LAST EDITION

The London Advertiser

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50th Year. No. 20945 Tomorrow's Weather—Fine and Cooler. LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1913. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. Sun Rises Tomorrow, 4:35; Sets, 8:00. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TENTED CITY GOING UP ALONG CARLING HEIGHTS

Several Advance Fatigue Parties Are Already Here, and Special Trains With Corps for Annual Camp Will Arrive on Monday.

Carling's Heights is already becoming to assume its old military aspect. The transformation from a cow pasture to a tented city is now in the process of evolution. Advance fatigue parties from the various regiments that will go under canvas for the annual summer training arrived in the city today, and are laying out the "lines" for the different units.

Advance Parties Here.

Several hundred of the 2,800 men who will be here for the manoeuvres are already on the ground, preparing for the influx of citizen-soldiers on Monday. The executive offices of the district have already been transferred to the camp grounds.

No. 1 detachment of the Canadian Army Service Corps arrived by special C. P. R. train from Guelph at noon. The detachment is already at work. It will provide the food for the hungry thousands. This is possibly the most important branch of the annual manoeuvres, for the regiments look to the service corps to bake the bread, butcher the meat, and take charge of the commisariat department generally.

Monday will see the trains coming from all directions. All day the detraining will be in progress, and the work of organizing the regimental routine, the sssigning of tents and lines will provide a full day's work for men and officers.

The First Special.

The first special troop train will be the C. P. R. from Tillsonburg and Ingersoll, bearing part of the Twenty-fourth Gray's Horse, arriving here at 11 a.m. It will leave Tillsonburg at 8:45 a.m., with 80 men and 75 horses. At Ingersoll "A" Squadron (35 men and as many horses) will be picked up. Two other detachments of Gray's Horse will be brought in on a special C. P. R. train leaving Woodstock at 11:50 a.m., with 25 men and 20 horses and picking up 20 men and 20 horses at Embro. The scheduled time of arrival of the second train is 1 p.m.

The Berlin detachment of the regiment—"B" Squadron—50 strong with 55 horses, will come in from there by special G. T. R. train, arriving in London at 12:30 p.m.

The First Hussars.

Half the First Hussars will arrive in London by special Grand Trunk train, while the remainder will come in on the regular M. C. R. and Pere Marquette trains. The Grand Trunk special will run from Sarnia. There 64 men and 59 horses of "C" Squadron (Courtright), will be transferred from a special Pere Marquette tran to the special G. T. R. Part of "C" Squadron —16 men and 16 horses from Sarnia will also be entrained, as well as the Sarnia detachment of the Field Ambulance Corps (35 men and 2 horses). Coming into London this special will pick up "A" Squadron at Watford (16 men and 16 horses), as well as the Wyoming detachment of Ambulance Corps (5 men and 4 horses).

Aylmer Detachment

Part of "C" Squadron, from Amherstburg, 67 men and 52 horses, will come in by regular M. C. R. train 110. The Aylmer detachment of "A" Squadron, 10 men and 10 horses, and the St. Thomas detachment of the same regiment, 15 men and horses, will arrive in London on the regular M. C. R. train at 11:10 a.m. "A" and "B" companies of the Twenty-sixth, 70 strong, will come in on this same train from Muncey.

The Kingsville detachment, 15 men and horses, and the Leamington detachment, 18 men and horses, of "C" Squadron, arrive by regular Pere Marquette train at 12:50 p.m.

Some of the units of the Twenty-sixth Regiment besides the "A" and "B" companies come in by regular trains. "C" Company, from Bothwell, 35 strong, will come in by regular G. T. R. train at 10:23. "E" Company, from Glencoe, comes in by the same train. Details of "F" Company, from Parkhill and Ailsa Craig, will go to Stratford by regular train ,and will transfer there to the regular G. T. R. train due in London at 11:15.

"D" Company, Sarnia, and "G" Company, Strathroy, will come in with the special G. T. R. train from Sarnia that will transport the Twenty-seventh Regiment, "A" Company of the Twenty-seventh, from Petrolea, will connect with the Sarnia special at Wyoming.

The companies coming in on this special are: "G" and "H," Sarnia; "B," Forest; "C," Watford; "E," Point Edward; "F," Watford. "D" Company, of Oil Springs, will arrive in London at 11:10 a.m. via the M. C. R. regular.

Practically the entire Thirtieth Regiment will come in by special C. P. R. train at 2:45 from Guelph, the outside companies being brought there by special and regular Grand Trunk and C. P. R. trains. The companies com-

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"EMILY DAVISON ONLY FIRST MARTYR TO CAUSE OF 'VOTES FOR WOMEN,'" SAYS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST IN SPECIAL CABLE TO READERS OF THE LONDON ADVERTISER.

BY CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, THE GREAT ENGLISH MILITANT SUFFRAGETTE.

[By Special Cable From Paris, France.]



CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

This afternoon in London is being held the funeral ceremony in honor of Emily Wilding Davison, the heroic woman who has died for votes for women.

By her protest she has called the whole world to witness that the women, not only of England, but of all the earth, must and shall be free. The giving of that message has cost her her life, but, as sounds circle from a bell, so from her bier in London today her message circles throughout Christendom.

She is the first woman to suffer violent death for the cause of woman suffrage, but who can say she will be the last?

Here, in this most solemn ceremony, we declare militancy must go on until the vote for womankind is won. Unless the Government wants the lives of more women to be sacrificed it will yield now. Or do they demand that more ready women be martyrs?

Miss Davison's name will be written indelibly on the pages of history and will live in the hearts of women forever!

Paris, France. (Signed) CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

THOUSANDS OF MILITANTS AT THE FUNERAL OF MISS DAVISON

Mrs. Pankhurst Was Arrested and Was Unable To Go, and General Flora Drummond Is In Hospital—Suffragettes in Monster Parade to Cemetery.

[Canadian Press.]

London, June 14. — The suffragettes, militant as well as non-militant, had made elaborate preparations for the funeral today of Miss Emily Wilding Davison, who met her death while interfering with the King's horse when it was running at full gallop in the Derby on June 4.

A special train brought the body of the woman suffrage "martyr" from Epsom to Victoria station, where a procession composed of between 5,000 and 6,000 women was organized to escort it across the city through the principal streets to St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, where the service was held.

Banner Half-Mast.

Crowds gathered early in the morning in the vicinity of the militant suffragette headquarters, where the blinds were down, and a huge banner hung at half-mast. Many detachments of women arrived from the provinces to participate in the parade. Most of them were dressed in white, with purple sashes, and wore black bands round their arms, while they carried bouquets and wreaths of flowers.

Shortly after midday twenty bands, which were to furnish the music for the procession, assembled at the Victoria station, where there was a great display of wreaths bound with the suffragette colors and banners to be borne in the procession. One of those bore the legend, "Fight On—God Will Give the Victory," and another, "Unconquerable and Not Afraid."

Suffragette Guard.

The train bearing the coffin left Epsom station soon after 11 o'clock. The coffin was covered with a purple pall and was accompanied to London by Miss Davison's brother and a suffragette guard of honor dressed in white and wearing black sashes.

The program which had been arranged was for the funeral procession to pass through the main streets of London between Victoria station and Bloomsbury, and when the officials of Scotland Yard suggested that the women should parade through the quieter side-streets they became highly indignant and declared that they would pay no attention to the police.

Band Played Dirges.

The funeral procession started from Victoria station at 2 o'clock. The coffin was covered with flowers and was placed in an open hearse drawn by four black horses. Bands played dirges behind the hearst, each group headed by its banner and all wearing mourning emblems. Enormous crowds surrounded the station, making progress difficult.

Eleven Sections.

The parade was divided into eleven sections under the command of the chief marshal, Miss Mary Sophia Allen, who on several occasions has suffered imprisonment for the "cause." The suffragettes marched in fours, all carrying flowers.

The coffin was in the middle of the procession, and the clergy of St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, marched at the head. The rector of the church, Rev. Charles Ord Baumgartner, had issued a statement that he was not a sympathizer with the women's militant tactics.

Leader Not Present.

With the exception of Mrs. Emmaline Pankhurst, who was rearrested to-

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EILEEN BARRON IS WITH HER MOTHER

Mother and Child Keeping Close to the House, and Apparently No Effort Yet Made to Have Girl Removed.

Eileen Barron is still in Newcastle. According to Chief of Police James Coleman, of that town, no effort, to the best of his knowledge, has been made to remove the child, whose alleged kidnapping from the Talbot street school last Tuesday afternoon caused such a stir here. Neither Eileen nor her mother, Mrs. Minnie Barron, who, it is claimed, took the girl away from the school in an auto, have been seen on the streets of Newcastle since their arrival there on Wednesday evening last.

They are supposed to have remained closely to the home of Mr. Barron's father, R. J. Eilbeck, former sheriff of Dawson City, who lives on the Kingston gravel road one mile west of Newcastle.

Still at Eilbeck's.

Chief of Police Coleman informed The Advertiser over long-distance telephone late this afternoon that no instructions have yet been sent him to apprehend Mrs. Barron on a kidnapping charge. In spite of this fact, however, he has been keeping in close touch with the situation and declared that the mother and her child are still at the Eilbeck residence.

He was ignorant of any action having been taken by Alfred Barron, the father of the child, and who was granted her custody by the Canadian supreme court, to send detectives to the little lakeside town to trace his divorced wife, and the child she is supposed to have abducted from this city.

THIS FAMILY IN GREAT NEED

Two Children Ill and Mother Too Weak to Work Steadily.

FATHER IS AN INVALID

Attention of the charitable organizations of the city has been called to pathetic circumstances surrounding a family on Horton street. Two little children, a boy of seven and a girl of five years, are seriously ill, and the entire time of the mother, who is in poor health herself, is taken up in attending them. The father, a consumptive, is in Montana, where he went some time ago in the hope of improving his health, and the family are badly in need of assistance in obtaining food and other necessities. The mother has always been able in the past to provide in a humble way for herself and children, by going out to wash, but since their illness has been unable to earn any money in this way.

This morning they were discovered to be in very straitened circumstances, but members of a Baptist Church, where the children attend Sunday school are proffering them assistance today.

PARTY OPINIONS MUCH DIVIDED ON SCANDAL REPORTS

Much Depends on Lloyd George's Speech in the Coming Debate.

Chancellor's Remarks Will Have Greatest Effect on Fortunes of His Party.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, June 14.—A cable to the Tribune from London says:

The opinions on the report of the Marconi committee on the whole follow party lines, but even in Liberal quarters the feeling is pretty general that the majority report should not have so completely exonerated the ministers involved.

The Nation, a leading Liberal weekly says: "The view of a section of the part-- is that Lord Murray should be repudiated, that Sir Rufus Isaac should resign, and that Mr. Lloyd George should express his regrets. As to the future, a good many Liberals consider that much depends on Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the forthcoming debate in the House. It is certain that the debate will have a powerful influence either for good or ill on the fortunes of the party."

Regret Expressed.

Regret is expressed that the report of the Liberal chairman should have been thrown over by what was in effect a party vote, and all the more so because many of the rank and file of Liberals consider Sir Albert Spicer's a good report and in accordance with the evidence, and thinks that the report which has been carried against him by Mr. Falconer, Mr. Booth, and the other Liberal. members of the committee, and their allies has a too obviously whitewashing character.

The Best Plan.

..ven as a matter of policy or strategy, there are Liberals to be found who deem the attitude adopted by the chairman was far better for the Liberal party. It may be added that friends of the prime minister believe his views to be that it is his duty to carry out the operation of the Parliament act in respect to the bills now before Parliament, and not to be deflected from that course by any personal issues.

There was a scene of much animation yesterday when the report and the minutes of the proceedings were issued from the vote office, and members for some time studied and discussed the documents in the lobby.

PREMIER BORDEN PREPARING FOR CANADIAN NAVY

A Big New Shipyard Will Be Built at Charlottetown Shortly.

Govt. Is Going Carefully Into the Whole Question of Building Boats.

[Canadian Press.]

Ottawa, Ont., June 14. — The Dominion Government is taking immediate steps to construct a naval yard on the Atlantic seaboard which in size and capacity will enable it to turn out smaller class cruisers and other types of war vessels, transports and all classes of steamers required in the Government service.

The new shipyard will be constructed and operated by the Government, and is to be at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The whole question of shipbuilding in the Dominion is now receiving the most careful consideration of the Government, and it is likely that a royal commission composed of experts will be appointed to inquire closely into everything associated with and pertaining to the matter.

It is hoped to have the yard completed and ready to receive construction orders in less than four years. Situated on the Atlantic seaboard, practically in the path of all vessels plying between Great Britain and the Dominion, in a splendid natural harbor, and of easy access to the steel works of Nova Scotia, the new yard will undoubtedly prove a tremendous stimulus and aid to ship construction in the Dominion.

London Wants a London Man

WILL CITY COUNCIL PERMIT MAN WHO HAS DONE THINGS FOR LONDON TO BE SET ASIDE FOR AN OUTSIDER?

Rejection of Mr. A. E. Welch by Committee Indicates Again That "Prophet Is Not Without Honor Save in His Own Country."

FOR A LONDON MAN:
Ald. Bennett,
Ald. Robinson,
Ald. Stein,
Ex-Ald. Gerry.
ARE THERE ANY OTHERS?

"A prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

These men of home devotion that is unalloyed, these hall-marked "boosters," these criers of "knocker" at all other men, what have they to say for themselves?

Not in all London, they would have citizens believe, is there a man available to tell the plain business facts about the city of London, and to advance it in an industrial way.

They would hire another "professional" to put London on the map, while citizens of proven business ability are asked to apply for the position, and then turned down in favor of a man from Winnipeg.

An Outside "Specialist."

This man from Winnipeg may have all kinds of ability. He may have about ninety pounds of wind. Whatever he has, it will take him six months to understand his locality, and another six months to develop the heart interest that should go with such a mission.

LONDON WANTS A MAN WITH UNPROFESSIONAL HEART INTEREST IN HIS CITY, WHO HAS DONE THINGS FOR HIS CITY.

Ald. William Spittal is strong for a professional. Mayor Graham takes the same view. He gave London one professional, and LONDON DOES NOT WANT ANOTHER.

A Commissioner's Qualities.

What are the qualifications that go to make a publicity commissioner, anyway?

He must have business talent and understand businessmen?

He must be an educated man, with the ability to put his thoughts clearly on paper or in spoken words.

He must have a thorough understanding of the wares he offers.

He must understand the profession of promoting, and he must have some knowledge as to how to handle publicity properly.

He must be a man to inspire confidence, and possessed of a natural capacity to interest his auditors.



Photo by Cooper Studio.
MR. A. E. WELCH.

May Be a Capable Man.

The Manitoba man may have all these accomplishments. It would be ungracious to intimate that he lacks a single attribute that goes into the complex business of making two factory chimneys grow where one grew before.

BUT WHO HAS SEEN THE MAN FROM MANITOBA?

He may live up to every letter of recommendation. He may excel the fondest expectations of his warmest friends.

BUT WHO KNOWS?

And why would not Winnipeg want to keep him, if he is worth a large salary to do things for London.

Would not Winnipeg be quite as anxious to pay him a large salary to do things for Winnipeg?

The Right Man.

But, aside from consideration of his claims at all, would it not be wise to secure a man who has established a reputation for ability to promote undertakings of an important character?

THE MAN WHO SHOULD HAVE BEEN GIVEN THE POST WITHOUT A QUESTION IS A. E. WELCH, WHO HAS DONE THINGS FOR LONDON EVER SINCE HE CAME TO THE CITY.

His monument stands today in the one traction line London has been successful in thus far securing.

No later than Friday one of the owners of the largest industry in London said that this radial line was worth any two factories London had.

In Touch With British Capital.

Mr. Welch would have had another monument if the city had given him half a chance. Within the last year he had one million and a half of English capital ready to be invested in the North Midland Railway, which he was promoting, and it would have been represented in gangs of men at work and construction under way had it not been that the rulers in the city of London refused to grant a small sum toward the enterprise.

The only kind of a business commissioner The Advertiser believes in is a London businessman, who has grown up with "the firm," and who knows its problems from the ground up.

Do London's business houses bring in outside men when there are capable men with local training to be had?

The Wish of Citizens.

The Advertiser has no brief for Mr. Welch. It believes that his appointment or the appointment of a London man of similar character and achievements would meet the wishes of every nine citizens out of ten.

MR. WELCH WAS READY TO PRODUCE RESULTS OR RECEIVE NO SALARY. HAS ANYONE ELSE GIVEN SUCH EVIDENCE OF FAITH AND LOYALTY TO THE INTERESTS OF LONDON?

Before the city council makes known that it has no confidence in the ability of the successful man at home, it will do well to consider the resolutions that have been passed by many organizations, and the general opinion of citizens.

MR. WELCH IS THE MAN FOR THE JOB. THE CITY SHOULD JUMP AT THE CHANCE TO GET HIM.

Trekking From Ohio To Western Ontario

Fine Class of Farmers Coming Into Middlesex and Adjacent Counties in Large Numbers—Indiana Also Losing Numbers to Canada.

In an interview with The Advertiser, Mr. D. J. Evans, editor of the Van Wert, Ohio, Republican, said that the mailing lists of his paper were becoming thick with the names of persons who had moved from Ohio to Western Ontario.

"I can tell you, we don't like it either," he said. "We think that we have a country that is equally as good if not better than Western Ontario, through which I have just travelled. We have better houses and buildings, and we know more about scientific agriculture. But you folks have been agitating for settlers, and you are getting the results. I have heard several people speak of The Advertiser's campaign in my travels, and they gave your paper credit for attracting settlers to the counties.

Coming to Middlesex.

"Quite a number of people have moved from our district to points near London, and quite recently there was a family came to your city from ours. We will have to do something to stop this. Our district is far more thickly settled than yours, but we cannot afford to lose anyone. At the same time, we do not blame you for having done all you can to get our Ohians over here. They are good people, people who go to church, and who have fine families, and who understand agriculture as a business. Indiana is losing a share of people, too. Our city is close to the line, and we realize that there is some magnet at work attracting the people across the line into Ontario."

A Case in Point.

The Van Wert, Ohio, Republican says: "Mrs. Elgin Mitten and daughter, Mildred, left for their new home in London, Canada, last Thursday, where Mr. Mitten has secured a responsible position with a large clothing establishment. The Mittens have been residents of Van Wert for a dozen years, and as they have been very active in church, social and fraternal circles many of our people regret their departure. Mr. Mitten was prominent in fraternal work as well as in church work. As a member of the clothing firm of Mitten, Jones & Co., he was among our most progressive businessmen in the forefront of every movement that had as its aim the betterment of our city. Miss Mildreds sweet voice was often heard in church and social circles. She possesses a rich contralto voice that ... a promising future. Mr. and Mrs. Mitten have taken prominent parts in plays for local benefits, both possessing talent and training along these lines. Their many friends here wish them abundant success in their new field of endeavor."

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—FINE AND COOLER.

Forecasts.

Toronto, June 14—8 a.m.

Fine and a little cooler today.

Southerly winds, moderately warm, mostly fair, followed by showers.

Temperatures.

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Victoria	64	50	Cloudy
Parry Sound	72	52	Clear
Toronto	80	62	Cloudy
Ottawa	78	52	Clear
Montreal	74	52	Clear
Quebec	70	46	Cloudy
Father Point	64	44	Cloudy

Weather Notes.

An area of low pressure now over the Western Provinces is likely to move slowly eastward to the Great Lakes. Showers occurred yesterday in many parts of the Western Provinces, and during the night in the gulf and Maritime Provinces. Decidedly high temperatures have been recorded in Southern Ontario and in Manitoba.

BRITISH FLEET TO GREET KING

Five Miles of Best Merchant Ships Will Be in Line at Liverpool.

IS WORTH $100,000,000

[Canadian Press.]

London, June 14.—Nearly five miles of merchant shipping, composed of all kinds of vessels from great transatlantic liners to the little tugs which nose them into their berths, will greet King George and Queen Mary when the royal couple pay their state visit to the city and port of Liverpool on July 11.

Since his accession to the throne the King has visited practically every part of the United Kingdom, taking, as he does, a keen interest in the great industries of his country. He has been down coal mines and through the great steel and iron works and other factories that bring prosperity to England. His next visit is to Lancashire, from which county he derives his title of Duke of Lancaster, and where he owns great estates. It is to inspect the cotton mills, factories and commerce of England's most populous county, however, that he intends to spend a week there in July.

Liverpool, the capital of Lancashire, and the most important shipping port, will be the centre of the festivities in connection with the King's visit. The merchant ships forming a great fleet, the centre of which will be the Mauretania, will be drawn up in the Mersey, and the King, on the Mersey Harbor Board's yacht Galatea, will review them as he does his fleet of warships at Spithead. All the great lines are endeavoring to have their best ships in port on the day of the review, and the fleet will represent in value something like $100,000,000.

SCHOONER WENT DOWN.

[Canadian Press.]

Kingston, June 14.—The schooner Winnie Wing, loaded with 300 tons of coal, sank in the Napanee River, opposite the town wharf at Napanee, yesterday afternoon. She collided with the Government dredge at work there and went down in a short time.

THIS ACT NOT ON PROGRAM

Lady Took Offence at Circus Parade of the Suffragettes.

SAID TO HAVE FAINTED

A number of spectators at the Barnum & Bailey circus on Thursday were given a little extra diversion not scheduled on the printed program. It occurred just as the burlesque on the suffrage parade passed a certain section of the grandstand. To the majority of onlookers the burlesque appealed as funny from the first banner to the last marcher, a poor down-trodden man bearing in his arms an equally sorry-looking infant.

One With Convictions.

The ripple of laughter that greeted the entrance of the marchers rose and swelled continuously as they trudged gaily around the ring. Was there no one in all that vast throng to uphold the cause of the "wimming?" Yea, verily, it must be remembered that in London the less there are suffragettes. Not violent ones, it is true; in fact, most of them prefer to be termed "suffragists." But one woman of sufficient conviction was there, determined not to allow the burlesquers to remain completely unchallenged. "Shame! shame!" she cried, standing up in her seat and extending a daintily-gloved hand at the performers in a most threatening manner. Sad to relate, they heeded her not, but proceeded on their shameful way in the most business-like manner. What! Was a mere woman going to stop the march of a shrieking sisterhood? Never! "On to Washington!" was the cry.

One rumor has it that the fair suffragette—pardon, suffragist, fainted in her seat. Others claim that she immediately left the tent and missed a number of perfectly stunning stunts thereby, and still another states that she meekly obeyed the commands of her husband and quickly subsided into absolute quietness.

Priest's Will Case at Weekly Court

Judgment Reserved as to Payment of Money to Beneficiary.

Weekly high court was held in the county council chamber at the county buildings this morning owing to the repairs which are in progress at the court house. Chief Justice Meredith presided.

Only two cases were heard, the first being an application for advice to executor and trustee as to the amount that should be paid to the beneficiary under the will of the late Father McKeon.

It being contended on the part of the beneficiary, that the whole amount is now payable by the executor, judgment was reserved. T. J. Murphy for the executor, and J. F. Faulds for the beneficiary.

In the case of Rex vs. Kettlewell, an application for bail, an order was made for bail in the sum of $5,000, sureties to be satisfactory to the crown attorney. Kettlewell was recently committed for trial by the police magistrate of St. Thomas on a charge of assault. J. B. Davidson appeared for the motion, and A. McCrimmon, contra.

KNEW THE NAME.



Artist—Ah, that's a charming thing—reminds me of Smith's painting. Do you know Smith's work?

Friend—Can't say I do. But I know the name very well.—London Life.

Bridgie Webber Was Stabbed by Gangman

Squealer in the Rosenthal Case Was Attacked on New York Street.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, June 14. — "Bridgie" Webber, one of the four gamblers who testified against Police Lieutenant Becker and the gunmen convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, another gambler, was stabbed in the shoulder shortly after midnight, under circumstances which he seemed loath to explain.

He was in the St. Vincent's Hospital today suffering some pain and weak from the loss of blood, but his wound will have no serious result unless blood-poisoning sets in. Although branded by the underworld as a "squealer," he closed up tight when the detectives tried to pry from him at the hospital the story of the attack upon him.

At first Webber tried to even hide his own identity and the fact that he had been wounded. The stabbing occurred on East Eighth street. Webber tried to walk away on the arm of a friend, hiding the wound, but on Broadway in front of Grace Church he sank exhausted and admitted to a policeman that he had been stabbed.

Detectives learned that Webber had kept a midnight engagement with Sam Paul, another gambler, whose name was often mentioned in the early stories of the Rosenthal case.

It will be just eleven months next Monday that the murder of Herman Rosenthal occurred.

AILSA CRAIG.

Ailsa Craig, June 1.—Mr. and Mrs. John Hanson were London visitors on Thursday.

Mrs. A. J. Clark has returned home from Cleveland, where she was called to the bedside of her sister, who is improving very slowly.

Mr. Thos. Davis was a London visitor recently.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Gillies motored to London to attend the wedding of Mr. Gillies' niece.

Miss Clare Shoebottom, of London, visited her aunt, Mrs. Drought, recently.

Mr. T. Stephenson is ill at her home here.

Mrs. D. Macarthur was a Toronto visitor this week.

THEDFORD.

Thedford, June 14.—Mr. Arthur Ashdown, of Toronto, is spending a week at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Moloy, of Sarnia, visited with relatives here recently.

Mr. Geo. Watts visited friends here recently.

Mr. Bert Powell attended the wedding of his niece in Toronto recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Templeman, of Staffa, with Rev. Mr. Doherty and wife, of Hensall, motored to Thedford and spent a day with Capel Tempelton recently.

Miss Maude Zavitz has returned, after spending a week in London.

Asa Rumford spent Thursday in London.

Lloyd Parkinson, telegraph operator from the West, is here on a visit to his parents.

Miss Myrtle Ticknor, of Forest, is spending a few days with relatives here.

CAMLACHIE.

Camlachie, June 14.—Mr. Geo. Scott, sen., raised his barn on Thursday. It is a good sized structure. There was a large crowd at the raising.

Mr. Yungblut, who was hurt at the mill recently, is able to be around on crutches.

S. S. No. 13 and Knox Church Sunday school held their annual picnic at Hillsboro yesterday.

Rev. Mr. Simpson will take the topic at the Y. P. A. meeting next Sunday evening.

Perhaps

you have determined to try Red Rose Tea sometime; but have not remembered it when ordering because from force of habit you have thought of the old brand. Next time, just remember

RED ROSE TEA is good tea

NEVER SOLD IN BULK 300

Stormy Scene in Russian Cabinet

Complete Break Has Occurred Between the Government and Duma.

[Canadian Press.]

St. Petersburg, June 14.—A complete break has opened between the Russian Government and the Duma. The members of the cabinet have resolved that neither the ministers nor the heads of departments shall appear in the House pending the re-establishment of conditions under which representatives of the Government shall be secure from insult by the members of the Duma.

The immediate cause of this decision was a remark made by M. Markoff, a reactionary member of the House, during the debates on the estimates. While the Minister of Finance was speaking, M. Markoff cried out: "Stealing cannot be tolerated!" He added an allusion, saying that his remark applied not only to the Minister of Finance but to all the officials of the various departments of state.

The ministers and officials present in the House thereupon rose from their seats and left the place in a body.

Later, at a meeting of the cabinet, the Minister of the Interior spoke strongly in favor of the dissolution of the Duma, but he was out-voted, most of the ministers arguing that the conflicts between the cabnet and the Duma were personal rather than political. Many of the ministers expressed the opinion that the quarrel would prove only temporary.

Ordination Service at St. Paul's Sunday

The Bishop of Huron will hold an ordination in St. Pauls Cathedral tomorrow (Sunday) morning, when the following named gentlemen will be ordained deacons: Messrs. K. Alexander, B. A.; E. Jacques, B. A.; C. L. Langford, B. A.; S. E. McKegney, F. C Ryott, P. M. Shaw, F. V. Vair, B. A., all of Huron College, and Mr. T. H. Inns, of Montreal. The candidates were examined by Canon Sage. The ordination sermon will be preached by Rev. Canon Hicks, B. A., of Simcoe.

NAPIER

Napier, June 13.—Many Alvinston people attended the Mission Band concert.

The Napier garden party will be held on Friday, June 27.

Miss Evelyn Culverwell, of Detroit, is visiting her cousin, Miss Ethel Field.

BLENHEIM.

Blenheim, June 14.—W. J. Baird is in Dresden this week presiding at examinations, which are being held in the continuation school here for the first and second forms.

A horse belonging to F. Truax fell dead in the harness last evening on the way up from the station.

A special meeting of the Rebeccas was held last evening in the lodge room. County officials were present and delivered addresses, after which a fine program was given by local talent.

The band gave their weekly open air concert last evening and was much enjoyed by many.

The crops in this locality are in fine shape but a good rain is badly needed.

WATFORD.

Watford, June 14.—Dr. R. Gibson, of Moose Jaw, Sask., formerly of Watford, visited relatives and friends here recently.

F. and C companies of the Twenty-seventh Regiment and local troop of the First Hussars will parade to Trinity Church on Sunday evening, where they will attend divine service, conducted by Rev. L. P. Irwin, B. A.

Watford's new armory and drill hall is in course of construction. R. C. McLeay is the contractor.

FELL 1,000 FEET.

[Canadian Press.]

Lisbon, June 14. — A Portuguese aviator named Manio was killed today through the collapse of his aeroplane when he was flying at a height of 1,000 feet. Machine and aviator plunged to the earth together, and he was found dead in the debris.

HUGO SCHUMANN DEAD.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, June 14.—Hugo Schumann, for 22 years president and director of the Germania Fire Insurance Company, and one of the most widely-known insurance men in this country and Europe, died at his home here last night after a brief illness, aged 71 years.

ECONOMICAL.

Mr. Nuwed—"Seems to me our grocery bills are very high for two persons."

Mrs. Nuwed—"You wanted me to be economical, and I've been using up the bread crumbs for puddings."

Mr. Nuwed—"Quite right, my love, and good puddings they were; but I was speaking of the grocery bills."

Mrs. Nuwed—"Yes; you see, it takes about $5 worth of other things to make the bread crumbs taste good."

CROPS RETARDED BY UNFAVORABLE WEATHER IN MAY

Many Frosts and General Coolness Made Growth Somewhat Slow.

Seeding in the West Was Rushed, and Grain Is Doing Well.

Ottawa, June 13.—A bulletin of the census and statistics branch issued today gives preliminary statistics of the areas sown to the principal grain crops and reports on their condition at the end of May, according to the returns received from crop-reporting correspondents throughout Canada. The reports show that the month of May proved cold and dry, with frequent night frosts, and that these conditions, while favorable to seeding, retarded the growth of crops sown and caused them to be unseasonably backward.

Increase in Area.

The total area under wheat in Canada is provisionally estimated at 9,816,300 acres, or 57,900 acres more than in 1912, the area in spring wheat being 8,990,500 acres, or 13,100 acres more. Oats occupy 9,608,500 acres, compared with 9,216,000 acres in 1912 an increase of 391,600 acres; barley occupied 1,425,200 acres, an increase of 10,000 acres, and rye 126,500 acres, a decrease of 9,610 acres; for wheat, barley and oats taken together, the increase represents 459,500 acres. The estimated acreage under hay and clover is 7,475,600 acres, compared with 7,633,600 acres last year.

In the West.

For the three Northwest Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the total wheat area is estimated at9,013,900 acres, as compared with 8,961,800 acres; that of oats at 5,207,700 acres compared with 4,913,900 acres, and that of barley is 852,600 acres, compared with 809,800 acres, these differences representing increases of 52,000 acres for wheat, 293,800 acres for oats, and 42,800 acres for barley, or 388,600 acres for the three crops.

Generally Favorable.

On May 31, the condition of the crops was reported as generally favorable throughout Canada. Expressed in percentage of the usual standard of 100, taken as representing the promise of a full crop, the condition on May 31 for the Dominion was as follows: Fall wheat 80.62, spring wheat 91.55, oats 91.72, barley 91.19, rys 87.70, peas 88.24, mixed grains 90.15, hay and clover 81.12, pastures 85.08, alfalfa 77. At the corresponding date last year the condition of fall wheat was only 71.46. All the other crops were then above 90, excepting rye 87.24, peas 83.85, and mixed grains 87.72. The poor condition this year of alfalfa is due to the effects of the winter and cold spring.

PICKPOCKETS CAUGHT

One Was Taken as He Was Stealing Farmer's Roll.

Woodstock, June 13.—Barnum & Bailey circus detectives and local police arrested three men during the circus parade this morning charged with pocket-picking. One man lost eighty dollars in a crowd in Dundas street, and one of the prisoners was caught red-handed as he was extracting a roll of bills from the pocket of a farmer. The loss of several smaller amounts was reported.

DIED AT AYLMER

Jonn H. Walker Had Been in Business Many Years.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Aylmer, June 14.—John H. Walker, jewelry merchant, is dead at his home here. Mr. Walker was 67 years of age, and had been in poor health for the last six months. He was a member of the Anglican Church, and a Conservative. The deceased is survived by a widow, three daughters and two sons. Mrs. George Barrett and Mrs. John Gillen, of Toronto, are sisters.

GAS EXPLODED

Three Workmen Were Hurt in Accident at Ayr.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ayr, June 13.—One man was severely injured and two slightly burned in a fire here today which followed an explosion of gas at the factory of the John Watson Manufacturing Company. Albert Melvin, foreman of the molding department, sustained burns on the face, neck and hands. Richard Watson and John Urquhart were less seriously hurt.

The gas plant was completely destroyed before the fire could be brought under control.

LOCKJAW FROM KICK

Windsor Youth So Ill That He Will Not Likely Recover.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Windsor, June 13. — Mathew Allan, aged 16, son of George Allan, foreman at the Windsor Driving Park, is in a serious condition as the result of a kick in the face by one of the horses at the rack-track. Lockjaw is said to have set in and little hope is held out for the boy's recovery.

NEW MUSKOKA TRAIN.

Now leaves Toronto 10:15 a.m. daily, except Sunday, arriving Muskoka Wharf 1:40 p.m., making direct connection with steamers for all points on Muskoka Lakes.

A brand new train, consisting of baggage car, vestibule coaches and parlor-library-buffet car are operated and passengers are assured of a comfortable ride along the most interesting route to Muskoka Wharf, which is the original gateway to the far-famed Muskoka Lakes.

This train runs right to side of steamer at Muskoka Wharf, thus avoiding any inconvience to passengers.

Return connection is made with train leaving Muskoka Wharf at 10:45 a.m. daily, except Sunday, arriving Toronto 3:10 p.m.

Tourist tickets at reduced rates are now on sale to Muskoka resorts, good for stop-over at any point and good to return until Nov. 30, 1913.

Full particulars and tickets from Grand Trunk agents.

R. E. Ruse, city passenger and ticket agent, Phone 80. J 11

AT TOILET COUNTER. 6-OZ. BOTTLE EXTRACT OF WITCH-HAZEL, 15c.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, Limited

PURE MERCOLIZED WAX, FOR THE COMPLEXION. 1-OZ. BOX, 75c.

THE SPIRIT OF SUMMER PERVADES THIS STORE



In every section the displays are suggestive of coolness and comfort for the coming hot months (and sure it will be hot). The outdoor spirit is suggested by the June woods and river reeds in the Furniture Section, pictured in a unique display on the shady side of the furnished home—willow and reed, hickory and cedar and maple—they are all here in picturesque plenty—bought from the places where good summer furniture is made.

Day after day new supplies have been coming in to keep pace with the constant outgo, and for next week we are prepared to serve you with an unlimited variety of the Furniture that brings out of doors into the home with a suggestion of cool river banks and shade of wooded hills.



Lustres for Summer Outing and Bathing Suits

There is no fabric so ideal for summer wear as mohair. The plague of summer is the dust and intense heat. Lustre is light in weight, cool and repels the dust, always clean and smart in appearance. Made from the pure mohair yarns, so beautifully bright and silky.

Navy Blue for Bathing Suits, Etc.

This is the ideal goods for the water. Will not become water-soaked and heavy, and does not cling to the body. Sheds the water like paramatta; is light in weight and will hold the color, and dries out quickly. Special values in navy at yard....30¢, 35¢, 50¢
Plain Black Lustre, Priestley's, yard....25¢, 35¢, 50¢ to $1.00

Gray Lustre for Outing Suits

This makes serviceable and pretty outing suits and one-piece dresses for summer wear; extra quality. Yard ..... 65¢

Also dainty stripes in gray, very stylish and silky finish, 44-inch, at per yard.... ..... 85¢ and $1.00

NAVY STRIPE LUSTRE—Self color navy blue Stripe Lustre, fine silky finish, extra quality, 44-inch. Yard ..... 65¢

CREAM LUSTRE, with black hair-line stripe, extra fine quality, also navy with white hair-line, 44-inch, yard $1.00

Samples by Mail on Request.

Sale In Linen Section

125 Bordered Table Cloths, Two Sizes, $1.68 and $1.98

This is an opportunity for good linen cloths for every day use. Pure Linen Cloths, all hemmed ready for use—the good old-fashioned make of linen, heavy make for hard, constant wearing and washing. Stains are easily washed out of this linen, and they look like new when laundered. Woven in three good standard designs, the old Windsor stripe and chess board, half bleached, two sizes.
Size 70x70 inches. Price.....$1.68 Size 70x90 inches. Price.....$1.98

Linen Carriage or Motor Dusters, 75c

Special pure linen knee covers for the auto or carriage, good large size, natural linen with red and green plaid, knotted fringe ends. These are specially priced, each..75¢

Linens—West Aisle.

Black Dress Goods

LIGHT WEIGHTS FOR SUMMER WEAR

Some new numbers have been passed into stock recently from Priestley's, the world-renowned makers of blacks.

"RESILDA"—The great dust-resisting fabric, silky in finish, light, bright and resilient. Pure wool and mohair mixture, plain silk or satin finish, 44-inch, at per yard .....$1.00 and $1.25

RESILDA POPLIN—Ideal for summer suits, 44-inch, at yard.....$1.75

Silk and Wool Satin and Silk Finish Meteor goods, high-grade, 42-inch, at per yard .....$2.00 to $2.50

POPLIN DE SOIE—Thin black for summer or evening wear, 44-inch, at yard ..... $1.25 and $1.50

LONG SILK GLOVES, Black or White, Twelve-Button Length, 75c Pair.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

AT STATIONERY COUNTER. Ask to See the "London Linen" and "Kid Finish" Notepaper, Envelopes to Match.

PORCH SHADES AND ROCKERS

With double cane seats and backs .....$2.00 to $6.50

PRAIRIE GRASS CHAIRS, with tables to match. These are suitable also for living-room..... $4.75 to $7.00

CREX Grass Carpet TRADE MARK

For the summer bedroom, living-room, porch or cottage.
Rugs, all sizes.....90¢ to $10
Carpets, 1, 1½ and 2 yards wide, at yard ....50¢, 80¢, $1.25

Make a Sleeping Room On Your Verandah

VUDOR PORCH SHADES are ideal for this purpose. Green, olive and light and dark brown, 4, 6, 8 and 10 feet widths; 7 feet 8 inch drop. Prices, complete ....$2.75 to $7.25

Third Floor.

Carpet Sale Will Continue Next Week

Many homes have been made more beautiful since this sale began. Some beautiful Carpets have been sold. More equally beautiful and ancient in design will be offered next week.

Axminsters and Wiltons

Still a few excellent designs in these. All must be sold.
$1.60 qualities, for yard...$1.18
$1.45 qualities, for yard....98¢

Third Floor.

MARINE

At the Soo.

Sault Ste. Marie, June 13.—Up: Verona, 10:30 p.m. Thursday; Olcott, Hart, 11; Georgetown, Wilpen, 12:30 a.m. on Friday; James Wallace, 1; Merida, Paine, 1:30; Farrell, 2; Bunsen, Malda, 3; Townsend, Coralia, 4; Yates, Plummer, Pendennis White, Northern Light, 4:30; Wilbert Smith, 5; Ohl, Oliver, 5:30; French, Acadian, 6; Keefe, Utley, Siemens, whaleback, 7; Paipoonge, Garry, Oceanica, 8; Garretson, 9; Clyde, Adams, 9:30; Holmes, Northern Wave, 10; Widener, Dinkey, 10:30; Andaste, noon; Iocoma, Monro, Smith, Fryer, 12:30 p.m; Lakewood, Kopp, 1; Nye, 1:30; Smith, Thompson, 2; City of Detroit, Alberta, 2:30; Thomas Adams, 3; Palmer, Duluth, 3:30; Mataafa, 5; Paliki, Lakeport, 6:30; Juniata, Pontiac, 8.

Down—Baker, 9 p.m. Thursday; Bradley (steel), 10:30; Frick, 11:30; Alfred Mitchell, midnight; Emperor, 12:30 a.m. Friday; Manola, 1; Squire, 1:30; Ball, Winona, Frontenac, Chattanooga, John Donaldson, 3; George Peavey, 5; Conemaugh, Hawgood, 6; Augustus, 6:30; Ranney, Sawyer, Tuxberry, Redfern, 7:30; Senator, 8:30; Shaughnessy, 9; J. E. Upson, 10; Taylor, Matoa, Nasmyth, 11:30; Weston, 12:30 p.m.; Athabasca, 2; Hamiltonian, 2:30; German Krupp, Mathew Wilson, Curtis, Marvin, 4:30; Reiss, 6; Sheadle, 7:30.

At Goderich.

Goderich, June 13.—Arrived—George A. Graham, Fort William, wheat and oats.

Cleared—George A. Graham, Cleve-

At Fort William.

Fort William, June 13. — Arrived: Steamer Saronic, with passengers and package freight, Point Edward; Renvoyle, coal, Cleveland; Midland Queen, without cargo, Tiffin.

Departed — Steamer Tagona, with wheat, St. Lawrence River ports; Athabasca, passengers and wheat, Port McNicholl; W. G. Pollock, wheat, lower lake ports; Steinbrenner, wheat, Montreal.

At Detroit.

Detroit, June 13.—Up: H. B. Smith, 7:30 p.m. Thursday; William Edwards, 8:25; A. Minch, 9; Heffelfinger, 9:10; Penobscot, 9:25; Bixby, 10:20; Nyanza, Sirus, 10:30; Linden, 12:30 a.m. Friday; Perseus, 1:10; Indus, 1:45; Roman, Maia, 3:35; Snyder, jun., 4:30; C. S. Hebard, 4:40; Sanders, 4:45; Imperial, Mariposa, 6; Calcite, 6:30; Codorus, 6:40; R. S. Warner, S. D. Warriner, 6:50; D. Houghton, Jenney, C. H. Green, Our Son, barge Genea, 8:20; Champlain, 8:30; Cuddy, 8:40; La Belle, 9:15; Kennedy, 12:10 p.m.; Hoover and Mason, 12:10; Peck, 1; Ericsson, Bell, P. P. Miller, 1:10; Gates, Canopus, 2:30; Kendall, barge Troy, 4; Alexis W. Thompson, 4:20; Cornelius, 5:30; Barlow, 6; Umbria, 6:45; Wexford, M. T. Green, 7.

Down—Rosemount, 8:30 p.m. Thursday, Snyder, 9:20; Michigan, 9:45; Morgan, jun., 10:25; Viking, 10:30; Wainwright, 10:36; Cort, Thomas, 1:20 a.m. Friday; Phipps, 2:20; J. W. Moore, 2:30; Regina, 3; Naples, 3:30; Poe, 3:35; North Sea, 3:50; Midland Prince, 7:20; House, Dickson, 7:45; W. C. Rhodes, 7:50; Craig, 8:20; Superior, Venus, 9:10; Thomas Cole, Flagg, A. W. Thompson, 9:35; Rochester, 9:40; Annie Moller, Davock, 9:55; Wawatam, steamer Delaware.

At Sarnia.

June 13.—Up: Panay, 6:40 p.m. Thursday; Schlessinger, 7:40; Crowe, 11:10; Utica, 12:50 a.m. Friday; Amasa Stone, 1:40; Elphicke, 2:50; Lagonda, 3:20; H. B. Smith, 3:30; Heffelfinger, 3:50; Wm. Edwards, 5:30; Penobscot, 5:40; Calgarian, 6; Bixby, 6:40; Nyanza, 7; Cyrus, 7:10; Peter White, Kotcher, 7:50; Joseph Wood, 7:50; Wente and consort, 8:30; Cepheus, 8:30; Indus, 9:20; Perseus, 9:50; Lynden, 10; Roman Maia, 11:15; Snyder, Jr., noon; Chebard, 12:15 p.m.; Saunders, 12:30; Imperial, 1:15; Mariposa, Calcite, 2; Warner, S. D. Warriner, 2:10; Houghton, Jenney, 2:30; M. T. Green, 3; Our Son, Genoa, 3:40; Champlain, 4; Cuddy, La Belle, 4:30; Alpena, 5:15.

Down—Henry Cort and barge, 6:30 p.m. Thursday; J. W. Morse, 7:20; Midland Prince, 10:40 a.m. Friday; Dixon, House, 2; Flagg and consort, 2:40; Rhodes, 3; Condon, 3:10; Venus, 3:20; Thomas Cole, 3:30; Davock, 3:40; Superior, 3:50; Wawatam, 4:30; Rochester, 4:50; Superior City and consort, 5:10; Ishpeming, 5:30; Delaware, 5:40; Malietoa, 6; Corvus, 6:40; Laughlin, 7.

Dr. Martel's Female Pills have been the standard for 20 years, and for 40 years prescribed and recommended by physicians. Accept no other. At all druggists

MAY BE MURDER

Police Investigating Death of James Bruce at Galt.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Galt, June 13.—A body found yesterday in the Grand River has been identified as that of James Bruce, who was employed on the farm of Adam Lockie, West River road. His brother John, of Dumfries, today took charge of the body. Last Saturday he came to Galt to attend the horse show, but his movements since then are unknown. The police are working on the case.

The inquest has been adjourned until Monday afternoon next, when the report of the post-mortem will be given, and it is rumored that some startling facts may be revealed, although the doctors refuse to discuss the matter.

FLAHERTY—WALSH.

A pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Peter's Cathedral on Wednesday, when Miss Gertrude Flaherty, of Thorndale, was united in matrimony to Mr. Matthew Walsh, of St. Marys. Rev. Father Hanlon officiated. White silk eolienne made a charming bridal gown. The bride's flowers were Bridal roses and maiden-hair fern. Miss Margaret Walsh, acting as bridesmaid, wore shell pink crepe de chene, and carried pink carnations. Mr. S. M. Tevlin, of St. Marys, attended the groom. The bridesmaid was the recipient of a manicure set, and the groomsman of cuff links, as mementoes of the happy occasion.

After a dainty breakfast served at the home of the bride's brother, Mr. P. Flaherty, 140 Mill street, the young couple left for New York and points east. The bride travelled in blue peau de soie with hat to match.

Na-Dru-Co Laxatives are different in that they do not gripe, purge nor cause nausea, nor does continued use lessen their effectiveness. You can always depend on them. 25c. a box at your Druggist's. 176

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.

Seven Subdivisions Opened Recently in Northeast London

GREATER LONDON SECTION

OF THE

London Advertiser

A DEPARTMENT FOR THE NEWS OF LONDON'S THRIVING INDUSTRIAL AND RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS.

Ealing
Pottersburg
Knollwood

East London
South London
West London

East London Pastor Takes Professorship In Tennessee College

Sun Rises Tomorrow, 4:35; Sets, 8:00.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, J UNE 14, 1913.

Tomorrow's Weather—Fine and Cooler.

Seven Large Subdivisions Were Opened Recently Near Quebec and Oxford Streets

Many Lots Have Been Sold Off Them Already at Good Prices to People Living Outside of City—Londoners Are Buying Also. But Will Build Houses on Them.

Northeast London in the vicinity of the corner of Quebec and Oxford streets will boom, and many new houses will be built out there, if a number of real estate firms of this city have their way about it.

During the past few months no less than seven new subdivisions have been opened in the immediate vicinity of Quebec and Oxford streets, and residents of that section claim that nearly a hundred lots have been sold off them. The price paid for the property is a high one, for that section, the owners receiving form $10 to $14 a foot for it in some sections.

Last year a good deal of land, which has been subdivided was used for farming purposes, but recently streets have been cut through the land, and sign posts containing ornamental names erected. A great many of the lots are being sold in Western Canada from plans, it is said, and a majority of the buyers, who reside outside the city, will hold them for speculation. A number of Londoners have purchased lots there also, and it is said that they will erect small houses on them.

Sold to Private Parties.

A great many lots east of Quebec street and south of the C. P. R. tracks have been sold by private parties, and many new houses are to be built out there this year.

The building development which is marking every other section of the city is in evidence out there, about fifty new houses being built there since the C. P. R. built a new roundhouse and depot there several years ago.

On the south side of Princess avenue, east of Quebec street, a number of story and a half white brick houses have been built, and are all occupied, while practically every street in that vicinity has three or more new brick houses on it.

Building Many Houses.

Mrs. A. E. Hourd is having three frame cottages built on Rattle street, east of Quebec street. Mr. A. R. C. Hourd is building a story and a half frame house on Glasgow street, and will build a red brick at the corner of Rattle and Quebec streets in a short time, while Mr. Hourd, who owns a number of lots in that section will build a number of houses out there either this summer or next spring.

Mr. H. Harley has just completed the erection of a frame cottage on Linwood street, Mr. J. Murray is building a story and a half brick on Sterling street, and Mr. W. Stewart will start the erection of a story and a half red brick on Linwood street in a short time.

In spite of all the houses that have been built in that district, every one of them is occupied, and the people who are now building, say they have had applications for the houses as soon as they are completed.

GANG AT WORK PUTTING IN RAILWAY CROSSOVER

Extension of Street Railway Lines on Adelaide Street Will Be Completed in Short Time.

A gang of men employed by the C. P. R. is at work putting in the crossover for the street railway tracks, at Adelaide street. The Street Railway Company constructed the tracks on Adelaide street from Oxford street to Central avenue some time ago, but could not start running its cars over the line on account of the absence of a crossover at the C. P. R. tracks. It is expected that the crossover will be completed by the first of the week, and that everything will be in readiness to start the new service by the first of July.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Holmes and little son Kells, of Saskatoon, are visiting Mrs. Holmes' mother, Mrs. Thompson, 68 Bruce street.

Eight Acres Sold For $1,000 an Acre

Another large section of land in Pottersburg has been sold to a resident of St. Marys, and will likely be cut up into building lots and sold this summer.

The land, which covers an area of eight acres, and is situated between Hale street and Hybury avenue, formerly belonged to Mr. William Talbot. The price paid, it is understood, was $1,000 an acre.

Real estate deals are being put through in that section every day and although the boom which visited that section early in the spring has died down considerably, there is still a good steady sale of properties in that vicinity.

Mr. George Zwicker, of East London, recently purchased three large lots on Doulton street, and will erect four houses on them this summer.

Leases Tract of Land on Oxford Street for Camp

A large tract of land at the southwest corner of Quebec and Oxford streets has been rented by the military authorities, and will be used for camping purposes this year.

Employees of the hydro-electric department have been busy in that section during the past few days erecting poles in the lot and attaching lights to them.

The residents of Knollwood Park and Quebec and Oxford streets, in the vicinity, cannot understand how it is that the militia department can be supplied with lights on such short notice, when they have not got street lights yet, although work on the erection of poles was completed some time ago.

The poles and reflectors have been put up along Quebec street from the C. P. R. tracks to Oxford street, and the poles along Oxford street and through Knollwood Park, but so far the residents have received no intimation from the department as to when the power would be turned on.

burg, who was injured in a runaway accident in West London several days ago, is improving at her home.

Mr. Scott Thornton, of Essex, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Robert Gregory, 41 Askin street.

REV. B. H. HAYDEN RESIGNS FROM THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Goes to Tennessee to Take Professorship in Milligan College in Six Weeks.

Came Here From Buffalo Four Years Ago, Leaves Behind Excellent Record.

Rev. B. H. Hayden, who has been pastor of the Dundas Street Christian Church for four years, has tendered his resignation to the congregation and will leave in about six weeks to take a professorship in Milligan College, Tennessee.

His work will be in the school of applied Christianity and ministerial training.

The call was entirely unsolicited on Mr. Hayden's part, and was also unexpected, but the work of the department of which he is to have charge is congenial to him and he decided to accept.

At his request the officers of the church reluctantly accepted his resignation at a meeting held this week.

Mr. Hayden will likely leave London in about six weeks. He came here from Buffalo four years ago the first of May last, and the congregation has increased and the work of the church prospered under his ministry.

FIRE STATION LAWNS IN FINE CONDITION

The lawns surrounding the north end fire station present a fine appearance these days, with their small and well-kept flower gardens, and the short-cropped grass. Located in a residential section, the hall adds instead of detracting from the beauty of that part, and the residents are well-pleased with the way in which the firemen keep it.

Every fall the firemen plant tulips, daffodils and crocuses in the small beds, and as soon as they finish flowering the bulbs are removed and other flowers substituted.

Questions Answered Regarding Land

The Greater London Section will in future endeavor to answer any questions which intending purchasers of land in any of the districts covered by the section wish to ask regarding the property. While no attempt will be made to estimate values or advise as to the possible profits to do derived, all information concerning the location of the property, its improvements, and the growth in the section in which it is located, will be cheerfully given.

Make all inquiries as brief as possible, and write on one side of the paper only. No letters will be answered privately, and all will be answered in the order in which they are received.

Address all communications to Greater London Section, London Advertiser.

DETROIT MAN WEDS EAST LONDON GIRL

Mr. W. Colbrook United in Marriage To Miss Lillian Andrews.

The home of Mr. Richard Dawe, 211 Hamilton Road, was the scene of a pretty wedding recently, when his sister-in-law, Miss Lillian May Andrews, was united in marriage to Mr. Griffith Colbrook, of Detroit, son of Mr. William Colbrook, of Sault. Ste. Marie., Ont., by Rev. T. B. Clarke, of All Saints' Church.

The bride, who was assisted by her sister, Miss Kate Andrews was dressed in white silk and carried a shower bouquet, while the bridesmaid was dressed in blue silk, and also carried a bouquet. Mr. William Colbrook, brother of the groom acted as best man.

The bride was given away by Mr. Dawe, and only the immediate relatives of the parties were present, they coming from Detroit, St. Thomas and other points.

After the ceremony a dainty wedding luncheon was served, the rooms being beautifully decorated for the occasion.

After a short honeymoon trip to western points, Mr. and Mrs. Colbrook will reside at 633 Michigan avenue, Detroit.

RESIDENTS ARE PLEASED WITH THE PARK IDEA

Pottersburg People Are Waiting to See What Action Government Will Take.

Some Think Request Will Be Turned Down, But Others Are Optimistic.

One of the most important topics of conversation in Pottersburg these days is the action of Ald. Johnston in proposing that a committee composed of members of the city council wait on the Government, and ask that the vacant asylum land, which fronts on Dundas street be given the city of London for a park.

The residents of that section are well pleased with the idea, and claim that if the city receives the land for park purposes, it will increase the value of property in that vicinity considerably.

Some suggest that an athletic field be made of part of the land, and that the city start a zoo in the northwest section. They contend that in a few years a park similar to Dundurn Park in Hamilton, could be had in Pottersburg if the city would start to work on it at once.

Treat Matter as Joke.

Other residents treat the whole matter as a joke and say that when the deputation goes to the Government it will be turned down.

"I don't think the Government will donate the land to the city," said a resident. "If the city were prepared to buy fourteen acres of land fronting on Oxford street, in the vicinity of the rest of the asylum farms, and were to offer it to the Government for the Dundas street property, we might have some chance of getting it, but unless something like that is done I think the deputation will be unsuccessful."

Other residents contend that as a park in that vicinity would enhance the beauty of the asylum grounds, the Government will be quite willing to donate the land. All are waiting, however, to see what action will be taken on the question.

Mrs. William Fox Is Badly Injured by an Automobile

Was Waiting For Street Car When She Was Knocked Down and Pinned Under Wheel.

While waiting for a street car at the corner of Hailton road and Rectory street Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Mrs. William Fox, who resides at the corner of Rectory and Trafalgar street, was knocked down and pinned under an automobile driven by Mr. G. F. Blockwood, of this city. Two bones in her right arm were fractured, her left arm was cut and bruised and her ankle sprained. She also sustained other injuries, but her attending physician says she will recover.

Mrs Fox accompanied by her daughter was waiting at the corner for a west-bound Oxford car, which was within ten feet of her and slackening when the accident occured.

Was Travelling Slowly.

Mr. Blockwood was coming south on Rectory street and when he reached the corner of Hamilton road turned to go east. The automobile was travelling slowly at the time and he did not see the women until he was about twenty feet from them. Someone shouted to them to look out and Mrs. Fox became confused. The daughter stepped out of the way of the automobile, but Mrs. Fox stepped directly in front of it. As soon as he realized the danger Mr. Rockwood "jammed" his car, but the watering cart had passed the spot only a moment before and an inch of mud was on the road. This caused the car to slide and it struck Mrs. Fox, knocking her down and pinning her under the front wheel.

The daughter screamed and a number of women on the street car became hysterical, adding to the confusion.

Pinned Under Wheel.

Three men tried to move the car off Mrs. Fox at first, but they could not do so, and she lay under the wheels until several jumped from the car and helped to push it back.

Mrs. Fox was carried into a nearby grocery store and a physician summoned. She was later sent to her home in a rig.

Eyewitnesses were loud in their praise of Mr. Blockwood's endeavors to stop his automobile, and say that he did all possible to avoid the accident. When he shut off his engine and applied the brakes so suddenly he put his engine out of commission and an automobile had to be sent for to tow him into the city.

Don't Waste Your Time Figuring Out Why a Black Hen Lays a White Nest Egg.
Get Busy and Figure Out How to Lay a Nest Egg for Yourself!!

Choice Lots
30 x 115 Feet
$100
And Up
No Interest.
No Taxes 1913

LET US TALK THE MATTER OVER. CALL IN AND SEE US, OR SEND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS.

Today, one man, after careful consideration, purchased a block of 14 Lots in Argyle Park as His Nest Egg.

ARGYLE PARK
DUNDAS STREET—LONDON EAST

LET US SEND AUTO TO YOUR HOME TO TAKE YOU OUT TO SEE ARGYLE PARK

As a direct result of our advertisements of last Tuesday in London daily papers we have sold 37 Lots in Argyle Park.
WE DON'T KEEP LOTS, WE SELL THEM.

Terms:
$10 Cash
$5 Monthly
No Interest.
No Taxes 1913

MAPS, PLANS AND FULL INFORMATION ON APPLICATION. CALL, PHONE OR WRITE.

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London Advertiser

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To call night numbers use the word "ONLY" after giving the number.

[Entered at London Postoffice for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.]

The London Advertiser Printing Co., Limited.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

A MISREPRESENTATION NAILED.

Anyone who will take the trouble to consult Hansard for Feb. 13, 1913, will find that Hon. T. W. Crothers, at the Rodney meeting, quoted Sir Wilfrid Laurier falsely in pretending that he admitted in the House of Commons on that date that the contribution policy had been accepted by the Canadian people at the last election. The London Free Press commits itself to the falsehood by indorsing it editorially. Anything connected with that election campaign of 1911 seems to start the Free Press off again on the old track. It must falsify, as a cold must run its course.

Verbally, Mr. Crothers quoted Sir Wilfrid exactly enough, except that the Liberal chief said: "I need not recall the fact that my right honorable friend triumphed on that occasion," instead of the stupid "I do not recall that, etc.," as the Free Press reports Mr. Crothers to have misquoted. But the connection and reference to the passage quoted were deliberately falsified by Mr. Crothers. Here is the rest of the passage, taken correctly enough, from Sir Wilfrid's speech of Feb. 13:

> "It was his (Mr. Borden's) policy which was adopted by the Canadian people, it was not the policy which I had advocated, but it was the policy which he had later adopted and which was the last policy before the people and which was approved by the people."

But what did Sir Wilfrid here mean by "his (Mr. Borden's) policy"? The unquoted context shows clearly that he did not mean the policy, temporary or permanent, of contribution, as Mr. Crothers, if not the Free Press, should know very well. Far from it! Sir Wilfrid had just been showing that Mr. Borden had committed himself unreservedly to consultation of the people on the naval question in toto, both "naval policy and the general question of contribution to imperial armaments." He had proceeded: "My right honorable friend went before the electors, pledged by his vote on the amendment of the member for Jacques Cartier (Mr. Monk, Nationalist), that we should consult the Canadian people not only upon the question of the navy but upon the question of contribution to armaments. I need not recall the fact that my right honorable friend triumphed on that occasion. It was his policy, etc.," as quoted by Mr. Crothers and misapplied by him.

Can any honest reader doubt that Sir Wilfrid meant by "his (Mr. Borden's) policy" not the contribution, but the promise of consulting the people regarding any contribution; not the policy cooked up since the election, but the policy of consultation on which, in concert with the Nationalists, Mr. Borden fought the election? It is sheer mendacity to take any other meaning out of the words. It is simply some more of the "gulling" which rejoices papers like the Toronto News. Of course, the Rodney people had no Hansard at hand, but really it requires a simple mind to swallow such an interpretation as Mr. Crothers'. It is prima facie absurd.

ART SALES.

Every few days comes news of great prices paid for pictures, carvings, art work and antiques in general. Money is said to be "tight," but a Rembrandt is sold at Paris for $200,000 that 200 years ago was valued at $106.53. The final returns last week in the auction of the Kraemer collection of pictures and furnishings, Paris, came to $1,124,583. Sometimes the high-priced painting is ancient, sometimes modern.

It is not to be thought that the artistic merit of a work fixes its market price. Artistic merit is itself most difficult to determine, even relatively. The value set upon a picture is largely a matter of fashion or vogue, largely made up by various extraneous circumstances of time and place. If the "Mona Lisa" were recovered now it would probably be more wanted than ever, because of the mystery of its disappearance from the Louvre. Artists past and present have their ups and downs in favor, often without apparent causes. Even early Victorian art seems to be holding up its diminished head again in some quarters, fabulous sums are paid for funny old Chinese vases, and why should a Romney or a Lawrence fetch today as much as a Reynolds or a Gainsborough?

Living painters have always to contend against the advantages of history, tradition and literary or artistic association attaching to the works of old masters. A superiority of realism, imaginative force and sympathetic or dramatic sentiment sometimes does not avail the modern in his struggle against the dead. However, it is probable that in the long run real merit wins attention and indeed the living must always some day graduate, by starvation or otherwise, into the ranks of the majority. His genius may gradually or suddenly become canonized, and wrong be righted. Millionaires may contend for possession of once slighted works when the worker is in his grave.

HOCH DER KAISER.

On June 15, 1888, William II. became Emperor of Germany; and this week his people are celebrating with enthusiasm the twenty-fifth anniversary of his sovereignty. Judged superficially a person would be inclined to say that the Germans who are a liberty-loving people, would not take kindly to a ruler who is thoroughly saturated with the doctrine of the divine right of kings, and who never hesitates to act on that doctrine. And yet there is no reason to doubt that the loyal expressions of the great mass of his subjects are perfectly sincere. And there is reason for it. The Germans love freedom; but they also love Germany. And under the rule of the Hohenzollerns the fatherland has been consolidated, united and developed. They like a man who does things; even though they may not like all the things he does. And they pardon many errors on the part of the man whose life and whose energy is given to his country.

A picturesque character is the Kaiser; and a most versatile one. He puts his hand to everything; and with some success. He writes poetry, paints pictures, composes operas, preaches sermons, gives lectures on domestic science to women, instructs the tailor how to dress up his soldiers, sails his yachts, organizes and drills his army, constructs Dreadnoughts. It may be quite true that he does none of these things perfectly, but he does them better than the average man.

A somewhat conceited person is William, with unbounded confidence in himself, and a happy facility for getting into the limelight. But there is some excuse. He was trained from infancy in the idea that God and the Kaiser are supreme, and that they work together for the glory of Germany. As a self-conscious and self-dependent man who has had a good measure of success, he will occasionally over-estimate his own importance. For he has been successful to a great extent. When he came to the throne, a comparatively young man, it was supposed that he would necessarily be subordinate to Bismarck, the man of "blood and iron," who had created and cemented the empire. But he calmly turned Bismarck out of the ship of state, and took the helm into his own hands. And his own hands have been there ever since. He has had his minister but they have been his subordinates; he has not been their puppet.

He has paid so much attention to his army that among other nations he is known as the "War Lord." But in reality he knows nothing about war. He has never seen a battle. During his twenty-five years Germany has had practically unbroken peace. Excitable people in England have for years been alarmed over the "German peril." Yet the German Emperor kept the peace with England even when the British Empire was more isolated than it is today. Is it not possible that the great German gunmakers have had more to do with the frightening of timid little Englanders than have the supposed designs of the Kaiser?

At all events for twenty-five years William II. has been the leader as well as the ruler of Germany. He has worked for his own people, and he has not done any harm to ours. Germany has grown greater, but Britain is no weaker. In fact, Britain gains by Germany's growth. Most of the great civilized powers of the world, including England and the United States, have had their wars; but Germany has gone on its way peacefully, despite all the money it has expended on armaments. It is the greatest military power today, and yet it does no fighting. In this case, at all events, militarism has not been inconsistent with peace. Despite the jingoes of England and Canada the "German peril" seems so far away that we may be permitted, without any disparagement of our loyalty, to join in Germany's acclaim: "Hoch der Kaiser."

Merger imperialism is a doctrine expounded in Britain chiefly by lords, landlords and dukes, who object to paying their fair share of taxation. They have their toadies in this country

---

"Mr. Borden will probably accept the challenge" (of the Senate)—London Nation (May 24).

The Nation will have to revise its prognostication. They don't know Bordenism over there.

"The outlook for home rule is not more roseate as one scans the English by-election returns." — Free Press (London).

But that Irish by-election at Derry was shamrockeate.

It is really encouraging to hear of army riots in Eastern France against the three years' service. Apparently the majority of the French peasants and workmen are opposed to the revived militarist agitation. What sense is there, then, in the German army increase? France itching for revenge seems to be largely a theatrical idea.

"The sentiment of the people of New Zealand is matched by the sentiment of the great majority of the people of Canada who believe also in 'One Empire, One Flag, One Fleet.' New Zealand recognizes that of herself she might not repel the foreign invader, but that as a member of the Empire she possesses a fleet which is not equalled by that of any foreigner."—Free Press (London).

But New Zealand has gone back on the merger policy and follows Australia. Mr. Borden's place is with the Malays and Quebec Nationalists.

A very striking article has appeared in the May Forum, by Dr. F. B. R. Hellems, a distinguished graduate of Toronto University, a former Welland boy, and now professor in the University of Colorado. "The Serene Evangel of Science" is a warm reassertion, in these gray days, of optimistic faith in science as the redeemer of the world. The article is couched in that broad Platnoic manner that Professor Hellems partly caught from the lips of Principal Hutton years ago. To an abstract of this thoughtful and prophetic essay, Public Opinion devotes the two front pages of its edition of May 30.

NO PLACE TO BUILD TUNNELS.

[Youth's Companion.]

A scotsman who had worked for many years on the railroad among the Highlands of Scotland went to the United States in his later years and settled on a section of homestead land on the plains of the far West.

Soon after his arrival there was a project for a railway through the district. The Scotsman was applied to as a man of experience in such matters.

