; No. 18, 10 1/2c; No. 19, 10 1/2c; No. 20, 10 1/2c; No. 21, 10 1/2c; No. 22, 10 1/2c; No. 23, 10 1/2c; No. 24, 10 1/2c; No. 25, 10 1/2c; No. 26, 10 1/2c; No. 27, 10 1/2c; No. 28, 10 1/2c; No. 29, 10 1/2c; No. 30, 10 1/2c; No. 31, 10 1/2c; No. 32, 10 1/2c; No. 33, 10 1/2c; No. 34, 10 1/2c; No. 35, 10 1/2c; No. 36, 10 1/2c; No. 37, 10 1/2c; No. 38, 10 1/2c; No. 39, 10 1/2c; No. 40, 10 1/2c; No. 41, 10 1/2c; No. 42, 10 1/2c; No. 43, 10 1/2c; No. 44, 10 1/2c; No. 45, 10 1/2c; No. 46, 10 1/2c; No. 47, 10 1/2c; No. 48, 10 1/2c; No. 49, 10 1/2c; No. 50, 10 1/2c; No. 51, 10 1/2c; No. 52, 10 1/2c; No. 53, 10 1/2c; No. 54, 10 1/2c; No. 55, 10 1/2c; No. 56, 10 1/2c; No. 57, 10 1/2c; No. 58, 10 1/2c; No. 59, 10 1/2c; No. 60, 10 1/2c; No. 61, 10 1/2c; No. 62, 10 1/2c; No. 63, 10 1/2c; No. 64, 10 1/2c; No. 65, 10 1/2c; No. 66, 10 1/2c; No. 67, 10 1/2c; No. 68, 10 1/2c; No. 69, 10 1/2c; No. 70, 10 1/2c; No. 71, 10 1/2c; No. 72, 10 1/2c; No. 73, 10 1/2c; No. 74, 10 1/2c; No. 75, 10 1/2c; No. 76, 10 1/2c; No. 77, 10 1/2c; No. 78, 10 1/2c; No. 79, 10 1/2c; No. 80, 10 1/2c; No. 81, 10 1/2c; No. 82, 10 1/2c; No. 83, 10 1/2c; No. 84, 10 1/2c; No. 85, 10 1/2c; No. 86, 10 1/2c; No. 87, 10 1/2c; No. 88, 10 1/2c; No. 89, 10 1/2c; No. 90, 10 1/2c; No. 91, 10 1/2c; No. 92, 10 1/2c; No. 93, 10 1/2c; No. 94, 10 1/2c; No. 95, 10 1/2c; No. 96, 10 1/2c; No. 97, 10 1/2c; No. 98, 10 1/2c; No. 99, 10 1/2c; No. 100, 10 1/2c.

THE OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 21.—Oil opened at \$1.25; closed at \$1.24. OIL CITY, July 20.—Oil—Credit balances, \$1.25; certificates, no bids.

Plymouth Binder Twine

Is the cheapest, because it will do more and better work than any other. Buy it at HAMILTON'S Flour and Seed Store, 373 Talbot street, near King street.

The Dairy Markets.

MONTREAL, July 20.—Cheese, 9c to 10c. Butter—Townships, 19c to 20c; western, 18c to 19c.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—Cheese dull; American finest, white and colored, 47s 6d.

WINCHESTER, Ont., July 20.—The offerings on the cheese board today were 871 boxes, all colored. All sold at 9 1/2c. Buyers present—Ault, Logan, Strader and Brown.

IRROQUOIS, Ont., July 20.—925 cheese boxes boarded today; sales on board, 70c at 9 1/2c; balance unsold at close.

KEMPVILLE, Ont., July 20.—At today's cheese board 800 boxes boarded. Nearly all sold for 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c. Usual buyers present.

SHELBURNE, Ont., July 20.—At the cheese and butter market held here today seven factories boarded 777 boxes colored, first half of July make; Markdale 100, Victoria 100, Ventry 90, Lavender 82, Conover 110, Lauret 180, Camilla 115. Price offered, 9 1/2c; no sales; balance held at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c. Two buyers present. The board meets again in two weeks.

BRIGHTON, Ont., July 20.—Twelve factories boarded 850 cheese—725 white and 125 colored, of which Brower purchased 190 boxes at 9 1/2c, and 100 at 9 3/4c. The same price. Buyers present—Whitton, Brower and McGrath. Board adjourned to meet again on Friday, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock p.m.

PERTH, Ont., July 20.—There were 1,800 boxes of cheese boarded here today; all white and 100 boxes of 9 1/2c. Bought 1,000 boxes and Bissell and Webster each 400 boxes. Price paid for all was 9 1/2c.

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., July 10.—At today's cheese board 2,210 white were offered. Sales made: McGrath 250, Watkins 400, Bresson 210, Cook 250, at 9 1/2c. Watkins 100 at 9 1/2c; McGrath 100 at 9 1/2c. Balance refused at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 20.—Only one-quarter of the cheese on the Ottawa board was sold today. The outside price offered was 9 1/2c, and out of 2,000 boxes boarded only 548 were sold.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Butter firm; creamery, 15c to 16c; dairies, 14c to 15c. Cheese quiet at 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Butter firm; creamery, 16 1/2c to 17 1/2c; factory current packed, 14c to 15c; imitation creamery, 15c to 17 1/2c; state dairy, 15 1/2c to 18 1/2c. Cheese slow; large white, 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c; small white, 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c; small colored, 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c.

SOUTH FINCH, Ont., July 20.—Regular meeting of South Finch cheese board held tonight; 16 factories boarded. Buyers present: Birdsell, Prunier, Welsh, Brown, McGregor and Logan. Number of cheese boarded, 1,120 boxes—821 white and 299 colored. Price offered on board for colored and white 9 1/2c; none sold.

Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO, July 20.—At the western cattle market today the run was 57 loads—522 cattle, 1,789 hogs, 1,808 sheep and lambs and 109 calves. Export cattle—Demand weak and tendency downward; offerings light; extra choice loads sold at \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt; another at \$5.12 1/2 per cwt; but fairly useful cattle were bought at \$4.65 per cwt. Butchers' cattle—Choice loads sold at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt; other ones graded down to \$2 per cwt for export cows. Stockers continue easy at unchanged prices of \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt. Feeders—Few offered at a moderate demand, at prices ranging at \$3.75 to \$4 for heavy and \$3.25 to \$3.75 for light. Bulls seemed to sell at a trifle better, at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt for export bulls, choice, and \$3.50 to \$3.90 for lighter stock. Butchers' and stock bulls, sold at \$2.50 for \$3 for former, and \$2 to \$2.50 for latter. Milch cows—

One choice milcher sold for \$48; range was from \$30 upwards. Sheep—Large run and steady demand at trifle firmer prices of \$3.75 to \$4.12 1/2 per cwt for export ewes and \$3.25 to \$3.75 for butchers' sheep. Lambs—Fair trade at unchanged prices of \$2.50 to \$4 per head. Hogs unchanged at \$6.25 per cwt for selections of 160 to 200 lbs, natural weight; \$5.75 per cwt for fats, and \$5.25 per cwt for choice.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Receipts, 2,500; good to prime steers, \$5 to \$5.50; poor to medium, \$4.40 to \$5; selected feeders, \$4.40 to \$4.75; mixed stockers, \$3.25 to \$3.90; cows, \$3 to \$4.50; heifers, \$3 to \$5; canners, \$2 to \$2.50; bulls, \$3 to \$4.50; calves, \$4.50 to \$5.25; Texans, receipts, \$500; best on sale today, one carload, average 1,056 lbs, at \$5; Texas bulls steady, \$2.50 to \$3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; average price a shade higher; top, \$2.50 to \$3.75. Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; good to choice, \$4.75 to \$5.40; fair to medium, \$4.40 to \$4.75; \$4 to \$4.50; far to choice mixed, \$3 to \$3.85; western sheep, \$3 to \$4.25; Texas sheep, \$3 to \$4; native lambs, \$4 to \$5.70; western lambs, \$5 to \$5.50.

EAST BUFFALO, July 20.—Cattle—Market in good position, with six loads on sale and a demand from butchers at full Monday's figures; the outlook is more cheerful; calves were in fair supply, moderate demand and lower; there were sales at \$6 at the opening, but the close was on the basis of \$5.50. Sheep and lambs—in a demoralized condition, with 10 loads on sale; lambs were a quarter lower, and sheep 30c lower; spring lambs, choice to extra, \$5.75 to \$6; good to choice, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common to fair, \$4.50 to \$5.25; yearlings and sheep, choice to extra, \$4.75 to \$5; good to choice, \$4.50 to \$4.75; the close was dull. Hogs—Trade active, and on desirable kinds about 5c higher; heavy, \$5.35 to \$5.40; mixed, \$5.40 to \$5.75; tail ends, \$5; buttermilk, \$5.55; roughs, \$4.65 to \$4.75; stags, \$3.50 to \$4; the close was full strong.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,804; dull trade; prices weak; steers, \$4.45 to \$5.60; bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.15; cows, \$1.90 to \$3.60; Liverpool and London cables quoted live cattle closed at 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c per lb; top, 13c; refrigerator beef, 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c per lb; sheep steady, at 12 1/2c to 14c; exports none. Calves—Receipts, 24; dull and weak; more than 500 cattle unsold; veals, \$3.30 to \$3.50; tops, \$2.50 to \$2.75; buttermilk, \$5.55; roughs, \$4.65 to \$4.75; stags, \$3.50 to \$4; the close was full strong.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, July 20.—Here and at Liverpool United States cattle are quoted slow at 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c per lb, estimated dressed weight; tops sell at 13c per lb. Refrigerator beef is worth 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c per lb.

STORM AND FLOOD

Bring Disaster to an Ohio Town—Two Children and Woman Swept Away.

Mount Pleasant, Ohio, July 21.—The little town of Long Run, two miles west of this place, with a population of about 1,000 people, was visited Thursday by a severe wind and rain storm, and three lives were lost in the flood that followed. In the middle of the afternoon the day became like night. Then the rain came. It fell for 30 minutes in a perfect torrent, accompanied by a terrific thunder and lightning storm. The stream of Long Run, at the foot of the town, empties into Short Creek, near the settlement, and the dwellings of miners line both banks of the small creek. The usually quiet stream was converted into a raging river, and in less than an hour 150 houses in the lowland were flooded. Many foundations were washed away and the houses upset.

The miners and their families had to run for their lives. Mrs. John Linggo, the wife of a miner, was unable to reach a place of safety, when her house was lifted from its foundation. She had stopped to carry out her little son John, but he, too, was swept into the waters, and both were drowned. Mary Berchok, a 6-year-old daughter of another miner, was also swept away in the high waters and drowned.

The bodies of the two children were carried almost two miles down stream in the rushing waters.

BEAUTIFUL SNOW!

Fell in Michigan Last Evening During a Wind Storm—Deluge of Rain.

Chicago, July 21.—A special to the Record from Marshall, Mich., says: Snow fell here last evening for a few minutes during the course of a hard wind storm. The wind did not blow, blowing down orchards and barns, unroofing houses and breaking glass.

Battle Creek, Mich., July 20.—The fiercest storm of the season struck this city this forenoon about 11 o'clock. Two storied houses were blown down from the west and one from the east, and the downpour of rain was immense.

Detroit, July 21.—Detroit had several varieties of weather yesterday, in which thunder played a part. There was a thunderstorm between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when nearly half an inch of rain fell. The wind lashed itself to 34 miles an hour during this squall, and the temperature fell from 82° to 65° abruptly. At 6:30 the second thunderstorm came on. The total rainfall for the day was 86-100 of an inch.

FOR TIRED FEELING.

Exhaustion is Wasting—Overwork Means Shorter Life—Dodd's Kidney Pills Mean Rest for the Kidneys.

Overwork is what you do after common sense asks you to quit. Overwork of any kind does more than tire it exhausts you. Just a little more after you ought to quit is the "too much" that uses you up.

The blood goes out to all parts faster than it can be replaced. When the kidneys are not in perfect filtering order, more poison is injected through them to all parts of the body than usual, and then work, to say nothing of overwork, is harmful. As soon as your kidneys commence doing good work there is less and less poison in the blood every minute.

This explains why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure so promptly and permanently.

DEATH OF SAM LEE.

Windsor, July 21.—Sam Lee, a Chinaman running a laundry on Goyeau street, was found dead yesterday morning. He worked on Thursday until 9 o'clock p.m., and then came home, at 9:40 to \$4.50 per cwt for export bulls, choice, and \$3.50 to \$3.90 for lighter stock. Butchers' and stock bulls, sold at \$2.50 for \$3 for former, and \$2 to \$2.50 for latter. Milch cows—

THE VICTORY AT TIEN TSIN

Came Near Being a Disaster for the Allies.

Someone Blundered and Many Lives Were Sacrificed.

How Col. Liscum Met His Death—Gallantry of the Japanese—Allies Lost Heavily.

New York, July 21.—The evening World publishes a detailed story of the Tien Tsin fight. It comes from Frederick Palmer, and has been copyrighted by the paper. It is as follows:

"The Foo, July 19, via Shanghai, July 21.—The attack on the native city of Tien Tsin on July 13, resulted in the narrowest escape from what seemed, up to midnight, would be a terrible disaster for the allies.

"The Russians, swinging north, and the other allies south. At daybreak the Russians were to take the forts near the native city wall, and the other allies the city itself. Gen. Tukushina, the Japanese commander, promised that the Japanese engineers, after three hours' shell fire from all guns, would cross the bridge over the moat before the wall and, blowing up the great south gate, make a breach for the infantry to enter.

A CRUCIAL POINT.

"Upon this depended everything. Gen. Tukushina had not scouted the ground over which the charge on the bridge had to be made. The Chinese destroyed the bridge and flooded the land around it. An outer wall of mud made it impossible for the infantry and marines coming up the field to reply to the Chinese fire, they

and then rushed back from the mud wall, which they had reached. Gen. Dowdard, the British commander, hastened forward with a fragmentary instead of an integral skirmish line. The American Marines and the Welsh Fusiliers together, under command of Waller, were on the extreme left. Then the British marines and the French advanced, with the Japanese, along the road toward the gate in the mud wall.

SOMEONE BLUNDERED.

"Downward the plan for the Americans to support the Japanese was not made clear to Col. Liscum, of the 9th United States Infantry.

"Downward lays the blame for the blunder and sacrifice of life on Liscum, but Dowdard's chief of staff was heard to say, when Liscum moved: 'Get in, down the road, anywhere, quickly!' Col. Liscum hurriedly led his men through the gate in as open order as possible. They were immediately under fire from the Chinese, and the bridge leading to a field, which proved to be a cul de sac. Before the two battalions of Americans, numbering 426 men, could extend themselves, they were subjected, beside the fire from the loop-holes in the fort, to a fierce fire from the embrasures in the line of fortified mud houses on their flank.

UNDER A GALLING FIRE.

"Three thousand rifles probably were turned on them with an accuracy which has amazed every officer among the allies. The blue shirts of the American troops made them distinct marks, where the khaki uniforms of the Japanese could not be seen. The Americans charged into the flank fire with rushes. The ground over which they charged was marshy and lined with ditches. It was evidently Col. Liscum's intention to rush the houses from which the flank fire was coming, and thus get a position for flanking the wall.

"At 12:30 the line had just reached the shore of the canal, and 30 yards separated them from the houses, when the color-bearer fell. Col. Liscum picked up the fallen staff and looked around, apparently for a ford.

COL. LISCUM'S DEATH.

"The next instant a sharpshooter's bullet went through the brave colonel's abdomen.

"All day long the allies' line lay under any cover the men could find, running out of ammunition. The July sun was beating down on them, and they had nothing to do but wait for the enemy to come. Meanwhile the wounded came struggling and crawling through the gate in the mud wall. There was no order. They were sent anywhere without men to carry the litters.

DOCTORS SHOT.

"The doctors were hit by the sharpshooters while trying to attend the wounded of the 9th Regiment. They were killed before they could carry off the wounded from the bloody field.

"At 1 o'clock Gen. Tukushina reported in writing to Dowdard that the Japanese were in the city.

"I could see the loop-holes blazing bullets and lyddite shells. No infantry could charge in the face of this fire from 2 o'clock to 5. Though acting conjointly, neither Dowdard nor Tukushina could see the whereabouts of the other, and the darkness of the men of the 9th crept back from their dangerous position, bearing their wounded. They executed this movement with a loss of one man killed. The casualties were 81 men and 5 officers out of 426

KEPT DAY BY DAY

Diary of a Private of the First Canadian Contingent.

Who Entered Faithfully the Details and Incidents of Travel, Camp and Field. From the Day of Leaving London Till He Died a Soldier's Death—Interesting and Pathetic Relics.

When Pte. George Floyd, of the first Canadian contingent, left London for South Africa, he began keeping a diary, in which he faithfully set down the happenings of each day, from the time of leaving London and the embarkation at Quebec to the very day before the fatal bullet found him, and robbed him of life in the fight at Zand River on May 10. Pte. Floyd's diary and his blood-stained Bible were sent home to his relatives here, and it is from his diary that the following interesting extracts are made. About three-fourths of the contents of the diary are here reproduced:

Wednesday, Nov. 1.—Man fell through hatchway, but was not seriously hurt. Friday, Nov. 3.—Committed one man to the deep.

