

## Closing Rally Was One Of Best of Campaign

### Another Large Gathering Hears Mr. Hyman at the Jubilee Rink.

### Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of Interior, Dis- cusses School Question Thoroughly.

### Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., on Labor Matters—Shows How Mr. Hyman Has Supported Legislation for the Working Classes.

It is not enough to remark that the Liberal meeting in Jubilee Rink last night was a splendid success.

It must be said that considering the long succession of political meetings which have been held during the present campaign, considering the inviting nature of the weather out-of-doors, and considering that another political gathering was being held in the center of the city, Mr. Hyman's meeting in the east end was truly phenomenal. There was not a vacant chair on the floor of the big rink, the boxes up above were well filled, and crowds of electors, unable to secure chairs, lined the sides of the building and stood throughout the evening.

The speakers were listened to with the closest attention by the gathering, and cheer after cheer rewarded the efforts of the speakers.

The tremendous applause which greeted Hon. C. S. Hyman as he ascended the platform and took a place on the left of the chairman, Col. J. W. Little, was significant. Still more significant was the applause which rose from hundreds of hands and throats when Mr. Hyman finished his speech. It was the last word which the popular Minister of Public Works had to say to East Londoners before election day, and they seemed determined to assure him beyond all doubt of their loyal support. The cheers burst forth again, and again, and it was undoubtedly one of the finest testimonies of approval ever tendered a public man by his constituents.

The chairman opened the meeting with a terse address, in which he spoke strongly in favor of British fair play and tolerance among all classes and creeds. The candidate, did not speak at length, but confined his attention to the G. T. R. provincial bill, the consummation of inter-switching and other like matters of great local interest. He also ridiculed, in happy fashion, the attempt to make the autonomy bill an issue in the London election. Mr. Hyman was never in better form.

Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P. for Nanaimo, B. C., and well known as a sturdy advocate of the workingman's rights, had the hearty approval of the vast majority. Practical miner as he is, and his accent and appearance betokening his Cornish descent, his every word and action were pregnant with the energy and breadth of the great west.

After making a few excellent points in connection with the autonomy bill, Mr. Smith passed on to discuss labor questions in a way that aroused the deepest sympathies of his listeners.

Mr. Oliver made his first appearance before a London audience in an hour's address, full of interest throughout. He dealt with the autonomy bill, and showed in no uncertain way that the people of the west were satisfied with the existing system of schools, which are to be perpetuated in the new provinces.

#### A PLEA FOR TOLERANCE

### Col. Little Asked Electors To Forgo Down All Attempts To Create Discord.

Ex-Mayor Little was given a very cordial reception as he arose to address the electors. He expressed his gratification at seeing such a large audience, especially after the large number of meetings that have been held lately, with so much discussion of the public questions before the electors. He did not intend to take up much of the time of the audience, but he desired to direct their attention to one or two points. So far as he could discern the position of the Liberals' opponents, the only issue they wished to place before the electors is what is called the autonomy bill, under which the Northwest Territories are to be organized as provinces. The general policy of the Government has not been attacked, in fact, very little has been said except about the question of autonomy. So far as Mr. Hyman is concerned, it is said on all hands that he is an able and worthy representative—(cheers)—one of whom the city of London might well be proud. (Applause.)

It is not charged that he has been unfaithful to his trust. On the contrary, it has been said many times that under ordinary circumstances he would be allowed to be returned by acclamation. (Applause.) But notwithstanding the personal record of Mr. Hyman, the electors are asked to defeat Mr. Hyman and re-

gate him to private life because of the autonomy bill. Mr. Little thought the audience would agree with him when he said that if Mr. Hyman deserves to be re-elected on personal grounds, and if the only serious complaint against the Government is the autonomy bill, then one would suppose this bill must be vicious in the extreme and there must be something about it that the members who voted for its second reading did not understand. Otherwise the electors would not be asked to treat Mr. Hyman in this unusual manner. Mr. Little said unusual because members of the Government after being given a portfolio in the cabinet are generally elected by acclamation. Mr. Whitney and his ministers were not opposed when they took office, and only this week, Mr. Cochrane, the new Minister of Mines, was elected by acclamation. The autonomy bill, the terrible bugbear of the Conservatives, has been denounced on all grounds. First, it is said to interfere with provincial rights; second, it is said to fasten an objectionable school system on the new provinces for all time to come. In the first stages of the campaign, very little was said about the school system. The whole cry was provincial rights—the provinces must not be interfered with; they must be allowed to settle educational matters for themselves; their liberties must not be curtailed.

#### How Col. Little Found the West.

Further, the people were told that the people of the great west are bitterly opposed to this measure, and that so strong is the feeling that results too serious to contemplate will follow if the Government persists in its iniquitous course. On the other side, the people are told that the west is satisfied.

"I believe the latter statement to be absolutely correct," said Mr. Little. "Many in this room are aware that the firm with which I am connected has been doing business in the Northwest for over twenty years. It falls to my lot to visit that country more or less frequently. I was there quite recently—I have only returned from my last trip one week ago, and I can assure you that I never heard one word about this school question from the time I left home until I got to Calgary. (Applause.)"

"In Calgary I got into conversation with a gentleman who complained of the action of the Government, and spoke of the bitter feeling it aroused in Calgary. I tried to find some evidence of bitter feeling, and I was unable to do so, and from the time I left Calgary until I reached home again I heard only one other complaint. (Heard.) I do not pretend to know all that was going on while I was in the Northwest, but I am certain if there was any strong objection to the bill, I would have found more evidence of it than I did."

"The people are taking the matter coolly, and despite the inflammatory speeches in the east, they are all quite contented. The combined eloquence of the many orators who have been in London lately has not been able to achieve a like result in their denunciation of the 'tyrants' at Ottawa. "The question of provincial rights appears to have been almost side-tracked, and the speakers are denouncing the school system and seem to be doing all they can to stir up a faction fight. I do not think they will succeed. (Applause.) I believe the people of London have too much sense to be carried away. We want peace and harmony. Every man must be willing to admit that we must give and take if we are to live along peacefully in the world. (Cheers.)"

#### Concessions Not Very Great.

Dealing with the autonomy bill, Mr. Little said the concessions asked to meet the views of the Catholic people did not seem to be very great. The Montreal Gazette (Conservative) of a recent date said as follows:

"The bringing into effect of section 33 of the B. N. A. Act in the constitution of the new provinces would be to preserve any right or privilege with respect to denominational (not merely separate) schools, which any class of persons had by law at the union." The original clause would have secured the minority, therefore, in the privileges given them by the Canadian act of 1871, which contemplated the establishment in the Territories of the right to elect trustees who will choose the teachers for the schools.

"The difference, in fact, would be greater than the statement summarized would indicate. The separate schools intended to be secured under the original clause would be semi-religious institutions. Those under the amended clause have been described as not separate schools at all, which is perhaps putting the case more strongly than is justified. They are not, however, what the majority of

(Continued on page 3.)

#### The Case in a Nutshell.

Here is an argument often urged by the opponents of the Autonomy Bill: If the British North America Act protects the minority in the privilege of minority schools, why was it necessary to insert a school clause in the Autonomy Bill? Why not leave it to the constitution?

This is a plausible statement, but will it bear examination?

Sub-section 33 of the B. N. A. Act preserves the rights with respect to denominational schools, "which any class have by law in the Province at the time of the union."

It so happens, however, that they have two school laws in the Northwest Territories. The question arose, which of these laws would have been preserved by the application of the B. N. A. Act?

The first law, passed unanimously by the Dominion Parliament, gave the minority full control over their own schools. As a consequence, the separate schools in the Northwest became church or ecclesiastical schools.

In 1891 the Northwest Legislature passed another school law, which removed these schools from the control of a religious denomination to the control of the Legislature.

In other words, the school system became a state and national system.

Would section 33 of the B. N. A. Act guarantee church schools? That's the question.

The western members of the House of Commons objected to the original school clauses of the Autonomy Bill, on the ground that they might be construed as preserving to the minority the rights they enjoyed under the act of 1871—in other words, church schools.

They demanded—and Mr. Sifton resigned to emphasize the demand—that the clauses be amended so as to make it certain that the minority would get only the privileges they enjoy under the second school law, which established national schools.

The Federal Government acceded to the demands and brought in amended clauses, embodying the PRESENT SCHOOL ORDINANCES adopted by the Northwest Legislature, against the protests of the Roman Catholic clergy.

If the Dominion Parliament had not inserted these clauses, the courts might have interpreted the B. N. A. Act as confirming to the minority the rights they received in 1871.

In a word, church schools might have been re-introduced in the Northwest had the Federal Government inserted no school clauses in the Autonomy Bill.

Mr. Claude Macdonnell, the Roman Catholic member for South Toronto, takes this view, and supported Mr. Borden's amendment because he believed it more favorable to the minority.

The present school system in the Territories has been in existence for

#### Continued on page 6.

#### Don't Be Misled.

Certain hotelkeepers are canvassing their personal friends in this campaign and pressing on them this argument:

"I want you to vote for Gray. If I do not make a good showing in my division at this election my license will be cut off at the end of the three-months' extension. If you vote against Gray you are voting to throw me out of my living." It is hoped that no Liberal, be he of temperance proclivities or not, will allow such appeals to deceive him. Gray has no power over the licenses. They are controlled by the Conservative Government in Toronto. It is known that the appeal has been successfully urged in some parts of the city.

#### THE WEATHER.

##### Tomorrow—Showery.

London, Saturday, June 10.  
Sun rises, 4:35 a.m. Moon sets, 12:16 p.m.  
Sun sets, 7:58 p.m. Moon rises, 12:39 a.m.

The general weather conditions over the continent tonight are more of a summer type, and higher temperature is indicated over the western portion of the lake region, but the weather is fine over the greater portion of Canada.

Minimum and maximum temperature: Victoria, 50-60; Kamloops, 50-61; Calgary, 52-61; Edmonton, 52-61; Qu'Appelle, 42-59; Winnipeg, 48-56; Port Arthur, 48-56; Parry Sound, 48-56; Toronto, 44-52; Ottawa, 48-56; Montreal, 50-55; Quebec, 42-56; Halifax, 42-54; St. John, 42-50.

##### FORECASTS.

Saturday, June 10—5 a.m. Today—Moderate southerly and southerly winds; cloudy, with local showers.

Sunday—Showery at first, clearing, with westerly winds.

##### TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Max.	Weather.
Calgary	45	35	55	Clear
Winnipeg	50	34	66	Clear
Parry Sound	60	50	66	Cloudy
Toronto	50	36	66	Cloudy
Ottawa	50	36	66	Cloudy
Montreal	50	36	66	Cloudy
Quebec	50	36	66	Cloudy
Halifax	50	36	66	Cloudy

##### WEATHER NOTES.

The general conditions throughout the continent are now of a more summerlike type. The disturbance now approaching Ontario from the west is quite unimportant, and is unlikely to cause any general rain.

The weather is fine and warm in Manitoba and the Territories.

##### LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Friday were: Highest, 78°; lowest, 42° above.

## ST. THOMAS UNION MEN BACK UP JOSEPH MARKS AGAINST WM. GRAY

We, the undersigned, members of the trades unions of the city of St. Thomas, and members of the London Old Boys' Association of the same city, hereby declare that Mr. William Gray, the present Conservative candidate in London, did in 1899, appear before the London Old Boys' Association of St. Thomas, and advised them to accept the arrangements of the London old guard, which meant to ride the cars to Springbank when they visited London.

"Mr. Joseph Marks, the editor of the Industrial Banner, and who was representing the street railway strikers of London, tried by every means in his power to prevent the London Old Boys' of St. Thomas riding the Springbank cars."

"Mr. Gray, however, advised the meeting to take no stock in Mr. Marks, alleging that were it not for a few interested agitators the strike would

long since have been settled, and in the argument which followed, Mr. Gray referred to Mr. Marks as a curse to the community. He added that the people of London were not in sympathy with the strikers."

"So pronounced were Mr. Gray's statements that Mr. W. K. Sanderson, a union man who was present, inquired of Mr. Gray, if he was representing the London Street Railway Company or the London Old Boys' Association."

"These are the facts of the case, no matter what may be said to the contrary. (Signed)

"GEORGE T. HAIR,  
"CHARLES REGAN,  
"JOHN COOPER,  
"JAMES BLACK,  
"W. K. SANDERSON,  
"PETER FOX,  
"FRANK KERR."

St. Thomas, June 10, 1905.

## A Man for a Man's Work

A vote for Hyman is a vote for British fair play, for justice, for the constitution, for London, and for many other venerable and desirable things. It is also a vote for Hyman—that is to say for one of the strongest and most efficient men in Canada today.

The political issues have been discussed sufficiently for people to understand that the Liberal party does not seek to shackle the west, and that it stands, as ever, for the great principle of freedom under the constitution. There remains only the candidates. Which is the better man?

It is impossible to leave out the personal equation, as Billy Gray's friends would have us do. Comparisons are never agreeable, but they will suggest themselves. Dr. Montague may tell the Indians that a vote for him is a vote for Queen Victoria, and Billy Gray's newspaper organ may tell London that a vote for Billy is a vote for King Edward, but Mr. Hyman is content to appeal to the electors on his record. It stands open for all to read.

Mr. Hyman's physical make-up suggests the energy, the enterprise, the clear thinking and prompt action which his success as a business man and a public man corroborates. The square jaw indicates purpose and determination, the calm eye the ability to look facts in the face, and Charlie Hyman has a chin, too, that speaks mastery of circumstance and executive force.

Without making an inventory of Mr. Hyman's features, it is enough to say that a look at him reveals many of those qualities which led Sir Wilfrid Laurier to make him a cabinet minister. Mr. Hyman's life is an open book to London. His political opponents will admit that he has earned his promotion on his merits. His career is a splendid example of what hard work, natural talent, and force of character can achieve. While his progress upward has been steady, it has not been rapid enough to excite jealousy. He has earned every step. He has worked up the ladder, and he hasn't skipped any rungs. The alderman had in him the future member of Parliament; the mayor had in him the future cabinet minister. It was all good training.