"Hoot, mon," he said to the spokesman of the delegation, "ye canna build a railway across this country."

"Why not, Mr. Ferguson."

"Why not?" repeated Ferguson with an air of effectually settling the whole matter. "Why not? Dinna ye see the country's as flat as a floor, and ye hae nae place whatever to run your toonels through?"

PRETTY CLOSE.

[Widow.]

First Stude—"How near were you to the right answer to the fifth question?"

Second Stude—"Two seats away."

MANIPULATORS, ANYWAY.

[Baltimore American.]

'Those fakirs can't make spirits appear." "Maybe not, but you ought to see how they can make spirits disappear."

"DIXIE," FAR FROM HOME.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

'Way up in the Northland, under skies of gray,
Heard the band a-playin' "Dixie," and they all cried "Hooray!"
I seemed to hear the kildees—saw the larks fly o'er the loam,
And the heart in me was singin' the song of love and home.

Old times in Georgia—they came back again—
Meadows of the Maytime—roses in the rain;
O'er the dreary distance far I seemed to roam,
I heard in dreamy twilights the songs of love and home.

'Way up in the Northland, but "Dixie" sent a thrill,
And one said, as it echoed: we're friends and brothers still!"
And my heart went back to Georgia as the bee flies to the comb.
And all the world was singin' the songs of love and home.

A GOOD ARGUMENT.

[Hamilton Herald.]

Back in England from his visit to this country, Sir Robert Perks tells the interviewers that the Canadian tariff does not increase the cost of living, although it does increase wages. If it increases wages, it must increase the cost of production; and if it increases the cost of production it must increase prices; and if it increases prices, it must increase the cost of living.

CAUTION.

[Le Devoir.]

Not to be confused, Mr. Pelletier, who accompanies Mr. Bourassa in the west, is not Mr. L. P. Pelletier, minister of the postoffice.

GOOD OLD ECONOMICAL WAYS.

[Bracebridge Gazette.]

A fellow cannot economize in the good old ways in which our fathers used or he is ridiculed for using fish that is not fit for food. Why bless you, in the good old days the fathers of some of our powerful preachers, leading financiers, railway magnates, college professors, etc., used to go to the "Crik" at Beaverton and get a wagon load of suckers and have them salted before the spring work began. I'll venture to say that Sir William Mackenzie often splashed up and down the creek, driving suckers into the net held by his big brothers, and now look at the catches he gets! Of course they are full of bones, but they chew up easily and swallow fairly well.

THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED.

[Boston Transcript.]

"They say that unions raise the price of labor." "Quite right! Two of my clerks got married last week, and struck me for more salary."

A HUSKY VOICED BIRD.

[Punch.]

Lady—"You told me I need not take out a license for the dog till the end of the year, and now they've sent me a summons." Fancier—"Them revenue people will do hanythink, lady. I sold a genelman a parrot larst week, an' the summoned 'im for keeping a dog without a license, just becos the bird 'appened to 'ave a 'usky voice."

EXPENSIVE PERSIAN HATS.

[Christian Herald.]

In the Shah-in-Shah's country, far away across the seas in Southern Persia, the astrachan trade has its origin. Before the little lambskins became valuable in the eyes of the fashionable world, all Persians wore hats of real astrachan, but nowadays the genuine skins have become so expensive that only the wealthiest of the people can afford to use them. The poor classes wear either caps or felt, or imitation lambskins, made of cotton.

It is said that a real lambskin kollah, like the genuine Panama, lasts more than a lifetime, and descends from father to son, or is the subject of social bequest to some valued relative.

The finest lambskins were formerly obtained from the unborn lamb, by sacrificing both mother and young, for by this cruel and extravagant method the fine curls of the jet-black were preserved unopened, and the beautiful, glossy sheen on the wool was preserved intact.

BOYS' PLEASURE CLUB WINS.

The B. P. C. Baseball team of Waterloo street won its first game of the season this morning on the Collegiate Institute grounds by defeating the Rangers by a score of 8 to 7. Batteries for the B. P. C. were: Fitzpatrick, Bryan and Dennis, and for the Rangers, Anderson and Brown.



Large Demand.

When Eve, in Eden, saw the snake,
She chased around to get some clothes,
Considering the latest styles
We need some snakes now, goodness knows.

* * *

Our Precise Artist.



* * *

Just think of it—a woman killed her husband in the United States and was severely scolded by the judge. Such cruelty demands a recall, indeed.

* * *

A man can never see how hard his wife has to work when he's away fishing.

* * *

There's a gravedigger in London who has dug over 800 graves. Yet he's one of the cheeriest fellows you could meet.

* * *

Have you ever seen a woman "crowned with a flaming aureola of gold," as one writer has? Neither have we.

* * *

But we have admired plenty of the plain, red-headed kind.

* * *

The only thing that makes war possible is the International Society of Grouches.

* * *

All O. K.



They seized his auto car for debt,
But he did not complain,
Because, as he said to a friend,
"I'm on my feet again."

* * *

Tuppence, as 'Twere.

[Kansas City Star.]

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Pence, of Marshville Place, twins, a boy and a girl.

* * *

Speaking of art perverted, there's the lunch counter strawberry shortcake.

* * *

Why Englishmen Will Never Take to Baseball.

Voice (in the grandstand)—I say, old chap, knock a roller. Don't knock it into the wind.s"

*Wind spoken to rhyme with "find."

* * *

We have yet to hear of any young man who spends all his time in poolrooms laying any corner-stones.

* * *

The box-score should have another column with the letters "B. H. P." above it. Meaning, as you have already divined, "bone head play."

* * *

June.



This is the month when roses bloom,
And blushing bride and nervous groom
Start forth upon their honeymoon,
Long worked he for the price.
They try to act and to appear
As if they had been wed a year,
But from the tresses o'er her ear,
There falls the tell-tale rice.

* * *

In Which There Is Hissing and Gulping All Over the Place.

[Smart Set.]

"Fool! Cry out once more and we are lost!" he hissed.

"The Baron will not see him!" hissed the other.

"Ah, you have four future, but I"—she gulped—"what of me?"

* * *

How could the ladies ever flee if a mad dog should run amuck?

* * *

Yes, thank you, we enjoyed The Whistling Man, especially because he did not whistle "Row, Row, Row."

* * *

Hamilton continues to bat about .216 in the joy of living league.

* * *

Someone should hang that Goderich crow that asks, "Who got the $500?" within earshot of Queen's Park, Toronto.

* * *

One of our fairest acquaintances whose name is Lillian Eleanor is considering an action against Barnum's, for it appears they chose her name for the rhinerocos.

* * *

Especially was her decision strengthed when her companion suggested that "Mr. Barnum had the right idea."

* * *

Some of these North Ontario towns must be wiped off the map before we came to know their names.

* * *

Some salesmen are equal to almost any emergency and do not spare the "other car" when occasion requires. "But the Blank car is guaranteed for life," protested a prospective purchaser to a salesman of the sort. "Yes, I know it is," retorted the quick-witted salesman, "but our car is guaranteed for a whole year." It required several moments for the prospective purchaser to see the point.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Name.	Reported at	From
Adriatic	New York	Liverpool
Volturno	New York	Rotterdam
San Giovanni	New York	Naples
Verona	New York	Genoa
P. di Piedmonte	New York	Palermo
Cedric	Queenstown	New York
Montezuma	Antwerp	Montreal
Potsdam	Boulogne	New York
Sicilian	Havre	Montreal
Manxman	Bristol	Montreal

Beauty of contour is the key of the successful "1913" costume.

More than ever before a proper corset is necessary. The great success of the D. & A. and the La Diva styles has kept the great Dominion Corset Co's model factory in Quebec, with its thousand skilful corsetières busy early and late producing the corsets which will bring style, comfort and support to many women in Canada.



Corset bargains

It is not only their style and comfort which make D. & A. and La Diva corsets popular. Compare them with any imported corsets of similar model.

The quality of the imported corset will be no better but the price will be $1.00 to $3.00 higher.

By actual count more than half of the best dressed women in Canada wear D. & A. or La Diva Corsets. There is a model for every figure. Our catalogue sent free on request, will help you choose the best for yours.

DOMINION CORSET CO.,
QUEBEC, P. Q.

11-13

If you are one of those persons who prefer an extra **mild ale**, an ale that combines richness, extra fine flavor and sparkling clearness, you should try **CARLING'S SPECIAL SELECT ALE**, put up in crown stoppered bottles.

It is a special brew, and has won renown for its delicacy of flavor. It can be easily digested and assimilated by those who are unable to drink a heavier ale.

Especially adapted for **home use**, it is guaranteed to please the most fastidious. Costs no more than our other brands. Order from all dealers, cafes and hotels. Demand

CARLING'S
CARLINGS
SPECIAL SELECT ALE



EXPECT TARIFF TO PASS HOUSE WITHOUT FIGHT

Democratic Leaders Think All Trouble Has Been Satisfactorily Arranged.

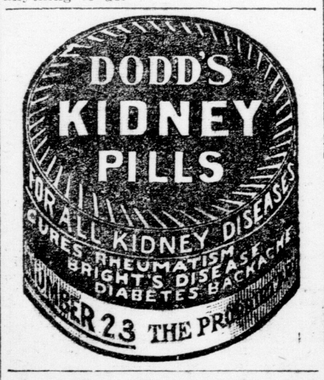
Leader Says Country Wants Quick Action on Important Measures.

Washington, D. C., June 14. — Administration leaders in the Senate were in a jubilant mood today over the prospects for the tariff bill. They unhesitatingly asserted that the party was ready for harmonious action and predicted that a clear Democratic majority for the measure as it comes from the caucus will not be endangered.

Admitting that the situation in the Senate was anything but satisfactory when the bill passed the House, the leaders now contend that prolonged preliminary consideration of the measure has brought about "an ironing out of the rough places" in the party alignment, and that every development has been in favor of the administrative policies.

Today the Democratic majority resumed consideration of sub-committee reports, and Senator Simmons, the chairman, asserted that he intended to push the bill as rapidly as possible.

"There is evidence everywhere that the country wants quick action on this tariff measure," said Senator Simmons. "I have realized it from the beginning, but it has been impossible to move faster and wisely up to this time. Now there is nothing to prevent rapid progress and the bill will be pushed. It has been received by the country with less apprehension than we had expected. It is a fact that fewer protests have been made than to any tariff bill with which I had ever anything to do."



—use 3-in-One oil on your sewing machine

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

A deposit of one dollar is sufficient to open a savings account with the Home Bank. There are many hundreds of prosperous savings accounts in the Home Bank that started from an original deposit of one dollar. Full compound interest allowed.

HEAD OFFICE AND 8 BRANCHES IN TORONTO JAMES MASON, General Manager.

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA.
LONDON OFFICE:
394 RICHMOND STREET; W. J. HILL, MANAGER.
ILDERTON, THORNDALE, DELAWARE, KOMOKA, LAWRENCE STATION, MELBOURNE.

CORRESPONDENCE

A Saxon Home Ruler.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Mr. McKegney refers to a story you instanced, as apocryphal. Perhaps it is safer to assume that some of his stories are apocryphal. Even eye-witnesses are not always to be trusted when prejudice is the beam in the eye; but a written letter is tangible in itself.

How does it prove that the Ulsteriacs are loyal, to accuse the home rulers of disloyalty? There is no pertinence in this procedure. Some people mistake abusing the opponent for argument. And what would be the sense of arguing the loyalty or the disloyalty of the Irish Catholics anyway? They never owed England and Scotland allegiance, and since 1800 have not pretended that they did. They were in the main a conquered and plundered and exploited race.

"Has Parliament a right to put Ulster under any power? Can you point to any case in history where such a thing has been done? Mr. McKegney might read up the history of Canada or of South Africa or of the United States. The British North America act placed the Maritime Provinces under the Dominion Parliament, though a minority, or perhaps, a majority there was opposed to this. That is rather an obvious instance. What did Congress do in 1865?

"About 90 per cent. of the Protestants of Ulster signed the covenant, etc." Well, how did they vote in Derry? There was the one election contested since 1911 straight on the home rule issue, where both sides had a fighting chance, and the Unionists were whipped, and Ulster gave a majority assent to home rule.

"These (bishops, manufacturers, etc.) are not the men to be carried away with an ephemeral excitement." But we know who were thus carried away in 1868, and the threats and war cries of that period—all so much froth. Gladstone didn't arrest the malcontents of 1868, and Asquith does not now. They may be ignored.

So Asquith has a "jelly-fish kind of backbone?" Ask Lord Halsbury, who played jelly-fish in 1911. A more important matter was at stake than which hall Churchill should speak in, no such childish matter, and it was not Mr. Asquith that lay down. It is easy enough to answer gibe with gibe. Who is playing jelly-fish now in regard to imperial preference? Who have fled from the leaky huts and made for cover in practically a free trade tent? They are not the kind of men to help Belfast stop home rule going into effect, as it will.

SAXON HOME RULER.



And so we part in friendship, yes,
With neither pain or bitterness,
And, unbewitched, we plainly see
The meaning of our comedy;
Yet this we know—and, knowing, smile,
At least we loved a little while!

The vows we made, the faith we swore
To love—and love forevermore,
Are quite forgot; we turn and go
Certain that it is better so,
Yet, though romance cannot beguile,
At least we loved a little while.

Because you loved me, I have known
A world I could not find alone.
And from my love did you not gain
A glimpse of palaces in Spain?
What if we missed the Blissful Isle,
At least we loved a little while.

Good-bye—upon your brow I press
The kiss of faithful friendliness,
For, though we part from sorrow free,
We lived a space in Arcady,
And we can whisper, with a smile,
"At least we loved a little while!"

CORRESPONDENCE COLUMN.
HELPS FOR HOME-KEEPERS.
RECIPES AND STYLE NOTES.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

BRIGHT ARTICLES DAILY ON WOMEN'S INTERESTS AND ACTIVITIES HERE AND THERE

KATHERINE LESLIE'S HOME CHAT



FACE PATCH AND ITS ORIGIN.

It is always interesting to be able to trace some odd fashion back to its origin, and to find out whether it had that origin in utility or decoration. Odd fashions are always reappearing like ghosts of other days, and it is amusing to see how they return only in part, and often without the connection that, in their own day, made them a part of a charming unity. Take the patch, for example, "la mouche," as the French call it. We have it today not in the form of a small patch of varying design stuck upon some part of the face, but in a coin spot attached to the veil. Now the origin of the patch goes away back to the end of the sixteenth century. And it was by no means used then as a beauty spot. What, then, was it used for? As a cure for toothache! When women suffered from toothache—and what a common evil it must have been in those days of no dentistry—they placed small plasters spread upon black velvet or taffeta upon the face directly above the aching tooth, to relieve the pain. Some coquette, of course, noticed that the tiny black patch enhanced the whiteness of the skin, and started the fashion. Shortly many women of fashion were wearing "la mouche." Then it began to have a language of its own, and the location of the patch upon the face revealed the character of the woman who wore it. Under Louis the Fifteenth it was the smart thing always to have a patch box—une boite a mouches — a tiny coffer made of gold, ivory or tortoiseshell, which inclosed, with the patches, a mirror and rouge. Made generally of gummed paper, les mouches were cut in shapes very varied and even a little ridiculous. And it was this freakishness in shape that put an end to that amusing fashion. For women are women in whatever age or clime, and in those days of the Louis they ran fashions to death just as we do today. The fashion in those days of attaching the patch to the face had this in its favor — that it stayed in place. But the patch on the veil is a delusion and a snare. Unless the veil be immovably fixed, the patch is likely to wander to the tip of the nose, directly over the front teeth, or even over the eye, and this with comic result.

PROBLEMS OF THE FAIR SEX SOLVED BY CYNTHIA GREY

[Correspondents are requested to make their inquiries as brief as possible, and to write on one side of the paper only. It is impossible to give replies within a stated time, as all letters have to be answered in turn as they are received. No letters can be answered privately.]

His Birthday Rememberance.

Dear Miss Grey: Would you kindly suggest some gifts suitable to give a boy friend for a birthday remembrance. Something that might be mailed.

Would you please mention some phrases of congratulation suitable to write on a card, accompanied with a wedding present for a dear friend.

Thanking you. LILY.

A.—1. A small book, a handkerchief with his initials in one corner, a six months' subscription to some magazine or newspaper he particularly likes, a unique calendar or blotter.

2. "With heartiest wishes for your joint happiness;" "Sincerest wishes for your health, wealth, and happiness." These, or some similar phrase, would be quite suitable.

Rosebud is a Devotee.

My Dear Miss Grey: Will you please answer these troublesome questions:

1. My neck is very tender and I cannot stand a high collar on. Could you tell me what will cure it?

2. Will lemon juice whiten the arms, and if so, when to rub it on?

3. Will deep breathing fill out the chest?

4. Am fifteen years of age and am in the first form at the Collegiate. Do you think I am dull?

5. I am 5 feet, 6 inches tall. How should I dress so as to appear shorter?

6. I am going away to the country for my vacation. Do you think it would be right to have a girl friend spend a week or so with me? It is dreadfully lonely there, and there are no girls living near. Your devoted friend,

ROSEBUD.

A.—1. As low collars are the style this summer you should not be troubled much by high ones. I think if you would harden the neck by splashing it every night and morning with ice-cold water it would help.

2. Lemon juice is excellent. For some skins it has to be diluted in water. Try rubbing on at night.

3. Yes.

4. No. But I should advise you not to waste time in applying yourself.

5. Avoid striped designs, or if you like them do not have the stripes run vertically. Have your trimmings—aces, galoons, tuckings etc.—arranged to go around—not up and down. Short suit-coats and Russian blouse effects should be becoming.

6. Very alright, Rosebud, if it is agreeable to the people with whom you stay. And instead of thinking of the loneliness there, try to study some of nature's beauties, and listen to her voices, in the sighing of the trees and the ripple of the brooks. And I sincerely hope your vacation may prove a most pleasant one.

Desires Poetry.

Dear Miss Grey: As I have read your column every day and find good help in it, I come to you for a little help.

1. Can you get me the piece of poetry called "Gypsies' Warning."

2. If you fail to get it please send the "Drummer Boy of Waterloo," if you can get it.

3. What do you think of my writing?

Well I guess that is all. Hoping to get an answer soon,

ANXIOUS INQUIRER

P.S.—You will find an addressed envelope with stamp to send the poetry.

A.—Again I turn to readers of this column: Has any reader either poem, and will he or she be good enough to forward a copy? I shall be very pleased to pass on any copies recieved.

How to Have Bright Eyes.

Dear Miss Grey: Please tell me what it is I can get at the drug store for brightening the eyes. Some kind of a liquid drug, I think it is. And oblige,

DOLLY.

A.—Drugs for brightening the eyes are very harmful and should never be used. Frequent bathing of the eyes, either with or without the use of an eye cup will make them clear and brilliant and keep the tired lines away. Use hot water in which a pinch of boracic acid has been disolved, then rinse with water slightly cooled.

Need For Clothing.

Will the Mount Brydges subscriber who so kindly offered to send clothing to the addresses of some needy people please send me her name and address. Several applications have reached my desk, but nothing can be done until I get in touch with the donor of the clothing.

The Poets' Corner

WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING.

I heard a thousand blended notes
While in a grove I sat reclined,
In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts
Bring sad thoughts to the mind.

To her fair works did Nature link
The human soul that through me ran;
And much it grieved my heart to think
What Man has made of Man.

Through primrose tufts, in that sweet bower,
The periwinkle trail'd its wreaths;
And 'tis my faith that every flow'r
Enjoys the air it breathes.

The birds around me hopp'd and play'd,
Their thoughts I cannot measure—
But the least motion which they made
It seem'd a thrill of pleasure.

The budding twigs spread out their fan
To catch the breezy air;
And I must think, do all I can,
And there was pleasure there.

If this belief from heaven be sent,
If such be Nature's holy plan,
Have I not reason to lament
What Man has made of Man?

—W. WORDSWORTH.

Daily Menu

SUNDAY.

BREAKFAST.
Corn Flakes. Sliced Bananas.
Frizzled Ham. Toast. Coffee.

DINNER.
Slices of Cold Roast.
Escalloped Potatoes. Sliced Tomatoes.
Cream Pie.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.
Cucumber Sandwiches.
Thin Bread and Butter.
Strawberries and Cream.
Ribbon Cake. Tea.

Ribbon Cake. — One-half cup butter, 1 cup sugar, ½ cup milk, 5 yolks of eggs, 2 cups flour, 1½ teaspoons baking powder. Mix and divide. Flavor one-half with orange; for the other half use vanilla and enough grated chocolate to color brown. Take enough for one layer out of each half. Then take ½ cup butter, 1½ cups brown sugar, ½ cup milk, 5 whites of eggs, 2 cups flour, 1½ teaspoons of baking powder. Mix and divide. Flavor one-half with lemon; and the other with rosewater. Take enough of one layer out of each half. Then mix all the balance of the batter together and put in any kind of fruit desired—raisins, currants or citron. Bake in five layers and frost all over with white icing. A very pretty and palatable cake when cut.

MONDAY.

BREAKFAST.
Cereal and Cream.
Poached Eggs.
Toast. Marmalade Coffee.

DINNER.
Potatoes Greens,
Raisin Pie.

SUPPER.
Potato and Ham Salad.
Fruit. Cake. Tea.

Daily Healthogram

Summer time is ice time. Get the ice box ready for use. It is important to keep food free from taint. Be sure the ice box is well drained, well constructed and thoroughly clean and sweet.

Tea-Table Talk

Beauties To Be Found at Home.

"It's oh, to be in England, now that April's here," sang Robert Browning from a foreign shore, but for most of us, not able to be in England in April or any other month for that matter, the fields, woodlands, and highways of our own Middlesex County look exceedingly inviting just at this season of the year. It is always difficult to determine just which time of the day is the most pleasant for a country drive. Here is the early morning hour. The sun has just been long enough above the horizon to bring the brightest of sparkles to the dew-drops. Field after field you pass of fragrant clover, bursting into red or white blossom, of young wheat, stretching for many acres like a sward of green velvet, of smoothly undulating meadowlands—and on clover, wheat and meadow, all are aglow with the rainbow-hued glitter of the dew-drops as the warm rays of the sun kiss them softly, and the dusty bumblebee breezily sips of the dew and sweetness in the clover blooms.

Oh, it is good, you cry, just to be alive and see the beauty of it all, and unconsciously, almost, the words from "Pippa Passes" drift across your lips:

"The year's at the spring.
The day's at the morn.
Morning's at seven.
The hillside's dew-pearled.
The lark's on the wing.
The snail's on the thorn,
God's in His heaven—
All's right with the world!

Overhead, the heavens are sapphire blue, dotted with many fleecy clouds. They remind you of nothing else so much as a huge blue sea with white islands floating hither and thither, and you long for a boat that you might sail away and explore among them. A whiff of fragrance brings your thoughts earthward again, and for a delightful half-mile you are breathing the scents of "Araby the blest" from clover fields on either side of the highway.

The Joy of the Morning Ride.

For several miles you are in the heart of the hill country," with the road twisting and winding like a broad, white ribbon, over hill and down dale, with bewildering turns—now to the right and now to the left. On either side are deep ravines with silvery little brooks slipping along in the silences of their shadowy depts. Beyond are fields, and far, far away in the distance the dim cool woods bound the horizon for miles. You smile contentedly and whisper to yourself, "nothing, nothing could be better than this."

The Golden Light of Evening.

But you have precisely the same conviction when, the sunny hours of morning and afternoon having flown all too quickly, you find yourself making the return journey in the early evening. Long, long shadows fall across fields made golden in the glow of the fast descending sun. The smoke from many a farmer's hearth rises to the blue heavens like the offering of an evening sacrifice. Quickly you pass by fields, meadows and woodlands now bereft of their morning glories, but equally beautiful in their evening baptism of golden light.

Patient cows stand waiting in the farm yards, apparently still ruminating upon the joys of the clover field. Motherly hens guard jealously their broods of downy chicks. Far away from the next concession the echo of a church bell calls to evensong, and with the sinking of the sun, peace seems to hover over the smiling landscape.

A Perfect Day.

Again you draw a long breath and think within your heart, "nothing, nothing, could be better than this." Quickly the sun sinks from sight behind some distant trees that stand out almost black in contrast to the rosy glow and opalescent tints of the sky. Then the twinkling stars peep out, reminding one strangely of the myriad dewdrops of the morning, and presently the silver crescent of the new moon hangs languidly in the starry dome. "It has been a perfect day," you tell yourself.

And as in the morning the song of Pippa came to the memory, so now the lines of a favorite hymn, and softly you hum in the silence of the June night:

"Stars of evening, softly gleaming
In the fading West;
With your heavenly light is streaming
Hope to hearts opprest!
Toil is over, cease from sorrow,
Till tomorrow
Sleep and rest!

"Hark, the evening bells are bringing
Hope of glad release
Welcome strains their chimes are ringing—
'Labor now shall cease:
Though the day be long and dreary,
To the weary
Cometh peace!'"

The Nomad

WHITENING CLOTHES.

Clothes that have become yellow can be whitened by soaking in buttermilk for five days. a stone jar or a wooden bucket for this purpose. At the end of this time rinse thoroughly and boil in a light suds.

THE WEDDING CAKE.

Any rich fruit cake, heavily iced and decorated in white, may serve as a wedding cake. At an informal wedding the bride will cut the wedding cake. For a pretty little ceremony of this cake-cutting the guests should make a wide circle with a white satin ribbon about the bridal pair. To add to the gayety of the occasion, it should have baked in it the silver symbols which denote various fortunes. There is a ring for the next to be married, a wishbone for one who is to have good luck, a thimble for the spinster and a button for the bachelor. To those should be added a silver coin for the one who is to be wealthy.

Boudoir slippers, without heels, are made of the same material as the boudoir gown and are often similarly trimmed.



The Gray Walking Costume

Checks are being worn this summer more than they have been for many seasons. If you think the black and white checks too commonn try a gray and white checked voile made with a plain skirt and a cutaway coat of gray diagonal cloth with long shawl, collar and narrow cuffs of the checks.

Don't make the mistake of wearing a gray hat with this kind of a costume, as a black hat just gives the individual touch. Besides you must have at least one black hat in your band boxes this season, as never before were they worn so much with costumes of every color.

400 Children's Dresses on Sale Monday

Your opportunity to buy is here. You can pick from over 400 pretty Summer Dresses. Made of Ginghams, Prints, Chambrays and other dainty wash materials in a wide range of styles, and these prices are far below their actual worth.

Print Dresses, 50c
Pretty little Print Dress, in pale or navy blue, also striped. Trimmed with plain piping and buttons. Sizes for children 2 to 8 years. On sale.. .... 50¢

Chambray Dresses, 60c
A very neat, serviceable Dress, navy and light blue, prettily trimmed, two pockets. Sizes 2 to 8 years. On sale at each ..... 60¢

White Wash Dresses, 75c
Made of Indian Head in a most charming style. Trimmed with fast color chambray and belt, sailor collar. Sizes 1 to 5 only.....75¢

Gingham Dresses, 75c
Also little Chambray and Print Dresses in several pretty styles, with or without belt; white, champagne, linen, blue, sky, navy and pink. Sizes 1 to 8 years. On sale. .... 75¢

Wash Dresses, $1.00
180 Dresses in this lot. Several styles with or without belt, embroidered front in wash silk, pocket with embroidered flower. Most charming styles. Cut with short and three-quarter sleeves, square or round collar. Sizes 1 to 8 years. On sale. $1.00

Children's, Misses' and Ladies' fine White Dresses in great variety at reasonable prices.

Kingsmill's

The Dustman

AS TOLD BY AUNT GERTIE.

CHAPTER III.

Wednesday night, when the Dustman pushed open the window ever such a little bit, the rain beat in upon little Hialmar.

Oh, how it did rain that night!

In front of the window there was quite a lake of water, and upon it a ship!

"Will you take a sail with me, little Hialmar?" asked the Dustman.

"You shall see some foreign lands if you will," he added. "You shall be at home in bed again by the morning, too."

That was enough for Hialmar. He dressed in his Sunday best clothes and went floating down the street in company with the Dustman in the big ship.

They soon lost sight of land, and all they could see was a group of big storks flying toward a warmer climate, for it was winter time, you see.

One stork soon got very tired. He lagged behind and began to fly lower. At last he fell onto the deck of the ship.

Hialmar was very sorry for him, so he put him in with the ducks and chickens to rest. They all made fun of him; told him he was lean and lanky; that he had very long legs, and that he was very foolish.

But Hialmar liked the look of the stork. He went up quite near him and overheard him telling the ducks and chickens all about the country of Africa, where he was going.

"There are great deserts there," said the stork.

"The weather is very warm, too," said the stork.

"There are wonderful pyramids that



took hundreds of years to build," added the stork. "And there are ostriches, too."

The ducks and chickens laughed, loudly. They thought the poor stork a fool. Hialmar was very interested. He saw that the other birds did not like the stork, so he opened the door of the cage in which they were all kept and let the stork out.

The stork bowed his head as if it were thanking Hialmar. It didn't look a bit tired, so it flapped its wings and flew away!

"Oh, the bird has flown," said Hialmar. "I wish it had stayed longer."

As he looked after it, a cock crowed in the neighboring yard. Hialmar woke up with a start. The first rays of daylight were coming through his window. But the Dustman and the ship and the lake had disappeared.

"What a wonderful time I've had," said Hialmar. "I hope the Dustman takes me with him again."

(To be Continued.)

A Clever Baby.

"I have met many proud mothers," says a Rochester physician, "but no maternal pride eclipses that of a young woman to whose baby I have given some attention.

"One day she was pointing out to me the superlative excellence of her offspring, its intelligence, cleverness, etc., when she wound up with this:

"'See, Doctor, watch now, as I take him in my arms. Do observe how intelligently he breathes!'" — Lippincott.

TO THE NEWLY-WEDS

Come and let us suggest how to furnish your new home. Our stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS, LINOLEUMS AND HOME FURNISHINGS is one of the most complete in the city, and we can help you, as we have helped hundreds of others. Come in and get acquainted.

H. Wolf & Sons
263, 265, 265½ DUNDAS STREET,
Near Wellington Street.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

MORPETH

The Morpeth Women's Institute has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Oscar Gardiner; Vice-president, Mrs. Coles; Secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Archie Milton. Mrs. John McIntyre is the delegate to the district annual meeting.

Girls Dive for Platinum

A considerable amount of the platinum used in the world is obtained in Colombia, South America, and other areas on the South Pacific coast. In many places the bed of a river is found to be rich in platinum and diving operations are resorted to. The divers are for the most part young women or girls, and they work in companies or groups.

Each diver has strapped on to the lower part of her back a large stone or bowlder, which may weigh from 20 to 30 pounds. The first thing done is to construct a rude breakwater or dam, formed of huge stones, higher up the stream, so as to divert and reduce the strength of the current in the spot near the bank selected for working.

The depth to the bed of the river may be 10 to 15 feet, and the girl who dives walks in up to her chin and sinking to the bottom, owing to the weight of the stone she carries, goes on to her knees with her dish held in front of her and scoops up a dishful of the sandy material of the river bed. Having filled her dish in twenty to thirty seconds, according to skill and practice, she rises to the surface.

Such is the richness of some of these deposits that a single dishful of the detritus will contain platinum to the value of 25 cents. In seeking for gold and platinum in the water courses the natives are free to work where they will, and whatever they may find becomes their own property. In the case on the workers on land, a small monthly payment has to be made to the owner of the property, but all the precious metal found belongs to the worker.

FICHU LENDS CHIC.

A simple little waist of yesterday can be brought right up to the minute for morning use by adding one of the quaint Marie Antoinette fichus which are draped around the collar and crossed in surplice fashion. This little touch, so picturesque and old-timey, is used on many of the newest waists which bear tags very near the three-figure mark. As a rule, the fichu is of the finest organdie or batiste, but there are dear little ones of flowered muslin which suggest the print of long ago.

"Did the Golden Hope mine prove to be a paying investment?" "Yes; about all that I have done lately is to write checks in payment of assessments"—Buffalo Express.

When Your Baby Learns to "Patty-Cake"

He Has Reached a Very Important Date in His Life—His Little Brain Has Gripped a Bit of the Knowledge of Human Power," Says Dr. Margaret Vaupel Clark.

The growth of your baby's emotions and its brain will almost swallow up the growth of its healthy little body in your eyes.

As soon as your baby begins to imitate things he has begun to grow in reasoning powers. Imitation, according to Darwin, was the first glimmer of reason that raised man above his fellow men. When your baby first learns to "patty cake" it is a very important date in his life. He has learned many things, one that you are asking him to make an effort, one that it is possible and pleasureable for him to make. He has learned to do things he sees others do.

That little foolish play which every mother has probably taught to her child since humanity was born is the beginning of the knowledge of human power in the tiny brain. If the mother will teach her child some little thing of this kind from now on she will be surprised to see how the little mind expands.

The baby in the picture is little Richard Shane of Waterloo, Iowa, and he immediately put the spectacles on his nose as he had seen them placed on his grandmother's. Although he was only sixteen months old, he knew, because he had seen them on one of those big people who were about him, and he immediately knew it was the right thing to put those queer glasses over his own eyes the moment he got them in his hands.

Notice how his toes curl under while he is doing it. Every nerve in his body is tense with the concentrated effort he is making.

It takes so much nerve force for a baby to do these things it is not a good plan to try and teach a baby too much at once. Don't tax the little brain too heavily and, above all, keep unworried and sweet yourself, for baby will imitate your mood almost as quickly as he will your actions.

The baby whose mother is always well poised and quiet will be a happy and quiet child. He won't know there is any such thing as ugliness and strife. His nerves will never be shocked and he will never be frightened by loud voices or a quick, jerky manner in handling him.

This keeping of baby at an equable poise is quite as important, if you would have a well baby in summer time, as looking after his physical health.



LITTLE RICHARD SHANE BEGINS TO IMITATE.

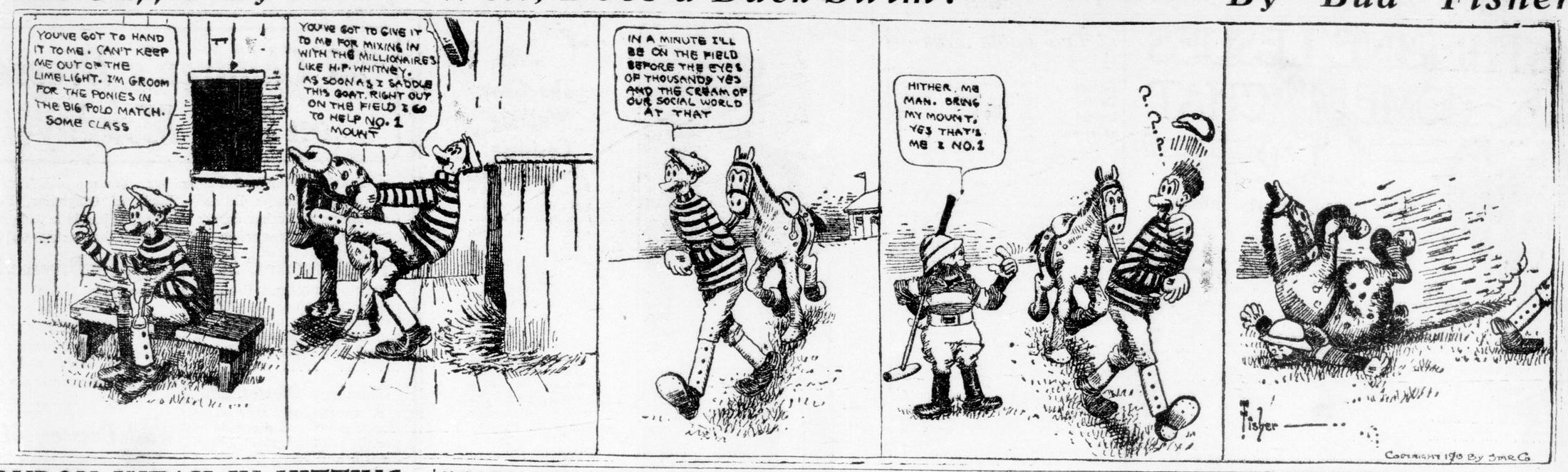
And the mother is also giving herself the benefit of perfect poise when she keeps herself calm and sweet that she may give her baby something profitable to imitate.

ALL THE NEWS THAT IS NEWS

A DAY IN THE SPORTING WORLD

SIDE LIGHTS ON MANY SPORTS

Does Jeff Play Polo? Well, Does a Duck Swim? - - - - By "Bud" Fisher



LONDON WEAK IN HITTING BUT STRONG IN SCORING

Berlin Outhit the Deneau Crowd by Big Margin, But Local Scored the Most Runs—Auld Pitched Good Ball, But Got Poor Support From His Comrades.

BY JINX.

It seems a shame to pick on these tail-end gents from Berlin, but it surely looks as if the Keenan Krew is bound not to win a ball game in this city. London beat them yesterday by 6 to 4, and it was a mighty lucky win. Consider the fact that the Dutchmen collected twice as many hits, all of which were good clean bingles, than the local crowd, and yesterday's victory will seem all the more miraculous.

Auld Pitched Good Ball.

Bobby Auld, of Toronto, formerly of Cobalt, Columbus and other remote places on this terrestrial sphere, was on the dome for the visitors, and with faultless support he would have won the game. He only permitted five hits, two of which did not figure in the scoring, but he hit five men and passed Myers twice. The fates were against him, for three of the runs were a direct result of his hitting men. Strange as it may seem, the Deneaulites ran riot on the paths and scored four of the six runs without the aid of a bingle of any sort. In the first inning Linneborn stole home for the first run of the game, and all through the pastime he starred with his clever base-running and timely hitting. The rest of the London team seems to be imbued with the same kind of pepper, and what the players lacked in hitting ability they made up in aggressive tactics.

Jo-Jo Breaks in Game.

Taking it by and large, it was not a bad old ball game after all. The score was comparatively close, and the Dutchmen nearly came through with a belated rally in the ninth. In this session Jo-Jo Keenan was pinch-hitter for Auld, and stung a beauty single to left field. Jo got as far as second base, but was forced to watch the finish of the game from that distant cushion. All the gates leading to third base had been securely locked and somebody had thrown away the key.

Fitz Was Lucky.

Jack Fitzpatrick was on the firing end for the local talent, and he was a mighty lucky young fellow to get by as easily as he did. Ten good solid bingles like those Berlin got should be good enough to win any kind of a ball game, especially when the other heaver is mighty selfish with his hits. But, fortunately for "Fitz" and the large gathering of fans and finettes present, when the Dutchmen did hit the ball on the nose, the base paths were what one might call slightly depleted of any running material, and as a result few of the ten drives proved of assistance.

Linny and Dunlop Feature.

The game was featured by some pretty work on the part of Eddie Linneborn and George Dunlop. Linneborn's baserunning made him a great man with the ladies, and he was given quite a hand in the first inning, when he went from first to third on Matteson's sacrifice, and then stole home a minute before Clickenger struck out and retired the side. He was prominent again in the fifth. He singled and took a big lead off second base. Auld tried to catch him off the bag a dozen times, but each time the fleet-footed little Buffalo boy beat the ball to the bag by a narrow margin. Finally he did go down and had second stolen nicely, only he changed his hands on the bag, while Beltz still held the ball. The latter touched him out, but when Linny came in the crowd gave him a great ovation. In the seventh he led off with a triple, the longest hit of the afternoon.

Some Nice Stops Made.

Dunlop's work at short was great. The big fellow had nine chances and he only slipped up on one, the ball bounding bad on that occasion. In the sixth, he retired the whole side on hard grounders hit to his position. He made nice stops of them all, and his throwing was perfect. Getsie, the visitor's boy shortstop, also pulled off some nice fielding stunts, as did Beltz.

The Scoring Begins.

London scored in the first, when Linneborn was hit in the arm, and went as far as third on Matteson's sacrifice. He stole home when Clickenger had two strikes on him, McAvoy dropping the ball in his nervousness. Berlin jumped into the lead in the second when singles by White, Beltz, Miller and Auld netted a paltry pair of counters.

London tied it up again in the second. Reidy was hit in the slats, and he stole second. McAvoy tried to catch him, and Reidy beat the throw to third base. He scored on Myers' hit to left.

London Passed Up.

In the fourth London added another, White's error gave Clickenger a life, and Stewart was hit. Dunlop sacrificed both runners up a peg, Reidy delivered a long fly, and Clickenger scored easily.

Two more runs came in the sixth, errors by Sweeney, White and McAvoy being responsible. In the seventh, the only earned run London got came when Linneborn tripled and Matteson singled, scoring Linneborn.

Berlin added its last two in the eighth. White doubled and scored on Beltz's triple. McAvoy singled and Beltz counted. Milled flied to Reidy, and ended it.

As we mentioned before, Jo-Jo Keenan tried to start a rally in the ninth, but it was no go.

London.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Linneborn, 2b	3	2	2	4	3	0
Matteson, c	3	0	2	4	1	0
Bierbauer, 1b	3	0	0	11	0	0
Clickenger, c. f.	4	2	0	1	0	0
Stewart, r. f.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Dunlop, s. s.	3	0	0	3	5	1
Reidy, c. f.	1	2	0	2	0	1
Myers, 3b	2	0	1	1	3	0
Fitzpatrick, p	4	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	25	6	5	27	16	2

Berlin.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Burns, l. f.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Dinsmore, r. f.	5	0	1	1	0	0
Sweeney, 1b	4	0	0	14	1	1
White, c. f.	4	2	2	1	0	2
Getsie, s. s.	3	0	0	1	5	1
Beltz, 2b	4	1	2	1	5	0
McAvoy, c	4	1	2	6	2	1
Miller, 3b	4	0	1	1	2	0
Auld, p	3	0	1	0	2	0
1Keenan	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	37	4	10	24	18	5

1 Batted for Auld in ninth.

Score by innings:

Berlin .....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—4
London .....1 1 0 1 0 2 1 0 *—6

Summary: Stolen bases—Linneborn, Clickenger, Reidy. Sacrifice hits—Matteson, Bierbauer, Dunlop, Sweeney, Getsie. Sacrifice fly—Reidy. Two-base hits—White. Three-base hits—Linneborn, Beltz. First on balls—Off Auld 2. Struck out—By Auld 4, by Fitzpatrick 4. Left on bases—Berlin 5, London 6. Double plays—Beltz to Getsie to Sweeney. First base on errors—Berlin 2, London 4. Hit by pitcher—By Auld 5 (Linneborn, Reidy 2, Stewart 2). Time of game—1:50. Umpire—"Tax" Daly.

HOME RUN WON FOR COOK'S MEN

Schaeffer Came Up in Eleventh With Two On and Hit for Four Bases—Game Was Full of Long Hits.

Brantford, June 13. — Schaeffer's home run in the eleventh with two on won today's game for Guelph. The contest was remarkable for its heavy hitting. Behan, Wright and Lamond also hit for homers. Schuyler was dericked by Cook in the ninth, and Dorbeck finished the game effectively. Both teams played snappy ball in the field. Score:

BRAN.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E	GUE.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E
Durham, 3	6	1	1	2	0	Dunn, cf	5	1	2	0	0
Wagner, 2	5	2	3	5	0	Wiltse, 3	5	2	2	1	0
Kane, lf	3	3	0	0	0	Wright, rf	6	4	1	0	0
Ivers, l	5	1	14	1	0	Fryer, lf	5	2	5	0	1
Brundage, cf	6	0	3	0	0	Shafr, 2	6	4	3	1	0
Slemin, rf	5	1	1	0	2	Brady, l	6	2	10	0	0
Tesch, s	5	1	4	3	1	Behan, s	6	3	3	2	1
Lamond, c	4	3	4	3	2	Daniels, c	5	1	4	1	0
Coose, p	5	1	0	3	0	Schuyler, p	4	2	0	4	0
Burrill, lf	2	0	0	0	0	Dorb'k, p	1	0	0	2	0
Totals	46	13	33	18	3	Totals	49	21	33	11	2

By innings—

Guelph .. . .0 1 2 0 1 2 1 1 0 0 3—11
Brantford ...1 1 0 0 0 0 3 1 2 0 0—8

Summary: Runs—Dunn, Wiltse 3, Wright 3, Schaeffer, Brady, Behan, Daniels, Durham, Wagner 2, Ivers, Tesch, Lamond 3. Home runs—Behan, Wright, Lamond, Schaeffer. Two-base hits—Kane, Durham, Coose, Lamond, Wiltse, Wright, Fryer. Sacrifice hit—Fryer. Hit by pitcher—Wagner, Burrill. Base on balls—Off Cook 2, off Schuyler 1, off Dorbeck 1. Struck out—By Coose 3, by Schuyler 3. Double plays—Lamond to Ivers to Tesch; Behan to Schaeffer, Slemin to Lamond. Stolen bases—Slemin, Behan, Dunn. Umpires—Jacobson and Evans.

PETES MAKE IT TWO AT OTTAWA

Got to Rogers in Fourth and Fifth Yesterday and Scored Enough Runs to Win Out—Dolan Out of the Game.

Ottawa, June 13.—Peterboro made it two straight against Ottawa when they won this afternon by a score of 7 to 4. They hit Rogers hard in the fourth and fifth frames, and though Lill, who succeeded him, held them to two hits and struck out four or five, the Ottawas failed to overcome the lead. They rallied in the seventh and got two runs home, but with Shaughnessy, Renfer and Rowe on the bases and everything set for a clean-up, Lage hit a weak grounder to Sterling and forced Rowe out at the plate. The Ottawa infield was lost without Dolan, who is generally the ballast. He was out of the game with a bad ankle.

PET.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E	OTT.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E
Brant, s	5	0	2	3	0	Harris, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Chapd'ne, l	4	2	1	0	0	Rowe, cf	4	1	4	0	0
McNeal, c	4	0	6	1	0	Shaus'y, lf	3	0	1	0	0
Hilliard, cf	4	1	2	0	0	Rogers, p	1	1	5	3	0
Swartz, rf	3	3	2	0	0	Lage, c	5	1	5	0	0
Byrne, 3	4	1	0	1	0	Rob'son, 2	3	0	3	3	1
Totten, rf	5	2	1	0	0	Smykal, s	4	1	1	4	0
Sargent, 2	3	1	3	4	2	Bullock, 3	1	0	0	2	0
Sterling, p	3	0	1	3	0	Tully, l	1	0	2	1	1
						Lill, p	1	0	0	3	0
						Renfer	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	10	27	15	4	Totals	29	4	26	16	2

1 Batted for Tully in the fifth; McNeal missed third strike.

Peterbor .. ..0 0 0 3 4 0 0 0 0—7
Ottawa ....0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1—4

Summary: Runs — Chapdelaine, McNeal, Hilliard 2, Swartz 2, Byrne, Harris 2, Smykal, Lill. Stolen bases—Smykal. Sacrifice hits—Renfer, Shaughnessy, McNeal, Robertson, Bullock. Two-base hit—Lage. Three-base hits—Smykal, Rogers. Struck out—By Rogers 3, by Sterling 3, by Lill 3. Hits—Off Rogers, 9 in 5 innings; off Lill, 1 in 4 innings; off Sterling, 5. Base on balls—Off Rogers 2, off Lill 1, off Sterling 7. Passed balls—Lage 2, McNeal 1. Wild pitch—Sterling. Hit by pitcher—Sargent, Totten. Double play—Sterling to Sargent. Left on bases—Peterboro 9, Ottawa 6. Time—2:50. Umpire—Halligan.

—your gun needs 3-in-One oil

British Confident of Winning Today's Game in Polo Cup Series

Ideal Weather Makes Favorable Conditions for Second Game This Afternoon—Both Teams Have Shifted Line-Ups—Big Crowd Gathers at Field.

New York, June 14.—All conditions were favorable today for another thrilling battle in the international polo cup series. The ideal weather for the game such as the first contest was favored with on Tuesday, has continued all the week, and under fair skies today the green at Meadow Brook on Long Island, was in fine shape for fast work.

The gossip among the 20,000 or more enthusiasts who began flocking to the course this morning, was considerably more hopeful from an American viewpoint than when the crowds turned out on Tuesday, dubious over the prospect of a successful defence of the cup from the challengers. The assurance given by the defeat of the British team, however, by a score of 5½ goals to 3, turned betting from the original odds of 10 to 7 in favor of the British, to an even thing, and to just the plain sport-loving majority, regardless of bets, there seemed certainty of a close and exciting struggle, with the chances slightly in favor of the home men.

British Confident.

But the British enthusiasts are by no means without hope, and in fact their confidence was almost restored by a shift in the lineup designed to add strength to the team. The change is the substitution of F. M. Freake for Captain Noel Edwards at No. 2. Edwards played brilliant polo two years ago, when he scored all—the goals for his team, but his work in Tuesday's contest was not regarded as up to his standard. Freake has not missed an opportunity to be in the saddle since the beginning of the practice games. Pitted against the regular formation of the challengers he has displayed a wonderful control of the ball. At Hurlingham he is rated as the "best No. 2 in Great Britain."

The American line is unchanged from that with which Tuesday's game was finished, after L. E. Stoddard had substituted for "Monty" Waterbury, when the latter was injured, except for a shift of positions.

The Teams.

The formation for today was:

British—Captain Cheape, No. 1; F. M. Freake, No. 2; Capt. Ritson, No. 3; Capt. Lockett, No. 4.

American.—L. E. Stoddard, No. 1; L. Waterbury, No. 2; H. P. Whitney, No. 3; Devereux Milburn, No. 4.

As possession of the cup is decided by the best two out of three games, an American victory today would end the series. A British victory, tying the games one to one, would mean a third game, but no date for this has been arranged.

Clabby Gained the Decision Over Eddie McGoorty

Butte, Mont., June 14. — Jimmy Clabby, of Hammond, Ind., gained a decision over Eddie McGoorty, of Oshkosh, Wis., here last night after twelve rounds of fast boxing. In the first round McGoorty had his man almost out. Twice Clabby was sent to the canvas, but he took the count and came back. The Indiana man received the decision because of aggressiveness and his superiority at infighting.

THISTLE GROUP NO. 1 PLAYS MONDAY EVE

Rink Games in Spring Tourney Will Be Played.

Players and skips included in group No. 1 of the Thistle Bowling Club's spring tourney are requested to turn out Monday evening at 7 o'clock sharp. The rink games in this group will be played then. The following players are requested to be on hand.

Group No. 1.

R. Gray	George Henry
J. Hickey	George Loveless
E. J. Morren	W. Beamer
A. M. Heaman, skip.	H. A. Scott, skip.
W. Fox	O. G. Bayly
R. W. Youngs	W. Footitt
J. Dewan	W. Douglas
James Gray, skip.	Frank Brown, skip.
O. C. Barrie	H. Aikenhead
F. W. Brewster	W. Melloy
J. Lashbrook	F. Beltz
S. D. Swift, skip.	G. Nightingale, sk.
J. Morrison	J. F. Tennent
A. Tolmie	J. L. Spry
N. Keene	J. K. Spry
F. N. Allen, skip.	C. K. Bluett, skip.

TROPHY DONATED FOR INGERSOLL LEAGUE

All the Baseball Teams in the Town Will Enter.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ingersoll, June 14.—Now that the baseball league has been reorganized early efforts will be put forth to have all the teams of the town enter with as little delay as possible. The trophy for the competition is a valuable one, donated by Mr. Charles L. Bailey, of Toronto, and keen rivalry is anticipated. Since the formation of the league a few years ago, a better quality of baseball has been played, and the game is constantly growing in interest.

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Who's Who in Baseball

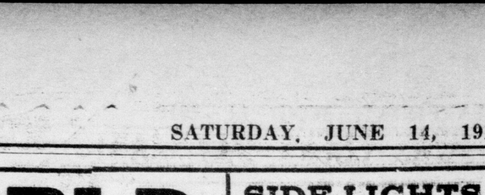
Daily Bulletin of Major League Players.



Ping Bodie, the famous fence buster of the Pacific Coast League, before annexing his signature to a salary guarantee with the Chicago White Sox, has failed to live up to the promise he gave when he first joined the American Leaguers. He is now a substitute outfielder under Jimmy Callahan.

When Bodie first joined the White Sox he was a bearcat as a batter, so much so that pitchers throughout the circuit dreaded to see him step to the plate in a pinch. By dint of untiring effort these pitchers finally found his "weakness." It seems that Ping does not care much about a curve ball about shoulder high.

Going to Buy an Auto?
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34x4 Chains, best quality, other sizes in proportion $4.50
30x3½ Chains, best quality $3.25
Champion Spark Plugs, the $1 kind 75c
Presto Gas Tanks, B size $22.50
Recharging, B size, Presto Gas ..$2.50
Spare Tire Holders, brass only..$2.00
Crescent Acetylene Burners, regular 30c, each 20c
Dry Cells, igniters, fresh stock, each 22c
License Brackets, formerly $1.25 each 75c
Cementless Patches, never leak, per dozen 60c
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SAINTS AGAIN BLANK HAMS

Clements Was in Good Form and Lee's Team Could Not Score—Errors Helped St. Thomas to Win.

St. Thomas, June 13.—The Saints administered another shut-out to the Hamilton Kolts here today. Clements for the locals was very strong when the visitors got on the sacks, and was given sensational support. Donahue, the visitors' star twirler, only allowed three hits, and two of these were scratches, but he was wild at times, and was loosely supported by his team mates. The locals got a run in the second inning on Needham's boot, and two bad pegs by Fisher. They got another in the fourth when Wright tripled and scored on Ort's sacrifice fly. Two more were added in the fifth. Inker was given a pass, Clements got an infield hit, and Inker scored on Needham's high throw to first, and Clements also tallied when Shortstop Murphy let Kustus' grounder get away.

The features were Wright's three-base hit and Forgue's brilliant one-handed stop of a grass cutter, which was converted into a double play. The Hams wind their series up here tomorrow. Score:

HAM.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E	ST. T.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E
C.Mur'y, lf	3	0	2	0	0	Kopp, lf	2	0	2	0	0
Needham, 3	4	1	1	3	2	Craven, rf	4	0	2	0	0
Killilea, 2	5	1	3	3	0	Kustus, ef	4	0	0	0	0
Fisher, s	4	0	0	3	2	Wright, 3	3	1	2	0	0
Corns, cf	3	1	0	3	0	Ort, l	2	0	3	1	0
Barten, rf	4	2	1	0	0	Gurney, 2	3	1	4	5	1
J.Mur'y, c	4	0	2	1	0	Inker, c	3	0	7	3	0
Tyson, l	3	0	3	2	0	Forgue, s	3	0	2	2	0
Donahue, p	3	1	0	5	0	Clem'ts, p	3	1	0	0	0
Totals	32	6	24	17	5	Totals	24	3	27	8	1

Hamilton . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
St. Thomas . . . 0 1 0 1 3 0 0 0 x—4

Summary: Runs—Wright 2, Inker, Clements. Three-base hit—Wright. Base on balls—Off Donahue 5, off Clements 2. Struck out—By Donahue 3, by Clements 7. Stolen bases—Wright, Kopp, Clements. Double plays—Clements to Gurney to Ort, Forgue to Ort. Sacrifice fly—Ort. Left on bases—Hamilton 7, St. Thomas 2. Umpire—Black. Attendance—300.

JIMMY ARCHER BADLY HURT.

Chicago, Ill., June 14.—Catcher Jimmy Archer, of the Chicago Nationals, will be out of the game several days as the result of an injury suffered in yesterday's game with Brooklyn. A foul tip off Allen's bat dislocated and badly lacerated the second finger of his right hand.

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Methodist League Record

The standing of the Methodist Baseball League is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Wellington Street	2	0	1,000
Dundas Centre	2	1	.667
Askin Stereet	1	1	.500
Hill Street	1	1	.500
First Methodist	0	2	.000

Owing to the fact that the grounds at Queen's Park will be occupied nearly every night next week it is not certain as yet whether arrangements will be made to play the scheduled games.

High Court Donates to the Hospitals

Before adjourning Friday, the High Court of the Canadian Order of Foresters donated $100 to the Alexandra Sanatorium, $25 to Victoria Hospital, and $25 to St. Joseph's Hospital.

JENNINGS' SUSPENSION RAISED.

New York, June 13.—It was announced here today that the indefinite suspension imposed on Manager Jennings, of the Detroit American League Club, by President Ban Johnson had been lifted on payment of a fine. Jennings was set down for using alleged abusive language to Umpire Ferguson in a recent game. Jennings was on the coaching line today.

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FINNISH RUNNER REINSTATED BY A. A. W.

Will Now Be Able to Compete in the Western Exhibitions.

New York, June 14.—Trainer Robertson, of the Irish American Athletic Club stated last night that he had been officially notified of the reinstatement of Mannes Kolehmainen by the Amateur Athletic Union, which suspended the Finnish distance runner Thursday for failing to furnish items of expense accounts in connection with his appearance with an athletic meet at Paterson, N. J., April 16. Kolehmainen, who is on a trip west, telegraphed the desired information to the registration committee of the metropolitan committee of the A. A. U., and will be able to compete at Duluth, where he is to run Sunday.

MORRIS PARK TRACK SOLD IN SECTIONS

Famous Old Race Track Divided Into Lots and Auctioned.

New York, June 14.—Historic Morris Park race track in the Bronx was last night finally dispersed after a twelve-day public auction of the 3,019 building lots which it contained. The last plot sold was appropriately that embracing the track's finish line. The sum realized was approximately $4,000,000. This is said to be the high record sale in a like period of time.

The auction was authorized by the state banking department in liquidating the assets of the failed Carnegie Trust Company, and the Northern Bank, and followed a spectacular advertising compaign.

IT WAS LUCKY DAY FOR TORONTO LEAFS

Broke Montreal Hoodoo by Winning Both Games of Double-Header.

Montreal, June 13. — Toronto came to life today and gave Montreal a double trouncing at Atwater Park, getting the verdict by a 3 to 2 score in the opening game and 4 to 2 in the second.

Inability to hit the pitching of Brant and Gaw was the chief reason for Montreal's failure to land either game. The scores:

TOR.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E.	MONT.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E.
McCon'l, 2	5	1	3	0	1	Allen, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Fitzp'k, cf	5	1	3	0	0	Gilhly, cf	4	1	2	0	0
O'Hara, lf	5	2	1	0	0	Yeager, 3	4	0	2	1	0
Bradley, 3	2	0	4	0	0	Griggs, l	4	1	3	0	0
Northen, rf	3	1	5	0	0	Lennox, 2	4	0	7	2	0
Helly, s	4	2	2	4	0	Dem'itt, lf	3	2	2	0	0
Schultz, l	1	1	5	0	0	Esmond, s	4	0	3	5	0
Bemis, c	4	1	3	1	0	Burns, c	3	1	8	3	0
Gaw, p	4	1	1	1	0	Averett, p	1	0	0	2	0
						Burke, p	2	1	0	2	0
						Madden	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	10	27	6	1	Totals	33	6	27	15	0

Batted for Burke in the ninth.

First game—	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	1	0
Montreal	1	0	0

Brant and Graham; McGraynor and Madden.

Toronto	0	0	0
Montreal	0	0	0

Summary: Runs—O'Hara, Northen, Holly, Schultz, Gilhooly, Burke. Two-base hits—Demmitt 2, Northen, Bemis, Fitzpatrick. Left on bases—Toronto 7, Montreal 7. Stolen base — O'Hara 2, Gilhooly, Holly. Base on balls —Off Averett 1, off Burke 3, off Gaw 2. Struck out—By Gaw 3, by Averett 1, by Burke 4. Hit by pitcher—By Burke 2. Umpires—Owens and Carpenter. Time—1:55.

SKEETERS BEAT BIRDS.

Jersey City, June 13.—With the game between Baltimore and Jersey City tied up this afternoon in the Skeeters' half of the ninth, two men out, Purtell on third and Blair on second, Pitcher George Davis nailed the victory by a slashing hit to the flagpole in centre field, sending Purtell over the pan with the winning tally. Jersey City won by 2 to 1. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	1
Jersey City	0	0	1

Batteries—Danforth and Egan; Davis and Blair.

NEWARK BEAT GREYS.

Newark, June 13.—It took the Indians 10 innings to down the Providence Grays in Newark today, the score being 3 to 2. With two out in that session, Myers was hit by a pitched ball and took first. He stole second and Eddie Zimmerman was walked. Getz then smashed to left field for two bases, sending in the winning run. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	0
Providence	0	0	0

Batteries—Aitchison and Higgins; Sline and Kocher, J. Onslow.

ROCHESTER WON EASILY.

Buffalo, June 13. — Rochester took sweet revenge on Buffalo today, winning by a score of 11 to 3. The score:

Buffalo	0	0	3
Rochester	0	0	11

Beebe and Williams; Quinn and Lalonge.

Belmont Park Results

First race, 2-year-olds, 5½ furlongs, straight—1 Wooden Shoes, 2 Gallop, 3 Water Lad. Time, 1:05 2-5.

Second race, 3-year-olds and up, handicap, 7 furlongs—1 Cock o' the Walk, 2 Sand Hill, 3 Sam Jackson. Time, 1:25.

Third race, 4-year-olds and up, the Military Steeplechase, 2¼ miles—1 Kinnelon, 2 Zagg, 3 Woolsex. Time, 5:01.

Fourth race, 3-year-olds, the Belmont Handicap, 1⅛ miles—1 Prince Eugene, 2 Rockview, 3 Flying Fairy. Time, 2:18.

Fifth race, 4-year-olds and up, steeplechase, handicap, about 2 miles—1 L'Navarre, 2 Sir Cleges, 3 Buck Thorn. Time, 4:22 4-5.

Sixth race, 3-year-olds and up, maidens, selling, mile—1 Judge Walser, 2 Jim Caffrey, 3 Whisper Belle. Time, 1:42 3-5.

Seventh race, 4-year-olds and up, 1⅛ miles—1 Donald Macdonald, 2 Kormack, 3 Daingerfield. Time, 1:53 2-5.

LATONIA RESULTS

First race, 5 furlongs, maiden 2-year-olds, purse $600—1 Ambition, 2 Al Jones, 3 Lamb's Tail. Time—1:02 2-5.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, 3-year-olds, purse $600—1 Forehead, 2 Jabot, 3 Chartier. Time 1:48.

Third race, 5 furlongs, fillies, 2-year-olds, purse $600—1 Casuarina, 2 Ruffles, 3 Edith W. Time 1:00 3-5.

Fourth race, handicap, 3-year-olds and up, purse $800, 6 furlongs—1 Sesago, 2 Silver Bill, 3 El Palomar. Time 1:12 2-5.

Fifth race, 3-year-olds, purse $600, one mile and seventy yards—1 Jimmie Gill, 2 Verena, 3 Prospect. Time 1:44.

Sixth race, 3-year-olds, purse $600, 1 1-16 miles—1 Strong, 2 Manager Mack, 3 Marshon. Time 1:46 2-5.

GIANTS SCORED IN NINTH AND WON

Fred Clark Was Back in Game With Pirates at First Base.

PHILLIES BEAT ST. LOUIS

Boston Won From Reds, and Chicago Went Overtime to Defeat Brooklyn.

Pittsburg, June 13.—Fred Clarke selected Friday, the 13th, 1913, as the day for his return to active playing after his retirement in 1911, but despite his presence in left field, New York took the second game of the series 3 to 2. Sensational work by the visitors' outfield saved Demaree on several occasions. Adams struck out seven men, but was hit hard. On 14 hits New York scored only three runs. Pittsburg used Coleman, their new catcher, secured from Davenport in the Three I. League. He threw out three Giants who tried to steal. Score:

PITT.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E.	N. Y.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Byrne, 3	4	3	1	0	0	Burns, lf	5	0	5	0	0
Carey, cf	4	1	2	0	1	Shaefer, 3	4	1	2	1	0
Viox, 2	4	1	1	3	0	Fletcher, s	4	1	1	4	0
Wagner, s	4	1	3	3	1	Doyle, 2	3	1	3	2	0
Miller, l	4	1	9	0	0	Merkle, l	4	2	7	0	0
Wilton, rf	3	0	1	1	0	Murray, rf	4	2	1	0	0
Clarke, lf	3	0	1	0	0	Meyers, c	4	4	3	1	0
Coleman, c	3	0	0	0	0	Herzog	0	0	0	0	0
Adams, p	3	0	0	3	0	Wilson, c	0	0	0	0	0
						Snodg's, cf	4	2	5	1	0
						Demaree, p	4	1	0	0	0
Totals	32	7	27	14	2	Totals	36	14	27	9	0

Ran for Meyers in the ninth.

New York	0	0	0
Pittsburg	0	0	0

Summary: Runs—Wagner, Miller, Merkle, Murray, Herzog. Two-base hits —Merkle 2, Murray, Meyers, Snodgrass. Home run—Miller. Stolen bases —Meyers, Snodgrass. Double plays—Wagner to Viox to Miller, Fletcher to Doyle to Merkle. First on balls—Off Adams 1. Struck out—By Adams 7, by Demaree 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg 3, New York 7. Time—1:51. Umpires—Rigler and Byron.

CATCHER HURT AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, June 13. — Brennan was invincible in all but the final inning today, while Harmon was hit when hits meant runs. Philadelphia winning from St. Louis 5 to 2. St. Louis could not bunch hits off Brennan until the ninth, when three singles and an out gave them two runs. In the second inning, Cather, playing right field for St.Louis, after catching Cravath's long fly, crashed into the fence, fracturing his left arm. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Phila.	1	0	1
St. Louis	0	0	2

Brennan and Dooin; Harmon and Lean.

At Cincinnati	R.	H.	E.
Boston	6	10	2
Cincinnati	4	8	0

Batteries—Perdue and Whaling; Ames, Packard and Clarke.

At Chicago—	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	6	9	7
Chicago	7	10	2

Batteries—Ragon, Stack, Allen, Curtis and Erwin; Pierce and Archer, Bresnahan.

ELMWOOD CLUB STARTS SPRING TOURNEY SERIES

Some of the Games Were One-Sided, But Look at the Fun the Bowlers Had.

The Elmwood Club ran off the first games in the spring tourney series last evening. The games were largely one-sided, but the bowlers had a great deal of enjoyment out of them. The scores were as follows:

Junker	J. W. Scott
A. Talbot	Heaman
Thornicroft	Grant
Vanstone, sk.	17 Horn, sk. 12
S. Leigh	Dr. Ferguson
Chambers	Nugent
W. W. Scott	S. Widdowson
Macpherson, sk.	22 Dr. Jarvis, sk. 10
C. Talbot	Tripp
W. Leigh	Love
Spearin	Upshall
Silcox, sk.	23 Gregory, sk 19
Wildern	Biggs
Gartshore	Deacon
Miller	Cave
Mitchell, sk.	20 Dunn, sk. 17
Pickles	Jarmain
Kenyon	McQueen
Mc[illegible]	[illegible]
Ewart	[illegible]ane
Gordon, sk	29 Gunthier, sk. 9
F. Widdowson	F. F. Smith
Weston	Durkin
Kompass	Evans
Hunt, sk.	29 Kemp, sk. 5

Next Friday the following rinks will play off:

A. M. Hunt vs. Gordon.
McPherson vs. Silcox.
Gregory vs. Mitchell.
Dunn vs. Vanstone.
Horn vs. Dr. Jarvis.
Gunthier vs. Kemp.

Gibbs: "Doctor Smart says it requires lots of patience to run an automobile." Dibbs: 'Well, he's got the patients."—Boston Transcript.