Saturday, Nov. 4.—Struck the Gulf stream at 3 p.m.

Sunday, Nov. 12.—Passing Cape Verde. Commanded to go in our bare feet till further orders.

Tuesday, Nov. 14.—Oh, for a good square meal.

Friday, Nov. 16.—Ship crossed the equator 10:30 a.m.

Wednesday, Nov. 23.—Sighted land 8:30 a.m., anchored at Cape Town 4 p.m.

Thursday, Nov. 30.—Marched off boat at 8:30 through city to Green Point camp. Went down town at night. Had a good meal, fathings and expences driving us crazy.

Friday, Dec. 1.—Packed up, left camp at 12 noon. Marched through streets. Reached depot at 2:30. A grand send-off. . . . At every station big crowds to see the Canadians.

Saturday, Dec. 2.—Out in the desert. No trees, all sand and mountains. Water is scarce. Landed at De Aar at 12 midnight. Every bridge was guarded.

Sunday, Dec. 3.—Put in tents at 11 a.m. Terrible sand storm; cannot face it. Camped on the border of Transvaal. A scrub within fifteen miles.

Monday, Dec. 4.—Hot day. A sentry shot.

Wednesday, Dec. 6.—Ordered to proceed to the front.

Thursday, Dec. 7.—Up at 3 a.m. Marched to train; got into flat cars without breakfast. Camped at Orange River, where first English officers were shot. Pulled feathers out of ostriches. Lots of wounded soldiers in camp. Heavy rain, blew down tents. Two sentries shot.

Friday, Dec. 8.—One man buried in field. Working at station. Ordered to be in readiness.

Saturday, Dec. 9.—On patrol all night looking for Boer spies. Started for Belmont at 5:30 a.m.; arrived at 11:30. All the way in coal cars. Hot-test day I ever saw. One thousand dead Boers over the hill. Marched 8 miles to camp.

Monday, Dec. 11.—Up at 3 a.m. Stood to arms till 6 a.m. Expected Boers to come. Laid in the trenches. Went over in the field and milked goats. Had goat's milk for supper.

Tuesday, Dec. 12.—Up at 3 a.m. Alarm. Boers very near. Building trenches to lie in. Took message up on Scott's Hill. Swarms of locusts came over the camp.

Wednesday, Dec. 13.—Very hot. A man died in morning; buried in afternoon. He was from Halifax, and his name was Chaplin. One ostrich killed, had ostrich broth.

Saturday, Dec. 16.—Mail from Canada. . . . Total eclipse of moon.

Monday, Dec. 18.—Moved across the railroad, digging graves for dead Boers and horses that were killed when the British drove the Boers from Belmont.

Thursday, Dec. 21.—Red Cross train passed through with wounded soldiers.

Friday, Dec. 22.—Mail arrived. Disappointed; none from home.

Sunday, Dec. 24.—Went on guard on Scott's Ridge, where the British fought. Many dead Boers lying around. Heat and flies something terrible.

Monday, Dec. 25.—Xmas day. Does not seem so. Arrived from the hill 6 a.m. Dinner at 4 p.m.—English plum pudding and chicken stew. 7 o'clock, tea—plum pudding and roast chicken. Races and sports in the evening.

Tuesday, Dec. 26.—Cornwall soldiers arrived at Belmont.

Wednesday, Dec. 27.—Alarm sounded in camp. Up before the captain for turning out without our coats. Served out rum; our section refused it.

Friday, Dec. 29.—Received mail. Australians arrived and camped by our side.

Saturday, Dec. 30.—Capt. Stuart insisted us to see if we had our hair cut short. Capt. Stuart got orders to go to the Cape to take charge of stores.

Sunday, Dec. 31.—Dyeing our helmets. On work building a fort. O.C. started for front.

Monday, Jan. 1, 1900.—New Year's Day. Up at 3 a.m. A fine dinner—pudding and chicken pie. Captain left.

Thursday, Jan. 4.—Refugees come in, two loads. Canadians return, no one hurt, were in the fight.

Friday, Jan. 5.—Called out at 10:30 p.m.; alarm; walked three miles, but Boers fled.

Monday, Jan. 8.—Had football match between H. Co. and B. Co., won by B. Co., 3 to 0. Tug-of-war between Australians and Canadians, won by Canadians. Warned to be ready to go to meet the Boers.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.—Up at 3 a.m. Marched 10 miles, found the Boers were not near, so we turned around and came back; arrived at 6 p.m., very tired.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.—Siege train went through.

Friday, Jan. 12.—Lots of trains and troops going through. Boys came from Cape Town, those that were left.

Monday, Jan. 15.—Maj. Denison took command.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.—One man shot himself through the foot.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.—Holiday in camp; just like a picnic. Had races and tug-of-war. Everything won by Queenslanders; B Co came in second on the tug-of-war. Thirteen Kaffir deserters from the Boer army went through.

Thursday, Jan. 18.—Red Cross train went up country, 8 cars; came back at night full.

Friday, Jan. 19.—Moved our camp across river.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.—Got paid in gold and new silver.

Thursday, Feb. 1.—Two Canadian companies leave camp. Meet one of my cousins, Henry Allen; lives in London, been out in India.

Saturday, Feb. 3.—Ordered to go to Modder River. Cornwallis came and relieve us. . . . Got to Gras Pan at 7:30. Just rested twice. Met by a Gordon Highlander, who played us to camp with his bagpipes.

Sunday, Feb. 4.—Wakened by playing of bagpipes. Lots of Gordon Highlanders here. Buy tune from nigger in 5 bars. Got hard tack and 2 lbs. beef for breakfast. Moved next to Gordon Highlanders. Nice music of bagpipes.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.—Up at 4 a.m. Lay in the trenches till daybreak. Gordons moved down to Modder River camp. Struck camp at 4 p.m., started on the march at 6 p.m., reached Belmont at 9:30, laid out all night.

Thursday, Feb. 8.—Roberts went through.

Monday, Feb. 12.—Struck tents at 3 p.m., entrained at 7 p.m., arrived at Gras Pan at 8 p.m. Slept out all night. No more tents.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.—On the march at 6 a.m., reached Ram Dam (distance 15 miles) at 1 p.m., just one day after the fight. Can hear the cannon firing. We are the first column to enter the Orange Free State.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.—Left Ram Dam at 8:30 a.m., arrived at Reed River (distance of 14 miles) at 11 a.m., after a very hard and trying march. Many had to drop out owing to the heat.

Thursday, Feb. 15.—Up at 2:30 a.m., at 5 a.m., reached Cliff's Drift (10 miles distant) at 8:30 a.m. Can hear and see firing very close.

Friday, Feb. 16.—Left at 5 a.m., marched to Jacobsdal (4 miles). Killed a calf for dinner. Started for Stony Ridge at 9 p.m., marched all night, arrived at 5 a.m. (distance 15 miles).

Saturday, Feb. 17.—Lots of Boers. Can see and hear firing on hills. Boers prisoners in town. Leave at 5 p.m. on the march.

Sunday, Feb. 18.—Arrived at Trooper Ridge, 22 miles; went through river. Rested one hour, then went to our first battle. Laid in the sun all day. A terrible fight. Nineteen of B Co. killed and wounded. Helping carry up the wounded all night.

Monday, Feb. 19.—Laid in the camp till 3 p.m., then went to the field, where we stayed till Tuesday morning. Still fighting all the time.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.—Came into camp for a rest. Very hot.

Friday, Feb. 24.—The war balloon is up getting the Boers' position.

Saturday, Feb. 25.—Relieved by the Shrops. Then went to the trench for two or three days' rest. Wet night, wake up to find ourselves in a mud hole.

Sunday, Feb. 26.—Rover very high. Hundreds of dead Boer horses going down the river.

Monday, Feb. 27.—Went on work making a road from the Modder River. At 4:30 p.m. went to the trenches, 200 yards from enemy. Under fire all night. A hard fight. Retreat under a heavy fire. Loss, 3 killed, 23 wounded, in the R. C. R.

Tuesday, Feb. 28.—Ordered nearer the enemy to another row of trenches, where the enemy snipe at us every chance they get. Carrying out the wounded. Crore marched in with his wife. Boers surrender. Prisoners marched in, 3,000 in all.

Wednesday, Feb. 29.—A rest in camp, making Kaffir buns.

Thursday, March 1.—A move up about one mile. All the brigade here.

Friday, March 2.—Nothing doing. Firing a few miles out.

Tuesday, March 6.—Moved at 7:30 to five miles up the river. Boers on a kopje, near by.

Wednesday, March 7.—Up at 2 a.m. Go to take up a position in the general advance against the Boers; we are in reserve, the Shrops in the firing line. Am very hungry and nothing to eat. Over 20,000 in the advance. Walked 20 miles, where we rested all night, at Poplar Grove Cliff.

Thursday, March 8.—A great number of Boers across the river.

Friday, March 9.—Move at 3 p.m. across the river, where we stay all night.

Saturday, March 10.—Move at 4 a.m. with four brigades. Lord Roberts in command. March 9 miles, where we had for water one hour, then march till 6 p.m., distance 20 miles. A column is advancing, composed of the Highland brigade, 19th brigade and Guards brigade, composed of Black Watch, Seaforth, A. S. H. Canadians, Gordons, Cornwallis, Shropshires, Grenadiers, Scots Guards, 2nd battalion Coldstream Guards. Lord Henry Colville in command of column; Brigadier General Smith-Dorrien in command of 19th brigade and General Macdonald in command of Highland brigade.

Sunday, March 11.—Started on the march at 5:30 a.m., marched through the country, looks much better. Reached our point at 12:30, distance of 12 miles.

Monday, March 12.—Up at 2:45 a.m.; on the march at 5:30. Very cold; nothing to eat. Marched steadily till 1 o'clock, distance 18 miles.

Tuesday, March 13.—On the road at 5 a.m., reached the Cape at 11 a.m. Very hot, very tired, and hungry.

Wednesday, March 14.—We rested all day.

Thursday, March 15.—Up at 4 a.m., on the march at 6:30, marched 5 miles. Reached Bloemfontein at 11 a.m. A very pretty place. Camped just outside of the city. A great number of troops here.

Friday, March 16.—Some of the boys went to town and bought something to eat, bread, Croydon.

Saturday, March 17.—I went to town, baked some bread in a bake-shop—some good bread. A lot of nice stores.

Sunday, March 18.—Went to church at 7 a.m. with Gordon Highlanders.

Wednesday, March 21.—Pay day; got 42.

Thursday, March 22.—Got five days for eating emergency ration.

Friday, March 23.—To Thursday, March 28.—Drilling.

Friday, March 30.—Got goods from London for boys. Went to town to patrol streets as policeman. Got word to move at 8 p.m. Just relieved by the Yorks. Got word we are to go up to help get at Boers.

Saturday, March 31.—Reveille at 3:45 a.m., breakfast at 4:30, on the march

at 6 a.m., marched 14 miles, when we camped on the top of a kopje. On the lookout till daybreak.

Sunday, April 1.—Feeling very tough. Lots of fresh horses sent out of the sun. Four companies go on, four stay here.

Monday, April 2.—Mail came. Got orders to move 6 miles.

Tuesday, April 3.—Go 12 miles. Get to Bloemfontein at 3.

Wednesday, April 4.—Some men arrive from Cape Town. March at 2 p.m., go 10 miles.

Thursday, April 5.—Go five miles. Get in a position to catch Boers. Do not see them. Got back to bivouac.

Friday, April 6.—Go to Bloemfontein, 10 miles. Get there at 1 p.m.

Saturday, April 7.—A medical inspection this morning. Left Bloemfontein at our bare feet. Go to town in the afternoon. Get four meals. The town very bare. Got our tents after being eight weeks without them.

Tuesday, April 10.—Went down town to see about some bread. Went back at night to get prisoners.

Thursday, April 12.—Took over cooking for company for a few days.

Friday, April 13.—Parcels arrive from home. Got lots of nice things.

Sunday, April 15.—Opening presents.

Monday, April 16.—Getting new clothes, shirts and socks. Private, Adams died.

Tuesday, April 17.—Been raining four days and nights. Private Adams buried; on firing party.

Wednesday, April 18.—Up to our knees in mud.

Thursday, April 19.—Put on a clean shirt, the first since I left Belmont.

Friday, April 20.—Got mail. Got orders to move at 8 a.m. tomorrow.

Saturday, April 21.—Fell in ready to move, but orders came not to go till 1 p.m. Marched to Springfield, 7 miles, arrived at 4 p.m. Laid out all night; very cold and wet.

Sunday, April 22.—Go on outpost at 8 p.m. on some kopjes. Lots of niggers' huts. Can hear firing.

Monday, April 23.—Marched at 11 a.m., go six miles. Some very heavy fighting.

Tuesday, April 24.—Up at 5 a.m., move on the Boers at Waterworks, 7 miles. Chasing the Boers till 12 noon, when we get to a kopje. Do sentry duty on kopje.

Wednesday, April 25.—Up at 4 a.m., go to strengthen outposts. Ordered to move in pursuit of some Boers. March till 12 noon, when we come up to them.

Thursday, April 26.—Up at 3 a.m., march to Thabetchu, 8 miles. Hold a pass four miles from town. A number of Boers on hills.

Friday, April 27.—On outpost all night. Ordered to move to town at 3 p.m. Our sentry heavy cannon fire. Just got tea when we get orders to go out to relieve some horse who were hard pressed on a kopje. March all night—B and D companies and Gordon Highlanders. Arrived at kopje at daylight.

Saturday, April 28.—No sleep for two nights. Played out. Ordered to go back to camp. Got there at 1:30. Walked 16 miles.

Sunday, April 29.—Some very heavy firing all day over hills. Picking oranges.

Monday, April 30.—Up at 4 a.m. Advance on some hills at 7 a.m., 10 miles. Under fire at 11 a.m. Cannon fire while going across a plain. Take a very big kopje. Stay on it all night. Very cold. Nothing to eat. Tobak Nek.

Tuesday, May 1.—Go under fire at daylight. Pouch shots in bushes all morning. Very hungry. Shooting till noon. We then advance on another kopje. See the Boers flying over the plains. We take hill after hill. Boers retreat. Heavy cannon fire. Stay on captured kopje till sundown, then go to transports. Orders to move at 5 a.m. Still at Tobak Nek.

Wednesday, May 2.—Up at 5. Orders to move cancelled.

Thursday, May 3.—Left Tobak Nek at 6 a.m., walked 18 miles to Isabellafontein. No opposition. Very hot.

Friday, May 4.—Up at 4, go four miles. Met a number of Boers; shell and snipe. Four hundred killed; a number of our men killed. Got to Hemspruit at dark. Picket all night. Fourteen miles.

Saturday, May 5.—Left Hemspruit at 8 a.m., marched to Wynburg at 4 p.m. (18 miles), marched through the city at 4:30. A big crowd; great cheering when the flag was hoisted on the flagpole. A lovely sight at night to see the lights. Got some bread and jam—a rare treat. A march to the front. Got orders for an 80-mile march. Draft came in. A happy time.

Sunday, May 6.—A very large number of troops here. Go on march at 4 o'clock, 8 miles. Camp all night.

Monday, May 7.—My birthday. On guard all night. Divided up the draft. Our company gets two.

Tuesday, May 8.—Start to work for Captain Carpenter. Stay here all day.

Wednesday, May 9.—Up at 5 a.m., on the march at 7. A nice orange grove here.

HANNA'S POLITICAL PLANT.

New York, July 21.—The 22 rooms in the Metropolitan life building will be used by the Republican national committee. One room is set apart for Hanna. A complete telegraphic and telephone equipment will connect with every city in the United States.

ELECTION IN CUBA.

Washington, July 21.—The president and Gen. Wood have agreed on Sept. 15 as the time for holding the election in Cuba for delegates to the constitutional convention, to be called for formulating a constitution for an independent government for Cuba.

A sample room of German wares is about to be opened in Constantinople.

The Old Reliable Remedy for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

DEFOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

Grandma Mrs. Thos. Sherlock, Arundel, prior, Oct. 1, recently wrote:

"My little girl, three years of age, was taken very bad with diarrhoea, and we thought we were going to lose her, when I remembered that my grandmother always used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and often said that it saved her life. I got a bottle and gave it to my child, and after the third dose she began to get better and slept well that night. She improved right along and was soon completely cured."

Friday, March 30.—Got goods from London for boys. Went to town to patrol streets as policeman. Got word to move at 8 p.m. Just relieved by the Yorks. Got word we are to go up to help get at Boers.

Saturday, March 31.—Reveille at 3:45 a.m., breakfast at 4:30, on the march

BOTHWELL BOY SHOT

Pistol Discharged Accidentally—In Juries May Prove Fatal—Three Youths Drowned.

Bothwell, Ont., July 21.—Fred Poynter, the eighteen-year-old son of the proprietor of the Poynter House, this town, lies at his home in a precarious condition, with a bullet wound through his neck, just where the shooting occurred. It is difficult to say, though the theory advanced is that this is another case of "didn't know it was loaded." The revolver was discharged while in the victim's hands. The weapon, from which the bullet was fired is of the cheap variety, and was left at the hotel last week by some traveling fakir.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock young Poynter went to his bedroom, and shortly afterwards the household were startled by the loud report of a pistol and the piercing cries of the victim. His father was the first to arrive on the scene, and to his horror he found his only son lying on the floor with blood oozing from a hole in his neck, under his chin, where the bullet entered, and also at a point of exit at the back of the head. The bullet went dangerously near the jugular vein, and may prove fatal.