The Minister of Public Works has one of those simple, strong, direct natures which are not spoiled by success. He puts on no frills; he is guilty of no "side." He doesn't know what it is to swagger. He is Charlie Hyman, and he likes the name. It is something of a commentary on the differences in two men, that while Mr. Hyman's supporters like to call him Charlie, Billy Gray's platform friends strive to borrow dignity for their candidate by calling him William. While the familiar name is a strength to the strong man, it seems to be a weakness to the weak one. It is a trifle to be sure—not worth noticing, perhaps—but it says a lot.

Long before Mr. Hyman was a minister without portfolio, or Minister of Public Works, his worth was recognized at Ottawa. Sir Wilfrid Laurier saw the mettle in him and put him at work with him while, even when he was a humble member of Parliament. He made him Chairman of the Railway Committee of the Commons—a position which promises higher honors and preferment. The Railway Committee is the most important, as it is the most turbulent committee of Parliament. It takes a strong man with a level head to preside over it. When Charlie Hyman was chosen for the job, it was a sign that Sir Wilfrid Laurier regarded him as future cabinet timber. Mr. Hyman is still Chairman of the Railway Committee, as well as a cabinet minister. He isn't the man to funk at doing two men's work.

Without going into Mr. Hyman's multifarious duties at Ottawa—he was also Chairman of the Redistribution Committee, and won great praise from Mr. Borden for his tact and ability—it is enough to say that his industry is equal to his talent, and that he is not a shirker, who makes up for his laziness by occasional flashes of zeal. When he serves his country he is at his post all the time.

Another phase of his character is his pluck. It was the privilege of the Government to have postponed the election in London until, say, September, when the agitation started by the little band of Tories would have been quite dead, and the agitators too tired and hoarse to say anything. But Charlie Hyman wasn't built that way, any more than the Government, London and North Oxford were opened, while the issue was still alive, and Charlie Hyman took his chances in his home city, confident that the people who knew him so well would understand him and stand by him.

## Hyman Secures Dymont- Baker Factory for London

### Minister of Public Works Uses His Influence With Good Effect.

To the good work of the Hon. Chas. S. Hyman, Minister of Public Works, is due the fact that the Dymont-Baker Lumber Company has decided to remain in London. The firm will not rebuild, but has secured the present site of the London Machine Tool Company on Bathurst street, which lies just east of the big mill of the Dymont-Baker Company, which was burned down three weeks ago. The old mill will be pulled down and the land now occupied by it will be used as a lumber yard, where the company proposes to carry an immense stock.

The advertiser's representative in Toronto today had an interview with Mr. Albert Dymont, and he confirmed the statement that the company will remain in London.

Mr. Dymont also stated that it was owing to the representations made by Mr. Hyman that the big mill will remain here.

"When the mill was burned down," said Mr. Dymont, "Mr. Hyman at once entered into correspondence with us. As you probably know, Mr. Hyman is a personal friend of mine, and his arguments carried great weight with me. He assured, as members of the London and a cabinet minister, that we would soon be able to enjoy the benefits of inter-switching—something which in our business, where we have so much shipping, is a very im-

## How Toronto Butts In

When you come to think, it's surprising the interest Toronto takes in London's business. London is sick of elections. This one is the work of a few political incendiaries in Toronto, who find profit in stirring up quarrels and keeping themselves in the public eye. As a matter of fact, they don't care for London at all, but they do care for Toronto, where their lot is cast and where they make their money. If Toronto has any fault, it is a disposition to look on itself as the whole of Canada. It calls itself the Center of Culture, the Molder of Opinion, and behaves generally in an overbearing manner.

There is no light and leading outside of Toronto if you believe what Toronto says. It is the repository of wisdom, learning, enterprise, knowledge, from which all the other cities in Canada get their supplies and take their cue. Toronto prides itself on being broad-minded, on seeing both sides of a question, and yet it sends four Conservatives to support Mr. Borden, and another four to back up Mr. Whitney. It is sodden with prejudice, and yet it lays claim to all the emancipation and enlightenment in British North America.

The Toronto Board of Trade sends a resolution to Mr. Chamberlain, and the Mail with characteristic Toronto humphousness, proceeds to explain that Mr. Chamberlain has heard the Voice of Canada. Every other city is supposed to bow down and sing anthems in praise of Toronto. The whole country looks to Toronto—if you don't mind what you say—for its orders. As Shakespeare says, "When I ope my lips let no dog bark."

Toronto goes even further. She claims to be the whole dog and the rest of Ontario the tail, and everybody knows that the tail doesn't wag the dog. It's the other way on. In this election Toronto expects London to act as its tail. Having got tangled up with an animal metaphor, we are reminded that Toronto is called Hog Town, from a habit she has of getting all four feet in the trough at once.

Regarding London as a mere suburb, which will soon be swallowed up in the tremendous development of Toronto, it is not surprising that Toronto should run the London elections, and flood this city with Toronto Worlds and Toronto Newses, giving Toronto's most violent and inveterate views on London's business.

Of course, if Toronto had had a chance to elect a cabinet minister, she would have done it by acclamation, and if London had tried to get a look in or have the say-so she would have been told sharply to keep off the grass. But when the position is reversed, Toronto asserts her ancient privilege to have a stitch in everybody's knitting, a finger in everybody's pie.

Toronto is the whole works, and she doesn't make anything of butting in and telling the universe just what to do under all circumstances. London's feelings, London's local pride, London's amour propre are a mere trifle, and when it's a case of choosing between two London men, the boss peanuts down in Toronto issue directions to London to take the one that will be about the Toronto size.

We can understand that Billy Gray is glad to get ideas from any source, Toronto included, but we fail to see why his whole campaign should have been turned over to the Toronto outfit. It is quite true that the substantial Conservatives of London are not assisting Billy's ambitions and that he can show more local names on his petition than voices on his platform.

It may be that the more critical elements of the Conservative party are not anxious to lend Billy their countenance, but it is just as likely that they have been shouldered aside by the Toronto busy-bodies who think themselves capable of managing everything and everybody. Some day a Toronto man will interfere with the planetary courses and try to run them on a belt line schedule, and then the end of the world will come.

As far as we can judge from Billy Gray's campaign in London, Toronto is made up entirely of butters-in, gooseberries, rash intruders—in fact all the people who believe that three's company and two's none.

The first man who poked his nose in was Mr. George Eulas Foster, a resident of the Queen City and member for North Toronto. Mr. Foster had some shadow of excuse. While Mr. Borden is in the House of Commons, Mr. Foster is supposed to act as the voice, Mr. Borden not being what you would call a popular speaker. Mr. Foster is the phonograph; he collects ideas from everywhere, arranges them in tunes and grinds them out. That's what he was elected for.

It is true that this thin, spectral person has other ambitions, which cause Mr. Borden to keep looking back over his shoulder and to wear a thick gold watch over his fifth rib, but nobody is supposed to know that Mr. Foster harbors these deep designs. He is the talking machine of the party, and in view of his desiccated personality, his political friends have always agreed not to regard him as a human being.

Mr. Foster goes where he is told, but as a Toronto man, his pleasure at butting-in on London was doubtless increased a hundred fold. Although Mr. Foster has not been in Toronto very long and is, indeed, very weary and footsore when they took him in and gave him a seal, he has been there long enough to get the prevailing notion that the solar system circles around Toronto, and that London is an infinitesimal part of the circumference.

Billy Maclean, who represents the front page of the Toronto World in the House of Commons was the next Toronto man to nip in. Mr. Maclean lives continually in a red glare of publicity. Down at Ottawa his favorite amusement is to arise before the orders of the day are called and delay the business of Parliament by making hot copy for his newspaper. Among his own party in the House he has earned the reputation of saying anything, no matter what, that will keep Billy Maclean in the center of the stage. He abounds in ideas and goes in the first column.

It is two reporters' work to keep pace with his fads. More often than not the Opposition leaves Billy to play a lone hand. They are not prepared to follow him in his eccentricities. For a long time—such were his tactics—he was called The Man With The Knife. Whenever Billy loomed up the Conservative party felt a chill run down its spine.

Billy Maclean is very nervous company, but he does love Toronto almost as much as himself. When he came to London he spoke in Collins' Hall. To give Billy Gray credit, very few people heard Billy Maclean or even knew he was in town. He was labeled "dynamite," and Billy Gray took good care to lead him out to a place near the city limits, where they usually put the powder magazines. Billy Maclean appeared, in company with the redoubtable Col. Sir E. Hughes, whose statements have been under suspicion ever since he announced in print that he, assisted only by his man, Turpin, had surrounded and annihilated the Boer army.

Tonight being the last time of asking Toronto again seizes the stage at the Princess Rink, Mr. Edmund E. Sheppard, the verbal cavalier of Toronto Saturday Night; the Rev. Mr. Starr, and Dr. Goggin, another Toronto trio, will give London her final instructions.

Mr. Sheppard is not a prodigy of consistency. He rides the Protestant horse and sends his daughters to a convent for their education. He has been a radical, a Conservative, a Reformer, a labor man who owns a society paper, and having boxed the compass, he is now meeting himself on the way back.

It has been said of him that no weathercock on any barn in Ontario has faced more ways than the versatile Don. Mr. Sheppard's political vacillations are so well known that even Toronto refuses to take him seriously. He has been writing open letters to Sir Wilfrid Laurier lately—more through advertising than anger—and his audacity may be accounted for by the fact that he didn't get an answer to any of them.

While Mr. Sheppard has distinguished himself as a journalist, he has missed his expectations as a statesman. Although he has appealed to the people from every direction, although he has changed color with his ground in the manner of the chameleon, he has never been elected.

People have always thought him too entertaining as a monologue artist, to put him at the dull, brown business of making laws. Outside of elections, Mr. Sheppard has a hammer for the clergy in general. He does not confine himself to the hierarchy. So far as society is concerned there is no man or no institution that quite comes up to Mr. Sheppard's ideals. He is willing to hit everybody, so long as it prevents Mr. Sheppard from being forgotten. Mr. Sheppard has the saving grace of humor, and a vigorous choice of adjectives. He tells a funny story fairly well, affects a Mark Twain drawl, and contrives to hide under a gay aspect of raillery a great deal of bitterness against all men not as well illuminated as himself.

By some oversight the brilliant editor of the Toronto News has not been called in to make a speech. London lacks the sound of his living voice, but his newspaper has been well circulated by Billy Gray's workers, and the written instructions of the great Toronto polemic are complete to the last dot over the "t," and the last cross on the "t." London cannot disappoint the Mrs. Caudles of Toronto, if the prescription of the Toronto World and the Toronto News is closely followed.

T. S.



**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**

ing a drain through the Village of Hensall. Plans, specifications, profiles, etc., may be seen at the clerk's office, Hensall. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. W. SMALLACOMBE, Reeve. b

FRED. GELINAS, Secretary  
Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, June 8, 1906.  
Newspapers inserting this advertisement  
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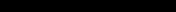
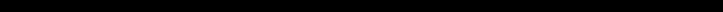
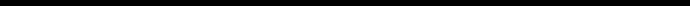
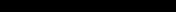
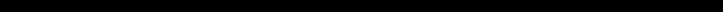
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 for the current half-year has been declared,  
 and is payable after June 30, 1905.  
 J. C. T. M. J. KENT, Manager.









## London Advertiser.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.

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Job Department .....175

Editorial Department .....134

Business Office .....107

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

## Haultain Cannot Speak for the Northwest.

Hon. Mr. Haultain has every right to take part in the North Oxford and London bye-elections as a political partisan, but he has no right to do so as Premier of the Territories.

From 1888 almost uninterruptedly until 1903, he was Premier of a non-partisan government in a non-partisan legislature.

In 1902, at a Territorial Conservative convention, at which he was present, and of which he was honorary president, a resolution was carried declaring for Dominion party lines in Territorial politics. By remaining president he accepted the principle of the resolution.

In the Dominion elections of 1904 he campaigned actively throughout the Territories on behalf of a number of Conservative candidates, with the result that the Territories went Liberal by an immense majority. Although the educational bills had not been considered by the Legislature, the latest session of which closed in last October, and although these bills both in general and in particular, are of the highest importance to the Territories, and although they have in no degree trespassed upon the rights of the people of the Territories, it is within the power of Mr. Haultain, as it is his unquestionable duty, to call a session of the Territorial Assembly to consider the provisions of the Autonomy Bills.

If the terms of the educational sections of these bills are a hundredth part of the trespass upon the rights of the people of the Territories, that he and the Conservative papers and orators generally represent, it was a hundred times more his duty to call the Legislature together.

Seven seats in the Territorial Legislature have been vacant since October last. The people of those seven constituencies are entitled to be heard on the autonomy question. It is within the power, as it is the duty of the Premier of the Territories, to give the people of those constituencies an opportunity to express their opinion upon this question, which is of deepest interest to them, by bringing on the bye-elections. He has not done so, and unless and until he calls the bye-elections and holds a session of the Legislature, he has no mandate from the people of the Territories to speak for them on this question.

When he agreed to the resolution of the Conservative convention declaring for party lines in the Territorial Assembly, and when he afterwards declared that he would postpone an active policy in this regard until the next Territorial elections, there were 17 Liberals and 18 Conservatives in the Territorial Assembly. The resignation of seven members in October last placed the count, 13 Conservatives to 15 Liberals. Should he call the Legislature together without the bye-elections to decide on a question of Dominion party politics, he must necessarily be defeated.

Had he called the bye-elections, and then called a meeting of the Legislature, he would have been defeated by a still larger majority.

His premiership is evidence that the system of schools now existing in the Territories has the full approval of the people of the Territories, for in the fourteen years which it has been in existence, during which he has been Premier, and during which he could have amended it any time, by consent of the Federal Government, neither he nor any member of the Legislature, nor any individual in a private, corporate or official capacity has ever suggested an amendment to the principle of separation of the religious minority in any district from the majority, as provided by the terms of the Northwest Territories Act of 1875. But the episcopate and clergy of the Roman Catholic Church have never ceased during those fourteen years to protest against the provisions of the existing law, as being a trespass upon their rights enjoyed under the law as it existed from 1884 to 1892.

Having by fourteen years of responsibility for the maintenance and administration of the existing law, without protest or objection from him of any kind, when the Government of the Dominion could have removed such objections if made, he has no right now to charge that the Dominion Government is trespassing upon either the rights or wishes of the Territories by providing for provincial organization in accordance with the terms of the British North America Act.