Owner—What'll it cost to repair this car of mine? Garage Proprietor—What ails it? Owner—I don't know. Garage Proprietor—Thirty-four dollars and sixty-five cents.—Puck.

WILD THROWS FIGURE IN ATHLETICS' WIN

All the Runs in the Game Were Made as a Result of Wild Heaves.

YANKS WIN ANOTHER

Washington Dropped One to Chicago While Browns Lost to Red Sox in Overtime.

Philadelphia, June 13. — On Friday, the 13th, the Philadelphia team won from the Cleveland team in the 13th inning by the score of two to one. Wild throws figured very prominently in the game. The Athletics scored their first run on Walsh's triple and Land's wild throw to catch him off third. The Naps tied the score in the ninth on Baker's wild throw to first for the third out. In the thirteenth Barry doubled, Schang beat out a bunt, and Barry scored when Kahler

CLEV.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E.	PHIL.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Johnston, l	5	1	1	3	0	Walsh, lf	5	3	1	0	0
Turner, s	4	2	1	6	0	Oldring, lf	5	0	3	0	0
Olson, 3	5	0	2	4	0	Collins, 2	5	1	5	3	0
Jackson, rf	4	0	0	1	0	Baker, 3	5	2	2	4	1
Lajoie, 2	5	2	2	2	0	McInnis, l	5	0	11	0	0
Ryan, cf	5	1	5	0	0	Strunk, cf	5	0	3	0	0
Graney, lf	5	0	2	0	0	Barry, s	5	1	3	6	0
Land, c	2	0	6	1	1	Schang, c	4	1	4	3	0
Carisch, c	1	0	3	0	0	Bender, p	4	0	1	2	0
Mitchell, p	2	0	0	1	0						
Kahler, p	2	0	0	0	1						
Thomas	1	0	0	0	0						
2Lobold	1	0	0	0	0						
Totals	43	6*	36	15	2	Totals	43	8	39	19	1

None out when winning run was scored.
Batted for Land in the ninth.
Batted for Mitchell in the ninth.

Cleveland	1	0	0
Athletics	1	0	0

Summary: Runs — Johnston, Walsh, Barry. Two-base hits—Ryan, Barry. Three-base hits — Walsh 2. Left on bases—Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 6. Struck out—By Mitchell 6, by Kahler 1, by Bender 4. Double play—Barry to Schang. First on errors—Cleveland 1, Philadelphia 1. First on balls — Off Mitchell 1, off Bender 4. Umpires — Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time — 2:35.

TIGERS LOSE AGAIN.

New York, June 13.—New York again today defeated Detroit in an excellent game, 4 to 2. Ford had little the better of Dubuc in a pitchers' battle, though the New Yorker got the better support. A spectacular stop and throw by Peckinpaugh pulled Ford out of a tight hole in the seventh. Score:

DET.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E.	N. Y.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Bush, s	3	1	1	5	1	Daniels, rf	4	1	0	0	1
Vitt, 2	4	1	3	3	0	Wolter, cf	3	1	2	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	3	0	2	0	1	Peckp'h, s	3	0	2	3	0
Cobb, cf	4	2	1	0	0	Borton, l	2	1	10	1	0
Veach, lf	4	0	1	0	0	Hartzel, lf	3	1	2	0	0
Gainor, l	3	2	10	0	1	Midkiff, 3	2	0	2	2	1
Moriarty, 3	3	0	2	0	0	Derrick, 3	1	1	1	0	0
McKee, p	3	0	5	2	0	McK'nie, 2	4	0	3	2	0
Dubuc, p	3	0	0	2	0	Sweeney, c	3	1	4	3	0
						Ford, p	3	0	1	3	0
Totals	30	6	24	12	3	Totals	28	6	27	14	2

Detroit	0	0	0
New York	0	1	0

Summary: Runs—Cobb, Gainor, Peckinpaugh 2, Borton, Hartzell. First on errors—New York 3. Left on bases —Detroit 4, New York 6. First on balls —Off Dubuc 3, off Ford 3. Struck out —By Dubuc 3, by Ford 2. Two-base hit—Hartzell. Sacrifice hits — Peckinpaugh, Borton. Stolen bases—Bush, Cobb 2, Veach, Gainor, Peckinpaugh. Wild pitch — Dubuc. Umpires — McGreevy and Connolly. Time—1:55.

At Washington—	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	6	8	1
Wash.	6	8	3

Walsh, Russell and Schalk; Hughes, Mullin and Henry.

At Boston—	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis—	6	13	2
Boston—	7	12	1

Hamilton and Agnew; O'Brien, Hall and Carrigan.

FIVE FAST ENTRIES FOR LATONIA DERBY

Ideal Weather Conditions Promise a Fast Track for Annual American Turf Classic.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 14. — Favored with ideal racing conditions, a track lightning fast, and warm, fair weather, five of the best three-year-old thoroughbreds in the country are ready to go to the post for the annual running of the Latonia Derby at a mile and a half. The race this year will be worth approximately $8,000 to the winner, making it the second richest running event on the American turf.

In a sense the race will be an international affair, as Great Britain, a Canadian colt owned by G. M. Hendrie, will dispute honors for favoritism with Gowell, owned by J. T. Weaver, of Latonia, and upon which all Kentucky bases its hopes.

After the guns had been taken off, when

The Starters.

The five horses to start are:
Great Britain, 122, Loftus.
Gowell, 117, Teahan.
Floral Park, 117, Buxton.
Foundation, 122, Borel.
Prince Hermis, 122, Goose.

Although Great Britain and Gowell have the greatest number of supporters the other three have shown such great form in workouts recently that they will have thousands of backers, and a great betting race is assured.

Bankers' League Records

The following are records of the teams in the Bankers' Baseball League.

These teams are battling for a fine cup which has been donated by Mr. E. E. Reid, of the London Life.

Messrs. R. & J. Dowler and Messrs. R. J. Young & Co. have offered valuable prizes for the highest batting average and the greatest number of stolen bases in the league.

Clarke, of the Huron and Erie; McGeoch, of the Huron and Erie, and Steele, of Toronto-Dominion, have each 12 stolen bases to their credit and head the league in this respect.

Standing of Teams.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Huron and Erie	4	1	.800
London Life	3	2	.600
Toronto-Dominion	2	4	.333
Amalgamated	2	4	.333

Batting Averages.

All players who are hitting over .300 are:

Baker, Huron and Erie	.562
Wilson, Toronto-Dominion	.473
Westlake, London Life	.451
Riddle, Amalgamated	.428
Steele, Toronto-Dominion	.428
Bessey, Amalgamated	.425
Dalton, Amalgamated	.421
Fisher, Amalgamated	.375
McGeoch, Huron and Erie	.375
Jewell, Huron and Erie	.368
McConechy, Huron and Erie	.363
Pope, Amalgamated	.333
Scouler, Amalgamated	.333
Henderson, Amalgamated	.333
Smith, London Life	.333
Neale, Huron and Erie	.333
Sumner, London Life	.313
Rumble, Amalgamated	.312
Campbell, London Life	.307
Nugent, Huron and Erie	.307

Polo--The Fastest Sport in the World

AT $26,000 A DAY, RIVAL TEAMS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES PLAY FOR INTERNATIONAL CUP AND SOCIETY'S PLAUDITS.



Polo is the fastest and most expensive sport in the world. It is estimated that $1,000,000 has been spent since America defeated England two years ago in defending the international trophy, preparing for the contests which began on Tuesday at the Meadowbrook Hunt Club.

The Meadowbrooks went to England in 1909 and by showing team work like that of the old Cub baseball machine, brought back the trophy. England challenged in 1911 and was defeated. Now they are again after the cup.

And England is the favorite, despite two straight defeats.

The international match is the world's biggest sporting event, not because it has cost $1,000,000, for what is a million to multi-millionaires? but for the reason that it brings together in competition the very pick of American and English poloists. The men who meet in the international are the world's best players.

The Hurlingham team, representing England, has prepared for the match for two years, gathering the finest ponies that could be found in the United Kingdom. They have trained conscientiously and, if defeated, it will be useless for another English team to try for the cup.

The English team is composed of Captains Cheape, Ritson, Trenke, Lockett, Noel, Edwards and Bellville. Four men will be chosen from the six to battle the Meadowbrook four.

The trophy will be defended by a team selected from Louis Stoddard, Devereux Milburn, Foxhall Keene and Malcolm Stevenson, and the Waterbury brothers.

It is estimated that the games will be witnessed by an average of 40,000 spectators, made up chiefly of society folk who have nothing to do but spend their money in this sort of a way to prevent ennui.

Polo demands rare horsemanship and absolute fearlessness. Above, the thundering rush down the field; the English team at practice. Below, an off-side drive, at full speed.

ROY BURRIDGE CAPTURED INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Local Y. M. C. A. Athlete Took Highest Individual Honors in Recent Hexathlon.

Physical Instructor Taylor, of the Y. M. C. A., received word yesterday that Roy Burridge, a member of the senior leader's corps, captured the senior individual championship in the recent Haxathlon events. Considering the fact that this competition is open to all athletes in the Dominion, Burridge's showing is a remarkable one, and he deserves a great deal of praise for bringing this honor to London. The local Y. M. C. A. captured the senior championship in the Hexathlon and it was largely due to the splendid showing of Burridge.

Compete at Toronto Today.

Burridge and Roy Campbell left this morning for Toronto, where they will compete this afternoon in the Eaton athletic meet. Both are in great condition, but as they have to compete against the very best of the Toronto athletes they are not overconfident of success. However, they can be depended upon to do their best and their friends in this city will not be surprised if they clean up on a couple of the shorter distance events.



ROY BURRIDGE, local athlete who won the individual senior hexathlon championship in competition with athletes from all the Y. M. C. A.'s in the Dominion.

Andy Kyle Sold To New Orleans In Southern League

Bobby Auld, the Berlin pitcher, had a letter from Andy Kyle, who was formerly a member of the London team, this week, in which Andy states he has been sold to the New Orleans club in the Southern League. Andy has been playing for Akron in the Inter-State League since the Reds let him go. The New Orleans club, however, is in a faster organization, and he should deliver the goods. Auld believes he will go back into the big leagues again.

Manufacturers Will Hold Athletic Meet Some Day in July

At a meeting of the Manufacturers' Athletic Association held in McCormick's last evening, it was decided to hold an athletic meet at Queen's Park some time during the first two weeks in July. The date will be decided upon at a later meeting.

SIDELIGHTS ON SPORT

By Jinx.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

"My ball club may lose a few games now and then,"
Said Manager Keenan to Reuben Deneau,
"But why should I worry and get a bald head?
The season has still a few weeks to go."

"Friday is my unlucky day," says Jo-Jo Keenan, but a look at the standing of the Berlin ball club leads us to believe that every day is Friday.

Can anyone imagine Mister J. Keenan singing that popular little ditty entitled, "Gee, But It's Great to Meet a Team From Your Old Home Town?" Neither can we.

Considering that yesterday was Friday 13, 1913, Mr. Deneau and his local talent were remarkably lucky.

The Toronto ball club has sent Catcher Trout back to Peterboro. Manager Kelly discovered that the only day Trout was any good was Friday. We'll wager there is a whole lot of people who don't get this one.

"I have a couple of good pitchers on the way," remarks Mr. Deneau, but he fails to tell us whether they are going or coming.

Not that we are given to undue mirth, but the funniest thing we have seen in a long while is Matty Matteson trying to steal second base.

Knotty Lee's team may hold the undisputed championship of Hamilton, but we do not see them making any remarkable attempt to win the championship of St. Thomas.

Andy Kyle is now in the Southern League. Andy is one of most versatile little persons. He moves around so much that one would honestly believe he was conducting a tour of all the baseball parks on the continent.

Judging by the efforts Frank Shaughnessy is making to trade Red Rowe one is forced to believe that Shaughnessy is trying to get a team composed solely of ball players.

While Mr. Fitzpatrick was being touched up rather freely in yesterday's game, Mr. Deneau was warming up in the offing. To the uninitiated, be it explained that in some quarters it is rumored Mr. Deneau is a pitcher.

Eddie Linneborn and Cy Reidy are two of our best little runners. But then, Cy only runs to pass the time away.

Umpire "Tax" Daly is the best umpire on the circuit without a doubt. He is the "Silk" O'Loughlin of the Canadian League, with the accent on the silk.

Jimmy Barrett, who was with the London club two years ago, when Jo Keenan was managing the local team, is at present with the Syracuse club in the New York State League. He was released early this season by Syracuse and was coming to the Berlin club when Syracuse signed him up again. He is travelling like a house afire.

THERE AIN'T NO SUCH THING.

Some day, when we have lots of time,
We think we'll write a sonnett
About a winning baseball team
Without a Dutchman on it.

Connaught Park Entries

Ottawa, June 14.—Second day initial meeting Connaught entries for Monday:

First race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and up, foaled in Canada, 6 furlongs—Battle Song 95, Marybud 101, King Saxe 107, Oakland Lad 100, Breast Plate 105, Lindasta 115.

Second race, purse $400, maidens, 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs—xDiamond Cluster 100, Patty Reagan 102, Wanita 102, xSin Sin 100, xSiwanee 100, Lady Byron 102, F. A. Stone 102, Thelma J. 107, John Marshall 110.

x—Wilson Campbell entry.

Third race, purse $500, for maidens, 3-year-olds and up, 1 mile—Voidolde 103, Allaneen 102, Atdon 105, W. W. Clark 109, Clinton 101, Kaydaroseros 103, Malamont 108, Bann Hard 112.

Fourth race, juvenile, selling, purse $500, 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs—xSilver Mesh 99, xDolly Waters 99, xLouise Travers 105, Scarlet Letter 108, xGreen Brae 98, Requiram 104, The Urchin 108, Single 113.

Fifth race, purse $400, 3-year-olds and up, selling, 6 furlongs—xDaisy Platt 90, xDynamo 100, xMinnie Bright 103, Shawnee 108, Tiktok 109, George S. Davis 110, Fairy Godmother 100, xHenehic 107, Tommie Thompson 109, Planter 100, Dynamite 112. Also eligible to start in case any scratched: Florida's Beauty 107.

Sixth race, Beaver, selling, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and up, 1 1-8 miles —Myrtle Marion 105, xMimesis 87, xAdolante 97, Master Jim 106, xEffendi 107, Shorty Northcut 107, Aza 108, Merry Lad 110, xBlack Branch 105, xGerard 93, xJack Laxon 102, Rash 107, L. M. Eckert 107, Judge Monck 108, Lucky George 110.

Seventh race, $400, purse for 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs, selling—xRalph Lloyd 92, xFrank Woodman 110, xAfter Glow 97, Muff 108, Nimbus 115, xTeddiing 109, Ursula Emma 112, Incision 115, xChemulpo 108, xJessup Burns 110, Loveday 112, Jack Nunnally 115.

x—Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed. Weather clear; track fast.

King Edward Park Results

First race, 2-year-old maidens, 4½ furlongs — 1 Steorstea, 2 Montreal, 3 Red Rajah. Time :56 1-5.

Second race, 4-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs — 1 Miss Felix, 2 Steleliff, 3 Oriental Pearl. Time 1:16 2-5.

Third race, 3-year-olds, selling, 5 furlongs — 1 Clothes Brush, 2 Spirella, 3 Madeline B. Time :59 1-5.

Fourth race, the Gazette handicap, for 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs — 1 Cordova, 2 Right Easy ,3 Auto Maid. Time 1:17 2-5.

Fifth race, 4-year-olds and up, selling, 6 furlongs — 1 Miss Primity, 2 Boana, 3 Cheer Up. Time 1:18 1-5.

Sixth race, 3-year-olds and up, selling, 1 mile and 20 yards — 1 Agnier, 2 Mirdli, 3 Vigorous. Time 1:46 2-5.

Seventh race, 4-year-olds and up, selling, 6 furlongs — 1 Agnes May, 2 Minstra, 3 Curious. Time 1:17 2-5.

LONDON TURF CLUB STAKE ENTRIES

2:30 Pace—$1,000.

H. T. Westbrook, Brantford, Ont., Trudel, b. g., by Tregantile; George Locanda, by Locanda.

E. C. Lewis, Port Arthur, D. J. McDonald, r. h., by Baronmore; Francis Viceroy, c. m., by Viceroy.

James Smith, Toronto, Brown Hal, br. m., by Star Hal; Lady Dillon, by Abe Dillon.

P. J. Stone, Collingwood, Tony Brino, by Albrino.

D. A. Hogg, Orangeville, Rena Bison, g. m., by The Bison.

A. D. Chaplin, Chatham, Edith C., by The Simon; Sag B., Jun., b. g., by Sag B.

W. A. Pollick, Sault Ste. Marie, Buster Brown, b. g., by Birchum.

Neil Turner, Lawrence Station, Hal T., br. g. by Hal C.

J. Black, Fergus, Arthur L., by Wirey Jim.

George Estabrook, Denver, Col., Rella E., b. m., by Searchlight.

Neil McQuarrie, Orangeville, Very Direct, by De Varos; Venus Brooks, by Rattle Brooks.

W. F. Fortune, Arthur, Walter F. b. g., by Simon.

T. H. Brownlee, Ottawa, Little Alfred, br. g., by Red Elk.

Ed. Boylan, Rochester, N. Y., Abbey B., blk. m., by Trinity Bell.

T. Hodgson, Orillia, Manor King, by Direct Hal.

Jos. Pinkney, Stratford, Maggie Tipping, by Oro Wilkes, Jun.; Kenny Dewar, by Timalert.

Queen's Hotel Stables, St. Thomas, My Girl, b. m., by Direct Hal.

E. A. Sunderlin, Lebanon, N. H., Virginia B., by Aldine.

Fitzgerald Bros., London, Niagara, by Oro Wilkes.

2:11 Pace.

R. T. McBride, Toronto, Ont., Nettie Ethon, b. m., by Ethon Wilkes.

J. Wellwood, Merlin, Ont., Wild Patchen, by Hal Patchen.

J. B. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.

E. C. Lewis, Port Arthur, Ont., Minnie W., b. m., by Blinker Sprague.

P. Shackell, Fort William, Ont., Alfride C., b. h., by Alfrice.

Gilbert & Tardiff, Somerswroth, N. H., Northern Spy, by Vassar; Cheerful Charlie, by Vassar.

W. P. Webber, Rochester, N. Y., Hal Direct, by Direct.

C. W. Mangum, Purdy, Va., Searchlast, by Searchlight.

Alfred Trudell, Walkerville, Ont., I. N. L., b. s., by Talisman.

Percy Burnham, Ottawa, Ont., St. Anthony, c. s., by Talisman.

Queen's Hotel Stables, St. Thomas, Hal H., b. s., by Hal B.; Bonnie Cope, b. m., by Cope.

E. A. Sunderlin, Lebanon, Susie N., by Great Medium; Oliver Direct, blk. h., by Direct.

Taylor & Spencer, Niagara Falls, Helen B., by Hal B.

2:24 Trot.

Chas. Daw, Dorchester, Ont., Wood Points, by Coalwood.

A. Labelle, Montreal, Que., Prince Archer, by Oro Wilkes.

George H. Estabrook, Denver, Col., Mary Murphy, b.m., by Baron Wilkes.

Wm. O'Neil, Lexington, Mass., The Amerson, by McQuillan.

J. D. Earle, Malone, N. Y., Auberon, by Capt. Aubrey.

Gustave Cornelis, Waterbury, Conn, Sanford Makeover, by Tode; Emerald, by Sunolight.

John J. Burns, Toronto, Ont., Robt. Margraves, r. h., by Margrave.

Jas. A. Brennan, Arnprior, Ont., Little Ted.

T. H. Brownlee, Ottawa, Ont., Miss Brownlee, b m., by Jolly Medium.

Jas. McDowell, Toronto, Ont., Florence G.

T. Westbrook, Brantford, Ont., Star Ideal, c. g., by Real Ideal; Colonel Osborne, b. h., Moko.

Norman Myrer, Altaborro, Mass., Bingen Posey, by Bingen; Kellydale, by Directum Kelly.

G. R. Winterby, Stratford, Ont., Blackson, by Unknown.

Queen's Hotel Stables, St. Thomas, Tommy S., b. g., by Clayton.

T. J. O'Neil, Montreal, Direct Medium, by Sam Medium; Billy Medium.

COURT ECLIPSE WON.

Court Eclipse defeated Court Middlesex of the C. O. O. F. Baseball League last evening at Queen's Park by the score of 8 to 6. The feature of the game was Smith's triple. Norval Wanless wrenched his ankle badly while running between second and third and had to retire.

The batteries were Allen and Warram for the Eclipse, and Anderson, Gatecliffe, Reed and Gatecliffe, Reed for the Middlesex.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

CANADIAN LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
St. Thomas	21	12	.636
Guelph	18	13	.581
Hamilton	19	15	.559
LONDON	17	14	.548
Ottawa	17	16	.515
Peterboro	15	17	.469
Brantford	12	20	.375
Berlin	10	22	.313

Yesterday's Results.
London 6, Berlin 4.
St. Thomas 4, Hamilton 0.
Peterboro 7, Ottawa 4.
Guelph 11, Brantford 3.

Today's Games.
Berlin at London.
Guelph at Brantford.
Hamilton at St. Thomas.
Peterboro at Ottawa.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	31	13	.705
New York	27	19	.587
Chicago	27	24	.529
Brooklyn	23	22	.511
Pittsburg	24	26	.480
Boston	20	26	.436
St. Louis	22	29	.431
Cincinnati	18	33	.353

Yesterday's Results.
Chicago 7, Brooklyn 6.
New York 3, Pittsburg 2.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 2.
Boston 6, Cincinnati 2.

Today's Games.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
New York at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Cincinnati.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	33	20	.623
Buffalo	30	22	.577
Rochester	30	24	.556
Providence	24	25	.490
Montreal	22	26	.458
Baltimore	24	29	.453
Toronto	21	29	.420
Jersey City	19	28	.404

Yesterday's Results.
Toronto 3, Montreal 2.
Toronto 4, Montreal 2.
Rochester 11, Buffalo 3.
Jersey City 2, Baltimore 1.
Newark 3

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THOS. C. KNOTT

Room 101, Dominion Savings Society Building, Formerly Masonic Temple. PHONE 650.

REAL ESTATE BROKER, VALUATOR, ARBITRATOR, OPTIONS OBTAINED, MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, PROPERTIES RENTED AND RENTS COLLECTED.

NORTH END—New, two-story and attic red pressed brick, slate roof, hardwood finish down-stairs, all fully modern, shade and fruit trees. Lot 50x240 feet. Reduced from $6,500 to $6,200 for quick sale.

General store and dwelling in good thriving village. The store is new and doing $10,000 per annum business. Good stock well selected of about $2,000. Good barn and drive shed, about quarter acres of land. Price $3,000 for store etc., and 100 cents on $1.00 for stock.

KENNETH AVENUE—Story and half brick veneer, four bedrooms, modern conveniences. Price reduced to $2,200 for quick sale. This is a snap.

VICTORIA STREET—Vacant lot 99x273 feet. Only $600 if taken at once.

GREY STREET—Central, frame cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, electric light and gas, lot 26x145 feet. Price $1,400.

BROUGHDALE—New story and half veneer, 3 bedrooms, chicken house, etc. Lot 30x158 feet. A snap at $1,650.

GUELPH STREET — Frame cottage, cement foundation, 2 bedrooms, water and sink in house. Lot 55x110 feet, owner going west, will sell for $1,000.

PRINCESS AVENUE, CENTRAL—A large brick cottage, with lot having a frontage of 59 feet 6 inches. A splendid chance for a good lot. Price, $4,200.

SOUTH OF G. T. R.—Three frame cottages with lot 55 feet by 198 feet; rentals amount to $26 per month; can be bought for $2,300. A splendid investment.

HORTON STREET—Two-story brick house, 5 bedrooms, modern, all first-class order, lot 40 feet by 198 feet. Price, $3,500, $1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser.

SUMMER COTTAGE at Erie Rest, Port Stanley, to rent for season.

TO RENT—We have a number of houses to rent from $10 up to $40 per per month.

CENTRAL AVENUE, CENTRAL—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 38x83; a first-class locality, for quick sale. Price, $4,200.

RIDOUT STREET, SOUTH — Two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 40x150 feet. Price $5,500.

OXFORD STREET — Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, bath and water closet, gas and electric light. Lot 43x158 feet. Price $2,200.

DUCHESS AVENUE—1½-story cement block, 3 bedrooms, water closet and basin, furnace. Lot 32x110 feet. Price $1,700.

WATERLOO STREET—2½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, hot-water heated; lot 50x144 feet. Price $4,500.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD SOUTH—Two-story red brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences; lot 37½x125 feet. Price, $5,600.

GREY SREET—1½-story frame, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, pantry, good cellar; lot 50x100 feet. Price, $2,000.

CHOICE PROPERTY, east side of Adelaide, near Queen's avenue. Four frame houses. Lot 95x150 feet. Call for particulars.

CRAIG STREET—2½-story red brick, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, laundry tubs, grates. Lot 35x96 feet. Price $5,000.

CYNTHIA STREET—1½-story frame, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, gas for cooking. Lot 45x100 feet. Price $1,700.

ST. JAMES STREET—Brick cottage, 2 bedrooms, wired for electric light, piped for gas, lot 38x120 feet. Price, $1,800.

FACTORY SITE on C P. R., 600x142 feet.

RICHMOND STREET NORTH—Lots at $20, $30 and $35 per foot.

A FEW LOTS ON ORCHARD HILL, $10 to $15 per foot.

ELIZABETH STREET — Brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, cellar under all, barn, electric light and fixtures, gas, chicken house, lot 45x330 feet. Price, $2,400.

OPPOSITE PARK—Two-story and attic brick, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, three manteis, lot 52x150 feet. Call for particulars.

PRINCESS AVENUE—1½-story brick, foundation faced with cement blocks, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, verandah, lot 30x132 feet Price, $3,500.

ST. GEORGE STREET—Brick cottage, 2 bedrooms, w.c., electric light, gas and fixtures, lot 30x66 feet. Price, $1,650.

DUNDAS STREET, near interswitching, splendid lot 104x167 feet. The last chance to get a good lot on Dundas street at a reasonable price. Call at once for particulars.

LOUISA STREET—2-story red brick, slate roof, cement block foundation, four bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 30 by 129 feet.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Frame cottage, barn, lot 31x202 feet. Price, $2,000.

BATHURST STREET—1½-story brick-veneer, lot 23.6x125 feet. Price, $1,800.

DUNDAS STREET—2-story and attic, double brick. Lot 66x165 feet. Call for particulars.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—2-story brick, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, Georgia pine finish, good barn with electric light and water. Lot 50x145 feet. $5,700.

BRISCOE STREET — 1½-story red pressed brick veneer, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 30x189 feet. Price $2,500.

ADELAIDE STREET—1½-story frame, 3 bedrooms, hardwood floors. Lot 28x100 feet. Price $1,600.

SMITH STREET—1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, gas and fixtures. Price, $1,750. Easy terms.

ASKIN STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, bath, gas and fixtures, lot 40x160 feet. Price, $2,100. Easy terms.

ADELAIDE STREET, Chelsea Green—Easy terms; frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, lot 40x115 feet. Price, $1,450.

PRINCESS AVENUE—2½-story red pressed brick, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, 3 mantels and grates; lot 52x60. Call for particulars.

TALBOT STREET—Two-story brick, modern conveniences; lot 25x162 feet. Price, $4,200.

VACANT LOT—William street, 40x132 feet. Call for particulars.

ONE OF THE BEST PROPERTIES IN THE EAST END—2-story brick veneer, slate roof, modern. Price, $4,200. Will sell on easy terms.

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There is no safer, and at the same time more profitable investment today than an improved Ontario farm. Banks which have every appearance of the stability of a rock may be wrecked in a day through the fraud or negligence of its officers. The financial disasters which overtake so many people in other occupations seldom disturb the owners of Ontario farms, because they stand on a safe and solid foundation.

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No. 6850 — 50 acres in Middlesex County, soil clay and clay loam, 5 acres of timber, 1 acre orchard, 1½-story frame house, outbuildings, 6 miles from market and railway station. Price $2,700.

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1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, furnace, in London east. Will exchange for farm.

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Real Estate, Valuators, Money to Loan, Insurance, Rents Collected.

Horton Street, near Wellington Street—Two-story brick, bath, w.c., furnace, gas, lot 40x198 feet. Price, $3,600.

Corner Hotel—Call for particulars.

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Fine two-story brick residence in the choicest part of South London, close to car, large lot, shade and ornamental trees. $5,500.

Wellington Street, fronting on Victoria Park—Fine residence. Call for price, etc.

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Richmond Street North — Two-story brick, slate roof, stone foundation, 5 bedrooms. Only $5,700.

Waterloo Street, near Hyman Street—Two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, all improvements. Only $3,600.

London South, on car line—Two-story red brick, new, 4 bedrooms. Price, $3,500.

St. George Street North—Two-story red brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 5 bedrooms, stable, beautiful location, lot 60x160. Call for price.

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Waterloo Street North — Two-story semi-detached, modern and in good repair; 8 per cent net investment. Call.

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FOR SALE—FIVE COTTAGES, CENTRAL, forced sale; some beautiful homes, north and south sides; story and half brick, modern house, $2,000, a bargain. Apply Currie & Co., 418 Talbot street.

1½-STORY CEMENT BRICK, SEVEN rooms, furnace and electric lights, chicken house 40x10 feet; corner Quebec and Oxford streets; cheap for quick sale, terms to suit. Apply L. Thompson, 417 Talbot street, before 6 p.m. 41cywt

ADELAIDE STREET SOUTH—SEVERAL cottages on easy payments.

Burwell street—Frame cottage, 9 rooms. $2,300.

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Cove road—Frame cottage, very large lot. A bargain at $2,800.

Dundas street—Solid brick, 7 rooms. A good investment, $2,900.

English street—Brick house, 7 rooms, all modern, in first-class condition. $3,600.

Horton street—Three solid white brick douses, modern. $2,800.

Hill street—Good frame cottage. $1,700.

Lyle street—Brick house, 9 rooms, bath, large lot. $5,000.

Maitland street—Frame house, modern. $4,500.

Ontario street—Brick, 7 rooms, modern. $2,450.

Oxford street—Brick, 10 rooms and attic, modern, nice garage. $4,700

Oxford street—Cement block, 8 rooms. $3,300.

Oxford street—Frame cottage, not modern. $2,200.

Waterloo street—White brick, 3 bedrooms, all modern. $4,000.

Wharncliffe road—Red pressed brick, specially built for owner, and a very comfortable home, for $3,600.

South London—We have several fine homes that are bargains. Prices ranging from $2,000 to $8,000.

We have a very large list of houses for sale from $1,500 to $15,000. Call and we will take you in our auto to see what suits you.

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P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

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The cheapest lots in South London are on Ridout street, Baker survey. Get our prices. Sure to increase in value.

NORTH END—Handsome brick residence, stone foundation, slate roof, 10 rooms, oak floors, hot water heating and all over modern improvements, large lot. Call for price.

MAITLAND STREET — North, 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, corner lot. Price $2,600.

MILL STREET—Near Talbot street, 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 50x90 feet. Price $3,000.

PICCADILLY STREET — 1½-story frame house on brick foundation, 8 rooms, electric light and gas, lot 40x161 feet. Price $1,900.

ADELAIDE STREET—New, 1½-story red pressed brick house, 7 rooms, all modern improvements, frame barn, lot 34x150 feet. Price $2,700.

BRUCE STREET — 1½-story frame house, 3 bedrooms, lot 45x64 feet. Price $1,500.

DUFFERIN AVENUE — Large brick cottage, 7 rooms, lot 33x150 feet. Price $1,850.

ST. JAMES STREET—A handsome red pressed brick residence, 9 rooms, laundry, hot water heating, with all other modern improvements, brick barn, lot 44.7x100 feet. Call for price.

HELLMUTH AVENUE — Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 40x145 feet. Price, $5,000.

ONTARIO STREET — New 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 50x139 feet. Price, $2,450.

RIDOUT STREET — Near Elmwood avenue, 56x97 feet at $20 per foot, beautiful site.

WELLINGTON ROAD—Frame cottage 7 rooms, barn. Lot 200x200 feet, fruit trees. Price $1,400.

If you want a quick sale, list your property with us.

PALL MALL STREET—1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, finished in style; hot water heating and all other modern improvements, lot 47x133 feet. Price, $3,700.

PORT STANLEY—$1,700 will buy three cottages, west of the Fraser House. Your opportunity to get a cheap cottage. Several cheap lots on Orchard Beach.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—1¾-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, 40x147 feet. Price, $4,600.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story brick house, stone foundation, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 33x83 feet. Price $4,200.

FORWARD AVENUE— 1½-story frame house, cement foundation, 7 rooms, one acre fruit trees. Price $1,500.

MARLEY PLACE—New frame cottage, on cement block foundation, 7 rooms, all modern improvements, large lot. Price reasonable.

HYMAN STREET — Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements, nice lot. Get our figure.

OXFORD STREET, CENTRAL—A splendid two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements, lot 33x102 feet. Price, $3,000.

WATERLOO STREET—Central, 1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements, lot 33.8x139 feet. Price $3,500.

MAITLAND STREET, near King street —Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements. Lot 26.6x83 feet. Price $3,800.

WOLF STREET—Lot 45x98 feet. Price reasonable.

MAITLAND STREET—New two-story red pressed brick house, slate roof, large verandah, 9 rooms, handsomely decorated, hot-water heating, combination fixtures, large basement, attic laundry, stable. Price, $6,500.

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FORWARD AVENUE, West London—Double brick house and extra lot, large enough for another dwelling. Cheap, $3,200.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—That beautiful brick residence, corner Elmwood avenue and Cathcart street; every convenience outside and in to make an ideal home; lot 47x174. Easy terms.

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A number of choice building lots on Queen's and Central avenue, also Maple Grove, Cronyn Park, and Broughdale Park. Call and let me show you over the properties.

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TWO COTTAGES ON MAITLAND, near Horton, 35 and 38 feet frontage, for sale. Apply 767 Dufferin. Price reasonable. 43c

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SUITE FOUR, COOTE BLOCK, MARKET LANE.

$1,000—West Side; 1½-story frame. Terms, $200 cash.

$1,500—Adelaide street; 1½-story frame, 5 bedrooms; nine boarders now in the house.

$1,775—East Side; new brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, gas, electric light, with fixtures.

$1,800—East Side; brick cottage, 7 rooms, in first-class shape. Terms to suit.

$2,500—Colborne street; 1½-story brick, 7 rooms. Will exchange for a first-class farm.

$3,200—1½-story red brick, modern, 4 bedrooms, central. Terms, $100 cash.

$2,500—1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, central.

$3,600—2½-story red pressed brick, South Side; slate roof, hardwood finish, 4 bedrooms; new and modern.

$4,500—North Side; 2½-story brick, hot water heating, 4 bedrooms, large lot. Easy terms of payment.

$4,800—Central; 2½-story new brick house, hot water heating, modern conveniences. Must be sold at once.

$9,000—North Side; 2½-story red pressed brick, cut stone foundation, slate roof, modern throughout. One of the finest houses in the best residential part of the city.

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5 acres—Near Springbank; two-story house, new, near the park. $3,900.

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QUICK SALE, CHEAP—24 FEET OAK grained shelving on counters, quarter four-burner gas lamp. 639 Dundas street.

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WELL-BRED HEIFER CALF, DURHAM, three months old. Apply 186 Louisa street. 45n-tz

FOR SALE, CHEAP — PEDIGREED collie dog, a beauty. Apply 512 Grey street. 43n

GOOD PASTURE FOR COW OR HORSE. Apply J. C. Halliday, Broughdale. 39k-tyw

AUTO, RUNABOUT — TOP, WINDSHIELD, speedometer, tires, all in good condition; a bargain. Apply Box 10, Advertiser. 41tf-ywt

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND ONE-MANUAL pipe organ; this organ is in good condition and will be sold cheap. For particulars apply to the Churchwardens, St. George's Church, Goderich, Ont. 42c-11,14,21

FOR SALE—OAK CASKS, BARRELS and packing cases; city delivery. Gorman, Eckert & Co. 74tf-xt

FOR SALE—SPLENDID PIANO, ALMOST new; must be sold; reliable party can have time to pay for it. Call at 88 Oak street, East London. 42c-xwt

IRON BEDS, DRESSERS, STANDS, stoves, two kodaks and other goods. McKim's, 357 Talbot.

Meat Markets For Sale

Three best butcher shops in city. Everything up to date. Act quickly, as will be sold at once, as proprietor is going west.

Geo. Jackson

87 Wellington Street. Phone 1057.
Stalls 1 and 2, and 10, 11 and 12, Market House. Phone 2859. 43tf

LARGE CAMERA FOR SALE. 87 DUNDAS street. 42c

FOR SALE—FORD TOURING CAR, IN excellent condition, like new; owner wants to invest in real estate; will accept any reasonable figure. Apply Box 35, Advertiser. 40tf

ENGINE LATHE, UNIVERSAL grinder, small tools, also automobile parts and accessories at less than factory cost. Interchangeable with Hupp and Harding motor cars. Apply Harding Motor Car factory, Glebe street, afternoons, or phone 3705. 39g

BLANCHARD'S FISH MARKET — Moved, 103 King, corner Talbot. Fresh fish daily. Phone 1510.

FOR BICYCLES, MOTORCYCLES AND REPAIRING,
F. BENSON & CO.,
615 Dundas Street.

For a nice pair of shoes try Paxman, 210 King, next to Central Fire Hall. t

LOOK—GIVE FULL VALUE FOR YOUR old furniture in exchange for new. The Ideal Furniture Company, 694 Dundas street.

FURNITURE

and household supplies. Cash or credit. Prices most reasonable in city. Open evenings.

BARNES & CO.
364 Hamilton Road. ywt Phone 2065.

TEAMSTERS, ATTENTION—CALL AT Gould & Mohan's and examine the new Troy dump wagon. Handy, and a labor-saver. Also second-hand delivery wagons for sale.

Drays, Baggage Wagons, Express Wagons, Light and Heavy Lorries Ready to use.
L. W. CRAWFORD, LONDON.
ywt

LADIES — WHEN DELAYED OR IRREGULAR use Triumph Pills; always dependable "Relief" and particulars free. White National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. tf-t

$100, $2 A MONTH—BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD piano, 7 1-3 octaves, full iron plate, fully guaranteed for five years. Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street.

IT IS A GOOD TIME NOW TO PLANT evergreens—Fine lot of young maples and others for shade trees, flowering shrubs, rose bushes, clematis, etc. Baker's Nursery, phone 2222.

FEATHER PILLOWS, MATTRESSES, cushions renovated. Hunt & Sons, Mattress Renovators, 493 Richmond street.

STRONG TRANSPLANTED TOMATO plants, in pots or trays. Main & Collyer, South London. 36m



Do You Need a Truss?
We sell a Truss that is guaranteed. Come and see.
Anderson & Nelles, Druggists
268 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

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

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BUGGIES at S. Turner's, 847 Ridout street.

FOR SALE—INK BARRELS, 50 CENTS each. Apply at Advertiser office. 77tf

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

CONSULT US ABOUT UPHOLSTERING—We are experts. Estimates furnished. Charles M. Quick. Phone. 81tf

WEDDING STATIONERY IN ALL THE latest styles. See our samples. The Advertiser Job Department.

FOR SALE—BOOTS AND SHOES AT lowest prices. Repairing. D. Tripp, 96 King.

YALE BICYCLES AND MOTORCYCLES.
THE HIGHEST GRADE OF MACHINE MADE.
All kinds of repairing neatly done at 338 Talbot Street. ED. M. BISSETT.

LIME SULPHUR (NIAGARA BRAND) "Swift's" Arsenate of lead. A few good Al apples and spruce on hand at low prices. London agents for Spramotor Company. Phone Byron, Sharman & Baker. 10tf

PHONE 2380—HAVE YOUR LAWN mower sharpened with latest patented machine. Thompson, Talbot street.

FOR SALE—HOWARD NEW IDEA AND Summit Hot Air Furnace, at Rutherford's. Phone 2613. 179 Kent.

CHESTNUT
$6.50 Per Ton
Best Coal Mined for the Price.
GREEN & CO.
495 YORK ST. TELEPHONE 1391.

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF IRON cresting. Apply at 270 St. James street. 25tf

CALVIN'S COMMENTARY, 40 VOLUMES; Bibliotheca Sacra, 8 volumes Hamilton's, 338 Richmond street.

PIANOS To Rent
FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.
SIX MONTHS'

COL. FRANCIS FERARI'S SHOWS UNITED & TRAINED WILD ANIMAL ARENA

UNPRECEDENTED ARRAY OF SPLENDOR

THE GREATEST AGGREGATION OF COMBINED SHOWS

Auspices London Trades and Labor Council.

One Solid Week Starting Monday, June 16 Queen's Park

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS FREE.

AFTERNOON AND NIGHT

A VERITABLE CONEY ISLAND

INTERESTING INSTRUCTIVE THRILLING SURPRISES

20 BIG SHOWS

REX BI-PLANE FLIGHTS DAILY

—WORLD'S GREATEST AVIATORS—

FREE ATTRACTIONS - GRAND BAND CONCERTS

39u-t

Hamilton Centennial Industrial Exposition and Old Home Week

August 11th to 16th, 1913

Manufacturers' Exposition of Hamilton-made Products, filling two Armouries and Parade Grounds. Grand Carnival Midway. Aviation Exhibition daily. Military Pageant, with seven Canadian and U. S. Regiments participating. Fourteen Military Bands. Aquatic Sports. Motor Boat, Sailing and Rowing Races. Championship Athletic Events. Championship Ball Games, two U. S. League Teams. Trap-Shooting Tournament. Rifle Matches. Big Parades daily.

Come to Hamilton—Canada's Magneto

and see the biggest Civic Holiday Week and Industrial Demonstration that has been seen in Canada—or elsewhere.

Special Rates—Rail and Boat—ask your Local Agent.

CHAS. A. MURTON, Secretary

BASEBALL TODAY

Berlin vs London

Game Called 3:30. Admission, 25c.

Tickets for sale at Gillean's Jewelry Store and at grounds. b

GATTY-SELLARS

The world's greatest descriptive organist, of Queen's Hall Concerts, London, England.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Monday, June 23. 25 Cents. 42c-11,14,21

ST. THOMAS SALVATION ARMY Band will give a festival tonight at the Citadel; Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Sunday. The speaker at 7 p.m. will be an officer late of India. b

EVENING RECITAL, AUDITORIUM, Monday next, advanced pupils of Mr. Parnell Morris. Reserved seat plan at Mallagh Bookshop. 42c

HYMAN'S BASEBALL TEAM WANTS out-of-town games for Saturday, June 21, and Aug. 9. 44k

ERNEST CORTESE & BROTHERS—London's leading harpers. 131 Fullarton street. Phone 1806.

DANCING — SPRINGBANK PAVILION, under auspices of Colonial Club. Orchestra. Wednesday and Saturday evenings throughout season. 45u-wt

CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. Free public illustrated talk, "National Health," First Methodist Church, Wesley Hall, June 26, 1913, 8 p.m., by

DR. HELEN MACMURCHY

Chairman Public Health Section. School children of upper grades welcome. June14,21,23,24,25,26

Annual Scotch Picnic

Springbank Park

Saturday, June 28

b

MEECH'S

SONS OF ENGLAND EXCURSION

(Under the Auspices of Manchester Lodge)

ROYAL EDWARD, JULY 15.

$79.55

LONDON, ONT., TO LONDON, ENG., AND BACK.

Excellent accommodation. For full particulars apply to

R. MEECH

35 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Phone M. 2754. 45u-t

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company

Hamilton, Toronto, Port Stanley to Montreal, Quebec and the Saguenay. The best summer trips of the season. Cool, bracing air. Secure your berths now and obtain best locations. Boat from Port Stanley is a two weeks' trip.

DULUTH

$30 Port Huron to Duluth and return, including meals and berth, via steamer Lakeland.

F. B. CLARKE

416 RICHMOND STREET,

Next Bank of Commerce, One Door North, East Side.

ODDFELLOWS' EXCURSION TO DETROIT, via Canadian Pacific Railway, Saturday, June 21. A fast through train (no stops) will leave Quebec street station, East London, at 8:20, and Richmond street station at 8:40 a.m. Tickets, $1.85; children, half fare; good returning up to 11:55 Monday night, Detroit time. Oddfellows are especially invited to join with Windsor brethren in their memorial service on Sunday, 22nd. b

LONDON LADY HARPERS—ENGAGEMENTS accepted for concerts and social events. Address Miss Ella Topping, Tambling's Corners. Phone 91, Ring 3, Byron.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES, balls, banquets. Phone 1265, Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

PRIVATE DANCING LESSONS ANY hour, day or evening lessons. Competent, experienced teachers. Easy terms. Orchestra furnished for all occasions. Phone Dayton & McCormick.

OCEAN TICKETS

All Lines. All Classes. Lowest Fares, Outward and Prepaid.

E. DE LA HOOKE

General Steamship and Tourist Agent, 422 Park Avenue (London Loan Block).

TONY CORTESE AND SONS—ORIGINAL London Harpers, "Canada's Distinguished Orchestra." 161 Maple street. Phone 1570.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE

THE LONDON AND SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the London and Southeastern Railway Company will be held in the Board of Trade rooms, Richmond street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 24th day of June, 1913, at 4 o'clock p.m. J. W. LITTLE, secretary and treasurer. London, May 23, 1913. 27k-t

WOODMEN TAKE NOTICE—THE REGULAR unveiling and decoration service will be held in Mount Pleasant Cemetery on Sunday, June 22. Members are requested to meet in Duffield Hall, corner of Dundas and Clarence streets, at 2 p.m. 45k-14,17,20,21

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TWO-CHAIR BARBER SHOP FOR sale on easy terms, east end. Apply after 6 p.m., 655 Dufferin avenue. 43c

FOR SALE—GROCERY BUSINESS, IN good location; property includes store and house. The Metcalfe Agencies, 252 Dundas street. 43n

POOLROOM, SEVEN TABLES, CIGAR and tobacco fixtures, London location; price sixteen hundred, half cash. Profit maker. John A. Moody, London. b

GENERAL STOCK, DUNCRIEF, MIDDLESEX County, two thousand. Turnover ten thousand yearly; six miles opposition. For sale or exchange residence London or farm. John A. Moody, London. b

HOTELMEN WANTING LICENSED business where local option defeated January, can place you right with two thousand or larger amounts. Six hundred buys furniture of profitable temperance hotel. John A. Moody, London. b

LIVERY STABLE WANTED IN GOOD town or village; also London residence in exchange for 50 acres farm. John A. Moody, 179 Dundas street, London. b

FIRST-CLASS GROCERY BUSINESS—One of the best in the city. A snap for quick sale. Owner has to give up business. Apply Box 57, Advertiser. 45n

LIGHT MANUFACTURING OPPORTUNITY—A going business with good trade connection; all ready to turn on power and continue business. Plant for manufacture of cloth caps; will be sold cheap as owner has other interests. London Cap Works, 96 Carling street. b

BORN, MARRIED, DIED.

MARRIAGES

NASH—HUTCHINSON—On April 30, 1913, at Grace Methodist Church, Winnipeg, by Rev. Eber Crummey, Charles C. Nash, son of Major Nash, ex-mayor of Emerson, Manitoba, to Elsie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hutchinson, of London, Ont. b

DEATHS.

FUNNELL—At Victoria Hospital, on June 13, 1913, Eliza, beloved wife of George S. Funnell, of 649½ William street, aged 64 days.

Funeral from Smith, Son & Clarke's funeral parlors, on Monday, June 16, at 8:30 a.m., to Grand Trunk depot, for the 9 a.m. train for Woodstock. Funeral Monday afternoon, from T. Meadows & Son's funeral parlors, Woodstock; service at 2 p.m. Interment at Woodstock. Woodstock papers please copy. 44u

STEWART—At the family residence, 155 Maple street, on Friday morning, June 13, 1913, Mary Gray, beloved wife of the late Samupel Stewart, in her 75th year. Funeral private. 44c

AGENTS WANTED.

WONDERFUL, AMAZING INVENTION! Just out. Agents coining money. Lights the home brilliantly for one cent per night. Competent agents work into territorial managers quickly. Allen-Sparks Gas-Light Co., Lansing, Mich. b

AGENTS GET OUR NEW EXPENSE Record. Big money; big seller; everybody a customer. Investigate today. Frank Specialty Co., 2241-4th Avenue East, Vancouver. 45c-t

AGENTS GET BUSY — SELL "AMBREW" Concentrated Beer Extract, for making beer, porter and ale at home by the addition of water. A real, sparkling, foaming Beer for one cent a glass. Real Lager Beer, not a substitute, the genuine article. Confirms strictly with the Inland Revenue regulations of Canada, no license required. Enormous demand, sells fast, coins you money. We need more men to look after our big sales and established business in Canada. We give exclusive territory, no experience required. If $50 a week looks good to you send postal for full particulars. The Ambrow Company, Dept. 2907, Cincinnati, Ohio. b

AGENTS—DON'T DELAY; WRITE AT once for our easy-selling proposition; big profits; success assured. Fell Distributing Company, 11 Melgund avenue, Ottawa, Ont. 33c-t

SCANDINAVIAN SALESMAN WHO can approach people of his own nationality will find exceptional money-making opening on our sales force; no previous experience required; if willing to work, and can furnish references, you can make big money with us. International Securities Company, Limited, Room 114, Dominion Savings building, London. 15tf-t

CONDENSED ADS.

No Advertisement Accepted Less Than Fifteen Words.

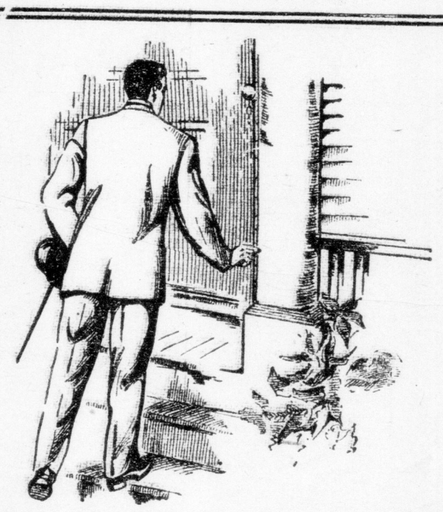
Amusements—Ten cents per line each insertion, or two cents per word if set solid.

Meetings—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion.

Articles for Sale, To Let, Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Board and Lodgings, Lost and Found, Rooms to Let, and all similar condensed advertisements — First insertion, one cent per word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent a word. No advertisement less than fifteen words.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF LONDON requests anybody observing cases of cruelty to animals to report same to the society's agent, Mr. McGuire. Telephone 1187. S. R. Heakes, secretary. 10tf-zxt



MANY a man carries the key to a home of his own that he has been able to acquire through taking advantage of opportunity. Being alive to realty chances — watching the offerings in houses, apartments, flats, cottages, bungalows, as well as suburban property, might show you a home-owning opportunity so that you may carry the key to your own home. To keep posted regarding realty chances,

USE THE WANT ADS

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

TO LET—COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, 10 rooms and bathroom, 97 High street, city; fine gardens and stable; possession July 15; rental, $25 per month; Wellington street car passes door. Apply Mrs. Wm. Gartshore, 80 Ridout street. 45c

A NICE, LARGE ROOM FOR TWO, with board. 536 Talbot street. 45c

TO RENT—HOUSE, 289 QUEEN'S AVENUE. Apply 287 Queen's avenue. 45c

ROOMERS WANTED—SUMMER COTTAGE, beautifully situated on St. Clair river, opposite Stag Island. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. McKellar, Box 60, Corunna, Ontario. 45h

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SUMMER months; modern conveniences; use of phone. Apply Box 53, Advertiser. 44c

TO LET—FURNISHED HOME FOR summer months; every convenience, including phone; central; moderate terms. Box 40, Advertiser. 41c-yxt

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BREAKFAST—All modern conveniences, use of phone. 213 Queen's avenue. 44c

TO LET—TWO STORES, 101, 101½ King, also three flats, suitable for light manufacturing. Apply F. G. Bowley, 90 King. Phone 2450. 44tf

FLAT, FOUR LIVING ROOMS, APPLY The Signry, 340 Richmond street. 43c

TO RENT—EAST SIDE GROUND FLOOR of Ashplant sample rooms, Carling street. Window display. 40n

TO LET—DESK ROOM; CARPET, light and heat, elevator. Apply Room 208, Dominion Savings building. 39tf

ON MOVING DAY REMEMBER "DAY, the Mover." Moving vans and electric vacuum cleaners. Phone 2337. H. F. Day. Office, 92 King.

DRAYS FOR HIRE, ASHES REMOVED from cellar or yard. Phone 2839.

UP-TO-DATE MOVING VAN—FURNITURE and pianos packed, crated and carefully handled, 883½ Colborne street. Phone 2686. Flowers & Taylor.

ALEX. HENDERSON'S MOVING VANS—Largest in city. Good storage, 356 Cheapside. Phone 1724.

Biggs' Furniture Storage

Clean and Dry. Prices Reasonable.

The Forest City Moving Vans

Phone 1162. 97 Carling Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Cottage to Rent

Beautiful furnished cottage at Sarnia, on Lake Huron Hotel grounds. Modern conveniences. Apply to Jos. Cortese, manager Lake Huron Hotel, Sarnia. 42tf



SUNDAY SERVICES. SUNDAY SERVICES.

Sunday School Lesson

SUNDAY, JUNE 15

"Jacob Before Pharaoh"

Genesis 46: 28-47; 12: 28-31

Adelaide Street Baptist Church

REV. JAMES H. BOYD, PASTOR.

Services Tomorrow:

11—Worship and sermon.

3—Bible School and Adult Classes.

7—Subject, "Wedding Bells: How They Ring," a sermon for young men and maidens. Bright music. Full chorus choir. Courteous ushers. Come in! Open air service tonight at 8, corner Dundas and Elizabeth. Come and help.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Harvey, B.A., pastor. Morning, "Greater Than ——"; evening, "A Notable Failure." Class meetings, 10 a.m.; Men's League. All invited.

BIBLE CLASS, 2:45, SUNDAY AFTERNOON—"Class Welcome." First Methodist Sunday School. Visitors always welcome. W. J. Underwood, leader.

Cronyn Memorial Church

Matins, 11 a.m.; Holy Communion 7 p.m. The rector,

Rev. R. W. Norwood

will preach at both services.

CITY MISSION

357 RICHMOND STREET.

Speaker tonight, Prof. J. H. Farmer, of McMaster University, Toronto.

Lord's Day services, 11, 3 and 7. Speaker, Rev. James Hamilton.

ALL WELCOME.

CATHEDRAL ST. PAUL'S—HOLY COMMUNION, 8:30 a.m. and at morning service. Morning Prayer, 11; preacher, Rev. Canon Hicks, of Simcoe. Evening Prayer, 7; preacher, Rev. Canon Hicks.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, ADELAIDE and Grosvenor. Evensong and sermon, 7 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER WELLINGTON and Hill streets—Services as usual. Rev. C. R. Gunne, rector.

CHRISTADELPHIANS MEET CASTLE Hall, 7 p.m. "The Glories of Christ's Reign on the Earth."

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Alfred Bright, M.A., of Ingersoll, will preach morning and evening.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Pastor, Rev. D. N. McCamus. Services as usual.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—9:45 a.m., union meeting of all classes; 11 a.m., the pastor; 3 p.m., Sunday School will meet in the church; 7 p.m., the pastor will preach. Special music by the choir.

Dundas Centre Methodist Church

(Corner Dundas and Maitland Streets)

REV. DR. MANNING, PASTOR.

11 a.m., sermon by the pastor. Anthem, "Festival Te Deum" (Dudley Buck); trio, Miss Reid, Miss Gilmour and Mr. Walker.

7 p.m.—Sermon by the pastor. Anthem, "I Will Sing of Thy Power" (Sullivan); solo, Miss Gilmour.

Parnell Morris, Organist, Choirmaster.

BIBLE SCHOOL AT 2:45.

Empress Ave. Methodist Church

Rev. T. Wesley Cosens, Minister.

11 a.m.—"The Conqueror Crowned."

7 p.m.—"A Call to Service."

Free pews, courteous ushers. Cordial welcome to all.

Egerton Street Baptist Church

Rev. W. Fromow

of St. Marys, will preach morning and evening.

Bible School, 2:45.

First Presbyterian Church

(Park Avenue)

Services:

11 A.M.—REV. JAMES ROSS, D.D.

7 P.M.—REV. H. McFARLANE, B.A.

Strangers Welcome.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

PASTOR, REV. R. WHITING, B.A.

11 a.m.,

"The Way Christ Works"

Anthem and Tenor Solo—"Sanctus" ..... (Gounod)

Robert Habbeshaw.

Solo—"The Penitent" .....Vandewater

Beatrice Hunt.

7 p.m.,

"Broken Reeds"

Anthem—"Recessional".....De Koven

Quartet—"My Saviour's Voice"..Gabriel

Misses Hunt, Layman, Messrs. Habbeshaw and Webster.

Solo and Chorus—"A Voice is Sweetly Singing" .....Excell

Edward Webster.

The music under the direction of Mrs. Albert D. Jordan.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. H. D'Arcy Whitmore. Services for the worship of God at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible School at 3 p.m.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST), corner Richmond street, Princess and Park avenues—Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject, "God, the Preserver of Man." Sunday School at 11 a.m. Wednesday, testimonial meeting at 8 p.m. Free reading rooms, open every week day from 2 to 4:30. Everybody welcome. Literature for sale and free distribution.

HAMILTON ROAD PRESBYTERIAN Church—Dr. McCrae, the minister, at both services. 11 a.m., "The General Assembly and Church Union"; 7 p.m., "A Wonderful Religious Congress." Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. A welcome to all.

HYATT AVE. METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. J. E. J. Millyard, Pastor.

11 a.m.—"The Peril of the Short Cut."

7 p.m.—"What It Costs Not to be a Christian."

Good music, courteous ushers. Everybody welcome.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS' Association, I. O. O. F. Hall, Richmond street, 3 p.m. Subject, "By My Spirit, Saith the Lord."

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. W. R. McIntosh, B.D., minister. Morning, Rev. D. Robertson, former pastor. Evening, the minister; "Some Impressions of a Great Religious Assembly."

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. G. Stuart, minister. Services as usual.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. J. E. Hawkings, B.A., B.Th., pastor. Morning subject, "Wearing the Master's Yoke"; five-minute address to children. Evening subject, "Winning or Losing Life." All welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. T. H. Mitchell, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL Church, Horton street, near Maitland—Rev. W. H. A. Claris, pastor. Services as usual.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—W. M. Walker, pastor. Prof. J. H. Farmer, LL.D., of McMaster University, Toronto, will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Everybody welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAMES Ross, D.D., minister. Rev. Hugh McFarlane, B.A., assistant minister. Morning, Mr. McFarlane will preach on "Christ as a Critic of His Hearers"; evening, Dr. Ross will give an address on "Impressions of the Assembly."

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Rev. Canon Davis, rector. Services as usual.

Talbot Street Baptist Church

REV. H. H. BINGHAM, PASTOR.

Services tomorrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Sunday School and Bible Classes as usual.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. S. A. Anderson, of Memorial Church; 7 p.m., the pastor, "The Road to Success," the first of a series of sermons on "Joshua, a Soldier of the Lord." Mr. Wm. Jeffery will take the Young Men's Class, and Mr. King will sing, at 10 a.m.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL — Morning, Evangelist Joseph Bacon; evening, Mr. Anthony West. Singing extraordinary by the choir. Duet, Mrs. George Macdonald and Miss Elsie Bacon. Mission Quartet. Sunday School, 2:45. Orchestra in attendance.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

GOOD GENERAL MAID—SMALL FAMILY. Apply evenings, Mrs. E. Wrighton, 176 Albert street. 45n

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER WANTED at once; must have good references. Apply H. Wolf & Sons, 263, 265 Dundas street. 45c

ONE 42-PIECE DINNER SET OF DELPH blueware given free to one person in each locality to introduce our new cooperative plan of trading; send your name and address to Membership Department, The Consumers' Association, Windsor, Ont. b

WANTED — STENOGRAPHER, THOROUGHLY competent and experienced; positively no others need apply; state previous experience and salary. Box 56, Advertiser. 45u

EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM GIRL. Highest wages paid. Apply Richmond Hotel. 45c

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Mrs. Thomas Hiscox, 353 Queen's avenue. 44c

GIRLS WANTED FOR ICE CREAM AND dining-room. Apply J. M. Chivas, 117 Dundas street. 44c

MAID FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Small family, laundry work given out. Apply in evening, 575 Queen's avenue. 44c

WANTED—WASHWOMAN. APPLY BOX 46, Advertiser. 42c-xwt

DINING-ROOM GIRL WANTED. APPLY Grigg House. 44c

WANTED AT THE ALEXANDRA Marine and General Hospital, Goderich, Ont., a lady superintendent; salary, $600 per annum; duties to commence on July 1 next; kindly supply references; applications received until 25th inst. Apply to the President of the Hospital Board, Goderich, Ont. 42u-xt

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE COOK and maid for a family of two; cottage at Port Stanley for summer months; must have good recommendations and be of good character; to the right person, a salary of $20 to $25 per month, and, with small family, easy work. Reply at once to Box No. 22, Advertiser. 44n

GIRLS WANTED

AT ONCE

for special work. Apply Timekeeper, McCORMICK MANUFACTURING CO. 43tf

WANTED—SMART, ACTIVE GIRL, TO clerk in general store and assist with light housework. Address A. Hodder, Dorchester. 43c

EXPERIENCED GIRL WANTED FOR general housework; good wages, no washing. Apply 732 Richmond street. 43n

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; every convenience, beautiful room, facing Detroit River and Belle Isle Park; separate bath. Mrs. J. Henry Ling, Walkerville, Ont. 42c

WANTED, ON SEPT. 1—AN EXPERIENCED cook for small family, with references; wages, $25 per month. Apply Box 43, Advertiser. 42c

MAID FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Must be able to cook; no washing; three in family; highest wages. Mrs. Fergusson, 868 Waterloo. 40n

WOMEN TO KNOW HUNT'S DIAMOND Flour makes perfect biscuits.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL house work where other help is kept. Highest wages. Apply 380 Queen's avenue. 39tf

OLD MIRRORS MADE NEW—FOREST City Glass Company, 74 Fullarton street. Phone 3891.

EXPERIENCED UPSTAIRS GIRL, TO assist in dining-room; highest wages paid. Apply Hotel Harrison. 39n

Girls Wanted

to pack biscuits, also for various departments in factory. Good wages. Apply D. S. PERRIN & CO., Limited. 35tf

CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS. Parties arriving June 4 and weekly after. Apply now, The Guild, 47 Pembroke street, Toronto, and 71 Drummond street, Montreal. J30

COOK - GENERAL — GOOD WAGES; references required. Box 41, this office. 17tf

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

FRED LEE, 107 ASKIN—NEW STAR Hand Laundry. Best work in city. Goods called for and delivered. Please try our work. June30

GARMENT CUTTING.

ABILITY TO DESIGN LADIES' GARMENTS commands a salary double and triple the sewer's. Study for early advancement. Cutting School, 227 (formerly 243) Dundas street.

Safety Razor Blades SHARPENED

Gem, Star and all single edge, 25c dozen. Gillette, 35c dozen; Duplex, 50c.

MAIL US A SAMPLE LOT.

Guaranteed better than new. Done on automatic machine.

BICYCLE & MOTOR SALES CO

397 Clarence St. tz London, Ont.

MALE HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED FOR WHOLESALE office; must understand stenography. Apply Box 59, Advertiser. 45c

WANTED — MAN TO DRIVE TEAM; steady job. Apply Daly's coal office, 19 York street. 45c

CLEAN, STRONG BOY WANTED. APPLY Head Waiter, Tecumseh House. 45tf

WANTED — SMART YOUTH, GOOD education, as office clerk and collector. C. P. R. Telegraph. 45u

MAN WANTED TO DRIVE DRAY. Apply Gray's Dray Stand, 198 York street 45c

WANTED—GOOD MACHINIST LATHE and vise hands. Apply E. Leonard & Sons, Limited. 45c

APPRENTICE TO LEARN BARBERING. Apply Box 49, Advertiser. 44c

BOY WANTED. APPLY CANADA Pharmacal Company, 96 Carling street. 44c

ASSISTANT WATCHMAKER — YOUNG man with two or three years' experience on watch, clock and jewelry repairing; good wages to right man; references required. George H. Zwicker. 41c-ywt

WANTED— COLOR AND BRUSH MAN, about thirty, steady, reliable. To take charge of sample room. Excellent opportunity for advancement. State experience, age and salary. Apply Box 54, Advertiser. b

CARPENTERS WANTED FOR INSIDE finish. Apply R. A. Smith, 191 Wharncliffe Road. 45c

MAN WANTED IN EACH TOWN AND village in Canada to distribute circulars for large Mail Order House. Position will pay $15 weekly and be permanent. Consumers' Association, Windsor, Ontario. b

RELIABLE BOY, FROM 16 TO 18, TO learn jewelry business; references. Geo. H. Zwicker, jeweler. 41c-ywt

OFFICE BOY WANTED. APPLY THE London Printing and Litho. Company, Carling street. 44c

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN —Wages about $100; experience unnecessary; send age, stamp. Railway, care Advertiser. June30-zt

TRAVELLER WANTED — ONE WITH experience in selling paper boxes and lithographing; must be strictly temperate and able to furnish good references. Apply, stating age and experience, Somerville Paper Box Company, Limited, London. 44c

SALESMEN WANTED — NO EXPERIENCE required. Earn while you learn. Write today for list of hundreds of positions now open, paying $1,000 to $5,000 a year. Address Dept. 558, National Salesmen's Training Association, 156 Yonge street, Kent Building, Toronto, Ontario. b

DON'T WORK FOR OTHERS—START mail order business at home. I made $8,500 first year. I will show you how. Instructive booklet free. Voorhies, Desk 814, Omaha, Nebraska. b

CYLINDER PRESS FEEDER WANTED. Apply Somerville Paper Box Company, Limited. 44u

WANTED—STEADY, SOBER, COMPETENT groom at once. 184-190 Horton street. 43c

I WANT A LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE in each town and city; you can make big money, and I will co-operate with and assist you. Call or write, G. H. White, manager, Room 114, Dominion Savings building, London. 15tf-t

I WILL START YOU EARNING $4 daily at home in spare time, silvering mirrors; no capital; free instructive booklet, giving plans of operation. G. F. Redmond, Dept. 336, Boston, Mass. tf-t

BOY WANTED, APPLY ADAM BECK 173 Albert street. 38tf

WANTED—MEN FOR GOVERNMENT jobs, $20 week; write for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. 716-D, Rochester, N. Y. June 16

CANVASSERS WANTED FOR TOWNS on railroad. Apply Alfred Tyler, 357 Clarence street, London, Ont.

LOST AND FOUND.