THREE YOUTHS DROWNED.

Detroit, July 21.—Frank H. Jerome, Jun., aged 22, son of Frank H. Jerome, of the firm of Jerome & Daly, surveyors, Washington avenue, was drowned about 11 o'clock Thursday night while crossing the river in a boat with a young man named Harry Schutte, of Cincinnati, from Algona, Harpers Island, where the Jeromes have a summer cottage.

Oscar Kelsey, aged 15 years, son of Oscar D. Kelsey, an engineer, was drowned this morning in the River Rouge, opposite the Detroit salt block, where with some companions he had gone for a swim.

Harrisville, Mich., July 20.—Claudius Hale was drowned here yesterday. He was the carrier for the Evening News and a bright lad.

STARVED TO DEATH.

Victoria, B. C., July 21.—A letter received from Cassiar, tells of the death from starvation of Francis Lake of a prospector named W. Yack, of Los Angeles, Cal. His partner, Al Dimick, lived on the flesh of martens until he reached Fort Frances.

KILLED BY A BROKEN BELT.

Ludington, Mich., July 20.—Charles Olson, aged 17, was struck by a broken belt at the mill of Butters & Peters, and thrown against an iron bolt with such force that his skull was crushed and telescoped. He lived 12 hours before death relieved him of his sufferings.

KNOCKED OVERBOARD.

Hamilton, July 21.—Jerry O'Connor, 46 Greig street, was in Montreal, Thursday, on his way to the old country. In the evening he was accidentally knocked overboard in the harbor and was drowned.

SHOT BY HIS SON.

A. Engle, a storekeeper of Fort Francis, B. C., was accidentally shot by his 14-year-old son. He is the man who saved the lives of so many men who were stranded on the Edmonton trail during the Klondike rush.

BURNED OUT

Society People Have to Hustle for Their Lives—Forest Fires.

San Francisco, July 21.—The hotel at Castle Gaid, Shasta county, was burned to the ground at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It was crowded with San Francisco society people, but all escaped with their belongings. The hotel was owned by the Pacific Improvement Company.

Ayr, Ont., July 21.—A fire occurred one mile south of Ayr yesterday on the farm occupied by William Patterson, and owned by Simon Patterson. The barn and contents were totally destroyed. The greater portion of this year's crops were in the barn. All the implements were saved. Insured in the Ayr Mutual for \$1,200.

Toronto, July 21.—William Margath, crown timber agent at Rat Portage, is here making a personal report to the crown lands commissioner on the recent forest fires in the Rainy River district. The fires, he says, were widespread, and a good deal of pine timber owned by lumbermen was burned, but not so badly injured as to prevent it being used if cut at once. Little or no damage has been done to timber on crown lands, the fire being confined almost wholly to lands owned by lumbermen. Some settlers on the Rainy River were burned out, a few losing their all. One or two families were obliged to take refuge in the river until the fire passed over their holdings.

Owing to the danger to the Sault Rapids the Rainy River is not navigable for any but small steamers, and all freight has to be transferred at this point. This is keeping sawlogs from coming in, and has also prevented mine owners from getting in stamping and other machinery.

Placerville, Cal., July 21.—A great forest fire is raging on the lands of the American River, Land and Lumber company, twelve miles northwest of this city. The big city of Yuba City, the company at the terminus of its railroad to run logs into the south fork of the American River is destroyed. The chute was 3,500 feet in length; it was built of large logs, and cost about \$60,000. Should the fire continue it will entail a loss running into the millions. In addition to many houses and twelve miles of railroad, 12,000,000 feet of logs are lying cut and barked in the woods, awaiting a drive.

THE FALL FAIRS.

WESTERN FAIR, London, Sept. 6-15. Industrial, Toronto, Aug. 27 to Sept. 8. Kingston, Kingston, Sept. 10-14.

Owen Sound, Owen Sound, Sept. 11-13. Central Ottawa, Ottawa, Sept. 14-22.

Southern, Brantford, Sept. 15-20. W. Middlesex, Stratford, Sept. 17-19.

Northwestern, Goderich, Sept. 18-19. Northern, Walkerton, Sept. 18-19.

Elgin, Aylmer, Sept. 18-20. Central, Guelph, Sept. 18-20.

Great Northern, Collingwood, Sept. 18-21.

N. Brant, Paris, Sept. 25-28.

N. Oxford, Woodstock, Sept. 26-28.

Perth, Perth, Oct. 2-4.

W. Kent, Chatham, Oct. 9-11.

Norfolk Union, Simcoe, Oct. 16-18.

Secretaries of Western Ontario Fair Associations are invited to send the dates of their local fairs to The Advertiser.



TYPE- WRITING.

You'll find it valuable to know how to run a machine even if you don't expect to do it for business. There's much advantage in being able to use a typewriter for your own correspondence. Our instruction will help you.

Forest City Business and Shorthand College, London, Ont.
J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.
College reopens Sept. 1.

Fine Scotch Flannel Suitings

Worn by the nobliest dressers in England and New York. They come in various patterns and colors and make an ideal hot weather suit. They are displayed in our window.

O. LABELLE, 372 Richmond St.

Doyle's Liniment.

The Greatest Known Remedy for the Relief and Cure of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SPRAINS, BRUISES, MUSCULAR SWELLINGS, SORE THROAT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST OR BACK, OR WHEREVER A LINIMENT IS REQUIRED. It also cures the worst case of PILES.



TRADE MARK, Registered.

I have been subject to inflammatory rheumatism for years; my right arm was perfectly useless, had to use my other hand to lift it when I wished to change its position. A friend brought me a bottle of Doyle's Liniment—this is about four weeks ago. I consider it one of the greatest remedies known.

(Signed) FRED. M. ALBERTSTADT, Kniplove G.T.R., London, Ont.
The only known Remedy that will cure the Sprained Joint of a Horse.
Price 60 cents per Bottle.
Sample Bottle, 25c.
JOHN. W. DOYLE, London, Ont. ywt

Laces, Leather, Shoe Dressings, Shoe Findings.

Headquarters for Western Ontario. Dealers and importers in above, and manufacturers of best shoe uppers, etc.

R. F. Lacey & Co., Clarendon.

FOR HIGH-GRADE BICYCLE SUNDRIES and REPAIRS at right prices.

GO TO
HORTON & MANVILLE'S,
231 Dundas St. Phone 801.

What We Offer the Public The Choicest Bread

Made by expert workmen from the best quality flour, in a modern and well-equipped shop. A trial solicited.

DEAN & CO., 547 Hamilton Road.

WAX FINISH AND WEIGHTED BRUSHES FOR FLOORS.

Now is the time of the year to have your floors polished and refinished. We make a specialty of this work.

H. & C. Colerick,
443 Richmond Street.

FITZGERALD and FITZGERALD.

Lawyers 171 Dundas street,
Fitzgerald Block

FAIRBAIN TAILOR

Opp. City Hall, Upstairs

IF ATTACKED WITH CHOLERA or summer complaint of any kind send at once for a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this cholera medicine say it acts promptly, and never fails to effect a thorough cure.

A hundred thousand tons of coal were handled in St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, twice during the past year, the Hamburg-American Line alone using more than 6,000 tons per month.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

paid for old gold and silver, lead and copper dross.

Canada Smelting and Refining Company,

Bicycle Bells

Have one for your own protection. All sizes, small and large. All kinds, double stroke, electric stroke and continuous ringing. All prices, from 25c to \$1.

WM. GURD & CO.
185 Dundas Street.

THOSE POPULAR PATTERNS

IN TWEEDS AND FANCY WORSTED SUITINGS ARE HERE.

COME IN AND SEE THEM.

SOUTHCOTT'S, Fine Tailors,
261 Richmond Street

METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, July 20.—8 p.m.—Rain has fallen today in Algoma, but the weather has been fine in all other parts of the Dominion. In the Maritime Provinces the temperature has been moderate, but in Quebec, Ontario and the Northwest it has been decidedly high. The highest temperatures reported are 90 at Medicine Hat and 86 degrees at Winnipeg, Parry Sound and Quebec. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 56-78; Kamloops, 62-84; Edmonton, 48-72; Prince Albert, 48-72; Qu'Appelle, 50-78; Winnipeg, 48-86; Port Arthur, 49-68; Toronto, 58-80; Ottawa, 58-82; Montreal, 60-80; Quebec, 54-86; Halifax, 54-72.

Local temperature: The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Friday, July 20, were: Highest, 82°; lowest, 65°.

Today (Saturday) the sun rose at 4:55 a.m. and sets at 7:53 p.m. The moon rises at 0:26 a.m. and sets at 4:27 p.m.

BREAD

Think back in our establishment is perfection. The best of material, cooked in modern ovens and handled by expert workmen

JOHNSTON BROS.
Telephone 812

A BROKEN RING— A LOST GEM— A MISSING LINK—

anything in jewelry "almost worn out" can be repaired

and made like new—that is what we are here for. Mail them to us.

Thos. Gilleen,
OPTICIAN AND JEWELER,
402 RICHMOND STREET.
Phone 803.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

London Advertiser.

THE SUMMER VACATION.

Subscribers leaving the city to enjoy their summer holidays can have the Daily Advertiser regularly mailed to their address without extra expense.

A LOCAL BUDGET

We pass through a world of beautiful flowers

With hands so empty of posties; Tying with leaves we squander the hours,

When we might be gathering roses.

—Miss Ethel McKillop, of this city, is visiting friends in Rodney.

—The contractors have nearly completed their work at the postoffice.

—The Wabash and Highgate baseball teams will play a game here next week for \$200 a side.

—Miss Mary O'Meara and Miss Maggie Dorsey are spending a couple of weeks at Grand Bend.

—Mr. Harry Gould, of Exeter, is spending a few days with his brother, J. C. Gould, Adelaide street.

—Reginald H. Hudson, of this city, will sing in St. Clarens Avenue Methodist Church, Toronto, tomorrow.

—The contract for the excavation of the new swimming pond at Wonderland has been awarded to John Lang, of Bruce street.

—The Bell Telephone Company have purchased a lot having 46 feet frontage for the erection of a storage building, beside the new exchange.

—Dr. McGrady, late house surgeon at St. Joseph's Hospital, leaves today for Montreal, where he will take a post-graduate course at the Montreal hospitals.

—Thomas S. Edison, brother-in-law of Leslie Edy and Mrs. Ed Struthers, of this city, died on the 9th inst. at the Deaconess' Hospital, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

—Mr. W. R. Spettigue, of Pocatello, Idaho, chief clerk and accountant of the Oregon Short Line Railway, is a guest of Mr. George Mathewson, 454 Dufferin avenue.

—Pte. Harry Chapman, of this city, who went to South Africa with the first contingent, has written home saying that he has been invalided home. He is expected here shortly.

—Rev. Dr. Sowerby will endeavor to answer the question, "Why did Christ

DINE...

where every provision is made for your comfort. Coolest room in London. Regular Dinner 25 cents. Quick service. Lunches during day on European plan.

PALACE CAFE, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

DIAMOND JEWELRY

Our assortment of Diamond Mounted Jewelry is one that appeals to all admirers of the jeweler's art. Value quality of gems, artistic designs of settings, and fairness of prices are concerned, you'll find our collection the most tempting.

Tourists and Visitors Are Cordially Invited to Inspect Our Stock.

WARD, The Jeweler,
374 RICHMOND STREET.

select Judas to be an apostle?" on Sunday evening. All should hear his discussion of this question.

—The Misses Bella Currie, Eva Williams, Mabelle Brown and Hannah Cameron (of Ingersoll), pupils of Miss Roblyn, passed with honors their second year vocal examinations at the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

—Mrs. Holmes and family, of Wolseley Barracks, have taken a cottage at Goddich for the summer. She is accompanied by Miss Green, of London South, and the Misses Holmes, of Toronto.

—At a meeting on Thursday night of No. 2 committee of the board of education, the contracts for the painting and kalsomining of the city schools were awarded. Chamberlain & Berry were given one section, and A. R. Galpin three sections.

—The contractors in charge of the several works at Mount St. Joseph presented the Sisters the other day with a purse containing \$100 to go, as a help toward furnishing the new institution. Needless to add the Sisters highly appreciate the kindly thoughtfulness which prompted the generous act.

—Rev. Dr. G. D. Bayne, of Pembroke, will preach at both services in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Toronto, (Sunday). In the evening, Dr. Bayne will discuss "The Church and Secret Societies." Text—11 a.m., "He was a good man;" 7 p.m., "The Church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood."

—The Grand Trunk Railway Company employees' excursion to Toronto was very largely patronized this morning. The first train left at 6 o'clock, and two others left soon after. There are 3,000 persons in this city who are entitled to obtain the cheap rate that was obtained by the employees, and many others took in the trip at the low rate that was allowed to the public.

—At the funeral of the late Mrs. W. H. Goodburne, of Lake Linden, Mich., which took place at Woodland cemetery yesterday, the pall-bearers were four brothers and two brothers-in-law of the deceased lady, they being Messrs. Charles, Alfred, Frank and John Hockins. Rev. Dr. Smith was the officiating clergyman.

—Rev. James Caswell, at one time pastor of the old New Connexion Church of this city, died in Toronto yesterday morning, aged 83 years. Mr. Caswell was born in England, was received into the Methodist ministry in 1814, and was superannuated in 1881. He leaves three sons, Edward, Caswell, of the Methodist Book Room, Toronto, and Nathaniel Caswell, editor of Endeavor Herald, Toronto.

—On Wednesday last Mr. W. James Wilson, V. S., of this city, and Miss Catherine Margaret Graham, eldest daughter of Mr. D. C. Graham, of North Bay, were united in matrimony at the latter's residence, "Tyebrae." The ceremony was performed by Rev. James Wilson, of St. Andrew's Church. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left for Montreal after the ceremony, and will be at home to their friends after Sept. 1, at No. 32 King street, city.

—A slight wreck occurred in the C. P. R. yards here yesterday afternoon, but little damage was done and the delay was slight. An east bound freight was passing through the yard, and when near the Waterloo street crossing the front axle of a box car snapped in two. Before the train could be stopped, the rear and forward trucks became badly mixed up, and the car tilted over. An accident was soon on scene, and while the contents of the car—four in barrels and sacks—were being removed, the wreck was cleared up.

—The death of Robert Bird, Q.C., of Woodstock, occurred yesterday at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Alexander Gunn, of 156 Lansdowne street, South London. Mr. Bird had been ill for more than a year with anæmia, and he came to London a week ago in the hope that the change might bring about an improvement in his health. While here he was treated by Drs. Piper and Cline, but his condition was such that nothing could be done for him. Mr. Bird was 60 years of age, and was unmarried. The remains will be taken to Woodstock this afternoon for interment on Monday.

—A quiet wedding was celebrated at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, when Miss Ethel L. Macdonald, daughter of the late H. F. Macdonald, and Mr. Edmund J. Masurel, son of Mr. Moses Masurel, of this city, were united in marriage. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. T. T. Mortimer.

MEN OF AFFAIRS

Need Proper Food to Supply the Brain.

We have only one lifetime to live upon earth. Every sane man and woman desires to be happy during life. Only insane people deliberately and intentionally

But thousands of people kill themselves just as truly and as surely as if they jumped into a river, blew their brains out or hanged themselves, although they don't realize that they are doing so. Everyone who allows disease to eat his life away, without doing all he can to cure it, commits suicide.

Some diseases can be cured by certain remedies only. Dyspepsia is one of these. Indigestion is another. There is only one remedy for all Stomach Diseases. That remedy is Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Fortunately Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are a positive cure for all these diseases. They cure quickly. Their effect is immediate. Their cure is permanent. It is certain. Every dose of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets is a step away from the grave.

It is easy to cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and other Stomach Troubles with Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Simply take one or two of them after each meal. Eat heartily, but not gluttonously. Then your cure is going on every day.

R. E. KENZIE

the grocer, is sole agent for For Stanley for the Parnell-Dean Steam Baking Company's Breads. Give him a call. Delivered daily.

CLEARING SALE

—OF—
Boots and Shoes.

Immense Reduction on Regular Prices.

All NEW FOOTWEAR, and the very best manufactured.

Must be sold preparatory to moving into larger premises.

A rare opportunity to purchase Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc., at extraordinary low prices.

Men's Box Calf Congress, regular \$2.75, now.....\$2.00

Men's Dongola Bala, regular \$1.50, now.....\$1.00

Women's 2-Buttoned Oxfords, tan, vesting top, regular \$2, now.....\$1.00

Women's Chocolate Bals, regular \$2.00, now.....\$1.25

Misses' Chocolate Oxfords, regular \$1.50 line, now.....\$1.00

Boys' Grain Bals, heavy soles, regular \$1.35, now.....85c

SEE OUR WINDOWS.

Always the Best at the Price.

Bargain Shoe Store

143 Dundas St.,
FRANK A. BROWN.

more, and looked charming in a tailor-made gown of light fawn cloth applied in white. The jacket opened on a handsome silk and lace blouse, with hat to match. The happy couple left soon after the ceremony for Montreal, to sail on the Tunisian Saturday morning for Europe, where they intend making an extended honeymoon.