Mr. Haultain is at pains to declare that he is against coercion for the Territories. He has not yet shown, nor can it be shown, that there is any coercion of the Territories contained in the educational provisions of the Autonomy Bills, but if he is an anti-concoerist, he is a comparatively recent convert to that view. In 1895, Mr. Haultain exhausted every endeavor to secure the nomination of the Conservative party for the District of Alberta, although the issue then was the coercion of Manitoba. In the campaign of 1896, when the only issue was the coercion of Manitoba, in Calgary, he stood on the platform with the Conservative candidate and said to the audience: "I do not ask you to vote for the man, but I ask you to vote for the party."

On the Sunday preceding the election of 1896 from the pulpit of every Roman Catholic Church in the District of Alberta a mandament or order of the bishops of Quebec was read ordering the people to vote for the Conservative candidate. Had Mr. Haultain been successful in capturing the nomination, the only difference would have

been that the order to vote would have been for Haultain and not for Cochrane, his successful rival for the party nomination.

Mr. Haultain was a Conservative then, and he is a Conservative now. Mr. Foster was a Conservative then, and he is a Conservative now. Speaking for himself and friends in Parliament recently, Mr. Foster said in effect that he had supported coercion of Manitoba because he believed it was right, but inasmuch as the Roman Catholic electors had not supported the Conservative party in return for the action of that party on that occasion, he would never support coercion in their behalf again.

Mr. Foster and Mr. Haultain and the Conservative party generally, on Mr. Foster's showing, dropped the advocacy of coercion, not because it was wrong, but because it did not win. A party that drops a principle which it believes to be right only because it does not pay, is ever ready to take it up again if it can be made to pay.

## Where the Opposition Fumbled.

To the thoughtful voter who hears all the talk about coercing the west there is one question comes up—what is the real opinion of the west, the Protestant and Catholic and independent Canadian West?

Mr. Bennett may come from Calgary to tell us. His admirers call him a whirlwind. Evidently the propagators of religious strife and bitterness "have sown the wind and they have reaped," Mr. Bennett.

Most "whirlwinds," both of the rhetorical and common or garden varieties, are more likely to twist and confuse the subject with which they deal than to straighten them out. Perhaps we can help the Calgary whirlwind to undo a little of its twist. Just let it turn itself backward a few weeks to what occurred in the House of Commons on March 31 and the voter may learn what the Conservative leaders were for whom the whirlwind holds its twisted brief, really think of the situation in the west.

At that time, March 31, the portfolio of the interior was vacant. Naturally a Northwest man would be chosen to fill it, and on appointment he would have to go to his constituents for reelection. Mr. Foster dared the Government to open any Northwest constituency by making the appointment. "Give us," said he, "one solitary instance of allowing one portion at least of the people of the Northwest to pronounce upon the policy of this bill, which is so all-important to that country."

Said Mr. Borden: "I think that Mr. Oliver would make a very good Minister of the Interior, and I am inclined to press his claims. . . . I stand here to urge the claims of my honorable friend from Edmonton to this position."

Col. Samuel Hughes also challenged the Government to appoint Mr. Oliver, and give Edmonton a chance to show what the West thought of the Autonomy Bill. Lesser champions of the Opposition followed, each blowing his little bugle note of challenge and defiance.

To the challengers' consternation, the Government did appoint Mr. Frank Oliver to the portfolio of the interior and did open Edmonton. This was not done to test Northwest opinion; the Government knew the Northwest opinion. The Prime Minister had before him the bill drafted by Premier Haultain, the author of the present Northwest school ordinances, requesting in effect that that school system should be embodied in the constitution. The Prime Minister had also before him the fact that this draft bill had been unanimously adopted and passed on to Ottawa by the Northwest Legislature, Conservatives and Liberals with one mind demanding that very thing. The Prime Minister had the unanimous assurance of the western members of the House of Commons that the school clauses as they now stand are acceptable to the west, and he did not need to test the western opinion. He appointed Frank Oliver Minister of the Interior simply because the office was vacant and because Mr. Oliver was a splendid man to fill it, and this opened Edmonton.

This gave the Opposition their chance; the very constituency they had proposed as the dueling-ground was open. The writ for the election was promptly issued, Mr. Oliver was, of course, immediately nominated by the Liberals—no word from the Opposition.

The nomination day was fixed—it approached—still no move from the Opposition. Their Togo was still hiding—biding his time—luring them on. The nomination day came.

"Where, where was Roderick Bennett then?"

One blast upon his bugle horn. Were worth a thousand men."

Roderick was in Calgary, 200 miles away.

His bugle horn was not in the band that day. Three thousand miles away was the place for him. He would tot for the untutored Londoners. Presumably, electors are like hills to him—it is the far-away ones that look green. Anyway the nomination day arrived, but the "Calgary Whirlwind" and the gentler breezes of the "Erebe East" did not arrive. The Opposition challengers defaulted, and the referee gave the game against them. Evidently, there was but one man and opinion for Edmonton. The man was Frank Oliver and the opinion was that the school clauses were satisfactory.

Does it appear that the Opposition had overslept itself and missed the train-of thought? And is it now trying to get on board at London. Scarcely. It was simply a case of plain, common funk. They knew the west was satisfied, and they, after all their boasting and all their challenges, simply dare not face a western electorate. The people out there know their own affairs. Misstatements which pass muster 3,000 miles away dare not let themselves be heard on the ground. The race and religious cries which do duty for policy here die and are burned up like dangerous bacilli of disease in the pure oxygenated air of the healthy west. The broad reaches of the plains promote a breadth of soul, in everyone but hired firebrands, which despises intolerance and bigotry, by whatever name they may be called.

The Opposition sized up the situation and—funked. Now they say, "Oh, look at Edmonton—a large foreign population—many Roman Catholics—what chance had we?" But what about the foreign population of the Edmonton constituency? In the general election there last November 5,061 persons voted. Of these 2,835, nearly 3 out of 5, were English, 780 were Galicians (some of whose names the Opposition, with their usual regard for the race harmony so useful in this young country, have published to hold them up to opprobrium), and 1,246 French, Germans and half-breeds. Of the Galicians, Col. Hughes, so capable a military and intelligence officer, declares that they would fight rather than submit to these school clauses. Of the remaining 1,246, 256 were Germans, mostly Protestants. So that by their own showing the Opposition could count on the adverse votes of only the remaining 990—the French and Metis fraction of a voting population of 5,061. By their own showing Edmonton would seem a well-chosen battleground. At any rate, they chose it and they—STAYED AWAY FROM IT. That is the unanswerable reply to anything Mr. Bennett or any other man can say about the opinion of the west.

## Haultain a Quibbler.

At the Princess Rink, Premier Haultain said that his draft bill had been taken word for word and line for line from the Queen's orders-in-council bringing into Confederation the Provinces of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.

He proceeded: "And if anyone can tell me that that clause produced separate schools I should like to hear from you, because there are no separate schools in British Columbia or Prince Edward Island."

Mr. Haultain stamps himself a quibbler. British Columbia and Prince Edward Island are free from separate schools under the B. N. A. Act, because there were no separate school or minority rights existing in those Provinces when they came into Confederation. Had separate schools existed there, Mr. Haultain knows that such schools would be protected in those Provinces by the B. N. A. Act, the same as in Quebec and Ontario. Separate schools do exist in the Northwest, and Mr. Haultain's draft bill, by providing for the same educational charters that Prince Edward Island and British Columbia possess, certainly provided for the protection of such separate school or minority rights in the new Provinces as exist now in the Territories.

## Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

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

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

## RUSSIA AND JAPAN WILL TALK PEACE

Czar and Mikado Accept Roosevelt's Offer—Mikado May Demand \$1,000,000,000.

NEW YORK, JUNE 10. — THE ASSOCIATED PRESS HAS DEFINITE KNOWLEDGE THAT BOTH THE RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE GOVERNMENTS HAVE ACCEPTED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SUGGESTION, AND THAT A MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TWO CONTENDING POWERS IS ASSURED.

Japan's demands will include an indemnity, the amount of which has been fixed by the Japanese Government, and on this point the President is urging lenient treatment. Financial circles in London are of the opinion that the Japanese will demand an indemnity amounting to about \$1,000,000,000, that being their estimate of the cost to the Japanese of the sixteen months' fighting. This is considered in some quarters to be too large an estimate of the expenditure, which is thought to be nearer \$600,000,000.

## Japan in Line.

Tokio, June 10, 6 p.m.—Japan has agreed to President Roosevelt's suggestion to appoint plenipotentiaries to meet Russian plenipotentiaries.

## NEXT WEEK'S VAUDEVILLE

Excellent Bill Announced by Manager Bennett.

Next week's bill at the Vaudeville promises to be an exceptionally strong one consisting of comedy in all forms. Theodore Babcock & Co. head the bill in a bright, witty, one-act playlet entitled "Two Friends," which is said to be very clever.

Mr. Babcock is a true artist in every sense of the word, and the above act gives him a grand opportunity of displaying his talent.

As an extra attraction J. Louis MacEvoy and Angela May will present

## NORDHEIMER

...PIANO...

is built on the principle of how good can a piano be built. Made under the personal supervision of acknowledged

PIANO EXPERTS.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

NORDHEIMER'S

Limited.

188 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

their novel singing specialty, "A Musical Muddle."

Both accomplished musicians, with excellent, trained voices. Miss May was at one time prima donna of the "Silver Slipper" Company, also the "Princess of Kensington." This act is bound to please the music-loving people of London.

O'Brien and Danilo will present their Irish comedy sketch, "Nora Fortune," which is said to be very amusing. The "Three Evans Sisters" come in a variety, introducing refined singing and dancing.

Willie and Larkin, two blackface artists direct from the Kohl & Castle circuit.

Eloise Mortimer, a young lady who knows how to sing ballads.

The Framplins, a colored tenor, introducing refined musical numbers, and the kinetograph make one of the best bills of the season.

## AN ALIEN LABOR CASE

U. S. Govt. Wants \$1,000 From Citizen for Bringing in Canadian

Detroit, June 10.—The second trial of the case of the United States Government against E. L. Parsons, of Detroit, in an action to recover \$1,000 for the alleged violation of the alien labor act is now on. Parsons is charged with having induced Fred Trombly, of St. Louis, to work on Parson's farm. The case was tried two years ago, an appeal was taken and a new trial ordered.

## Are You Going to New York?

There are fifteen fast trains daily between Buffalo and New York by the Buffalo and New York Central. Splendid service from London, affording trip through the beautiful Mohawk Valley and down the scenic Hudson River, leaving passengers in Grand Central Station, in the heart of the city, corner Fourth avenue and Forty-second street.

## 6:50 p.m. to New York Via Grand Trunk.

Convenient hour, and popular train, with through Pullman sleeper. Dining-car, serving breakfast before arrival in New York. Secure tickets and make reservations at City Office, Corner Richmond and Dundas streets.

## THE FAMILY ALE

LABATT

INDIA PALE ALE AND STOUT

In finest matured condition at P. J. WATT, wine merchant, Moisson Bank Building, 12 Market Square.

## KEEP MINARD'S LINIMENT IN THE HOUSE.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA.

## SATURDAY BARGAIN NEWS.



\$1.25 Corsets for 75c.

One dozen pairs Ladies' Girdle Corsets, steel filled; colors, white and drab; sizes 24, 25, 26, 27. Saturday only.....25c

Special line of Summer Corsets, medium length, well-made and durable, steel filled. Just the corset for summer wear. Saturday.....29c

A splendid Corset for the average figure, made of extra quality Jean or Batiste; colors, white or drab; low and medium bust, long hip, sizes 18 to 28.....50c

Fine White Coutil Corset, new high bust effect, long gored hip, two wide side steels, 11-inch 5-hook clasp, lace trimmed on top, perfect fitting. Regular \$1.25, Saturday.....75c

## Summer Underwear.

Ladies' Cotton Vests, sleeveless and short sleeves, each.....10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c

Ladies' Cotton Vests, long sleeves, each.....15c, 20c, 35c

Ladies' O. S. Cotton Vests, long sleeves, each.....32c, 42c

Ladies' Black Cotton Vests, short sleeves and sleeveless. Only, each.....19c

Ladies' Woven Corset Covers, long sleeves, in black and white. Only, each.....25c

Special line Ladies' Cream Wool Vests and Drawers, light weight. Only, per garment.....65c and 75c

Children's Cotton Vests, all sizes.....5c up

Infants' Cream Vests, roller and buttoned front. Only, each.....25c

Light Fancy Parasols in black moire, black polka dot, black with white stripe, black and gray fancies, navy (solid figure), navy with white stripes, navy with white spots, solid browns, black and white checks, white with black stripes, white fancies, white and blue, white and green, all the newest styles, at prices that make it worth your while to "look them over."

Children's Parasols, in fancy cotton, at 25c; frilled sateen at 50c; frilled silk at.....\$1.00

Black Umbrellas, 23-inch, paragon frames, steel shanks, gloria tops, large assortment of stylish handles in natural wood, grape wood, pearl, oxidized silver and gold mounted. Prices.....\$1.00 to \$5.00

## KINGSMILL'S

See the Specials in Corsets.

## Retiring from Business

## Still Further Reductions in Waltham Watches.

Gents' Waltham Watch, in a 20-year guaranteed filled case, was \$12, is now.....\$6 65

Ladies' Waltham Watch, gold-filled case, 25-year guarantee, was \$12, is now.....\$6 65

Ladies' Waltham Watch, 25-year case, 15-jeweled, was \$15, is now.....\$10 00

Lever Watch, non-magnetic, finely finished, was \$5, is now.....\$2 75

Alarm Clock, was \$1, is now.....60c

Eight-Day School and Office Clock, 22 inches high, was \$6, is now.....\$3 60

Eight-Day Cottage Clock, 22 inches high, was \$3 50, is now.....\$2 00

LEMAIRE'S OPERA GLASSES IN ALL STYLES.

1847 Rogers Bros' Teaspoons, were \$2 75, now.....\$2 25

1847 Rogers Bros' Dessert Spoons and Forks reduced in same proportion.

Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes and all kinds of Plated Ware at greatly reduced prices.

Gold Pearl Brooches, Crescent, Wish Bone and all other shapes.