WILL THE PARTY WHO WAS SEEN taking wrong purse from Pavilion at Springbank, kindly return to Albion Orchestra, Monday evening? 45c

LOST, JUNE 12—OPEN-FACED SILVER watch, with double roll twist chain and locket. Reward at Singer Sewing Machine office. 45c

LOST — THURSDAY EVENING ON Dufferin avenue, a black and white silk sash. Reward at 452 Princess avenue. b

LOST—PAIR OF SKIVS. APPLY LONDON Bolt and Hinge Works. 44c

LOST—BLACK LEATHER SATCHEL, on Oxford street, east of Adelaide, containing small amount of money and watch. Reward at this office. 43c

LOST—BLACK HORSE, BLIND IN ONE eye, with a jack on right hind leg. Finder will be rewarded. J. Henry Pye, Wyoming, Ont. 43c

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG COLLEGIAE GIRL WANTS position in an office, to assist bookkeeper. Apply Box 42, Advertiser. 41c

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

WILLIAM McDONALD, VETERINARY surgeon, 137 King street. Residence, 121 Bathurst. Phone 688.

C. S. TAMLIN, V. S.—OFFICE AND Hospital, 453 Talbot. Phone 865, residence 768.

WILLIAM J. WILSON, VETERINARY—Horse and dog hospital, 84 King street. Phone 786.

"You'll find it's so."

Labatt's London Lager

Now Perfected—*Best Buyable*

TRY IT

JOHN LABATT LIMITED 28

LONDON, ONTARIO

—your razor needs 3-in-One oil

YALE

Look for the Name Yale on Locks and Hardware

The worst thing about a *spring* door is the slam. Its bad for the nerves and bad for the door. Yet without a spring, a door almost never gets closed.

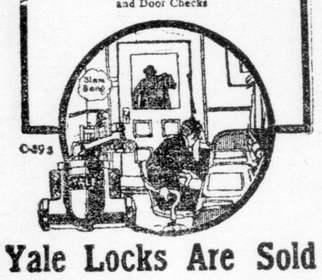
The way out of it all is the Yale Door Check. It is a door closer without a slam. It closes a door quietly, but positively.

Your hardware dealer will show you the Yale Door Check. Yale Locks and Hardware sold in Canada are now made in Canada.

Ask for our book, "The Quiet Life."

Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd.
Makers of YALE Products
General Office and Works:
St. Catharines, Ont.

Yale Locks and Builders' Hardware
Yale Night Latches, Padlocks and Door Checks



Yale Locks Are Sold in London by The

Purdom Hardware Co.

BREAK WHISKEY'S GRIP ON YOUR LOVED ONES

Drunkards will tell you, with tears of sincerity, that they do not want to drink. The craving coming from the inflamed membranes of the stomach drives them to it.

Alcura will soothe the trembling nerves and remove the craving that is ruining your home and stealing an otherwise kind husband or father from you. It costs only $1 per box, and if it does not cure or benefit after a trial the money will be refunded.

Alcura No. 1 is tasteless, and can be given secretly in tea, coffee or food. Alcura No. 2 is taken voluntarily by those willing to help themselves.

Alcura can now be obtained at our store. Ask for free booklet, telling all about it, and give Alcura a trial.

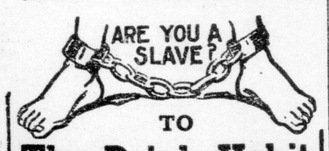
E. L. GUILLEMONT, Druggist, London.

Your Rooms Freshly Papered

Will make everything look so much more homelike. Call and make your selection now. It will pay you.

A. E. Jolly & Co.

190 DUNDAS STREET



TO

The Drink Habit

THE NEAL THREE DAYS' TREATMENT

For the liquor habit will break these shackles. A simple, safe and effective treatment. Write or phone for particulars.

NEAL INSTITUTE,
78 St. Alban's Street,
TORONTO.

$1,000 REWARD

For information that will lead to the discovery or whereabouts of the person or persons suffering from Nervous Debility, Fits, Skin Disease, Blood Poison, Genito Urinary Troubles, and Chronic or Special Complaints that cannot be cured at The Ontario Medical Institute, 263-265 Yonge Street, Toronto.

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

ANIMAL TRAINING IS DOWN TO A SCIENCE

Trainers With Ferari Shows Apply Principles of Psychology in Their Work.

ARE WONDERFUL BEASTS

How Mlle. Florence Teaches the King of Beasts To Obey Her Orders.

With the carinval season comes a renewed interest in the training of animals that are made to exhibit feats of seemingly unnatural intelligence in a manner to hold great crowds spellbound. The lion, who permits some lovely lady to rest her head against his shoulder, the tigers who crouch humbly before their keeper and lick his hand; the elephants, who build houses with huge building blocks and dance; the horses, who know the multiplication table and add figures like expert accountants, and the dogs, who recognize the flags of all nations, and have a special salute for the one representing their native land, are only a few of the achievements which have been brought about by the patient, skillful work of the animal trainer.

At one time training of animals was regarded as an inferior calling, and those who engaged in it were looked upon as cheap fakirs entitled to but little respect. This was partly due to the cruel and barbarous practices said to be required to gain submission from animals. Great change has come about within recent years. Animal trainers are now beginning to work scientifically. The principles of animal psychology as laid down by Darwin and other great scientists are being applied by many trainers in their work. The results show a greater display of intelligence than was brought about by the earlier trainers, and it is secured with less suffering to animals.

Training King of Beasts.

The early lion trainers beat off the lions with hot, iron bars, thus inspiring them with a fear of too close contact with humanity. Such instruments are seldom, if ever, resorted to now. Mlle. Florence, a woman trainer with the Col. Francis Ferari's Shows United, who with her six large lions has attracted attention in most of the large cities of the world, because of the docility of her big beasts, claims that she has never been forced to resort to brutal treatment. Before entering a cage, she made the acquaintance of her lion by days of persevering visits to the house in which he was kept. He learned to know the sound of her voice before she entered his cage. Her first visit inside the cage was made with great caution. It amounted to no more than standing for a minute inside of the door. The call was repeated frequently until the beast became fully accustomed to her, and each time she stayed a little longer, talking to the animal in a calm, firm tone. After she was able to enter the cage and spend some time without exciting any antagonism from the lion, she had a chair brought into the cage. This was done a number of times before she attempted sit in it, and it was always so placed that she could keep her eyes directly upon the lion. She always avoided any sudden motion calculated to excite the animal, but by degrees began to sit in the cage for longer periods until the lion seemed to take little notice of her. By perseverance she taught him to take food from her hand and other tricks followed only by patient, careful training. She used no instruments other than a flexible whip. "People who do not understand call the whip cruel," she said. "It is really not so. When I lash the whip through the air with a loud smack I am really only giving an order to the animal in the way he understands the best. The crack of the whip indicates that its force is spent before it touches his body."

Teaching of Tricks.

Most tricks are taught to animals by constant repetition. Opinions are divided as to whether it is best to have a trick repeated a number of times in one day or only once a day for a number of consecutive days at the same hour. Much depends upon the condition of the animal. Trainers recognize the fact that the wildest animals generally have the most sensitively organized nervous systems, and that the best results will be secured by methods least annoying or fatiguing to the animal. A trick which requires close concentration, such as the counting exercise done by trained horses, must be begun by short lessons with adequate rest periods in between. It has been found that animals have better memories than many human beings, and that something once learned is easily revived in the memory, even though some time passes before its performance is called for.

Most animals learn by the trial and error method, which is similar to that of a child. If the first attempt fails he may discover the reason by natural instinct and correct it in another effort. Professor John B. Watson, of Johns Hopkins University, has been conducting some interesting experiments in animal psychology, which have had some results valuable to animal trainers. He has planned a sort of a maze through which a white rat he was studying must find his way before he reached the centre where food was placed to reward his effort. The maze contained an intricate number of avenues. At first the poor animal wandered around helplessly for hours. Having once found the food it seemed to know instinctively that its effort would be rewarded in a similar way the following morning when it was placed again at the opening of the maze. Within a few weeks the little animal had learned the turns of his unique cage so well that he was able to reach his food in ten seconds.

John Burroughs objects to all laboratory experiments in animal psychology. He believes that they supply comparatively little valuable material because of the fact that animals out of their natural manner display their natural instincts. The laboratory-born animals usually selected for scientific study are, in the opinion of the great naturalist, poor specimens with artificial natures whose actions are specifically different from those of wild animals in their native grounds.

Dogs Do Sums.

Despite many marvellous exhibitions which seem to indicate otherwise, scientists are still of the opinion that few if any animals are gifted with a sense of numbers. The dogs and horses which add and divide with skill in the presence of an audience receive some suggestion in the look or tone of the trainer which indicates to them the number of barks or foot strokes to be given for each separate task.

The degree of concentration required from both animal and trainer seems quite as remarkable as would be the power of computation if really possessed by the animal seeming to demonstrate it.

Few animal trainers exhibiting elephants have been able to secure from them the degree of comprehension which the ignorant Hindu coolies in India takes as a matter of course from the elephants they have charge of. The enormous feats of digging and lifting which the elephants perform in the building of public works in that country, could never be secured by the English officers or workmen in charge of the construction. There seems to be a subtle sympathy between the elephant and his native caretaker which enables them to understand each other. The fiercest elephant will permit his keeper to go to sleep against his huge body, and will protect him from any disturbance, while if a stranger attempts to approach him he will be caught up in his huge trunk and flung backward with a force sufficient to crush him. Kipling's story of the keeper who would indicate by taps upon the elephant's toes the number of days, he was to be absent upon his debauch, the animal's obedience to the substitute for that number of days and his revolt afterward, has been called a ridiculous exaggeration, but may have vouched for the possibility of such circumstances. Most elephant trainers are of the belief that these animals are possessed of an intelligence superior to that of most others, and that they learn all kinds of tricks readily from a keeper who shows them proper kindness.

Monkeys Popular.

Trained monkeys are especially popular, probably because of their close resemblance to human beings. Their training in any action performed by man is comparatively easy, because of their natural inclination to imitate. For several years a pair of chimpanzees in New York were the daily attraction of thousands of people. They were reported to live as human beings in a modern house, sleeping between sheets at night and breakfasting in the morning at a properly-arranged table. Many of these representations were exaggerated. A monkey may imitate almost any human action, but he is not credited with any reasoning power and is not, therefore, likely to keep up any unnatural position after it becomes wearisome. The chimpanzee who wore human clothes, sat in human posture in a chair and took food from plates on a table, was only performing feats of imitation, which had no real meaning to him. He was liable at any time to tear off his clothing and resume his monkey positions.

Experiments are continually in process calculated to develop the senses of animals, and with it their reasoning power. It is generally admitted that animals are defective in their senses of color. In the Philadelphia Zoo several years ago an attempt was made to teach a young chimpanzee color sense by a sort of kindergarten method. A board about two feet in length was given him, which was painted in squares of the primal colors, red, blue, yellow, white and black. There were also blocks painted the same color as the squares. The morning task of the monkey was to place each block upon the square corresponding in color. When he did this correctly he received a banana as a reward. The number of times he failed inclined the trainer to the belief that his successes were mere chances, as after nearly a year of effort he did not learn to match the colors in any dependable fashion.

General Hamilton To Be Here Saturday

British Officer Goes to the West After London Visit.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, June 14. — Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton and staff, and Col. Hon. Sam Hughes, minister of militia and defence, arrived in Montreal last night, and were present at a dinner given by the minister to the distinguished British general and several Montreal military men. The party arrived from Niagara Falls.

Accompanied by the Minister of Militia Sir Ian left later for Quebec. He goes to Petawawa for Monday and Tuesday, then to Kingston. On Friday he visits Farnham and London on Saturday. Then he goes west.

Denies Agreement With Hamburg Line

Vice-President of the C. P. R. Says Nothing in New York Reports.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, June 14.—That no agreement exists between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Hamburg-American and allied lines, is the gist of a denial made by Vice-President Bosworth, of the Canadian Pacific, whose attention was drawn to apparently inspired statements in New York journals. The statements referred to are to the effect that an agreement in principle has already been arrived at between the rival corporations, and that a general and final understanding may be expected in the immediate future.

It is also reported that an interim agreement has been arrived at that the Canadian Pacific Railway shall take no Russian emigrants on board their ships at any German-controlled port, but shall be free to take them through the Austrian stations, though even so the Austro-American Line is to benefit to the extent of two and a half per cent.

This latter contention Mr. Bosworth also denies.

INGERSOLL TAX RATE WILL BE 26½ MILLS

Council Struck a Much Lower Figure Than Was Expected.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ingersoll, June 14.—Ingersoll's tax rate for the present year will, in all probability, be 26½ mills on the dollar. This is the rate already decided on, and which will be recommended to the council by the finance committee on Monday night. It is expected the report will be adopted without amendment.

The announcement that the rate will be 26½ mills is of considerable interest to ratepayers. It was thought some time ago, owing to the lack of revenue through the hotel licenses, that the rate would be higher than this. The committee has carefully gone into all phases of the town's financing, and believe that the rate mentioned, which is the same as last year, will be sufficient to meet all expenses.

FIFTY HOMELESS AFTER BUSH FIRES IN NEW ONTARIO

Four Townships Swept—Hundreds of People Are Flocking Into Charlton.

Heaviest Damage Since the Big Fires in the Porcupine in 1911.

Cobalt, June 13.—Nearly 50 settlers in the Townships of Tudhope, Truax, Robillard and Dack, in the immediate vicinity of Charlton, lost their homes and all belongings in a disastrous bush fire which cut a swath several miles in width and swept through the townships on Wednesday and Thursday. Settlers with their families fled for their lives from the oncoming flames, and although no fatalities have occurred so far as is known, there were hundreds of narrow escapes and dozens of settlers who have nothing whatever left are flocking into Charlton looking for relief.

Sawmills Burned.

Not since the Porcupine fire of 1911 has such a bush fire swept the north country. Not only Charlton is affected, but practically every other township in the district where slashings have been made. In addition to the farmers' homes which were destroyed in the fire, many new mills situated in the woods have also fallen a prey to the flames and lumber camps were wiped out, with much standing timber as well as pulpwood and other timber cut during the past winter.

Twelve miles in length was covered by the fire in the Long Lake section. The large saw and planing mill of the Northern Ontario Lumber Company, which stood on the shores of Long Lake, about a mile north of the town, was destroyed late Wednesday evening. The company's loss will amount to more than $15,000, it is feared. The Smith Fasset Company, owners of a large saw mill almost in the town of Charlton, had an extremely hard fight to save their buildings, but managed to overcome the fire. A number of the company's camps, scattered through the affected townships, were destroyed.

In Marter Township, three miles north of Englehart, the saw and planing mill of Jackson & West was destroyed, along with the personal effects of the men employed.

PRODUCE AND CATTLE MARKETS

PRODUCE.

LIVERPOOL, June 14.—Wheat—Spot, steady; No. 1 Manitoba, 7s 9d; No. 2 Manitoba, 7s 6½d; No. 3 Manitoba, 7s 4½d; futures steady; July, 7s 5¾d; October, 7s 3⅛d. Corn—Spot firm; U. S. mixed, new, 5s 1½d; do new kiln dried, 6s 8d; futures easy; July, La Plata, 4s 10⅝d; September, 4s 11¼d. Flour—Winter patents, 29s 6d. Hops (in London)—Pacific coast, £4 10s to £5 10s. Beef—Extra India mess, nominal. Pork—Prime mess, western, nominal. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 76s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, 67s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 66s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, 72s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, 71s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, 67s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, 57s. Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 55s 6d; American refined, 56s 6d. Cheese—Canadian, finest white, new, 58s; old, 63s; colored, new, 58s; old, 63s. Tallow—Prime city, 31s 9d; Australian, in London, 36s 4½d. Turpentine—Spirits, 28s 9d. Rosin—Common, 12s. Petroleum—Refined, 9⅜d. Linseed Oil—25s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, spot, 29s 10½d.

TORONTO, June 13.—Business here in grain is very quiet. Offerings of wheat are small, with prices generally maintained. European wheat markets are a shade weaker today. In consequence, the markets for futures in Chicago and Winnipeg were easier. Flour—Ontario wheat flours are unchanged; 90 per cent patents quoted at $4 to $4 10, Montreal or Toronto freights; Manitobas are firmer; first patents, in jute bags, $5 30; second patents, in jute bags, $4 80; strong bakers, in jute bags, $4 60. Manitoba wheat—Trade quiet, with export prices out of line; No. 1 northern quoted at $1 04, on track at bay ports; No. 2 at $1 01¼; No. 3, 98½c, bay ports. Ontario wheat—No. 2 white and red wheat quoted at 97c to 98c outside, and inferior at 80c to 85c. Oats—The market is unchanged; No. 2 Ontario oats are quoted at 34c to 35c outside, and at 37½c to 38c on track at Toronto; Western Canada oats quoted at 40c for No. 2, and at 37½c for No. 3, bay ports. Peas—The market is purely nominal. Barley—Trade nil, with prices nominal. Corn—The market continues strong; No. 3 American corn quoted at 67c at Toronto, and at 63c, c. i. f. Midland. Rye—Prices nominal. Buckwheat—The market is purely nominal. Millfeed—Manitoba bran is unchaged at $18 a ton, in bags, Toronto freight; shorts, $19 to $19 50, Toronto.

POTATOES.

TORONTO, June 13.—Potatoes—The market is fairly active and steady; Ontario stocks are quoted at 85c to 90c per bag, on track, and Delawares at $1 to $1 05 per bag, on track.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market steady; Beeves, $7 25 to $8; Texas steers, $7 to $8 10; stockers and feeders, $6 35 to $8 25; cows and heifers, $3 80 to $8 40; calves, $7 75 to $10 75. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market steady; light, $8 70 to $8 95; mixed, $8 60 to $8 85; heavy, $8 35 to $8 90; rough, $8 35 to $8 50; pigs, $6 80 to $8 45; bulk of sales, $8 80 to $8 90. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; market steady; native, $5 10 to $6 25; yearlings, $5 75 to $6 90; lambs, native, $5 75 to $7 90; spring lambs, $5 75 to $8 75.

EAST BUFFALO, June 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; fairly active and steady to strong. Veals—Receipts, 1,100 head; active, 25c to 50c up, $6 to $11, a few at $11 25. Hogs—Receipts, 9,600 head; active and steady; heavy, $9 to $9 05; mixed, $9 05 to $9 10; Yorkers, $9 to $9 10; pigs, $9 to $9 05; roughs, $7 80 to $8; stags, $6 50 to $7 25; dairies, $8 75 to $9 05. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000 head; active; yearlings 10c up; lambs, 5 50 to $9 50; yearlings, $4 50 to $8 10; wethers, $6 to $6 25; ewes, $3 to $5 50; sheep, mixed, $5 50 to $5 75.

OILS.

LONDON, June 13.—Calcutta linseed, June and July, 44s; linseed oil, 24s 3d; sperm oil, £30; petroleum, American refined, 8⅛d; do, spirits, 9⅛d; turpentine spirits, 28s 1½d; rosin, American strained, 11s 1½d; do, fine, 17s 10½d.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 13.—Turpentine—Firm, 35¾c to 36c; sales, 445; receipts, 1,370; shipments, 129; stocks, 21,514. Rosin—Firm; sales, none; receipts, 3,200; shipments, 627; stocks, 106,352.

HAY.

TORONTO, June 13.—Baled hay—Trade quiet, with prices steady; No. 1 is quoted at $11 75 to $12 25, on track at Toronto, and No. 2 at $10 50 to $11. Baled straw—The market is quiet, with prices for good stock at $8 to $8 25, on track at Toronto.

HIDES.

TORONTO, June 13.—Beef hides—Market easier, the deliveries being normal, and are moving as fast as received; tanners showing little interest, due to poor demand for leather from the factories. city butcher hides, green, flat, 12½c per lb; inspected hides, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 12c; country hides, flat, cured, 13c; part cured, 12½c to 12¾c; green, 11½c to 12c. Calfskins are in fair supply, with slight accumulations of the lighter grades, with a lower tendency of prices; city skins, green, flat, 16c; country, part cured, 17c; cured, 17c to 18c, according to condition and take-oc; deacons, or bob calf, $1 to $1 50. Horsehides are stronger, the demand absorbing the supply; city take-off, $3 50 to $4; country take-off, No. 1, $3 50 to $4; No. 2, $2 50 to $3 50. Sheepskins are holding their own at full quotations; city take-off, according to size, $1 50 to $1 85; country, 50c to $1 75; spring lambskins, 20c to 35c; pelts or shearlings, 20c to 40c. Tallow—Off-colored goods are accumulating, while the better grades are moving freely; city rendered, solid, in barrels, 6¼c to 7c; country stock, solid, in barrels, No. 1, 6c to 6½c; No. 2, 5¼c to 6c; cake, No. 1, 7c to 7½c; No. 2, 6c to 6¾c. Horsehair—Farmers' or peddlers' stock in fair supply, at 36c to 40c.

SUGAR.

TORONTO, June 13.—Sugars are quoted wholesale in Toronto in bags as follows: Extra granulated, Redpath's, $4 40; do, in 20-lb bags, $4 50; do, St. Lawrence, $4 40; do, in 20-lb bags, $4 50; extra standard granulated Acadia, bags, $4 30; Imperial granulated, $4 25; Beaver, $4 25; No. 1 yellow, $4; unbranded yellow, $3 80. The sugar figures for Atlantic ports were less depressing, receipts for the week being given as 52,943 tons, comparing with 74,027 last week, 85,512 in 1912, and 52,856 in 1911. The meltings were 55,000 tons, as against 59,000 last year, and 55,000 in 1911. The total stock is figured at 382,044 tons, as against 384,101 last week, 213,785 in 1912, and 264,464 in 1911.

TORONTO, June 13.—Honey—Extracted, in tins, quoted at 12¾c to 13c per lb for No. 1, wholesale; combs, $2 50 to $3 per dozen for No. 1, and $2 40 for No. 2.

TORONTO, June 14.—Eggs—The market continues firm, with demand good; case lots sell at 21c to 22c here and at 19c outside.

TORONTO, June 13.—Butter—Supplies are large, and the tone of the market easy; choice qualities in demand; dairy prints, choice, 22c to 24c; inferior, 17c to 19c; creamery, 26c to 28c for rolls and 25c to 27c for solids. Cheese—The market is unchanged, at 14c to 14½c for twins and at 13½c for large.

CORNWALL, June 13.—The offerings on the cheese board this afternoon were 520 white and 2,653 colored; all sold at 11¾c; corresponding date last year, 2,081 boxes at 12⅜c.

OTTAWA, June 13.—Boarded here today 304 boxes white and 112 boxes colored cheese; all but 29 boxes colored sold at 11⅝c.

PICTON, June 13.—Eighteen factories boarded 1,805 cheese, all colored; all sold at 11⅞c.

NAPANEE, June 13.—Boarded today, 1,895 boxes of cheese; 275 sold at 11¾c, 875 at 11 11-16c; balance refused to sell.

HORSES.

TORONTO, June 14.—At the Repository yesterday 130 horses were offered for sale. The market was a little quiet, and a few horses were left over at the close. Cheap horses of all grades, and serviceably sound horses, were in demand, but the supply was limited. Heavy draught, however, were a little slow. While the summer prices will be good, they will have to take a big drop before the autumn, if the present large runs with few buyers continue.

GOES TO STRATFORD.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Belmont, June 4. — Rev. A. E. Jones, after a pastorate of three years on the Belmont circuit, will leave in a couple of weeks to become pastor of the Methodist Church at Strathroy.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold all over the world.

Annoying Dandruff

Will Make Canada a Bald-Headed Nation If Not Checked.

M. Pasteur, the great French physician of Paris, once said: "I believe we shall some day rid the world of all diseases caused by germs.

Dandruff is caused by germs, a fact accepted by all physicians.

Dandruff is the root of all hair evils. If it were not for the little destructive germs working with a persistency worthy of a better cause, there would be no baldness.

Parisian Sage will kill the dandruff germs and remove dandruff in two weeks or money back.

It will stop itching scalp, falling hair and make the hair grow thick and abundant.

It puts life and lustre into the hair and prevents it from turning gray.

It is the hair dressing par excellence, daintily perfumed and free from grease and stickiness. It is the favorite with women of taste and culture who know the social value of fascinating hair.

Comes in large 50-cent bottle at all druggists and leading druggists and toilet goods counters everywhere. "The Girl with the Auburn Hair" is on every package.

Made in Canada by the R. T. Booth Co., Limited, Fort Erie, Ontario.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

All persons having claims against the above-named deceased are required to file same with the undersigned solicitor for the administrator of the estate of the said deceased, at his office, 98 Dundas street, London, on or before the 17th day of June, 1913, after which date the administrator will proceed to distribute the estate of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims filed.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1913.

T. W. SCANDRETT,
Solicitor for the Administrator.
M21,J7,14

Sealed Tenders

addressed to the chairman and members, No. 2 committee, will be received at the office of the City Clerk until 4 p.m., June 19, 1913, for connecting the incinerator boiler to the underground heating mains at Victoria Hospital.

Plans and specifications may be obtained from Engineer H. P. Elliott, 36 Toronto street, Toronto, or 556 Ridout street, London.

Contractors must inclose a marked check for 5 per cent of the amount of their tender.

The city reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and to accept any bid.

S. BAKER,
City Clerk.

B. W. BENNETT,
Chairman No. 2 Committee.
45u-14,16

TENDERS

will be received up to Saturday, June 28, for painting interior of school house, S. S. No. 10, Westminster. For particulars apply

Walter S. Laidlaw,
R. R. NO. 2, WILTON GROVE.
45c

Auction Sale of Furniture

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, AT 1:30,

797 Adelaide street—Parlor suite, piano, carpets, curtains, linoleum, extension table, chairs, sideboard, dressers, stands, iron beds, mattress, springs, bedding, dishes, tools, four stoves, plow, buggy, wagon, high cultivator, cutter, horse, harness, harrows. Terms cash.

45u JOS. BROWN, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale

Furniture, horse, buggy and harness, Monday, June 16, at 509 Colborne street, comprising parlor suite, carpets, oilcloth, curtains, baseburner, iron beds, etc., gas fixtures, gas plate, kitchen cabinet and utensils, refrigerator, go-cart, sundry other articles. Sale at 2 o'clock.

NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer.
Phones 1332, 2529. b

Take a Kodak With You

Whatever your favorite out-of-door sport may be, you can add to the pleasure by taking a KODAK with you. We have a large line of Eastman's Kodaks, Brownie Cameras and Supplies.

For perfect results, bring in your films.

Our expert photographer, with latest apparatus for printing and developing, guarantees results.

Strong's Drug Store

184 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

AUCTIONEERS.

J. TURNBULL, AUCTIONEER, KOMOKA, agent for Knott & Sangster, real estate brokers, 101 Masonic Temple, London. Telephone Lobo Central.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 12, Township of North Dorchester; duties to commence Sept. 1, 1913. Apply, stating salary, qualifications and experience, to Albert E. Gee, Mossley, Ont. 45c-txt

WANTED—TEACHER HOLDING FIRST or second class certificate for S. S. No. 2, Mosa; new, up-to-date school; duties to begin Sept. 2; state salary and qualifications. Thomas Gardiner, Glencoe, Ont. 42n

WANTED—TEACHER FOR S. S. NO. 16, Westminster; state experience and salary expected. Apply Ewart Hunt, Lambeth, R. R. No. 3. 42c

TEACHER WANTED FOR JUNIOR room, S. S. No. 1, Lobo; duties to commence Sept. 1. Apply, stating salary and qualifications (personal application preferred), Wm. Barber, Komoka, Ont., R. R. No. 2. 42n

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 21, Brooke. Apply, stating qualifications and salary to A. C. Walker, secretary, R. F. D. No. 2, Alvinston, Ont. 41n

EXPERIENCED TEACHER WANTED for S. S. No. 4, London Township. Apply R. S. Douglas, secretary, Ilderton Postoffice. 43n-wty

WANTED—TEACHER FOR JUNIOR room for Byron village; duties to commence Sept. 2. Apply, stating salary, qualifications and experience, to William Boler, secretary-treasurer, Byron P. O., Ont. All applications to be in by June 27. 40n

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 14, Township of Enniskillen; must have Normal certificate; salary, $600; duties to start Sept. 2. Apply to Thomas Dobson, Petrolea, Ont. 40n

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 9, Dawn Township, holding a Normal certificate, with experience; duties to commence Sept. 1; salary, $600 per annum; school is located convenient to M. C. R station, postoffice, church and boarding house. Applications received by Leslie H. Morningstar, secretary-treasurer, Edy's Mills. 35bu

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 6, London Township; experienced Normal teacher. Apply Alex. Grant, Bryanston, Ont. 45n-tyw

TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL Section No. 10, London Township; duties to commence Sept. 1. Apply, stating qualifications and salary, to J. B. Reilly, Thorndale, Ont. 45c-tyw

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 10, Westminster; Normal certificate; duties to begin Sept. 2; salary, $600. Apply Walter S. Laidlaw, R. R. No. 2, Wilton Grove, Ont. 45c

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

BERT WEIR, ORGANIST CENTENNIAL Methodist Church, teaches piano and organ. 493 Adelaide street.

JAS. CRESSWELL, MUSICAL DIRECTOR Grand Opera House—Violin, band and orchestral instruments. 498 King. zxt

GWENDOLYN C. ANTHISTLE, ELOCUTIONIST—Teacher of reading and dramatic art. Studio, 264½ Dundas street. Phone 608. ywt

MISS JEAN WALKER, TEACHER OF elocution. Concert engagements accepted. Studio, 242 Dundas street. t

PNANO TUNING AND REPAIRING—Thorough work. George Flory, 256 Grosvenor street. Phone 3856.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. H. V. CATON, GRADUATE OSTEOPATH—Nine years' practice in London. 570 Richmond street. Telephone 1573.

DR. DETWILER, GRADUATE AMERICAN School of Osteopathy, office and residence, 477 Colborne. Phone 3373.

DR. MARIE H. HARKINS, DR. REBECCA Harkins—Graduates American School of Osteopathy, St. George's Apartments, south court, ground floor, Wellington street. Phone 1560.

DR. R. C. BARKLIE, GRADUATE Osteopath. Offices and residence, 505 Talbot street. Phone 2565. Eight years' success, natural methods. Excellent modern electro-therapeutic equipment.

DR. A. F. BROWN, KIRKSVILLE graduate, London Loan building; phone 3662. Residence, 827 Richmond; phone 3843.

STOCK BROKERS.

FOR SALE—LONDON & WESTERN Trust shares. John Wright, stock broker, 100 Masonic Temple, London. Phone 650.

INSURANCE.

G. M. GUNN & SON (GEORGE C. Gunn)—Established 1859. Fire, life, accident and automobile insurance.

J. A. Nelles & Son

Fire, Life, Accident, Marine, Plate Glass, Rent and Automobile Insurance. 380 RICHMOND STREET. PHONE 343. xt

P. M. MILLMAN
INSURANCE AGENT.
Archibald McPherson Insurance AGENCY.
E. J. MacRobert Insurance Agency. Phones 745 and 1800.
Office, 167 Masonic Temple.
Fire, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES —Thomas C. Knott, Room 101, Dominion Savings building.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. U. A. Buchner, corner Talbot and Carling.

$2,200 TO LOAN ON RESIDENTIAL property in London; must be first-class security. Box 41, Advertiser. 41tf

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE on real estate. Macpherson & Perrin, 57 Dundas street.

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO loan on farm and city property; lowest rates, amount and terms to suit; no commission charge. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street.

CHIROPRACTIC.

Clara Kilbourne, D.C.
GRADUATE CHIROPRACTOR.
Hours, 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p.m. Phone 3354.
321 QUEEN'S AVENUE.
Consultation and Examination Free. ywt

DERMATOLOGY.

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Dermatological School, Chicago—Superfluous hair, moles, warts, permanently removed, Chiropody and manicuring. Room 214, Masonic Temple.

BUTLER'S, 235 DUNDAS — HAIR goods, hairdressing, face and scalp treatment. Superfluous hair removed.

MEDICAL CARDS.

GEORGE C. HALE, M.D., C.M.—OFFICE 287 Queen's avenue. Phone 4150; night calls, 30.

DR. W. J. WEEKES, 436 WATERLOO street. Hours, 12 to 3 and 7 to 8. 51tf

DR. HOLMES, 344 RICHMOND STREET —Specialty, medical electricity and diseases of skin and lungs

DR. GORDON L. JEPSON, 310 QUEEN'S avenue. Telephone 2913.

DR. J. D. COLLINS, 171 KENT STREET. Phone 2844.

DR. J. S. SCHRAM—CORNER KENT and Talbot streets. Phone 2250.

DR. PINGEL—OFFICE, 316 QUEEN' avenue, London X-ray specialist.

DR. W. M. SHOREOTHAM, CORNER Richmond and John streets. Specialty surgery and diseases of women.

DR. G. L. CLARKE—EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. 394 Dundas street.

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON CORNER Park and Dufferin. Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. GEORGE McNEILL—OFFICE AND residence, 245 Queen's avenue. Specialty, diseases women and surgery.

DR. N. H. BEAL, CORNER OF DUNDAS and Maitland streets. Specialty diseases of women and surgery. Phone 889.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D.—SPECIALTY, diseases stomach. Hours, 2—4, 7—8, and appointment

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

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE — Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 to 2.

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS—SPECIALTY, diseases of the heart. 362 Queen's avenue.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P., AND S. (Edinburgh)—Special attention diseases women, children. Office and residence, 461 Waterloo street. Phone 253.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., AND M.R. C.S. (England). 397 King. Phone 839.

DR. J. W. CRANE, 239 QUEEN'S AVENUE. Phone 4052.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 289 DUNDAS street—Specialty, diseases of women and surgery. Phone 510.

DR. HUGH A. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS street—Special attention Tays. Phone 127.

DR. F. P. CLARKE—SPECIALTY, DISEASES of stomach and digestive system. Office, 371 Wellington street.

SUMMER DRESSES

A complete range of Neat and Stylish Dresses for summer wear, in all the new shades and popular goods, ranging from

$1.29 to $9.00

Sizes from 32 to 44.

Come in and make your selections early.

LONDON READY-TO-WEAR

256 DUNDAS STREET.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company's

Scranton Coal

We have a stock of excellent Coal in all sizes. Lowest summer price.

John M. Daly
Koalman,
Phone 348. 19 York St. ywt

—polish your furniture with 3-in-One oil



Take One With You

this summer holiday. This light, powerful, detachable motor, the

Evinrude

clamps in one minute on any rowboat or canoe. 6 speed, eight miles. Easy running and simple to operate.

Get an "EVINRUDE" and enjoy motor boating. It is not costly.

Write for details.

Full line of spare parts always kept in stock.

THE A. R. WILLIAMS MACHINERY CO., LIMITED,
Gas Engine Department.
Dept. E, Front St. W., Toronto.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. N.I.N.S. N.S.

THERAPION Used in Brown's Hospital's with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, DISCHARGES, KIDNEY, BLADDER, URINARY DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES, EITHER SEX. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS. FOUGERA Co. 90, BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS. TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERQ MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORMOF EASY TO TAKE

THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE.

SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Financial and Commercial

NOT MUCH CHANGE IN GREENSTUFF PRICES

Today's Market Was Smaller Than Usual for a Saturday.

This morning's market was a little smaller than the usual Saturday market. Greenstuffs, in most cases, held the same prices. Lettuce was lower, selling at 20 cents a dozen. Cucumbers were in demand at prices ranging from 75 cents up to $1.20 a dozen for extra fine ones. Spring onions sold at 35 cents, and winter onions at 20 cents a dozen.

Eggs and butter were in good demand at the prices quoted, eggs being slightly lower at 20 to 21 cents a dozen, wholesale.

Several loads of potatoes were in at $1.40 to $1.50 a bag, and small potatoes sold at $1 a bag.

Hides and wool were steady at the same prices as on Thursday.

There was no change in the price of butchers' meats.

Wheat, per cwt.	$1 58	to	$1 58
Oats, per cwt.	1 05	to	1 12
Grain, Per Bushel.			
Wheat, per bu.	95	to	95
Oats, per bu.	38	to	41
Vegetables.			
Lettuce, per doz.	20	to	30
Potatoes, bag, wholesale	1 15	to	1 30
Potatoes, bag, retail	1 35	to	1 50
Parsnips, per bu.	45	to	50
Beets, per bu.	40	to	40
Cabbage, per doz.	40	to	60
Carrots, per bu.	30	to	35
Parsley, per doz.	30	to	30
Green onions, per doz.	20	to	25
Rhubarb, per doz.	20	to	20
Watercress, per doz.	25	to	25
Radishes, per doz.	25	to	25
Asparagus, per doz.	60	to	75
Spinach, per bu.	50	to	65
Cucumbers, per doz.	75	to	1 00
Fruits.			
Apples, per bbl.	1 75	to	2 25
Apples, per bag	60	to	1 00
Apples, per bu.	50	to	75
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	11 00	to	13 00
Straw, per ton	6 50	to	8 00
Dairy Produce.			
Butter, rolls, per lb.	23	to	24
Butter, fancy, retail, lb	24	to	25
Butter, store lots, lb.	21	to	22
Butter, creamery, lb.	26	to	27
Butter, crocks, lb.	22	to	23
Eggs, dairy ball price	22	to	23
Eggs, crate, wholesale	20	to	20
Eggs, crate, wholesale	20½	to	21
Honey, strained, 10 lbs.	1 20	to	1 20
Honey, sections, doz.	2 20	to	2 40
Live Stock.			
Milch cows, each	50 00	to	70 00
Fat sows, each	5 50	to	6 00
Small pigs, pair	7 50	to	10 00
Select hogs, per cwt.	9 40	to	9 50
Poultry, Alive.			
Old fowl, per lb.	13	to	14
Poultry, Dressed.			
Old fowl, per lb.	16	to	18
Turkeys, per lb.	19	to	22
Old fowl, per pair	1 50	to	1 50
Butchers' Meats.			
Lamb, per lb.	15	to	18
Dressed hogs, choice	12 00	to	13 50
Veal, per cwt.	10 00	to	11 50
Beef, young, cwt.	10 00	to	10 50
Mutton, per cwt.	9 50	to	11 00
Beef cows, cwt.	8 00	to	9 00
Hides, Wool, etc.			
Cow hides, No. 1, lb.	11	to	11
Cow hides, No. 2, lb.	10	to	10
Cow hides, No. 3, lb.	9	to	9
Wool, unwashed, lb.	14	to	15
Wool, washed, lb.	22	to	23
Calfskins, per lb.	15	to	15
Tallow, rendered, lb.	6	to	6½

For Other Markets See Page 10

LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, June 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 125 head; steady. Veals—Receipts, 100 head; active and 25c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; active, 10c to 20c up; heavy, $9 10 to $9 15; Yorkers and pigs, $9 20 to $9 25; roughs, $7 90 to $8 10; stags, $6 50 to $7 25; dairies, $8 90 to $9 25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,400 head; steady; sheep slow, lambs active and unchanged.

PRODUCE.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.
[Special to H. C. Becher.]
CHICAGO, June 14.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	$ 91¼	92⅜	91⅛	92¼
Sept.	90⅝	92¼	90⅝	92¼
Corn—				
July	59⅝	61⅜	59⅝	61⅜
Sept.	60½	62⅜	60½	62¼
Oats—				
July	39¼	40½	39¼	40¾
Sept.	38	40⅜	38⅞	40¼
Pork—				
Sept.	20 15	20 15	20 07	20 12
Lard—				
Sept.	11 15	11 15	11 10	11 12
Ribs—				
Sept.	11 55	11 55	11 47	11 52

[Special to H. C. Becher.]
WINNIPEG, June 14—Close.—Wheat—July, 99½c; October, 93⅞c. Oats—October, 38c.

[Special to H. C. Becher.]
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 14.—Close.—Wheat—September, 93⅞c.

COTTON.
[Special to H. C. Becher.]
NEW YORK, June 14.—Close.—Cotton—July, 12.02c; October, 11.37c.

Charles A. Stoneham & Co.
23 Melinda St., Toronto.
Specialists in Cobalt Mining Stocks, Etc.
Direct private wires to New York and all branch offices.
Write for our weekly mining letter.
Stocks carried on margin.
ywt

7% BONDS
PROFIT-SHARING
Series $100, $500 and $1,000
TERMS 5 YEARS
Withdrawable after one year.
Send for special folder.
NATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
Confederation Life Building, TORONTO.
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EDWARD CRONYN & CO.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange.
Investments Information on all Securities gladly furnished.
Telephones: Main 1111, Adelaide 2222.
90 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.
[Special to The Advertiser.]
TORONTO, June 14.

	Asked.	Bid.
Brazilian T., L. & P.	89¼	88⅞
B. C. Packers, com.	132	..
Bell Telephone	..	145
F. N. Burt, pfd.	96	..
Canada Bread, com.	..	13
Canada Cement, com.	28	..
Canada Interlake, com.	64	..
Canada Interlake, pfd.	95	..
Canadian General Electric	108	..
Canadian Machinery	60	..
Canadian Locomotive, com.	..	43
Canadian Locomotive, pfd.	90	..
Canadian Pacific Railway	221½	220¾
Canadian Salt	115	..
City Dairy, com.	102	..
City Dairy, pfd.	100	99¾
Consumers' Gas	181	..
Detroit United	..	64
Dominion Canners, com.	..	64
Dominion Canners, pfd.	98¼	..
Dominion Coal, pfd.	109¾	..
Dominion Steel Corp.	45½	43
Dominion Telegraph	102	..
Duluth-Superior Traction	..	55
Electrical Development, pfd.	..	84
Macdonald, com.	..	46
Mackay, com.	..	78
Mackay, pfd.	..	66⅛
Maple Leaf, com.	50	47
Maple Leaf, pfd.	94	93
Mexican Light & Power	..	67
Montreal Power	211½	..
Monarch, com.	76	..
Monarch, pfd.	90	..
Pacific Burt, com.	..	30
Pacific Burt, pfd.	87	..
Penmans, pfd.	84	..
Porto Rico Railway	57	..
R. & O. Navigation	..	107⅜
Rogers, com.	155	..
Rogers, pfd.	112	..
Russell Motor Car, com.	42	..
Russell Motor Car, pfd.	80	..
Sawyer-Massey, com.	39½	..
Sawyer-Massey, pfd.	91	..
St. L. & C. Navigation	..	119
Spanish River, com.	..	41
Spanish River, pfd.	90	..
Steel of Canada, com.	20¼	18¾
Steel of Canada, pfd.	87	..
Tooke Bros., com.	45	..
Toronto Paper	95	..
Toronto Railway	139	138
Tucketts, com.	..	83½
Tucketts, pfd.	..	91
Twin City Railway	103¾	103¼
Winnipeg Railway	197½	..
Conlagas	7.29	7.15
Crown Reserve	346	..
Hollinger	15.25	15.15
La Rose	2 45	235
Nipissing Mines	..	825
Trethewey	36	33
Bank of Commerce	204	200
Dominion Bank	..	217
Bank of Hamilton	202¼	..
Imperial Bank	213	..
Merchants' Bank	188½	..
Metropolitan Bank	154	..
Bank of Montreal	220	..
Bank of Nova Scotia	257	255
Ottawa Bank	..	202½
Royal Bank	216	..
Standard Bank	217	..
Bank of Toronto	205	..
Canada Landed	..	160
Canada Permanent	180	..
Central Canada Loan	..	185½
Colonial Investment	..	80
Dominion Savings & Loan	..	77
Great West Permanent	130½	..
Hamilton Provident	..	131½
Huron & Erie	216¾	..
Huron & Erie, 20% paid	..	209
Landed Banking & Loan	..	131½
London & Canadian	121½	..
National Trust	..	218
Ontario Loan	..	167
Ontario Loan, 20% paid	..	103½
Toronto General Trusts	..	185
Toronto Mortgage	..	148
Toronto Savings	..	200
Union Trust	130	..
Canada Bread, bonds	83	88½
Can. Locomotive, bonds	98¾	..
Electrical Dev., bonds	90½	..
Mexican L. & P., bonds	89½	..
Penmans, bonds	94¾	..
Rio de Janeiro, bonds	100	..
Spanish River, bonds	94	..
Steel of Canada, bonds	96	..

TORONTO, June 14.—Morning Sales: Twin City, 60 at 103 to 103¾; Winnipeg, 85 at 195; Toronto Railway, 80 at 138⅝ to 138⅜; Mackay, 29 at 78½ to 79; Maple Leaf, 28 at 45 to 48; Maple Leaf, preferred, 9 at 95½; F. N. Burt, preferred, 10 at 94 to 95; Canada Bread, 90 at 90¼; Brazilian, 469 at 87⅞ to 89¼; General Electric, 10 at 106; Tooke, preferred, 15 at 87½; Locomotive, 24 at 45 to 47; Cement, preferred, 10 at 88⅞; C. P. R., 50 at 219 to 220; special terms, Union Bank, 7 at 137 to 139; Standard Bank, 42 at 216¾ to 217½; Bank of Nova Scotia, 20 at 256; Steel of Canada, 10 at 20¾; Steel of Canada bonds, $100 at 98 and interest; Hollinger, 360 at 15.10 to 15.20; Crown Reserve, 200 at 3.50; La Rose, 835 at 2.30 to 2.35; Nipissing, 50 at 8.40; Canada Permanent, 100 at 188½; Conlagas, 100 at 7.20; St. Lawrence, 21 at 121 to 122; Bell Telephone, 2 at 144; Consumers' Gas, 2 at 181.

COBALT STOCKS.

[Edward Cronyn & Co., members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, report the following quotations on the mining market this morning.]

TORONTO, June 14.—Beaver, 33½ to 34½; Chambers-Ferland, 22 to 28; Conlagas, 7.10 to 7.25; Cobalt City, 48 to 50; Cobalt Lake, 67½ to 70; La Rose, 2.30 to 2.40; McKinley-Darragh, 1.70 to 1.80; Nipissing, 8.25 8.50; Peterson Lake, 22 to 28; Temiskaming, 34 to 35; Dome Extension, 8½ to 9¼; Dome, 15¾ to 15; Hollinger, 15.15 to 15.25; Jupiter, 35 to 36; Preston E. Dome, 3 to 3½; Swastika, 5 to 6; Vipond, 9 to 10.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
[Special to H. C. Becher.]
NEW YORK, June 14.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	65⅞	67	65⅞	66⅞
Amer. Beet Sugar	23¾	..	..	..
Amer. Locomotive	30	..	..	..
American Foundry	40⅜	41½	40⅜	41½
American Refining	62	63⅜	62	63⅜
Amer. Cotton Oil	35	..	..	..
Atchison, com.	95⅜	96⅝	95¾	96½
Anaconda Copper	33½	34⅛	33½	34⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	93⅞	..	..	..
Brooklyn Transit	87	88	87	88
Canadian Pacific	218¼	221	217⅝	220⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	56½	57⅜	56½	57⅜
Central Leather	20	..	..	..
Erie, com.	24½	25¼	24½	25¼
Erie, pfd.	36½	..	..	..
Gt. Northern, pfd.	120¾	122¼	120¼	122¼
Inter-Met., pfd.	52	55¾	53	54⅝
Kansas & Texas	21	21⅝	21	21½
Lehigh Valley	148½	149¼	148	149¼
Louisville & Nash.	129¼	129⅞	129½	129⅞
Mexican Petroleum	60⅞	61	60⅞	61
Missouri Pacific	29¼	31	29¼	31
New York Central	99½	100½	99½	100¼
Northern Pacific	105⅝	107¼	105⅝	107¼
Norfolk & Western	101⅛	102½	101½	102⅝
National Lead	46⅞	..	..	..
Ontario & Western	27½	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	109⅝	110¼	109⅝	110⅛
Reading Railway	156⅝	157⅜	156¼	157⅝
Rumbuie Steel	19	..	..	..
Rock Island	15¾	..	..	..
Rock Island, pfd.	25½	26½	25¼	26½
Southern Railway	20½	21⅝	20½	21⅝
Southern Pacific	94½	95⅜	94½	95⅜
St. Paul	103	104¼	102⅞	104¼
Union Pacific	145	147	144¼	147
U. S. Rubber	58⅞	..	..	..
U. S. Steel	53¼	54⅜	53	54
U. S. Steel, pfd.	104¼	104½	104¼	104½
Western Union Tel.	63	..	..	..

Montreal Stock Exchange.

MONTREAL, June 14.—Morning Sales: Bell Telephone, 15 at 144; Ottawa L., H. and P., 55 at 174; Canadian Cement, 50 at 27½; C. P. R., 535 at 218 to 221; Detroit, 105 at 66 to 66½; Montreal Tramway debentures, $500 at 75; Power, 333 at 210¾ to 212; R. and O., 135 at 108¼ to 109¼; Shawinigan, 52 at 124 to 125; Soo, 120 at 120 to 121¼; Toronto Railway, 130 at 138½ to 139; Twin City, 35 at 102½ to 103⅛; Canadian Cotton, 40 at 32; Dominion Textile, 180 at 79¾ to 80; Laurentide, 87 at 189 to 191; Packers, 25 at 131; Scotia, 65 at 74¾ to 74; Sherwin-Williams, 100 at 54 to 54¾; Spanish River, 20 at 41¾; Corporation, 934 at 43 to 44⅛; Cement, preferred, 45 at 88½ to 89; Canadian Cotton, preferred, 90 at 73¾ to 74; Dominion Coal, preferred, 10 at 109; Dominion Iron, preferred, 2 at 98; Illinois, preferred, 10 at88; Montreal Cotton, preferred, 8 at 100; Spanish River, preferred, 50 at 85; Textile, preferred, 10 at 100¼; Tooke, preferred, 15 at 88; Crown Reserve, 950 at 3.50; Bonds—Canadian Cement, $1,000 at 98; Winnipeg Electric, $1,000 at 100; Bank of Commerce, 92 at 202½ to 203; Merchants' Bank, 12 at 187¼ to 187½; Molsons Bank, 8 at 193¼; Bank of Montreal, 2 at 222; Bank of Nova Scotia, 5 at 257; Union Bank, 2 at 136.

LOCAL NEWS

Outing at Medway.—The choir of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, with their friends, are picnicking this afternoon at the Medway.

A Choir Picnic.—The choir of Dundas Street Methodist Church had an outing to Springbank Friday afternoon. About fifty attended the picnic.

Father Arnold's Funeral.—The remains of Father F. X. Arnold, were forwarded by Smith, Son & Clarke to Formosa on Friday for interment. Solemn high mass was sung at the church at 10 o'clock, and Bishop Fallon and Mons. Aylward assisted in the service.

"Summerholme" to Open. — "Summerholme," the Y. W. C. A. residence on the lakeside, will be opened next week. Many young ladies will take advantage of the chance for a few weeks' rest where the cool lake breezes blow.

First Methodist Church—At the First Methodist Church next Sunday the pastor, Rev. R. Whiting, B. A., will preach both morning and evening. His subject for the morning service is "The Way Christ Works," and for the evening, "Broken Reeds."

Car Route Correction.—Owing to a typographical error the route of the new "Normal" car line was incorrectly stated in The Advertiser of Friday. The Ridout cars will run south on Ridout as far as Elmwood avenue, across Elmwood avenue to Wortley road, up Wortley to Askin, across Askin to Wharncliffe road, north on Wharncliffe to Beaconsfield avenue, and back to Wortley, up that street to York, and across the bridge.

An Auto Service.—An automobile evangelical service was held on Friday evening at the corner of Wellington and Dundas street by the City Mission. Prof. Farmer, of McMaster University, spoke to a large and greatly interested crowd. Prof. Farmer will speak at the service in the City Mission Hall this evening.

Sermon on Marriage.—The subject of marriage is one not often discussed in pulpits on Sunday. The pastor of Adelaide Street Baptist Church apparently thinks this a suitable time to talk to his young men and women on this all-important subject. He therefore has chosen as the title of his evening sermon, "Wedding Bells—How They Ring."

First Band Concert.—Under the direction of Bandmaster Slatter, the first band concert of the season was given in Victoria Park Friday night by the Seventh Regiment Band. An excellent program was rendered, and the attendance was very large. Especially appreciated was the tubular bell solo by Mr. Traher. The bandsmen appeared to be in good training, and attractive concerts are looked forward to from the Seventh Band this summer.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS

Mrs. Samuel Stwerat Dead.

Mrs. Stewart, widow of Samuel Stewart, died at her residence, Maple street, on Friday. Mrs. Stewart, who had only been ill for a few days, was 77 years old. She was born in Williams Township, and was the daughter of John and Jessie Gray. Her husband predeceased her some years ago. She is survived by one son, S. K. Stewart, of Aylmer; three daughters, Mrs. H. J. Jones, of this city; Mrs. Avery Casey, of Regina, and Miss Minnie, at home.

Two sisters, Miss Anne Gray, Saskatchewan, and Miss Jessie Gray, of this city, also survive. The funeral will be private.

Died at Denver.

The news of the death of Mr. Vernon Edwards Lamont, son of Annie Edwards and Peter Lamont, formerly of Lobo, reached friends here today. Mr. Lamont was in his 24th year, and received his early education in Talbot street school, this city. He spent several years with the Electrical Construction Company, Chicago. He died at the home of his sister Florence in Denver. The sympathy of many London friends is extended to Miss Florence and her father. Mr. A. T. Edwards, of this city, is an uncle.

Death of Miss McGuire.

The funeral of Miss Maud McGuire was held this morning from Smith, Son & Clarke's undertaking-rooms to St. Peter's Cathedral at 8:30. Requiem high mass was sung at 9 o'clock conducted by Rev. Father Labelle. Interment was made in St. Peter's Cemetery.

Buried at Woodland.

The funeral of Mrs. Leonard was held from her late residence, 518 Elizabeth street, to Woodland Cemetery on Friday afternoon at 2:30. Services were conducted at the house by Rev. Mr. McKenzie, of the Christian Workers' Church, at 2 o'clock.

Greta Laura Kemp, infant daughter of David and Elizabeth Kemp, was buried in Brownshill Cemetery Friday afternoon. Services were conducted at the house at 1 o'clock by Rev. E. Appleyard.

Larger Prize List for Scotch Picnic

The United Scotch societies met Friday night in the board of trade rooms to arrange the program for the annual Scotch picnic at Springbank June 28. New features will be a competition for pipers' bands and a drill contest for Boy Scout companies. The prize list will be much larger than in previous years. Mr. M. F. Irwin presided.

Conservatives Adjourn Meeting

Annual Convention Postponed Owing to the Death of Mr. Elson.

The annual meeting of the East Middlesex Conservative Association, which was to have been held today in the Conservative Club rooms, was adjourned until June 28, owing ot the death of the late member for East Middlesex, Peter Elson, M.P.P.

A resolution of sympathy with the widow and family was moved by Mr. S. Frank Glass and seconded by Mr. White. It was carried by a standing vote.

SIR WILFRID HOLIDAYING.

Ottawa, June 12.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has left the capital to spend a few days at his old home in Arthabaskaville, Que. He will return to Ottawa next week.

ASKS LONDONERS TO KEEP WATCH FOR LOST CHILD

World-Wide Search Is Being Made For Five-Year-Old Boston Girl.

Father Said to Have Kidnapped Child and Headed For the West.

Some place in this wide world there is in hiding a man—John Eills, formerly of Boston—who has stolen away a little, blue-eyed, flaxen-haired girl, and is keeping her from the mother, who is broken-hearted, and who is making an appeal to the whole world through the newspapers to assist her to find her daughter.

Mrs. F. G. Miller, editress of the White Ribbon Tidings, of this city, received a communication from the woman asking her to add a link in the endless chain which is being spread about the world to find the girl. The letter reads that the little girl is five years old, too small to help herself, and so must have aid before she can be restored to the mother.

The man is the child's father and is an ex-journalist, ex-minister, ex-stockbroker and ex-telegrapher.

Shortly after the Eills were married the woman's trouble is said to have started. Three times declaring his wife insane, Eills, it is said, had her incarcerated in asylums, but each time she was discharged after examination.

Mrs. Eills' Story.

Mrs. Eills declares that from the day she met her husband her troubles commenced. During the marriage ceremony the phrase, "till death us do part," was left out of the ceremony at his request, he claiming that every man and woman should be free to separate when they desired.

On Feb. 22, some time after the courts of Boston had given Mrs. Eills a separation from her husband, and granted her the custody of the girl, the father appeared, and asked for the child for several hours. The mother granted the request, saying that he could have her from 9:30 in the morning until 7:30 at night, and the father took the child away with him. He did not return that night and nothing has been seen of him since by the mother.

In her letter, the mother says: "Alone, I am unable to trace him. The police cannot do everything. All my hopes lie in the chance of someone seeing and recognizing the child and notifying the authorities. Mothers happy with their dear children must know how I feel as I think of my sweet little girl, needing my care, and either being neglected or thrust upon strangers for attention, while her own mother sits, with empty, idle hands, longing to do the many little things that become a part of every mother's life."

Eills was seen on a train near North Bay heading for the Canadian west by the assistant night editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, who, accompanied by his wife and little boy, were travelling to their home from the east.

The little girl was with her father at the time and made friends with several people on the train.

The superintendent of police of Boston has sent a circular to every city and town in Canada, and the United States, giving a description of Eills and the girl, and informing the police of those places that a warrant has been issued for the man's arrest, and that if he is detained officers will be sent for him.

Eills is described in the circular as being 45 years of age, height 5 feet 9 inches, weight 145 pounds, medium complexion, smooth-shaven, light brown hair, gray on temples, bald on top; hands noticeably small, with peculiar, fleshy nails; India ink dot at base of one thumb; blue eyes and large ears.

The girl's description follows: Age, 5½ years; light complexion; large blue eyes, wavy hair, dimple in each cheek. The information also says she may be hidden or abandoned at some school or institution.

Women's Institutes Annual Meeting

Eight Branches More Represented and Great Interest Shown.

The annual meeting of the East Middlesex Women's Institutes was held this afternoon in the county buildings, Ridout street. Eight branches were represented by delegates, and great interest was taken in the proceedings.

Mrs. W. L. Laidlaw, of Wilton Grove, presided, and announced that the essay competition had been won by the Belmont branch. Mrs. John Dawes, of that place, wrote the prize essay on the subject, "The Future Outlook of Rural Ontario."

It was announced that the Western Fair board were devoting a space to an exhibit of home-grown fruit, canned by members of the women's institutes of Middlesex. The prizes to be given are: For the best collection from the branches, $10, $8 and $5, and for best individual exhibits, $5, $3 and $2.

Election of officers and other routine business occupied the meeting for a short time, after which Dr. Hill, of the London Institute of Public Health, gave a short address.

Committee Accepts Motor Fire Truck

Latest Acquisition of Fire Department Passes the Tests.

The latest acquisition to the motor equipment of the London fire department has been accepted by the fire and light committee as satisfactory. Yesterday the new combination truck, to be stationed at No. 2 hall, Rectory and Dundas streets, was tried out officially.

In the morning, Chairman Rose, of the comittee, and Ald. Frank White and Ald. E. J. L. Stein, together with Chief Aitken, made a hill-climbing and turning test. The machine was run up and down hills on King and Dundas streets and around the city.

In the afternoon a test run was made to Springbank. The big machine, with chemical tanks filled, and loaded with 1,000 feet of hose, made the run to the pumphouse, from the Wharncliffe road, in less than eight minutes. It was run over to Byron and back to the city by way of Mount Pleasant avenue. Both tests satisfied the chief and committee.

Suffrage Movement To Be Boomed

Local Association Will Discuss Ways of Widening Interest.

A meeting of the London Suffrage Association will be held this afternoon in the Normal School at 4 o'clock, when a constitution will be drawn up, conveners of committees appointed, and other routine business attended to.

Plans will also be made for public meetings, etc., and ways discussed whereby a larger interest in the suffrage movement may be created in London.

One of the features of the afternoon will be an address by Mrs. T. C. Duncan, Mrs. Major Gordon-Hall will preside.

Thrown From Rig by Kicking Horse

Open Manhole Causes Animal To Become Panic-Stricken.

David Haskett and his sister, of the fifth concession of London Township, had narrow escapes from being kicked to death shortly after 9 o'clock this morning at the corner of John and Richmond streets.

They were driving into the city, and when approaching an open manhole on Richmond street, the horse became frightened and started to kick. With the first plunge it smashed the dashboard, and the second time its heels became wedged on the top of the whiffletree. It then started towards the sidewalk, and the rig overturned when it struck the curb, throwing the occupants out. They were uninjured, however, and passersby captured the horse and quieted it before further damage was done.

Asks for Damages From St. Railway

Says Was Injured Because Car Tracks Were Not Far Enough Apart.

Mr. J. F. Faulds, acting for Mr. John Charlton, of this city, has issued a writ for $500 damages against the London Street Railway Company for injuries received while a passenger on one of the company's cars, caused, he claims, by the negligence of the company or its servants.

Charlton received his injuries while riding on the back platform of a north-bound Wellington street car some time ago. While passing another car, near the corner of Central avenue, his arm was struck and badly injured. He claims negligence on the part of the company, because, he claims, the tracks were not far enough apart at this point, where there is a curve in the roadway.

Mrs. Minnie M. McQuillen has issued a writ against the municipal corporation of the township of Westminster asking $500 for injuries which she states she received owing to the defective condition of the defendant's sidewalk. Her face was badly cut, and she received a severe nervous shock. Mr. J. F. Faulds has issued the writ.

THOUSANDS OF MILITANTS

Continued From Page One.

day, and "Gen." Mrs. Flora Drummond, who is ill, all the leaders of the Women's Social and Political Union, the militant organization, occupied prominent places in the procession. They included the defendants in the conspiracy trial, in progress at the central criminal court — Miss Harriet Kerr, Miss Agnes Lake, Miss Rachael Barrett, Miss Beatrice Saunders, Miss Annie Kenney and Miss Laura Lennox.

Service in Hungary.
[Canadian Press.]

Budapest, Hungary, June 14. — A memorial service for Miss Emily Wilding Davison was held here today by Mrs. Anne Cobden-Sanderson, one of the leaders of the British delegation, in order to enable the delegates to the International Woman's Congress to pay a tribute to the woman who died for the cause.

[Canadian Press.]

London, June 14.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was arrested again today and taken to Holloway jail. She had been released on license on May 30 owing to ill-health brought about by a "hunger strike" while she was serving her sentence of three years' penal servitude.

Mrs. Pankhurst was leaving the house where she had been staying since her release, when two policemen arrested her. She was dressed in deep mourning, and was on the way to attend the funeral of Miss Davison.

Court Dismisses Sunday Players

Constables Were Not Close Enough To Recognize the Athletes.

In the police court today, Gordon and Arthur Murray, William Reid, Fred McKeon, Edward Drew, William Heatherington and Rosco Mason were all dismissed on the charge of playing ball on Sunday. Earl Murray was put in the box by the police to tell who had been indulging in the game at the barracks on Sunday, June 1. He swore that he had not been there, and did not know who was playing. Sergt. Bolton and Acting-Sergt. Thomas Bolton, who interrupted the game were not close enough to recognize any of the players.

The youths were also discharged on the disorderly conduct charge, with a warning. It was alleged by Sergt. Birrell that they had addressed him in uncomplimentary language, and had also followed a man and woman for some distance.

DR. MACDONALD WAS PAINFULLY INJURED

Toronto Editor Hurt When Wooden Stair Collapsed at the Soo.

Sault Ste. Marie, June 13. — Dr. J. A. Macdonald, of the Toronto Globe, was painfully hurt here this afternoon when a wooden staircase in the plant of the International Paper Company gave way. His left leg was badly sprained and he was severely shaken up. The accident occurred while a party of the Detroit Board of Commerce tourists was inspecting the plant.

Mr. J. Arthur Parsons, a London boy, the son of Mr. Harry Parsons, of the Wellington road, is receiving the congratulations of his friends and companions on his advancement in machinery circles. Although only 20 years of age he has gained rapid promotion during four years' service with the Port Huron American Machinery Company, of which he was machine designer. Mr. Parsons leaves the first of next weke for Chicago to engage in business there.

THE DOMINION BANK
SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., PRESIDENT. W. D. MATTHEWS, VICE-PRESIDENT.
C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.
Capital paid up $5,000,000. Reserve Fund $6,000,000. Total Assets $76,000,000.
You Can Start With $1.
Some of the largest accounts in our Savings Department were started in a modest way.
An account can be opened with one dollar or more.
LONDON BRANCH: Richmond and Dundas Sts.
EAST END BRANCH: Dundas and Rectory Sts.
E. C. BOWKER, Manager.

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Another Fine Lot Come From Old Land

Through the persevering efforts of Mr. John Riggs, Dominion immigration agent, there were sixty people brought into London on Friday. All the families are from the south of England, and are fine specimens of the farm laborer. The temporary quarters at the fair ground were taxed to their utmost capacity to accommodate the crowd. Some of the new arrivals had to be provided with rooms in the agricultural building. Farmers and others were out at the grounds early this morning trying to secure help, and most of the men and women who were able to work had offers of positions.

MANY PAY FINAL HONOR TO EAST MIDDLESEX MEMBER

Obsequies of Mr. Peter Elson Were Held This Afternoon.

The funeral of Peter Elson, late member for East Middlesex, was held this afternoon from his residence, London Township, to Oakland Cemetery. Many telegrams were received from his fellow members of Parliament, and from many of the ministers in the cabinet, expressing their sympathy with the family.

The funeral, although private, was attended by many of his relatives and friends. Among the beautiful floral emblems were wreaths from his family and relatives, from the East Middlesex Conservative Association, and from the Woodmen, to which order Mr. Elson belonged.

Funeral services at the house and graveside were conducted by Rev. Mr. Salton and Rev. Mr. Mann. The pallbearers were Messrs. George Wood, George Dickey, Fred Matthews, Hugh Wallace, R. A. Powell, E. Chapman.

Rapid Expansion in Western Ontario

London reports to Bradstreet's say that Western Ontario is showing marked rapid expansion, industrially, and that London is the centre of it. Several existing industries are extending their equipment and new ones are opening up. Building operations continue active. Wholesale houses are doing a satisfactory trade. Mention is being made of tight money conditions, but in the west monetary conditions have been nearer normal than in any other section of the Province.

Duped Presbyterians at Prayer Meetings

Smooth Swindlers Got $21,000 Out of Chicago Congregation.
[Canadian Press.]

Chicago, Ill., June 14. — Under indictment on a charge of operating a confidence game, Orlando E. Robinson, former manager of a match company, and his son, Orlando, jun., are accused of having duped forty members of the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church out of $21,000. They are said to have interested the church in a scheme to organize a match-vending machine company by holding prayer-meetings.

The elder Robinson, who was arrested at his residence at Perrysburg, O., and the son, who was taken at St. Louis, were brought to Chicago yesterday and released on $8,000 bail each.

Attorneys for that portion of the Presbyterian congregation which claims it has been swindled, assert that the Robinsons held prayer-meetings in their suite in a downtown hotel and at the residences of several of their customers. Ministers, businessmen, washerwomen, factory girls, widows and orphans, are listed as their alleged victims, whose confidence was gained at the religious meetings.

The Robinsons are said to have operated in 34 cities in the same manner.

TENTED CITY GOING UP

Continued From Page One.