—The following grocers have tickets on sale for the excursion to Niagara Falls next Wednesday: Messrs. T. A. Rowat & Co., F. Harley, N. McLeod, George Loveless, R. A. Jones, C. J. McCormick, F. Harding, J. C. Trebilcock, C. Leach, W. T. Groom, D. Shoebottom, Andrews & Son, George Trebilcock & F. Robinson. Tickets are also on sale at the M. C. R. ticket office, Richmond street. All those taking in this excursion are assured of a thoroughly enjoyable time, as the efficient committee in charge are sparing no efforts to make it a thorough success. As this is the grocers' annual holiday, all the city groceries will be closed.

—About 10 o'clock last night the death occurred of Frederick Shore, of Edward street, South London. He had been suffering from general weakness for a considerable time, but there was no cause for anxiety until yesterday afternoon, when a spell of weakness of the heart attacked him, and he sank rapidly. Mr. Shore was born in Sheffield, England, in 1812, and came to this country in 1833. He settled in St. Thomas, where he resided for about two years, while house was built for him in Westminister. Here he resided until 1894, when he removed to South London. He was a faithful member of the Church of England, and for many years took an active interest in Christ Church, Gleanworth.

SEIZED THE RECEIPTS.

St. Thomas Times: There was quite a little bit of excitement around the offices of the St. Thomas Street Railway Company this morning, about half-past nine. Acting Treasurer Jos. Laing was counting up yesterday's receipts when Bailiff John McKenzie walked in and seized part of the money lying on the table. He carried it across the road over to Kerr & Co.'s undertaking rooms. On counting it up he found that he had \$200. As he only wanted \$250 he returned the balance. The money was seized to satisfy a debt of \$108 alleged to be due to Sossman & Landis, Chicago, for scenery used in the summer theatre at Piquette Park. The balance of the claim is said to be due a Montreal firm.

AT BAYFIELD.

Mr. G. Rumball, of the Hobbs Hardware Company, London, a native of Bayfield, was here this week in place of Mr. McCurdy, who is away for his vacation.

Messrs. T. McCartney, Harold and Gordon Eckhardt, Ethel and Eva Eckhardt, of London, are encamped in Mr. Galbraith's grove, and greatly enjoying the outing.

Mrs. Lowe and two daughters, Wingham, arrived this week, and are boarding at Mrs. G. Erwin's.

Last Friday a large number of the summer guests took a trip in Mr. Jowett's tug to Grand Bend. They were glad to return, as the heat and sand were unbearable.

Mrs. Jennings and son Roy, of Pincooning, Mich., are guests of Mr. T. J. Moorhouse.

Mr. Cole, wife and family, of New York, drove over from Clinton this week to make arrangements for spending holidays here.

"Jowett Bros." dancing pavilion has been liberally patronized this week by parties from Goderich and Clinton.

Recent arrivals at the Queen's—Prof. Watkins, Mr. F. Heath and family, Mrs. Brummitt, Mrs. James Wilson, Misses Margaret, Clara, Marie and Laura Wilson, Masters Douglas and Norman Wilson, Miss Gleeson, Miss Sara Gleeson, Miss Wright, Miss Jennie Wright, Mr. G. Wilson, Mr. C. A. Beaton, Mr. John Moore and family, Miss Mary Moore, London.

At the River House—Mrs. McLean, Miss McLean, Mrs. McMahon, Miss McMahon, Mr. A. McMahon, R. B. Gardner, Miss L. Miller, the Misses Douglas, Miss Ida Thompson, Harvey Read, A. D. McGregor, London; Mrs. Davis, Miss McGregor, Toronto; Mrs. Cobbold, Miss Cobbold, Wingham; N. Madocks, wife and two children, Detroit; Mr. Moore, wife and family, London.

FLOUR MADE CHEAPLY IN JAPAN.

J. C. Robinson, a Portland, Ore., mill man, has received a sample of flour from a mill in Yokohama. The flour was made from a cargo of wheat sent from Oregon and all appearances is a first-class article. Along with the sample comes the statement that the actual cost of the manufactured article was on the basis of \$2.30 per barrel at a Pacific coast point. As \$2.50 per barrel is the lowest figure yet reported for flour sent to the Orient, it would seem

There is No Pleasure

And even less satisfaction, not to mention the discomfort resulting from A MISFITTING COSTUME.

In winter it is a constant annoyance, and in summer a source of torture. Why, therefore, does any man tolerate one when he can

Avoid All Misfits

if he will only avoid the low-priced clothing store and its hand-me-downs, and buy his garments at the

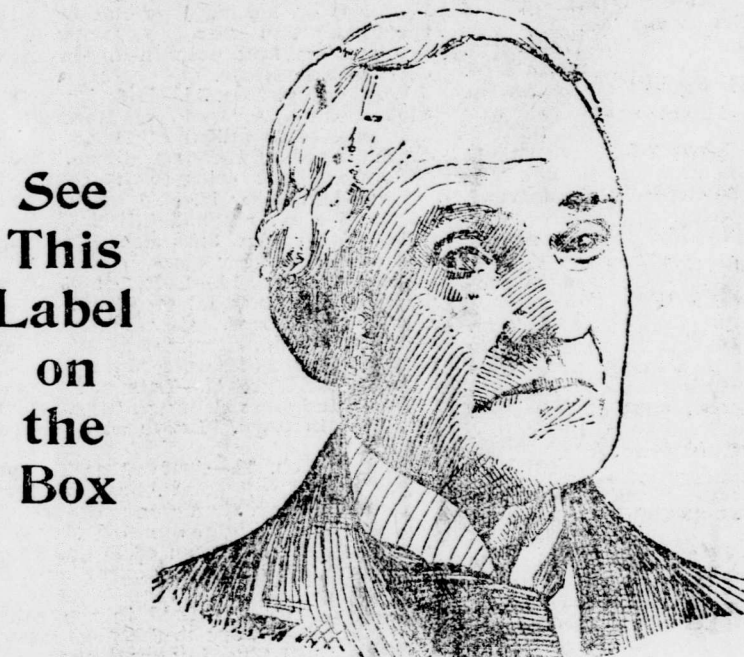
Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

ROBERT M. BURNS, Manager,
where all clothing is made up upon scientific tailoring principles and a perfect fit a certainty?

Suits, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25.
Trousers, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6.

"London Old Boys" ..CIGARS..

A smoke that is as honest and square as the gentleman whose smiling countenance graces the label.



NICHOLAS WILSON, ESQ.,
The "Grand Old Boy" of London.

CORTICELLI SEWING SILK is a perfect silk on account of the perfectness of its parts.

Each thread is made up of one hundred strands of "neat" or "cacoen" silk.

Each strand is tested by an infallible machine which stops automatically for the slightest flaw, knot or irregularity—a mistake the eye can't see this machine detects.

Every yard of Corticelli Sewing Silk must be perfectly smooth, strong, full letter A before it can get on a spool with our label.

That label is your guarantee of perfection in Sewing Silk.

For Sale Everywhere.

Ask for it and see you get it.

from this that the Japanese were in a fair way to become active competitors for the four trade of the Orient.

HIS LUCKY 13

Thomas Scott Chosen as Janitor by Thirteen Trustees—Fifteen Applications Received.

The successor to the late Charles Deeley, formerly janitor of the Talbot street school, was appointed by the trustees at a special meeting of the board of education, held last night.

Thomas Scott, of No. 91 Bruce street, was chosen on the seventh ballot. The vote was as follows:

Thomas Glover 9 9 7 10 9 3

H. E. E. Hickson 9 10 8 9 8

M. Mayne 9 10 11 12 13 8

George Cathcart 8 3 4 3

George Davidson 7 3 1 1

R. McNeil 6 6 4 3

George T. Tremmer 10 8 10 9 7

Joseph Premo 1

Joseph Spruill 10 9 8 8 7

George Robinson 6 5 4 3

Jas. K. Haskins 5

Alfred Bower 2 1

Thomas Scott 13 12 13 13 13 13

S. A. Roberts 4 2 2

John Butler 2 1

A CERTAIN METHOD for curing cramps, diarrhoea and dysentery is by using Pain-Killer. This medicine has sustained the highest reputation for over 60 years. Avoid substitutes; there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c and 50c.

THOUSANDS LIKE HER.—Tena McLeod, Severn Bridge, writes: "I owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Thomas Electric Oil for curing me of a severe cold that troubled me nearly all last winter." In order to give a quietus to a hacking cough, take a dose of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil thrice a day, or oftener if the cough spells render it necessary.

For Sale At All Good Places

Mediator

Proposal That France Accept the Office

In the Case of China and the Other Powers.

End of Rotterdam Strike—Alleged New Cure for Cancer—Collision at Sea.

END OF A BIG STRIKE.

Rotterdam, July 21.—The strike of dock laborers which has been in progress here for some time is practically resumed.

FRANCE AS MEDIATOR.

Paris, July 21.—The Chinese minister at Paris has transmitted to M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, for communication to President Loubet, a telegram from the Emperor of China, which was dispatched by the governor of Shan Tung on Thursday, July 19, asking the mediation of France with the foreign powers. The telegram makes no allusion to the foreign ministers at Peking. M. Delcasse informed the minister that President Loubet's reply would be addressed to the French legation at Peking, where the Imperial Government can obtain it; but first, the Government of the Republic would wait until it should be certain that the French minister at Peking was safe and sound.

COLLISION AT SEA.

Queenstown, July 21.—The British steamer Newby (Capt. Clark), which sailed from Fernandina, Florida, July 2 and Norfolk, Va., 6th, has arrived here with her fore compartment full of water. She reports having been in a collision during the night with the fish steamer Texan (Capt. Lund), which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for St. Thomas, D. W. I. The Texan was struck amidships and so badly damaged that she was anchored in West Bay. A tug has been sent to tow the Texan to this port.

STOP EXPORTATION OF ARMS.

London, July 21.—In the House of Commons, Mr. J. Balfour said it was impossible in the present state of the law, to prohibit exportation of arms to China, but as the matter was extremely pressing a bill would be introduced at once to give the government the necessary power. Such a bill was subsequently introduced in the House of Lords by Earl Halsbury, lord high chancellor. The bill prohibits the exportation of arms or ammunition to China, under severe penalties.

M. Delcasse sent a circular to the powers on the above subject, in which he says that France considers that the moment has arrived when this step will prove acceptable to all the governments, and be welcomed by public opinion. The foreign office believes that no misconception can be made of France's action in this matter, because French factories have supplied arms to the Orientals as well as those of other countries.

SHANGHAI, July 21.—The consuls met and decided to prevent the sale of arms in the settlement.

NEW CURE FOR CANCER.

Paris, July 21.—A new specific for tuberculosis and cancer has, it is alleged, just been discovered. The plant in question is called kalagua, and grows in South America. M. Ch. Patin, a Belgian consul, who is a botanist and an explorer, is said to have used kalagua with success in the treatment of bovine tuberculosis, and Dr. Alberto Basset has obtained excellent results from its use on his own patients.

Dr. Stubbart, at the Loomis Sanatorium, at Liberty, N. Y., and Dr. Mechtold, another American physician, claim to have effected cures of patients whose recovery was deemed by public opinion. The Belgian doctors, Yseno Popelin, Hendericks and Coremans, announce that kalagua has, to some extent at least, realized the expectations they had formed of it.

CANADIANS CAME THIRD

In the Shooting for the Kolapore Cup—Second Stage of the Queen's Prize.

Bieleys Camp, July 20.—Yesterday's shooting in the Queen's prize brought Pte. A. E. Tink, of the Governor-General's Body Guard, into one hundred and eighty-third place, and he won £4; Staff-Sgt. Casaruthers, in two hundredth position, received a similar amount; Lieut. Graham was awarded two hundred and thirty-first place, and secured a prize of £3. The team of eight men composed the mother country, Canada, Guernsey and Jersey being represented. Seven shots only were allowed at all the ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards. The Challenge cup, which had been captured by the mother country, was donated by his Highness the Rajah of Kolapore. The scores of the members of the Canadian team at the three ranges were as follows:

Lieut. Blair	200	500	600	Tl.
Sgt. Corrigan	31	24	31	86
Gunner Fleming	30	31	28	89
Pte. Langstroth	25	32	27	84
Sgt. Morse	31	27	28	87
Pte. McVittie	33	31	28	92
Lieut. Ogg	32	26	25	83
Lieut. Smith	31	32	31	94
Totals	245	232	232	710

Compared with the scores of the other competitors, the Canadians stood as follows:

Mother country	200	500	600	Tl.
Guernsey	233	254	245	732
Canada	221	244	255	720
Jersey	248	232	222	702
	222	215	219	656

In the contest for the Corporation of the City of London prize the Canadians competing finished in the following order: Sgt. J. McVittie, Lieut. A. Smith, Sgt. C. E. Morse, Pte. T. A. Langstroth, Gunner Fleming, Pte. G. Mithigan, Pte. A. Tink, Bombardier Bodley, Lieut. D. J. Munro, Staff-Sgt. Morris, Sgt. Corrigan and Pte. Ogg.

In the McKinnon competition today England obtained first place, Scotland second, Wales third and Canada fourth.

In the second stage, 10 shots at 500 and 15 shots at 600 yards, of the Queen's prize, the Canadians, Pte. Carruthers and Graham, were the winners of small money prizes.

ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

Kingston, Ont., July 21.—At its concluding session the convention of the Order of Hibernians elected the following officers: Provincial president, M. J. Lynch, Kingston; vice-president, John Lee, Gananoque; secre-

tary, Thomas O'Dowd, Hamilton; treasurer, J. McCarthy, St. Catharines; chaplain, Rev. Dr. Fallon, Ottawa; Ottawa was chosen as the place of meeting next summer, the date to be fixed later. The scheme of a compulsory death benefit of \$200 for every member of the order was adopted. The new order will come into effect on Oct. 1.

SCENE OF SORROW

Rev. Robert Colman Saw It in Peking.

When the Boxer Rising Began—Bodies of European Victims Eaten by Dogs.

San Francisco, Cal., July 21.—A vivid story of the Chinese uprising is told by Rev. Robert Colman, D.D., who arrived from the Orient yesterday. He was in Peking early in May and was the guest of Minister Conger. "At that time," said Colman, "the Boxers were drilling in the streets of Peking, and I was apprehensive of danger. Conger considered the danger not particularly threatening, and seemed to place credit in the assurances of the teung li yamen. I told him I did not agree with him, and he assured me there was no danger. One of the members of Conger's household is Mrs. Woodward, of Chicago, who accompanied us to China, and remained to visit Conger's family.

"Over a month was spent by us at Tien Tsin, that is, until June 16. The Boxers were more and more threatening, and native Christians from all parts of the country began to flock to the mission compounds at Tientsin. The war in terror of the Boxers, and with all their worldly possessions tied in small bundles, went from gate to gate imploring foreigners to protect them. It was a pitiable sight, as they asked us with tears in their eyes: 'On the night of June 15, soon after we shall all be killed.'

"On the night of June 15, soon after midnight, the Boxers rose en masse and set fire to the native chapels, the French cathedral, and many other structures. There was a terrific uproar among Chinese and foreigners—a reign of terror.

"The American marines were roused to arms, and all night stood ready to defend the foreigners in the compounds. The fire was confined to the native city, to the westward, and the line of flames seemed to be about a mile long. We could hear musketry and shouting in the distance, and fire after fire sprung up until we thought the whole native city was going up in smoke.

"The next morning bodies of 100 Boxers were found lying here and there. I saw numbers of bodies being devoured by dogs. Trenches were hastily dug and the native authorities gathered up the bodies by tying ropes around their legs and dragged them off to burial. That morning hundreds of poor native Christians huddled into the mission compounds and begged for shelter.

"On the 18th we went to Taku and boarded a Chinese passenger steamer. We could not sail that night for some reason, and lay in company with other merchant vessels at anchor. On June 17 the bombardment of foreign gunboats by the forts began. The gunboats returned the fire immediately. We were lying up the river with the gunboats between us and the fort. Whenever the Chinese in their forts fired too high their shells went screaming over our heads and struck the water about us. We were directly in the line of fire, but all escaped.

"I have just learned of the murder of Baron von Ketteler. It is not a surprise. Von Ketteler was the one minister the Chinese feared. He was suspicious of them, and demanded proof of their good faith before he would believe them. Sir Claude Macdonald and Mr. Conger placed great faith in representations of the Chinese government. Von Ketteler demanded that the government suppress the Boxers; Macdonald and Conger entered mild protests, and were satisfied with promises.

"There is no doubt in my mind that Von Ketteler was murdered by the government itself. I believe that the empress dowager and five of her advisers are responsible for the whole carnival of massacre. The Boxers are arrogant, miserably poor and deluded fanatics. They are used and directed by intelligent men. The movement spread like wildfire, exactly as though it were receiving powerful aid from those in authority. The Boxers carried on their drills and exercises in Peking under the eyes of the government unmolested. They are in battle with the fanatical courage of people who believe their lives are charmed."

ONLY ONE WAY

To Cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and All Other Stomach Troubles.

That Way In to Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—Every Tablet Taken Is a Step Away From Death—They Are the Only Cure.

"The 'Medical Sentinel' comments on the restless brain worker of our large cities and refers to the fact that he thinks he knows as much about the needs of the brain, when he is tired and shows brain fog, as a trained practitioner. He is in error. The only way to spur up the tired organs by some stimulant or perhaps quiet its complaints with the narcotic of tobacco, and this plan goes on until suddenly he collapses, for brain fog is a sure sign that the elements that compose the brain are being more rapidly used up than replaced by the food.