Tea Set of 6 pieces, including waiter.....\$18 00

Brass Kettles and Fashionable Gilt Clocks, suitable for wedding presents; in all styles.

STERLING SILVER GOODS IN ALL LINES OF THE TRADE.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR GOODS FOR PRESENTATIONS.

All goods pertaining to a jewelry store are kept on hand, and all goods are sold at cost or less, and all regular goods.

## To Railroad Men---A Grand Opportunity.

Waltham Watch, Vanguard Movement, in a 25-year case.....\$27 00

Appleton, Tracey & Co., new model, in a 25-year case.....\$19 50

Waltham Watch, 17-jeweled, nickel movement, in a 20-year case.....\$10 25

We have not purchased any diamonds for eighteen months, and we are now selling them at less than any jeweler can buy them, on account of the great advance in price.

Will sell at these prices till a cash customer appears.

Large stock of Purses and Handbags, Ladies' Umbrellas, Gold-Headed Canes.

All grades of English Rodgers' Cutlery, Gold Pens and Pencils.

All customers having ordered goods will now find them on hand.

All goods guaranteed as sold or money refunded.

All repairs punctually and neatly done at reduced prices.

Orders taken for goods at cost.

Hotels and boarding houses specially invited to give orders for tableware.

## P. BIRTWISTLE

116 DUNDAS STREET.

\$9.00 New York Excursion \$9.00.

Via Lehigh Valley Railroad, Friday, June 16. Tickets good 15 days, and only \$9 from Suspension Bridge to New York and return. Don't miss it. Just the time to visit New York. Tickets good on regular fast express trains, leaving Suspension Bridge 3:50 and 7:15 a.m., 6:20 and 10:15 p.m. Tickets good for return to June 30. For tickets call at station ticket office, Suspension Bridge, or on Robert S. Lewis, passenger agent, Lehigh Valley Railroad, 10 King street east, Toronto.

Ice cream for lawn socials, garden parties, etc. Fawkes' confectionery.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized, also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, \$2. Slaves, furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory. J. F. Hunt & Sons, 555 Richmond street. Phone 997.

Quick Service to New York. Leave London 6:50 p.m., and arrive New York 10 a.m. next day via Grand Trunk and New York Central. The way to travel for speed and comfort. Write L. Drago, Canadian passenger agent, New York Central, 8½ Yonge street, Toronto, for all information.

The Convenient New York Service. At 6:50 p.m., daily, fast express leaves London with through Pullman sleeper. Dining-car is attached, serving breakfast before arrival in New York. Secure tickets and make reservations at Grand Trunk City Office, Corner Richmond and Dundas streets.

Wedding breakfasts are our specialty. Get our prices, Fawkes' confectionery.

THE SUPERIORITY of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.







## A WISE MAN

doesn't live as though his income couldn't stop—he makes provision for sickness, lack of work, accident and old age, by having a savings account with this company, where every dollar he deposits earns 3 per cent interest.

**Dominion Savings and Investment Society.**  
Masonic Temple.  
**NATHANIEL MILLS,**  
Manager.

**The Canadian Packing Co. Will Open their New Branch Store on the Market Square on Saturday, June 10th.**

## LATEST MARKETS

### LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, June 10. Although the market was not as largely attended as last Saturday, despite the rain that fell, there was a large number of buyers in attendance, and they seemed anxious to do business, consequently the market was a lively one from start to finish. There was not much change in prices.

Grain—There was quite a large supply of oats, and they sold briskly at \$1.25 to \$1.27 per cwt. for the loads selling at the last named figure.

Butter and Eggs—Butter sold well at 14c to 15c per dozen. Eggs were in demand; the dealers complain that they can hardly secure enough to supply their customers. Prices were firm at 14c to 15c per dozen.

Vegetables and Roots—Potatoes sold well for the dozen or so small loads offered. Prices were in the neighborhood of 70c to 75c per bag, mostly at 75c per bag. Radishes plentiful at 20c per dozen. Home-grown cucumbers sold at 50c and 51c per dozen. Other vegetables plentiful at prices quoted.

Apples—Sales were brisk, and all of the offerings sold early. The following prices were paid: By the bag, 70c to 81c; by the barrel, \$1.50 and 52c; mostly by the latter figure. Eggs were in demand. Poultry—More offered today than for a couple of months past. The demand was good. Spring chickens sold from 70c to \$1.10 per pair; last year's fowl sold at 75c to \$1.10 per pair, dressed, or 75c to 80c per pair alive. There was not much of demand for turkeys. The few that were offered sold at 12c to 13c per pound.

Dressed Hogs—A dozen offered, which sold at \$3.25 and \$3.50 per cwt.

Live Hogs—The prices for Monday's shipment will be \$5.25 per cwt. for select; small pigs were in extremely brisk demand, all that was offered selling earlier than usual, at \$6 to \$9 per pair, the first-named figure was paid for pigs 5 to 6 weeks old.

Butchers' Meat—Beef sold at \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt; veal, \$5 to \$7 per cwt; lamb, \$5 to \$6 per cwt; mutton, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Wool—Washed, sold at 23c to 23 1/2c per pound; unwashed, at 14c to 15c per pound.

**GRAIN, PER CENTAL.**  
Wheat, new, 1.25 to 1.27  
Oats, new, 1.15 to 1.17  
Corn, 1.05 to 1.07  
Barley, 1.05 to 1.07  
Rye, 1.05 to 1.07  
Buckwheat, 1.05 to 1.07  
Peas, 1.05 to 1.07

**GRAIN, PER BUSHEL.**  
Wheat, 1.00 to 1.02  
Oats, 45c to 47c  
Corn, 45c to 47c  
Barley, 45c to 47c  
Rye, 45c to 47c  
Buckwheat, 45c to 47c  
Peas, 45c to 47c

**DAIRY PRODUCE.**  
Butter, store lots, lb., 13 to 15  
Butter, casks, 14 to 15  
Butter, creamery, 15 to 16  
Eggs, doz., wholesale, 15 to 16  
Eggs, doz., retail, 16 to 17  
Honey, strained, lb., 9 to 10  
Honey, comb, 12 to 15

**WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW.**  
Wool, washed, per lb., 23 1/2c  
Wool, unwashed, per lb., 14 to 15  
Hides, No. 1, per lb., 4 1/2c  
Hides, No. 2, per lb., 4 1/2c  
Hides, No. 3, per lb., 4 1/2c  
Tallow, rendered, lb., 4 to 5  
Tallow, raw, lb., 3 to 4  
Sheepskins, each, 60 to 65

**VEGETABLES.**  
Potatoes, per bag, 70 to 75  
Green onions, per doz., 20 to 25  
Lettuce, per doz., 20 to 25  
Radishes, per doz., 20 to 25  
Rhubarb, per doz., 20 to 25  
Asparagus, per doz., 20 to 25  
Sage, per doz., 20 to 25  
Savory, per doz., 20 to 25  
Spinach, per bu., 20 to 25  
Carrots, per bu., 20 to 25

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sunburn, an immediate relief for cold and toothache.

**ALFRED STOKES,**  
General Secretary.

## You Should Know

that your estate will not be as carefully managed by individuals as by this Company.

It has special knowledge, permanence and responsibility. It gives constant service and asks less than the individual.

It has never lost a dollar of its own or its clients' money.

Write for Booklet on "Law of Descent and Distribution of Property."

**London and Western Trusts Co., Limited**  
London Canada

## C.N. SPENCER

**STOCK BROKER.**  
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or margin.  
Phone 120. Office, Market Lane.

**LIVE STOCK.**  
Hogs, select, cwt., 6.25 to 6.50  
Pigs, per pair, 6.00 to 6.50  
Sows, per cwt., 6.00 to 6.50  
Stags, per cwt., 1.50 to 2.00  
Grass cattle, cwt., 4.50 to 5.00  
Export cattle, cwt., 5.00 to 5.50

**BUTCHERS' MEATS.**  
Dressed hogs, cwt., 8.25 to 8.50  
Beef, per cwt., 8.00 to 8.50  
Mutton, per cwt., 8.00 to 8.50  
Lamb, yearlings, cwt., 11.00 to 11.50  
Lamb, cwt., 5.00 to 5.50  
Veal, cwt., 8.00 to 8.50

**HAY AND STRAW.**  
Hay, per ton, 7.00 to 8.00  
Straw, per ton, 5.75 to 6.00  
Sods, per load, 2.00 to 2.50  
**SEEDS, PER BUSHEL.**  
Cloverseed, red, 8.50 to 8.75  
Cloverseed, alsike, 7.50 to 8.00  
Timothy seed, 1.25 to 1.50

**POULTRY, ALIVE.**  
Spring chickens, pair, 1.00 to 1.10  
Old hens, pair, 80 to 100  
Ducks, per pair, 70 to 80  
Turkeys, per lb., 13 to 15  
Chickens, per lb., 10 to 12  
Hens, per lb., 10 to 12  
Ducks, per lb., 8 to 10

**FRUITS.**  
Apples, per bushel, 1.50 to 2.00  
Apples, per bag, 75 to 100  
**POULTRY, DRESSED.**  
Old hens, per pair, 75 to 125  
Ducks, per pair, 100 to 150  
Turkeys, per lb., 15 to 16  
Chickens, per lb., 10 to 12  
Hens, per lb., 7 to 8  
Ducks, per lb., 10 to 12  
Geese, per lb., 10 to 11

**FLAVELLES, LIMITED.**  
**WHOLESALE PRODUCE.**  
Specialties—Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Poultry.  
564 BATHURST STREET, 'PHONES 982 and 1318.

**ENGLISH MARKETS.**  
**LIVERPOOL.**  
Liverpool, June 10.—Holidays on the Corn Exchange.  
Hops (in London)—Pacific coast firm, 55 to 65.  
Beef—Steady; extra India mess, 85s.  
Pork—Dull; prime mess western, 62s 6d.  
Hams—Short cut, 14 to 15 lbs. quiet, 43s.  
Bacon—Cumberland, 40c to 41c; long clear, 47s; short ribs, 15 to 24 lbs. quiet, 47s; long clear middles, light, 25 to 34 lbs. quiet, 45s; long clear, 45s; shoulders, 14 to 15 lbs. quiet, 40s; short clear backs, 13 to 14 lbs. quiet, 40s; short clear bellies, 14 to 15 lbs. quiet, 40s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs. steady, 35s 6d.  
Lard—Quiet; prime western, in tierces, 35s 6d; American refined, in pairs, 28s.  
Butter—Nominal.  
Cheese—American finest white, old, 52s; do, new, 47s 6d; American finest colored, old, 50s; do, new, 45s.  
Tallow—Common strong, 8d; Australia (in London) easy, 25s 3d.  
Turpentine—Spirits—Quiet, 9s.  
Rosin—Common strong, 8d.  
Petroleum—Refined quiet, 53d.  
Lime—Oil—Strong.

The imports of wheat into Liverpool for the five days ending yesterday were 77,000 quarters from other ports. The imports of corn from American ports during the same time were 43,300 quarters.

**STOCKS.**  
Bought and sold on New York, Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.  
**H. C. BECHER,**  
Next Free Press, Long Dis. 'Phone 213.

**BEAN MARKET.**  
DETROIT.  
Detroit, June 9.—Beans—June, \$1.64; July, \$1.65; October, \$1.64 bid.  
**FLAXSEED.**  
Chicago, June 9.—Flaxseed—Northwest, \$1.43; southwest, \$1.27; June, \$1.27.

**SUGAR MARKETS.**  
NEW YORK.  
New York, June 9.—Sugar—Raw quiet; fair refining, \$11.10; centrifugal, 96% test, 14c; molasses sugar, 37-38c; refined steady. Molasses—Quiet.  
LONDON.  
London, June 9.—Raw sugar—Centrifugal, 13s 3d; molasses sugar, 12s 6d; beet sugar, June, 12s.

**TORONTO.**  
Toronto, June 9.—Sugar—Prices here are unchanged; granulated, 5 1/2c; domestic, 13c; yellow, 14 1/2c; bags are quoted 1c less.

**N. S. WILLIAMS, Broker**  
113 MASONIC TEMPLE.  
Correspondent W. F. DEVER & CO., established 1880. Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton bought and sold for cash or on margin. 'Phone 1113.

**PRODUCE MARKET.**  
TORONTO.  
Toronto, June 10.—Wheat—The movement of wheat continues to improve; prices steady, with firm tone. No. 2 red and white, 90 to 95c; goose no. 2, 85 to 90c; Manitoba, 85 to 90c; No. 1 northern, 90 to 95c; No. 2 northern, 85 to 90c; No. 3 northern, 80c; at lake ports, 60 and 65c, depending on transients.  
Flour—Ontario 90 per cent patents, \$4.40 to \$4.45; in buyers' sacks, west, 15c to 16c; higher for choice; Manitoba, \$4.40 to \$4.50 for first patents, \$5.10 to \$5.20 for seconds and \$5 to \$5.10 for bakers.  
Milled—In tone, bran, \$13.50 to \$14; shorts, \$17.50 to \$18; Manitoba, \$18 for bran and \$19 for shorts.  
Barley—Quiet, at 4c for No. 2, 4 1/2c for No. 3 extra, and 4 1/2c for No. 2 malting, Ontario, Toronto freight.  
Barley—Feed wanted, at 40c.  
Rye—Nominal, at 60c to 62c, outside.  
Oats—In tone, 12c to 13c; in bulk, 12c to 13c; No. 2 yellow, 60 1/2c to 61c, lake and rail freight.  
Rolled Oats—Cars of bags at \$4.25 and barrels at \$4.40, on track here; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c more outside.  
Peas—Scarce, at 70c for No. 2, west. Buckwheat, 80c to 90c, west.  
Butter—The market still holds an easy tone; receipts of rail butter are heavy; large lots going to store; creamery prices, 13c to 20c; solids, 18c to 19c; dairy rolls, 18c to 20c; choice, 15c to 16c; large rolls, 14c to 15c; medium, 13c to 14c; tubs, good to choice, 14 1/2c to 15 1/2c; inferior, 12c to 13c. Eggs—Firm and unchanged, at 16c to 16 1/2c.  
Cheese—Easy in tone, at 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c. Hogs—Alive, 35 1/2c to 36 1/2c; dressed, 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c.