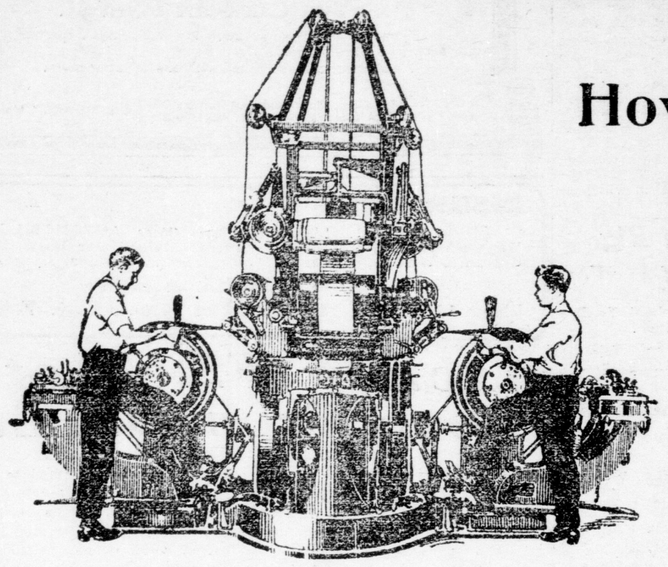
ing to London by the P. R. special will be "H," Drayton; "C," Erin; "C," Fergus; "D," Elora; "F," Eramosa; "L," Guelph; "B" Guelph.

Men From North.

Harriston, Mount Forest and Arthur detachments will come in with the Grand Trunk special bearing the Thirty-second Regiment, arriving here at 4 p.m., from Palmerston. There will be a special G. T. R. train leaving Southampton at 9 a.m. with "A" Company of the Thirty-second. En route it will pick up "C" Co., at Port Elgin; "B" at Paisley, and "E" at Walkerton. At Harriston "A," "E" and "K" companies of the Thirtieth will be added, and the train run to Palmerston, where it will consolidate with the special from Wiarton, that will transport "G" (Wiarton), "H" (Chesley), and "F" (Tara), of the Thirty-Second.

The Thirty-Third will come in by special G. T. R. at 2:45 p.m. This train will leave Goderich at 11:30 a.m. with "A" company (Goderich), "G" (Porter's Hill), and "H" from Dungannon. "C" company from Sea

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How we give every inch of the tire equal strength

A TIRE gets its strength from the fabric carcass. The carcass is the foundation of the tire. Damage to the carcass brings quick ruin to the tire.

Rim-Cutting, an old enemy of long mileage, was put out of the way when we invented the unstretchable base, built up of 126 braided piano wires.

This added strength to the No-Rim-Cut tire by lessening the danger of ruin 23%.

And No-Rim-Cut tires have on the average 10% more air capacity than Clincher Tires of the same rated size. So overloading—another enemy—was wiped out.

These features *added strength by removing danger of ruin.* See how we build extra strength into the carcass by *guarding against weak spots.*

No-Rim-Cut Tires get uniform strength from the Tire-building Machine. They get uniform toughness and avoid hidden flaws by the Goodyear method of curing.

Machine Building

No Chance of Weak Spots

We invented the machine shown above to lift Goodyear Tires out of the uncertainty of hand building.

Remember, every roll of duck used in Goodyear Tires goes through a laboratory test.

But even the best fabric could not be applied evenly by hand. Some parts of the tire would be stretched more than others. Under air pressure these parts would have to bear greater strain. That would soon mean weak points in the carcass.

The Goodyear machine applies the fabric to every tire under the same tension. Every inch of every layer of fabric bears its equal share of strain. That is why you never hear of a Goodyear Tire "Blowing out" except, of course, through external injury.

This machine builds long life and long mileage into No-Rim-Cut Tires. It makes a tire without a weak spot.

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Goodyear Tires are, we believe, the only tires cured or vulcanized while inflated.

During the cure every part of the tire is stretched by air pressure, just as it will be stretched in actual service.

Curing on an air bag "sets" the tire at every inch of its surface exactly as it should be. The strain is equalized. When the tire is inflated on your rims it has equal strength at every point.

And the Goodyear Curing process gives the right toughness to the thick part of the tread without overcuring the thin side walls.

It's no wonder motorists are getting extra mileage out of No-Rim-Cut tires.

Wherever you go there are Goodyear Dealers. They will be glad to fit their extra mileage Tires to your rims.

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MR. W. PROUDFOOT RENEWS DEMAND FOR COMMISSION

Wellington Liberals Hear More Serious Charges Against Whitney Govt.

Hugh Guthrie Deals With Redistribution, and Predicts Hot Contest in Bruce.

Erin, June 13.—At a largely attended picnic held in connection with the annual meeting of the East Wellington Reform Association, both the Whitney and Borden Governments were severely scored.

Mr. W. Proudfoot, K.C., M. P. P., and Dr. James A. McQueen, M. P. P., turned the light of searching criticism on the record of the Whitney Government, and uncovered the farce of the recent sittings of the committee on privileges and elections, inquiring into the charges against Sir James Whitney and Hon. W. J. Hanna.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and Mr. Hugh Guthrie, K.C., M. P., charged the Borden Government with misrepresentation and cowardice on the navy question, and criticised the prodigal expenditure of public money, which had doubled the estimates in two years of Conservative administration, while Mr. R. M. Hazlewood, Liberal candidate in North Wellington, referred to the "fleeting emergency" rather than an "emergency" fleet.

Mr. Proudfoot.

Mr. Proudfoot on rising to speak was given a cordial reception. There was an unmistakable desire to hear what the member for Centre Huron had to say on the recent matters that had brought him so much into the limelight. Mr. Proudfoot defended his action in bringing the charges against two members of the provincial cabinet on the ground that it was necessary in the interests of good government. He had not proceeded rashly, but had forearmed himself with the advice of good counsel. The Premier made an open statement in the House that any charges would be met with the fullest inquiry. Not being able to get a fair hearing from the public accounts committee, Mr. Proudfoot lodged a formal charge and asked for a royal commission of judges. This was refused. After his bluff that the Government would meet any charges, Sir James Whitney sent the matter to the partisan committee on privileges and elections. Mr. Proudfoot expected no justice from a body that was headed by the man who had burked inquiry before the public accounts committee.

That $500 Again.

"What we wanted to get at was why Mr. Hanna received the $500 from a man having a contract with the Government at that time," declared Mr. Proudfoot. "We wanted to find what Mr. Taylor's idea was, what advantage he was going to get from the payment of that money."

The committee flatly refused to allow him to ask Mr. Taylor if he had contributed more than $500 or had been asked for a further subscription. The fact was, said Mr. Proudfoot, that $1,000 was wanted. Mr. Hanna might have been technically right in saying that he had only asked for one subscription, and that the $500 was only part of it. Mr. Proudfoot declared that when Mr. Taylor brought the money to Mr. Hanna the Provincial Secretary wanted to know about the balance.

The Coal Tenders.

Referring to the coal contracts Mr. Proudfoot showed how the Government had raised a dust to blind the investigation. It was not the changing of the prices in the contract mentioned by Mr. Hanna that he wanted to probe. He had evidence of actual manipulating of coal tenders, whereby the Province lost between $1,500 and $1,600.

"You don't think I was fool enough to place myself in the hands of that committee for cross-examination," said Mr. Proudfoot to approving applause. His evidence was information given by outsiders, and he could not testify of personal knowledge. It would have been futile to go before the committee and allowed the members to rule such evidence out as hearsay.

Mr. Proudfoot reiterated his offer that if a royal commission of judges was even now appointed he would go ahead with his charges, and if it was found that he had laid them improperly or without sufficient evidence he would resign, ask the indorsation of his constituents, and failing in this he would retire from public life. (Cheers.)

Redistribution Bill.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie (South Wellington) dealt with the approaching federal redistribution, and pointed out that an attempt would be made to mutilate the ridings of Wellington as they at present existed. "All I hope is that the Senate holds out long enough," he said. "The Government may redistribute, but if the present Senate is on deck they will see to it that county boundaries are adhered to strictly." He never saw the Liberal party in Wellington in better condition.

Mr. Guthrie predicted a spectacular contest in South Bruce, and probably on the result of that election would depend a dissolution of Parliament. He expressed the view that Mr. Borden's present intention was to cling to office until the last hour of the last day, when Parliament would dissolve through limitation of time. At present there were three factions—the west, led by Hon. Robert Rogers, reckless and defiant; the Nationalists, led by Hon. L. P. Pelletier, who would do nothing for Britain; and the remainder by the "weak and wavering Mr. Borden." (Cheers.)



MANY BRANDS OF BAKING POWDER CONTAIN ALUM WHICH IS AN INJURIOUS ACID. THE INGREDIENTS OF ALUM BAKING POWDER ARE SELDOM PRINTED ON THE LABEL IF THEY ARE, THE ALUM IS USUALLY REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
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THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM, AND WHICH HAS ALL ITS INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.

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IT'S YOUR FIRST ORDER WE'RE AFTER.

You'll be after us with your future orders because our

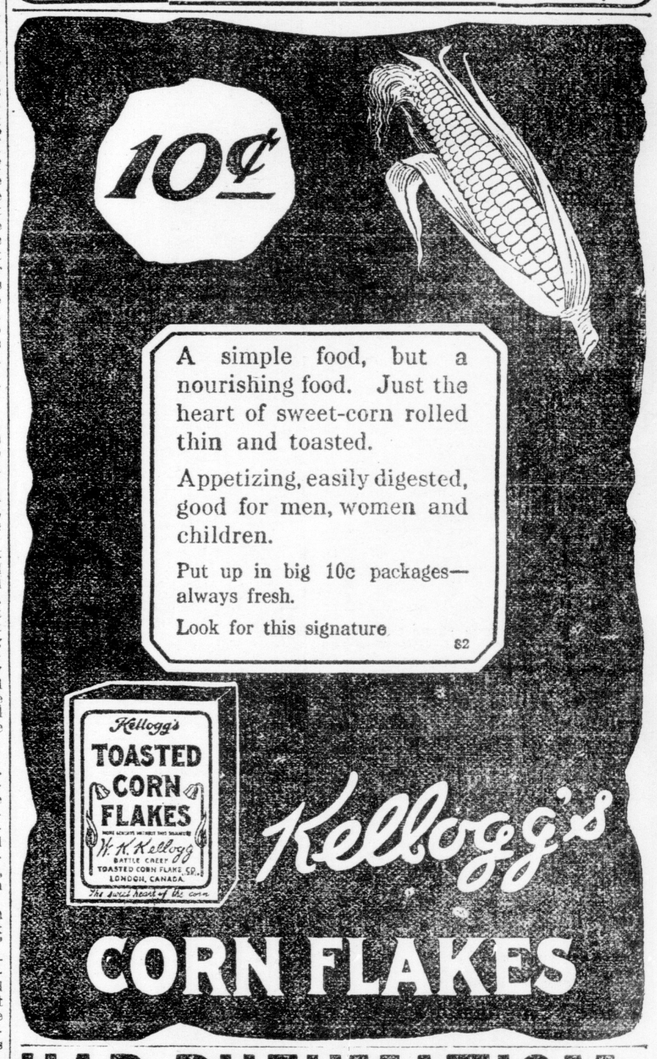
SCREENED SCRANTON COAL

Pleases, and our service is perfect.

LET'S HAVE YOUR FIRST ORDER

WEBSTER-HARVEY, Limited

41u-yt



HAD RHEUMATISM IN ALL MY BONES

"Sometimes I Could Hardly Walk!" 2 Boxes of Gin Pills Cured Me.



I SUFFERED from Kidney Trouble for five long years. I also had Rheumatism in all my bones and muscles—could not sleep at night—and sometimes could hardly walk. I was treated by some of our best physicians but without relief. I lost over fifteen pounds, was very weak, and friends, who had not seen me for some time, were astonished. One day, I met one of our leading hotelkeepers, who had been cured by Gin Pills, and he advised me to try them, so I bought two boxes at my druggist's.

Before I had used one box, I felt a big change for the better, and before the second box was gone, I was completely cured.

I assure you I can hardly believe it for if I had known what I know now about Gin Pills, I would not have spent over one hundred dollars for nothing, when two boxes of Gin Pills cured me.

Anyone suffering from Kidney Trouble or Rheumatism, should never be without Gin Pills.

EUGENE QUESNEL,
Chief City Circulation Agent,
"La Patrie," Montreal.

Drive your old enemy out of your system. Be free of pain. Be able to walk and work and enjoy life. Away with pain in the back, Rheumatism, and Kidney Troubles. Take Gin Pills. A few boxes now, will mean ease and comfort for the rest of the year.

Remember, Gin Pills are sold on a positive guarantee to give satisfaction or your money refunded. 50c a box, 6 for $2.50. You may try them before you buy them. Sample free if you write the National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

WHEN A LAXATIVE IS HEEDED—"CASCARETS"

Gently Clean Your Liver and Constipated Bowels While You Sleep.

Take a Cascaret tonight and thoroughly cleanse your Liver, Stomach and Bowels, and you will surely feel great by morning. You men and women who have headache, coated tongue, can't sleep, are bilious, nervous and upset, bothered with a sick, gassy, disordered stomach, or have backache and are all worn out.

Are you keeping your bowels clean with Cascarets—or merely forcing a passageway every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil? This is important.

Cascarets immediately cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour, undigested and fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry off the constipated waste matter and poison from the intestines and bowels.

Remember, a Cascaret tonight will straighten you out by morning. A 10-cent box from your druggist means healthy bowel action; a clear head and cheerfulness for months. Don't forget the children.

BISCOE WIPED OFF THE MAP IN HALF MILLION DOLLAR FIRE

Blaze Started in Small Shed, and Got Away When Fire Apparatus Proved Inadequate—Homeless People Are Being Looked After by Railways.

Sudbury, June 13.—The town of Biscoe, which lies between Cartier and Chapleau, was completely wiped off the map yesterday afternoon by one of the fiercest fires ever seen in this part of the country. The Catholic Church, the Hudson Bay store, the depot, and the huge lumber yards of Messrs. Booth & Shannon have gone up in smoke.

The loss is about $500,000

A Small Fire.

The blaze originated in a small shack behind the Catholic Church and in seventeen minutes the church was a mass of flames. The store and warehouse a hundred feet away owned by the Hudson Bay Company, was soon in the clutches of the fire fiend. As the wind was high, it soon became apparent that the whole town was doomed, and that nothing could save the C. P. R. depot and freight sheds, and the lumber yards just across the track. To add to the confusion, the westbound and eastbound trains from Montreal and Vancouver respectively, happened to meet at this point, and it became a question whether the westbound train would get across in safety, as the ties between the rails were on fire and the depot was just starting to burn.

However, the Vancouver Express ran the gauntlet successfully, and the two trains were able to proceed.

Look After Homeless.

The hardships and privations naturally following a fire such as swept the pretty little village of Biscoe (Biscotasing) yesterday afternoon are being relieved as speedily as possible, and the four hundred destitute villagers are not in want. Acting on instructions from the C. P. R. the Harris Abattoir Company's commissary branch at Sudbury organized and equipped a special train, which was immediately dispatched to Biscotasing when the extent of the fire became known, the train arriving before the flames were fully extinguished. This was quickly followed up by shipments of tents, and those made so suddenly homeless are faring very well.

ENGINEER ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER

Breaks Down in Witness Box As He Tells How Brakes Refused to Work When He Tried to Stop Collision Which Cost Six Lives.

Stamford, Conn., June 14.—Engineer Doherty, of the second Springfield express, which collided with the rear-end of the first Springfield express here last night, has been arrested on a warrant for manslaughter.

At the inquest he declared emphatically that the brakes had failed to respond properly, that he had tried to take precautions and had done all he could to avert the accident.

He described his trip in detail from Bridgeport to Stamford. He first discovered that his airbrakes were in trouble at Norwalk, and because of that fact had applied them sooner than ordinarily and before seeing the distant signal at Stamford. When he found this was set against him he gave the brakes "more air," and when that did not work "let her have the whole thing."

Broke Down.

That failing to stop the train, he threw on the emergency brake and applied sand to the rails, but could not stop it. "That was all I could do," he cried, and, breaking down completely, sobbed for several minutes.

When asked if he had tried to reverse his engine, he replied that he had, but the heavy lever was stiff and because of injury to his back which he received on Tuesday, he could move the lever only a few notches. He thought if he could have gotten it over it might have made things better, but did not think it could have averted the collision.

In the midst of the examination of witnesses Coroner Phelan turned suddenly to Attorney Benjamin I. Spock, of the New Haven road, who was seated in the audience, with this question:

"Is it true, Mr. Spock, that the wrecked parlor, the 'Skylark,' was burned?"

Car Was Burned.

Mr. Spock replied that it was true; the car had been ordered burned by officials of New Haven road. This was the regular procedure, he added.

"Is it the regular procedure before an inquest has been held?" asked the coroner.

"It is," replied Mr. Spock, "when the car in question is not directly responsible in the accident."

In response to further questions by the coroner, Mr. Spock explained that the car belonged to the Pullman Company and was a wooden car, but it was so badly wrecked that when the wreckers came to remove it they had to tear the superstructure apart to get it off the engine. It was simply a mass of wreckage and the company officials ordered it burned, he said. This was simply following the regular procedure of all companies. It was not necessary to wait for permission from the Pullman Company. The railroad company, he said, had to bear the expense incurred.

The inquest will go on again this afternoon.

J. P. HOAG IS NOW INSPECTOR

London Teacher's Place To Be Taken by North Renfrew Man.

THREE APPOINTMENTS

Toronto, June 14.—Three educational appointments have been made by the Ontario Government. The appointment of Mr. R. H. Cowley as chief inspector of the Toronto public schools, left vacant the chief inspectorship of public and separate schools in the province, and to this vacancy the Government has appointed Dr. John Waugh, continuation school inspector. Dr. Waugh's scholarship and ability fit him for the position in addition to his long experience as a public school inspector in Ontario County. Mr. J. P. Hoag, M.A., of the London Normal School staff, has been appointed continuation school inspector. Mr. Hoag was formerly inspector of schools in Brantford. The vacancy in the London Normal School staff has been filled by the appointment of Mr. E. T. White, B.A., who was recently inspector of public schools in North Renfrew.

One Killed, 7 Hurt When Building Fell

New Four-Story Business Block Collapsed at Vancouver.

Vancouver, June 13.—With a crash that was heard for many blocks, three stories of a new four-story block near Main and Pender streets east, collapsed today, killing Harry Anderson, a carpenter, instantly, burying two more in a mass of debris, and injuring five others so seriously that they were taken to the General Hospital in an unconscious condition.

The accident was caused by a defect in the concrete work of the structure. Three of the injured men taken to the General Hospital were bricklayers, A. Robinson, Tom Evans and A. Berle.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH

Sarnia Jury Recommends That Electrician Be Engaged in Future.

[Special to he Advertiser.]

Sarnia, June 14. — At the inquest regarding the death of George Labonville, who was electrocuted while clearing away a wire in order to move a house, ended with the verdict of accidental death.

The inquest committee also advised that a qualified electrician should be in attendance on all occasions where high tension wires are to be handled.

COMFORT SOAP
"IT'S ALL RIGHT"
It Lasts.
The Clothes Last.
Its Friends Last.
POSITIVELY THE LARGEST SALE IN CANADA

ONE WONDERFUL NIGHT

BY LOUIS TRACY.

"Wow! I know what aunts are capable of," broke in Devar rapidly, for he was doubtful now how his friend would regard the publicity he had not desired. "Mrs. Curtis, senior, is thanking her stars at this minute that she will have a chance of paralyzing Bloomington with full details of her nephew's marriage into the ranks of the British aristocracy. The odd thing is that I'm tickled to death by the notion that I, little Howard, put you in for this night's gorgeous doings. Didn't you wonder why I passed up an introduction to my aunt and my cousins in the customs shed? Man alive, if Mrs. Morgan Apjohn had made your acquaintance today she would have insisted on your dining with the family tonight, and at 7:30 p.m. your feet would have been safely tucked under the mahogany in her home on Riverside Drive instead of leading you into the maze you seem to have found so readily. All I wanted was an excuse to get away soon. Gee whiz! What a fireworks display you've put up in the meantime!"

"Fifth," said the clerk to the elevator attendant, and the four men shot skyward.

As each floor above the street level was a replica of the next higher one, Curtis happened to note that the route followed to the Frenchman's room was similar to that leading to 605.

"What number does Monsieur de Courtois occupy?" he inquired.

"505," said the clerk.

"Then it is directly beneath mine?"

"Yes, sir. He must have heard us breaking open your door."

"I beg your pardon. Heard what?"

"We committed some minor offenses with regard to your property during your absence," said Steingall, "but they were of slight account as compared with your own extravagances. Let me warn you not to say too much before de Courtois. Even taking your version of events, Mr. Curtis, Lord Valletort will probably raise a wasp's nest about your ears in the morning."

"But why break open the door? Surely that was a pass key——"

"Sh-s-sh! Here we are!"

Steingall tapped lightly on a panel of 605, and the four listened silently for any response. None came—that it, there was nothing which could be recognized as the sound of a voice or of human movement inside the room. Nevertheless, they fancied they heard something, and the detective knocked again, somewhat more insistently. Now they were intent for the slightest noise behind that closed door, and they caught a subdued groan or whine, followed by the metallic creak of a bed-frame.

At that instant a chamber-maid hurried up.

"I was just going to phone the office," she said to the clerk. "A little while ago I tried to enter that room, but my key would not turn in the lock."

"Did you hear anyone stirring within?" asked the clerk.

"No, sir. I knocked, and there was no answer."

"Listen now, then."

A third time did Steingall rap on the door, and the strange whine was repeated, while there could be no question that a bed was being dragged or shoved to and fro on a carpeted floor.

"My land!" whispered the girl in an awed tone. "There's something wrong in there!"

"Let me try your key," said the clerk. He rattled the master-key in the keyhole, but with no avail.

"I suppose it acts all right in every other lock?" he growled.

"Oh, yes, sir. "I've been using it all the evening."

"Someone has tampered with the lock from the outside," he said savagely. "There is nothing for it but to send for the engineer. Before we're through with this business we'll pull the d——d hotel to pieces. A nice reputation the place will get if all this door-forcing appears in the papers tomorrow."

Certainly the clerk was to be pitied. Never before had the decorum of the Central Hotel been so outraged. Its air of smug respectability seemed to have vanished. Even to the clerk's own disturbed imagination the establishment had suddenly grown raffish, and its dingy paint and drab upholstery resembled the make-up and cloak of a scowling tragedian.

A strong-armed workman came joyously. He had already figured as a personage below stairs, because of his earlier experiences, and it was a cheering thing to be called on twice in one night to participate in a mystery which was undoubtedly connected with the murder in the street.

Before adopting more strenuous methods he inserted a piece of strong wire into the keyhole, thinking to pick the lock by that means; but he soon desisted.

"Some joker has been at that game before me," he announced. "A chunk of wire has been forced in there after the door was locked."

"From the outside?" inquired Steingall.

"Yes, sir. These locks work by a key only from without. There is a handle inside. Well, here goes!"

A few blows with a sharp chisel soon cut away sufficient of the frame to allow the door to be forced open. On this occasion, there being no wedge in the centre, it was not necessary to attack the hinges, and, once the lock was freed, the door swung back readily into the interior darkness.

The engineer, remembering his needless alarm at falling head foremost into Curtis's room, went forward boldly enough now, and paid for his temerity. He was so anxious to be the first to discover whatever horror existed there that he made for the centre of the apartment without waiting to turn on the light, and, as a consequence, when he stumbled over something which he knew was a human body, and was greeted with a subdued though savage whine, he was even more frightened than before.

But no one was concerned about him or his feelings when Steingall touched an electric switch and revealed a bound and gagged man fastened to the leg of the bed. At first, owing to the extraordinary posture of the body, it was feared that another tragedy had been enacted. The victim of an uncanny outrage was lying on his side, and his arms and legs were roughly but skillfully tied with a stout rope in such wise that he resembled a fowl trussed for the oven. After securing him in this fashion, his assailants had fastened the ends of the rope to the iron frame of the bed, and his only possible movement was an ignominious half roll, back and forth, in a space of less than eight inches. This manoeuvre he had evidently been engaged in as soon as he heard voices and knocking outside, but he had been gagged with such brutal efficacy that his sole effort at speech was a species of whinny through his nose.

The detective's knife speedily liberated him, when he was lifted from the floor and laid gently on the bed, he remained there, quite speechless and overcome.

Steingall turned to the agitated chambermaid, whose eyes were round with terror, and who would certainly have alarmed the hotel with her screams had she come upon the occupant of the room in the course of her rounds.

"Bring a glass of hot milk, as quickly as you can," he said, and the girl sped away to the service telephone.

"Wouldn't brandy be better?" inquired Devar.

"No. Milk is the most soothing liquid in a case like this. The man's jaws are sore and aching. Probably, too, he is faint from fright and want of food. If we can get him to sip some milk he will be able to tell us, perhaps, just what has happened."

While they awaited the return of the chambermaid, the party of rescuers gazed curiously at the prostrate figure on the bed. They saw a small, slight, neatly-built man, attired in evening dress, whose sallow face was in harmony with a shock of black hair. A large and somewhat vicious mouth was partly concealed by a heavy-black moustache, and the long-fingered, nervous hands were sure tokens of the artistic temperament. There could be no manner of doubt that this hapless individual was Jean de Courtois. He looked exactly what he was, a French musician, while initials on his boxes, and a number of letters on the dressing-table, all testified to his identity.

Curtis, Devar and the hotel clerk seemed to be more interested in the appearance of the half-insensible de Courois than Steingall. He gave him one penetrating glance, and would have known the man again after ten years had they been parted that instant; but, if he favored the Frenchman with scant attention, he made no scruples about examining the documents on the table, though his first care was to thank the workman and send him from the room.

"Now," he muttered to the others in a low tone, "leave the questioning to me, and mention no names."

He picked up a Marconigram lying among the letters and read it. Without a word, but smiling slightly, he handed it unobtrusively to Curtis. It bore that day's date, and the recorded time of delivery was 4 p.m.

"Arriving tonight," it ran. "Coming direct Fifty-ninth street. Expect us there about eight-thirty."

(To Be Continued.)

Inauguration of Grand Trunk Lake and Rail Route Service Between Eastern and Western Canada.

Commencing Saturday, June 7, Westbound, and on each Monday, Wednesday and Saturday thereafter, the Grand Trunk Railway will operate a special "Steamship Express," leaving Toronto 10:45 a.m., stopping at Hamilton, Brantford, Paris, Woodstock, Ingersoll, London and Strathroy, arriving Sarnia Wharf 4:00 p.m., making direct connection with the Northern Navigation Company's palatial steamers leaving Sarnia Wharf 4:15 p.m. for Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Port Arthur and Fort William.

Steamer leaving Sarnia Wharf Mondays does not call at Port Arthur.

On the arrival of the steamer at Fort William, special trains of the highest standard will leave that point at 4:45 p.m., arriving Winnipeg 7:15 a.m. next morning.

The service afforded by this route is the finest in every respect and includes Parlor and Parlor-Cafe service between Toronto and Sarnia Wharf, excellent service on the boats of the Northern Navigation Company, including the "Hamonic," the finest and fastest passenger boat on the Great Lakes. Standard Sleeping Cars (Electric Lights in Lower and Upper Berths), Colonist Sleeping Cars (Berths Free), Dining Car and Coaches on the Grand Trunk Pacific between Fort William and Winnipeg. Through Sleeping Cars between Fort William and Edmonton, commencing June 16.

A special train will run the reverse way—from Sarnia Wharf to Toronto commencing Sunday, June 8, and each Tuesday, Friday and Sunday thereafter. The first Eastbound train having direct steamer connection leaves Sarnia on Friday, June 13.

Full particulars, reservations on steamer or train, may be obtained on application to Grand Trunk Agent R. E. Ruse, city pasenger and ticket agent, Phone 80, or write C. E. Horning, district passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto, Ont. 39-tf

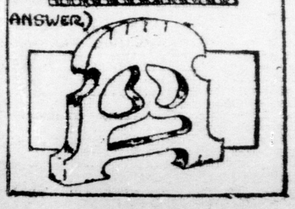
Home Treatment for Sallow, Wrinkled Skin

A. C. F. asks: "What should I do for my sallow complexion, and how can I get rid of my wrinkles?"

Sallowness is best removed by removing the skin itself. This is effectually accomplished by the use of ordinary mercolized wax, which causes the offensive outer skin gradually to peel off, in fine particles scarcely noticeable to the naked eye. Within a week or so you will have an enviable complexion, the new skin exhibiting a healthful, youthful tint incomparable with artificial coloring. Get an ounce of this wax at your drug store, apply at night like cold cream, only don't rub it in. Wash it off in the morning with warm water.

For your wrinkles try a solution of powdered saxolite, one ounce, dissolved in a half pint witch hazel. Bathe your face in this every morning for awhile. The result will surprise you.—Beauty's Mirror.

TODAY'S RIDDLE



Advertiser Patterns

Beauty Pattern Company.



9620.—A Unique and Attractive Design. Girls' One-Piece Dress With or Without Bib Trimming.

Brown chambrey with trimming of red and and a red patent leather belt, is here shown. The dress is cut on simple lines, and may be finished with high or square neck edge. A pretty development would be of linen, with eyelet or other embroidery for the bib portions. The model is suitable for any of this season's dress materials, for, silk, cloth, or wash fabrics. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years It requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material for a 10-year size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on the receipt of 10c. in silver or stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to

Name .....

Town .....

Province .....

Measurement—Bust..... Waist.....

Age (If child's or misses' pattern).....

CAUTION.—Be careful to inclose above illustration, and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure, you need only mark 32, 34 or whatever it may be. When in waist measure 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age, It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

MET AT ARVA

Mission Circle Presented Mrs. Salton With a Handsome Gift.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Arva, June 14. — The June meeting of the Arva Mission Circle met at the home of its president, Mrs. Homer Knapton.

A full and most interesting report of the branch meeting recently held in Chatham was presented by Mrs. Shobbrook.

At this meeting Mrs. (Rev.) Salton was made a life member and also presented with a beautiful centrepiece by the circle. Mrs. Salton is leaving Arva.

JUNIOR CLERGY

Diocesan Meeting To Be Held Monday at Woodstock.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Woodstock, July 14. —The Junior Clergy Union of the Diocese of Huron will hold its eighth annual meeting on Monday afternoon next. This year the attention of the members will be fixed on the eminently practical question of "The Immigration Problem in Its Relation to the Church." The matter will be discussed from all points of view. The Government position with regard to immigration will be stated by Mr. A. G. Aylesworth, brother of Sir Alan Aylesworth, who will be the chief speaker of the afternoon. Revs. C. C. Purton, of Paris, T. B. Clarke, of London, and E. Softley, of Cargill, will also present various aspects of the subject. The junior clergy always stay closely by the most practical and pressing questions, and this year's program is likely to be as interesting as any that has been given.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE

Thomas McLean, of Colchester, Shot Himself at His Home.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Windsor, June 13. — Thomas McLean, 50, a well-known farmer residing on the first concession in the township of South Colchester, committed suicide by shooting through the head with a revolver early this morning. His nine-year-old son, who slept with him, was awakened by the shot and gave the alarm, but McLean's aim had been good and he probably died instantly. No motive is known, as McLean was in good circumstances. He was a widower.

There are several features in the case which has not been satisfactorily explained, and High Constable J. P. Smith is trying to unravel the circumstances.

RODNEY FUNERAL

Mrs. Susannah Miller Was a Pioneer of Aldborough.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Rodney, June 14.—The funeral took place to the Middle Street Cemetery yesterday afternoon of Mrs. Susannah Miller, widow of the late Ludwig Miller. She was 77 years old. She was born in Baden, Germany, and came to Canada when a young woman and was married to Ludwig Miller, at Hungerford, 47 years ago. They moved to Aldborough Township, and lived there until 16 years ago, when they moved to town. Her husband died five years ago. She is survived by five sons—Louie and Peter, on the homestead; Jake, of Silver street; Henry, New Eagle, and Levi, in Rodney.

WIARTON.

Wiarton, June 14. — Rev. Wm. Miller, of Alberta, is the guest of his brother, Robert Miller, and Rev. J. Munro, of Saskatchewan, is visiting Mrs. Reekie.

Mrs. John Aston gave a tea for Miss Aston yesterday, as Miss Aston leaves soon for her home in England.

Miss Susie Tyson gave an old-fashioned quilting bee yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. McClure motored to Lion's Head this week.

Last evening after choir practice, St. Paul's choir, of which Miss Annie Paterson has been leader, gave a delightful supper, at which she was the guest of honor. Rev. J. M. Nichol presided and many complimenary speeches were made regarding Miss Paterson, and best wishes for her future happiness were extended by Mr. R. Hamilton, B. A., Mr. Robert Miller, Mr. E. Westfield, Dr. Spence and Mr. E. Glendenning.

WALKERTON.

Walkerton, June 14. — Mrs. (Col.) Weir, of Port Credit, spent a few days this week with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Weir, of Jackson street.

Hugh McKerracher has returned from Scotland.

Miss Stella Blough is visiting her sister in Hepworth.

George Walker, conductor on the C. P. R., has been moved to Elora.

Miss Mary Burrell, youngest daughter of Mr. Thos. Burrell, was married in St. Thomas' Church on Thursday to Thomas Liddle.

B. Shearer and wife motored to New Germany recently to attend the burial of a niece.

Paul Lockart, an ex-Walkerton boy, died in Chicago recently of heart failure.

Miss May George, daughter of J. L. George, of Brant, was married on Tuesday to E. A. Miller, of Toronto.

Miss Bertha Cannon has left to spend a few weeks with friends in Toronto.

Mrs. (Dr.) Horace Goodfellow, of the Soo, is visiting with the doctor's mother in the west ward.

Why accept an inferior tea when you can have the best by insisting that you get it. Ask for "SALADA" and accept no other. There are many imitations that show the dealer from one to five cents per pound more profit.

LAMBETH.

Lambeth, June 14.—Rev. Mr. Jewett, of Blyth, was a visitor in the village this week.

The family of Miss M. Ryckman met at her home on Wednesday, it being her birthday, and presented her with a couch, and spent a pleasant day.

Rev. Mr. Barnby leaves on Monday for Zurich, Switzerland, on an extended trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Blake Elliott, of Wingham, were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Routledge on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Squire Hunt, of Delaware, visited Mrs. L. Carley on Wednesday.



Vinolia

TALCUM POWDER

ROYAL VINOLIA

Bland, cooling, soothing, antiseptic and absorbent—easily brushed away and not clogging to the pores. Delicately scented with the charming Royal Vinolia Perfume, and sold in a large hinged-top tin, decorated with beautiful Wedgwood design, containing about double the quantity bought in the usual size package. *In white or flesh tints.*

Price 25 cents

BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE

Fragrant with the delightful odor of White Heather. A talcum powder of the very finest grade, cooling, soothing and refreshing. Ideal for toilet or nursery. Gentlemen enjoy it after shaving. The Royal Stewart Tartan in correct colors decorates the package, which is the same size as Royal Vinolia. *In white or flesh tints.*

Price 25 cents

LIRIL Violette de Parme

Purity and freshness are expressed in this talcum's delicate scent of violets. A relief also for soreness, irritation and abrasion of the skin or prickly heat. In a daintily decorated tin with perforated top and swivel cover. *In white tint.*

Price 20 cents

On Sale at all Druggists

Vinolia Company Limited

London Paris Toronto

134

NEW YORK $10



Round Trip from Buffalo and Suspension Bridge

Thursday, June 19th

Final Return Limit, June 28th

West Shore R. R.

For Railroad tickets or additional information consult nearest New York Central Agent, or write General Agent, 377 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., or F. C. Foy, Canadian Passenger Agent, 80 Yonge St., Toronto.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES



TAKE THE WATER WAY TO WINNIPEG AND BEYOND

(Great Lakes Route.)

VIA NORTHERN NAVIGATION CO.

Sarnia ::: Port Arthur ::: Duluth

It costs no more to travel via Duluth, and the Lake trip is one day longer—almost a full day's stopover at Port Arthur and Fort William.

Convenient trains, with electric-lighted sleeping cars, from Port Arthur and Duluth, leave in the evening and arrive at Winnipeg in the morning, thus allowing the entire day for recreation or other purposes.

A convenient day train, with parlor car from Duluth to Winnipeg, serves the Dawson Trail through the Quetice Forest Reserve and the Rainy Lake District.

Finely appointed Dining Cars on all trains.

For literature, tickets, and all information apply to F. V. Higginbottom, City Ticket Agent, 52 King street east, Toronto, or to R. L. Fairbairn, General Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont. 45-u-t

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL

TO LIVERPOOL.

	From Montreal.
Tunisian	May 31 June 27
Victorian	June 5 July 3
Corsican	June 14 July 11
Virginian	June 19 July 17

TO GLASGOW.

Pretorian	May 31 June 28
Grampian	June 7 July 5
Scandinavian	June 14 July 12
Hesperian	June 21 July 19

TO LONDON AND HAVRE

Sicilian	June 1 July 6
Ionian	June 8 July 13
Pomeranian	June 15 July 20
Scotian	June 22 July 27

For tickets and full particulars of rates, etc., apply at local agents or

THE ALLAN LINE, 77 Yonge Street, Toronto.

ywt

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

NEW SERVICE

—BETWEEN—

TORONTO — SARNIA — SAULT STE. MARIE— PORT ARTHUR—FORT WILLIAM—WINNIPEG

STEAMBOAT SPECIAL

EFFECTIVE JUNE 7, WESTBOUND.

Lv. Toronto, G. T. R.	10:45 a.m.	Mon., Wed., Sat.
Lv. Hamilton, G. T. R.	11:53 a.m.	Mon., Wed., Sat.
Lv. London, G. T. R.	2:18 p.m.	Mon., Wed., Sat.
Lv. Sarnia Wharf, Northern Nav. Co.	4:15 p.m.	Mon., Wed., Sat.
Lv. S. S. Marie, Ont., Nor. Nav. Co.	11:30 a.m.	Thurs., Sun., 3:00 p.m. Tues.
Ar. Port Arthur, Northern Nav. Co.	7:30 a.m.	Monday, Friday.
Ar. Fort William, Northern Nav. Co.	9:00 a.m.	Mon., Fri. 2:30 p.m. Wed.
Ar. Winnipeg, G. T. P. Ry.	7:45 a.m.	Tues., Thurs., Sat.

Parlor-Cafe, Parlor Cars and First-class Coaches between Toronto and Sarnia Wharf.

Standard Sleeping Cars (electric lights in lower and upper berths) Colonist Sleeping Cars (berths free), Dining Car and Coaches between Fort William and Winnipeg.

Commencing June 16, a through electric-lighted Standard Sleeping Car will be operated between Fort William, Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton.

This is the inauguration of Grand Trunk Lake and Rail Route Service between Eastern and Western Canada.

A Special Train will run the reverse way—from Sarnia Wharf to Toronto, commencing June 8, and each Tuesday, Friday and Sunday thereafter.

Full particulars, Reservations on Steamers or Trains, may be obtained on application to Grand Trunk Agents, or write C. E. HORNING, D. P. A., Union Station, Toronto, Ont.; R. E. RUSE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent. Phone 80. 35tf

A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. F. E CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the East—*3:52 a.m., 10:56 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:45 p.m.

Arrive from the West—*12:14 a.m., 3:43 a.m., 8:50 a.m., *11:55 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the East—*12:19 a.m., *3.48 a.m., 7:20 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *12:05 p.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.

Depart for the West—*3:57 am., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 8:20 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:23 a.m., *4:00 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 8:05 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—11:15 a.m., 1:39 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.

Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:20 a.m., 12:30 p.m., *:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE...

Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

DepartJ8:30 a.m., 4:40 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive from the East—*11:42 a.m., 6:45 p.m., *8:00 p.m., *11:25 p.m.

Arrive from the West—*4:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., *12:25 p.m., *5:20 p.m., 8:50 p.m.

Depart for the East—*4:38 a.m., 8:00 a.m., *12:35 p.m., *5:30 p.m.

Depart for the West—8:15 a.m., *11:50 a.m., 6:55 p.m., *8:10 p.m., *11:33 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—7:04 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 4:55 p.m., 9:40 p.m.

Depart—7:20 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:20 p.m., 10:11 p.m.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:50, 1:50, 5:10, *10:10 p.m.

Depart—5:40, *7:10, 9:45 a.m., 2:30, *4:20, †7:00 p.m.

*To and from Walkerville. All trains to and from Port Stanley, except trains marked with star. †To St. Thomas only. All trains week-days only.

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EFFICIENCY and SERVICE

The White Star Dominion Line has a record for service and efficiency that covers more than forty years' successful effort for the travelling public.

Experienced travellers will tell you that we aim to please.

SAILINGS TUESDAYS by THE LARGEST CANADIAN LINERS

'LAURENTIC' 'MEGANTIC' 'TEUTONIC' 'CANADA'

Ask the nearest Agent for Particulars

WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Homeseekers' Excursions

Each Tuesday, until Oct. 28.

WINNIPEG AND RETURN.....$35.00

EDMONTON AND RETURN....$43.00

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Return limit, two months.

HOMESEEKERS' TRAIN leaves Toronto 2:00 p.m. each Tuesday, May to August, inclusive. Best train to take.

Upper Lakes Navigation.

Steamers leave Port McNicoll, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for SAULT STE. MARIE, PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM.

The steamer "Manitoba," sailing from Port McNicoll on Wednesdays, will call at Owen Sound, leaving that point at 10:30 p.m.

Steamship Express

leaves Toronto 12:45 p.m. on sailing days, making direct connection with steamers at Port McNicoll.

General change of time June 1.

Particulars from Canadian Pacific Agents. W. FULTON, C. P. and T. A., 161 Dundas street, or write M. G. MURPHY, D. P. A., C. P. R., Toronto.

Traction Company Summer Rates

to Port Stanley from all stations are now in effect.

EVERY WEDNESDAY

One-day rate of 55 Cents between London and St. Thomas.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC EMPRESSES AND OTHER STEAMSHIPS

Empress of Ireland	June 26
Lake Manitoba	July 4
Empress of Britain	July 10
Empress of Ireland	July 24
Lake Manitoba	Aug. 2
Empress of Britain	Aug. 7

SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR DIRECT FROM TORONTO TO SHIP'S SIDE AT QUEBEC.

For rates and all information apply any rail or steamship agent, or W. FULTON, C. P. R. Agent, London, Ont. 22tf

Going Abroad?

Travel by the American Line

New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.

Atlantic Transport Line.

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RED STAR LINE.

E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke or R. E. Ruse, Agts. t

FRY'S Nut Milk Chocolate

The Best of All Sweets for Children

A LOVELY BABY BOY

This Mother is quite Enthusiastic over a well Known Food.

Mrs. J. W. Pateman, 34 Harriet St., Toronto, in writing about Neave's Food says "When I first knew one of my friends, her baby Jack was eight months old and dying by inches. She had tried three foods because her Jack could not digest milk. At last, I fetched her a tin of Neave's Food. At the end of a month, Jack was rapidly gaining flesh and was bright and happy. He is a lovely boy now and she declares Neave's Food saved his life. And it did.

Then I recommended it to a friend on Victoria Avenue. She had a baby 6 months old that was not thriving a bit. She put the baby on Neave's Food and at the end of three months, the baby was twice the size.

I have never seen two bigger, stronger boys than mine for their ages and we owe it all to Neave's Food. I have the utmost faith in Neave's Food."

Mothers and prospective mothers may obtain a free tin of Neave's Food and a valuable book "Hints About Baby" by writing Edwin Utley, 14 Front Street East, Toronto, who is the Canadian agent. (*Mention this paper.*) For sale by all druggists. 24A

WOMAN SICK FOURTEEN YEARS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Elkhart, Ind.:—"I suffered for fourteen years from organic inflammation, female weakness, pain and irregularities. The pains in my sides were increased by walking or standing on my feet and I had such awful bearing down feelings, was depressed in spirits and became thin and pale with dull, heavy eyes. I had six doctors from whom I received only temporary relief. I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial and also the Sanative Wash. I have now used the remedies for four months and cannot express my thanks for what they have done for me.

"If these lines will be of any benefit you have my permission to publish them."—Mrs. SADIE WILLIAMS, 455 James Street, Elkhart, Indiana.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., seem to prove this fact.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

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"THE FORT GARRY"
The new $2,000,000 Grand Trunk Pacific Hotel at Winnipeg, to be opened about Oct. 1, 1913.

An American Devises Plan to Overcome Difficulties of Tunnelling English Channel

Simon Lake Proposes to Dig Trench Under Sea From England to France and in It to Sink, Section By Section, a Double-Tube Passageway.

[From the New York Sun.]

Once again an attempt has been made to revive the project of building a tunnel under the English Channel between England and France. This time plans are devised by an American inventor for overcoming the difficulties of constructing the subaqueous passage way.

Probably no engineering project of the past four decades has emphasized more forcibly the insularity of the English people than this Channel tunnel. The French really took the lead in proposing this means of connecting rapid transit, and French engineers worked out the laborious preliminary details. The scheme had to drag its weary ways through the paths of diplomacy, and a Parliamentary document of 1875 is tangible proof of the amount of red tape that can be wasted in tanging up a matter of international concern and public betterment.

The scheme was essentially a private enterprise, to be forwarded by popular subscriptions, and the Governments were asked merely for their approval of a plan which was to bring the two nations concerned into closer contact, and incidently to eliminate not only the miseries but also the life and property hazards involved in the water routes. Yet one British official gravely said approval could not be given until a number of possible contingencies could be arranged for; and he cited as one of these bugaboos the question of authority over a person committing a crime within the tunnel! Fancy a great engineering undertaking being held up by questions of that sort!

Finally, after many months, the tunnel promoters were duly authorized to go ahead, and the necessary preliminary surveys were pushed along as rapidly as the funds permitted. These surveys disclosed that the best line for the tunnel was that running across the Channel from Sangatte on the French coast to St. Margaret's Bay, a short distance to the east of Dover.

The borings made at Sangatte and at St. Margaret's Bay showed the geological formation beneath the Channel to consist principally of two strata of chalk extending from England to France, the white cliffs near Dover being reproduced or duplicated by the chalky headlands close to Calais. The upper stratum of white chalk proved to be extensively seamed and pervious to water, and in those days of submarine tunnel work this formation could not be bored through in safety. Below the layer of white chalk was found a broad stratum of gray chalk, and this proved to be impervious to water.

Therefore the problems of the engineers was to drive companion vertical shafts down on each shore to a depth of 160 feet and then to descend gradually upon inclined courses until the greatest depth of nearly 400 feet was reached below the tide level of the Channel. In this way it was aimed to have at least 150 feet of chalk impervious to water over the heads of the tunnel borers. In those days compressed air was not employed for work of this sort, and an ample blanket of solid material was necessary to prevent inundation.

The engineering task and the financial problem were separate, and the original promoters were discouraged after a comparatively short time and abandoned further progress. Early in the '80s one of England's big railway companies took over the interest of the British capitalists and the tunnel driving was pushed with some vigor until the military authorities suddenly conceived the undertaking to be a potential national menace.

They pictured to themselves a French army marching without impediment through the tunnel to England's shores, while Dover was assumed to have fallen before a sudden and brilliantly executed assault on the part of the foe. The British fleet, despite its vaunted strength, was represented as being out in the Channel impotently battering away at the Dover defences which the nation had built for the enemy to capture.

Just as a bit of history and as an example of an exaggerated case of cold feet a citation may be made from the opinion of the British Adjutant-General in 1882 shortly before the tunnel project was halted by popular clamor. That official declared that the tunnel proprietors might be of any and every nationality. "In spite of all precautions our end of the tunnel could be seized by a coup de main. The improved harbors of the French coast would make a surprise more easy. Surprises during peace were the commonplaces of history. The tunnel would directly tempt invasion—it would be the most unassailable line of communications in the world. The successful invasion of England, with the tunnel in the enemy's hands, would be the permanent ruin of the country."

The British mind is decidedly retentive of impressions once made, and when six years ago it was proposed to revive the tunnel scheme the fear of invasion still prevailed and the proposition was again killed.

From an engineering viewpoint the work actually done upon the Channel tunnel is of interest today. By means of the Beaumont boring machine it was possible to cut right into the gray chalk bed, and the progress thus made was rather astonishing. Several times in driving the cross-channel gallery seams or faults were encountered through which the water flowed for a while, to the dismay of all concerned; but nature provided an automatic remedy. The silt overlaying the chalk was driven by the pressure of the Channel's flood down into the crevices, and in this manner they were effectually filled and packed against further seepage.

Another engineering item of interest lay in the fact that in those days it was intended to use steam locomotives for the tunnel trains, and the French experts had devised an elaborate system of ventilation and means for disposing of the furnace gases. Whether these arrangements would have been successful in practice is a matter of speculation, but electric haulage would effectually dispose of such a difficulty today.

Our present interest in the rumored revival of the scheme lies in the fact that an American, Simon Lake, planned and submitted to some of the English authorities six years ago a method of tunnel construction which would have the twofold advantage of greater cheapness combined with speedier building. In brief, he proposed to dig a trench from the French coast near Calais to the English shore adjacent to Dover, and in this to sink, section by section, a double tube tunnel of steel coated outside and lined within with cement. These unit sections would be built on shore and thoroughly tested before being towed to their resting places and sunk below the Channel's surface.

Mr. Lake has recently explained his system, which he still considers the best way to meet the physical requirements of the English Channel and especially well adapted to tunnel building here in the United States. Locally he would advocate his method for the subways that are to run to Staten Island.

"Submarine engineers, with their knowledge of many failures and the enormous outlays risked in boring tunnels under water beds, will not find it hard to realize how loss of life, loss of time and loss of capital can be avoided by employing this new method of mine," he said. "It is common knowledge that the compressed air, shield work system of under water tunnel driving forces upon the builders much heavier grades and longer reaches to the shore approaches than would be necessary for tunnels laid in trenches cut in the water bed.

"For the laymen let me explain that the reason is that in shield work it is necessary to go generally to a very considerable depth below the river bottom in order to get earth of sufficient stability in which to run the line of borings. Accordingly, approaches to the tunnel must be further inland in order to make the grade a reasonably easy climb, and this compels more construction work, longer hauls and greater outlays for damages to overlying property.

"By my system the tunnel shells are built of steel, in sections, and lined inside and out with concrete. These can be made on shore in lengths of from 300 to 400 feet, and perhaps longer; fitted complete with ties and rails, and then carried to their destined positions and sunk into place. These tunnel units are finished at their opposite ends like the big iron pipes of water mains, so that one end can slip into the collared end of the preceeding or the succeeding section, as the case may be.

"Before launching, these tubes are closed by means of stout metal bulkheads near each extremity. The reason for this will be plain presently.

"While the steel work is progressing on shore a trench is dug in the river bed. Should the bottom be sand or mud instead of rock, piles are driven to serve as a foundation and others are placed along the sides of the cut to guide and to hold each section until the trench is filled in again with mud or other debris.

"The planting of the tunnel, so to speak, will proceed as follows: When the times arrives the first section is towed to its position, having been ballasted so it will just float. It is anchored immediately over the proper place and, everything being in readiness, it is caused to sink by the admission of water until it rests upon the foundation prepared for it. It is then held permanently down by dumping upon it material previously excavated at that point.

"When this is done then all of the ballast is drained out of the tube; that is why the bulkheads are there. Reaching from the tube or tubes up above the water's surface are temporary working shafts serving as passageways for air and the laborers going to and from their tasks within the tunnel. These shafts are ultimately removed and the hatchways on the tops of the sections permanently sealed.

"With one section in place then the next unit is made ready and similarly sunk into position, resting lightly on the bottom by a nice adjustment of its contained water ballast. Having been sunk in proper alignment this last section is drawn against the preceding one so that its enlarged or collared end will fit over the smaller end of the neighboring tube. The water is pumped out between the adjacent bulkhead at this point of union and as a result hydraulic pressure forces the two sections firmly together and binds them securely against the intrusion of water.

"This last section, like the preceding one, is covered over with the spoils of the trench and the level of the waterbed restored in this manner. The joint is made rigid and permanent by suitable bolts which connect the contiguous ends. The two adjacent bulkheads are removed. Thus, section by section the tunnel grows."

Mr. Lake's system is not fundamentally so novel as it may sound. This is not mentioned by way of disparagement of the ingenuity he has displayed, but instead to emphasize the practicability of this method of tunnel construction. In a somewhat analogous manner the Detroit river tunnel was built and laid, and even earlier by a number of years a kindred engineering undertaking was achieved in the case of the Paris tunnel under the river Seine. In fact there is in hand here a similar work for the four track subway of the Lexington avenue line under the Harlem river.

The planting of a railway tunnel in storm swept waters is likely to prove a much more difficult task and it is just such a project that Mr. Lake has planned in the case of the English Channel scheme. He believes he has devised ways to overcome every obstacle, and among these are facilities for digging rapidly the necessary trench in the friable chalk bottom of that tempestuous waterway.

It is said that up to date the money outlays upon the Dover-Calais tunnel have already amounted to quite $80,000,000, and this should stimulate an effort to put the enterprise through to an operative condition. With electric traction and the benefit of engineering advances traffic could be maintained in volume and frequency far beyond the expectations of the original promoters.

It would be possible to carry both freight and passengers upon a large scale, not to mention the mails, and the profits should ere long make a handsome return upon the venture. Without fear of storms or the perils of fog, the service could be kept up uninterruptedly, and it is fair to suppose that insurance rates upon merchandise in transit would be considerably lower by the tunnel route than when risked upon the exposed waters. Telegraph and telephone communication could be effected between France and England by means of cables run securely through the tunnels.

Unquestionably the execution of the project would be of benefit to all the neighboring countries, and in this grouping we should be joined for a number of reasons, quite apart from the comfort of the American tourist who now has to traverse the treacherous Channel.

The fear of an invasion by way of the tunnel is no longer held to be a valid objection to its building. There are a variety of ways in which the tunnel could be effectively blocked or even flooded in order to prevent an enemy from reaching the English coast by this route, and today the potential foe menaces from another direction. The airship is likely to cause the British populace more concern than an invasion via the submarine tunnel. The first is a real peril; the latter an imaginary one.

Home and Family Gone, Old Norseman Who Wouldn't Sell Out to John D. Is Going to Sea Again

Yonkers, N. Y., June 13.—Old John Melin is going to sea again. There is nothing else for the sturdy old Norseman to do.

His home is gone, his family is gone. His long struggle against John D. Rockefeller has ended in the crushing of the weaker man.

And so, like his ancient Viking ancestors, John Melin will fare forth and end his life as he began it.

Melin owned a little hotel at Tarrytown, on the edge of Rockefeller's magnificent country estate, Pocantico Hills. He lived there happily with his wife and two children. He kept a country inn, overlooking Sleepy Hollow, that was a quiet haven for travellers, and a humble club house for the villagers. He had a little garden, and the place was pretty with trees, shrubs and flowers.

But John D. needed more land. Pocantico Hills grew, year by year, to make room for golf links, orchards, groves, gardens, game preserves, conservatories and farm buildings. One by one, it swallowed fifty properties that had been independent farms or homes. Finally he had about 2,000 acres, but that was not enough. So John Melin's little domain was marked for absorption.

Besides, John D. did not like to have an inn near his estate. It was vulgar. In the middle ages, a baron did not ask a petty freeholder for favors, or treat with him for his holdings. He took what he wanted.

John D. is not a medieval baron. He offered to buy the property. Melin, however, refused to sell.

Rockefeller raised the price, but money was nothing to Melin. He loved his home and would not part with it. And so for years there was a deadlock. But the contest was unequal.

Melin's trade fell off, and Melin owed money. His hotel was mortgaged. And then, one day, the mortgage was foreclosed.

The property was bought at auction by a man named Nicholas, and Melin got very much less for it than Rockefeller would have paid him. So he was punished for his stubbornness in not selling when he had a good offer. After the mortgage was paid, there wasn't much left.

Pretty soon Rockefeller owned the property, and Melin's old home housed some of Rockefeller's workmen.

It was hard times then for the Melin family. They went to Elmsford to live. There the elder child became sick and died, and six months later Mrs. Melin died of tuberculosis in the county almshouse.



JOHN MELIN AS HE LOOKED BEFORE HIS MISFORTUNES CAME.

Since that, Melin has lived lonely and despairing, in a single room, hardly able to provide for himself and little Edith, his 3-year-old daughter.

The other day the Westchester Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children offered to take care of Edith. And because the kind folk of the society could look after his little girl better than he could, old John let them take her.

Now he is all alone. And having lost home and happiness on land, he is going back to sail the seas again until he dies.

Foot Elm Makes Vigorous, Healthy Feet

Thousands of people testify to this fact. If your feet sweat, burn or blister, ache or distress you in any way, give this wonderful, comfort-giving remedy a trial. It is making new friends every day. It invigorates the feet, makes them healthy, prevents corns and bunions, makes new shoes easy and comfortable. Try it; 18 powders, 25 cents. At Taylor's drug store, or send to Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, for free samples.

THE LIFE OF A MARTYR

Was in Agony For Years And Nothing Gave Him Relief Until He Used "Fruit-a-tives" The Famous Medicine Made From Fruit.



ALFRED FERRIS, ESQ.

PENETANGUISHENE, ONT., March 4th, 1913.

"I want to inform you of what your remedy 'Fruit-a-tives' did for me.

"For years I was a martyr to Dyspepsia and Constipation, often having to leave work from the agonizing pains of Acute Indigestion. Doctors treated me continually, but without satisfactory results. It seemed to me that I tried every advertised medicine on the market, and got no relief.

"On one of the days that I was compelled to absent myself from work, a neighbor came to my house to whom I told of my suffering, and he said to me that all I had to do, if I had Dyspepsia, was to take 'Fruit-a-tives.' They would cure me. He had cured himself. I immediately procured a 50c box and continued taking them until cured. I suppose I took in all about eleven boxes and I am glad to be able to say that I have been free of Indigestion for nearly two years. They cured the Constipation also. They were worth their weight in gold to me and I will be glad to have you publish this letter, along with my photo, if it will induce another dyspeptic to take the right road to a permanent cure."

Yours truly,
ALFRED FERRIS.

Don't suffer any longer. Today—right now—get "Fruit-a-tives" and cure yourself. "Fruit-a-tives" will sweeten the stomach—strengthen the stomach muscles, increase the quantity of digestive juices, regulate Kidneys and Bowels, and makt the digestion as sound as a bell. "Fruit-a-tives" will positively cure every case of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Belching Gas, Bloated Feeling after eating, and all other disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

Don't Swat the Fly!

He's a deadly gentleman—a dirty tramp at best, and not at all the proper playmate for your children. His manoeuvres in a dining-room may be entertaining, but the pest has got no manners. Invite him in today, by the open door or window, and he'll have all his friends and relations (even unto the thirtieth and fortieth generation), buzzing around your shack tomorrow, the same as if he owned it. And the whole breed will drop muck from their scow-like feet into your broth when they're not dancing a jig on your butter. Keep the disease-promotor out. The

Ferguson Fly Screen

will do that for you. Once it's on the nerviest fly can't get his eye-lash in. It keeps him outside, where he belongs.

The Ferguson Screen is built on a new principle. The frame is done away with. The main body of the screen is one clear strip of wire cloth, which cannot shut out the light or obscure the vision. There is nothing about this screen to get out of order. Whether in use or not, it is always on its place outside the sash. The sash can be raised any height desired, from quarter of an inch to 18 inches, the screen fitting snugly, it does not matter what position the window may be in. When you want to close the window you don't have to take screen out. It occupies its place permanently.

If you want a perfect screen, perfectly made, of high-grade materials—a real Fly-Defier—you will buy the Ferguson Screen.

PRICE: 50 CENTS AND UP.

J. S. FERGUSON
Ground Floor, OLD MASONIC TEMPLE
(Next Elevator.)

b

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS



I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

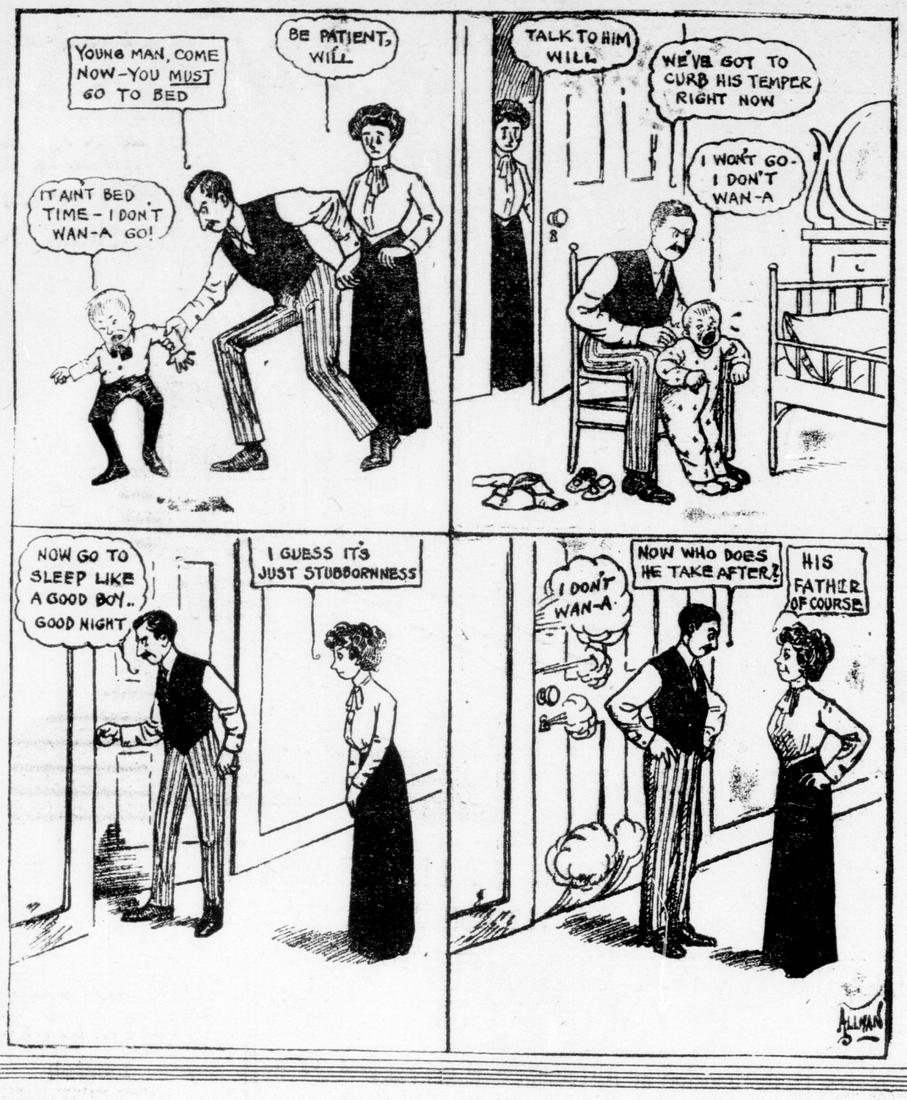
I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure — you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head; back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all woman's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:

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THE GREAT CANADIAN HOME



THE NEW PUBLIC HEALTH

The Advertiser Bureau of Public Health Information.
QUESTIONS. ANSWERS. COMMENTS.
Conducted by Institute of Public Health, London, Ont.

Questions should be addressed "The New Public Health," care The Advertiser, London, Ont." Private questions accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope, will receive private answers. Medical treatment for individual cases cannot be prescribed.

TRAVELLER.

Is the common drinking cup a menace to public health? Are people running a risk drinking the water in railway cars, etc.? TRAVELLER.

Answer.—The common drinking cup is one of the many methods of transmitting the discharges of one mouth to another mouth; to estimate accurately the relative importance of this method of transmitting discharges as compared with other methods, it would be necessary to know the average number of times that mouth discharges are handed about every day by all the methods, and then to see what proportion of these exchanges depended on common drinking cups. But as we cannot do that, we must consider the question in the light of the best common sense, taking into account what we do know in a general way about the transmission of infectious diseases.

From the best estimates we can make, it is probable that the average population has at any one time about one person in every four or five hundred who is capable of transmitting some one of the ordinary infectious diseases to others; the mouth discharges as well as the other discharges of such persons are usually dangerous.

That means that there are usually in London in any one day about one hundred persons going about, who are capable of giving some one of the infectious diseases to others through the discharges from their mouths. As things are now, the exact set of people capable of giving these infectious diseases changes more or less from day to day. In tuberculosis, for instance, when one advanced case dies another early case becomes "open" and takes the place of the one who died. There are probably about fifty to seventy-five persons in London capable of producing tuberculosis in this way. These persons remain infective for an average of one-and-a-half years each. On the other hand, a typhoid-infected person probably is dangerous during a period of not over three to four months, although occasionally much longer periods have been known. I myself knew a woman who carried and distributed typhoid germs for at least five years, probably for twenty-two years.

Now the risk that you may some day shake hands or talk face-to-face with one of these one hundred or so dangerous persons is probably much greater than the risk that you will drink from the same cup one of them may have used, without rinsing it. At the same time, if you go about to a great many places and use a great many public drinking cups, or if, as in a school, you use the same drinking cup as other people do day after day, it is likely that sooner or later you will take your drink just after a dangerous person has done so. Of course, you must not forget that you may be a dangerous person yourself.

For these reasons, the common drinking cup is more or less dangerous, although I do not think that abolishing the common public drinking cup would reduce our ordinary infectious diseases over 5 per cent., if so much.

There is no more interesting or important subject in Public Health than the question suggested here that is, what are really important Public Health measures to take?

The only way to answer this question is to trace out the really important routes which infection takes from one person to another. There is no Public Health advantage in insisting on pure ice for instance, if ice does not carry any disease, for you certainly cannot reduce a risk that does not exist at all!

There is no Public Health advantage in insisting on disinfection of rooms after diphtheria or scarlet fever, if such rooms do not carry those diseases any more than there is in painting a house to fire-proof it, or scrubbing a ship to keep it from sinking!

If your watch has a mainspring broken, what earthly sense is there in shining up the case to set it going? If your auto has blown out a tire, will oiling the magneto help? If the brake will not hold, would you suggest varnishing the carburetters as a remedy? Should Public Health be a serious scientific business, or merely a Hanlon's Superba with the wit and humor left out?

To illustrate, in the case of typhoid fever, D. D. Jackson, a noted investigator, recently examining into the causes of typhoid fever in Cleveland, classifies the cases thus contracted:

	Per cent.
Through milk, oysters, raw vegetables	5
Through water supplies	10
Through flies, etc.	30
Through contact	45

(Contracted out of town, 10 per cent.)

Suppose, without knowing these figures first, the people of Cleveland devoted themselves to securing a pure water supply on the ground that typhoid was always a water borne disease? That would cut down their typhoid about 15 per cent. all told, i. e., the 10 per cent. from water and about 5 per cent., secondaries from water cases, leaving 35 per cent. untouched!

Suppose the citizens had the fly craze and suppose they abolished every fly, neglecting the other factors, they would then reduce the disease about 45 per cent., thus leaving over half of it untouched. Now knowing all the factors, they can abolish all of the trouble.

So your question of the common drinking cup cannot be answered accurately, for we have no means of knowing in accurate figures just how much disease the common drinking cup carries. It undoubtedly carries some, but perhaps a small percentage only, and although to abolish it is a good thing, its abolition certainly will not reduce any of our infectious diseases very much.

The proper thing to do, for thirsty people, at least for those people who prefer individual tooth-brushes, is to carry individual cups with them; or to wait until they can get a clean glass to drink from.