There is really a choice of but two pathways for an active brain worker—a man of affairs—when he shows symptoms of breaking down. Either he must quit work or he must have food that will replace the structure of brain and nerve centers as rapidly as they are used up each day.

Chemical analysis of the particles thrown out through the pores of the body shows that after continued brain work, a large portion of excreta contains phosphate of potash. It is known that when this element is furnished by the food in proper quantities, the system unites it with albumen and from that compound makes the gray matter that fills the nerve centers and the brain.

This is an especial feature of the food known as Grape-Nuts, a delicious ready-cooked and predigested breakfast food.

In brain power and physical strength will set in after Grape-Nuts have been used eight or ten days, and sustained and continued brain work can be carried on if a reliance is placed upon this food in connection with the ordinary food of the day.

Grape-Nuts Food is sold at all first-class groceries.

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Gov. Milner's Speech at Opening of Parliament.

Distribution of Victoria Crosses—Death of Private Nichol, of the Strathomas—The Late Lieutenant Borden.

Cape Town, July 20.—The Cape Colony Parliament opened today with an impressive scene. The speech of Sir Alfred Milner, governor of the colony, prophesied an early close of the war, and subsequently a united and prosperous South Africa. Sir Alfred Milner, referring to the noble manner in which all the self-governing colonies had responded to Great Britain's call for aid, said indications were not wanting that the end of the war was approaching.

Those concerned in the rebellion would have to answer for their misconduct. Parliament would be asked to approve a bill providing for a special court, with special powers to try hundreds who have already been put in jail, and others who appeared to have taken a leading part in the rebellion. A commission would be created to deal with the rank and file of the rebels, with the power of sentencing for a period of five years, and to disfranchisement and deprivation of other civil rights. Sir Alfred Milner added that he trusted the deliberations of the parliament would be characterized by wisdom and moderation, so that when the troubles should be passed all would be prepared for the great developments that were assuredly awaiting united South Africa under the beneficent sway of the Queen's scepter.

Mr. W. P. Schreiner, formerly premier of Cape Colony, and Mr. R. Solomon, formerly attorney-general, occupied the opposition cross bench. Mr. J. X. Merriman, treasurer; Mr. J. W. Sauer, commissioner of public works, and Mr. F. W. Borden, minister of agriculture, occupied the government benches. Dr. Jameson was sworn as a member of the parliament.

Amid profound silence Mr. Merriman gave notice that he would move that the actions of the military in districts where resistance had terminated were contrary to the inherent rights of British subjects, and that martial law should be repealed.

Bravery Recognized.

WON THE V. C.

London, July 20.—Victoria Crosses have been gazetted for Capt. Meiklejohn and Sgt. Major Robertson, both of the Gordon Highlanders, for bravery in the battle of Paardeburg, and for Lieut. Norwood, of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, for rescuing a fallen trooper at Ladysmith.

Kingston, Ont., July 20.—A letter from Major Hudson this morning states that Lord Roberts had specially mentioned the writer in dispatches for the gallant manner in which he led C Field Battery in the action which led to the relief of Mafeking. Major Hudson also pays a high tribute to the heroism of the soldiers of the 1st Canadian Trench Battalion during that engagement.

SYMPATHETIC MESSAGES.

Ottawa, July 20.—Hon. Joseph Chamberlain cables to Lord Minto to express to Dr. Borden "my deep sympathy with him at the loss of his gallant son."

The following cable was received today, addressed to Hon. F. W. Borden, minister of militia, dated Cape Town, July 19: "Deeply regret in inform you of the death of your son in the action of Retierville, 16th. Mrs. Borden and myself have my sincerest sympathy at the sad loss of this gallant officer, whom I have twice had the honor to especially mention in dispatches to the commander-in-chief for gallant and intrepid conduct. (Signed)

DR. BORDEN RETURNS THANKS.

Hon. Dr. Borden desires through the press to say that he is deeply grateful to the noble friends who have sent messages of sympathy with Mrs. Borden and himself, in their sad bereavement, and conveys their sincere thanks to all.

DEATH OF PTE. NICHOL.

London, July 21.—It has been reported to the war office that Pte. D. Nichol, of the Strathomas, died of enteric fever on the 19th. His relatives reside in Edinburgh, Scotland.

The Canadian invalids from South Africa, living at the Soldiers' Home, in this city, will on Tuesday visit the hospital for inspection by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Major Thompson will command the party of Canadians.

"A YARN."

New York, July 20.—Charles D. Pierce, trustee and treasurer of the Boer relief fund, and consul-general of the Orange Free State, made the following statement today concerning Boer emigration to the United States: "My attention having been called to the statements in various newspapers that 10,000 or more Boers are about to emigrate from the South African Republic and the Orange Free State to the United States, I wish to state in the most emphatic language possible that there is not one word of truth in such statements."

DUN'S REVIEW

Of Trade Conditions in Canada and the United States.

Dun & Co.'s trade review for this week says: Business conditions in Canada this week have shown little alteration, midsummer dullness being the chief complaint, while in many sections crop prospects have improved.

St. John reports only moderate wholesale trade and fair retail business, while rain has helped crops, and bills are promptly paid. The weather continues dry at Halifax, but trade is steady.

Trade is good for the season at Montreal, with activity in shelf hardware and groceries.

Some cancellation of orders for dry-goods from the Northwest have been reported, and heavy metals are dull, but general collections are good.

Midsummer dullness prevails in dry-goods and kindred lines at Quebec, but business in hardware is active. Crop prospects have materially improved in Manitoba, but trade con-

tinues quiet at Winnipeg, and collections are slow.

Conditions are less satisfactory at Vancouver, and collections are poor, while Victoria reports wholesale trade satisfactory and retail business quiet, with collections fair.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

The halt in the great iron industry necessarily affects both business and prospects in some others. The same extensive building strikes, which have cut off the use of much structural steel, have also prevented a vast use of lumber, which was, like iron, extraordinarily advanced in price.

The woolen industry has adopted the course of curtailing the output, many mills having stopped or reduced force, so that experts believe that less than half the capacity is now at work, because the nature of the next season's demand does not appear.

The sharp fall of 2 cents in wheat and 4 cents in corn appears to reflect public conclusions regarding the extent of injury to both grains. The shipments go on at a quiet and moderate pace—in three weeks from Atlantic ports 5,661,561 bushels of wheat, flour included, against 5,655,333 bushels last year; from Pacific ports 1,890,987 bushels, against 1,278,648 last year, and of corn 9,620,539 bushels against 9,239,999 last year.

Failures for the week have been 231 in the United States, against 145 last year and 27 in Canada, against 23 last year.

BANK CLEARANCES.

New York, July 21.—The bank clearings for the Dominion of Canada were as follows: Montreal, \$14,620,651, decrease 6.5 per cent; Toronto, \$9,419,620, increase 3.3 per cent; Winnipeg, \$2,358,231, increase 25.6 per cent; Halifax, \$64,959, increase 8.5 per cent; Hamilton, \$790,332, increase 3 per cent; St. John's, N. B., \$620,800, decrease 2.9 per cent; Vancouver, \$1,949,741, increase 23.8 per cent; Victoria, \$755,664, decrease 9.2 per cent.

CONFUCIUS

World's Debt to the Sage of China Set Forth.

How He Taught Virtue and Humanity, Though Perhaps With No Belief in Immortality.

Pittsburg, July 20.—Rev. E. R. Donehoo, of the West End Presbyterian Church, preached on Sunday on the "Teachings of Confucius," but without touching except most remotely, on the present Chinese question. He took his text from Acts, x, 34-35: "God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth him and worketh right—his religion is acceptable to him." In part he said:

"No more man has ever impressed himself upon so many minds for good as did he whom we know as Confucius. Chinese history informs us that this distinguished sage made his appearance at a time when corruption was gnawing at the vitals of the nation, when decay in manners and morals was bringing sadness and dread to the hearts of the thoughtful among them. Confucius was no theologian, nor did he make any pretense of being such. He was no prophet. He made no use of future retribution in stimulating men to the discharge of duty or in deterring them from wrongdoing. His mission was to teach men so to live that they might reap a reward in this present life.

While the sayings of Confucius occasionally contain a suggestion of a higher power than man's, and seem to imply a belief in some kind of immortality, yet in no single saying can we find any positive assertion of belief in a future state of existence. He seemed rather to observe and ignore the entire idea of a Supreme Being, never once mentioning his name. He was, therefore, an agnostic after the modern type, pure and simple. All that he concerned himself with was to have men seek for their heaven here in this world. If men would only lead moral lives and abstain from evil, either as it affected themselves or others, it was within the reach of all to attain the goal of all human hopes. To the question, 'Is there one word upon which the whole life may proceed?' he replied, 'Is not reciprocity such a word?—what you do not yourself desire, do not put before others.' "Then reading the life of Confucius one is puzzled to account for the marvelous hold of his teachings upon the hearts of his countrymen throughout all that vast empire. At times he numbered as many as 3,000 pupils who were drawn to him by his good sense and sincerity. But the closing years of his life were attended with many discouraging circumstances. Friends turned away from him, courtiers and governors slighted him, and he was finally driven into exile, and at last died in obscurity and neglect.

"In passing judgment upon Confucius it should be borne in mind that he lived before the Christian era, and therefore had no opportunity to learn anything of his heavenly doctrines, which are the substance of our religion. His sayings were transmitted orally by his disciples, and therefore subject to error in transmission. The substance of his instruction was embraced in the term Virtue, which he understood as including all moral excellence. He divided this into five heads, knowledge, humaneness, righteousness, propriety and the preservation of the right relations between men, polite manners and faithfulness. Filial piety he regarded as of primary importance.

"The study of this great man's life and his sayings constrain us to hear hearty testimony to his many virtues. The world owes a debt to Confucius, and his name deserves to be held in reverence by all who honor upright-ness. Nor can one turn away from the words of his teachings without being impressed with the truth of Paul's theory that 'when the Gentiles have not the law do by nature the things contained in the law, these having not the law are a law unto themselves.'"

Recent experiments by Monsieur Jarrat, of the temperature of the carbon filament in an electric lamp is between 2,000 and 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

No Yankee Humbug

but good honest value in

Maypole Soap

the great English Home Dye

DYES ANY MATERIAL ANY COLOUR

FREE book on Home Dyeing by applying to

A. P. TIPPET & CO., Montreal.

Photo Artists.

LATEST STYLES OF PHOTOS—RE-ARRANGEMENTS in day or night color, ink or oil. Moderate prices. A. E. McMillan's Studio, Brookhaven's old stand, 665 Dundas street. Retouching guaranteed.

GET ACQUAINTED WITH GELLULOR STARCH

And you will be inclined to cut your former starch acquaintances.

IT IS A GOOD COMPANION.

Money to Loan.

\$100 to \$5,000 to loan at 5% and 6 per cent on good security. J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, 429 Talbot street. ywt

TRUST FUND OF ABOUT \$5,000 TO LOAN at 5 per cent in one or more sums. G. N. Weeks, solicitor, 307 Richmond street, London.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner & Mills, 53 Dundas street, London.

PRIVATE FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT on real estate security. Magee, McKillop & Murphy, solicitors, London.

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO LOAN at 4% to 5% per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London.

Spiritualism.

GOOD MEDIUM—PERMANENTLY LOCATED at 302 Colborne street, one door south of Dundas. Sittings daily.

Marriage Licenses.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Sheriff's Drug Store, corner Dundas and William streets. No witnesses required.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Sheriff's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street. Residence, 288 Dufferin avenue.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED, OFFICE at Adkins' Jewelry Store, East London. No witnesses required.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, Jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

Architects.

J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT, 273 DUNDAS street. ywt

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS.

John M. Moore, Frederick Henry McGUIRE & FARNCOMBE—ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 213 Dundas street. H. C. McRide, F. W. Farncombe, H. S. C. E.

Veterinary Surgeons.

J. H. TENNANT—VETERINARY SURGEON. Treatment of dogs a specialty. We breed and have for sale pure bred collies. Telephone 275 and 285.

Palmistry.

RESIDENT LADY PALMIST, 47 WELLINGTON. Hours 2 to 10, Wednesdays excepted, 25 cents.

Hotel Cards.

THE IROQUOIS, TORONTO CANADA. Popular hotel, popular prices. Newly fitted and refurbished. James K. Paisley, proprietor, late Hotel Royal, Hamilton.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, 308 AND 306 DUNDAS, into the Hub. Special rates for weekly and dinner boarders. Jerry McDonald, Proprietor.

QUEEN HOUSE—CORNER TALBOT AND DUNDAS streets; new and convenient stables. Wm. Collins, proprietor.

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

ROYAL HOTEL—OPPOSITE G. T. R. DEPT. POT. Central location. First class in every respect. J. D. Fleming, proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL—157 DUNDAS STREET. Rates \$1.50 per day. Choicest wines, liquors and cigars. R. E. Lloyd, proprietor.

J. EDWARD BLAND, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW. Wayne County Bank Building, Detroit, Mich. Collections and commercial law.

E. H. JOHNSTON, BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, etc., 406 1/2 Richmond street, London.

BUCHNER & MILLS—BARRISTERS, 305 Dundas street, London. Telephone 90. Money to loan at lowest rates.

PURDUM & PURDUM, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, etc.—Offices northeast corner Dundas and Talbot streets, London. Ont. Thomas H. Purdum, Q.C.; Alexander Purdum.

STUART, STUART, ROSS & BUCKE—Barristers, solicitors, etc., office over C.P.E. ticket office, southwest corner Dundas and Richmond streets. Alex. Stuart, Q.C.; Duncan Stuart; D. C. Ross, LL.B.; E. T. Bucke, B.A.

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MANEUVERS OF JAPANESE NAVY

A Mimic Battle and a Review by the Emperor.

[New York Times.]

In view of the present conditions in China the maneuvers of the Japanese navy, recently held, become interesting. At the close of the China-Japan war in 1894, the government concluded that it was essential for Japan to build a navy that would be respected by the entire world, in order that her supremacy in eastern affairs might not be threatened. There was not only ambition in this, but a feeling that her own safety could best be assured by a conspicuous show of naval power. The large war indemnity to be paid by China could not be put to a more patriotic or advantageous use, argued the progressive leaders. The result, they believe, shows they were right.

The new Japanese navy consists of five battleships, one on the way from England, and one building, seven in all; twenty-one first and second-class cruisers, including one just launched in England and two being built at Yokohama and Setting; eight third-class cruisers, sixteen gunboats and coast-defense vessels, eleven torpedo boat destroyers, one torpedo boat vessel and thirty-six torpedo boats. Besides these there are building in Japan and other countries several more cruisers and forty-eight torpedo boats.

After building such a navy it was natural that the Japanese would wish to see how the ships and men would behave in action. It was perhaps a mere coincidence that the maneuvers should be held when Russian warships were present to observe Japan's naval force and skill. There has been a badly concealed resentment against the Russians in Japan since they stepped in and checked the advance to Peking and robbed the Japanese of the fruits of victory. The feeling was increased when Russia took possession of Port Arthur, and it is not at all at odds as Russian war vessels hover around the coast. Nagasaki alone was visited last year by as many as 1,000 Russians, whereas all other foreigners combined amounted to 22,426 who made a stay in Japan. Certain it is that the Japanese distrust the intentions of Russia upon the Chinese question, and how much reason remains to be seen.

The emperor was deeply interested in the maneuvers, and boarding the cruiser Asama with his suite, led the array of warships to the Bay of Kure, Kishu. That evening at 8:30 the attacking fleet, consisting of six battleships and cruisers and sixteen torpedo boats, commanded by Admiral Kotaka, came upon the defending fleet, commanded by Admiral Samelima. The defending fleet was lying in the Bay of Kure, on which is situated the city of Wakayama. It consisted of eighteen war vessels of various descriptions. The action lasted an hour, and was a spectacular scene. Torpedo boats, torpedoes, and over all, the vivid, flashing searchlights, made this mimic battle of a fleet of forty-vessels almost real in intensity.

The emperor stayed on board all night and the next morning summoned all the principal officers to express his satisfaction at the "constant diligence" of themselves and their crews. Later he reviewed the fleet at Kobe. Five battleships, three coast defense ships, thirteen cruisers, one torpedo tender, one torpedo gunboat, and one torpedo boat destroyers and sixteen torpedo boats were arranged in "streets." When the Asama, with the emperor aboard and escorted by three warships, was yet a mile away, the commanding officer of the Asama approached the emperor and the emperor's suite. In impressive silence the Asama, at slow speed, glided through the streets of warships. The emperor stood motionless for an hour until the Asama passed out of the lines. The emperor afterwards boarded the Shikishima, where he received the admirals and foreign diplomatic officials. After the emperor returned to the Asama the invited guests dined on the Shikishima. Of course, the city and harbor were profusely decorated, and the day was generally observed as a holiday.

Critics praise the knowledge and quality of the officers of the fleet, but say the training of the men can be much improved. Their gunnery and torpedo practice is not sufficiently rigid. In spite of this, these forty-five odd warships in Kobe harbor, absolutely up to date in construction and equipment, must have been an object lesson to the French and Russian warships who dutifully saluted Japan, her navy and her emperor!