**LIVE STOCK MARKETS.**  
LONDON.  
London, June 9.—Cattle are quoted at 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c to 9 1/2c per lb.; sheep, 12c to 14c per lb.

**THE GREAT FOOT DOCTOR**  
Foot Elm—Many Imitate But None Equal.  
The Foot Rest for Tired Feet  
Foot Elm Fixes Fetid Feet

These are a few of the descriptive headlines for Canada's favorite—Foot Elm. We want more suggestions describing the merits of the wonderful "Foot Fixer," and will give \$100 in prizes for the best suggestions. Send stamp for particulars, or 25c for box of 15 powders, L. A. Stott & J. B. Bowmanville, Ont.

**HIS CATTLE WERE DOGGED.**  
George Roman, who lives on Black-street, before Squire Lacey this morning, with "dogging" his cattle, but the case was dismissed by the court with costs. The men are neighbors on Hamilton street, and Lacey said that the other man's cattle were a nuisance on the road, and he had therefore set his dogs to chase them home. It was not proved that any damage was done to the cattle.

If he had wished to give the east a proof of Northwest sentiment he could have brought on these bye-elections and convened the Legislature. Why has he not done so?

Mr. Haultain is now in a minority in the Northwest Legislature. There are seven vacant seats, and these have been vacant since last November.

Makes your new shoes comfortable by using  
**FOOT ELM.**

It is no answer to say that the

## Frail Beauty

Beauty is but skin deep, and it is well that it is. Keeping the skin soft and smooth is the first essential. Just keep Balm in mind. It removes wrinkles, freckles and tan, heals sunburn, restores the complexion to its natural color. No stickiness, no grease, no harm and little expense. 25 cents.

## STRONG'S DRUG STORE

184 Dundas Street.  
The first requisite to success in baking is to use a good, pure baking powder—that's Strong's; 25c a pound.

## HAY MARKET.

Toronto, June 9.—Baled Hay—There is plenty coming forward and the arrivals of loose are large; baled is quoted unchanged at \$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy, and \$5 to \$6 for mixed and clover on the track here.  
Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at \$5 1/2 to \$6 per ton.

## FOOLISH ATTACK ON MR. HYMAN.

The Free Press attacks Mr. Hyman because his firm purchased two boilers from the firm of E. Leonard & Sons. Nearly every industrial establishment in London has done the same thing. The Free Press is operating its presses with a Leonard-Ball engine purchased from the Leonard firm five months ago.

## WHERE TO VOTE AND THE D. R. O'S.

Forty-Four Places Named for the Bye-Election On Tuesday.

The following are the polling places and the deputy returning officers for Tuesday's election:

**WARD ONE.**  
Subdivision No. 1.—At City Hall; J. M. Mcintosh, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 2.—At Mrs. Reeve's house, 24 King street; George Fraser, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 3.—At S. Yelland's store, 234 Eldon street; J. Walker, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 4.—At Walter Wilkins' house, 108 Clarence street; Fred W. Mager, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 5.—At M. C. Rowe's house, 24 Bathurst street; M. C. Rowe, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 6.—At Daniel O'Hearn's house, corner Richmond and Horton streets; Ben Tripp, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 7.—At L. Refor's house, 172 Grey street; D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 8.—At Mrs. Walton's house, 88 High street; J. W. Rowlands, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 9.—At Alf Cave's house, 22 Marley place; James S. Shaw, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 10.—At Isabel Foster's house, 22 Euclid avenue; John Loughlin, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 11.—At James Connors' house, 105 Bruce street; James West, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 12.—At Jerry Collins' house, 63 Wharncliffe road; James McGregor, D. R. O.

**WARD TWO.**  
Subdivision No. 1.—At Porter's auction rooms, 37 Carling street; James Frezeli, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 2.—At James Percival's store, 25 Queen's avenue; Perry Bradwin, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 3.—At Smith's carriage shop, corner Maple and Richmond streets; James A. Lindsay, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 4.—At Frank M. Smythe's, rear of store, 621 Richmond street; James McMillan, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 5.—At 725 Richmond street; John D. D. O.  
Subdivision No. 6.—At Edward Stone's house, 25 Grosvenor street; E. W. Keitcher, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 7.—At B. Lawton's shop, corner Oxford street and Wharncliffe road; Alex. Miller, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 8.—At Fred Floy's house, 3 Wyatt street; Jeremiah Collins, D. R. O.

**WARD THREE.**  
Subdivision No. 1.—Mrs. McDonald's house, 346 Colborne street; Harry Jenkins, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 2.—Mrs. Cambridge's house, 516 York street; W. H. Moore, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 3.—James Hussey's house, Colborne street; Wm. Murray, jun., D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 4.—A. G. Stelk's house, 118 Hamilton road; W. A. March, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 5.—Walter Vincent's house, 194 Colborne street; Frank McCrean, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 6.—Chas. Peters' house, 473 Grey street; W. R. McKay, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 7.—A. B. O. house, 433 South street; John Roughley, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 8.—Town Hall; Jesse Welford, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 9.—Thos. D. O'Rourke's house, 1062 Frances street; L. B. O'Rourke, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 10.—F. Pace's house, 109 Dundas street; Wm. Gray, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 11.—A. B. O. house, 105 Inkerman street; Wm. Gray, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 12.—A. B. O. house, 518 Hamilton road; F. J. Fitzgerald, D. R. O.

**WARD FOUR.**  
Subdivision No. 1.—W. J. Benson's shop, 280 Dufferin avenue; George Hooper, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 2.—W. H. Chapman's house, 40 Queen's avenue; W. S. Ryckard, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 3.—Percy Fitzgerald's house, 52 Dufferin avenue; Ernest Fitzgerald, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 4.—Mrs. Nash's house, 506 Elizabeth street; Joseph Sanders, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 5.—John E. Daly's house, 585 Princess avenue; Thomas G. McCracken, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 6.—Charles Allen's house, 284 Central avenue; Wm. Lind, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 7.—M. McCrimmon's house, 100-102 Dundas street; Fred Henderson, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 8.—Wm. Pring's house, 48 Fall Mall street; Fred Henderson, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 9.—Mrs. Donohue's house, 48 Fall Mall street; Fred Henderson, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 10.—Mrs. Wootton's house, 688 Maitland street; Alex. Wootton, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 11.—W. H. McCutcheon's store, corner of Oxford and Waterloo streets; J. H. Taggie, D. R. O.  
Subdivision No. 12.—A. B. O. house, 515 Maitland street; John Isaac, D. R. O.

**NEW MAIL PLACED ON NORTH TRAIN**  
Government Acts Promptly On Representations Made by Mr. Hyman.

Through the influence of Mr. Hyman, the Postmaster-General has put on a new mail to Warton and Owen Sound on the train leaving London every morning at 6:20 a.m.

This will be a great convenience to the merchants and manufacturers of London, as it puts them in close touch with the trade in this section, and several hours earlier than Toronto and Hamilton. The putting on of the mail will also insure a continuance of this train service, which has been a matter of great convenience to London's commercial travelers.

This is just one of the evidences that are cropping up every day of the advantage of having a representative in the cabinet at Ottawa. Mr. Hyman is appealed to, acts at once, and in consequence citizens of all classes reap the benefit.

Let citizens of all classes join on Tuesday in electing London's representative in the Government that Canada may have his aid for the next four years.

**The Case in a Nutshell.**  
(Continued from page 1.)  
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Mr. Haultain is now in a minority in the Northwest Legislature. There are seven vacant seats, and these have been vacant since last November.

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## JUNE SESSIONS OF COUNTY COURT

Five Cases on the Docket, Two of Which Have Been Up Before.

The docket for the June session of county court, which opens here Tuesday before Judge Elliot, includes five cases, as follows:

**JURY CASES.**  
Black vs. C. P. R.—The plaintiff, Duval Black, of Ekfrid Township, alleges that two of his colts were killed by a C. P. R. train owing to defendant's negligence in not maintaining suitable catwalks at railway crossings. Plaintiff claims \$200 and costs. Elliott & McDonald for plaintiff, Angus McMurray for defendant.

Harris, Siderski and Steinberg vs. W. Goldberg.—This case has been already thrashed out. Plaintiffs are London junk dealers, and allege that defendant, who does business in Hamilton, refused to pay for a carload of malleable iron which they sent to Hamilton on his order. Defendant declares he accepted all the iron that he had agreed upon. Plaintiffs claim \$200 and costs. Meredith, Judd & Meredith for plaintiff; Kerr & Thompson for defendant.

**NON-JURY CASES.**  
Webb vs. Hockin.—The plaintiff, Thomas P. Webb, is administrator of the estate of J. J. Walker, who owned land on Fullarton street, and who died, defendant, Marcel Hoehn, junk dealer, of this city. Plaintiff alleges that, in accordance with agreement, defendant allowed the buildings to fall into dilapidation, and claims \$200 damages. Defendant claims that the buildings were gully of negligence in allowing such a hole to exist. McEvoy & Perrin for plaintiff, Meredith & Fisher for defendant.

W. P. McElroy vs. Township of W. W. McElroy.—Plaintiff claims \$300 damages for the loss of a horse killed by stepping into a hole on the highway. Plaintiff claims defendants were guilty of negligence in allowing such a hole to exist. McEvoy & Perrin for plaintiff, Meredith & Fisher for defendant.

**MEETING OF SOUTH LONDON LIBERALS**  
In the Rooms, Corner of Craig Street and Wortley Road, Tonight.

South London Liberals, Attention! A meeting of all the committees will be held in the rooms, corner of Craig street and the Wortley road, tonight at 8 o'clock.

Business of the utmost importance will come up and every Liberal in South London is expected to be on hand. This will be the last general meeting of the committees in all probability, and every Liberal should be present.

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Northwest Legislature will be abolished by the Autonomy Bills. Mr. Haultain could have filled the vacant seats, summoned the Assembly, and submitted a resolution in opposition to the Autonomy Bills weeks ago. He has not done so, because he knows the Government would be defeated, and the people of the Northwest are satisfied with the present school system, and wish it to be continued.

Mr. Haultain is a politician first of all. He supported the coercion of Manitoba in 1896 and tried to secure a nomination for the House of Commons as a follower of Sir Charles Tupper.

He says that when he went to Ottawa to discuss the autonomy bills with the Dominion Government he was there for six weeks before the educational clauses were mentioned. Why did not Mr. Haultain mention the educational clauses himself in his conference with members of the Government?

They had every reason to understand the school system of the Territories was satisfactory and that there would be no friction on the school question. They had before them the draft bill submitted by Mr. Haultain in 1902, in which he asked that the Territories be considered as if they were one of the provinces at the time of Confederation, and that the B. N. A. Act be applied.

This was a plain request that the ordinances of the Northwest Territories, including the school ordinances, be given the force of provincial laws; and section 93 of the B. N. A. Act provides that any rights with respect to schools which a minority have under provincial laws shall be preserved.

The Dominion Government is doing what the Northwest Legislature asked it to do.

**A LETTER TO MR. HAULTAIN**  
He Read a Telegram Which Is Evidently Misleading.

W. SCOTT, M.P., CHECKS HIM UP

Does Not Believe Medicine Hat Liberals Are Going to Ottawa to Oppose Autonomy Bill.

Mr. Walter Scott, M. P. of Regina, who is in the city, has addressed the following letter to Mr. Haultain: "London, Ont., June 10, 1905.



## "Blunoz"—a Canadian Serge made on the Semi-ready standard



"Blunoz" is our exclusively controlled serge.

We had an idea that Canadians would wear a Canadian-made serge, if it was made good enough. We didn't want to appeal to their loyalty—what we wanted was a serge that would appeal to their pocket-books and their common sense.

We have it in "Blunoz" serge.

Our cloth experts hunted up a Canadian manufacturer who was honestly trying to make good serge, and instilled into him our ideas of what a serge should be. He is making "Blunoz" serge for us now. We control the output of his factory and the secret that makes "Blunoz" wear well and never fade.

The only place you can get this excellent "Blunoz" serge is in the Semi-ready Wardrobes—in single and double-breasted sack suits.

Price, \$18.

## Semi-ready Tailoring

Address SEMI-READY MAIL ORDER DEPT.

No. 701 GUY ST., MONTREAL

LONDON

146 DUNDAS STREET

also ST THOMAS and STRATFORD.

## BIG FIELDS FOR THE LONDON TURF MEET AT QUEEN'S PARK

### Entries for the Races Next Week—Four Days of Good Sport Assured.

The annual race meeting of the London Turf Club will open at Queen's Park on Tuesday afternoon and continue for four days. Big purses will be hung up, and big fields will try for them. All that is needed to insure success is fine weather. The entries are as follows.

#### Tuesday, June 13:

2:35 PACE:  
Molly W., J. H. Mabee, Tillsonburg.  
Nellie Gray, G. Walsh, Tillsonburg.  
Pearl Wilkes, A. Brown, Niagara Falls.  
Owen Gallagher, A. Bedford, Chatham.  
Bessie E. A. Haggard, Laxtonville.  
Gertie Hunter, O. M. Stewart, Guelph.  
Donna Belle, Dr. Johnston, Peterboro.  
Darkey Hal, W. Herod, Guelph.  
Hattie Ferguson, T. Corbett, Teeswater.  
Nightingale, H. Sharkey, Peterboro.

#### Wednesday, June 14:

2:35 PACE:  
Bessie E. A. Haggard, Laxtonville.  
Nellie Gray, G. Walsh, Tillsonburg.  
Pearl Wilkes, A. Brown, Niagara Falls.  
Owen Gallagher, A. Bedford, Chatham.  
Bessie E. A. Haggard, Laxtonville.  
Gertie Hunter, O. M. Stewart, Guelph.  
Donna Belle, Dr. Johnston, Peterboro.  
Darkey Hal, W. Herod, Guelph.  
Hattie Ferguson, T. Corbett, Teeswater.  
Nightingale, H. Sharkey, Peterboro.