As for railway-car water, the dangers apart from the common drinking cup, lie in the source of the water, and in the hands that go into the water, when the tank is being filled or when ice is being dropped into it. Some railway companies are very careful about such matters, others are not. The dirty hands that drop the ice into the tank are far more likely to make the water impure than is the ice itself.

W. H. HILL.

FARMER.

There seems to be a difference of opinion regarding the value of testing for tuberculosis in cattle. Do you think it is necessary? FARMER.

Answer.—I presume you mean the tuberculin test for tuberculosis in cattle.

There are really three questions involved: first, is the test reliable? second, what is the value of knowing a cow is tuberculous from the owner's standpoint? third, what is the value of knowing a cow is tuberculous from the Public Health standpoint? The fourth and most important question is, what are we going to do about it?

First as to the test itself. It consists in injecting into the cow (or bull) about one-third of a teaspoonful of tuberculin, which is an extract from tubercle bacilli. If tuberculosis is present in the animal, the animal will "react," i. e., give certain signs of fever, etc., easily recognizable. This fever passes off in a day or two and the animal is all right again. Curiously enough, very advanced cases may not react; but this makes little difference for such cases are readily recognized by other means as a rule. The beauty of the tuberculin test is that it detects tuberculosis in the early stages, that is, at a time when it could not be detected otherwise, and that means detecting it before it has done harm, not after the harm is done! The farmer who trusts to detecting tuberculosis by the appearance of the cow, loss in weight and other such symptoms cannot detect the disease until it has far advanced, and meantime the dangers to consumers of the milk from those cows continues.

The ordinary cattle of most civilized countries were found so full of tuberculosis when attention was first directed to this method of testing them that it became a serious financial question and in the many places where the tuberculin test is now required, compensation is made to the farmer for the animals found guilty.

What is the benefit to the farmer of the tuberculin test? Principally this—he eliminates the diseased animals, whose average length of life, and weight while they are alive, is lower than that of the healthy animals; healthy calves cannot be brought up by tuberculous mother cows without contracting the disease; tuberculous bulls will infect a whole herd of cows and calves. Moreover the farmer eliminates the danger of giving tuberculosis to his hogs; hogs are fed on skim milk and are very susceptible to the disease, so much so that in some states, milk intended for hogs must be sterilized before being used for feeding the hogs. (The humans can have it raw, so far as the law goes!)

What is the benefit to the consumer? A great deal of uncertainty and dispute arose on this question, because of the old belief that human tuberculosis came largely from cattle: on the other hand, those interested in the cattle business denied that tuberculosis in humans came from cows at all!

As a matter of fact, modern and most painstaking investigation has shown that the germ of cattle tuberculosis, although not the same as the germ of human tuberculosis, will grow in some humans, and produce certain forms of tuberculosis; also that the germ of cattle tuberculosis grows, practically speaking, only in children of sixteen years old and younger; and finally that the cattle tuberculosis germ generally produces in the human gland, bone or joint tuberculosis, seldom, if ever, lung tuberculosis.

Now, because tuberculosis of glands, bones, joints, or indeed of any other part of the body, is practically speaking, non-infectious unless the lungs also be affected (and then only or chiefly in the later or "open" stages) it is evident that the cattle tuberculosis germ, passed on to the human consumer in the milk of the tuberculosis cow generally, may indeed affect the consumer, but is very unlikely to be passed on from that consumer to anyone else. These characteristics are in strong contrast with those of real human tuberculosis, for the latter disease affects chiefly persons over sixteen, and particularly the lungs: the latter fact explaining why human tuberculosis of all kinds come chiefly from cases of lung tuberculosis in the human, i. e., from consumptives.

As a matter of fact then, tuberculin testing of herds, properly done excludes the danger of children contracting that form of tuberculosis from drinking infected milk, i. e., it means the abolition of cattle tuberculosis in cattle and hogs; but also in the far less important (!) human child.

There is another way to achieve the same end and that is never to give a child any cow's milk that is not boiled or well pasteurized. If the milk you give your children is not from tuberculin tested animals, the only safe thing to do is to boil or pasteurize it.

There is one thing to remember, the tuberculin tested herd (properly "tested") is free of tuberculosis. The test has nothing to do with securing milk that is pure in any other direction. A great many people unfortunately, suppose that if a cow or herd is free of tuberculosis, it is free of all other dangers.

There are a great many other things necessary besides the tuberculin test to make a dairy milk fit to give to children; but on the other hand, a herd may be cared for splendidly and the milk produced may be "clean milk," up to the best standards in every way, yet if it comes from tuberculous cows, it is a "delusion and a snare."

The tuberculin test is the first step to take in securing a good milk supply, but it is only the first step and therefore is not very important if it goes no further. You cannot read or write very successfully if you have learned the alphabet only as far as the letter A!

H. W. HILL.

'TWILL NEVER BE MISSED.



"I took a mouthful of sand from that last bunker."
"Never mind; it won't be missed."

A Rural English Rector's Troubles

Resentment Over Whist Drive—Church Deserted.

[Special Correspondent of London News and Leader.]

[London News and Leader.]

In the pleasant village of Yelling, some eight miles from Huntingdon, there has arisen a case of incompatibility of temperament that has its tragic no less than its humorous side.

The rector of Yelling, the Rev. T. Elms Fisher, is at loggerheads with nearly everybody, so far as I have been able to gather, in this little parish of two hundred and forty souls, and for a number of Sundays past his devoted wife has had to enact the roles of bell-ringer, choir, and chief part of the congregation.

It is not quite true to say that she alone was the congregation last Sunday, for she herself asserts that she was one of seven, but nobody questions the fact that, as a body, the parishioners and church workers have deserted the gray old church that has stood upon the greatest height in Huntingdonshire for the past 800 years.

In the cool of this delightful summer evening I met the rector and his wife, rambling with apparent contentment along a pretty lane. It needed but a little conversation, however, to find that the brave face they are putting on things is really a mask.

"I have one great consolation in it all," said Mrs. Fisher, who is a German lady, as, her eyes brimming with tears, she put her hand upon the rector's shoulder, "I have a husband of whom I am very fond and proud."

Origin of the Trouble.

The rector himself is a breezy Irishman, who has held curacies both in the east and west of London. I am told by parishioners that the present trouble has really arisen because of his dogmatic manner, and in the course of conversation he himself admitted that what he regards as the immediate cause of the present desertion does not explain the more or less open attacks that have been made upon him practically ever since he came to the village from St. Augustine's, South Kensington, in March of last year. That immediate cause, according to the rector, was his refusal both before and shortly after Christmas to allow a whist drive to be held in the schools in order that a debt upon the cricket club might be paid off.

"I refused permission," he told me, "partly on the ground that it is illegal at present and partly on the ground that considering the nature of the parish it would only lead to making money by card playing, and would lower the character of the place irretrievably. I also got the opinion of Mr. Rowley, the principal magistrate of St. Neots, and he wrote me that it was quite true one of the London judges had said whist drives were illegal, and that if I gave permission and anyone informed the police the police would have no alternative but to prosecute. The result was that two of the principal persons in the village said they would not allow anyone to go to church so long as I refuse to allow them to have the whist drive. I have offered to let them have the schoolroom free for a dance and to subscribe towards the cost of refreshments, but they refuse to be satisfied with that."

Sincere and Impulsive.

Whatever be the cause, it is quite clear that the rector and his wife are having anything but a happy time. Last Sunday his gate was smeared with a foul substance. He alleges that he has been assaulted, and I have been shown an anonymous letter sent to the mother of a Fulham girl who left the rector's service because of her treatment in the village, which is certainly a cruel and disgraceful communication, and which warns the mother than an alleged attempt to assault her would be repeated.

To me the rector, who is a thoroughly sincere and good-humored, but, I should judge, a somewhat impulsive man, made statements which tend to bear out the allegation that he has been keeping a very close eye upon the doings of individuals. He is exceedingly strict in his judgments of morality, and his opinion of the village upon this head is not flattering.

A prominent villager, one of the gentlemen mentioned by the rector as a leader in the dead-set against him, assured me that the reverend gentlman's interference with the local notion of the propriety of flirtation upon the village bridge had set a number of families by the ears.

Psychological Point of View.

"It's a curious thing," says the rector, "that three Sundays in the month I preach at Toseland, two miles away, before the Yelling morning service, to which I return on my bicycle and that there I always get nice, reverent, well-conducted congregations. But I have been warned about the quarrelsomeness of the Yelling people. My wife has done all she can in the way of entertaining the parishioners, but there's something in the people themselves that you can't explain. From the psychological evolutionary point of view there may be something in the intermarrying that has gone on in this very old village. There are ten different families in this small population with only two surnames; there are four others with only one name."

The rector calls himself a moderate high churchman, but thinks there may have been some prejudice against him because he came from the very high church of St. Augustine's, South Kensington. Then he is a Tory, though not an active one, and he considers that the action of the county council in appointing him as school manager after the parish council had declined to have him before he was known personally to the parishioners may have affected his position. But he really cannot say definitely.

It is denied in the village that there is anything political in the antagonism to the rector. One gentleman to whom I spoke denied any knowledge of organized horseplay or shouting. "But," he added in the next breath, "they won't give him any peace till he clears out. You can take that from me."

I left the rector and his wife in their placidly rural garden as brave a pair of souls, wrong-headed or not, as are to be found in Huntingdonshire.

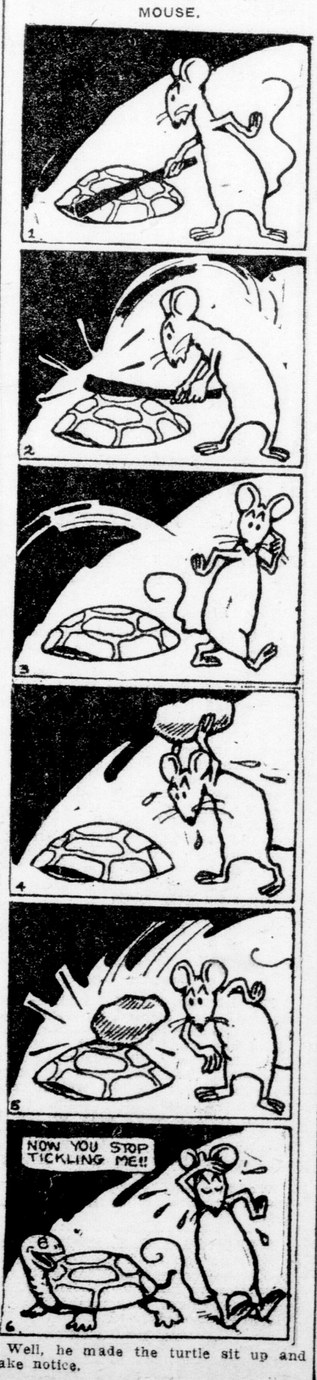
A WONDERFUL JUGGLER.

Oftentimes musicians complain of lack of appreciation, but here is a pleasant instance of one who won more admiration than he had ever aspired to.

A Chinese Minister in Washington went to hear the Marine band play. Particularly was he impressed with the trombone player; so much so, in fact, that he offered him a handsome engagement in China.

"I have never seen a juggler," said the visitor, "who could swallow as much brass as you and spit it out again, and yet the people here regard it with an utter lack of enthusiasm."

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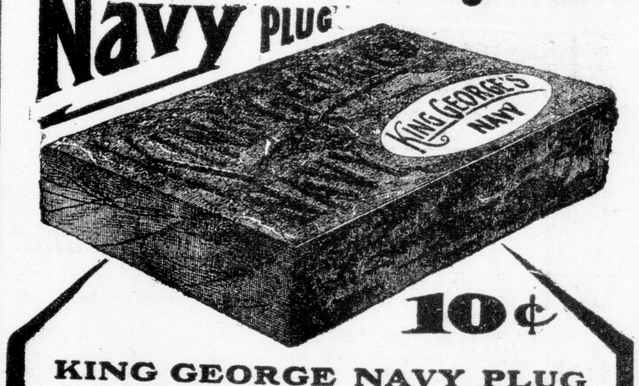
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RECKONING AGES.

Gladstone, when a boy, was visiting in the country and the farmer was showing him around. Coming to a field that contained a large black bull, the farmer said:

"There's a fine, strong bull there, Master William, and it's only two years old."

"How do you know its age?" queried the boy.

"By its horns," said the farmer.

"By its horns?" Young Gladstone looked thoughtful a moment, then his face cleared. "Ah, I see. Two horns—two years."

TURN HIM AROUND.

As William Faversham was having his luncheon in a Birmingham hotel he was much annoyed by another visitor, who, during the whole of the meal, stood with his back to the fire warming himself and watching Faversham eat. At length, unable to endure it any longer, Mr. Faversham rang the bell and said:

"Waiter, kindly turn that gentleman around. I think he is done on that side."

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M. J. KENT, Manager.
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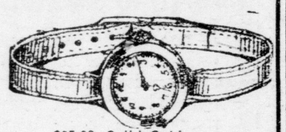
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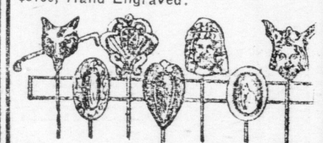
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LONDON AND DISTRICT

—The York Street Mission Hall congregation and Sunday school will picnic at Springbank, July 1. Through the kindness of Mr. Charles H. Ivey, K. C., transportation will be free.

Miss Steele's Recital.—Last evening piano pupils of Miss Jennie Steele gave a recital at Conservatory Hall, assisted by elocution pupils of Miss Newbury, and vocal pupils of Miss Brown. Those taking part were: Misses Winnifred Pearson, Geraldine Glover, Marjorie Butterworth, Audrey Webster, Helen Patterson, Laura Allen, Gladys Noyes, Berna Sanders, Mae Cameron, Annie Brock, Alice Farquhar, Mary Brown, Helen Moore, Ethel Wooldridge, Vonda Warman, Julia Butler, Levice Guest, Irene Foster, Mildred Granger, Pauline Ward, Norma Murphy, Alberta Somerville, Margaret Coleman, Helen Miller, piano; Catherine Sabine, Hazel Gibson, Estelle McConnell, Margery Talbot, vocal; Misses Reta Keyes and Alma Bremner, elocution. The work throughout was most creditable to the teachers, and in many cases decided talent and musical ability were shown.

Personal Mention

James R. Allan, of he Merchants Bank, Alvinston, is spending the week-end with his parents, at 528 Horton street,

Dr. C. J. W. Karn, who practiced at Berlin, Ont., until two years ago, has decided to locate in London and practice in specialty work. He is a post-graduate of the Post-Graduate School in Chicago, and post-graduate of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, under Dr. Hugh H. Young, also post-graduate of a New York hospital. Dr. Karn's specialty will be in surgery and genito-urinary work solely. He is a brother of Mr. F. E. Karn, manager of the Royal Bank, and Mr. T. A. Karn, of this city. He has fitted up a well-appointed office at 425 Richmond street (over the Dominion Express office), and has taken up residence at 238 Hyman street.

Mrs. R. Greensides, of Queen's avenue east, with her brother James, of West London, is spending Sunday with her father, James L. Shepherd, of Clinton.

New Sample Rooms.
Ashplant's new commercial sample rooms to rent by the day or year. Right up to date and in the business section. J6,7,9,11,14

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Stiff joints, sprained ligaments, sore muscles and weak backs are relieved with
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It is a penetrating liniment of great power. Rub it on the affected part and relief is almost immediate. Its action is both mechanical and medicinal. It lubricates dry joints and dispels pain. Per bottle, 25c.
Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists,
216 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.
yw

Kent County Day at Western Fair

All Blenheim Will Be Here on Sept. 9 With Brass Band.

The management of the Western Fair have just completed arrangements whereby Tuesday, Sept. 9 next, will be not only Citizens' Day, as usual, but also "Kent County Day," when it is expected that thousands of visitors from that splendid western county will be present to enjoy one of the best days of the exhibition. The council of the town of Blenheim has proclaimed that day their civic holiday, and the whole town, accompanied by their popular band, will be here. The band will be at the exhibition throughout the day and evening, and help to entertain the visitors of the day. Other counties might be heard from in a similar way and thus every day of the great exhibition be a great day.

WAS 106 YEARS OLD

Former Slave Was the Oldest Woman in Dauphin County.

Harrisburgh, Pa., June 14. — Aunt Letty Garner, colored, aged 106 years, 3 months and 16 days, whose friends claim she was the oldest woman in Dauphin County, died yesterday at the city almshouse. She came to Harrisburg in 1863 after she was liberated from a plantation in Virginia.

Her friends were able to tell her exact age as the master of the plantation on which she worked kept a record of all births among his slaves.

Wedding outfits our specialty. Carriages or automobiles Hueston's Liveries

MEECHES S. O. E. EXCURSION.
Be sure you read the advertisement in another column of Meeches S. O. E. excursion to London, England. Lowest rates; excellent accommodation. By Royal Edward, July 15. b

For All Occasions.
We can furnish swell turnouts. Palace Livery, 'Phone 838, Ross & Boss, proprietors.

LONDON IS OUT OF FINANCIAL WOODS BY SPECIAL LOAN

Will Carry City Over Until the First of the Coming Year.

Situation Shows Excellent Judgment of Ald. Richter Regarding Debentures.

The loan of $200,000 from the Canada Trust Company, and $250,000 from the Molsons Bank to the city, has taken London well out of the financial woods, brought into being by the general stringency in the money market, and its excess tightness. An interesting financial outlook for the city of London was in prospect when the bids for the $764,500 issue of debentures failed to approach even a reasonable figure. On July 1, $200,000 city debentures fall due. Under the debt consolidation act, passed for London by the Legislature in 1908, these debentures can be retired by the issue of new ones — practically an extension. This amount was provided for in the $764,500 issue. The failure to receive reasonable bids, however, put a complicated face on the situation. The general complexion of things took another change when the $200,000 loan was negotiated with the Canada Trust Company at 6 per cent. This allows the city to meet the most pressing financial strain.

Tightness Will Vanish.

The further borrowing of $250,000 from the Molsons Bank will carry the city over until the first of the year. Bond sales are always better in the earlier part of the year. Better market conditions prevail then than do at the present time of year. It is further anticipated that the present tightness in the money market will have been relieved before the first of next year. This will provide an opportunity for the advantageous disposal of the city's debentures.

When Ald. J. G. Richter, as chairman of the 1912 finance committee, negotiated the sale of $231,400 debentures last fall, at a discount of $20,000, he was censured by Mayor Graham. His financial ability was questioned by London's chief magistrate, who declared that the debentures should have been carried over. If the mayor's advice had been followed and the bonds carried over till the present time the loss would have been $30,000 instead of $20,000.

Good Judgment.

Ald. Richter selected the best time to sell the bonds. The market was stronger then than it has been at any time since—far stronger, according to those who follow the financial situation and who are in a position to know whereof they speak.

The criticism and censure that was directed toward Ald. Richter for his work in negotiating the sale last fall has somewhat changed. Since then the market has steadily been growing tighter. The difference between the present bids and the ones made last fall would amount to between $10,000 and $12,000—in favor of last fall's bids that were accepted, even though it was against the advice of the mayor.

Road Bulletins of Motor League

The London and Western Motor League has issued bulletins regarding the condition of roads in this district as follows:

Bulletin No. 2—Hamilton to Buffalo, via Fort Erie. Road in first-class condition and could not be improved upon.

Hamilton to Brantford—In fine condition, excepting for five or six miles between Langford and Cainesville.

Brantford to London, via Burford and Woodstock—A few rough spots, but generally very good.

Hamilton to Toronto, via Centre road—In good condition with the exception of two or three rough places. The horseshoe hill is in very good shape.

Tillsonburg to Norwich — Go via Mount Elgin. Bad spot just out of Tillsonburg; other road is very bad.

London to Galt, via Paris—Road is very good all the way.

Galt to Guelph—Road in good condition with the exception of a few spots in which fresh gravel has been put down.

Friday, Thirteenth Hoodoed Hoodoo

Some Trifling Mishaps Best Demon of Ill-Luck Could Manage.

FRIDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and THIRTEEN. Yesterday the city editor called attention to the hoodoo sign in the heavens when the star reporter turned up with serious damage to his coat and trousers, which he vaguely explained by a thrilling account of an encounter with a mysterious barrel he did not say where.

Bill, the office boy, next related a heroic story of how he rescued his favorite chickens from a watery grave when their coop rolled down the river bank into the Thames.

Lillian Injured.

Lillian Eleanor, the blood-sweating behemoth of the Barnum & Bailey menagerie, tripped over a G. T. R. locomotive while being transferred to her special car early Friday morning and sprained her tail.

Weddings Scarce.

The society reporter came in with the ominous announcement that not a June wedding was in sight, and the clergymen who were called up admitted that it looked as if prospective benedicts regarded the married state with awe enough without courting the additional bad omen of a hoodoo day.

Jinx's paste-pot could not be located anywhere, and to cap all else Miss Cynthia Grey reported that one of her pet spiders was dead.

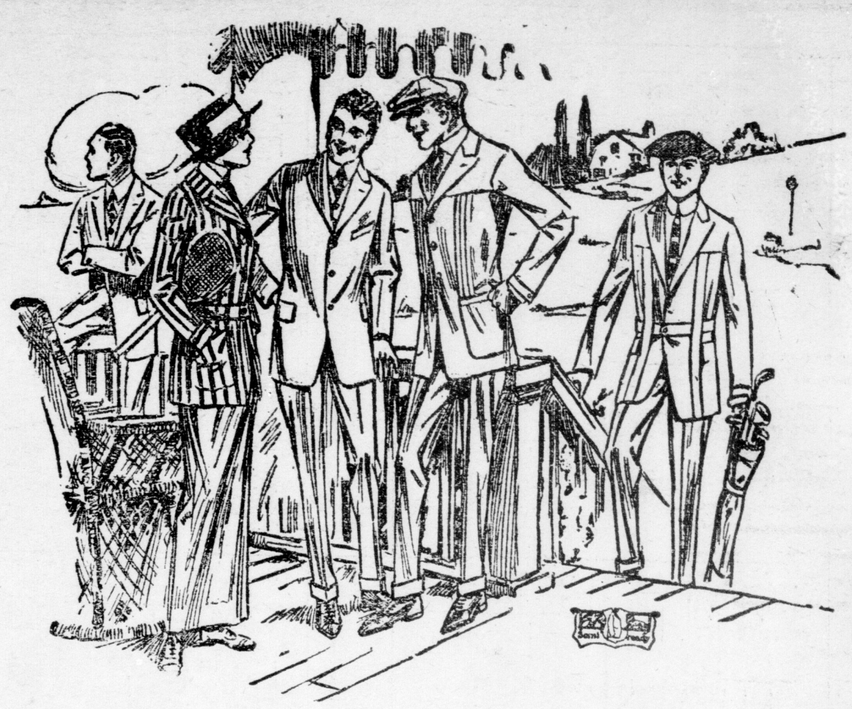
But outside these trifling incidents, it wasn't much of a day for Pa Hoodoo and Ma Hoodoo, not to mention all the little hoodoos. Perhaps the combination hoodoed the hoodoo.

KILLED NINTEEN

Moors Boarded Spanish Gunboat and Were Fired On.

[Canadian Press.]

Alhucemas, Morocco, June 14. — Great numbers of Moors boarded the Spanish gunboat General Concha after the guns had ben taken off, when she went ashore Thursday near here, ter the guns had been taken off, when the Spanish cruiser Rina Regante came up and fired her entire broadside among them, killing 19 and wounding many others.



SHE—"I can tell by his looks that he has been successful since he came to town."
HE—"Yes, I suppose it's not hard to lay your finger on the successful man. His clothes breathe prosperity and his face beams it. I know that he goes to the Semi-ready Store for his clothes. You know Semi-ready Clothes have the 'air.'"
SHE—"Yes, I wish we could buy Women's Suits of such quality so quickly as men can."

TOM L. HAYGARTH
182 DUNDAS STREET

LONDON CIVIC DEBENTURES PAYABLE AT NEW YORK

Molsons Bank Branches at All Points to Handle Bonds.

The new civic debentures will be made payable in New York, as well as at all branches of the Molsons Bank in Canada. At Friday's meeting of the finance committee of the city council Ald. Spittal moved that City Treasurer Bell get the Molsons Bank to effect the necessary arrangements with their New York representatives or other banking firm in that city.

Mr. W. J. Wilkey submitted the plans of a new survey on Dorinda and Charles street. The city clerk will notify him that the plans must first be submitted to and approved by the Ontario municipal board.

Joint Prison Farm.

Ald. Richter and Mayor Graham will meet the representatives of neighboring cities and counties to arrange for a joint prison farm for this district.

The Empire Patriotic League wrote, asking the city to co-operate in a petition to the throne, asking that the King and Queen make a tour of the empire, and that Empire Day be observed on a common day throughout the empire. A recommendation to the city council will authorize the mayor and city clerk to sign the petition.

Residents of Chelsea Green west asked to have the following street names changed: Thompson road to Thompson avenue, Wellington road to Wellington street south, Whetter road to Whetter avenue.

Annual Meeting of Reflector Class

The fifth annual meeting of the Reflector Bible Class of the South London Baptist Church was held on Thursday evening. Most encouraging reports were read, the treasurer's report showing a large increase in the receipts, and a branching out in the giving. Officers and committees for the coming year were appointed. The pastor, Rev. W. M. Walker, presided. The program, consisting of vocal numbers by Miss Lily Burridge, Mrs. Percy Brighton, Messrs. Moore and Toy and The Reflectors, and most important of all, an exceptionally profitable address from Rev. Canon Tucker on the "Missionary Opportunities in Our Vast Dominion." Dr. Tucker touched on every phase of opportunity open to us from the Pacific coast to Quebec. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Tucker for his instructive address. After the serving of refreshments, the evening was brought to a close by the singing of "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," and by the pronouncing of the benediction by Dr. Farmer.

SCOTT---KENNEDY

Popular Delaware Young People Celebrate Their Nuptials.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Delaware, June 14. — A pretty wedding was solemnized on Wednesday, June 11, on the lawn at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kennedy, con. 3, Delaware, when their third daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Ivan Scott, of Delaware.

Amid the strains of the Wedding March, played by Mrs. Ted Boyce, of Lambeth, the bride proceeded to the lawn, leaning on the arms of her father and took her place under an arch of evergreens and flowers.

She was gowned in a beautiful cream Parisian dress trimmed with ivory satin and pearls and wore the customary veil and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley.

The bride was assisted by her sister, Miss Grace Kennedy, who wore a beautiful white embroidery dress and carried pink carnations.

Dorothy Kennedy, niece of the bride, made a charming little flower girl.

The groom was supported by his cousin, Mr. John Howlett.

Rev. Mr. Hiles performed the ceremony, after which the guests to the number of about sixty sat down to a dainty wedding breakfast.

The bride's going-away dress was a blue cloth suit, and white hat, with willow plume.

The happy couple left in an auto for Komoka, where they took the evening train for Walkerville, Detroit, and other places.

The groom's gift to the bride was an exquisite brooch of pearls, to the bridesmaid a bar pin set with emeralds, to the flower girl a ring, to the groomsman a tie-pin, and to Mrs. Boyce a silver bonbon dish. Mr. and Mrs. Scott will be at home after July 1st.

GOING DOWN.

Gabe—"He claims he is a descendant of a great family."

"Steve—"Yes, and he is still descending."

Foot Elm
Cures Hot, Sore Aching
FEET
Puts you on good terms with your hard-worked feet, makes them refreshingly cool, safe and easy for a long walk, in new shoes or old. Reduces possibility of corns, bunions and callouses, quickly removes all heat and soreness. A free sample will prove its value to you. Full size box 25c, or 5 boxes for $1.
At Taylor's Drug Stores, or send to Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, for free samples.

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IF YOU USE THE
I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER
PRICE, $2.50
Washes Anything and Everything from a Horse-Blanket and Overalls to the Finest Laces with No Injury
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Washes a Full Tub of Clothes in 3 Minutes Perfectly
Not Only Washes But Rinses and Blues
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London Advertiser COUPON
Cut out and mail coupon and your name and address with $1.50 to Dominion Utilities Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 482½ Main Street, Winnipeg, Man., and you will receive One I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER. All charges prepaid anywhere in Canada on condition that your money is to be refunded if the Washer does not do all that is claimed.

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Large range in the newest Voile and Silk Waists just to hand.
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A SPECIALTY.

ENGLISH HAND MADE LACE
made by the cottagers of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Our Laces were awarded the Gold Medal at the Festival of Empire and Imperial Exhibition, Crystal Palace, 1911.



DAINTY HANDKIE. No. 910. 70 cents each.
BUY some of this hand-made Pillow Lace, it lasts MANY times longer than any machine-made variety, and imparts quite an air of distinction to the purchaser, at the same time supporting the village lace-makers, helping them keep little comforts otherwise unobtainable on an agricultural man's wage. Write for the absorbing & descriptive little treatise entitled "An Interesting Home Industry" this contains over 100 stirring examples of the lace-maker's art, and is sent Post Free to any part of the world
16th Century Design COLLAR, $1.00 2 in. deep.
Lace 1½ in deep.
Lace for every purpose can be obtained, and within reach of the most modest purse. Every Sale, however small, is a support to the industry.
Collars, Fronts, Plastrons, Jabots, Yokes, Fichus, Berthes, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Camisoles, Chemise Sets, Tea-Cloths, Table Centres, D'Oylies, Mats, Medallions, Quaker and Fraise Ite Sets, etc., from 25c. to £5.
$1.25 up to $800 Each.
No. 112 Price 16 cents. per yard
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SECOND SECTION

London Advertiser

SECOND SECTION

50th Year. LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1913. PRICE TWO CENTS

Our Saturday Short Story

The Bridal Pair



R. W. Chambers.

[Copyright, 1907, by Robert W. Chambers.]

"If I were you," said the elder man, "I should take three months' solid rest."

"A month is enough," said the younger man. "Ozone will do it; the first brace of grouse I bag will do it—" He broke off abruptly, staring at the line of dimly lighted cars where negro porters stood by the vestibuled sleepers.

"Dog all right, doctor?" inquired the elder man, pleasantly.

"All right doctor," replied the younger, "I spoke to the baggage master."

"Doctor," said the young man abruptly, "I'm going to admit something—to you."

"All right, go ahead."

"Well, I am a bit worried about my own condition."

"It's time you were," observed the other.

"Yes—it's about time. Doctor, I am seriously affected."

The elder man looked up, sharply. "Yes, I'm—in love."

"Ah!" muttered the elder physician, a trifle disgusted; "so that's your malady, is it?"

"All I have to say," he added, "is, don't do it just now. Go and shoot a few dozen harmless, happy grouse; they can't shoot back. But let love alone. . . By the way, who is she?"

"I don't know."

"You know her name, I suppose?"

The young fellow shook his head. "I don't even know where she lives," he said finally.

After a pause the elder man took him gently by the arm: "Are you subject to this sort of thing? Are you susceptible?"

"No, not at all."

"Ever before in love?"

"Yes—once."

"When?"

"When I was about ten years old. Her name was Rosamund—aged eight. I never had the courage to speak to her. She died recently I believe."

The reply was so quietly serious, so destitute of any suspicion of humor, that the elder man's smile faded; and again he cast one of his swift, keen glances at his companion.

"Won't you stay away three months?" he asked, patiently.

But the other shook his head. A moment later he glanced at his watch, silently shook hands with his equally silent friend, and stepped aboard the sleeping car.

Neither had noticed the name of the sleeping car.

It happened to be Rosamund.

* * *

"Wildwood! Wildwood!" cried the trainmen; trunks tumbling out of the forward car descended with a bang!—a yelping, wagging setter dog landed on the platform, hysterically grateful to be free; and at the same moment a young fellow in tweed shooting clothes, carrying gripsack and gun case, made his way forward toward the baggage master.

"Much obliged; I'll take the dog," he said, slipping a bit of silver into the official's hand.

The landlord of the Wildwood Inn stood on the veranda. When the young man loomed up, his speculative eyes became suffused with benevolence.

"How-de-do, sir?" he said cordially. "Guess you was with us three year since—stayed to supper. Ain't that so?"

"It certainly is," said his guest cheerfully. "I am surprised that you remember me."

"Time's a flyer; it's flitted with triple screws these days," said the landlord. "How long are you calkerlatin' to stay?"

"A month—if the shooting is good."

The landlord scratched his ear reflectively. "Lemme see," he mused; "wasn't you a doctor? I heard tell that you made up pieces for the papers about the idjits an' loonyticks of Rome an' Roosia an' furrin' climes."

"I have written a little on European and Asiatic insanity," replied the Doctor, good humoredly.

The landlord said; "You look a little peaked yourself. Take it easy the fust, is my advice."

His guest nodded abstractedly, lingering on the veranda. Autumn-tinted hills closed the vista; beyond them spread the blue sky.

"The cemetery lies that way, does it not?" inquired the young man.



So, kneeling there beside her in the shadow of the pines, she absolved him in their dim confessional, holding him guiltless under the destiny that awaits us all.

"Straight ahead," said the landlord. "Take the road to the Holler."

"Do you" — the doctor hesitated—"do you remember a funeral there three years ago?"

"Whose?" asked the host, bluntly. "I don't know."

"I'll ask my woman; she saves them funeral pieces an' makes a album. . . Friend of yours buried there?"

"No."

The landlord sauntered away.

"Waal, good luck, Doc," he said, without intentional offense; "supper's at six. We'll try an' make you comfortable."

"Thank you," replied the doctor, stepping out in to the road, and motioning the white setter to heel.

"I remember now," he muttered, as he turned northward, where the road forked; "the cemetery lies to the westward; there should be a lane at the next turning——"

He hesitated and stopped, then resumed his course, mumbling to himself "I can pass the cemetery later; she would not be there; I don't think I shall ever see her again. . . . I—I wonder whether I am—perfectly—well——"

The words were suddenly lost in a sharp indrawn breath; his heart ceased beating, fluttered, then throbbed on violently; and he shook from head to foot.

There was a glimmer of a summer gown under the trees; a figure passed from shadow to sunshine, and again into the cool dusk of a leafy lane.

The pallor of the young man's face

[Continued on Page Nineteen.]

Bishop of London's Tribute to Womanhood of England

On Sex Bitterness—Woman "As Sane and Gentle As Ever."

The womanhood of the country (including many who conscientiously thought that a vote given to a certain number of them would be a gain to morality) was, declared the Bishop of London the other day, as sane and pure and gentle as it ever was.

His lordship, who was delivering his presidential address at the opening session of the London Diocesan Conference, made a lengthy reference to the report of the divorce commission. Did any report, he asked, ever fall more flat than the majority report of the divorce commission?

No report, however well written, said the bishop, referring to the minority report, could have done anything against a strong public opinion on the other side. He thought every politician would tell them that the supposed strong tide of public opinion was about the strength of the tide in the Fulham moat. (Laughter.) It was not that there were not hard cases in married life; they must all know, in their own experience, of women or men who were married to drunkards, or whose husbands or wives had become insane.

"Glaring Inconsistency."

What appears on investigation was this, that the proposed remedy is worse than the disease; that in order to alleviate hard cases it is not worth while to weaken the whole marriage bond throughout the Empire. "'Charlie and I,' I was told a girl said the other day, 'are going to be married, and if we don't get on we can always be divorced?' Now, I believe such a degradation of public sentiment on marriage is one of the greatest calamities which can happen to a nation, and although, of course, it is perfectly true that no one has proposed that "incompatibility of temper' by itself should be a legal reason for divorce, we have only to look across the Atlantic to see how quickly the evil spreads when once you begin."

His lordship said that a specially-glaring inconsistency was pointed out in both reports—that the wife at present had to prove cruelty as well as adultery as a ground for divorce, and the husband only adultery. That brought him to speak for a few moments on the women's question. "Do not be afraid," his lordship proceeded, "I am not going to bring in the question of votes for women, which I look upon as a purely political question. I was supposed to be making an allusion to it in St. Paul's Cathedral the other night, but if my words are carefully read it will be seen that I never mentioned women from beginning to end. I said that 'some miscreant had put a bomb in St. Paul's Cathedral.' Was I wrong there? Was it not a miscreant? Can you imagine anything more blasphemous? Is is not 'devil's work'?"

Sex Bitterness.

The bishop said he only alluded to the women's question for two reasons—one, that although he held that the church could no more take as a church a line on that question than on the question of home rule or plural voting, yet he believed that they were bound to minimize and allay the bitterness which was springing up between the two sexes. No doubt among a few women there was springing up a real sex hatred of man, and that was met among a certain section of men with an angry contempt.

What the church should do was to put things in their true proportions. The storm on the surface of an ocean must never be confused with the solid depths of the ocean itself.

On the other hand, the church should bend itself with all its energies—as, indeed, it had done in the last five years—to make impossible such an evil as the white slave traffic, the very existence of which had rightly shocked and maddened thousands of women, and had shown how far the morality of a minority of men is from the Christian standard.

No Hide-Bound Conservatism.

Speaking of the church in Wales, his lordship said they could not leave unsupported at that time the gallant efforts of their brethren. The fight was not yet over, and he had reason to think he should not be alone on June 21 as he marched through London with the Bishop of Southwark to show that they still protested as strongly as ever against the unfairness of the bill. While pleading that the church, both in England and Wales, should have adequate funds for its work, he was not pleading in any way for a hide-bound conservatism in the way it carried on its work.

The truth of the matter was that they got terribly in a groove in their church system; they got tied down too much to "dearly-beloved brethren" and about six hymns.

THE EDITOR'S IMPRESSION.

The editor, looking over the poem, asked the youth who had submitted it:

"Did you write this poem yourself?"

"Yes, sir. Do you like it?" the youth asked.

"I think it is magnificent," said the editor. "Did you compose it unaided?"

"I certainly did," said the young man, firmly. "I wrote every line of it out of my own head."

The editor rose and said:

"Then, Lord Byron, I am very glad to meet you. But I was under the impression that you had died at Missolonghi a good many years ago."

THE ROMANTIC HISTORY OF FAMOUS OLD LAND CATHEDRALS

Many Beautiful Structures Date Back For Centuries and Have Histories That Reek With Romance —Some Wonders of Architecture.

It's a big job to tell the history of the cathedrals in England and Wales, many of them date back long before the Norman Conquest and have histories that reek with interest. Thousands of Americans will shortly be touring around Great Britain and gazing in admiraton at some of the many beautiful and historic structures that mark England as the land of cathedrals, the same as Germany is renowned for its castles, France for its chateaus and Switzerland for its chalets.

An English architect, Thomas Dinham Atkinson, has compiled a book of the English and Welsh cathedral churches that leaves little to be desired. It has been published by Little, Brown & Co.

The material remains of our cathedral churches says Mr. Atkinson, begin with but few exceptions, with the first few decades following the Norman Conquest. But written history takes back the story centuries before that event and places before us in glowing if somewhat vague terms the buildings of almost the earliest period of English Christianity. And we have in one instance the actual building which Wilfrid planned, on which his eyes looked and in which he was laid to rest.

The Saxon Building.

These Saxon buildings, we used to be taught, were rude timber wigwams like the church at Greenstead in Essex, which is usually pointed to as pre-Norman, but which may be, of any date. Saxon churches were probably without exception small, but to suppose that they were rude or badly built or plain or cheap is as far from the truth as to picture the time as one of apostolic simplicity. Some of the churches were of wood, but others were of wrought stone, and some of these had a confessio or crypt under the chancel. These were at least well enough built to last eleven or twelve hundred years. They were carefully finished, for the walls of even the crypt were plastered, and the plaster was still sticking tight to them at Texham when I saw it being hacked off in order to expose valuable disjointed fragments of Roman inscriptions. When the building was of timber it was not necessarily. Bede tells us of a church built of oak and with a thatched roof, but this was after the manner of the Scots. In the first half of the seventh century the Bishop of Lindisfarne took off the thatch and covered both roof and wall with lead; and this is thought to have been no solitary example of a church so treated.

As to the furniture, we have several examples of the stone seat of the bishop or priest which was placed against the wall of the apse and faced the congregation; Hexham, Beverly, possibly Canterbury, and remains at Peterborough. There is at Ripon what appears to be a fragment of a stone altar, of finished design and workmanship.

When peace returned in the tenth century there was hardly a religious building left in the country: those which the Danes had not reached had fallen into decay through the dispersal and demoralization of the clergy and monks. But with the revival of morals and religion and of Benedictinism in the tenth century there was a revival of architecture. St. Dunstan and St. Athelwold, bishop of winchester, were both artists and practical craftsmen. Dunstan presented to Malmesbury Abbey an organ and bells and a holy water stoup; they are said to have been of his own making, but this is immaterial; the interest of the story lies in the simple fact that the tenth century church had organ and bells. Dunstan made a design for a lady to embroider upon a stole, and he is credited with a powerful drawing of himself at the feet of Christ. Aethelwold also presented an organ and bells to his abbey of Abingdon. He gave also a wheel plated with gold and having little bells hung on it.

Revived Churches Inferior.

The architecture of the revived church, it is now thought, was generally inferior to that which had been obliterated by the Danes. There can be little doubt that it was different. The greater number of our Saxon churches, the characteristics of which are familiar to all, the long and short work and the rest of it belong to this period, the tenth and eleventh centuries. A compromise had been made between the basilican church of St. Augustine and the Scottish church of St. Aidan. The building was generally square ended and always had the altar toward the east, and on the whole had more of the native than the foreign element about it.

Perhaps three out of four of our cathedral churches are on pre-Conquest sites, but in five only have actual remains of that time been discovered. The apse found under the west end of the present church at Rochester is attributed to the year of 604, the year of St. Agustine's death; there are remains at York which are thought to belong to 627, and at Peterborough to the seventh century. The crypt at Ripon was built at the end of that century. The pygmy church at Oxford is thought by the discoverer, Park Harrison, to date from 727, and by Mr. Micklethwaite from 1004.

The Normans with their lordly ideas swept away almost all the building of the conquered race. The visit scale of their work is one of the commonplaces of architectural history, but none the less still remains a wonder.

To the Greek also we owe the orientation of our churches, for though in the course of time churches have in most centuries got turned round so that the entrance is to the west, yet the east and west direction of the axis is derived from the Greek temple just as that had derived it from some still earlier building. From this digrassion we now return to our own land.

An Order of Removal.

In 1075 a decree was issued by the Council of London held under Lanfranc ordering the removal of bishops' sees from villages to towns. The process had begun in the time of the Confessor, and Crediton had been superseded by Exeter in 1050. In the same year that the decree was issued the bishops' seats were removed from Dorchester to Lincoln, and then as soon after from Elmham to Thetford and thence to Norwich in 1094. The "bishop's stool," as it was called in early times, placed at Selsey by St. Wilfrid was moved to Chichester within the next ten or twelve years after the decree, and the first Norman Bishop of Wells removed very soon to Bath. With the addition of Ely in 1109 and Carlisle in 1133 and the removal of the cathedral from old Sarum to the new town in 1258 the mediaeval sees were completed and remained without addition or material alteration till the time of Henry VIII.

A General Lengthening.

All our cathedral monasteries were of the Benedictine order. The Cluniac came over a few years after the Conquest, and the Cistercians in 1228, but none of their churches have become cathedrals. The Cluniac houses were often, and the Cistercian houses always, in out of the way places. The Agustines or Black Canons, an order of canons living according to rule and so holding a position intermediate between the regulars and the secular clergy, arrived in England in the first decade of the twelfth century under the patronage of Henry I. The newly established canons of Carlisle were of this order; the Agustinian churches of Oxford, refounded in 1122, and Bristol, founded in 1142, became cathedrals in later times. Both these have a distinct character of their own. Both made bold but, as it turned out, barren experiments in the bay design. Southwark adds one to the number of their churches which have become cathedrals in rank.

In the first half of the thirteenth century came the general lengthening of the eastern arm of the cross church by canons and monks alike. The reason which prompted the movement, apart from architectural glorification, was the desire to provide space either for a great shrine or for the altar and offices of Our Lady, or for both. In the canon's churches room for stalls was always found in the enlarged eastern building. But in most cases the monks kept their choir in the nave or under

Continued on Page Twenty-two.

Fishing For Pearls in the Gulf of Manaar

Finest Gems Found in Beds Where Oysters Are Dying From Old Age.

A Ceylon resident writes:

Colombo, Ceylon, June 10.—The pearl fisheries of Ceylon are located in the Gulf of Manaar, near the extreme northwest corner of the island, and the banks most famous in times past lie close to the shore near a place called Marichchukkaddi. Since 1907 the banks have not been productive, though at the beginning of March, 1913, the Ceylon Government sent experts to examine the banks in the belief that they had again become the rendezvous for pearl oysters in commercial quantities.

This is a matter of extreme interest to pearl and gem merchants all over the world, though if the experts find only spat on the banks it is probable that they will not be matured for fishing in less than four years hence. The Ceylon pearl oyster is not an oyster at all, but a mussel. It is of the same variety as the so-called pearl oysters found in the Persian Gulf and in Japanese waters, but quite unlike the the pearl oysters of Australia and Burma. These are very large and have beautiful nacre, or mother of pearl, which is valuable, and for which they are extensively fished quite apart from the search for pearls, but the Ceylon variety has little nacre and no commercial value aside from its pearl-bearing propensities.

Tradition says that King Solomon's pearls were from Ceylon and the Phoenicians came to these coasts for them. The earliest mention of pearl fisheries in Ceylon occurs in the Rajavali chronicle, 206 B. C., where they are spoken of as being near Colombo and being destroyed by an inundation from the sea. Pliny also mentions them, and the Tuticorin fisheries are spoken of in the Vishnu Purana. Albyrauni, who lived in the eleventh century, states that in his time the fisheries suddenly became exhausted, and this practically describes their present condition.

There is no record of pearl fishing during the Portuguese occupation of Ceylon, but during the 140 years it was occupied by the Dutch there appear to have been at least four important fisheries. In recent times several companies have been organized and sent out to work the fisheries scientifically, but all have failed. In 1908 Professor Herdman, the London expert, was sent out to investigate scientifically and report upon the fisheries. He discovered oysters on a supposedly barren bank called the Kondatchi Paar and estimated their number at 5,500,000. An attempt was made to fish this bank with a dredger, but it was a failure. Only 650,000 oysters were removed by the combined efforts of the dredger and native divers; the rest were lost, and the year following there were not enough oysters left for a fishery.

Previously, in 1907, one Isaac Solomon had formed the Ceylon Company of Pearl Fishers. His idea was to radiograph the oysters collected and return to the water those that the radiograph showed to possess seed pearls capable of cultivation. The oysters radiographed did not take kindly to the process, however, for they all died after being returned to the water.

Under British administration the master attendant of the port of Colombo has been and is now the inspector of the pearl banks, while the Government agent of the northern province

Continued on Page Twenty-two.

Two Members of the Ill-Fated Scott Antarctic Expedition, Who Are Now in Canada.



Seated in the chair is Dr. C. S. Wright, of Toronto, the young scientist who was in charge of the party that found Captain Scott's body. On the arm of the chair is Mr. F. Debenham, of Australia, the geologist of the party, who accompanied Dr. Wright to Toronto, where the picture was taken.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOWNS ON WOODBINE LAWN

Society Women Average $1,000 Apiece for Clothes for the Week—Of Racegoers Twenty-Five Per Cent Like Racing and Go for That Alone, While Forty-Five Per Cent Are Attracted by Chance to Bet.

A recent issue of the Toronto Star Weekly says:

"Confound it! here's another race!" exclaimed a smartly dressed young society woman at the Woodbine as the start was made for the King's Plate. Just think of it! There is a lady who has gone to all the trouble of attending the Woodbine, and to all the expense of attiring herself suitably—in this case even more than suitably—for it. There is the principal race—that for the plate donated by our gracious sovereign for the encouragement of that sport which (according to immortal Jorrocks) "improves the breed of horses and enables Britishers to lick the world"—about to run, and "Confound it! there's another race!" is the expression of petulance with which our fair racegoer resents the fact that people's eyes and ears should be distracted, even for a brief space, from her own prattling got-up-to-kill little self.

He remark suggests a question: Why do all the people—somewhere around sixty-five thousand in the course of the seven days—go to the races? The Star Keekly put this question, in the first place, to a prominent society lady here. "I should think," she replied, "that something like fifteen per cent of the people who go to the Woodbine go because it is a society function. I am sure that this is true nine times out of ten of what we may call society women in Toronto. One in ten may be interested in the racing, or want to have a little flutter. But the other nine go because it is the correct thing, because they want to be seen and because they want to see other people and other people's dresses. For most women it is costumes, not the sport, which constitute the attraction at the Woodbine. We have many people in Toronto who have quite a reputation for good dressing. I should think that, almost by common consent, Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. J. J. Dixon, Mrs. John Macdonald, Lady Evelyn Ward, Mrs. D. W. Alexander and Mrs. R. J. Christie are considered the six best dressed women in Toronto. But there are quite a few others whose habit of dressing well is a liberal education to the feminine mind, as well as a treat to feminine (and doubtless also to masculine) eyes.

A Lavish Display.

"And the Woodbine affords an opportunity for a lavish disply of new clothes—that is why some women make a point of going every day. What do the clothes cost? Well I will tell you the approximate cost of the cloths a friend of mine meant to wear. I believe that the weather interfered with her plans on at least one day, but this is what she had arranged. First Saturday, a five hundred dollar dress; Monday, a hundred and fifty dollar tailor-made; Tuesday (the luncheon day), another five hundred dollar dress; Wednesday, the tailor-made was to do duty again—the only day on which she meant to wear a dress she had worn before; Thursday, a hundred-dollar sik tailor-made; Friday, a two hundred dollar dress; and for the second Saturday, a three hundred dollar dress. Her five hats cose, in round figures, two hundred dollars—an average of forty dollars a hat. Another hundred dollars would just cover the cost of her shoes and stockings. So that her dresses, hats shoes and stockings alone—and her lingerie was on the same elaborate scale—came to two thousand and fifty dollars. But that is an extreme case. Very few people, indeed, spend, or can afford to spend, as much, or anything like as much, as that. I should think that a thousand dollars is about the amount which the average well-off society woman spends on dressing for the Woodbine, so far as the items I have mentioned are concerned.

Getting Hats "Cheap."

People spend a good deal on millinery for the races. We have an aristocratic milliner, and we have got aristocratic in our taste in millinery. A friend of mine was wearing what she called a "cheap" hat one day. She had given thirty dollars for it. It was an autumn hat from New York and had a few feathers in it, and not much else. It had been originally priced at a hundred and twenty-five dollars. So she was enchanted with her bargain. What is the total cost of all the dresses worn at the Woodbine on any one day? It would be difficult to guess that. But suppose we say the Toronto society women with their women friends from other places, present on the first day, number five hundred—a liberal estimate. And suppose that the average cost of the dresses is a hundred dollars each. Then we have fifty thousand dollars in dresses walking about at one and the same time. Yes, it must all be good for the dressmakers. But you see why I say that of the people at the Woodbine fifteen per cent go because it is a society function. Of course, in that percentage I am including a number of men who are no lovers or judges of racing."

Lovers of Racing.

Twenty-five per cent of the people," said a well-known sportsman, "go to the Woodbine from genuine love of the sport. They don't go because it is a social function, or because they want to have a bet, but because they are fond of racing and of horses. There is a large number of people here who are very good judges of racing. Some of them belong to the Hunt Club, some of them are breeders in a small way, some of them follow racing 'forms' with intense interest—it is their hobby. I have not had a bet in years, but I would not miss seeing the King's Plate run for anything. When racing was in its palmy days in New York, sometimes four or five hundred Canadians who were keen on racing would be present at a meeting. In 1904, When Fort Hunter, belonging to the late Mr. Dyment, of Barrie, won the Buffalo Derby, a special train from Toronto took no fewer than fifteen hundred and ninety-four Torontonians to Buffalo to see the horse run. They didn't go to bet, because the horse was at a prohibitive price. So that, if nearly sixteen hundred people will go all the way to Buffalo from here, just to see a good race, I am well within the mark in saying that at least twenty-five per cent of those who go to the Woodbine are animated by love of the sport and nothing else. Perhaps another forty-five per cent go because they can have a bet. Of these, many are interested, more or less, in racing, though perhaps not sufficiently interested to pay a dollar and a half for entrance without the additional attraction of a little gamble. What proportion these constitute it would be difficlut to say.

Speaks Well of Machine.

"Do the remainder of the forty-five per cent know anything of horseflesh? Sure they do. They know the difference between a horse's head and his tail—and that is about all. But right here I should like to say a good word for the pari-mutuels. After a certain proportion of the amount wagered is deducted for upkeep, the rest of the money is all kept in Toronto. What one Torontonian loses another wins, wereas with the "bookies" the winnings were taken out of the city. There are no big plungers at the Woodbine. Most of the money goes in small sums. A bet of a hundred or a couple of hundred dollars would be considered a big bet. People will have a wager, and the pari-mutuels give them a chance of one, though, owing to the uncertainty of what the odds will be and the impossibility of arranging one's bets so as to "hedge," they do not tempt a man to wager heavily. On the race for the King's Plate, with eighteen thousand people paying for admission, and twenty thousand present, fifty-seven thousand dollars were staked, and that was a record. But on an average day in the week, the total sum wagered would amount, I expect, to not much more than sixty or seventy thousand dollars."

So that the attendants at the Woodbine, fifteen per cent may be said to go for social reasons, twenty-five per cent for love of sport, and forty-five per cent for love of wager, some with and some without a liking for racing. That leaves fifteen per cent whose presence is unaccounted for. And they go for various reasons. Some because it is a day off, some because they like to form units of a crowd, while some would probably explain their presence by quoting "We're here because we're here."

Trick Films---Secrets of the Cinematograph

Pictures Which Show Advantages of Camera in Matter of Spectacular Scenes.

[By G. W. Faulkner, in London Daily Mail.]

Every now and then you may see groups of people in London staring spellbound at a picture which shows a number of lions advancing across a wide arena towards a desparing group of men, women and children. The picture draws forth various comments, the majority of which, as I have heard them, are of a sceptical nature. Lions let loose on defenceless people! Impossible! They would tear them to pieces.

It is a moving picture that the poster refers to. Did the lions reach these people? The picture itself gives that impression, for in one part the lions are seen among a heap of what looks like mangled bodies. As a matter of fact, no one was hurt, although the lions advanced within a few yards of the group.

This picture illustrates the advantage the camera has over the eye in the matter of spectacula scenes. It would be impossible to show this scene on the stage, but the camera can so deceive the eye that it is unable to detect the difference between seeming and actual occurrence.

A Message by Lions.

What happened was this. The lions used for the scene belonged to a party of lion tamers, some of whom were in the group of people to be attacked. While some of the tamers drove the lions forward, themselves out of the range of the camera, other tamers stood in the ground, ready with revolvers to frighten the beasts. At the critical moment the revolvers were fired, all but one of the lions bolted—the one having to be driven away—the camera was stopped, and the arena cleared. The dummy bodies and parts of bodies were scattered about the arena, the lions were driven to the spot, and the camera was set to work again. By dexterously cutting the film and joining it, the transition of the picture from the advance of the lions to the death of the victims seemed to the eye so short that it was impossible to detect the actual break, which really occupied some hours. The illusion was made all the more perfectly by showing pictures of the audience watching with apparent enjoyment the scenes supposed to be going on in the arena.

The Camera "Shuts Its Eye."

One frequently sees pictures which show people falling over high cliffs or dropping into rivers from which they never rise. The effect is perfect, but the means taken to produce it are concealed, because the camera shuts it eye, so to speak, at the right moment. Not long ago a picture was shown of two men struggling on a rocky cliff whose jagged edges sloped some 250 feet to the sea. The picture taken from the land side showed the struggle. Suddenly one of the men fell over. The camera did not, because it could not, show the staging built and fenced some three or four feet down, and fitted with a mattress on which the unfortunate actor fell. Nor did it reveal another camera in a boat below which filmed the "body," a dummy, rolling down those 250 feet of rock to death. When the picture was shown, the change from the struggle on the cliff to the rolling down the face of it was so quick that the audience had no time to think that the scene, which to them was from one point of view, had been filmed from two points with some hours' break while the dummy body, made ready on the top of the cliff, was rolled down so that the operator in the boat could take that part of the scene. A clever piece of cutting and joining made the two scenes one and provided the thrill.

On another occasion, one may watch on the screen the perilous climb up the front and roof of a high house. In reality the climb is a crawl by the actor on the floor of the studio, where wall and roof are painted. The operator who is taking the picture is in the flies with the camera pointing to the floor at just the right angle. Another shows a man climbing a tall tree with a woman fastened to his back. In reality he is crawling along the trunk of a fallen tree.

Giants and lilliputians are made at will by fixing a camera on a pair of rails and moving it nearer to or further from the object. One of the very earliest of the trick films showed a collision between two trains among the mountains. In this film carriages and engines were thrown down an embankment by the force of the collision, the effect of which was heightened by a crashing noise made by the "effects man." In reality the scenery was painted and erected in the field, the trains were made up of toy models, but the allusion was so perfect that the public really believed the railway accident had been got up for its benefit.

The "Stop" Movement.

What is called the stop movement is the secret of all these film tricks. A scene is taken, and while the lens is closed by the shutter the substitution and subsequent scene are arranged, and the camera goes on filming where it left off. When the picture is shown the transition is so quick that the eye of the person looking at the picture cannot detect the break, and when the background is a public street the mystery seems all the greater. In this case two separate pictures are taken.

A few years ago there was a perfect rage for pictures which showed reversed actions. Thus, instead of a horse trotting forward it appeared to go backwards, furniture jumped fom the street into a window of a room, pedestrians walked backwards, smoke from chimneys went into them instead of coming out of them. These soon failed to attract because it was soon known that the effect was produced by a reversal of action. When the film was fixed in the projector the last picture taken by the camera was put in first, and so all movements was shown the reverse way.

Often an audience is convulsed with a scene in which a man is seen running about twenty miles an hour. This effect is produced by cutting out every alternate picture in the negative, which is taken at the usual speed of sixteen pictures a second, rejoining the film and showing the picture at the same rate as they were taken.

The Trick Camera.

Apparitions appear and disappear. They puzzle the audience, but they are very simple affairs when taken by the "trick camera," which is fitted with a special measuring indicator and an easily adjustable diaphragm stop the lens. The steadily opening and closing of the aperture of the lens, admitting or excluding light gives the effect of the apparition's appearance or disappearance.

The trick system which once mystified audiences is today applied to many ordinary films. Men are seen to jump from trains apparently going at sixty miles an hour, but in reality hardly four, others are bound to railway tracks and helpless as an actress chain dashes over them, seemingly cutting them to pieces; motor cars are smashed to pieces or knock people down and kill them, houses and factories are fired, chimneys are blown down, battle, murder and sudden death are shown on the screen nightly, yet no one in the audience screams or faints or is carried away with excitement.

These things are taken with outward calm, although there is undoubtedly an inward thrill of some degree, according as to whether the spectator is accustomed or unaccustomed to pictures.

He knows that it is only a picture he is seeing; although his eye sees things that in real life would turn him sick with horror, his mind tells him that in pictures people are not really killed, that the horrors depicted for his entertainment are merely the work of a clever producer.

DOWN IN CHINA.

A little girl's mamma had often told her about the Chinamen who live under America on the other side of the world. One day when Ethel was helping to pull dandelions in the garden she got hold of an unusually long and strong root. Pull as hard as she could, it would not come up. Turning to her mother, she exclaimed:

"Oh, I guess a Chinaman's got hold of the other end!"

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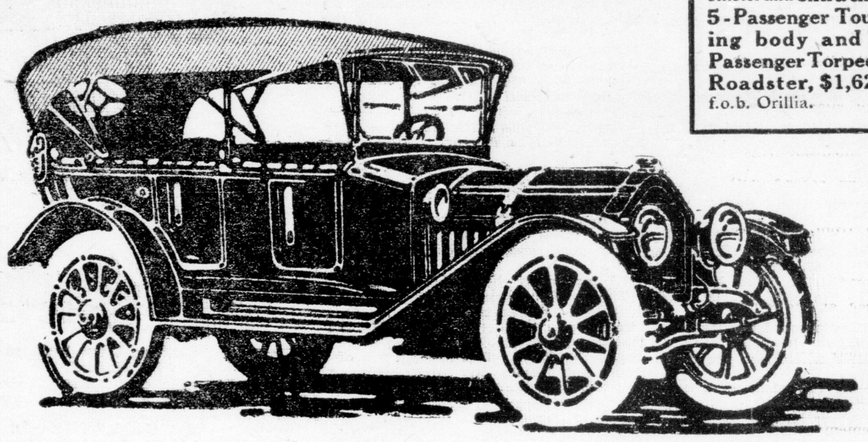
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Crowned Heads of Europe Who Are Teetotalers

Though much has been said of Col. Roosevelt's libel suit out in Marquette, Mich., the teetotalism of President Wilson and the grape juice cocktails of Secretary Bryan, little mention has been made of the crowned heads of Europe, who are just as temperate as either of them, says the New York Sun.

First and foremost ther is the young and pleasure loving Alfonso of Spain. Though fantastic stories have been published from time to time describing his alleged excesses when in his cups, as a matter of fact he does not drink either wine or spirits, nor does his mother, Queen Christina. Queen Victoria of Spain sometimes takes a glass of wine at dinner, and it was noticed that during her visit to the French republic she sipped champagne with the President.

With Alfonso total abstinence is not a matter of policy of principle, but simply one of taste. He really finds all wines and spirits unpalatable, but the cellars in the Spanish palace in Madrid are famous and wine is served at every meal.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria forswore beer, wine, liquors and stimulants of all kinds some years ago on the advice of his clever mother, who he always declares was his most sagacious political adviser. Thanks perhaps to this policy his nerves are always under perfect control; he never loses his temper, never displays any signs of irritation under the most trying circumstances, and this gives him a tremendous advantage in dealing with the hothead races of the southeast of Europe.

Queen Emma of Holland is a rather fanatical blue ribboner, and she instilled her temperance ideas into the mind of Queen Wilhelmina. Neither mother nor daughter touches any kind of liquor on any occasion. Indeed wine never used to be served at the palace until the young Queen married. Then her husband, Prince Henry, took a firm stand on the question, and after considerable discussion with his mother-in-law, as well as his wife, finally succeeded in having wine served to him and his guests.

The Dowager Queen Sophia of Sweden is really the influence back of this temperance of the royal family and no wine is ever served at her own table. She has for forty years been the most powerful supporter of the total abstinence movement in Scandinavia and has devoted much of her wealth as well as her time and influence to the cause. Her favorite son, Oscar, who is the chief heir to her fortune, although he sacrificed his place in the line of succession to the throne to marry her maid of honor, has for several years been the president of the Total Abstinence Society of Sweden.

The Emperor of Austria, Russia, and Germany and King of Italy are not teetotalers, but they have always been abstemious in the matter of stimulants. The Kaiser indeed has done everything in his power to encourage temperance, because as he declares, "the next war will demand healthy men; war calls for strong nerves, and victory will crown the colors of the nation which consumes the least alcohol."

The Crown Prince of Germany does not drink, and while a student at Bonn he gave offence to the university by protesting vigorously against the drinking of an exaggerated quantity of beer as part and parcel of the procedure of the old established student societies.

Information differs widely in regard to King George. It is sometimes stated that he drinks only milk and it is true that he has been seen partaking of this innocent thirst quencher, but he does occasionally take wine as well.

It was in King Edward's day that the cellars of Buckingham Palace were worth considering. His late majesty was as particular about his wines as about everything else.

Queen Alexandra is not a teetotaler and her favorite wine, which is served at lunch and dinner, is a rather heavy burgundy. Occasionally she has champagne, but not as she did in King Edward's day, when a very fine brand of champagne was always served.

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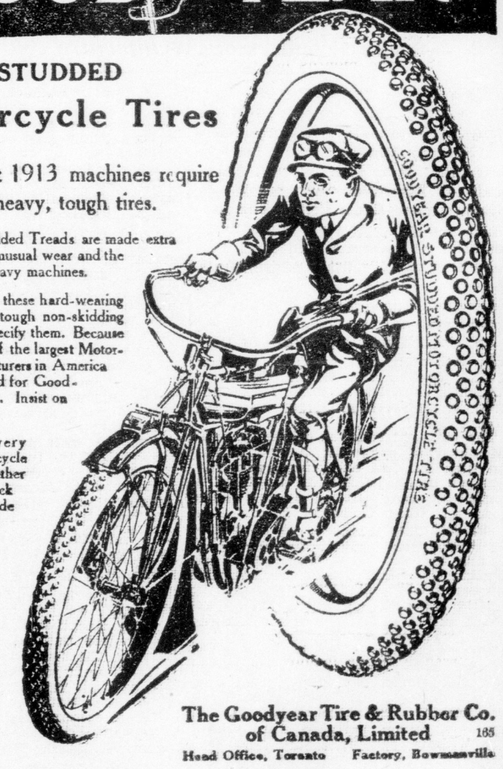
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HEALTH AWAITS GOOD DIGESTION

When the Stomach Is Wrong the Whole Body Suffers—How To Keep It Healthy.

Indigestion is one of the most distressing maladies afflicting mankind. The stomach is unable to perform the work nature calls upon it to do, and the result is extreme pain after eating, nausea, heartburn, painful fluttering of the heart, sick headache, and often a loathing of food, even though the sufferer is half-starved. People with poor digestion are prone to try all sorts of experiments to aid the process of digestion, and there is only one way in which the trouble can be actually cured, and that is through the blood. That is why the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cures even the most obstinate cases of indigestion. They make the rich, red blood that strengthens the stomach and its nerves, thus enabling it to do its work. The process is simple, but the result means a good appetite, and increased health and pleasure in life. Mr. R. Lussier, of Sorel, Que., offers ample proof of this. He says: "For several years I was a sufferer from indigestion, and the torture I suffered after meals was often almost unendurable. Often I would go without a meal rather than undergo the suffering that followed. Accompanying the trouble I had headaches, dizziness, and often a feeling of nausea. All the time I was taking one medicine after another in the hope of getting relief, but without avail. Finally I read of the case of a similar sufferer cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to try them. I took the Pills steadily for about six weeks with the result that I was fully cured, and could eat anything I cared for. I may add that I have not since had any return of the trouble."

If you are suffering from indigestion do not waste time experimenting, but begin to cure yourself today with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which go right to the root of the trouble through the blood. Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

AND THEN HARRY HUSTLED RIGHT OUT.



"Yes, ma'am, said Harry, the out-lady sympathetically, handing him a copper. "What has been the trouble—paralysis?"

o' work man, "I know I look like a strong man, but out of my fifty years "No, ma'am," said Harry, "jest a of life I've spent over sixteen in bed. reg'lar habit of sleepin' eight hours a

"Why, you poor man!" replied theday, ma'am."

POPE'S GUARDS WEAR ARMOR.

The Pope's Swiss Guards parade in full uniform only once a year, when they renew their oath of fealty to the Pope and solemnly promise to shed their blood in defense of the church if necessary. The object of this parade is, however, two-fold, as the commander of the Swiss Guard, Col. Repond, originally a member of the general staff of the Swiss army, wants his men not to lose the habit of wearing armor, and at the same time to see for himself whether the armor is well kept and duly furbished.