CURE FOR MEASLES

Experiments Show That Sunshine Will Alleviate Severity of Disease.

Recent experiments indicate that the sun may be a potent remedial agent in the case of persons attacked with smallpox, scarlatina, and measles. These experiments were made by Dr. Finsen, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Chatinere, of St. Maude, and so novel were they that they have caused a good deal of discussion among the members of the Academy of Medicine in Paris.

Dr. Chatinere a short time ago treated twelve children who had measles according to the method which is scientifically known as phototherapy. Red light was the only cure which he used and this he made serviceable in the following manner: On the windows of the sick rooms he hung red curtains, and on the table near each bed he placed a lamp which gave forth a red light. He acted thus because he felt satisfied that the irritation of the skin in cases of measles is due to the chemical rays of the solar spectrum, or, in other words, to the ultra violet rays, and not to the so-called heat rays. If this were not so, how account for the fact that the pustules and scars are especially deep and marked on the face and hands, which are the very parts of the body that are most exposed to the solar rays? The result showed that he had not erred in arriving at this conclusion. His little patients rapidly regained their health, and the virtue that lies in red curtains and red lamps is being extolled by many physicians.

Impressed, like Dr. Chatinere, by the fact that the influence of the solar rays is especially manifested on the face and hands of patients, Dr. Finsen conceived the idea of subjecting persons suffering from smallpox to the influence of ultra violet rays which reached them after the light had been filtered through thick red curtains. The result was that the little vesicles or bladders gradually disappeared and the patients did not suffer from the customary fever and furthermore, were not marked. The ultra violet rays indeed, in the case of these patients produced practically the same effect as the red light in that of Dr. Chatinere's, the most

notable tokens of their efficacy being the absence of fever and restlessness and the gradual disappearance of the eruptions before coming to maturity. It was also noticed that the rays made a marked effect on the malades in so far as they affected the bronchial tubes.

Dr. Finsen's method of cure has been introduced into France by Dr. Larat and is being used not only in cases of smallpox but also in cases of certain forms of skin diseases.

The Lost Heart.

Back among the trees and trellises along the leaf-strewn lane, sitting on the bank of the mill stream and dreaming dream away, drinking water, sweet as nectar, from the bucket at the well, in the orchard's leaf and silence, watching windfalls as they fell, trying, here at five and thirty, just to be the boy of ten.

To recall the joys of boyhood and forget the cares of men, but I listen to a lesson in the twitter of the wren, when the boy's heart turns to man's it never throbs again.

Once the sun marks noon of lifetime once the morning steals away, once the shadows growing shorter, and then fall the other way, once the playtime ends at manhood, once the frolicking is done, when the face is turned from dawn to the setting of the sun, you may sit among the flowers that you plucked and threw away, turn the leaves of Time all backward, try to read them as you may, you may kindle fires of memory, you may sit and watch the flame, but there's something changed within you that can never be the same.

You may lay aside the burden of your troubles, as you will, but your bent and sunken shoulders tell the story to you still, the story of the struggles and the trials that are sealed from the simple hearts of children, and to men only revealed. The sorrow dullest, the sigh is stilled, the sore hearts soothed are, the fading sound is healed again, but always leaves a scar, the fire of youth burns only once, and dies in its dead flame. The simple heart of boyhood that can never be the same.

So I sit among the trellises and trees and wonder why,

Pure the air is in my boyhood, and as blue the unfecked sky, full the leaves as ever blowing, sweet the bird songs and as free, but the boy's heart that thrilled to them is untuned and dead in me, there's a longing, longing, longing, speaking in a deep drawn sigh.

For the heart that throbs in boyhood, cloudless as the azure sky,

For the heart that was the sunlight and the air—that tongue that never perished, can ever paint or picture—that I cannot know again.

—James W. Foley, Jun., in Bismarck Tribune.

Health Notes.

In the Danish hospitals it is the custom to compel the patients to sleep without pillows for the purpose of equalizing the circulation. The common use of the pillow and bolster is contrary to nature as the heart is called upon for extra exertion in circulating the blood. During sleep the heart should be free to get as much rest as possible. Persons who once accustom themselves to the abandonment of the pillow seldom are able to return with any comfort to the mistaken idea of comfort. To that property without the pillow stretch out at full length while reclining upon the left side and the chest with the left arm placed behind the body. Persons who suffer from catarrh will find comfort in sleeping without a pillow while stretching full upon the front of the body the head being turned to the left and the arms stretched at full length.

Dyspepsia will find proper exercise of the greatest benefit to them. The congestive nervous system is strengthened by a movement of the muscles of the neck, particularly by a movement of the head in turning toward the left shoulder. This simple movement has been known to give rest and ease to an irritable and overworked stomach. A brisk rubbing of the muscles over the pit of the stomach with the hand or a towel will stir up the circulation and add wonderfully to the vigor of the digestive function. The drinking of hot water before meals is simply a form of stomach exhilaration which is sometimes best performed by the outward massage.

With no desire to be funny, a doctor who has had an abundant experience with the distressing effects that frequently follow the eating of imperfectly cooked ham, recently said that the best way to avoid ptomaine poisoning from ham was to refrain from eating ham.

Tomatoes, fried, sliced, baked, stewed, tomatoes in any form, are now looked upon as a very valuable kind of food, because of the vegetable calomel they are thought to contain.

Before trying the numerous forms of headache cures sold in drug stores and which sometimes produce effects that are very harmful, sufferers from congestive headaches will do well to consider the ameliorating influences of a hot draught of water. A hot cup of tea very often does as well towards stopping head pains as bromides or heart stimulants. An old member of the Long Island College staff of physicians not long ago complained of feeling very tired and of having a severe headache due to strain succeeding a long day's work. When asked what he would do to relieve his distress the doctor said, "Oh, I will go home and drink a couple of cups of hot tea and go to bed."

This means disaster and death when applied to a fast express train. It is equally disastrous when it refers to people whose blood is disordered, and who subsequently have pimples and sores, bad stomachs, deranged kidneys, weak nerves and that tired feeling, Hood's Sarsaparilla, put the wheels back on the track by making pure, rich blood and curing these troubles. Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents.

The average age of the men now at the front is, according to a military statistic, two years higher than that of soldiers who fought at Waterloo.

SIGNALS OF DANGER.—Have you lost your appetite? Have you a coated tongue? Have you an unpleasant taste in the mouth? Does your head ache and have you dizziness? If so, your stomach is out of order and you need medicine. Me that prefers weakness to medicine must suffer, but under the circumstances the wise man would procure a box of Vermorel's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself in health, and strive to keep so.

EYES' MUSCLES

How They Operate and Control Our Organs of Vision.

Why Your Eyes Sometimes Hurt and the Letters Seem to "Swim" When You Attempt to Keep on With Your Reading or Writing.

Asthenopia is a condition of the eyes in which it is impossible to read, write, draw or anything involving close application of the eyes, at least for any great length of time. A little work may be done, but the eyes soon become fatigued—in a hour or two, perhaps, or in five or ten minutes in very bad cases—and work has to be abandoned. The patient may see as well as anybody at the commencement of the task, especially if it be essayed soon after rising, but in a little while there is a "swimming" in the field of view, the printed letters begin to dance and their edges become thick and indistinct, there is a feeling of weight in the eyelids and of slow motion.

Work may be resumed after a pause, but the same symptoms soon recur, and if work is persisted in a sharp pain is felt in the temples and around the eyes, especially near the eyebrows, there is a feeling of cramp-like contraction at the root of the nose, the tears flow more copiously, the eyelids become inflamed and reddened, and a so-called catarrh of the eyes ensues. The characteristic feature of all these symptoms is that they soon vanish when work demanding close application of the eyes is stopped, and reappear when such work is resumed.

The patient usually feels best on Sunday—that is, if he really makes Sunday a day of rest—and gets gradually worse through the week until Saturday night, when his condition is the worst. The above are the symptoms of asthenopia, which Greek word simply means a lack of visual power and fails to give any idea of the real nature of the malady.

The causes as well as the varieties of asthenopia are many, but the chief of these is insufficient power, generally congenital, of the muscles, and especially of the muscle whose function it is to turn the eyeball inward, or toward the nose. It should be explained that the eyeball, which is almost a perfect sphere, rolls on a soft cushion of fat within the conical eye socket, and is moved in various ways by six muscles. Four of these, the straight muscles, or recti, turn it respectively up and down, in and out. The other two, the oblique muscles, pass through rings of cartilage and are attached to the eyeball in such a manner as to enable them to turn on its axis.

The inner straight muscle, or internal rectus, is one whose weakness gives rise to asthenopia. Now, when a near object such as a letter in a printed page, is looked at attentively, both eyes are turned full on it, so that the two lines of vision, or optic axes, meet at the letter. This turning is effected by the internal recti muscles referred to. The nearer the object is the more sharply are the eyes turned inward and the greater is the effort required of the inner muscles to bring the eyes to the point at which they meet.

It is evident also that strain and fatigue of these inner muscles must increase with the length of time that the eyes are fixed on near objects. The size of the type also has an indirect effect, because small objects must be held close to be seen distinctly. If the eye muscles are strong and healthy and if there is no abnormal resistance to the free motion of the eyeball, the eyes may be used for a long time without fatigue, but when the inner muscles are weak they cannot stand the strain, and asthenopia, which is the result, is the result of the weakness of the inner muscles.

The remedy is fortunately very simple and easily applied. It is merely a pair of prismatic or wedge-shaped glasses. Rays of light passing through a glass prism are bent or refracted toward the base of the prism, or away from its edge, so that if a prism of small angle is held before each eye with its base toward the nose and a near object is looked at through the prism, the rays by which the object is seen, though widely diverging at first, become nearly or quite parallel on traversing the prism. Hence the axis of the eyes may be held nearly or quite parallel instead of being strongly converged, and very little strain is put upon the weak internal recti, or converging muscles. 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A FATEFUL DIAMOND

The master's lips twitched slightly at this ingenious confession, but he instantly controlled his amusement. "Yes," he said, turning to Arthur, who looked surprised, "I was looking, as Louis says—I saw the whole proceeding. You were a bully and a coward, sir, to attack a boy younger than yourself, to say nothing of the insulting language that you used to him to begin with. I do not approve of fighting or knocking down, as a rule; but I must say that I cannot blame Dunbar in this instance, and I think he defended himself as bravely, and as well as he could, under the circumstances. He restrained himself longer than most boys would have done, and conducted himself in a right manner. Aspinwall, you may be as you are in the habit of boasting, the son and heir of a judge, but you will prove yourself a very unbecoming one if you do not turn over a new leaf. You may both be seated, but let me neither see nor hear anything more of this."

Louis slipped into his seat, his face a deep crimson, but looking greatly relieved, and quietly took up his books. Arthur dropped heavily into his seat with a sigh, and he did so with a glance of hate at his antagonist, while from that day he nursed a grudge against him and watched for an opportunity to be revenged upon him.

He could not forgive him for having come off conqueror in the contest, and much less for the public humiliation to which he had just been subjected by his indignant teacher.

The winter passed very quickly to Louis, who grew more and more interested in his studies as the weeks went by. He applied himself most industriously to his books, and of course made rapid progress.

When spring came and he informed Mr. Allen that he should be obliged to leave school for another season on the farm, as he was still to remain with Mr. Brown, that gentleman manifested sincere regret.

"It is a pity," he said, "if I could only have you for the next few years I would make a thorough scholar of you."

"I am afraid I cannot afford to be a scholar, sir, for I have my own living to earn," Louis replied, but with a wistful glance at his books, which he had begun to love right well.

"Have you no friends who could aid you in getting an education?" asked Mr. Allen, thoughtfully.

"No, sir; none that I know of. I don't seem to belong to anybody," returned the boy, pathetically; "so I have to take care of myself. I wonder if I could do anything by trying to study by myself?"

"You might if you do not have to work too hard on the farm; and, Louis, I shall be glad to lay out your lessons for you and hear you recite once or twice a week, if you can find the time for it."

And so for the present it was arranged that he should study as much as he could by himself and recite on Wednesday and Saturday evenings to Mr. Allen.

Farmer Brown had grown really attached to the boy, and proposed that he should remain with him for another year upon the same terms as those of the preceding one.

Louis felt that it was a good offer, and unhesitatingly accepted it, and entered upon his work with the same eagerness that he had shown before.

He had proved himself so efficient and trustworthy that his employer placed great confidence in him, and during the berry season he often supervised the picking and packing of the fruit, and was even allowed at times to go in town to market with the team.

In this way he was able to dispose of his own berries more advantageously, the farmer still allowing him to pick for himself in his own time.

Thus, when fall came on, he found himself possessor of more than a hundred and fifty dollars.

He began now to feel almost as if the farm was his home; he had grown very fond of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, while they treated him much as they would have treated their own son.

As the summer passed, and the time for the fall term of school drew near, he found himself looking forward to it with pleasant anticipation. He had told Mr. Allen that he was coming back to him, much to that gentleman's gratification, for he felt sure that Louis Dunbar was no ordinary boy, and would well repay any efforts which he might put forth in his behalf.

But before entering school Louis went one day to Boston, with the farmer to advise him, and purchased a good, neatly fitting suit of clothes.

ed, observed that he appeared flurried, and that his face wore an anxious expression.

He went directly to his desk—his master still watching him—bent down and looked within.

An expression of relief immediately replaced that of anxiety as he drew forth his watch and slipped it into his vest pocket. Then all at once he started and began to examine his chain attentively.

The next moment he started straight for the teacher's desk with a very red face.

"Mr. Allen, was there anyone in the room during intermission today?" he asked with some excitement of manner.

"No one except Louis Dunbar. I have given him permission to remain here, as he is obliged to stay at noon. Why?"

"I left my watch here today; the bar that fastens the chain in my button-hole broke this morning, and I slipped my watch into my desk, intending to take it to the jeweler's, and have it fixed this noon. But I forgot it, and now I find that someone has taken one of my charms, a gold dollar that my mother gave me one Christmas four or five years ago. See!"

He held up the chain as he spoke, and Mr. Allen saw that something had evidently been wrenched from a tiny ring that was attached to it.

He remembered having seen a gold coin suspended there, and he looked very grave as he listened to the boy's account, while he studied his face intently.

"It was a very careless thing to do, to leave your watch in the school room; you might have slipped chain and all into your pocket, and then it would have been safe," Mr. Allen said, in reply.

"Yes, sir, I know I might; but I thought something might happen to it while I was playing at recess, and that it would be safer here. I am sorry about the dollar, though, because mother gave it to me."

"You are quite sure it was attached to your chain when you took the watch off?" asked his teacher.

"Yes, sir; everything was all right but the bar that I have here, and he drew it forth and held it up to view."

"Do you suspect anyone? Do you think of anyone who would be likely to rob you of the coin?"

"I do not think I should like to say that I do, sir," responded Arthur, with apparent reluctance.

"Very well; you may go to your seat and I will make some inquiries regarding the matter," returned Mr. Allen, but looking greatly troubled.

Arthur obeyed, and the master immediately called the school to order, related what Arthur had told him, and asked if anyone had seen a coin like the one he described.

No one answered, and every eye was bent upon the master in grave inquiry and perplexity.

"I hope," said Mr. Allen, sorrowfully, "that no one of my scholars would be guilty of taking that which belonged to another; but this coin is missing, and it is evident that it could not have been detached from Aspinwall's chain without hands. Louis, was there anyone in the room with you during the morning?" inquired the gentleman, turning kindly to him.

"No, sir," he answered.

The master hesitated. He had learned to repose the utmost confidence in the boy, and he could not bear to question him too closely about the matter. But he knew that suspicion would naturally fasten upon him, because he was the only one who brought his dinner and remained in the school room, and it was his duty to sift the matter thoroughly.

"Do you know anything about Aspinwall's loss?" he asked, with an effort.

"No, sir; I did not even know that his watch was in the room," was the prompt reply.

"Were you here all the noon hour?"

"All but a very few minutes, when I went across the street to the store to get a pencil, and there was no one here when I came back."

He looked so honest, and spoke so confidently, that no one in the room believed him to be guilty of the theft, unless it was Arthur Aspinwall himself.

"How long were you gone, do you think?" questioned Mr. Allen.

"Perhaps five minutes, sir; not more than that."

Some one might have entered the room and stolen the coin in that time, if it had been known that the watch was there, but it seemed unlikely.

However, Mr. Allen was glad to give Louis the benefit of the doubt; it came to him that he had been greatly to have had him proven the thief.

[To be continued.]

Light and Shade.

Little drops of rain brighten the meadow, and little acts of kindness brighten the world.

Teacher—Johnny, in what way did Noah display his wisdom?

Johnny—When it was raining.

"Your wife is a finished musician, I understand."

"You bet. Why, she hasn't even had time to look at the piano since the baby came!"

"The little girls next door have the whooping cough."

Tommy—"I'd think it would make them awful selfish. Their mother just lets them have everything."

To enjoy life is a happy art; to make others enjoy theirs is a greater one.—Rams Horn.

"I tuk two gals down street last night to git 'em some ice cream," said George Washington Snowball, "but when I got down I 'mos' had a fit of heart disease."

"What was the trouble? Did they ask for a second helping?"

"Did you discover that you had left your money at home?"

"No, sir; that wasn't what was de matter at all. It was when we got in sight ob de place, as you please, sah, one gal on each arm, you kno'—an' when we got in sight ob de ice cream saloon I read dat sign, an' I fought I should drop dead."