#### Thursday, June 15:

2:35 PACE:  
Molly W., J. H. Mabee, Tillsonburg.  
Nellie Gray, G. Walsh, Tillsonburg.  
Pearl Wilkes, A. Brown, Niagara Falls.  
Owen Gallagher, A. Bedford, Chatham.  
Bessie E. A. Haggard, Laxtonville.  
Gertie Hunter, O. M. Stewart, Guelph.  
Donna Belle, Dr. Johnston, Peterboro.  
Darkey Hal, W. Herod, Guelph.  
Hattie Ferguson, T. Corbett, Teeswater.  
Nightingale, H. Sharkey, Peterboro.

#### Friday, June 16:

2:35 PACE:  
Molly W., J. H. Mabee, Tillsonburg.  
Nellie Gray, G. Walsh, Tillsonburg.  
Pearl Wilkes, A. Brown, Niagara Falls.  
Owen Gallagher, A. Bedford, Chatham.  
Bessie E. A. Haggard, Laxtonville.  
Gertie Hunter, O. M. Stewart, Guelph.  
Donna Belle, Dr. Johnston, Peterboro.  
Darkey Hal, W. Herod, Guelph.  
Hattie Ferguson, T. Corbett, Teeswater.  
Nightingale, H. Sharkey, Peterboro.

### GOLF AT ST. THOMAS; LONDON LADIES LOSE

The London Ladies' Golf Club visited St. Thomas yesterday afternoon and were defeated by the Railroad City golfists by the following scores:

St. Thomas	London
Miss G. Gilbert.....	Miss Peters.....
Miss K. Gilbert.....	Miss Puddicombe.....
Miss Baldwin.....	Miss E. Fox.....
Miss C. McLarty.....	Miss E. Fox.....
Miss Fairley.....	Miss E. Fox.....
Miss Moore.....	Miss E. Fox.....
Miss Buchanan.....	Miss E. Fox.....
Miss MacCausland.....	Miss E. Fox.....
Miss W. Gilbert.....	Miss E. Fox.....
Miss Ermainger.....	Miss E. Fox.....
Miss Tate.....	Miss E. Fox.....
Miss Silcox.....	Miss E. Fox.....
Miss K. W. McKay.....	Miss E. Fox.....
Total.....	Total.....

### FOOTBALL AT LISTOWEL.

Listowel, Ont., June 9. — Listowel defeated Brussels 10 to 0 in an intermediate W. F. A. game here this evening.

### AT TAVISTOCK.

Tavistock, Ont., June 9. — Milverton and Tavistock W. F. A. match here tonight resulted in a victory for the visitors by a score of 1 to 2. The game was fast, but void of rough play.

### LACROSSE.

BRANTFORD WON BY DEFAULT. Brantford, June 9. — A lacrosse match of the junior series, district No. 7, was to have been played here this afternoon between Tottenham and the home team. Tottenham having failed to put in an appearance, the game was awarded to the home team. W. J. Patterson, of Newmarket, was to have refereed.

### SHELBOURNE WINS.

Orangeville, June 9. — Intermediate C. L. A. district No. 3 series, was opened here this afternoon with a game between the Dufferins and the Dauntless team, of Shelburne. The visitors won by a score of 11 to 4. The locals went into the game minus the services of their three best players, and were badly handicapped.

### THE TURF.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS. At Gravesend—Bertram 7 to 1, Outcome 7 to 2, Guiding Star 2 to 2, Red Knight 5 to 1, Memories 6 to 1, Isolation 5 to 1. At Hamilton—Sandy Andy, Demon, Vir-tuoso, Benckart, Lord Radnor, Monarch, at Tilbury, Ont.—Patterson, Amay, Maid of Windsor.

### MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.

## SOCIAL GLEANINGS

Continued from page 5.  
Mr. and Mrs. John Meredith are also arranging for a suite in the same building.

Mrs. George C. Gibbons, Miss Mar-jorie Gibbons, Miss Edna Kent and Mr. George Gibbons, Junior, went down to Toronto on Monday last to be present at the marriage of Miss Edith Sutton Coady, elder daughter of Mr. R. T. Coady, city treasurer, of Toronto, and niece of Mrs. Malcolm Kent and Mr. George C. Gibbons, of this city, to Mr. James S. Douglas, second son of Mr. W. J. Douglas, which was celebrated in St. Stephen's Church, the Rev. A. J. Broughall, rector, assisted by Rev. J. S. Broughall, officiating. Mr. Doward gave some beautiful organ selections, and the chancel and pews were decorated with masses of lilacs and palms, mingled with white carnations. The bride was given away by her father, her beautiful gown of ivory duchesse satin with overture of white mousseline de soie, lace berthe, and long tulle veil over the small wreath of orange blossoms on her pretty fair hair being most becoming. A diamond star flashed on her corsage, and a shower of roses and lilies was carried. Miss Lena Coady was maid of honor, in rose pink organdy de soie with garniture of lace and chiffon, the hat of white chiffon being trimmed with roses of a deeper color. The bridesmaids, both in white organdy and lace, white hats with plumes, and carrying pink roses, Mr. Norwood Lash, of Montreal, was the best man. After the wedding was over, an orchestra played during the reception. Mrs. Coady, in a handsome dress of grey voile de soie, with cream lace, and toque to match, greeted her friends. Mrs. Gibbons, the mother of the bride, wore the richest black. Mrs. Douglas, mother of the groom, wore grey with cream lace, and toque of black tulle with cream. Mrs. William Douglas wore white Louisienne silk with rich lace, and white picture hat. Mrs. George C. Gibbons, London, wore violet voile mounted over violet taffeta, with cream lace garniture, and hat with cream lace trimmings. Miss Marjorie Gibbons went in shell pink cologne with lace emplacements, pink chiffon hat and carried roses. Miss Edna Kent wore a lovely gown of white silk, with lace emplacements, and white chiffon hat with plumes, and carried white roses. Upon their return from a wedding trip in the west Mr. and Mrs. Douglas will reside in Toronto.

Miss Laura Toller, of Ottawa, is visiting in Toronto with Mrs. G. P. Reid.

The London girls whom Mrs. Chas. Hyman so kindly entertained during the seasonal festivities at Ottawa last season, will be interested to learn of the engagement of Miss Beatrice Ritchie, (daughter of Lady Ritchie), one of the most charming society belles at the Capital, to Hon. George MacNaghten, second son of Baron MacNaghten, Runkerry, County of Antrim.

General Otter and Colonel Denison were distinguished visitors at Wolsley Barracks on Thursday. Just previous to their departure for Toronto on the 6:40 train Major and Mrs. Carpenter gave a delightful tea in their honor, those present being Mrs. Hume, Mrs. General Otter, Colonel MacDougall, Colonel Denison and Colonel Peters.

Mrs. Louisa Kennedy, Victoria Avenue, Chatham, spent Wednesday in town, the guest of Mrs. Arthur Blackburn, while on her way to Toronto. Mrs. Kennedy will be the guest of Mrs. Blackburn again next week.

Miss Edna Kent, Fairlawn, was in Toronto early this week.

Under the auspices of the graduates of Alma College of Peterborough, the students in London and the kind patronage of Mrs. Adam Beck, Mrs. (Dr.) Eccles and Mrs. James Duffield, the graduating class of Alma College, P. E. I., gave a most enjoyable vocal, instrumental and dramatic recital in the Dundas Center school room.

(Dr.) Warner, (the wife of the principal of the College), and Miss Edna Peck, vocal teacher, chaperoned the charming enter-tainment, which was given on the arrival of the late afternoon train was entertained at tea, the hostesses being Mrs. C. B. Edwards, Mrs. A. A. Campbell, Mrs. Nathaniel Miller, and other Alma graduates. The programme was greatly enjoyed by all present, the Alma students, who were prettily gowned in girlish white silk and muslin frocks, acquitting themselves splendidly, perhaps the most effective "Rock and Roll" dances, given by four of the physical culture class—Misses Stewart, Craig, Joynt and Muriel Pottery. Succeeding the programme the chaperones of Alma students were honor guests at a dainty supper before leaving on a special car for St. Thomas.

London friends of Mrs. Martin Ferguson have received the announcement of the marriage of her daughter, Miss Florence Bennett, to Mr. James Hixson Bennett, on Saturday, June 3, at their home in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett will reside at 44 Capital Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut, where the bride will receive after Sept. 15.

Mrs. Adam Beck, Hadley, was the guest of Mrs. P. D. Crear, Dundurn, Hamilton, from Monday to Wednesday of this week.

Mrs. Harry Pope, of Strathroy, spent a brief visit with her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) Seaborn, in Dundas street, this week.

Mrs. Beck, Hadley, went to Guelph today to attend the Guelph Horse Show.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ferguson, Dufferin Avenue, have returned from a fortnight's trip to Winnipeg via the Great Lakes.

Mr. H. P. Allen and son, of Queen's Avenue, Mr. Alexander W. Fraser, 127 Kent street, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hunt, Miss Nita Hunt, Miss Brunton (of Newmarket), Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lawson and Miss Floy Lawson, were among the many from London who left on the manufacturers' excursion to England this week.

A brilliant wedding in Toledo, of which we have written, was that of Miss Catharine E. Parsons, until very recently of Alma College, and Mr. William Ehlers Taylor, of Toledo, who were united in Holy Church, Toledo, on Monday last. The wedding party of bridesmaids, ushers and groomsmen, which included Miss Moore, of St. Thomas, were entertained at luncheon at the Country Club by the bride's relatives, the day following.

Miss Shaw-Wood gave a very happy little luncheon party at the Kennels, on Thursday afternoon, of which Mrs. (Dr.) Atkins, of Toronto, was the delightful raison d'être. Bright-eyed daisies and white tulle adorned the festive board, and the guests included Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Frank Leonard, Mrs. Fritz Beck, Mrs. J. D. Stewart, and Miss Christie.

The members of the London Hunt Ladies' Golf Club have planned a series

## The Revolutionizing of the Cracker

Mooney revolutionized the cracker. He made folk admit that they never knew how good crackers could be, by making such delicious crackers as they had never tasted before. Then he set folk to eating Mooney's crackers who'd never eaten crackers before. In a year he had all Canada eating

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas. You'll see why when you try them. Haven't you curiosity enough to buy a box at your grocer's?

Miss Gerrard left for her home in Canoe, N.S., on Monday last, having made many friends during an extended visit in London, the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Gerrard, of the Bank of British North America.

Mrs. (Dr.) Atkins, whose short stay in London, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. John D. Wilson in Queen's Avenue, was the raison d'être of a series of smart functions, returned home today.

Colonel Gartshore, his nephew, Master Jack Gunn, of Kent street, Mr. George A. Somerville, and Mr. Walter Somerville, left for England this week.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Ernest Smith gave a charming little luncheon party at her pretty home, Tuellin, in the Wortley road at which Mrs. Atkins, Toronto, was the honor guest.

Piquante and dainty in black silk and sequin, with smart scarlet relief, Mrs. J. D. D. Stevens, the delightful chaperon of a merry little dance at the Kennels on Saturday evening last, of which the young bachelors were the guests. Several pretty demurettes from out-of-town were among the guests—Miss Jessie Ramsay, of Montreal, in blue crepe, Miss Pearl Lundy, of Peterborough, in pale green organdy with flower tracery; Miss Cameron, of Winnipeg, given a beautiful gown of white silk flowered muslin; Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Marjorie Gibbons, Miss Edna Kent, Miss Ada Somerville, Miss Olive Peters, and Messrs. Fred Lind, Jack Labatt, Wood Leonard, Charles General, Otto MacDougall, George Macbeth, Kortright, Cousin, Captain Walter Smith and Major Lay-borne were also among the guests.

A merry coterie from the London Golf Club went down to St. Thomas on Thursday morning to play the St. Thomas Club at Pinafore Park. The day was ideal for such an outing and the hostesses gave a very pretty and refreshing luncheon on the veranda of the club house shortly after the Londoners arrived on the morning train.

Miss Edith Scatcherd, the first three on the London team, scored well, but the victory was short lived. St. Thomas, who played with seven boys up, a dainty tea at the club house concluded the day's entertainment, the London party returning on the early morning train. Those who went down, in addition to the team, were, Mrs. Robert McBurney, Miss Helen Harris, Mrs. A. B. Patterson (Hamilton), Miss Thurston, Miss Mary Macfie, those who played were Misses Peters, Lillian Puddicombe, Edith Scatcherd, Ada Somerville, Miss Mary Macfie, Edith Scatcherd, Nora Kent, Nora Haden, Helen Macfie, McKillop, Fox, Pope, N. Fox and Sterling.

Miss Edith Scatcherd and Miss Belton remained over night in St. Thomas after the golf match on Thursday, the festive number being Mrs. Charles Baldwin.

Miss Hale entertained at a smart luncheon today at the Kennels.

Mrs. John Gilmore (nee McDonough) was the honor guest at a smart luncheon today at the Kennels. Mrs. Gilmore, of Worthington, Toronto, 1st week, at which the stately and very charming bride wore a lovely gown of white silk with pearl ornaments, Mrs. George Macbeth, Miss Meta Macbeth and Miss Maude Denison were kind assistants in the tea room.

The Alexander-Somerville nuptials on Saturday afternoon last occasioned a very small attendance at the golf test at the Barracks. Miss Annie Elliot and Miss Bullen were the hostesses, and the few who went out enjoyed a very pleasant afternoon.

A pretty marriage was solemnized in St. John's Church, Strathroy, last Thursday, when Miss Rena May, daughter of Mr. James Wright, of Strathroy, became the bride of Dr. G. Wright, of Toronto, a former Strathroy boy, and well known to many Londoners, who wish the bride and groom much happiness.

Miss Cameron, who has been a very much admired visitor with Mrs. Gibbons, Lornehurst, for the past few weeks, left for her home in Winnipeg on Tuesday.

On Monday evening a large and fashionable audience at the Grand Opera House greeted the talented and celebrated actress, Miss Henrietta Crozman. Among the audience were noted Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Sterling, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Love, Miss Love, Miss Mary and Lillian Puddicombe, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Cortlandt Freer (Collingwood), Mrs. J. B. Patterson (Hamilton), Miss Cameron (Winnipeg), Miss Gibbons, Miss Helen Gibbons, Miss Ramsay (Montreal), Mr. H. Somerville, Miss Somerville, Miss Somerville, Miss Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bayly, the Misses Bavy, Miss Carstairs, Miss Craig, Miss Macbeth and many others.