Once a year, generally early in the morning, the silent courtyards of the Vatican are disturbed by the roll of drums and the clang of steel as 120 men, the only ones in the world who still wear steel, march to parade, the officers in corslets, the privates in morions, with plumed steel helmets and eight feet halberds and basket hilted swords. A warrant officer holds the flag on high, and while the men are drawn in line and the officers with drawn swords stand facing them a priest and a papal chamberlain read out the formula of the oath, which each man repeats in front of the flag, with halberd at the "present arms" and right hand raised up. Col. Repond then inspects his men and marches them back to barracks.

For a year the steel armor is put by and the Swiss Guards, in double trunks of hose of yellow slashed with crimson and blue mount, guard in the Pope's anti-chambers and at the Vatican's bronze doors.

GOT HIS MONEY'S WORTH.

"Sixtane shillin's a day did they charge me for my room at the hotel in Lunnon!" roared Sandy, indignantly, on his return to Croburgh Burghs from a sight-seeing expedition.

"Ou, ay, it wasna cheap," agreed his father, "but ye must 'a' had a gey fine time seein' the sights."

"Seein' the sichts?" roared Sandy. "I didna' see a sicht a' the time I was in Lunnon! Mon, mon, ye didna suppose I was going to be stuck that much for a room an' then no get the proper use o't?"

ASK FOR MINARD'S AND TAKE NO OTHER.

Our Saturday Short Story

THE BRIDAL PAIR

Continued From Page Seventeen.

changed; a heavy flush spread from forehead to neck; he strode forward, dazed, deafened by the tumult of his drumming pulses.

When at length he reached the hill, he found her seated in the shade of a pine. She looked up serenely, as though she had expected him, and they faced each other. A moment later his dog left him, sneaking away without a sound.

When he strove to speak, his voice had an unknown tone to him. Her upturned face was his only answer.

The girl leaned back, supporting her weight on one arm, fingers almost buried in the deep green moss.

"It is three years today," he said, in the dull voice of one who dreams; "three years today. May I not speak?"

In her lowered head and eyes he read acquiescence; in her silence, consent.

"Three years ago today," he repeated, "the anniversary has given me courage to speak to you. Surely you will not take offense; we have travelled so far together!—from the end of the world to the end of it, and back again, here—to this place of all places in the world! And now to find you here, on this day of all days — here within a step of our first meeting place — three years ago today! And all the world we have travelled ever since, never speaking yet ever passing on paths parallel—paths which for thousands of miles ran almost within arm's distance——"

She raised her head slowly, looking out from the shadows of the pines into the sunshine.

"Will you speak to me?" he asked. "I have never heard even the sound of your voice."

She turned and looked at him, touching with idle fingers the soft hair curling on her temples.

"Because," he said humbly, "these long years of silent recognition count for something! And then the strangeness of it!—the fate of it—the quiet destiny that ruled our lives—that rules them now—now as I am speaking, weighing every second with its tiny burden of fate."

She straightened up, lifting her half-buried hand from the moss.

"Three years that end today — end with the new moon," he said. "Do you remember?"

"Yes," she said.

He quivered at the sound of her voice. "You were there, just beyond those oaks," he said, eagerly. "The road turns there——"

"Turns by the cemetery," she murmured.

"Yes, yes, by the cemetery! You had been there, I think."

"Do you remember that?" she asked.

"I have never forgotten—never!" he repeated, striving to hold her eyes to his own; "it was not twilight; there was a glimmer of day in the west, and the new moon lay in the sky, and the evening was very clear and still."

"The second time I saw you was in New York," he said—"only a glimpse of your face in the crowd—but I knew you."

"I saw you," she hissed.

"Did you," he cried enchanted. "I dared not believe that you recognized me."

"Yes, I knew you. . . . . Tell me more."

The thrilling voice set him aflame; faint danger signals tinted her face and neck.

"In December," he went on unsteadily, "I saw you in Paris—I saw only you amid the thousand faces in the candlelight of Notre Dame."

"And I saw you. . . . And then?"

"And then two months of darkness. . . . And at last a light—moonlight—and you on the terrace at Amara."

"And. . . . you, there in the fog——"

"At Archangel? Yes, it was I."

"On the Goryn?"

"It was I. . . . And I am here at last—with you. It is our destiny."

So, kneeling there beside her in the shadow of the pines, she absolved him in their dim confessional, holding him guiltless under the destiny that awaits us all.

Made prisoner by love, adoring her, he knelt beside her, knowing already that she had surrendered, though fearful yet by word or gesture or a glance to claim what destiny was holding for him—holding securely, inexorably, for him alone.

"I cannot believe that we have never before spoken to each other," he said; "that I do not even know your name. Surely there was once a corner in the land of childhood where we sat together when the world was younger."

She said, dreamily: "Have you forgotten?"

"Forgotten?"

"That sunny corner in the land of childhood."

"Had you been there, I should not have forgotten," he replied, troubled.

"Look at me," she said. Her lovely eyes met his; under the penetrating sweetness of her gaze his heart quickened and grew restless and his uneasy soul stirred, awaking memories.

"There was a child," she said, "years ago; a child at school. You sometimes looked at her; you never spoke. Do you remember?"

He rose to his feet, staring down at her.

"Do you remember?" she asked again.

"Rosamund! Do you mean Rosamund? How should you know that?" he faltered.

The struggle for memory focused all his groping senses; his eyes seemed to lock her through and through.

"How can you know?" he repeated unsteadily. "You are not Rosamund. . . . Are you? . . . She is dead. I heard that she was dead. . . . . Are you Rosamund?"

"Do you not know?"

"Yes, you are not Rosamund. . . . What do you know of her?"

"Is she dead?"

The girl looked up at him, smiling, following with delicate perception the sequence of his thoughts.

He bent nearer. "I love you," he said. "I loved you from the first. And shall forever. You knew it long ago."

She did not move.

"You knew I loved you?"

"Yes, I knew it."

And when at last he had had his say, the burning words still rang in her ears through the silence. A curious faintness stole upon her, coming stealthily like a hateful thing. She strove to put it from her, to listen, to remember and understand the words he had spoken, but the dull confusion grew with the sound of the pines.

"Will you love me? Will you try to love me?"

"I love you," she said; "I have loved you so many, many years; I—I am Rosamund——"

She bowed her head and covered her face with both hands.

"Rosamund! Rosamund!" he breathed, enraptured.

She dropped her hands with a little cry; the frightened sweetness of her eyes held back his outstretched arms. "Do not touch me," she whispered; "you will not touch me, will you?—not yet—not now. Wait till I understand!" She pressed her hands to her eyes, then again let them fall, staring straight at him. "I loved you so," she whispered. "Why did you wait?"

"Rosamund! Rosamund!" he cried sorrowfully, "what are you saying? I do not understand: I can undtrstand nothing save that I worship you. May I not touch you?—touch your hand, Rosamund? I love you so."

"And I love you. I beg you not to touch me—not yet. There is something—some reason why——"

"Tell me, sweetheart."

"Do you not know?"

"By Heaven, I do not!" he said, troubled and amazed.

She cast one desperate, unhappy glance at him, then rose to her full height, gazing out over the hazy valleys to where the mountains began, piled up like dim sun-tipped clouds.

"Dear, do you not understand?" she said. "How can I make you understand that I love you—too late?"

"Give yourself to me, Rosamund; let me touch you—let me take you——"

"Will you love me always?"

"In life, in death, which cannot part us. Will you marry me, Rosamund?"

She looked straight into his eyes. "Dear, do you not understand? Have you forgotten? I died three years ago today."

The unearthly sweetness of her white face startled him. A terrible light broke in on him; his heart stood still.

In his dull brain words were sounding—his own words, written years ago: "When God takes the mind and leaves the body alive, there grows in it, sometimes, a beauty almost supernatural."

He had seen it in his medical practice. A thrill of fright penetrated him, piercing every vein with its chill. He strove to speak; his lips seemed frozen; he stood there before her, a ghastly smile stamped his face, and in his heart, terror.

"What do you mean, Rosamund?" he said at last.

"That I am dead, dear. Did you not understand that? I — I thought you knew it—when you first saw me at the cemetery, after all those years since childhood. . . . Did you not know it?" she asked wistfully. "I must wait for my bridal."

Misery whitened his face as he raised his hand and looked out across the sunlit world. Something had smeared and marred the fair earth: the sun grew gray as he stared.

Stupefied by the crash, the ruins of life around him, he stood mute, erect facing the west.

She whispered, "Do you understand?"

"Yes," he said, "we will wed later. You have been ill, dear; but it is all right now—and will always be—God help us! Love is stronger than all—stronger than death."

"I know it is stronger than death," she said, looking out dreamily over the misty valley.

He followed her gaze, calmly, serenely reviewing all that he must renounce, the happiness of wedlock, children—all that a man desires.

Suddenly instinct stirred, awaking man's only friend—hope, A lifetime for the battle!—for a cure! Hopeless? He laughed in his excitement. Despair?—when the cure lay almost within his grasp!—the work he had given his life to! A month more in the laboratory—two months—three—perhaps a year. What of it? It must surely come—how could he fail when the work of his life meant all in life for her?

The light of exaltation slowly faded from his face; ominous, foreboding thoughts crept in; fear laid a shaky hand on his head which fell heavily forward on his breast.

Science and man's cunning and the wisdom of the world!

"O God," he groaned, "for Him who cured by laying on His hands!"

Now that he had learned her name, and that her father was alive, he stood mutely beside her, staring steadily at the chimneys and stately dormered roof almost hidden behind the crimson maple foliage across the valley—her home.

She had seated herself once more upon the moss, hands clasped upon one knee, looking out into the west with dreamy eyes.

"I shall not be long," he said gently. "Will you wait here for me? I will bring your father with me."

"I will wait for you. But you must come before the new moon. Will you? I must go when the new moon lies in the west."

"Go, dearest? Where?"

"I may not tell you," she sighed, "but you will know very soon—very soon now. And there will be no more sorrow, I think," she added timidly.

"There will be no more sorrow," he repeated quietly.

"For the former things are passing away," she said.

He broke a heavy spray of golden-rod and laid it across her knees; she held out a blossom to him—a blind gentian, blue as her eyes. He kissed it.

"Be with me when the new moon comes," she whispered. "It will be so sweet. I will teach you how divine is death, if you will come."

"You shall teach me the sweetness of life," he said tremulously.

"Yes—life. I did not know you called it by its truest name."

So he went away, trudging sturdily down the lane, gun glistening on his shoulder.

Along the row of village shops loungers followed him with vacant eyes. He saw nothing, heard nothing.

The landlord of the Wildwood Inn sat sunning himself in the red evening glow.

"Well, doctor," he said, "you look tired to death. Eh? What's that you say?"

The young man repeated his question in a low voice. The landlord shook his head.

"No, sir. The big house on the hill is empty—been empty these three years. No, sir, there ain't no family there now. The old gentleman moved away three years ago.'"

"You are mistaken," said the doctor; "his daughter tells me he lives there."

"His—his daughter?" repeated the landlord. "Why, doctor, she's dead." He turned to his wife, who sat sewing by the open window: "Ain't it three years, Marthy?"

"Three years today," said the woman, biting off her thread. "She's buried in the family vault over the hill. She was a right pretty little thing, too."

"Turned nineteen," mused the landlord, folding his newspaper reflectively.

The great gray house on the hill was closed, windows and doors boarded over, lawn, shrubbery, and hedges tangled with weeds.

His dog, which had sneaked after him, cowered as he turned northward across the fields. Swifter and swifter he strode: and as he stumbled on, the long sunset clouds faded, the golden light in the west died out, leaving a calm, clear sky tinged with faintest green.

Pines hid the west as he crept toward the hill where she awaited him.

"Rosamund!"

The pines answered him.

"Rosamund!"

The pines replied, answering Then the wind died away, and there was no answer when he called.

East and south the darkening thickets, swaying, grew still. He saw the slim silver birches glimmering like the ghosts of young trees dead; he saw on the moss at his feet a broken stalk of golden-rod.

The new moon had drawn a veil across her light; sky and earth were very still.

While the moon lasted he lay, eyes open, listening, his face pillowed on the moss. It was long after sunrise when his dog came to him later still when men came.

And at first they thought he was asleep.

CHILDHOOD COLIC COMPLETELY CURED

No other medicine will so quickly cure colic as will Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and drive out every trace of this trouble. Concerning them, Mrs. Wm. A. Smith, Rockingham, Sask., writes: "I like Baby's Own Tablets and always keep them in the house. Whenever my baby has colic I give her a couple of Tablets and she is soon well again. I know of no other medicine for little ones to equal them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

WHAT IS A LODGER?

"What is a lodger?" asks a correspondent. We thought everybody knew what a lodger is, and that such a simple matter was hardly worth discussing. A lodger, in short, is a man who maintains impecunious people in affluence.

He provides his landlady with tea and pocket money and his landlord with tobacco and pipes. He furnishes the domestic cat with fish, spirits, cold meat, bread, sardines, glass, earthenware, books and fruit.

He saves his landlady's eldest son the necessity of buying collars, ties, pocket-handkerchiefs, or gloves, and supplies her daughter with books, scent, pomade, brushes and combs, writing-paper, and envelopes.

He pays the gas bill for the whole household, and keeps the establishment in coals. Such is the lodger. Any more questions, please?

WHO DID HE HUG.

Mr. Greene was threatened with a contagious disease, and when his little son Ned, who was of very affectionate embrace, came to embrace him before retiring, he said:

"Neddie, my boy, you mustn't hug me. You'll catch the scarlet fever."

Ned looked at his father in amazement for a moment. Then he asked: "Say, father, who did you hug?"

YELLOW WIT.

A city official was one of a party which attended the funeral of a Chinaman. He exibited a great deal of interest in the curious services at the grave, and noticed that among other things, a roasted duck was left there by the departed mourners. Calling one of the Chinamen aside, he asked:

"Why did you leave that duck on the grave? Do you think the dead man will come out and eat it?"

"Yeppee," replied the laundryman, "alle samee as le white deadee man come and smellee flowlers."

EVER SINCE.

Brown: "The facial features plainly indicate character and disposition. In selecting your wife, were you governed by her chin?"

Jones: "No; but I have been ever since we married."

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WRETCHED PLIGHT OF ENGLISH HIRED MEN

[Toronto Mail and Empire.]

All friends of social reform will grieve if the Marconi scandals render it impossible for Lloyd George to proceed with the policy he has devised for improving the conditions of the English farm laborer. However opinions may differ over his budgets, his attacks upon the people of wealth and his general political beliefs, there ought to be nothing but sympathy for his efforts to make a free man of the average English agricultural laborer, who is now not much better than a Russian serf. That the laborer exists in a condition of virtual slavery is established by the fact that 70 per cent. of English agricultural laborers die in the workhouse. Throughout their lives they earn barely enough to support themselves and their families, which, as a rule, are larger than those of their employers, and when the day comes that they can no longer earn wages, they have not enough to put by to save them from the disgrace of "going to the parish." Lloyd George proposes that these laborers shall be paid a minimum wage of a pound a week, and that each of them shall be provided with a cottage and an acre of ground surrounding it.

The Minimum Wage.

The minimum wage theory, revolutionary and Socialistic though it may be considered in this country, is nevertheless well recognized in England. There are already industries that are operated in compliance with it, and legislation to ensure the farm laborer a pound a week is not such an innovation as might be supposed. All that is necessary is for the Government to declare that agriculture is a "sweated industry," and the minimum wage provision is automatically applied to it. The contention is that there are certain industries in which the employer takes an unfair advantage of the employee. Tailoring, paper-box making and chain making having been declared sweated industries by the public wage board, and minimum wages now govern them. The latest mining strike was settled by the acceptance by the colliers of the principle of a minimum wage, and so the thing that was denounced as Socialistic, impracticable and even impossible is a fixed principle in some of the most important British industries.

Some Earn $3 Per Week.

For several months past Lloyd George has been carrying on an investigation into the condition of English farm laborers. He has had hundreds, if not thousands, of investigators at work. Some of them sit formally as boards and invite the public to appear before them. Most of them go about the country and spend their evening in the village inns where they come into informal contact with the laborers and learn their grievances. Their reports are now in process of being digested by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he has intimated that they point to an almost intolerable condition, which he desires to set right. In certain parts of England, and particularly in the south, it has been found that the farm laborer can earn only $3 a week. In the parts that pay the highest wages, $5 or $6 dollars is earned. In addition, of course, there is the board of the laborer, and the curious fact that the lower the wages the poorer is the board.

The English System.

The English farm laborer is engaged under a different system to that which prevails on this continent. Here a man is paid so much a month, and his board is, generally speaking, the fare of the farmer's family. When he meets a mean farmer his board declines in quality, but the demand for labor if this sort is so keen in Canada and the United States that the dissatisfied laborer can easily move to another job. It is different in England. There the farmer engages his laborer for a year, usually at Michaelmas, at a certain weekly wage. He also undertakes to supply him with a cottage and certain vegetables and other perquisites. For instance, there is "journey money," which means ten cents or so for every journey away from home of more than ten miles. There is also "lamb money," which amounts to a couple of cents for every lamb that is alive at a certain age. A certain amount of vegetables, wood, and, perhaps, bacon is supplied.

Tied by the Cottage.

Mean employers have been known to buy the cheapest of meat and vegetables for their laborers while selling the produce of their own lands at a much higher price. Calculating upon no rent for the laborers' cottage, they have, in many cases, permitted them to sink into decay, and no cheap and satisfactory method has been found of forcing the employer to live up to the obligations he entered into when hiring his laborers. In the north of England the farm laborer has been treated well. This is not due to the superior kindness of the employers, but to the fact that the mining industry remains as an alternative to a dissatisfied laborer. The system of giving the laborer a cottage has provided a great benefit to the farmers. It tends to restrain the workers from seeking new employment, for they know that if they throw up their jobs they must also throw up their homes, and so until a man has a new cottage in sight he does not quit his job. Lloyd George's proposals have not yet assumed a definite form, but they seem to contemplate making the laborer the owner instead of the tenant of a cottage.

LIEUTENANT BRANDON ON FORTRESS LIFE

A Cat as Companion During Solitary Confinement.

During his captivity in German fortresses for two years and nine months, Lieut. Brandon, one of the three British officers released by the Kaiser, wrote and conversed only in the German language.

This has had the singular effect of interfering with his pronunciation of English, and when interviewed at his home in London he confessed that he was occasionally at a loss to express himself in a satisfactory manner.

"I have not had very much time to enjoy my freedom," said Mr. Brandon. "I came through Austria and made a detour round Germany in order to avoid being accompanied to the border by officials, as would otherwise have been necessary."

Solitary Confinement.

Recounting his experiences in the two fortresses in which he was imprisoned, Mr. Brandon said the consequence of Capt. Lux's escape from Glatz was the introduction of very much stricter rules, which made the later period of his imprisonment a time of what was really solitary confinement.

"The food supplied to us was exactly similar to that which was common in middle-class houses in Germany. It was very good. Lights were put out at 11 o'clock. Through the personal kindness of the officers in whose charge I was, and so far as the regulations allowed, I was granted some little privileges, and the utmost consideration for my feelings as an officer was always shown.

"Among those privileges was the permission to keep a cat, which was given to me by a fellow-prisoner and which was a source of great pleasure to me. The cat was given to me when I was at Koenigstein.

The Pleasant Surprise.

"It was on Monday evening at 9:30 when the commandant and the lieutenant came unexpectedly to my room, and the commandant, after a few introductory words, read a telegram from the German equivalent of our attorney-general, in which it was stated that by an act of clemency of His Majesty the Kaiser I might expect to be released on Wednesday morning.

"It took my breath away in the literal sense of the word, as I had had the prospect before me of remaining a prisoner until October, 1914.

"I feel the deepest gratitude for this act of clemency, and the thought of my return to my mother and relatives, and to my own country, put me in a state of absolute happiness."

SOWING HIS WILD OATS

REAPING A HARVEST OF SORROW



How many young men can look back on their early life and regret their misdeeds. "Sowing their wild oats" in various ways. Excesses, violation of nature's laws, "wine, women and song"—all have their victims. You have reformed but what about the seed you have sown—what about the harvest? Don't trust to luck. If you are at present within the clutches of any secret habit which is sapping your life by degrees; if you are suffering from the results of past indiscretions; if your blood has been tainted from any private disease and you dare not marry; if you are married and live in dread of symptoms breaking out and exposing your past; if you are suffering as the result of a misspent life—**DRS. K. & K. ARE YOUR REFUGE.** Lay your case before them confidentially and they will tell you honestly if you are curable,

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MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.

Debating Societies Where Many Famous Britons Were Trained in the Art Of Public Speaking

[By Right, Hon. S. W. E. Russell in the Manchester Guardian.]

As far as I know the oldest Debating Society in the United Kingdom is the "Historical Society" of Dublin. Its foundations were laid in 1747, by Edmond Burke, who with five others, started what he called "The Historical Club, and wrote with his own hand the minutes, which are still preserved. Out of the "Historical Club," grew the "Historical Society," which was established in the Trinity College in 1770, and in the debates of that Socitey such orators as Grattan, Wolfe Tone, Thomas Emmet, Archbishop Magee, the first Lord Plunket, and his grandson the present Lord Rathmore, practised the eloquence which is the birthright of their race.

The "Speculative Society" of Edinburgh was founded in 1764. It consisted of thirty students, elected by ballot, and had a curious rule by which a new member was compelled to attend the weekly debate. A due discharge of this apprenticeship exempted the member from compulsory attendance, but left him free to attend as he pleased. To this Society Lord John Russell was elected in 1810, and the record of his activities in debate covers a remarkable range of subjects—the policy of Alcibiades, the justice of the war of 1793, the conduct of Queen Elizabeth to Queen Mary, the imprisonment of Gale Jones, the Education of the Poor, the proceedings of the Spanish Cortes, the Emancipation of South America, the Expedition to Copenhagen, the Expediency of Indian Missions, the Merits of the Poor Law, the Value of Magdalen Asylums, the Prospects of the Spanish War, and the Importance of Canada. A wide field indeed, and a good training-ground for a youthful politician who was destined, during his long life, to fill all the chief offices of the State. Sydney Smith, when acting as Private Tutor to a young Gloucestershire Squire, lived in Edinburgh from 1798 to 1802, and observed the immense amount of mental activity which the debates of the "Speculative Society" engendered. Looking back upon the stagnant Oxford of his own undergraduate days, he wrote thus:

> A genuine Oxford Tutor would shudder to hear his young men disputting upon moral and political truth, forming and putting down theories, and indulging in all the boldness of youthful discussion. He would augur nothing from it but impiety to God and treason to kings.

But as the nineteenth century emerged from its infancy into its youth, the spirit of free inquiry began to pervade the most unlikely quarters, and presently invaded Oxford, where its persistent vigor has since made ample amends for its late arrival. The "United Debating Society" was founded in 1823, and soon came to be known as "The Oxford Union." There the silvery eloquence of Samuel Wilberforce was first heard, justifying the deposition of Charles I., there Archibald Campbell Tait defended Roman Catholic Emancipation against Roundell Palmer; and there Henry Edward Manning predicted the happiest result from the free importation of foreign wool. What the Oxford Union has been, as a school of oratory and statesmanship, all England knows; but just now we must turn for a moment to a more youthful, and in a sense preparatory, institution.

In 1881 Eton developed a Debating Society, which has bred Cabinet Ministers enough to man a trireme. It was learnedly called "The Literati," and vulgarly "Pop," because it used to meet in a room over a shop where ginger-beer was sold. Its tone was intensely Tory. Current politics were forbidden subjects, but political opinion disclosed itself through the thin disguise of historic or academic questions. The execution of Strafford and Charles I., the characters of of Oliver Cromwell and Milton, the "Contrat Social" of Rousseau, and the events of the French Revolution laid bare the speakers' political tendencies as effectually as if the conduct of Queen Caroline, the foreign policy of Castlereagh or the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts had been the subject of debate. To this society W. E. Gladstone was elected in 1825. In those days there was an Eton boy—James Milnes-Gaskell—who had an unnatural taste for reporting other boys' speeches and writing elaborate minutes of what was done in "Pop." From his records we learn that, on the occasion of his maiden speech, "Mr. Gladstone rose and eloquently addressed the House in favor of Education," and that in another debate he said: "I am well aware that my prejudices and my predictions have long been enlisted on the side of Toryism." Long! He was then not eighteen. William Cowper, afterwards famous as the author of "The Cowper-Temple Clause," wrote thus in his diary for October 27, 1827:

> The subject for debate was whether the deposition of Richard II. was justifiable or not. . . . Gladstone spoke well, The Whigs were regularly floored; only four Whigs to eleven Tories, but they very nearly kept up with them in coughing and "Hear, hears."
>
> On the 1st of December in the same year we read:
>
> Thanks voted to Doyle and Gladstone (who were leaving the school.) The latter spoke very well; will be a great loss to the Society.

But Eton's loss was Oxford's gain; for Gladstone, going up to Christ Church in October, 1828, soon found abundant scope for his debating energies. Without waiting for admission to the Union, he founded an Essay Club, which was called, from his initials, the W E G. Each Essay was followed by a debate and a division; and Gladstone gave his assent to the deleterious doctorine that "Political liberty is not to be considered as the end of government." Trained by the discipline of "Pop" and "W E G," Gladstone now advanced with sure tread on to the more conspicious arena of the "Union," of which he was successively Secretary and President. He made his maiden speech on February 11, 1830. Brought up in the nuture and admonition of Canning, he was true to his great master's teaching. He defended Roman Catholic Emancipation, and thought the Duke of Wellington's Government unworthy of confidence. He opposed the removal of Jewish disabilities, and pleaded for the gradual extinction, in preference to the immediate abolition, of slavery. But his great achievement was his speech against the Whig Reform Bill of 1831. One of those who heard it said in after years: "When Gladstone sat down we all of us felt that an epoch in our lives had occured. It certainly was the finest speech of his that I ever heard," and it had a momentous effect on the speaker's career. Among his hearers was Lord Lincoln, eldest son of the Duke of Newcastle; and Lincoln wrote home to his father that "a man had uprisen in Israel." The Duke had a predominating influence in the borough of Newark, and, when the General Election of 1812 approached, he acted on his son's advice and invited Gladstone to contest the seat. So began the career which we all remember.

The Cambridge Union was founded 1815, and, according to Lord Houghton, had its habitation in a "low, ill-ventilated, ill-lit, cavernous, tavernous gallery at the back of the 'Red Lion.'" Sir George Treveleyan adds the graphic touch that a "Shakespearean bust of more than ordinary vapidity formed a prominent object over the head of the President." of this society, Lord Houghton then Richard Monckton Milnes, became a member in 1827. Of his maiden speech he wrote to his mother, "My speech was a failure. I was dreadfully nervous, and not quite well, and there were near three hundred men present. I was applauded and complimented, but it was ill-delivered. Another attempt may be more propitious." And so it was, for he was able to write home that he was pronounced "the most Parliamentary speaker in the Union," though, a little later, he added, with reference to his political ambitions, "I am firmly convinced that all this Cambridge talking will be rather injurious than otherwise, if it is not skilfully and laboriously adapted to the House of Commons." Of "all this Cambridge talking," perhaps the most memorable incident was a visit paid in December, 1829, by a deputation from the Cambridge Union to Oxford. The object of the mission was to prove the superiority of Shelly to Byron. The Cambridge missionaries drove through the snow to Oxford, and found themselves most hospitably welcomed, "in a neat little square room," by "eighty or ninety young gentlemen sprucely dressed. . . . The Oxonian speaking is wretched." In after years, Cardinal Manning wrote thus of the debate:

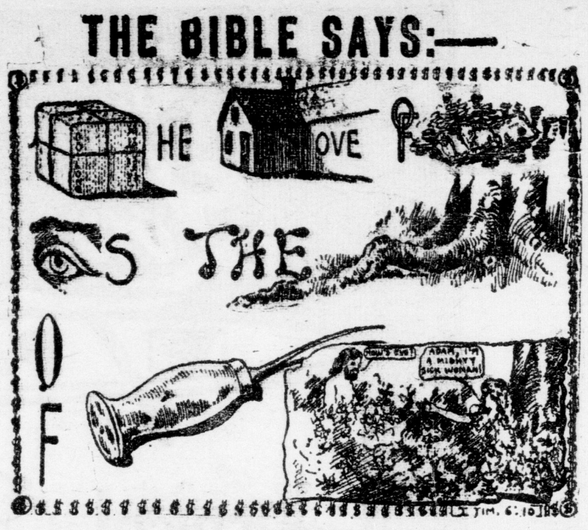
> I well remember the irruption of the three Cambridge orators. We Oxford men were precise, orderly, and morbidly afraid of excess in word or manner. The Cambridge oratory came in like a flood into a millpond. Both Milnes and Hallman took us aback by the boldness and freedom of their manner. . . . We cowered like birds and ran like sheep.

Besides these great Debating Societies of great universities, we might recall a good many minor associations of similar purpose. When Sir George Trevelyan was an undergraduate at Cambridge there was an "Historical Society" in the University; and this, he tells us, "took its rise at a time when the debates at the Union had given such an impulse to oratory that men were found who thought once a week not often enough for discussing to what extent Hampden was legally authorized in resisting the imposition of ship-money, and whether Addison or the Duke of Marlborough most deserved the admiration of Posterity."

When the love of debating had seized Oxford and Cambridge, it was not likely that London would remain unaffected. Lord Beaconsfield has an interesting passage on this subject in the first volume of "Endymion":

> There was a celebrated Debating Society which had grown out of the the Union of Cambridge, and was originally intended to have been a Metropolitan branch of that famous association. But in process of time it was found that such a constitution was too limited to insure those members and that variety of mind desirable in such an institution. It was therefore opened to the whole world duly qualified. The predominant element, however, for a long time consisted of Cambridge men. This Society used to meet in a large room, fitted up as much like the House of Commons as possible, in Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street."

Milnes, who attended a debate at this Society in 1829, thus described it to his father: "The London Union does not seem half so good as ours. Sterling spoke splendidly, and Mill made an essay on Wordsworth's poetry for two and three-quarter hours, which delighted me, but all the rest was meagre in the extreme." Mill himself has said of a speech he heard at the Union from a young Chancery Barrister called Thirlwall: "Before he had uttered ten sentences I set him down as the best speaker I had ever heard, and I have never since heard anyone whom I placed above him." The "young Chancery Barrister" became historian of Greece, Bishop of St. David's, and the only prelate who voted for Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Bill. His speech on the Second Reading of that Bill is commended to the study of all those who wish to justify the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in Wales.



Sir Edward Grey, the Man Who Dominates All Europe

Britain's Foreign Secretary Known to Few, Understood By Fewer, Says "Tay Pay"—An M. P Seldom Seen in House of Commons—An Ardent Advocate of Woman Suffrage.

[By T. P. O'Connor.

Nothing could better bring out the extraordinary character of our Parliamentary and political life in England than the appearance and speech of Sir Edward Grey on his bill to give the franchise to women. The foreign secretary spoke after his habitual and unchangeable fashion. Whatever the topic, he always speaks in the same way. On the woman's bill, his tone, his language, his delivery, even his gestures were exactly the same as they were on that memorable and historic day when he had to announce not merely to England but to the entire world the policy of himself and his colleagues in the British ministry on the gigantic issues of foreign policy; on all that terrible future which is to either preserve the peace or lead to a sanguinary and devasting war between the countries of Europe. He had even the same tricks and mannerisms of style, some of them manifest faults and yet so individual and characteristic as to add to the effectiveness of his speaking. For instance, Sir Edward Grey has two very peculiar mannerisms, one of gesture, the other of speech. The gesture is to put his right hand behind his neck and to scratch his head. The mannerism is curiously reminiscent of one of the peculiarities of Gladstone, which was known to all the press gallery and many generations of the House of Commons. Gladstone also used to scratch his head, but it was always with the thumb, and not with all the fingers, as Sir Edward Grey does, and it was always on the top and not at the back of the head. The mannerism of speech which is to be found in Sir Edward Grey's speech is that he repeats frequently the same words when he comes to the end of a sentence. It makes the speech sound rather ragged and formless, but it at the same time increases that impression of absolute sacrifice of everything to the simplest form of words; it increases that sense of detached, cold, sincere commonsense, which is one of the secrets of remarkable effectiveness of this curious man's oratory.

Maid of All Work.

The contradictions and contrasts of our Parliamentary life in England are brought out by this extraordinary simularity between speeches by the same man upon two such different subjects as our foreign policy and votes for women, but such is our political life; every minister has to be a maid of all work; he has to take his share in the daily life of the House of Commons however gigantic be the interests and overwhelming the work of his own department. And assuredly there was something very strange in watching this cold, self-reserved man speaking with his usual frigidity, detachment and bald simplicity on a domestic question like woman's franchise, when everybody realizes that he has just come from the fiery furnace chamber, where around a green table the representatives of the great powers of Europe were discussing the question whether a miserable little city like Scutari was to apply the match to such a gunpowder magazine a racial hatreds, Titanic armaments, and conflicting interests as Europe is today. And in this fiery furnace Sir Edward Grey has lived, not merely for the last desperate weeks, but for months, each day presenting its new problem, its fresh difficulty, its new threat. Perhaps the general public even yet has not realized all their foreign minister has to go through, perhaps even they do not realize all their country has had to risk and escape. For it is the terrible consequence of the present conditions of Europe, with triple alliances on the one side and triple ententes on the other, that nothing can now happen in any part of Europe which does not envolve the fate of every country. A village row on the Franco-German frontier, a disorderly scene among drunken or half-drunken men in a cafe, the accidental landing of an aeroplane in one country from another, finally Scutari which is at once the reductio ad absurdum and the terrible illumination of the situation, may threaten the whole peace of Europe. To set one country in motion with her army may involve, probably would involve, forcing every other nation in turn to join in the Deil's Dance of Death: Austria involves Germany, Russia involves France, and all four may involve England, and that terrible and destructive waste of hundreds of thousands of human lives drawn from some of the most civilized countries of Europe—all this depends under given conditions of a drunken reveller, an awkward aviator or an obstinate and petty monarch, an incautious forester.

Why His Enthusiasm?

But Sir Edward Grey showed no trace whatever of the fiery furnace through which he had been passing. He was cool, detached, self-possessed, speaking frigidly on a subject on which, as is known, his feelings are ardent and even vehement. People constantly speculate why it is that a man so self-contained should show such obstinate enthusiasm on a subject like woman's suffrage. The popular answer is that it is the final wreath he places on the tomb of the remarkable, brilliant and beautiful woman whom the slip of a horse on a frosty road tore from his arms, leaving him desolate. His is one of the modern tragedies in the private lives of public men. For his wife and he were companions, friends, inseparable, perfect affinities after a fashion rare even in happy marriages. Together they could go off for weeks to a zinc hut by the side of an inland river; live on sardines and tinned meat, and forget the world in each other's society, and in the delights of the most beautiful of solitudes—the solitudes of a man and woman who love, understand and interest each other.

Be the explanation what it may, the interest of Sir Edward Grey in the question of the female vote has been even a surprise to those who think they know him. He has once or twice risked the whole existence of a ministry and a Parliament upon it, and he has separted himself for the first time from his dearest personal and political friend in Mr. Asquith, and he has not been stirred even one inch from his purpose and convictions by all the brutalities and villianies for which militancy is responsible. It is characteristic of a man whose apparent frigidity of manner is associated with an inner volcano of passionate and immutable conviction.

The Dominating Figure.

It is, perhaps, this same blending of apparently opposite qualities which accounts for the extraordinary position he holds at this moment. He is at this hour the most dominating figure in Europe. There are other remarkable figures in the foreign offices of Europe; the men who made the Balkan war and carried it to a successful issue after years of secret preparation and of tremendous risks and ever recurring imbroglios, will be reckoned by the future historians as among the most potent figures humanity has ever produced, and especially Ferdinand, of Bulgaria; Venizelos, of Greece, and Daneff, of Bulgaria, but the fact remains, the great outstanding figure in Europe today is the British foreign minister. If peace has been preserved amid all the circumambient difficulties, if we have nations in improved relations instead of facing each other with the Dreadnoughts and their maxims, it is to Sir Edward Grey that Europe assigns the chief credit.

What sort of a figure is this who now occupies a position of such transcendent eminence and reputation? You might ask four out of five members of the House of Commons, even members of his own party, and they would have to own that they knew nothing or very little about him. He is one of the great members of Parliament, but there are few places where he is seen so seldom. The terrible work of his department is a sufficient reason for much of this absence. For except, perhaps, the colonial office, there is no department so hard-worked as the foreign office..

A Curious Temperament.

But the absorption of the foreign office is not the only explanation of Sir Edward Grey's absence from the House of Commons. He has a curious temperament, in which many of the ordinary joys and attractions play a similar part than people might imagine. He used to say to his friends in the days of his Parliamentary youth that people were always telling him that the ball was at his foot and that he might get anything, and his answer always was that he didn't care to kick the ball. He has been forced into prominence and into his great position, not through himself, but almost in spite of himself, and perhaps the domestic tragedy in which so much of his joy in life went down, may have driven him, as it has done so many other politicians, more deeply into the work that tells as the one anodyne which life gives to sorrow, bereavement, or unhappiness. At all events, this detachment from the pushful impulses of most politicians accounts in part for that habitual abstention from the life of the House of Commons, which is so marked a characteristic of this prominent member of Parliament. Not only is he usually absent from the treasury bench except on rare days when he has to answer questions directed to the foreign office, but he is absent from the chamber itself. Many ministers who are rarely seen on the floor of the House are yet always within its precincts, for they are to be found in the underground cellars, which a badly constructed and badly appointed Parliament building can alone afford to its most distinguished members. There they stick at the work of their departments and regard time spent in listening to or in making speeches as a waste of precious hours which they owe to their work. But Sir Edward Grey is not in his room even in the House. As to the common rooms, the dining-rooms, the smoking-rooms, the library, where so much of the pleasant social life of the House is carried on, the man does not live who has seen Sir Edward Grey in one of them. Often you will see Mr. Lloyd George taking his dinner or smoking his cigar in the House. Almost every day Col. Seely winds up his lunch with a cup of coffee and a cigarette in one of the smoking rooms. Mr. Harcourt nearly always dines at the ministerial table in one of the dining-rooms, and generally there are four or five of his colleagues around him, and Mr. Birrell and his big cigar are familiar sights in one of the smoking rooms, but Sir Edward Grey, never!

Rushes Through the Lobby.

When Sir Edward has to take his necessary and inevitable part in a division, he rushes through the division lobby as if it were a "plague spot," to quote the language I once heard used by a Liberal member. Here again he differs from every other minister I have known. Gladstone, when he had to go into the division lobby, rushed to a table to finish a letter or his dispatch to the Queen, sometimes he even sat at the table and spoke to some of his friends, and even then you could hear the resonant sound of his great deep penetrating voice, as though you suddenly found yourself under a great belfry. Disraeli, I believe, would in winter time put his back to the fire, British fashion, and hold a little levee. Mr. Asquith is always engaged in conversation, very often with Swift McNeill, the great Irish authority on all constitutional questions, and, therefore, with many tastes in common with Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Balfour, though he was rather shy and distant with strangers, was always surrounded by some of his intimates. But Sir Edward Grey may be seen rushing through the lobby, evidently in a hurry to get out of it as soon as he can.

In other ways he seems removed from the tastes and weaknesses of the ordinary man. Even the staidest Parliamentarian develops a certain rotundity in the waist after years of the sedentary life of Parliament and office; Sir Edward Grey remains the same light, lean figure as though he were still a competitor with C. B. Fry for the captaincy of a cricket or a football team, and the long, thin face with the high cheek bones remains thin, almost boyish, and the cheek has the freshness of a girl's. He still takes violent exercise when he can in the tennis court, his once favorite recreation; he walks to the House with an alert, springy step; he eats little, drinks less, and loves but with moderation a cigar. Such he is, a potent, a mysterious and uncertain figure, known by few, understood by fewer.

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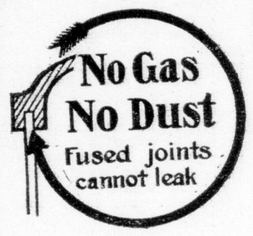
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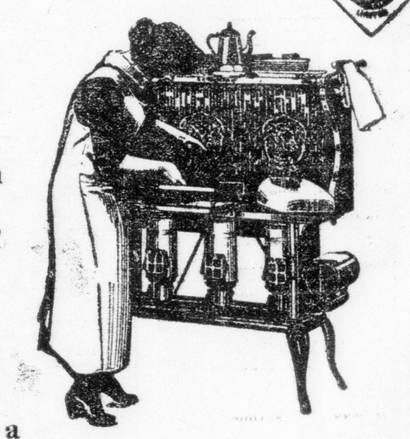
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TAKIN NO CHANCES.

The ferryboat was well on her way when a violent storm arose, and fears were entertained for her safety. The ferryman and his mate (both Highlanders) held a consultation, and after a short debate the ferryman turned to his passengers and remarked anxiously: "We'll just ta'k your tuppences now, for we dinna ken what micht come ower us."

PRETTY SAFE.

It was in St. Paul's Cathedral that a guide held forth thus to an American traveller:

"That sir, is the tomb of the greatest naval 'ero Europe or the whole world ever knew!"

"Yes?"

"It is, sir, the tomb of Lord Nelson. This marble sarcophiggus weighs forty-two tons. Hinside that is a steel receptacle weighing twelve tons, and hinside that is a leaden casket, 'ermatically sealed, weighing two tons. Hinside that is a ma'ogany coffin 'oldin the ashes of the great 'ero."

"Well," said the Yankee, after a moment's reflection, "I guess you've got him. If he ever gets out of that telegraph me at my expense."

MINARD'S LINIMENT LUMBERMAN'S FRIEND.

"Biffers is the slowest pay in town." "Is he?" "Yep. If he owed a man an apology he'd pay it by instalments."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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AVERELL HARRIMAN on left, son of the late railway king, discussing Yale chances with Coach Gold of England, who is teaching Yale crews the English stroke; and G. S. Maslagan, former coxswain of the Oxford and Leander eights, who seem to be illustrating an interesting point.

A History of the Rat Long a Serious Problem

Heavy Penalty at One Time for the Killing of Cats—One Breed Eats Another.

[Manchester Guardian.]

Our ancestors were troubled with rats and mice long before the Welshman Howel Dha (930A.D.) put such heavy penalties on the killer of a cat. But rats of another and a smaller race—the black rat—swarmed in Western Europe. In 1770 Buffon was catching thousands near Paris in fall traps baited with a grilled nut. Thirty years later the race was almost extinct there and here, literally swallowed by Mus decumanus, a larger, more ferocious beast. The Norway rat of the scientist, the rat we all know. Legend says it came here first in the ship that brought the Georges; hence it is sometimes called the Hanoverian rat. But negactive evidence shows this to be too early, for the rat plague, like the sheep rot four centuries earlier, was so hurtful that its appearance was everywhere definitely marked by the publication of a crop of "certain cures."

Pallas dates their arrival from 1727, when, driven from India and Western Asia by a year of great drought and earthquakes, they rushed west, crossing the Volga in swarms near Astrakhan. Every schoolboy is familiar with the much more frequent migrations of the lemmings—an equal curse in their way—but they fortunately finish in the Atlantic Ocean. England received her rats direct from India by ships of the East India Company. They soon passed in the rotton hulks to the West Indian plantations, and Barbadoes was so pestered that she tried a rat law of exterminating in 1745. Earlier still the rats had made the dodo of Mauritius as extinct as that bird proverbially is, and even in the lonely Galapagos Islands they were fast diminishing the giant tortoises that had resisted all other change for aeons. The elder Pitt, who "made commerce flourish 'neath the wing of war," has much to answer for, it was in his time that the rat made the voyage of the world quickly and securely in English bottoms. The rat took 70 years to reach the Alleghanies from New York, and another 50 elapsed before it reached the Missouri. Then came the railways, and the big freight cars spread it quickly over the vast continent of America.

England, small, with ports on every side, was quickly overrun. In 1757 Clive won the Battle of Plassey; ten years later the rat trouble was acute. There is quite a crop of literature on the subject, headed by the half-guinea treatise (about 6,000 words) of Robert Smith of Turnham Green, rat-catcher to Queen Amelia. There were rat drives in many parts, and the same kind of thing was taking place near Paris, where the new rat, le surmulot (i.e., larger mulot), which had appeared first in the princely menageries of Versailles, Marley, and Chantilly, had increased enormously. But the efforts at extermination were partial and spasmodic and bound to fail, and we now accept the rat as inevitable.

The Rat Stays On Forever.

Why? In a few years man managed to exterminate the countless millions of the great auks, the teeming herds of quagga in South Africa the sea cow in Behring Strait. But for legislation the bison and the mighty host of fur seals would have gone the same way, and the comical penguin has found sanctuary under the wing of the law only just in time. For a miserable ounce of flesh the Italians have denuded their country of song birds, and wild birds of fine feather are vanishing before the demand for ornamental millinery.

The Chinese keep down rats by eating them, and laud the diet as a hair restorer. The Japs turned the torments into ear covers against Manchurian cold. Here they are an unmitigated and costly nuisance. A pair of rats cannot be fed for 1d. per diem, which, with a low estimated of 40,000,000, means over £15,000,000 per annum for rat-keep. Add to that the damage they do by burrowing, gnawing, and spoiling, deduct what one will for garbage consumed, and the bill will still be £10,000,000 or more. The rich are the chief sufferers, but they have it in their power to earn a tremendous dividend by putting a head price on rats. We have it on the authority of Mr. Emil Zuschlag, the eminent Dane, that this is better and cheaper than traps or poisons. For something less than 1½d. per rat paid at the fire stations—these sportsmen rather avoid the police stations—the poor will take up the game. Under the Danish rat law 1,375,000 rats were killed the first year, 1,100,000 the second, the diminution being approximately the same all over the country. Copenhagen's share was, roughly, 200,000, cost £1,500, and saving £40,000. So for a rate of one-third of a penny Manchester and Salford would save £80,000 a year if the Town Councils took up the matter. Probably they won't and individual effort will continue to clear temporarily its premises at the expense of others.

The ichneumon or mongoose (Pharaoh's rat it is called) is the best rat-killer. Nearly twenty years ago it won a Manchester newspapers prize, and it has been largely employed ever since. English dealers usually have numbers on hand—those on the Continent rarely have any. The mongoose should be kept in a cosy box for a fortnight before he is turned out, and fed there afterwards. A bit of orange is a great temptation to return. He will rarely be seen, and will sooner or later disappear altogether. The cost is about a sovereign. The saving on the rats will soon pay for another. The run of a warm and roomy warehouse might induce the mongoose to breed, but general climatic conditions make this unlikely. Jamaica proved as suitable to mongoose as to rats. They multiplied exceedingly and quickly reduced the fearful damage to the sugar canes from rats to negligible proportions. The poor remnant of the rats took to an arboreal life. Then for the want of food the mongoose attacked the poultry yards and themselves became vermin. Nothing of the kind is to be feared here, but it would be inadvisable to free them near a neighbor's hen run.

A Good Scheme.

The homeopathic method of extermination is less expensive but more troublesome. It involves catching a few fine male rats and feeding them on rat flesh until they get a relish for it. Then they may be let out to deal destruction among the nestlings. Belling the rat is cheap and sometime effectual. Rats are very suspicious of unknown sounds. We have often turned this to account in hunting them from refuse heaps. Take a long iron bar—the engineman's poker does very well—and thrust it a few times haphazard in the heap; the whistling sound so terrifies the rats that they often bolt in numbers from places where ferrits are quite useless. The double cage where the rats pass over the balanced paddle is about the best trap, if kept well washed between captures to remove all taint. Twenty or more have been taken at once with this. But nothing excels a good cat. Dogs are noisy and useless, except under man's guidance. A cat is quiet and of unwearied patience, and, if well fed, will hunt for pleasure and show her captures with evident pride. Immobility is the one essential. Rats will play about the feet of a person who is perfectly still. Secure in this knowledge, the Chinese stoops lamp in hand above the rat hole and stolidly waits with three-pronged fork to spit his supper.

TWICE PROVEN CURE FOR NERVES

Irritable, Hysterical, Sleepless, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Restores Health.

There is a message in this letter for thousands of women who are suffering from broken-down nervous systems. Sleepless nights, much irritability over little things, spells of dizziness and nervous sick headaches are among the symptoms.

You may not realize the nature of your ailment until nervous prostration comes upon you. But, in whatever stage you find yourself, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is ready to help you.

Mrs. W. J. May, 88 Annette street, Toronto, writes: "Some years ago I suffered from nervous trouble, and took Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which completely cured me. About six months ago I received a shock which again shattered my nervous system to such an extent that I was irritable and hysterical, and could not sleep nights. I began to use the Nerve Food again and was not disappointed. Improvement was apparent from the first box, and now I am entirely well."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six for $2.50, all dealers.

VOTARIES OF MAGIC

Big Demand for Penny Love Philtres.

Magic still has its votaries in London. In certain parts of the east end spells and charms and "folk medicine" play a prominent part in the cures of the inhabitants, and in the current number of Folk Lore, a correspondent gives an interesting account of his researches in parts of unfamiliar London.

He has been inquiring of druggists and herbalists as to folk remedies will in use in London and has collected some strange data. Orris root (the root of Iris Florentina) has, apart from its ordinary uses, some magical quality ascribed to it.

In Whitechapel the Jews use it to rub the gums of children cutting their teeth. But they always select a piece of the root bearing a fanciful resemblance to a human figure, and, in addition, they select pieces more or less suggestive of male and female forms. The male, or "He Root," is used to rub the gums of girl babies, while the "She Root" is used for boys.

Penny Love Philtres.

Then there is that wonderful balm, dragon's blood. "I am informed by a herbalist," says the correspondent, "that factory girls, and others of the same class, buy penny packets of this gum as a love philtre. My first informant found this out quite by accident, being rather surprised at the unusual demand for this material at certain times.

"When I consulted my other friends in Shoreditch and Bromley-by-Bow they admitted, with some amusement, the demand for dragon's blood, but could not imagine the reason, although they said the girls always seemed half-ashamed when asking for it.

Tormentil root is an ordinary herbal medicine. Two girls inquired of a Stratford-by-Bow herbalist for a "pen'orth of tormental." They were served with it; the next week they came for more and were asked what they wanted it for. After much hesitation and nervousness one of the girls said that the other, her sister, had been jilted by her young man. She had consulted an old woman, who was "wise," and this dame told her to get a bunch of "tormental" root and to burn it at midnight on a Friday. This would so worry and discomfort the young man that he would return to his sweetheart.

A "Screaming" Root.

The particular young man under this spell was evidently a tough proposition, and for three successive Fridays the maidens came for fresh supplies of the magic root. Then apparently the charm worked and they came no more.

Mandrake is kept and regularly sold by many herbalists in the poorer parts of London, but it seems to be used more generally as a medicine than as an amulet or in magic. But in one lane in the east end a man has a street pitch, and he does a big trade in penny slices of mandrake, which he assures his audiences will cure everything. His stock-in-trade, however, consists of a root or two carefully selected on account of their resemblance to the human form.

This root is the white bryony, and he assures me that it "screams terrible" when being pulled up. In order to insure the full-power working of this potent root it must be disinterred at night. That needs courage, bute it is worth it!

Apes of Gibraltar

Travellers to Gibralter are always on the lookout for the famous apes of the rock, the only wild monkeys in Europe, and will be interested to learn that their threatened extinction has been averted.

Until about twenty-five years ago these monkeys held undisputed possession of the upper part of the rock and were seldom seen; but when the fortification of the summit was begun the animals spread to the lower levels and were one of the sights of the place. One locality, Bruce's Farm, they avoided for years. The story is that long ago they became very troublesome to the owner by raiding his fruit garden. After various experiments to get rid of them had failed, some one caught a young monkey and tying it to a tree left it to starve to death. This cruelty was resented by the band, which, it is said, carried away the dead body and never afterwards approached the place.

Ten years ago there were fifty or sixty apes on the rock, but many were shot or trapped, and three years ago only three old females were left to represent the stock. When this came to the knowledge of the commandant he issued orders for their protection, and imported from Morocco a male and four females: but the three old females attacked and soon killed the newcomers. A second experiment was equally unsuccessful, but in 1911 a third male was obtained who fought his way into the good graces of the old females and became the sire of several young monkeys that will now, it is expected, replenish the stock.

Unfortunately this sire became so dangerous, viciously attacking the people who would befriend him, that he was lately condemned to be shot. The sentence, however, was commuted to imprisonment for life in the London Zoo, whither he was transported on a battle ship and where he now dwells in an admired captivity in Regent Park.

The Gibralter ape, which is not a true ape, but a macaque, is especially interesting to zoologists because of the isolation of its species in the northwest corner of Africa, for it is restricted to the mountain fastnesses of the Barbary States. All the other members of the genus Macacus are Asiatic, its nearest ally being the rhesus, or sacred monkey, of India. The monkey the Japanese depict so constantly in drawings and carvings is another near relative.

TESTIMONIAL.

There is a story of a Scotch gentleman who had to dismiss his gardener for dishonesty. For the sake of the man's wife and family, however, he gave him a "character" and framed it in this way: "I hereby certify that A. B. has been my gardener for over two years, and that during that time he got more out of the garden than any man I ever employed."

KEEP MINARD'S LINIMENT IN THE HOUSE.

Some Ways In Germany A Non-Snob Community

Beautiful Simplicity One of the Most Hopeful Signs of the Times.

[H. F., in Westminster Gazette.]

"A what?" I asked when the little Fraulein said her father had been a Tuenchermeister. "A Tuenchermeister," she repeated more louldy and distinctly, pointing to the ceiling, then it dawned upon me that Tuencher, to whitewash, was the root from which sprang this mouthful. A master of whitewashing. He had died, she said; her mother had enough to live on, and the five children, as soon as they could earn, had gone into the world, "to learn and to work." The little one is half through her teens; here is the marvellous wisdom of the German boys and girls of the poorer middle classes, whose education is sound, simple, practical, and of an astonishing thoroughness, the class just above that from which the average servant springs. She speaks faultless German her manners are as fank and pretty and modest as her face, and she is always at her ease, whether she drags a confectioner's round basket, larger than herself along the street, discusses events with an equally well-mannered butcher's lad as he delivers a lump of veal at the back door; talks on equal terms to the ladies to whose house she carriers the elaborate cakes, or when she steps daintily from the train, dressed very fashionably, though with wise simplicity.

The pride and glory of this unsophisticated person are her decent from a master whitewasher, her all-enveloping aprons, and the fact that she is earning a living as a confectioner's assistant and waitress. The fact that she can carry coal as well as cakes, scrub floors, wash dishes, help in the cooking, and then in the afternoon entertain the buxom, wealthy women who come and consume cake and whipped cream, coffee with more whipped cream, and chocolate soufflés to end up with, is to her so much a matter of course that she looks puzzled and confused should you be foolish enough to praise her for industry. I thought her an exceptionally capable girl, and said so to a German woman whose own daughter is being trained at home in the ways she should go. "But why should you think her exceptional," the lady said, looking surprised. "Why every girl of the middle classes can do these things, and does do them. It would be queer if a girl were allowed to grow up without being taught to turn her hand to anything that has to do with domestic work; and what do we give our children a good education for if they can't take an interest in impersonal matters and things of general interest?" And so I find it everywhere; the blight of snobbishness is unknown among the enormously large middle classes which are the real backbone of the German people: the men and women who have comparitively few interests, but who enter upon all they do with amazing zest; who know exactly what they want, and aim straight at that; who still think work of any kind fine and honorable, and who know nothin: of reverence for mere riches. They are the great driving power that urges Germany onward, and urges her in the direction of honestly won eminence and power. You cannot spend a month in Germany without being convinced of this. It is written largely across the face of the country.

We were discussing the fortunes of the highly-educated daughters of a man in the civil service. "Frieda," said a motherly aunt, laying down the knitting, which is still de rigueur at the coffee parties of all but the youngest and those who recklessly defy the law which ordains that a woman shall never be idle, "Frieda is not married, and not likely to marry, since she is nearly twenty-five. In her case it does not matter, for she has her painting to fill her life. I don't understand about pictures, but they tell me she does it beautifully. Oh, yes, she gives her whole time to it. That is to say, of course, when she has done the housework. They keep no servant; why should they, since she is young and strong, and has been taught everything. If they had a servant they would not have the means to travel; the pension of the civil servant's widow allows no extravagances."

And again. "Where is your father?" I asked a little lad who was spending his Sunday afternoon furnishing an aquarium of various little amphibaous creatures of his own capturing. On the Saturday evening, while the bells from all the churches "rang in Sunday" over the hills and dales, the father, a fine linguist, and a man of culture and wide reading, was digging a vegetable patch in his garden, and could not spare the time to find me the book I wanted. Sunday afternoon seemed a likely time to find him with his bookcases unlocked. "Papa has gone to play," the boy replied, with his eyes on salamanders and tadpoles and sticklebacks. "Playing at what?" I cross-examined. "Music," came the answer. And then the mother joined in. "Come in," she said. "Coffee is ready, and my husband will be back almost at once. He goes every Sunday afternoon in winter from two to four to make music with two men he knows. He takes the piano, one the violin, and one the flute. The season is really over, for they gave their final "concert" here on Easter Monday. Only they were all keen on repeating a part from "Undine" and another from the "Magic Flute," and here he is."

In comes the music-maker, and when he is settled in his sofa-corner, and has raved about a certain scene in "I Promessi Sposi" (which I have come to borrow), the talk drifts towards music and the Sunday performances. "Considering that the two others have very little time to give to it," he says, "we don't do badly. One of them is a weaver, at his loom all week; the other a joiner, as busy as can be. They can only practice late at night, and then only for a short time, for in a small house practicing the flute or fiddle easily becomes a nuisance to others who want to sleep. Yes, we all enjoy our Sunday afternoons thoroughly. In a small town you have to invent something to amuse yourself, otherwise life gets too monotonous. This afternoon we were longer than usual because another weaver came in just as we were finishing with the score of "L' Africaine," which a fine solost is to sing tonight at a concert of the local choral society. So we had to play some of it for him."

Coffee finished, and the April sun shining, we all went out into the budding woods, where squirrels peeped from the old beech trees and hares played in the furrows of the rye patches of the clearings, and the whole family sang patriotic songs with fervor and in time, and the old and young seemed to consider the Sunday so spent a day of ease and great pleasure. But to me it seemed that the beautiful simplicity of it all, together with what the Germans call "Anspruchislosigkeit," were one of the most hopeful signs of the time I had yet seen. This and the absence of snobbishness in social life.

The Man Behind the Counter

Society for Evolution of the Super-Grocer—Drudgery of the Shop and Its Remedy.

London News and Leader. — London will see something of what has been accomplished by a society formed four years ago for the evolution of the super-grocer. The society is called the Institute of Certificated Grocers, and it is holding its final examination for the fourth year in the Westminister Technical Institute.

The certificated grocer is not merely a man who can weigh you out a pound of tea or supply you with a rasher of bacon. He understands, for instance, the blending of tea. In these days, with so many popular packet teas on the market, unimaginative tradesmen may think this unnecessary. "But," as Mr. C. L. T. Beeching, the organizing secretary of the Institute, pointed out to a "Daily News" representative, "the grocer who can blend a mixture that will appeal to his customers has this advantage—that whereas they can get the packet teas anywhere, they must come to him if they want this particular blend.

Distinctive Work.

"Last years," said Mr. Beeching, "our imports of grocery products—sugar, tea, coffee, bacon, butter, spices, canned goods, and the like—ran well into 125 million pounds, not counting the articles under the head of "cereals," many of which are handled principally by the grocer.

"It follows necessarily that both the grocer and his men should be able to do their distributive work in the best possible way, with efficiency, and with knowledge of the goods they handle, and of the best and most sanitary ways of handling them. Thus only will the public, well and economically served, have a good esteem of the grocer, whilst the grocer will earn his legitimate profit, and have a good conceit of himself.

"In four years the classes of the Institute have grown from seven to nearly seventy, the examination candidates from 66 to 445. The work of arranging for another session is being vigorously pursued, and it is confidently hoped that it will result in a hundred classes during the winter of 1913-14.

Intellectual Stimulus.

"We claim that by attending the classes and preparing for the examination, the youth or young man receives just that intellectual stimulus which will illuminate the drudgery of the shop and touch it into life, so that he works with his understanding and not with his hands only. And the kind of men who are availing themselves of the opportunities provided are just those whom the employer is most glad to have around him, as most useful to himself and most pleasing to his customers. Better still, perhaps, the Institute is helping forward the day when, by more efficient business management, the appearance of grocers in the list of failures will become rarer and rarer."

For the final examination the large hall of the Westminster Technical Institute was turned into the semblance of a grocers' and provision dealers' warehouse. Candidates will be describing, judging, valuing, and pricing samples of dried fruits, sugar, spices, and bacon, and discriminating between lumps of butter and margarine, with only taste, smell, and appearance to guide them.

A Prize of £100.

There are coffee-roasting, tea-tasting, and other tests before the champion grocer wins Messrs. Cadbury Bros.' prize of £100, and the grocery-graduates get their final certificates and other prizes.

The Institute of which the distinguished educationist, Sir William Anson, Bart., is president, is endeavoring to revive the apprenticeship system, under modern conditions, by means of a scheme conceived by Mr. John Williams, of Manchester, an employer of some 200 assistants. The general policy of the Institute is to assist the formation of special classes for apprentices and young assistants in every polytechnic, technical institute, and commercial evening school in the land.

AND HE IS THE CAPTAIN OF THE TEAM AND ITS BEST PITCHER, TOO.



A LONG MEMORY.

A school teacher who had been telling a class of small pupils the story of the discovery of America by Columbus, ended it with:

"And all this happened over 400 years ago."

A little boy, his eyes wide open with wonder, said, after a moment's thought:

"Oh, my, what a memory you've got!"

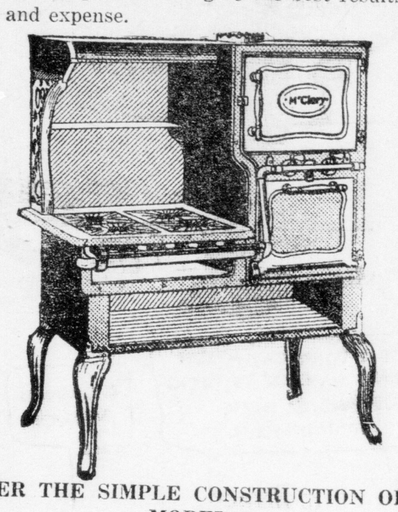
"We profit most," says Grandma, "by the things we learned after we thought we knew it all."

You Don't Buy a Gas Range Every Day

See that you get one that embodies the three essentials of a **Good Gas Range**—

Efficiency :: Economy :: Ease in Cleaning

McClary gas ranges possess these qualities. They possess every feature found by practical test to be an advantage. The result is a gas range that will give the best results with the least labor and expense.



CONSIDER THE SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS MODEL:

A cooking top of cast iron large enough to take a wash boiler either way.

Four large star burners and one simmering burner constructed to give the maximum heat with a low gas consumption—all removable.

Removable aluminized linings in the ovens retain the heat and cannot rust.

A cast iron oven bottom which makes **uniform** baking a certainty.

Fire-proof white enamel drip and broiler pans.

The best valves made which don't go wrong or leak.

Strong and rigid frame with doors of hammered steel

A hard baked black enamel finish—easy to clean and always bright.

ASK YOUR DEALER TO SHOW YOU.

McClary's Gas Ranges

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS BY THE GAS APPLIANCE COMPANY.

The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co.

DIVIDEND NO. 104

2% QUARTERLY — 8% PER ANNUM

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent for the three months ending June 30, 1913 (being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum) has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of this company and will be payable at the company's offices in this city on and after 2nd July next to shareholders of record of 16th June.

By order of the Board,
A. M. SMART, MANAGER

London, Canada, June 2, 1913.

Capital paid up, $1,750,000 Reserve, $1,450,000.

39c-t

"Cheap" Matches are an Extravagance

They are made of poor materials. In getting a light, the waste is invariably excessive.

As a result, they cost you more—ultimately—than if you used the best.

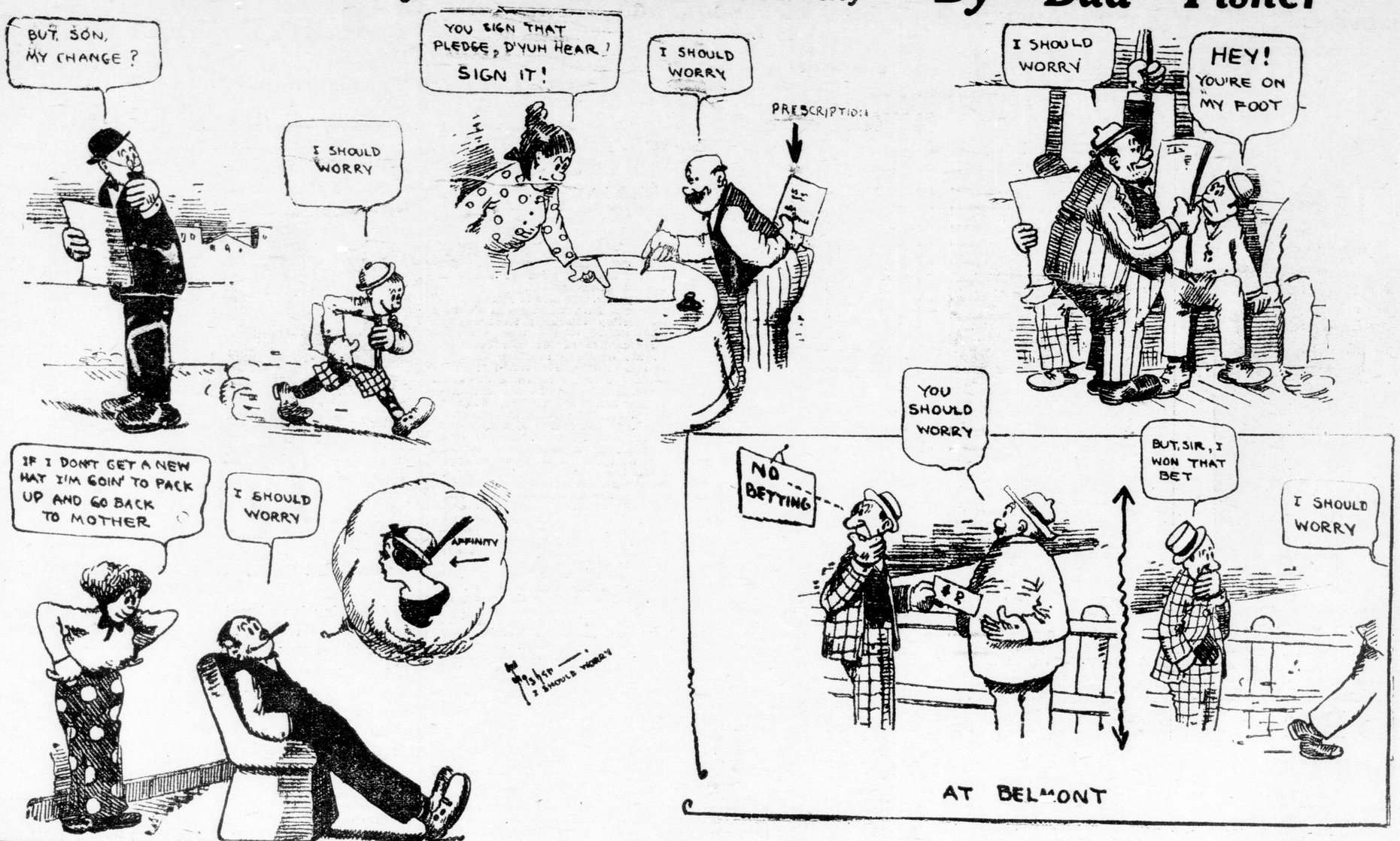
38 Brands
For All Demands.