"What did the sign say?"

"It said: 'Ice Cream, \$1.35 Per Gal.' I had two gals, you know, besides mawself."

Customer—You sell cracked eggs at half-price, do you not?

Clerk—Yes; we always make a 50 per cent reduction on cracked goods. Anything else today?

Customer—Yes, you may give me a dollar's worth of cracked wheat. Here's 50 cents.—State Journal.

"Poppa," said Miss Lucetta, who had recently graduated from the village academy, and was consequently learned and accomplished a great plenty, "do you know the story of Rip Van Winkle?"

"Dno' 'z I do," replied honest Farmer Gap. "What'd he do, Lucetta?"

"Why, for twenty years he remained in one spot, motionless and—"

"Aw!" interrupted the old man. "Mixed up in a game of chess, hey?"

AROUND THE CAMP.

The human race has no place in its heart for a coward, so, no matter how rugged and steep the path of life at times becomes, go forward with a courageous heart and climb, climb, without faltering.

GOOD BYE—GOD BLESS YOU.

I love the words,—perhaps because when I was leaving mother, standing at that solemn pause we took at one another, and I—I saw in mother's eyes the love she could not tell me, a love eternal as the skies. Whatever fate befell me, she put her arms across my neck and soothed the pain of leaving. And though her heart was like to break, she spoke no word of grieving; she let no tear bedim her eye. For fear that might distress me, but, kissing me, she said good-bye, and asked our God to bless me.

By Eugene Field.

WILD FLOWERS IN DECORATION.

Wild flowers make the prettiest possible sort of decoration for a country house.

A safe rule is to avoid mixtures, while securing variety by the aid of foliage. Choose only one or two kinds of flowers at a time, and see that they are of striking form or color. Poppies, daffodils, tulips and apple blossoms set in green and brown painted jars give a pretty Japanese effect to a room, especially when the floors are covered with matting and the furniture and ornaments are scanty. Poppies, daffodils, tulips and the like are most effective when placed in round bowls and dishes.

SUMMER HATS.

The up-to-date summer hat is of very coarse straw, preferably yellow in color, with a wide brim and high crown. These hats are trimmed with velvet, fruit, grapes, berries, plums and crab apples, currants and strawberries decorate the choicest of the summer models. Such sights as black strawberries, blue cherries and green peaches will be familiar things.

DON'TS FOR BOOK LOVERS.

Don't borrow books from private libraries.

Don't lend books. No one will treat your books as you yourself do if you love them.

Don't wet your fingers when turning leaves.

Don't leave a book face down, i.e., open.

Don't shut a book up with anything bigger than a narrow ribbon in it.

Don't turn down corners.

Don't mark a book in any way unless it's your own.

Don't increase the quantity of your books at the expense of the quality in contents.

Don't scorn cheap books if you cannot afford better publications.

Don't buy cheap books if you can afford better ones.

Don't keep books in damp places.

Don't keep books on open shelves if you can avoid it.

Don't let bookcases with dust-proof glass doors are best.

Don't forget that good books are the best company in the world, if read understandingly and appreciatively.

Don't read too much. There is such a thing as book indigestion.

Don't handle books carelessly. Treat them as if they were alive.

Don't buy new books until you are certain they are worth owning. Most new books that are published are never heard of after their first season, and are not worth having in one's private library.

HOUSEHOLD DON'TS.

Here are a few "don'ts" which those about to furnish a house would do well to bear in mind, if they wish their rooms to be neat, clean and artistic, but well kept, sweet and clean, and in one comprehensive word, thoroughly dainty in every respect.

Don't overload your rooms with furniture. It has shocked him greatly to have had him proven the thief.

Don't choose elaborately designed curtains, hangings or tablecloths for a room with a floral paper.

Don't waste your money on a whole accumulation of cheap bric-a-brac. It only helps to gather dust and dirt.

Don't choose plain curtains with a plain carpet and wall paper.

Don't choose a blue paper and white paint for a room with a cold—i.e., northern—aspect.

Don't indulge in painted milking stools or painted drain pipes.

Don't waste your money on plush brackets, plush cup and saucer holders or painted tumbourines.

Don't drag your eyes over looking glasses with art muslin, or for the matter of that, with anything at all.

Don't buy imitations of good things in the way of furniture. If you cannot afford the originals, do not buy imitations, but buy something which is what it professes to be.

Don't tie bows on the backs of your chairs.

Don't indulge in art muslin draperies. Don't paint your windows at all. They are more easily kept clean if without such ornamentation.

Don't imagine that a plenitude of furniture means a well-furnished house. It does nothing of the sort.

Don't waste your money on a drawing-room sideboard (so-called), and if you are unfortunate enough to possess one already don't overload it with cheap china ornaments.

Don't buy cheap saddlebags, velvet, or plush furniture.

Finally, buy the least amount of furniture you can do with, and let it be of as simple a design as possible, and your house is sure to be well furnished.—Brooklyn Times.

ADELINA PATTI'S TRIUMPH.

Mme. Adelina Patti celebrated her 67th birthday recently by giving a concert in London, which was attended by an immense audience. Upon the occasion the English critics say she looked the picture of health and almost as young as ever, and was in her best voice. She sang the "Casta Diva," "Dehl! Vieni," and "Il Bacio," and for encores to each the "Baila, Baila," "Latti's "Pur dieesti," and, of course, "Home, Sweet Home," for it was always sweet home to Adelina Patti wherever she may happen to be. The great prima donna had a most enthusiastic reception and was loaded down with laurel wreaths and baskets and bouquets of flowers.

The spectacle of a singer at age of 67 making a public appearance long after the time when other vocalists have retired from the stage to private life or settled down in the quiet of a country house is a rare one in the history of music. But Patti, thanks to a temperate, sensible mode of living, to the perfect way in which her voice is placed, and to the astonishing skillfulness of her consummate art, is one

of those singers who defy time. She is still queen of the lyric stage and, her subjects the world over will regret the time, if it ever comes, when she will abdicate.

SUMMER GLOVES.

Among the specialties in gloves for the summer season are some English varieties in lisle thread, looking more like suede than anything else, in their delicate shades of pearl gray, fawn or drab, and again in black, with white points. Although of ordinary four-button length, they are fastened with the two big buttons which are a feature of the new gloves this season. Among other "summer fabric" gloves pretty ones are made in lisle thread lace, openwork all over in black and white only, while others are in spun silk, with fancy openwork lace bands, making them delightfully cool.

FOR BRUISES.

Bread soaked in vinegar and applied cold is excellent for a bruise, and cold turpentine affords relief. Children frequently tumble about when beginning to walk and knock their heads against something hard. A big lump often appears. A piece of raw beef laid on at once will soon cause this to lessen in size, and vaseline or butter should be applied afterward to prevent discoloration.

VIRGINIA CREAM SHEPHERET.

Three pints of water, juice of four lemons, and one cup of sugar mixed together. Beat to a froth the whites of three eggs, half pint of sweet cream, and one ounce of sugar. When stiff, mix with the water and lemon juice and freeze. Oranges or oranges and lemons may be used instead of lemons alone.

A WOMAN SHOULD DRESS WELL AT HOME.

At home a woman should be guided in her manner of dressing by an even greater desire to please than elsewhere. Her husband may be the most unobservant of men, but he will know when she looks neat and attractive, with hair newly dressed, and some pretty arrangement about the bodice of her gown. The practice of wearing the old flannel at home cannot be too strongly deprecated.—Ladies' Home Journal.

WELL MEANT.

American wheelmen traveling alone in Europe have many queer experiences. A young man who was bicycling in Southern France was pushing his wheel up a steep hill when he overtook a peasant with donkey-cart who was rapidly becoming stalled, though the little donkey was doing his best.

The benevolent wheelman, putting his left hand against the back of the cart and guiding his wheel with the other, pushed so hard that the donkey, taking fresh courage, pulled up his load to the top successfully.

The summit reached, the peasant burst into thanks to his benefactor, and, giving him a wheel when he overtook him, pushed so hard that the donkey, taking fresh courage, pulled up his load to the top successfully.

he said, "I should never in the world have got up the hill with only one donkey."

SUMMER NOVELTIES.

Tollé de sole is a new material very much like silk, but made with spray-like flowers to cover its delicate surface. It is one of the prettiest of the summer fabrics. Grenadines were never so sumptuous as this year, made, as they are, with all sorts of rich embroideries applied to their surface and made to have used liberally in the fashioning of the very chic summer dresses for afternoon or evening wear. Evening gowns are wreathed with flowers, the girdles and the straps on the shoulders being often fashioned of blossoms.

The light evening wraps, too, are all vaporous, fluffy affairs, thoroughly in keeping with the gowns. They are often trimmed in a profusion of artificial flowers in their natural shades. Entire yokes are made of the petals of flowers with the effect of dewdrops, aided by a generous sprinkling of strass spangles.

THE BOY'S CLOTHING.

A boy's clothes should be comfortable; his shoes large enough, his collars well fitting; his suits neither too heavy nor too thin for the weather. Fashion should have little to say to him. He must own some suitable garment for church or the occasional party, but ordinarily he should not be required to wear clothes which prevent his playing ball or marbles when the fancy seizes him. His health will suffer less from the contact with the weather than from following the ideas of the mother who requires leathern leggings from ankle to hip one winter and bare knees and Scotch kilts the next. It is a serious mistake to demand spotless clothing from a boy. He suffers from being fussed over. It is well enough to be on prince on occasions, but for most days boys should be permitted to wear clothing which will not be injured too easily.

GOOSEBERRY RECIPES.

The gooseberry is somewhat neglected by the majority of housekeepers, but it makes most delicious jelly and preserves, and, besides that, good in some dessert dishes. For instance, wash a quart of gooseberries, having removed all the stems. Make a syrup of water and sugar and boil two cups of sugar, and let it boil five minutes. At the end of that time add the gooseberries, and let them cool till tender enough to mash. Crush them and set them aside. Put two cupsful of milk on the stove to heat, and when the berries are thoroughly cold stir them in and let them simmer for five minutes. A little nutmeg grated over the top is an improvement. Finally, remove from the fire and add the well-beaten yolks of two eggs. This is to be served very cold with cream and sugar.

Gooseberry sauce is fully as good as apple sauce as an accompaniment to roast pork in the winter time. It may be made by following the directions given in the foregoing recipe up to the point where the berries are added to the syrup. Let them cook until they are clear and tender, then pour into glass jars and can at once.

A sort of jam that is an excellent and inexpensive filling for tarts when cold weather makes such things seem appetizing may be made from gooseberries. Put six pounds of ripe goose-

Quality tells every time!
This fact explains why Blue Ribbon Ceylon is fast displacing all other teas throughout Canada.

The Greatest Labor-Saving Device of the 19th Century. "PERFECTION"

I. "I always dread the ironing days." A tired woman said: "And if I don't soon get relief I'm sure that I'll be dead."

II. Two little girls were puzzled one day. "To know what they would do To iron their dresses at, So that they'd look like new."

III. Mamma, however, surprised them: She'd been the day before And bought a "Perfection" Gas Iron And brought it from the store.

IV. The little "Tots" were delighted: "It's just the thing," said they: "I not a bit of trouble To iron with it all day."

V. No more sweltering over stoves: The old way's a thing of the past. So simple a child can use it— Relief has come at last.

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Agents Wanted in London.

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berries over to cook, with a cupful of currant juice. Let them boil rapidly, and stir with a wooden spoon. When the berries begin to burst, add three pounds of sugar and just simmer till the fruit is reduced to a jam. It requires long cooking. Turn this jam into glass jars, and if after three days the syrup and the fruit have separated, it must all be rebolled.

Are supplied in various quantities for all purposes.

Pure, Antiseptic, Emollient.

Ask your dealer to obtain full particulars for you.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester.

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."—Barr.

Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

NEAVE'S Food

BEST AND CHEAPEST For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.

"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.

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Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & Co., Fordingbridge, England.

THE MAN WHO IS STRONG TO FIGHT HIS FIGHT.

And those will no front can daunt. If the truth be truth and the right be right.

Is the man that the ages want. Tho' he fail and die in grim defeat. Yet he has not fled the strife. And the house of Earth will seem more sweet.

For the perfume of his life. —Paul Laurence Dunbar.

Regret.

I might have said a word of cheer Before I let him go.

His heavy visage haunts me yet; But how could I foreknow That slighted chance would be the last To me in mercy given?

My utmost yearnings cannot send That word from earth to heaven.

I might have looked the love I felt; My brother had sore need Of that for which—too shy or proud He lacked the speech to plead. But self is near and self is strong. As I was blind that day: He sought within my careless eyes And went, athirst, away.

O word, and look, and clasp withheld! O brother heart, now still

THE BOXERS' MANY GODS

Have Deities for Every Phase of Human Existence.

Advantages of Such Plurality—Reverence for Confucius—Annual Burning of the Kitchen God—The "Three Pure Ones" Prayed to For Knowledge—God of Wealth Must Be Invoked.

The Boxer has gods to burn. This is no figure of speech, for once every year, with appropriate ceremonies, he burns his Kitchen God, whose portrait is given below. This god is not an image, but a paper engraving about one foot square which is pasted on the range. He is supposed to keep posted on the family concerns and to make a report at the close of the year to the high mogul of all the gods, Yuh-hwang-tai-ti. He is, therefore, treated with great respect and at the close of his term of office he is given a grand feast to induce him to make as favorable a report as possible at headquarters. At the



THE KITCHEN GOD.

close or the feast he is taken from the range and burned, which process is supposed to wait him swiftly on the wings of flame into the august presence of the god-in-chief. The family is left without a god for a few days, until the beginning of the new year, when a new paper is secured and the Kitchen God is invoked to return and preside over the destinies of the family.

The Boxer is not tied to any one god. In fact, he has an infinite number and variety to choose from. He has great contempt for the man or nation, either, who has but one god. How poverty stricken must such a man or nation be! One can find any kind of a god he wishes. When he thinks a storm would be beneficial to his crops he petitions Lue Kung, the God of Thunder, and if he secures the active support of his wife Lue-po, the Goddess of Lightning, he offers his prayer to Tau-mu, a goddess of eight hands. When a man desires knowledge he lays the matter before the San Tsing, the "Three Pure Ones."

But perhaps he relies most on his forefathers to be his aid in every time of trouble. The objects worshipped are ancestral tablets and portraits of the deceased. The tablets are made of wood, and are about a foot high. Characters are engraved on them, giving the precise time of the birth and death, and the rank of the deceased. The tablets of a man's parents, if both are dead, are worshipped together. Few tablets of deceased females are found in the temples, although they are sometimes found in separate side apartments.

It is supposed that a man has three spirits, one of which, after death, resides in the tablet, another in the tomb and the third in Hades, from which place it will eventually return in the body of some individual.

Offerings are made at the tomb and at the costly family temples. The worship is much the same in its character as that of idols, and consists in prostrations, offerings of cooked food, and the burning of incense, candles and paper money, and sometimes theatrical plays for the edification and amusement of the deceased. New Year and the deceased's birthday are observed with particular care.

Yuh-hwang-tai-ti, the chief of all the gods, has temples erected to him exclusively. The people pay little attention to him, however, as he is thought to be so high above them that he cannot trouble himself with their concerns.

The God of War receives a good deal of attention. His aid is invoked when any military expedition is to be set on foot. The God of Wealth is treated with the same esteem as the Almighty Dollar. Although he is inferior in rank to some of the other deities of China, he is probably more extensively worshipped than any of them. Not only are large temples



LUE KUNG, THE GOD OF THUNDER.

erected in his honor, but each shopkeeper has a small image of him, before whom he almost continually offers incense. Scholars think very highly of the God of Letters.

There is no state religion in our sense of the word. There are, however, certain ceremonies that belong entirely to the State and its officers. But these ceremonies belong to the State only because they are appropriate for the State. They are chiefly a perpetuation of ancient usages, and are conducted and regulated for the most part by rules prescribed in the ancient classics and in the Book of Rites.

Each city contains a temple erected in honor of Confucius, in which officers are required to present worship and offerings on the occasion of the

vernal and autumnal equinoxes. There is not an image in this temple, as the people have too much respect for Confucius to worship him through an image.

There are so many gods in China, and their prerogatives seem so hopelessly intermixed, that a foreigner can remotely comprehend the beliefs of this people. An article really making their religion clear would take a volume.

THE TYPEWRITER GIRL.

Thomas G. Shearman, the New York Lawyer, Was the "Father" of the Young Ladies of the City.

Thomas G. Shearman, the New York lawyer and pillar of the Plymouth Church under Henry Ward Beecher, Lyman Abbott and Newell Dwight Hillis, is the reputed father of the typewriter girl. And he doesn't deny it.

"Yes, I am the father of the feminine typewriter," says Mr. Shearman, "and I am mighty proud of the distinction, as I am likewise proud of my big family of girls. Haven't the least idea how many there are of them now, but they number tens and tens of thousands. I know, and they are scattered all over the globe, from New York to Manila, and from Cape Nome to South Africa. Twenty-five years ago there was none anywhere in the world."

"In 1876 the 'typewriter woman' was born. In that year a young woman, the daughter of a dear friend of mine who had died but a short time before, came to me with the information that she was going to go out into the world and earn her own living. She asked my advice, and I told her to study shorthand. 'This she did immediately, and while doing so I instructed her in the use of the typewriting machine at my own home."