Captain Allen Magee, ex-A. D. C., returned home yesterday afternoon, after a delightful visit at Government House, the guest of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Mortimer Clarke. Capt. Magee is now in camp on Carling's Heights.

A great many dinner parties with the officers of the regiments in camp as hosts are on the tapis for next week. The entertainment also include a garden party.

Mrs. (Dr.) Harrison and little ones

# GRAFTON & CO.

LIMITED.

Makers of High-Grade Union-Made Clothing.

## Unparalleled Bargains in Men's and Young Men's High-Grade Clothing For Monday and Tuesday



Never before in the history of our business, which dates back over "fifty-two" years, have we been in a position to give the purchasing public such bargains in up-to-date attire. Our designers and cutters have been securing the world's greatest markets for the most up-to-date styles, and to say that we accomplished our purpose is putting it mildly.

Our stock is the largest ever shown and three times the variety that is to be seen in any other house in Canada. Our designers have selected for the conservative dressers the GOODWOOD Sack Coat, made without the extreme features. This garment is built on the lines of the tasty dresser's ideas. The shoulders are broad and built so as to give the wearer every comfort in carrying the coat with ease. The trousers are cut snug-fitting around the waist, while they are inclined to be loose-fitting around the hips.

### Monday and Tuesday Specials in Men's Suits.

We received from our factory seven cases of the newest lines of Men's and Young Men's Suits, turned out this season, and we are putting them on sale Monday morning. The prices range from..... **\$6.50 to \$15**

**\$6.50 Buys a Suit Worth \$8.50**

Made of strictly all-wool fabrics, in plain and fancy weaves. The styles come in single and double-breasted sacks, the lengths are 29 to 30 1/2 inches long. Special..... **\$6.50**

**\$7.95 Buys a Suit Worth \$10.00**

The fabrics come in fancy mixtures as well as blue serges, in single and double-breasted styles, extra quality of linings used in these garments. We also have the Norfolk style, in fancy tweeds. Special at..... **\$7.95**

**\$10.00 Buys a Suit Worth \$13.00**

This line is by far the very best value we've ever made for the price. The fabrics come in all the latest designs of imported and domestic tweeds, every inch of the goods is thoroughly shrunken, and each suit guaranteed to retain its shape. The styles come in single and double-breasted sacks, 29 to 31 inches long. Special at..... **\$10.00**

**\$12.00 Buys a Suit Worth \$15.00**

Made in the Goodwood Sack Style, broad shoulders, collars slightly wider than last season's styles, five-inch vent in back, the trousers have spring hips and peg tops, the vests are shown in the ever popular French style, with and without collar. Very special price..... **\$12.00**

**\$15.00 Buys a Suit Worth \$18.00**

These suits come in all imported fabrics, Scotch and English tweeds, homespun and bell-warp serges. All lines showing the new grays that are going to be so popular this season, besides a very large range of the ever popular browns, in plain and fancy patterns. The styles are single and double-breasted, with the large collar and broad shoulders, lined with silk serge and extra quality of Italian. Extra special next..... **\$15.00**

# GRAFTON & CO.

158 DUNDAS STREET.

BRANCHES—Hamilton, London, Brantford, Owen Sound, Peterboro, Woodstock and Dundas. WAREHOUSES—Dundas, Ont.

of Ridout street south, have taken up their residence at New Orchard Beach for the summer.

Madame Schuman-Heinech, the dashing heroine of Love's Lottery, has just recently been married to the handsome Mr. Rapp, son of the editor of the Staats Zeitung, Chicago. London friends and admirers of Madame Rapp all wish her happiness, and look forward to her reappearance. The bride and groom will spend the summer in Saxony.

Deepest sympathy has been aroused by the death of Miss Osla Seaborn Clouston, elder daughter of Mr. E. S. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, (intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Beddome and Mr. and Mrs. Adam Beck, of this city), which occurred on Friday evening last while Miss Clouston was preparing to attend the dinner given by Lady Allan for Miss Evelyn Mackenzie, and the attendants at her marriage. Miss Clouston, who with her mother and sisters had just returned from England the day previous, was to have been a bridesmaid at the Beardsmore-Mackenzie nuptials on Wednesday, Mr. E. S. Clouston, who remained in England after the family, sailed for home yesterday.

At the marriage of Miss Frances M. Beckett and Mr. James A. Sack, of Brantford, on Wednesday, Mrs. F. F. Campbell, of Sarnia, was matron of honor, Miss Margaret Graham was bridesmaid and Miss Dorothy Broad-bent flower girl.

Invitations are out for the closing exercises of the Park School, to be given Friday afternoon next, when prizes will be given by the Lord Bishop

Daughters are to meet in St. Thomas on that morning for Zimmernau. Mr. Francis Morphy, of Lachine, Quebec, have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Morphy, in Queen's Avenue this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence, of St. Thomas, sailed on the Allan Line's new turbine steamer, Victoria, this week, from Montreal.

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Bagdad  
Cushion Slips  
At 39c.

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At 39c.

**SPECIAL SALE OF HAMMOCKS.**

Knotted Cord Hammocks, made very strong, large size, value \$1.  
sale price ..... **75c**

Woven Hammocks, assorted colors, striped, with pillow and val-  
lance, very comfortable, value \$1 50, sale price ..... **\$1 25**

An extra fine lot of Woven Hammocks, with pillow and valance

An extra fine lot of woven hammocks, with pillow and valance, value \$2 25, sale price ..... **\$1 75**  
 Handsome, Woven Hammocks, extra strong and elaborate, with deep valance and spreader, value \$3 50, sale price ..... **\$2 75**  
**NEW TRAVELING GOODS.**

Men's Suit Cases, in imitation of leather, all sizes, strongly made, special sale price, \$1.95, \$2.25, \$2.50, and .....	<b>\$2 75</b>
<b>TELESCOPES AT SPECIAL PRICES.</b>	
Telescopes, in all sizes, two straps and strong handles, riveted corners. Just the thing for traveling. Special sale price from 35c to .....	<b>\$1 15</b>
<b>SPECIAL PRICES IN CROQUET SETS.</b>	
We have just received our new line of Croquet Sets, and will place them on sale at special prices:	
4-Ball Croquet Sets, special sale price .....	<b>95c</b>
6-Ball Croquet Sets, special sale price .....	<b>\$1 25</b>
8-Ball Croquet Sets, special sale price .....	<b>\$1 50</b>
A splendid line of Baby Carriages and Go-Carts at special prices	

Visit our  
Art Room in  
The Basement.

**Wood's Fair.**

Visit Our  
Candy  
Department.

**DOMINION GOVERNMENT**

## DOMINION GOVERNMENT GAVE LARGE ORDER FOR

## The L. C. Smith & Bros.'

## Typewriters.



**21 L. C. Smith & Bros.'  
Typewriters**  
To be used in the Government

TO be used in the Government  
Offices of the Northwest Provinces.  
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

**WILL H. NEWSOME,** Sole Dealer,  
Toronto.  
**BYRON C. SIMMONS,** Manager for  
Western Ontario  
**465 Richmond St., London.**

Delightfully fragrant. Cooling to Scalp. Stops itching instantly.

**NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE**

The ORIGINAL remedy that "kills the Dandruff Germ."

GOING! GOING! GOING!

**Herpicide Will Save It.      Herpicide Will Save It.      Too Late for Herpicide.**

**A MAN'S WIFE**

It is the duty of some wives to patch and darn the clothes of their husbands, and when the natural covering of a husband's crown wears through, it shows that the "stitch in time" was neglected. Every wife should be "good, better, best."

contagious disease. First is Infectious Herpes, which develops or months and months after a blow or a fall on the head, followed by Herpes, or the falling hair. Newbro's Herpicide is the germ and cures every stage of disease, except chronic baldness. A serious result, follow its use.

to the family, because dandruff is a quiste hair dressing.  
Drug Stores, \$1. Send 10c. stamps, to HERPICIDE CO., Dept. H, Detroit, Mich., for a sample.

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**C. McCALLUM & CO., Special Agents.** Applications at Prominent Barber Shops.

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section 16, either section, and even if there was, Mr. Haultain is not the man to call it in question, because in 1896 he sought the Conservative nomination for Alberta, and failing to capture it, he went on to give his support to Conservative candidates and said, 'I do not ask you to vote for the man; I ask you to vote for the party.'

[illegible]

(“A pause.”)

“I do not know that it would be fitting to discuss this question at greater length. There is no infringing of provincial rights, the maintenance of Protestant rights, the parish which has been conducted in accordance with the laws of the province, and I do not see why the people should have the privilege of consulting a Catholic priest in regard to matters connected with the Roman Catholic Church.”

“At the present time, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is being presented most plentifully with resolutions from Protestant clergymen with regard to this question—(applause)—and I do not see why the people should have the privilege of consulting a Catholic priest in regard to matters connected with the Roman Catholic Church.”

clergyman on the subject, if he pleases to do so. (Applause.) I find on reference to the records that the Roman Catholic hierarchy is not supporting Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which they would be using if his legislation was satisfactory to them. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is under the ban of the hierarchy of his church, as he has

political life. (Applause.) I state that as a political fact. It has no bearing on this question. As regards Sir Wilfrid Laurier's position, he does not take a position because it is one of antagonism, but because it is in accordance with the principles of Liberalism. (Applause.) He takes chances on the

the general good of the church, and hope our good Protestant friends will take the same position." (Applause.)

**People Should Not Be Misled.**

Mr. Oliver then referred to a letter close with the usual cheers.



## Of Interest to Women

Josie Carr.

All Canada, and Toronto in particular, has discussed the Murray baby case from almost every point of view. All sorts of theories are put forth to account for Josie Carr's self-confessed deed, but nobody seems to have any adequate solution to offer.

It must be an interesting problem to psychologists: to ordinary mortals, it is simply horrible. You mothers of children, consider it both from Mrs. Murray's point of view and from the point of view of little Josie Carr. I heard one woman say the other day, as she held her own child closer to her: "Any woman who could leave an infant 9 months old alone in a garret, outside of a place like Eaton's, deserves to have it stolen."

That is all very well for you mothers who have maids with whom you can leave your children, but what if you had no maid, if you were busy all day long and could only snatch a few hurried minutes for shopping?

How much do you think you could do in a large store like Eaton's, the busy clerks unable to at once attend to you, if you had a heavy infant in your arms or clutching your skirts?

I saw one such mother in Eaton's not long ago. She had put the child on the floor while she endeavored to settle some petty problem with the saleswoman. The baby toddled along the showcase and just saved himself from falling through the glass front by staggering up against a body. His mother rescued him and brought him back only to have him repeat the performance.

There were, perhaps, 30 babies in their garrers there. Why should she not leave hers, too? She would only be a moment, and away she goes, to return to find her baby gone.

For Josie Carr—who shall fashion the depths of that child mind? I heard a

## FOOLISH EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE SMART SET.

By Mrs. John A. Logan, in New York American.

It has been estimated that the Smart Set in the United States have been the most extravagant class that the world has ever known. As they are composed of the heirs of millions accumulated by the thrift and industry of their parents or grandparents, they know nothing whatever of labor or economy. All they desire is with extravagance. They place no value upon money beyond its power to give them indulgence of their appetites and desires. The parent of the sons and daughters of nobility of the old world, though shocking in every sense of the word, is nothing compared to that of the unworthy descendants of most worthy ancestry in the new world.

Their progenitors planned wisely, their progeny have reaped unwisely, and have dissipated many fortunes in riotous living. It would not matter so much "if fools and their money were soon parted," but the demoralization they cause by this reckless expenditure of money is appalling. They are not satisfied with doing outrageous things themselves, but they must drag with them into the whirlpool of debauch any who come in contact with them.

Automobiles of the most expensive kinds are imported to gratify their ambitions to surpass others. Yachts that cost a mint of money to build and much more to maintain and float on every sea at the expense of American millionaires, are often abandoned when their owners weary of them.

The most expensive folly conceivable is the racing of fast horses. They have run away with many fortunes, which have been staked on a single dash of sweepstakes, thousands of thousands of dollars changing hands at the end of a race.

The melancholy fate of extravagant men and women is the saddest story of life. Once the mad "extravagance" seizes a person, his fate is sealed. It is like the liquor or drug habit, nothing can stop him until he has exhausted his resources. In the case of a man it is high living, insatiable desire for luxuries. The victim buys everything they see, fashionable clothes, and all the excesses of luxury taste can suggest. The opera, the theater, late suppers, cause them to have a brief career.

man, who knows much of the seamy side of life, speak upon the question the other day and he said: "It is nonsense, simply nonsense to take about the utter depravity of Josie Carr. If I chose, I could tell you things of Toronto children, between the ages of 13 and 15, that would make your hair stand on end, things that philanthropists, who work through societies, cannot guess."

"Not that I am deprecating the work of the societies. Far from it. Their work is good, but they cannot reach girls of this age. They are as hardened and callous to sin of every sort as any woman of 30."

"It is the mind which is undeveloped in Josie Carr. One of the lawyers concerned in the case told me that she was one of the brightest children he ever talked to."

"That may be true. She is bright with the cunning of the streets; the shrewdness she has picked up in the life she has led."

"She wanted the baby's clothes, so she took them. That was all there was to it. There is no problem to be worked out there. She saw no reason why she should not have what she wanted. She would not stop to puzzle out the sufferings of the child's mother."

"They talk about the horror of such a crime being committed by a mere child. The only wonder to me is that there are not more child criminals. If all these moralizers knew Toronto and its lower side as I know it, instead of puzzling over Josie Carr, they would be out working tooth and nail to prevent the recurrence of another Josie Carr."

"If this is true, and I have no reason to doubt its truth, every woman in Canada will shrink appalled from such an abyss of destruction. What solution of the problem is there? I do not know. Certain it is that there has seldom been a crime in Canada which has stirred the people with such horror as the murder of the Murray baby."



## SALLY CHAMBERLIN DISCUSSES SUMMER COMPLAINTS OF FAIR SEX

The Blunder Women Make When They Do Not Select Summer Underwear With Discretion—"Resting" Hosiery and Shoes in Hot Weather—Suggestions as to Neckwear That Will Not Spoil the Shape of the Throat—A Caution as to Summer Wraps.

(Copyrighted, 1905, by S. Chamberlin.)