Eddy's Matches

I Should Worry

This, Of Course, Has Nothing To Do With Mutt and Jeff, But I Should Worry

By "Bud" Fisher



THE ROMANTIC HISTORY

Continued From Page Seventeen.

the central tower, the old position which it had occupied when the eastern limb of the cross was short and when, further back still, there had been no eastern limb at all.

The first decline in architectural expression may be said to have shown itself in the second quarter of the fourteenth century. Two examples will illustrate this: The Gloucester monks began the recasing of their church—that recasing which was to have such far-reaching results—about 1330, and they glazed the east window in 1350. At Ely the fall of the central tower in 1322 led to new work of weakened form in octagon and presbytery. The loss is less marked in the new Lady Chapel which was going on at the same time. This building brings us in touch with the tragedy of 1349. Brother John de Wisbech just arrived to finish his work and died of the plague in that year.

The Black Death had swept across Europe in 1348, and the half built nave of Siena Cathedral still stands as a striking memorial of its havoc. It appeared in England in the same year, and the page of history and especially or local history reeks with its doings, It was a knockout blow that it gave to English art in 1348 and 1349, followed by others only less heavy in 1361, 1368-69, 1375, 1382, 1390-91. The effect of the plague on architecture was stunning rather than mutilating. There had already appeared a decline in form. What followed was rather a dulness and inertia, a want of vitality and of growth.

Through Fourteenth Century.

The art was carried on by its own impetus to the end of the fourteenth and just into the fifteenth century; the great traditions of the past seem to have been kept alive by men who had reached manhood before the Black Death. William of Wykeham was 25 at the time. He died in 1404 at the age of 80, and then his work at Winchester languished, Canterbury nave was done by men of Wykeham's standing, though it was long in building, and was not quite finished by 1411. The interrupted work at Chester was never resumed. Even in mere bulk of work our cathedral churches illustrate in a striking manner the absence in the fifteenth century builders of that vaulting ambition which characterized their fathers. Hardly any great schemes belong to that period. Towers already begun were finished, cloisters were rebuilt, new screens and traceried windows were made, but nothing approaching the gigantic was done.

King Henry VI. was a great lover of architecture, and the revival which took place at the end of the fifteenth century would perhaps have come fifty years earlier but for the troubles of his reign. The work at the east end of Peterborough—no very heroic affair, it is true—was begun in 1438. But it was interrupted and not finished till the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Henry's rule was of course disastrous in its effects on architecture, for it dried up the main sources of artistic inspiration and when the stream flowed again it was in a new channel. But this check and this change of ambition and ideal are the whole story. The effects on artistic expression cannot have been very permanent except in so far as any such checks and changes affect technique and traditional methods. The Renaissance had already come and is seen in the details of work done twenty years before the Reformation.

Images Thrown Out.

The zeal of the first reformers was directed against images which had been the objects of superstition and against the shrines of certain saints, such as Thomas Canterbury. The fabrics of our cathedral churches and even their decorations probably suffered little till the reign of Elizabeth.

Some good scholarly work was done during the days of the first two Stuarts: Inigo Jones recast a large part of St. Paul's and built a screen across the nave of Winchester. But for the most part the work was in the rather picturesque style known as King James's Gothic," supposed to have been favored by Laud. Under his influence the churches were at least brought back to a state approaching in its general effect a mediaeval character. Unfortunately almost all the excellent work then done in cathedrals has been destroyed, during the last fifty years.

The Puritan reaction which followed Laud's proceedings did indefinite damage. Sculpture, painting and glass were systematically destroyed on a grand scale. In some districts commissioners with unlimited powers visited the churches, purging them of all that was "superstitious." Some treasures can have been saved only by a strong local feeling, such as the glass of York and Canterbury and of Fairford Church and King's Chapel. Nevertheless, the usual indiscriminate damnation of all persons and things of that time is, I think, a mistake. After all there are good fanatics and bad fanatics.

After the Restoration there were of course renovations. St. Paul's, on which Laud had spent nearly a hundred thousand pounds, was taken in hand; Lichfield, still in ruins from her sieges, was repaired through the energy and liberality of Bishop Hacket; Durham was set in order and newly furnished by Bishop Cosin.

Some Styles Good.

The restoration craze was due in great part to false critical method and to the unfortunate determination to destroy everything which would not stand its tests. The old critics administered a fixed code of laws and condemned all that did not comply with it. And so "Palladian" architecture was voted "stupid," just as a century earlier architecture in the "Gothick taste" had been voted barbarous. It is not a question of which judgment was right. Both schools were wrong in dogmatizing at all. Architectural criticism, like that of other arts and of literature, must be inductive. This is perhaps more particularly true of architecture, for architecture expresses not only ideals but practical requirements, and more than most arts is governed by tradition. We must not therefore construct a body of laws on abstract principles, except always those few grand truths of universal application. We must first ask, as Sir Leslie Stephen says, what pleases, and then try to find out why it pleases.

How and by whom these great buildings were designed has often been a matter of speculation. The credit has generally been given to ecclesiastics and monks on the authority of monkish and ecclesiastical chroniclers; this has provided matter for more wonder. But the difficulty is not so great if we think clearly what we mean by designing. No doubt an abbot or bishop who gave or found the funds often laid down the main lines on which he wished the work to proceed. I think that the evidence of this can be seen in many buildings from the earliest to the latest times.

The cathedral was completely designed and fully drawn out by a highly skilled architect. Not the sort of architect nor the sort of drawings that we know. He combined, as we cannot do the duties of designer and of master mason. He doubtless conveyed his meaning, as we with some advantage might do, by diagrams. His knowledge was acquired, as ours should be, in that best of schools, the workshop and the scaffold. He worked, as we should work, not in a style brought from foreign lands or dug up from a long buried past, but in the common building language of the day as he had learned it from his father.

FISHING FOR PEARLS

Continued From Page Seventeen.

is superintendent. Until recent years a good deal of mystery was purposely allowed to enshroud the pearl banks; no beacons or marks were erected on the shore, and the difficulties of locating the banks were increased wherever possible, probably to prevent poaching, but certainly with the effect of adding a romantic interest in the public mind to the pearl fisheries.

The potential paars or oyster beds are formed by an amalgam of coarse granite sand and old oyster shells cemented together with coral lime. On these paars there is little, if any, movement of sand, and were it not for the fish that prey on them the oysters would thrive. Immediately off the paars the sand moves in gigantic loose waves, and oysters falling into this are immediately covered up and destroyed. Among the predatory fish the stinging ray, or skate, seems to be the most voracious enemy of the pearl oyster.

The life of a pearl oyster is not more than eight years, and from about its third year it seems to be more productive both in number and size of pearls. Very few three-year-old oysters contain anything larger than the seed pearls, but if a bed could be fished just as the oysters were dying off from old age, the pearls obtained would be many and large. The oyster attains its largest circumference at its fourth year, but thickens afterwards and increases in weight.

True pearls, which are the results of a disease and not due to the admission of foreign matter into the shell, are formed in the intestines of the oyster, and when they reach a size to cause it great discomfort the bivalve either dies or forces the pearl toward the opening between the valves, where it is usually halted and retained, to increase in growth, by a transparent membrane. Very large pearls are rarely found on the Ceylon banks. A dead pearl loses its weight and becomes dullish brown in color.

When a fishery is established and the divers have arrived they are divided into two parties and fish on alternate days. They are allowed one-third of their catch in payment, while the Government auctions the remainder on the beach the evening they are caught. The oysters are then placed in private kottus, or inclosures, by their purchasers and allowed to rot for eight or ten days in a receptacle, generally a wood canoe, which is covered over to shade the oysters from the sun, but enables the flies to obtain free access and assist in the rotting. After this the mass is washed with clean water, the shell, stones and byssus picked out and the residue spread on lengths of black calico to dry. During the drying process it is picked over again and again and carefully scrutinized for the smallest pearl.

The apparatus used for classifying the pearls is a series of brass colanders about the size of tobacco ash trays, which are called baskets. There are ten or twelve of these baskets or sieves, with holes in them varying from somewhat larger than a pea to the size of a pinhead, and through these the pearls are sifted. The larger pearls are all found in the sifting, but multitudes of the tiniest seed pearls are left in the sand near the washing places, and for months after a fishery is over and the camp abandoned to desolation jungle men and women may be seen scouring the sand for these treasures.

It is only possible to fish the Ceylon oyster from early in March to late in April, owing to the monsoons. Before a fishery is settled upon the inspector has in the previous November to lift a sample of about 20,000 oysters, extract the pearls by rotting and have them valued. The valuation at this point is done by native Moormen jewellers by secret handclasps under a cloth. After sifting and weighing the gems through brass seives and on delicate scales the value is fixed upon in old Portuguese of Dutch coinage, according to tradition, and afterward reduced to the coin of the realm. This practice is invariable, although the valuation so determined has very little relation to the real market value of the sample upon which it is established.

At a fishery each boat contains ten divers who work five at a time, and each pair has one attendant called a "manduck," who rows or sails the boat. In addition there is a tindal, a representative of the owner of the boat, and a peon or individual representing Government interests. Each boat has five stone sinkers, sometimes rather handsomely carved, having a hole at the upper end to which the rope is attached. A second rope is attached to a small circular frame or hoop, which has a coir netting across it. This is called the basket. The local basket is shallow, but that of the Arab divers of the Persian Gulf has a small circumference and is a deep net.

When the divers are ready they get over the side, place one foot on the stone which is held clear of the side of the boat by two poles fastened at right angles over the side of the boat and a third pole lashed to each end of them parallel to the boat. Grasping the rope to which the stone is fastened and hitching the loop of the rope attached to the basket over his arm, the diver takes his nostrils in his free hand, takes a deep breath and, slightly raising himself to add impetus to his descent, gives the signal to the "manduck" to let go the rope fastened to the stone, and down he goes.

The instant he reaches the bottom he releases the stone, which is hauled up preparatory to the next descent, while the diver, swimming on the bottom with his eyes open, grasps all the oysters within reach in the limited time at his disposal. He makes a graceful picture, seeming to float much as a person is drawn in an imaginary picture as flying, his back gracefully arched and his heels above his head, while his long hair waves behind him supported by the water. Occasionally men either from avarice or overestimation of their strength collapse at the bottom and are brought up dead.

Arab divers use a sort of horn clip with which to close their nostrils when under water, but the Ceylon diver holds his nostrils with his hand only until such time as he reaches the sea bottom. The average time that a Tamil remains below is between fifty and sixty seconds, while an Arab remains under water between eighty and ninety seconds. The diver signals to his attendant when he wishes to ascend, and is partially pulled up with his basket and rises partially by his own initiative.

Diving bells were imported for the pearl fishery by Sir Edward Barnes in 1825, but neither they nor a European in diving dress can compete with the naked native.

By the present methods of fishing it is impossible so to deplete the banks as to leave no oysters for breeding purposes. Quite a quarter of the stock is left on the banks by the divers, and it is not true, as frequently stated, that blank years are due to overfishing. Some other reason must be found, and it is probable that oysters when spawned on these banks are all carried away by the current and probably lost, while the Ceylon banks benefit for the same reason from the Tuticorin oyster banks. The pearl oysters apparently are continuously present on the Persian Gulf and Somali beds, and fishing is always in progress there.

Old Indian Fighter May Be Tried For Murber of "Meagher of the Sword" Who Died 46 Years Ago

Special Correspondence.

Plains, Mont., June 13.—Montana is agitated by one of the strangest stories of crime and mystery ever told.

Was Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, exiled Irish patriot, leader of the famous "Irish Brigade" in the civil war, and governor of Montana, murdered and hurled into the muddy waters of the Missouri when he disappeared in 1867?

And was he murdered by "Frank Diamond," aged pioneer, plainsman, lumberman, miner and Indian fighter, for a reward offered by Montana Vigilantes, who resented the rule of a man from the east?

These questions have been raised by the remarkable confession of Diamond, whose real name is supposed to be Pat Miller—a confession made when he was at the point of death after a prolonged spree, and repudiated when he recovered.

Diamond is now in the Missoula County jail, and the authorities are disposed to bring him to trial for the crime supposed to have been committed half a century ago, when Montana was a wild region filled with adventurous spirits and infested by hostile Indians.

His last spree ended in the Camas saloon at Plains. John L. Thompson, the proprietor, had tried to sober him.

Diamond promised to drink no more. Suddenly his heart gave way and he slid to the floor. Dr. Colts was summoned and he worked over the man while Thompson and Frank Hammun stood by to help.

Suddenly Diamond called for a pen and paper. He thought he was dying and wanted to write a confession. But he could not hold the pen.

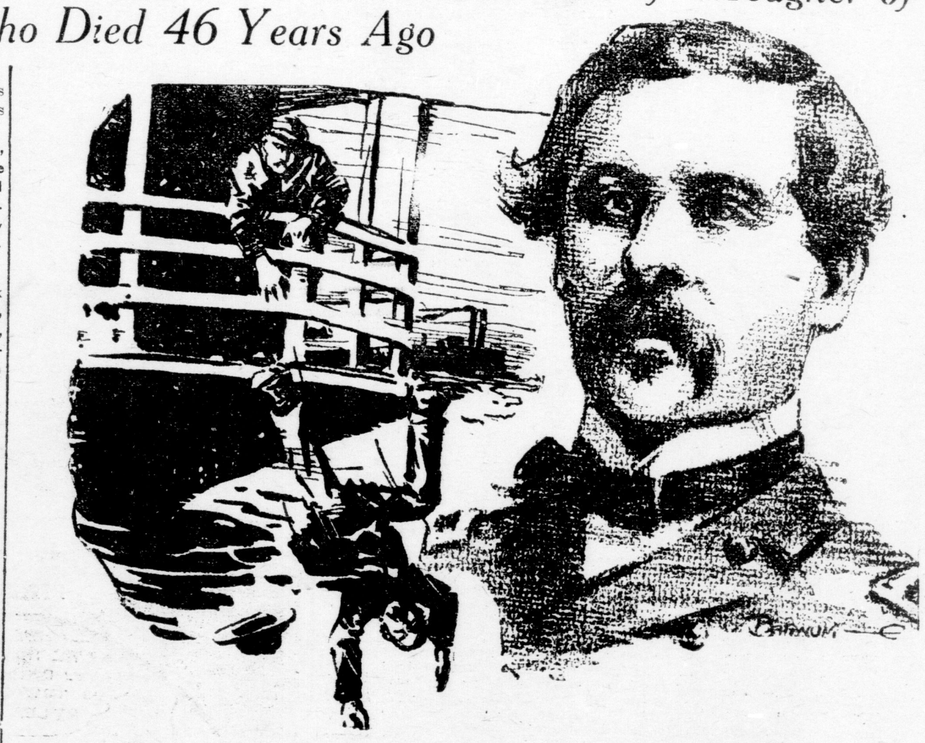
"Here, Jack," he whispered to Thompson, "you take this down quick. Write!" And weakly but clearly he dictated:

"I killed Tom Meagher near Cow Island on the Missouri River. Meagher was governor of Montana and the vigilantes had to get rid of him, and Axel Potter gave me $8,000 for the job. I killed him on a steamboat and threw him in the river and swam ashore.

"I also killed George Mitchell in 1883 and threw him in the Willamette River.

"I also killed Bill Clark near The Dalles, Oregon, in about '74—shot him.

"Big Nose George was hung in '82. I should have been hung instead for the crime, but George was a murderer, and deserved to be hung."



He also declared, the witnesses say, that his real name was Pat Miller.

The next day, when he recovered, Diamond was arrested.

The confession is of intense interest because of the character and personality of Gen. Meagher.

Meagher was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1823 and was well educated. He plunged into the movement headed by Daniel O'Connell, and soon was a leader of the Young Irish party, pledged to free Ireland by force of arms. His brilliant oratory attracted the attention of all Europe, and William Makepeace Thackeray dubbed him "Meagher of the Sword."

He was arrested under the treason act and condemned to death. The sentence was commuted to imprisonment, and in 1849 he was sent to the convict colony in Tasmania. Three years later he escaped and came to America.

Meagher lectured, studied law, and, with John Savage, the poet, published the Irish News in New York. When the civil war broke out he raised five regiments of Irishmen, which became the Irish Brigade of the Army of the Potomac.

The reckless courage of Meagher and his brigade quickly made them world famous. Meagher had several horses shot under him in the fighting around Richmond. At Fredericksburg he led six mad and furious charges in which two-thirds of his command were left on the field.

In 1865 he was sent to Montana by General Grant as territorial secretary and soon he became acting governor. One night on a steamboat, near Fort Benton, he disappeared. He was in ill-health and has always been thought to have fallen overboard by accident.

ON ONE FOOT.

At a performance at Denver a woman whose ticket only entitled her to a seat in the gallery insisted upon standing in the orchestra aisle.

The manager was called upon to talk to the lady after the usher failed to convince her that she was not within her rights.

"You paid only 50 cents for your ticket," said the manager, "and it does not entitle you to stand downstairs, and we are not selling standing room here, anyhow, this afternoon."

"What do you charge for standing room down here when you do sell it?" demanded the woman.

"A dollar," was the manager's response.

"Then I'll stand on one foot during the rest of the performance," she replied.

THE SAILOR'S LASS

What Happened When He Saw Her With a Soldier.

The chance meeting of two men — a soldier and a naval engineer—who had been courting the same young woman unknown to each other had a sequel at the Marylebone police court. Frank Henderson, 23, a stalwart private in the First Battalion Coldstream Guards, was charged with assaulting Cyril Hamilton Hastings, of Lancelot Place, South Kensington.

Hastings said he had recently retired from the navy after being away for twelve months. Shortly before midnight on Saturday he went into the New Inn public-house in Edgware road and was astonished to see his fiancee chatting with Henderson.

"Kitty," he said, "you ought to have been home two hours ago, and in bed." Henderson took up the cudgels in her behalf.

The prisoner explained that he had been keeping company with the young lady for six months. "Really," exclaimed the astonished magistrate. "Yes," said the prisoner, "and this man told her to leave me and get away home. He had no right to speak to her at all."

"Why not?" asked the prosecutor, indignantly. "I have been with her now for nearly two years, and am engaged to be married to her. I have been away twelve months, and have no idea, of course, what she has been doing in the meantime."

The magistrate imposed a fine of 10s, with 7s 6d costs, or seven days, and expressed the hope that the conviction would not do Henderson any harm in the army.

WIFE'S PREMONITION

How a Policeman "Broke" the News of an Accident.

The story of a wife's premonition of her husband's death was told at an inquest at Westminster on a painter, Charles Joseph Cook, who fell seventy feet from a "cripple" on a ladder.

The following conversation took place when a policeman called at the house after the accident:

The Policeman—Have you a husband named Clark?

The Wife—Yes. He has had an accident.

The Policeman—Yes.

The Wife—He has fallen off a ladder.

The Policeman—Yes.

The Wife—And he is killed.

The Policeman—Not quite.

Evidence of the accident was given by a fellow-painter named Gascoigne, who said Clark was 70 or 80 feet above the ground. Witness heard a creak and saw the "cripple" coming down. Clark shouted and fell. He turned two somersaults, hit the ladder, and then struck the railings below.

Medical evidence was given that Clark made a good recovery, but suddenly collapsed and died.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and the widow asked the coroner to recommend that painters working at a height should have safety-ropes the same as window-cleaners did.

A PHILANTHROPIST.

At a banquet recently William F. McCombs, President Woodrow Wilson's campaign manager, told of a conversation in a club in which several philanthropic personages were mentioned and lauded to the skies.

The conversation had gone to some length, Mr. McCombs said, when a man who was sitting in a corner arose with a merry smile flitting over his features and broke into the grab-fest.

"Your philanthropists are all right," he remarked, "but I think it is only just that my next-door neighbor should be included in the kindly disposed bunch."

"We are willing to add him to the list," responded one of the others, "but is he so generously inclined?"

"Well, I should say that he is," was the emphatic declaration of the first. "Dozens of tramps hammer at his back door and I have never known him to send one away empty-handed."

"You don't mean it?" returned the second a trifle incredulously.

"That's right," rejoined the first; "he always gives them a letter of introduction to me."

A PAGE ABOUT PEOPLE

SIDELIGHTS ON MEN AND WOMEN IN THE PUBLIC EYE

BIG GUNS OF THE TORONTO SYNOD

Hon. S. H. Blake the Most Militant Lawyer Ever Called to Church's Councils.

BISHOP A STICKLER

For Proper Ceremonial—Chancellor Worrell a Wise Man —Provost Macklem.

IT is scarcely too much to say that the Toronto Anglican Synod would not be the Toronto Anglican Synod without the presence of the Hon. S. H. Blake, surely the most militant layman whom the Church ever called to her counsels. For he it is who gives to the Synod of the Diocese a quality all its own. Even the bitterest of his opponents—and so doughty a fighter as he is certainly not without them—is constrained to admit that he imparts a liveliness to their proceedings which is, perhaps, not all unwelcome. He speaks long, and often, and well. And, it may be added, not all of his speeches have much savor of that judicial atmosphere amid which he, at one time, moved, though they show all the trained lawyer's capability for exposing the weak points of an opponent's case. For a man of so kindly a heart he can exhibit a remarkable acerbity in controversy. Mr. Blake is emphatically a Low Churchman—Romanism and Ritualism are both abhorrent to him. But he is also one who abhors equally what is known as "higher criticism"—such phrases as "the old truths of Christianity have need to be re-stated in a modern way" never fail to arouse his ire. And there are some Low Church members of the Synod who have, or are thought to have, more than a little sympathy with



Hon. S. H. Blake.

the conclusions of the "higher critics." Thus it comes about that when, for a space, Mr. Blake is able to give Romanism and Ritualism a rest, he can belabor those of the Low Church school of thought who do not take their stand on quite so literal a sense of the Bible as he does.

Bishop and Chancellor

THE present Bishop of Toronto, Dr. Sweeny, was classed, on his election to his office, as a moderate Low Churchman. But the pronouncement in which he, in conjunction with the rest of the Bishops of Eastern Canada, recently denounced the steps advocated by certain of the Anglican clergy as making for union with other religious bodies, has lately caused many people to revise this opinion of him. The Bishop, who, by virtue of office, presides over the Synod, is a great stickler for having everything done "decently and in order." During his predecessor's time, when an ecclesiastical procession or function was in progress, things were sometimes done without much regard to due ceremonial. But the present Bishop has altered all that. Every cleric in his proper place is now the order of the day, and an order of procession has been drawn up so that each cleric may know with certainty where that proper place is.

The Chancellor of the Diocese, Dr. Worrell, is another prominent member of the Synod. He was recently described to The Star Weekly by a clergyman well placed for knowing whereof he spoke, as "a remarkably wise man whose influence for moderation is much felt." He's a lawyer, but comes of a clerical family, his father having been a canon and his brother being Bishop of Nova Scotia. He has a firm grip on all the legal regulations which constitute so large a part in the working of the Synod. He is distinctly



Bishop Sweeny.

a man who ingeminates peace among the contending schools of thought in the Church.

Two High Churchmen

PROVOST MACKLEM, of Trinity College, is perhaps the leader of the High Church party in the Synod. He is considered a long-headed man, and is remarkably astute and sagacious in debate. On various occasions Mr. Blake and he have crossed words in the Synod; for the former is no admirer of the type of theological education which is imparted at Trinity College and is not always at pains to conceal his lack of admiration for it.

Another High Churchman—a moderate High Churchman—is the Rev. E. C. Cayley, Rural Dean of Toronto. He has before now stood up fairly to Mr. Blake—a somewhat formidable undertaking and one which not every High Church member of the Synod is ready for, or capable of—and with very considerable success. Mr. Cayley is well liked generally. He is a man of very broad mind, and does not favor the Church's taking a rigorous line, as a church, in the direction of repression and restriction with regard to matters which are in the position of what may be called "open questions." For instance, in the discussion as to Sunday slides, he took the view that the question was one for decision by the civil authorities and that it was not the part of the church to take cognizance of the matter. As chaplain for several years in the Queen's Own, Mr. Cayley may be considered a soldier as well as a cleric.

The Unity Question

VARIOUS circumstances have conspired to make the question of the possibility or otherwise of closer relations between the Anglican and other communions one of especial interest just now. And Canon Plumptre has taken a foremost part among the clergy who are trying to bring about such relations. He is a definite Low Churchman of the Liberal school, and, as a speaker on these matters, he is definite and scholarly and convincing. Canon Plumptre can be very resolute in support of the principles which he has at heart, and a closer union between Anglicanism and other bodies of professing Christians is very near to him. Another Low Churchman who must gain, and is, in fact, gaining an increasing influence in the diocese is the Rev. Dyson Hague of the Church of the Epiphany, Toronto. He also holds strong views on the desirability of less aloofness on the part of the Church of England in relation to other churches. But with regard to the unity question generally, it may be remarked that there are very strong forces in the Diocese of Toronto as elsewhere which are very far from sharing the views of Canon Plumptre or Mr. Hague on this matter, and, with certain notable exceptions, the Anglican laity do not seem very articulate with regard to it—at any rate, in public.

Bishop Sweeny.

OUR KING AND QUEEN AT THE GERMAN ROYAL WEDDING



THE latest photograph of King George of England and his consort, Queen Mary, taken May 24, at the wedding of the Kaiser's only daughter, Princess Victoria Luise, to Prince Ernst of Cumberland. The King, in honor of the occasion, is dressed in the uniform of a German cuirassier. The dress worn by the Queen is of cloth of gold with a long train of the same material. Her Majesty wore a diamond tiara and ropes of magnificent diamonds round the neck, with a diamond pendant composed of two enormous stones.

GILMOUR'S HUMOR

WARDEN GILMOUR, of the Central Prison, who has recently been in the limelight as one of the witnesses in the Hanna-Whitney charges, is described by one of his friends as a "Methodist with a sense of humor."

His weakness for jokes was well illustrated recently. The warden was taking a car full of passengers from the Central Prison in Toronto to the Prison Farm in Guelph. His charges were quiet and well-behaved, and at Streetsville Dr. Gilmour felt confident enough to leave them to the care of a couple of assistants, while he himself stepped out to the platform of the car to have a rest. He was soon accosted by a bucolic-looking individual who boarded the train and expressed a desire to have a seat in the car watched over by the doctor.

"You can't go in there," warned Dr. Gilmour, but did not take the trouble to explain the prohibition. "I'd like to know why I can't," snarled the stranger. "Haven't I a perfect right to a seat in there?"

"No, you haven't," was the reply. "That car is only for gentlemen." This seemed to the passenger all the more reason for getting in, and the dispute on the platform continued until the conductor came along, and explained what kind of gentlemen the doctor was referring to.

THE FAT IN THE FIRE

SIR GEORGE REID, High Commissioner for Australia, is well known for his geniality, his bulk, and his ready tongue. Talking to him not long since, a correspondent asked him had he ever found himself at a loss for a back-answer. "Well," he said, "I was fairly nonplussed one day at a political meeting 'down-under.' It was near the close of my last campaign, and I remarked that I thought of retiring from politics, as I felt I was fast nearing that bourne from which no traveler returns. Upon which a voice at the back of the hall observed sardonically, 'My word, the fat will be in the fire then, Georgie!'" Glancing down at his ample waistcoat, the portly High Commissioner continued, "The roar of



Sir George H. Reid.

laughter that greeted this sally was Homeric. I faced it for a few moments, but nothing effective by way of reply occurred to me, and I sat down—absolutely 'flummoxed' for, I think, the first time in my life."

GREAT BELGIAN LEADER

M. VANDERVELDE, the leader of the Belgian Socialists, is adroit, intelligent, a man of taste, in touch with all modern views (so fluid and so widely tolerant), a "leader" who keeps his position by skilfully adapting himself to his party's desires. You must not think that because he calls himself "Socialist" that he has a hoarse voice and believes in all sharing alike. He is a barrister, and very well off. He lives in the Mayfair of Brussels. In England his political opinions would be considered mildly Radical. Mr. Fyfe, of the London Mail, says of him:

"He gained his position in Parliament and the country by his eloquence. As I sat and talked with him in his snug library, a Rodin statuette on the mantelpiece, a few quite 'modern' pictures on the walls, every detail of decoration and furniture expressing the new spirit which demands clear spaces, light and air, as I listened to his lucid sketch of the situation, I was charmed by his frank manner, his admirably turned phrases. He wears a trim 'naval officer's' beard. His fine dark eyes are aided by a pince-nez. It did not need the numerous English and German books on his shelves or the fact that his wife is English to tell me that he was a citizen of the world."

CARVELL'S "BULL"

MIXED metaphor is one of Parliament's perennial enjoyments, and the best "bulls" live in the Parliamentary annals for decades. Many distinguished members have been enrolled in the list of those who have furnished amusement to the House by the careless twisting of a sentence. It fell to the lot of Mr. F. B. Carvell to head the collection of "good things" which characterizes the present session. The fighting New Brunswicker was making his notable speech, enunciating what he held to be the Liberal policy.

"Reciprocity is dead and buried," vounteered a Conservative member, interrupting.

"Then we will resurrect the corpse and nail it to the mast-head," replied the member for Carleton, amid the customary roar of laughter.

THE GOULD MILLIONS

MR. George J. Gould, the head of the Gould family, is a millionaire who is conscious of the responsibilities entailed by great wealth. He has a family of six children, and they are all being trained for definite careers, though in the course of time they will inherit millions of money between them.

The story of how the Goulds amassed wealths partakes of a romatic nature. Jay Gould, the founder of the family fortunes, started life at fifteen as a store clerk. He worked from six in the morning until ten at night, and in order to improve his education he was accustomed to rise at three in the morning. In this manner he acquired a knowledge of mathematics, and secured a post as assistant to a surveyor. Gradually he acquired a sum of $500, and with this capital he started on his own as a maker of maps. His work was of such an accurate nature that ere long he found his capital had increased to a round $5,000. Then he migrated to New York and became a leather merchant.

For years he struggled along until his great chance came. The Erie Railroad was on the brink of ruin, but Jay Gould saw that if properly worked it could be made into a prosperous concern. He succeeded, in conjunction with two partners, in securing sufficient capital to buy up the stock, and in a short space of time they had made five millions between them out of the railroad. Jay Gould continued to buy up neglected railways, and eventually made his pile.

At his death he left fifteen millions to his eldest son, George, whilst his four other children received ten millions each. It was laid down in the will that George Gould should look after the money, and so successfully has he done this that he has increased the family pile to one hundred millions.



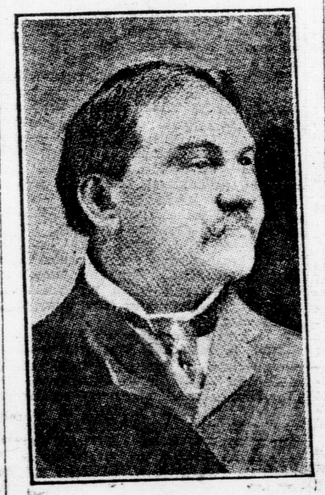
George J. Gould.

UNANSWERABLE

IT fell to the lot of Mr. David A. Lafortune, the eloquent French-Canadian member for Montcalm, to submit to the House one Friday night an unanswerable argument against the Borden naval proposals and the construction of three Dreadnoughts by Canada in the British shipyards.

"Of what use," he enquired dramatically, "of what use to Canada would be our railways if they were constructed in England?"

"You have us there," put in Hon. Mr. Pelletier, amid laughter.



D. A. Lafortune, M.P.

SIR CECIL SPRING-RICE AND HIS FAMILY AT BOSTON



LATEST photograph of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the new Ambassador from England to Washington, and his family, taken aboard the SS. Franconia on her arrival at Boston, June 5. The family of the Ambassador will have their home at Dublin, New Hampshire, near the summer capitol chosen by President Wilson. From left to right—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, Lady Spring-Rice, Betty (age 7), Anthony (age 4), and Viscount Campden, an attache of the British Embassy.

THE DUKE GOT WET

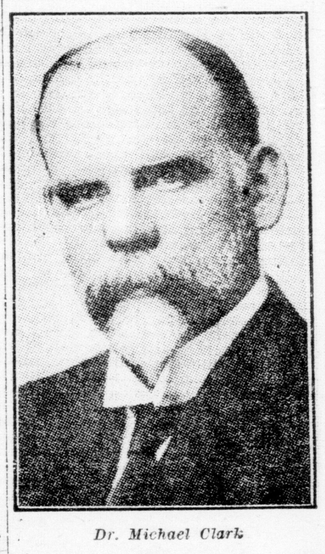
THE Duke of Norfolk's kindliness towards the aged residents at Arundel is proverbial. A typical example of his good nature occurred when he arrived one day at Arundel Station from London. It was raining heavily, and the Duke noticed sheltering beneath the station porch an old woman who was so feeble that she was almost unable to stand. The Duke, seeing her plight, took her by the arm, and led her towards the carriage which was awaiting him. He assisted her in, and, closing the door, said to his coachman: "Take her to her home. I will walk." His Grace eventually reached Arundel Castle soaked to the skin.

A HINT IS ENOUGH

DR. MICHAEL CLARK was a guest at a private dinner one evening, and the perpetual subject of "the emergency" came up for discussion. The epigrammatic Red Deer man was sitting next to a young lady during the discussion, in the course of which one of the guests quoted in support of his contention the ancient proverb: "Si vis pacem pare bellum."

"Well, if I wanted peace I wouldn't get things ready to fight with," observed the young lady. "I'd prepare for peace."

The doctor said nothing, but the young lady, sitting next day in the Speaker's gallery of the House of Commons, was surprised to hear him in an earnest exposition of her theory, and a paraphrasing of the quotation to "Si vis pacem pare pacem."



Dr. Michael Clark.

RYAN'S JOKE

ARCHBISHOP RYAN once attended a dinner given him by the citizens of Philadelphia, and a brilliant company of men was present. Among others were the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; ex-Attorney-General MacVeagh, counsel for the road, and other prominent railroad men.

Mr. MacVeagh, in talking to the guest of the evening, said: "Your Grace, among others you see here a great many railroad men. There is a peculiarity of railroad men that even on social occasions you will find that they always take their lawyer with them. That is why I am here. They never go anywhere without their counsel. Now, they have nearly everything that men want, but I have a suggestion to make to you for an exchange with us. We can give free passes on all the railroads of the country. Now, if you would only give us, say, a free pass to Paradise by way of exchange."

"Ah, no," said his Grace, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "that would never do. I would not like to separate them from their counsel."

THE NEW KITCHENER

"ON September 28, 1911, Lord Kitchener arrived in Egypt to fill the post of British Minister. Whatever may have been the case elsewhere, it cannot be said that the appointment was viewed with approbation in Egypt," writes the Cairo correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

"The tasks which confronted Lord Kitchener on reaching these shores required careful handling. Apart from the Nationalist agitation, the chief task was the pacification of a religious feud between Moslems and Copts. With an art which displayed great insight into character he settled their differences, and, thanks to him, they are now once more living, as heretofore, upon terms of amity. There remained amongst them a grievance of another kind over which even in the heat of their controversy they were united. Though avowedly a rich and intelligent portion of the community they were unrepresented on the Council of Ministers. This ground of complaint has now been removed by the appointment of a Minister professing the Coptic creed.

"A still greater surprise awaited us. Lord Kitchener revealed a side of his character which had been studiously withheld from public cognizance. The man of 'blood and iron' had undergone a complete transformation. To everyone he was urbanity and cordiality personified. Those amongst the natives who had grievances flocked in their hundreds to Kase-el-Doubarah, and no one was turned away without a patient and considerate hearing. Society, too, which is here more composite in nationality than perhaps elsewhere, acknowledges its debt to Lord Kitchener's hospitality. Never before has the Agency been so frequently crowded with callers, nor have dinners, balls, and receptions followed in such rapid succession.

"No less remarkable are his achievements in legislation and administration, though, as might well be expected where conflicting interests are at stake, they have not always met with unqualified approval."

NOYES' SORE POINT

ALFRED NOYES has the reputation of being the only poet who can make a living out of poetry. But he explained recently that he wished it to be understood that his poems were not putting him in the millionaire class. He added: "While my poems afford me a competence, I am still hit hard by the story of Mrs. Blanco."

"'Who is that young man who is paying you such marked attention?' Mrs. Blanco, a society leader, asked her daughter.

"'He is a poet, mother,' the young girl replied.

"'Gracious!' cried the mother. 'And can you, a millionaire's daughter, seriously contemplate throwing yourself away on a starveling poet?'

"'Oh,' said the young girl, 'you don't understand. He isn't an ordinary poet. He writes poetical advertisements.'

"'My darling,' said the mother, 'ring him up at once. I'll ask him to our week-end house party.'"

COMPENSATION

ONE of the Irish members of Britain's Parliament recently told the following amusing story. An old peasant and his wife were discussing the "natural law of compensation." "Just fancy," exclaimed Bridget, "according to this paper, whin a man loses wan av 'is sinses another gits more developed." "Sure an' it's quite true," said Pat. "Oi've noticed it myself. Whin a man has one leg shorter the other's longer."

JUDGE MORSON HAS A MIND OF HIS OWN

When He Upset "Deborah" Conviction He Did Not Surprise Those Who Knew Him.

HE IS A SPEED ARTIST

Like Colonel Denison—Ever on the Guard Against Injustice—Is Popular.

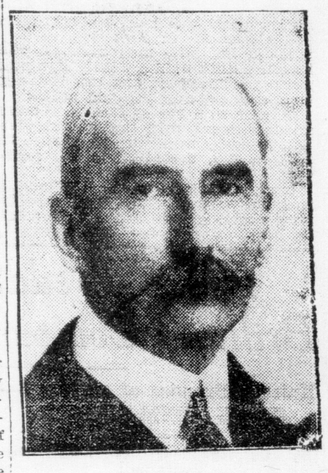
By R. K. M.

THE condemnation in Toronto of the play "Deborah" by Magistrate Denison as immoral, and its rehabilitation by Judge Morson, to whom an appeal was made, as a drama teaching a great moral lesson, has focussed the public eye for the moment on Judge Morson. But he has been a rather interesting study to lawyers and litigants for some years.

So far as externals go, his Honor is a tall, lean, greyish, elderly man. His voice is somewhat less dulcet than Caruso's, and, in fact, like the questions he asks, it is sharp and penetrating. He impresses an occasional person as irascible, but the longer you know him the less importance you attach to this first impression.

Judge Morson is a Division Court judge. Had fate so willed, he might have been a High Court jurge, but the fact remains that he holds sway in the Division Court of Toronto instead. He is almost as noted in his sphere as Police Magistrate Denison is in his. Col. Denison convicted the "Deborah" players; Judge Morson took off the ban. They have differed on "Deborah," but their methods on the bench are not unlike.

Magistrate Denison dispenses with red tape. If you except the bailiff on his Honor's left, Judge Morson waives fuss and feathers. Col. Denison isn't alarmed when somebody says "Law" to him, but Judge Morson treats precedent, without worshipping it, with rather more respect. The magistrate has been reported as saying that he does not know too much law, and is glad of it. Judge Morson may not see much reason for joy in such an admission.



Judge Morson.

Both Speed Artists

COL. DENISON has been blamed at times for the despatch with which he has worked off the calendar. Judge Morson, too, has a robust contempt for time and is no mean expeditor of cases.

Judge Morson's court is not opened with coffee on sale and cocked hat, nor has he more than his jurisdiction to do with witnesses. This particular dispensation permits a mere citizen to appear and plead. If he were to venture to rise in a High or Supreme Court a judge would say, and do say at that, "I do not see the gentleman."

Not only does Judge Morson see the youth, but he listens to him. His Honor may not hear in silence. Indeed, the bench may question the logic of the embryonic bar.

But lawyers, whether novices or the finished product, are not wholly incorrigible. Judge Morson unbends sufficiently to probe for himself, and if he is not satisfied with the dialogue between questioner and questioned, he does not hesitate to help himself, so to speak.

Judge Morson can get to the root of a matter and give judgment with or without costs in, say, three minutes. While the average life of a hearing may be longer than that, Judge Morson is credited with having saved a good deal of time, besides chopping costs, since his elevation to the bench in 1891.

He Is a Lawyer, Too

JUDGE MORSON is a lawyer, too. He collects no fees, but when a litigant has no counsel, his Honor sees that he does not suffer from the omission. A laborer sues a former employer for alleged wrongful dismissal. The claimant tells his story, and the defendant's lawyer attacks the story.

"Mr. Blank," says the judge to the counsel, "you know that your client had no right to dismiss this man as he did dismiss him. I am going to give this man judgment for the full amount, and I wish it were more."

A lawyer attempts a little "fishing" to pick up the case as it proceeds. "Some of you counsel need to be shown how to prepare a case," rebukes the judge, or, if a witness is confused, his Honor says: "Stand aside, please, and let me ask a few questions for myself."

Morson is the family name. The judge was christened Frederick Montye. He is in his 60th year. He was a great cyclist years ago. He is an angler to-day, and interested in the observance of the fish and game laws. He enjoys an afternoon at the Woodbine, and he plays a good hand of whist. He is a clubman, too. While minus Judge Morgan's patriarchal white beard, Judge Morson is humanitarian in his sympathies.

ANECDOTES WANTED.

The Star Weekly wants anecdotes about Torontonians and Canadians who are prominent in the world's affairs for this page, and will pay one dollar for every one that is accepted and printed. The only conditions are that the stories must be true and must not exceed 200 words in length.

MARY BOYLE O'REILLY HIKES FOR A FULL DAY WITH EDWARD P. WESTON ON HIS 1500-MILE TRIP FROM NEW YORK TO MINNEAPOLIS

And as They Traverse Sun-Baked Roads the 75-Year-Old Pedestrian Tells Her the Secrets of His Hardiness

Facts About Weston's Walk

He is walking from New York to Minneapolis, a distance of 1,446 miles.

He expects to negotiate it in 60 days.

He is 75 years old and has covered 100,000 miles in long-distance walks in his lifetime.

His greatest walk was in 1906, when he hiked clear across the American continent.

Upon completion of his present walk Weston will lay the corner-stone of the new club house of the Minneapolis Athletic Club.

BY MARY BOYLE O'REILLY.

"They tell me I am 75 years old, but I don't feel it!"

Edward Payson Weston, the father of long-distance walking, laughed as we were parting on the outskirts of New York, to where I had accompanied him.

"I begin this hike,' he added, "without training, but PRIDE, PRINCIPLE AND PLUCK will carry me through. And so, until Friday at Callicoon—adieu."

* * * * *

Friday at Callicoon proved hot—H-O-T!

The dusty, sun-baked road from Shohola was shadeless.

"Nary a tree to cover my unprotected head!" groaned Weston, the Walkist! He was resting for the moment on the hotel porch, his precious feet carefully extended on a chair.

"Time's up!" called someone from within.

Another moment he and I were off for a full day's tramp together—the centre of a friendly, mildly excited crowd!

Callicoon had turned out en masse. Every man and woman, not nailed to a bed or a cookstove, was there.

And as for children! Cheerful little girls romped along at his cane-hand and a neat file of boys sang as they followed the little man in khaki and leather putties until a wobbly sign post marked a boundary, and the cheering, breathless children were left behind.

Chipper as a boy of twenty, Weston strode forward with the springy step that so easily negotiates from 30 to 60 miles a day, according to the roadway.

Wiry, muscular—one hand behind his back—he walked with a light, steady pace, covering four and a half miles an hour. Knees bent, body forward, exerting a minimum of energy, the "Old Ped," who has covered 100,000 miles in 40 years, does not lift his feet high, but progresses with an odd shuffling step taught in the French army.

"Where did I get my remarkable endurance?" repeated the grizzled athlete.

"Why where most men get their best qualities—from my mother, who had as great a heart in her bosom as any woman who ever lived. It is for her sake that I never walk on Sunday. I promised her that I would not.

"A scrub woman started me walking, though! She had me discharged from my job as office boy and walked me out so fast that it got to be a habit.

"In New York and other big cities the average man walks a mile a day, and he looks it! If I could induce worried and brain-weary men to walk more I should feel that I had averted much trouble than any man in the world. For instance, there would be no more suicide if people walked enough — nor other misery, for health means happiness.



Weston Passing Through a Town on His 1,500-Mile Hike to Minneapolis.

"I walk to keep well," continued the white-haired septuagenarian, switching his "game leg" with his cane to stimulate circulation.

"When you have led a careful life, age does not count. When I started to walk the hundred miles from Philadelphia to Manhattan the doctors said: 'Don't think of it. Don't try it. You are out of it.'

"'Out of what?" I asked.

"'Out of everything,' they said. 'You are too old. If you try to do that walk your circulation will stop.'

"'Oh, will it?' said I. 'Well, we'll see.' And off I went. It was a mere matter of making up my mind and sticking to it. My circulation did not stop!

"More people die from under-exercise than from over-exercise. We are a non-walking nation, more's the pity. But it costs less fatigue and is less harmful to walk 100 miles in 24 hours than to run 100 yards in 10 seconds.

"A brief stroll, say two or three miles, EVERY DAY, a little watchfulness in the simple things of life, and some natural physical ability—that is all the preparation necessary for long-distance walking. Training is artificial and harmful."

"The care of the feet is my chief concern. But blisters are discouraged by salt water, stiff muscles are rubbed flexible with oil—and there you are.

"The doctors tell me that I have a wonderful heart, a wonderful digestion and wonderful muscles. Well, I keep in good humor, sleep five hours a night and eat like a Christian—ONE SOLID MEAL A DAY.

"Never taste liquor, nor never smoke a cigar. As a tonic, walking beats whiskey. And the use of tobacco is a drug habit.

A farmer perched high on his creaking hay-wain called out jovially to Weston; the engineer of a click-clacking freight saluted the cross-country trotter with siren blasts; three "weary willies" cheered feebly as they watched the vigorous old man; a country woman came diffidently through a lilac-shaded gate to offer a cup of steaming tea into which she had just dropped a raw egg.

"You asked my mother for this when you came by forty years ago," she said shyly.

The kindness put new life into the aged athlete. A saving breeze made him spry once more.

"It beats all how they remember," said Weston, packing a handful of chopped ice under his sun-burned hat. The tireless legs strode onward to the last cross-roads.

"Wait a minute. How do I look? Want to go into town looking fairly respectable, you know," confessed Weston, unexpectedly, producing a slender clothes brush.

At the town line, with self-importance, the town constable fell into step with the unflagging Weston stride.

"Two thousand steps to a mile—four miles to an hour—fifteen hundred miles from New York to Minneapolis," chanted a group of school children as they caught up to him.

Through the gathering throng he strode, bowing right and left to the growing cheer of——

"Rah! Rah! Rah!——Weston.

Faithfully Yours
Edward Payson Weston

Royal Wedding In Berlin Brilliant Company Crowds Chapel

Kaiser's Promise of a Throne—Speech at Bridal Banquet.

[By Correspondent of Manchester Guardian.]

Prince Ernest August of Cumberland and Princess Victoria Luise of Prussia, the only daughter of the German Emperor, were married in Berlin on May 24. Amongst the guests were King George and Queen Mary, the Tsar, and many lesser royalties.

The scenes in the castle chapel during the ceremony and afterwards at the wedding banquet were most brilliant. In his speech proposing the health of the bride and bridegroom, the Emperor made a reference to their future which has naturally been construed to mean that Prince Ernest will soon be advanced to the throne of Brunswick. His father would have succeeded on the death of the last duke had he not been debarred by persisting in his claim to the throne of Hanover.

During the day the squares and streets near the palace were thronged with cheering crowds. In the evening the newly-married pair left for their honeymoon, and the Tsar started on his journey back to Russia.

Cheering Crowds Before Palace.

For the first time in the last few days the spell of fine weather was broken by a few drops of rain — just enough to satisfy the superstitious who still believe the old German proverb that "A rainy wedding morning brings a happy married life." Very soon the sun broke through again, and there has been nothing since to mar the comfort of the crowds that have been moving all day up and down Unter den Linden from the Schloss to the Brandenburger Tor. There has been no formal procession to be seen today, but every few minutes some royal or princely carriage gave an opportunity to the onlookers to indulge in the ragged shout that does duty for cheering in a German crowd. Under the lime trees down the central alley street traders are doing a roaring business in postcards, flags, medallions, and every imaginable kind of unwholesome delicacy. Old photographs of the princess have now been fitted out with a clumsy attempt at a wedding veil, and are being offered as "latest portraits of the royal bride." Postcards of King George and Queen Mary are to be seen everywhere, and are enjoying a sale second only to that of the bridal pair and of the crown prince. Union Jacks are bought and waved by little German boys with almost as much fervor as by their English cousins. The strain of three days' continual hard work is beginning to tell on the police, but they still retain much of the courtesy which has caused so much surprise to visitors who know them only by their earlier reputation.

Morning Engagements of King and Queen.

Among the many carriages that drove down the Linden this morning was one, containing Queen Mary, with the Prince and Princess Frederick Karl of Hesse, that drove out through the Tiergarten to the Charlottenburg Schloss. They spent some time there in the mausoleum, which contains the remains of the Emperor William, and of his ill-fated son, the present Emperor's father.

At 9 o'clock this morning, King George motored out to the Tempelhoferfeld, the famous parade grounds of the Berlin garrison, lying to the south of the city. The original plan had been for the King to review his regiment, the First Dragoon Guards, in their barracks at Belle Alliance Platz, but by a fortunate afterthought it was decided that more extensive exercises should be performed. On arriving at the parade ground the King changed his car for horseback, and, accompanied by his military attaches, followed a series of elaborate manoeuvres, the object of which was to drive out a cyclist corps from their position in a wood on the edge of the parade ground. The firing lasted for about half an hour, after which the regiment marched past in parade formation.

Nearing the Hour.

Early in the afternoon the busy rushing to and fro of lackeys and court officials, the renewed strictness of the police, and an even greater excitement on the part of the crowd, showed that the wedding festivities themselves were drawing very near. According to the official program the guests were ordered to assemble in the palace at 4 o'clock, but long before the appointed time the Linden was alive with carriages and automobiles, all winding their way towards the Schloss accompanied by the enthusiastic shouts of the crowd, which appeared determined to make the best of the small part of the festivities the general public was allowed to see. By shortly after 4 the White Saloon and the chapel into which it leads were filled with guests awaiting the marriage procession. At the same time the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom, the Emperor and Empress, the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, the Crown Prince and Princess, the brothers of the bride, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Prince Max of Baden and his wife, and Princess Olga of Brunswick, had collected in the far wing of the palace, in the so-called Electoral Chamber, awaiting the first solemn act of the marriage ceremony, the crowning of the bride with the historic Princess crown. In an adjacent chamber, the Chinese Cabinet, the Empress placed on her daughter's head the famous crown, one of the most valuable of the Prussian crown jewels, which had been brought just before from the royal treasury by an officer and two men of the Royal Guard.

Marriage Treaty Signed.

On the entrance of the bride the solemn marriage treaty was signed and witnessed by the members of both families, and immediately afterwards the first, or civil, marriage ceremony was performed by the high marshal, Count Eulenburg, the bride and bridegroom signing their names in the civil register as man and wife. In the long "wainscot" gallery which connects the electoral chamber with the main body of the palace, were waiting the other members of the royal family, together with the King and Queen, the Tsar, and the other princely guests ready to take their place in the procession as it left the electoral chamber. At the head of procession came the bride and bridegroom, now man and wife in the eyes of the law if not of the church, preceded by two heralds of royal birth, Prince Furstenberg, the head marshal, and two chamberlains attached to the service of the prince and princess. After the train-bearers and ladies'-in-waiting came the Kaiser and the Duchess of Cumberland, preceded and followed by the ladies and gentlemen of their suite. Following them came the next royal group, the Duke of Cumberland and the Kaiserin, together with their pages, chamberlains, and ladies-in-waiting. As the procession moved through the gallery the royal guests took up their place, the Tsar leading with the Queen, King George following with the crown princess, and the remaining guests forming up in order of precedence behind. Between rows of court guards in historic gala dress the procession moved along the whole long side of the palace, through the Knights' Hall and the narrow picture gallery into the white saloon immediately adjoining the chapel, where many of the guests for whom there was no room in the chapel itself had been placed.

In the Chapel.

As the procession moved to the strains of music into the little chapel it was possible to catch a glimpse of the chief figures, but there was no time to distinguish details, and everything was lost again almost completely behind the uniforms and costumes of the crowded guests. As the procession entered the assembled clergy of the court and cathedral came forward, and the court preacher, Dr. Dryander, led the royal pair slowly towards the altar. The bride and bridegroom took up their positions on a raised dais immediately in front of the altar, behind them in a half-circle stood the Kaiser and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, the King and Queen, the Czar, and the other royal guests. In a few minutes the short service was over and a salute of 36 guns before the palace announced to the world that the marriage rings had been exchanged, and that Prince Ernest and Princess Victoria Louise were now man and wife. Thus the old feud between the Guelphs and Hohenzollerns was finally healed. After a blessing had been delivered over the young pair by the officiating clergy, the procession moved back again in the same order to the picture gallery, where bride and bridegroom received the congratulations and good wishes of the royal guests. In the meantime the remaining guests had been arranged in the White Saloon for the final defiliersour, the remnant of the ancient spiel or card-playing court. Once more the procession returned, and the Kaiser and Kaiserin, together with the bridal pair, the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, the King and Queen, and the Czar, took up their position on the raised dais, where the throne usually stands, to receive the congratulations of all the remaining guests, who marched by in solemn order.

After the court began the bridal dinner in the Knights' Gallery, with an even larger assembly of guests than Thursday's banquet.

Distribution of the Garter.

On rising from the table the Emperor gave the signal for the torch dance, a curious piece of courtly ritual, for which exact regulations were drafted generations ago. On a signal from the Emperor, the chief marshal, Prince Furstenberg, followed by twelve pages with lighted torches, approached the bridal pair, and with a bow invited them to open the dance. The bride and bridegroom then fell in behind the torch-bearers and made a promenade round the room. Next the bride approached the Emperor, and, curtseying, invited him to be her partner. The bridegroom invited the Empress to dance with him. In the same way the bride gave her hand to all the princes in order of rank, and the bridegroom made a tour with the princesses, the torch-bearers marching at the head of each procession.

The festivities ended with the distribution of pieces of the bride's garter among the guests. The garter was a wide silk band with a huge bow of the same material. The arms of the princess, as a daughter of the King of Frussia, were embroidered in miniature on the garter as many times as there were illustrious guests present who might claim a piece as a souvenir. It was cut up by the grand mistress of the court in such a way that each of the more important guests received a piece bearing the princess' arms.

The dress worn by Queen Mary was of cloth of gold with a long train of the same material. As ornament her majesty had a diamond tiara and ropes of magnificent diamonds round the neck, with a diamond pendant composed of two enormous stones. The bride also wore diamonds. The Empress was in green with a magnificent green velvet train. The Crown Princess chose white with a cream train. Shortly before half-past nine, the newly-married couple, accompanied by the Emperor, drove in an open motor-car to the station on their way to Hubertusstock, where the honeymoon will be spent. The party were loudly cheered by the enormous crowds in the streets. Having seen his daughter and son-in-law off the Emperor returned to the castle.

The Kaiser's Speech.

In his toast to the bridal pair at the banquet the Emperor thanked his daughter for the joy which she had always given him, and dwelt on the fact that, following the dictates of her heart, she was able to give her hand to a man from a noble German princely house. So long as the German tongue was spoken it would tell of the Guelphs and Hohenzollerns, who had played such prominent parts in the historical development of the German fatherland. Addressing Prince Ernest August, the Emperor expressed in him the fullest confidence and hoped that, following the example of his ancestors, he would manage his household in the simple old German style. "Above all," continued his majesty, addressing the princess and her husband, "it will soon fall to your lot, despite your youth, to serve others and to care for others. May this task, the finest that can fall to anyone, fill your whole lives, and may love for others warm your breasts. May you both, and you above all, dear daughter, be a faithful child in the new house. I beg you both," turning to the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, "with all my heart, graciously to take our child in your protection and to enfold her in your love. God bless their faith in life. Hurrah! Hurrah!"

The Tsar left on his return to Russia at 10:33 this evening. The Emperor William accompanied him to the station, and a brilliant company of military officers and court dignitaries were present. The Tsar travels direct to Wirballen.

King George has bestowed the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order on Herr von Jagow, the imperial secretary of state for foreign affairs, and on Prince Lichnowsky, the German ambassador in London.

The Tsar has bestowed the Order of St Alexander Nevsky on Herr von Jagow, and the Order of St. Anne, first-class, on Herr Zimmerman, the under secretary of state for foreign affaires.

The Increasing Emigration From the United Kingdom

[By L. G. Chiozza Money, in London News and Leader.]

From the United Kingdom: It was recently that attention was first directed to the true character of the new and unprecedented emigration which has been artificially fostered in the United Kingdom in recent years. It is an emigration which is entirely different in kind from any that has been before experienced by this or any other country. First Canada, and then Australia, has deliberately set itself to advertise for our people, and they have found immigration to pay. It is interesting to see what is stated on this head by Mr. Arthur Hawkes, who was recently sent to this country to report on this subject. I think that he speaks truly when he says: "The cost of immigration is the national advertising bill. Wise advertising is an investment not an expense. . . . the Dominion Treasury makes a profit on every immigrant from his arrival in the country."

Here we have the immigrant claimed as a gain to Canada, and most assuredly he is. Apart from a proportion of the emigrants sent out by rescue agencies, the great bulk of persons who emigrate from the United Kingdom are obviously persons of spirit and of enterprise, for it requires courage to make so great and so speculative an adventure. Mr. Hawkes counts each emigrant a gain. There are many who count each emigrant from these shores a gain also to the United Kingdom, but the time has certainly arrived when we need very seriously to consider the subject on its merits.

The Emigration of March.

The latest official returns we have shows that in March of this year as many as 39,442 British subjects left these shores for places out of Europe, declaring that they intended to take up "permanent residences" abroad. In the same month 5,520 persons arrived here from places out of Europe to take up "permanent residences," according to their own statement, in the United Kingdom. That gives a balance outwards for the month of 34,192. If such emigration were to occur every month that would mean a loss of over 400,000 a year. Probably the loss will not be as heavy as that in 1913, for although the April and May returns when we get them, will probably prove to exceed those of March, the winter months are slacker. However, it is unlikely, to judge from all the evidences that the emigration from the United Kingdom this year will be less than 300,000—a record figure, and one which is a good deal too near the natural increase of births over deaths to be pleasant. The natural increase may be as low as 400,000, and in that case we shall only gain 100,000 in population in 1913. It will be seen, therefore, that it would need only a slight further fall in the birth-rate and a slight further increase in emigration to bring the British population to a standstill.

At this moment the position is as follows:

The population of Ireland is falling.
The population of Scotland is falling.
The population of England is slowly increasing.
The population of Wales is slowly increasing.

In the old days emigration was small in good times and large in bad times The new type of emigration is an entirely different thing. The Colonies advertise themselves to our people as lands flowing with milk and honey, where free land and a good and certain livelihood awaits any man who will pull up his roots and go to them. The call affects our poulation even more in good times than in bad, because in good times the passage money, and a trifle for a start, are more easily found.

A Question of Degree.

Of the 39,442 British subjects who left us in March as many as 31,275 went to the Colonies, and the remaining 7,443 went to the United States; "other foreign countries" accounting for only 724.

Thus by far the greater part of our emigrants are merely transplanting themselves within the confines of the British Empire. If we regard the British Empire as a unit, it is not emigration at all, but merely a resettlement. Further, we have to remember that up to a point nothing better could happen for the Empire or for the world. The new lands must be peopled, and it is of the greatest importance that the white races should conquer the vast spaces of the world by the only lasting means, that of living in them. If, therefore, we had a natural increase of, say, half a million a year, and an emigration of 250,000, all would be well. But unfortunately the birth-rate is falling even while artificially fostered emigration is increasing, and we are thus face to face with the fact that England and Wales are in danger of going the way of Scotland, and of actually falling in population.

Up to a point we can afford to contemplate emigration with satisfaction; beyond that point we cannot afford it at all! and the question we have solely to consider is whether the point of danger has been reached.

Emigration is chiefly the departure of the young and of those in the prime of life, and it is also chiefly the departure of males and not of females. In March the 39,442 of whom I have spoken were composed as follows:

23,573 males.
10,314 females.
5,555 children under 12.

It is clear, therefore, that emigration enormous number of necessarily is raising the average age of our population and rapidly raising the already inordinate women.

Emigration at 300,000 to 400,000 a year thus composed could not proceed long without very serious social effects. There would be a fall in national wealth and production, and an increased call for social expenditure; a reduced and enfeebled population would be called upon to ameliorate the condition of an increased proportion of the old and the unproductive. That, of course, is what has already happened in Ireland, and what is beginning to happen in Scotland.

As for Imperial interests, the integrity of the British Empire must for long depend upon the strength of the Mother Country, for the States of the Empire are widely severed, and they can with difficulty help each other.

I have given here what is necessarily a very broad and brief survey of a very great and grave problem; it is one which deserves, and, indeed demands the most careful consideration and study.

ONE ON FATHER.

"Can't you keep still, David?' asked Mr. Mead from behind his evening paper. "What are you doing?"

"Studyin' Latin," came the muffled answer, "an' I'm stuck."

"Show it to me," ordered his father resignedly. Mr. Meade's Latin was exceedingly rusty, and he, knowing this fact, was sent to act with due caution.

David brought his work over and explained where the trouble lay. It seemed that a certain word could not be found in the vocabulary, nor could he guess whence the form was derived. The father studied the page for a moment and then said: "Now, David, I don't think I ought to help you. It is a great deal better for you to puzzle things out for yourself. In this case it's merely a question of your knowing your declensions and conjugations."

The lad worked till bedtime without success. The next afternoon he came home from school with a look of triumph.

"I've found out about that word!" he announced.

"Perseverance——" began the father.

"The teacher told us it was a misprint."

He was an old-fashioned father, which explains why he said to the young man: "Are you sure you're able to give my daughter the comforts and luxuries to which she is accustomed at home?" To which the young man promptly replied: "As your daughter's salary has paid the rent and bought most of the clothes and food for your family, I think we can worry along."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

POETRY OF THE LAND

PRISON POETRY

Are Not Amends Due From Giovanitti to the Law?

[New York Post.]

New York Post: Attention has rightly been directed to the remarkable poem in the Atlantic by Arturo M. Giovannitti, "The Cage." Written by this young labor agitator in Salem Jail, it confirms the impression which he has made in other ways—namely, that he is a man not only of ardent sympathies, unquestionably sincere in his devotion to what he believes to be the cause of humanity, but of marked literary talent. It is little short of amazing to find this Italian youth, with his comparatively meagre educational opportunities in this country, possessed of such mastery of English. He is not only fluent, but eloquent. He has an uncommon feeling for the picturesque or poignant word, and something like a real lyric movement in this poem of five pages. The form is at times rough, but there is often a fresh pungency of phrase and an arresting epithet or figure which the best writers might envy. It is, indeed, impossible to read without being moved this "vonderful anthem of Labor to the fatherly justice of the Sun."

Giovannitti writes, of course, of his own experience and his own aspirations He feels himself the champion and exponent of the new and living ideals which are crowding in upon a world powerless even to die as it should. This, to be sure, is but a form of the bliss of being young which youthful poets and eager reformers have immemorially enjoyed. Yet Giovannitti makes his attack upon modern society very definite. He is much more specific than Shelly was, for example. The thing against which he raises his most passionate outcries is the entire system of law and courts as we know them. To him they are not only defective and obsolete, they lay a paralyzing dead hand upon the mighty life of the world. Again and again he expresses a sense of his being the free spirit in the presence of dead officers of the law, and of an entire method of administering justice that smells of the grave. Here is Giovannitti's vivid picture of the courtroom in which he stood on trial for his life:

In the middle of the great greenish
room stood the green iron cage,
All was old and cold and mournful,
ancient with the double antiquity of
heart and brain in the great green-
ish room.
Old and hoary was the man who sat
upon the faldstool, upon the fireless
and godless altar.
Old were the tomes that moldered be-
hind him on the dusty shelves.
Old was the painting of an old man
that hung above him,
Old the man upon his left, who awoke
with his cracked voice the dread
echoes of dead centuries; old the
man upon his right who wielded a
wand; and old all those who spoke
to him and listened to him before
and around the green iron cage.
Old were the words they spoke, and
their faces were drawn and white
and lifeless, without expression or
solemnity; like the ikons of old
cathedrals.
For of naught they knew, but of what
was written in the old yellow books,
And all the joys and pains and loves
and haereds and furies and labors
and strifes of man, all the fierce and
divine passions that battle and rage
in the heart of man, never entered
into the great greenish room but to
sit in the green iron cage.
Senility, dulness, and dissolution were
all around the green iron cage, and
nothing was new and young and alive
in the great room, except the three
men who were in the cage.

The poetry of this speaks for itself. But would not a deeper poetry read the facts more truly? Out of those yellow old law-books, and those sepulchred judicial processes, certain vital principles were drawn and applied to those who were both young and alive in that court-room. That no man should be held guilty till so proven; that gossip and rumor are not legal evidence; that hearsay cannot be offered as testimony, that every man shall have the right to be tried by a jury, and to face his accusers and cross-question them; that no strained construction must be placed upon the law; that crime must be clearly denned beyond a reasonable doubt before any one can be punished for it—these and a dozen other maxims of a moribund justice were taken from those mouldering tomes and used as the means of setting Giovannitti free. Life cannot issue from death; and there must still be a vital spark in the courts which could thus loose a poet from the cage and let him go out into the fatherly justice of the sun.

This poetic phrase of Giovanitti's, we need not say, will not bear historic examination. It savors of the theory of the primitive felicity of human society in its beginnings, which has been completely disproven. Where was the fatherly justice of the sun when there was not law but that of tooth and claw? Our poet makes the very iron of his cage burst into speech and say: "While I was hoe and ploughshare and sword and axe and scythe and hammer, I was the first artificer of thy happiness." But in sober fact, the Age of Iron was not the Millennium. Upon these Rousseau-like confusions, however, it is not necessary to dwell. What we wonder at most in Giovannitti's attitude is that he is not able to see anything good in any of our judicial institutions, and that he does not perceive how they subtly change to meet changing needs. He cries out on the mildewed law-books. But they enshrine the strivings of men like himself in former centuries. What the oppressed of other days wrung from hoary injustice in the way of guaranteed rights for the humblest, are there contained. Those yellow law-books are the arsenal from which judges draw weapons in defence of endangered innocence. In them are preserved the principles for which passionate heralds of a better day, hundreds of years ago, shed tears and blood. And into other law-books of the same kind are slowly being written today some of the things — the attainable things — for which Giovannitti and his fellows contend. When, a hundred years from now, some judge makes a decision respecting an employer's liability for accident to a workingman, based on legislation of 1913, will an impetuous labor-poet of that day exclaim against the worm-eaten old books in which that law is laid down?

"North River shad," so long an esteemed delicacy on the tables of New Yorkers, are now to be only a gustatory memory, it seems. Fishermen are abandoning their shad-poles in the Hudson, saying that the river is "fished out," so far as shad are concerned.