"When she had completed her course at a business college she announced her intention of trying to get employment in a lawyer's office. Thinking it would be better to begin a business life with strangers, I applied to several of my friends in Wall street, including some of the best known lawyers in the city, but without exception they positively refused to entertain the idea. In fact, they were horror-stricken at the very suggestion of such a thing."

"Then, as I had been the one to advise the young woman to take the step that she had, there was nothing for me to do but make a place for her in my office, advising her to obtain another position as soon as she could. At that time no woman was employed in any law office in New York, but after one example had been set it was followed within

two years by a few other lawyers, and one of the very law firms that had originally refused with positive terror to employ the young woman now sent for her and gave her a very liberal salary for those times. She became private secretary of the head of the firm, and was employed in much confidential and important work."

"When the lawyer with whom this young woman worked for many years retired from practice she removed to Chicago, where she speedily obtained employment, earning \$20 a week for the first year, and afterwards, by working in two places, one in the day, and the other in the evening, \$40 a week. But in the second year she married one of her employers, and thus established a triple record—of being the first woman typewriter, the first female clerk in a New York law office and the first of a long line of typewriters who subsequently married their employers. When I last saw the 'mother of the typewriter girl' she was in Paris, prosperous and happy."

Horse or Beef?
The first day horseflesh was served out at Kimberley some of it was cooked for the officers' mess at the mounted camp. At the table Peakman said: "Gentlemen, I am sorry to say that we are unable to get all our ration in beef to-day, and had to take part of it in horseflesh. This which I am carving is beef. The horse is at the other end, and anyone who prefers it can help himself. Nobody did prefer it and so they all ate beef and made a good dinner. When they had finished, Peakman suddenly exclaimed: 'By Jove! gentlemen, I find I have made a mistake in the joints. This is the horseflesh, and the other is beef.' It was just a dodge of his to get them started on the horseflesh.—Diary of Dr. Oliver Ashe.

Don't Get Ontario Lumber.

The recent disasters which have overtaken lumbermen in Ontario are beginning to make themselves felt in the lumber market. Between the big fire at Ottawa and the difficulty in floating logs in the north on account of the dry condition of the river beds, contractors at Sault Ste. Marie have had to import lumber from British Columbia for the first time in the history of lumbering in Ontario.

The Kaiser's Orders.

The Orders borne by the Emperor of Germany are worth over £46,000. In all he has over 200 crosses, stars, badges and other insignia.

Coral Roads in Bermuda.

The coral roads of Bermuda are the finest in the world for cycling. They are as smooth as a dancing floor, and are never dirty.

MOTHER GRAVES' WORM EXTERMINATOR is pleasant to take; safe and effective in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

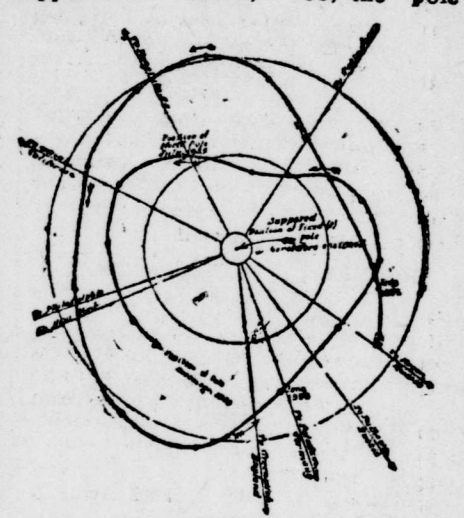
THE WOBBLING NORTH POLE

Finder Will Have to Keep Traveling to Keep Up With It.

The Comedy Side of the Search for the North Pole in the Light of Recent Scientific Discoveries—Diagram of the Path of the Recent Movements of the North Pole.

When one stops to think of it the search for the north pole is one of the funniest things imaginable. The question has been asked, How is a man to know when he has reached the north pole? How is he to find his way back home? is another. It would take a scientific man and considerable space to answer.

But here is an odder proposition. Suppose an explorer actually makes his way to where the north pole ought to be, and when he gets there finds that it has moved. Yet this is precisely what science says will happen him. Then, too, the pole



PATH OF THE RECENT MOVEMENTS OF THE NORTH POLE.

(Plotted from Special Report from Potsdam Observatory, Germany.)

moves in a most mysterious way. There are no wagon tracks to show the direction it took; no trail to follow. And in order to catch up with it the man on the scene must know exactly where the pole was on such and such a date, and where it ought to be on that particular day that he hopes to overtake it. In other words the pole is not a fixed but a constantly varying point on the earth's surface.

Professor S. C. Chandler of New Haven, Conn., is the man to whom the credit is due for having demonstrated not only that the poles are in motion but for determining after a long series of mathematical calculations the direction of the movement and the law by which it could be approximately predicted. For his wonderful study of all available observations Professor Chandler was awarded the gold medal by the Royal Astronomical Society.

Columbia University Observatory is at present engaged in important confirmatory observations, which were to have been completed May 1 this year. The work has been extending over a series of six and one-half years. The observers are Professors Rees and Jacoby and Dr. H. S. Davis of New York City. The zenith telescope used throughout this work was made by Waunscraft of Berlin for this special purpose. Up to the present time measurements have been made upon 6,518 pairs of stars, and the observed epochs correspond to the computed time very closely.

R. H. Tucker of the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton has made a provisional determination of the amount of latitude change at the location of that observatory, and fixes it at one-tenth of a second of latitude yearly.

The International Geodetic Association is undertaking a systematic study and accurate determination of the movements of the poles at six specially selected observatories strung along the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude around the world. Important results may be expected from their hearty co-operation in the investigation.

Professor Charles Doolittle of the Flower Observatory of the University of Pennsylvania, as the result of his most careful research in this direction, concludes that at Philadelphia the movement of latitude amounts to at least forty feet annually. The strange aspect of the matter, however, is that it is varying in rate of movement, due to causes which have not been yet discovered. Furthermore, the motion may increase its speed at any time.

The consequences of this discovery are far-reaching. The sea level is changing, and even the motion of the moon is affected by the displacement of the earth's axis and the resulting uneven rotation. The longitude and latitude of all points are fluctuating, and this method of fixing the position of the earth's surface may have to be superseded or much modified. The instability of the pole and the shifting of latitude will disconcert the geodetic surveyors, raise legal complications and controversies over deeds and descriptions of land, and may upset state and national boundaries to some extent, and require many adjustments not now foreseen. The northern boundaries of the United States are given in terms of latitude, and the discovered vacillation of latitude will unsettle the exact boundaries and virtually alter their legally established positions. This will throw into confusion nearly 9,000 miles of state boundaries. A man living this year in the Dominion of Canada may find himself in the United States next year, or vice versa.

The International Geodetic Association has prepared an elaborate scheme for the systematic observation of these variations of latitude. The same general form of zenith instrument will be used in all the observatories, and the best for the purpose. Although three stations could have determined the polar motions with considerable accuracy, yet for the sake of greater precision six stations have been selected. The work is now in progress and the following are the official observatories co-operating in the investigations:

1. Torre di San Vittorino, Castel-

forte, in the Island of San Pietro, near the coast of the Island of Sardinia.

2. A place nine kilometres north of Charjui, on the Amu Daria.

3. The observatory at Mizusawa, in the valley of Kitakami, Japan.

4. The observatory established especially for this work at Ukiah, Cal.

5. The permanent observatory of the University of Cincinnati.

6. At Galtersburg, Md., a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about thirty miles northwest of Washington.

The work of observation has been inaugurated and reports are already being received at Potsdam from Charjui, Charjui and Cincinnati. It is intended that the observations shall extend through a period of five years. Deductions of the observations will be made at the Potsdam Observatory.

VAUDEVILLE.

The Latest Sensation is a Balancing Act That Elicits Applause and Admiration Everywhere.

With vaudeville in such high favor everywhere in the country that men and women of prominence on the dramatic stage have been forced to turn to the variety stage for a living, the endeavor to find something new wherewith to amuse is simply tremendous. For a long time an acrobat who finished his performance by standing on his head on the trapeze bar and swinging to and fro in a balancing act as he did so, held the palm for novelty and daring. But he died in Spain a raving maniac. Since then several of his imitators have also been driven from the stage with insanity, and the act is now tabooed as conducive to mental disorder.

Just now two variety performers at the Victoria Roof Garden in New York are being hailed as the latest and most sensational artists in vaudeville. The Holloway trio, of which they are members, first do a tight wire act, and when the two men and a woman composing it walk a tight wire on stilts and wind up by doing a cake walk the acme of vaudeville art and sensationalism is supposed to have been reached. But



LATEST SENSATION IN VAUDEVILLE.

The next feat is an even greater one. A ladder fifteen feet high is stood in the middle of the stage and one of the Holloways proceeds to climb it, balancing as he climbs. He goes all the way up, carefully balancing at every step. He then stands up there, one foot on each side of the ladder, balancing himself as one would on a pair of stilts. Then he begins moving the ladder about by means of his feet.

At a signal the other man begins climbing. After he reaches the top the two do feats of balancing. Finally one of the men stands on the other man's shoulders, playing a mandolin.

The audience watches this feat in breathless excitement. One little slip, one wrong inclination to either side, and both men would be hurled to the stage. There is a rope attached to a wire in front of the men. This they are supposed to grasp in case of a fall, but it would be of small avail were the ladder to tip.

When finally, after remaining on the ladder for about ten minutes, the men come down, a sigh of relief is audible over the entire roof garden. It is a daring feat.

Daring, yes; but not new. Only another demonstration that there is nothing new under the sun. Twenty years and more ago a clever pantomimist, Maffitt of Maffitt and Bartholomew, electrified audiences in the midst of clever pantomimes by appearing on a ladder, and after reaching the top, trotting all over the stage upon it as if it were a thing of life and wound up by giving a rather stumpy but clever imitation of an Irish breakdown.

In Search of a Name.

England is looking up new names for its Boer conquests, "Chamberlainia" and "Robertland" are suggested by the St. James' Gazette, which, however, would prefer something made up from the name of the future ruler of England, Edward VII.

Fanny, But Just 'Til Nobody Knows.

London is luxuriating in a new street phrase, "There's 'air," which excites mirth whenever and wherever employed. The newspapers are trying hard to find out what it means, and where it was first used, but have been unsuccessful so far.

Steam tawners are expediting work in the mines of the Klondike this year. Klondike's limit for sale every where.

THE BEAR'S EASTERN DEN

Where the Czar Holds in Leash a Mighty Army.

Some Interesting Information About Khabarovsk, the Siberian City on China's Border—Base for Manoeuvring the Russian Army in Asia—This Capital of the Eastern Province Was Founded 250 Years Ago.

Way down in the southeastern corner of Siberia, if you look on the map, you will find indicated a place called Khabarovsk. At the present time we must make the acquaintance of Khabarovsk if you would keep step with the rapid march of events in the much disturbed orient.



MANCHURIAN LABORERS BUILDING RUSSIAN BARRACKS.

The part that Vladivostok has played in furnishing a base for the Czar's naval force on the Pacific is the same kind of a part Khabarovsk plays in the manoeuvring of Russia's army in Asia. It is a great military base, around which for over a year Russia has been concentrating a great army.

It is situated just on the edge of China's most northern province, and it is in direct railway communication with St. Petersburg, lying the breadth of a continent to the westward and with Vladivostok only a few hours in the other direction. It is the real den of the bear in the east, from whence, with one stretch of its paw, it can put its claws on Peking.

Khabarovsk is the seat of government for these eastern provinces of Siberia. The capital had its first foundation 250 years ago. Khabarov, a Cossack explorer and conqueror who is named as second only to Yermak in Siberia, pioneered throughout the region watered by the Amur river and spent two or three years at the union of the Amur and the Ussuri, where the city now stands. His history was full of fighting with the Manchus, who resisted the invasion, and when at last he withdrew in 1654 the heights overlooking the rivers were not again occupied by Russians until nearly 200 years later, when Muraviev founded the city and named it in honor of his predecessor.

It is an evidence of the foresight and the military wisdom of that peasant Cossack that he selected the place where the Zeia river enters the Amur and the Ussuri as the most effective stations for Russian military posts on the Chinese frontier and that 200 years later Muraviev established Blagoveshchensk and Khabarovsk at these very points. They are now the two most important places on the Amur, the stations where thousands of Russian troops have been gathered in readiness for any work that they might be called upon hastily to do on the Manchurian frontier or farther into that province.

General Nikolai Ivanovich Grodekoy is the representative of the power of Russia at Khabarovsk, being governor general of the Amur and maritime provinces and of Transbaikalia.

Hills and valleys, alternate in Khabarovsk as regularly as they do in St. Thomas, so that for almost any elevation one may have a charming view of the city and the rivers.

The railway from Khabarovsk to Vladivostok has been in operation for about two years, being one of the first sections of the Siberian line completed. In ordinary times the trains make but three trips a week in each direction. The passenger trains cover the distance of 480 miles in 29 hours. The equipment is excellent, although no sleeping cars are run. The regular passenger cars of all classes are of the compartment style, and berths can be made out of the seats, so that comfort is easily in reach. A dining car serves all meals very satisfactorily. Between Khabarovsk and Vladivostok there are 30 stations. At nearly all of these Manchurian laborers have been busy for many months building barracks for the Russians. At the present time most of the completed barracks are occupied, and the work on others is being hurried along. Although there are many soldiers in Khabarovsk, the Russians have not made the mistake of congesting any one city with a great force. Instead small bodies of troops have been scattered all along the line where they can be easier handled.

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Windsor.....3:30 Glenora.....5:20
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Thamesville.....4:50 Woodstock.....6:45
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Leave Toronto 10:30 p.m. (daily). Arrive Ganouque 3:47 a.m. Passengers may occupy sleepers until 5:20 a.m. Arrive Montreal 7:30 a.m. Arrive Quebec 2:30 p.m. Arrive Portland 5:45 p.m. Arrive Old Orchard 6:46 p.m. Arrive at Boston 7:55 p.m. (via Central Vermont Railway). Elegant sleeping car from Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Toronto to Ganouque for Thousand Islands; also to Montreal, connecting with through parlor car service to Quebec, Portland, Old Orchard and Boston. Tickets, berths reserved, and all information at ticket offices Grand Trunk Railway, 18 Spadina, E. DE LA HOOKE, C.P. and T.A. London, M. C. DICKSON, District Passenger Agent.

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ROUND TRIP. Trains leave London 10:25
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Commencing Thursday, May 31, will leave
Port Stanley for CLEVELAND, on Tuesday,
Thursday, Saturday and Sunday of each week,
at 11 p.m., except Saturday, when it will leave
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Fare one way from \$2.50; round trip,
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New York to Liverpool via Queenstown

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Reserve cases and save disappointment.
Beware in mind that it is easier
to cancel accommodation at a late date
than to secure it.
"S. S. GERMANIC".....July 25, Noon
"S. S. MAJESTIC".....Aug. 1, Noon
"S. S. OCEANIC".....Aug. 8, 3:30 p.m.
"REUTONIC".....Aug. 15, Noon
"S. S. GERMANIC".....Aug. 22, Noon
"Excellent Second Cabin accommodations
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Allan Line Royal Mail Steamships for

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Parisien.....July 21, Aug. 1
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Cornuthian (6 a.m.).....Aug. 18, Aug. 25
From New York to Glasgow-Sardinia, Aug. 18
July 21; State of Nebraska, Aug. 4.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin, \$32.00 and upwards. Second
cabin, \$25.00 and upwards. Steerage, \$23.50, New
York to Glasgow. First cabin, \$30.00 and
upwards. Second cabin, \$25.00 and upwards.
Reduction on first and second cabin return
tickets.
London agents—E. De la Hooke, W. Fulton
and F. B. Clarke.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Monday, June 18, 1900, the
trains leaving Union Station, Toronto
(via Grand Trunk Railway) at 9 a.m.
and 9:30 p.m., make close connection
with the Maritime Express and Local
Express at Bonaventure Depot, Mon-
treal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal
daily except Saturday, at 12 noon, for Hal-
fax, N. S., St. John, N. B., the Sydney and
points in the Maritime Provinces.
The Maritime Express from Halifax, the
Sydney, St. John and other points east, will
arrive at Montreal daily, except on Monday,
at 7:30 p.m., and daily from Riviere du Loup,
except Sunday, at 7:40 p.m., due to arrive at
Levis at 1 p.m., Riviere du Loup at 5:50 p.m.,
and Little Metis at 8:25 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Little Metis at
4:25 p.m. daily, except Saturday, Riviere du
Loup at 7:40 p.m., and Levis at 11:45 p.m., due
to arrive at Montreal at 6:30 a.m. daily.
Through sleeping and dining cars on the
Maritime Express. Buffet cars on Local Ex-
press.

The vestibule trains are equipped with every
convenience for the comfort of the traveler.
The elegant sleeping, dining and first-class cars
make travel a luxury.

The Intercolonial Railway connects the west
with the finest fishing streams, seaside re-
sorts and tourist routes in Canada.
Tickets for sale at all offices of the Grand
Trunk System, at Union Station, Toronto, and
at the office of the General Traveling Agent,
Wm. Johnson, General Traveling Agent,
804 Yonge street, Toronto.
H. A. Price, Assistant General Passenger
Agent, 145 St. James street, Montreal.