"After years of experience," said a prominent physician, "the workings of the feminine mind remain to me a mystery. For instance, why does a woman exercise such great care in the selection of clothing for winter wear, and be absolutely careless about guarding against cold in summer?"

"In winter she spends a fortune on opera wraps and evening cloaks; in summer she will dance in a heated ball room, and then cool off in a draughty porch with a filmy bit of lace for her only protection against the dank night air. Yet every doctor will tell you that the summer cold is the most obstinate one to treat, and that many a winter case of pneumonia, appendicitis and tuberculosis starts with some indiscretion in the matter of summer clothing."

Modern invention and up-to-date machinery have placed at the command of women a variety of woven undergarments which are more sanitary than the beffuddled muslin and Hamburg of which the sex is so fond. A silk weave is the ideal fabric for the skin in hot weather, but it is beyond the purses of the majority.

In its place are supplied silk and cotton mixed meshes which are not so sensitive to heat. Linen mesh under various patent names, is enjoying something of a fad, but its price is almost prohibitive. Its devotees claim that the person who wears linen mesh next to the skin will never suffer from summer colds.

Nothing will do such restless subjects and that have passed through the hands of money-changers many times. Nothing will do such restless travelers but they must build places in America that will rival those in Europe. They order elaborate plans from European architects and materials from the most expensive hand-wrought interior decorations that can be found abroad, often purchasing mantels, balustrades, cornices and other ornate parts from old historic places in Europe, which they introduce into their American homes. There are few instances where these pretentious castles have remained the possession of the builders.

It is well when one's fortune is inexhaustible to indulge one's taste, but discretion should warn one against extravagance.

The children of extravagant parents are to be pitied because they are without example or training. Take those of the smart set. They have no serious purpose in life and are to be pitied as much "if fools and their money were soon parted," but the demoralization they cause by this reckless expenditure of money is appalling. They are not satisfied with doing outrageous things themselves, but they must drag with them into the whirlpool of debauch any who come in contact with them.

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The melancholy fate of extravagant men and women is the saddest story of life. Once the mad "extravagance" seizes a person, his fate is sealed. It is like the liquor or drug habit, nothing can stop him until he has exhausted his resources. In the case of a man it is high living, insatiable desire for luxuries. The victim buys everything they see, fashionable clothes, and all the excesses of luxury taste can suggest. The opera, the theater, late suppers, cause them to have a brief career.

man, who knows much of the seamy side of life, speak upon the question the other day and he said: "It is nonsense, simply nonsense to take about the utter depravity of Josie Carr. If I chose, I could tell you things of Toronto children, between the ages of 13 and 15, that would make your hair stand on end, things that philanthropists, who work through societies, cannot guess."

"Not that I am deprecating the work of the societies. Far from it. Their work is good, but they cannot reach girls of this age. They are as hardened and callous to sin of every sort as any woman of 30."

"It is the mind which is undeveloped in Josie Carr. One of the lawyers concerned in the case told me that she was one of the brightest children he ever talked to."

"That may be true. She is bright with the cunning of the streets; the shrewdness she has picked up in the life she has led."

"She wanted the baby's clothes, so she took them. That was all there was to it. There is no problem to be worked out there. She saw no reason why she should not have what she wanted. She would not stop to puzzle out the sufferings of the child's mother."

"They talk about the horror of such a crime being committed by a mere child. The only wonder to me is that there are not more child criminals. If all these moralizers knew Toronto and its lower side as I know it, instead of puzzling over Josie Carr, they would be out working tooth and nail to prevent the recurrence of another Josie Carr."

"If this is true, and I have no reason to doubt its truth, every woman in Canada will shrink appalled from such an abyss of destruction. What solution of the problem is there? I do not know. Certain it is that there has seldom been a crime in Canada which has stirred the people with such horror as the murder of the Murray baby."

tutes a fresh suit before she allows herself to cool off.

Busy girls will find it a comfort to "rest" their underwear from day to day. The suit of underwear which they have worn on Monday is shaken out and hung to air in their room, to be changed again on Wednesday, while the union suit or shirt and drawers which she wears Tuesday are not changed again until Thursday.

A girl who perspires excessively should wear gauze underwear and rinse it out nightly. Under no circumstances should she wear this gauze underwear both day and night. If she feels it essential to wear gauze under her night dress, then let her have both day and night suits. Underwear should be dried and aired thoroughly after washing.

Shoes and stockings should be changed as often as possible. When a girl comes in tired from her day at the office or store, she will secure an immediate sense of rest and relief if she changes her stockings and shoes. If she has not time to change from head to foot, then at least let her change her hosiery and shoes. A girl whose feet perspire excessively should not wear cheap black stockings, as the dye is very apt to cause a troublesome eruption. White stockings are more sanitary and the white soles will not show above the Oxford ties.

Many girls make the mistake of changing their footwear in the most radical fashion in summer. A girl who has worn heavy boots with moderate thick soles and common sense heels will lay them aside in warm weather for an Oxford or a Christy with a thin sole. A high heel and a decided arch in the instep. As a result they not only deprive the ankle of the support given by a heavy sole, but they throw the foot out of its normal position by the high heel. When a common sense shoe is worn, the weight of the body is borne by the whole surface of the foot except the arching. When a girl suddenly changes to high heels the weight is thrown onto the ball of the foot entirely. From this radical move come headaches due to eye strain, spinal stiffness and general disturbance of the internal organs.

A sole of moderate weight and a Cuban heel of moderate height furnish the ideal shoe for summer wear. For beach wear a shoe of thicker sole is desirable, as the dampness from the sand quickly penetrates within the shoe. For mountain climbing a light-weight woolen stocking and a thick sole with a low heel afford the most comfortable any less, however, dressing for the feet. No girl should attempt to play tennis or any other lawn game in high heels. Another slipper. Special shoes with rubber soles come for tennis, and any girl who walks a great deal winter or summer should wear these shoes. Heels which can be attached to her shoes for 50 cents extra will make the exercise easier and more enjoyable. Another shoe where the high-heeled shoe is most objectionable is on a boat deck. A ship surgeon of experience says that 50 per cent of the cases of broken bones from falls on slippery decks can be traced directly to high heels. Canvas shoes are the nicest of all for deck wear.

Batiste is the ideal material for summer corsets. It is light, yet gives support to the figure. Batiste corsets can be stretched upon a board and scrubbed with warm soda and a stiff brush, then scrubbed several times with clean water and hung out to dry in the hot sun. If they are allowed to dry in the shade, or as some girls plan their work, to dry over night, they will rust.

A girl who perspires freely should wear shields in her corsets, as well as in her arms, as an expensive corset deserves good care. The so-called summer corsets of open work cannot be scrubbed and for this reason they are not as popular as they were when first introduced.

The question of keeping corsets clean and fresh is always a vexing one to the tidy girl, and if she is slender she will find admirable substitutes in the new bust supporters, which are light and washable. These cross in the back and are drawn around in the front to button or tie like a girdle, and they find more than a wash tub after removing the bones.

The new corsets show straight rather than curved lines running from a point at the top of the bust down to the waist. The arms to the lower part of the corset, which suggest the return to the old, high-busted, small-waisted corset. The best dealers, however, say that there is absolutely no sign that women will return to the tight lacing which is so injurious to the health. The girl who respects her health in summer will not wear a number of skirts. The dress skirt proper and one petticoat is sufficient weight at the waist line. The girl who stands all day in an office or store should have her skirts attached to her shirtwaist to throw their weight on the shoulders.

ma made to clear the ground by at least two inches. This skirt should be shaken nightly, not in her room, but out the window, so that any germs which she may have collected during the day will not remain in the room where she is sleeping.

In neckwear the linen collar for women is once more in favor. It is by all means the trimmest form of neck wearing for the business woman, but if it is not carefully chosen it will ruin the shape of her throat. It should be large enough for her to move her neck freely, and if, when she takes it off at night there is a red ring anywhere on the throat, she may depend upon it she is injuring her appearance by wearing a collar that is too tight.

The same may be said of high ribbon stockers. The new sweater is a garment tailored girls like to wear them. These not only injure her appearance, but they cause a rush of blood to the head and are harmful to the eyesight. A very attractive and hygienic collar for the business girl to wear is the Windsor, the round sailor neck which leaves her throat loose when she bends for her work. Whenever it is possible for a girl to do so, she would wear a collarless blouse, with its little edging of lace during the hot weather, as this gives her throat a chance to develop on normal lines and she will reap her reward when she dons a decollete bodice.

Heavy hats should be avoided in summer and a sailor or toque with a bandeau which presses tightly on the forehead is bound to cause headaches. Very heavy hats in summer are also bad for the hair as the excessive perspiration which it causes will make the hair fall out.

The city girl who spends her evenings and half-holidays on little trips to the beaches or on the river boats or trolley riding, should not fail to supply herself with a sweater or a loose raincoat. The sudden changes from the stifling air of the office, store or shop to the breezes from the water or the rushing speed through country lanes are sure to cause a cold. However jaunty she may desire to look on leaving town, she should be on the safe side and turn over to her escort some more wraps. No girl should walk on the beach or take a sail on a lake after the sun sets without wearing a wrap, and vacationists at mountain resorts should always have plenty of wool clothing and never go on a tramp without that shower preventive.

The new sweater is a garment of which a girl may feel proud and be reasonably sure of wearing becomingly. It is built on Norfolk lines and may not have a dickey. Some of them have deep sailor collars, which give a very jaunty look to the wearer.

For the girl who attends summer hops, the long scarf of silk or cashmere is absolutely essential. It can be thrown over one arm during the dance and donned quickly for the promenade on the shadowy porch; for the cause of Appendicitis. The time of midday to the damp chill of summer nights lies the great danger of colds, precursor of consumption.

KILLS AS WELL AS TORTURES

Fatal Results From Indigestion Unless Promptly Cured—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets the One Sure Cure.

Don't imagine because you say the pains and aches and discomforts that follow a hearty meal are "only indigestion" that you are not wrestling with a dangerous malady. Indigestion is not only tortures; it kills. It weakens the body so that it is an easy mark for infectious diseases. It is the cause of Appendicitis. The time to check it is now. The means of checking and curing it is Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. The proof is thousands of cured cases that of A. J. Codere, of St. Jacques de L'Assomption, Que. Mr. Codere writes:

"I suffered from Dyspepsia caused by inflammation of the stomach. I tried different medicines without getting any relief, when hearing of cures by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets I decided to try them. Two boxes cured me completely."

TUB BELTS SET OFF LINGERIE FROCKS

Renaissance Lace and Hand Embroidery Deck Finer Linens and Muslins.

"A belt for each frock and each belt a distinctive piece of needlework," is the motto of the summer girl in the infinite array of swappings for her slender waist. Time was that a leather belt served all purposes from the approved finish of the traveling suit to the cinch for the daintiest tub frock. But fashion no longer admits of the introduction of such a discordant note to her sheer and daintily wrought creations, so deft fingers find more than they can do to fashion belts enough for all gowns.

One of two simple buckles only are necessary to fasten the entire collection.

A novelty fiber braid in white or any of the linen colors can be chased in six-inch width ready to be made into belting. Silk braid of the same width is also used for belting tub frocks, though it does not allow of washing. It comes in the most stunning plaids and is considered extremely smart.

It is going to make a mighty poor jam for your crust in poverty to eat it remembering what you spent on foolishness in the past.

Ever realize how many Socialists there are in the world? Seven out of ten people are Socialists, that is, willing to encourage a dangerous and unfair doctrine.

There is no greater fallacy in the world than the sense comes with age or experience.

As people get older they begin to think a great deal of even those they quarrel with when they were young.

People never look less like angels than when they get sick and threaten to die.

A woman can converse on many topics—and she does.

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BOLD DRUG CO.  
Winnipeg  
Manitoba.

Kindly send me a free sample box of Gin Pills.  
Yours truly  
A. J. Codere  
St. Jacques de L'Assomption, Que.

WE'LL SEND THE CURE

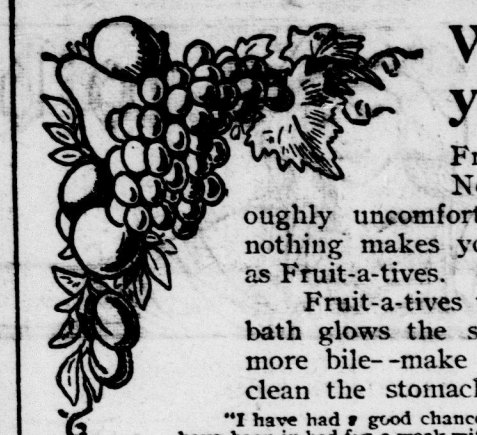
Perhaps you don't know about Gin Pills—the wonderful cure for Kidney Troubles—the healing, soothing pills that never fail to make the Kidneys well and strong. We want you to know about them—to try them—to see for yourself that they do cure all Kidney Diseases.

We are giving away 100,000 boxes of GIN PILLS, free to sufferers. Won't you write us for a box, and cure yourself?

Gin Pills are a certain and speedy cure for Inflammation of the Kidneys; Gout and Rheumatism, caused by uric acid in the blood; Catarrh of the Bladder; Painful and Suppressed Urination; "Burning" Urine; Gravel or Stone in the Bladder; Bed Wetting; Pains in the Back; Swollen Hands and Feet; and all other Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Each Gin Pill contains all the medicinal properties of one and a half ounces of best Holland gin, without the alcohol, and combined with other curative agents of recognized value.

Don't put this off. If you have any of these troubles, don't run the risk of Bright's Disease or Chronic Cystitis. Write for a free sample.



## When you know you have a Liver

Fruit-a-tives let you forget it.

Nothing makes you so thoroughly uncomfortable as a torpid liver—and nothing makes you so thoroughly comfortable as Fruit-a-tives.

Fruit-a-tives wake up the liver like a cold bath glows the skin—make the liver give up more bile—make the bowels move regularly—clean the stomach—clear up the complexion.

"I have had a good chance to try your Fruit-a-tives as I have been in bed for a week with a Bilious Attack. I am now getting around fine. Thanks to Fruit-a-tives. I have used nearly a box and they do their work all right."

Mrs. P. D. WALLIS, St. Mary's, Ont.

Fruit-a-tives are the discovery of an Ottawa physician. After years of experimenting, he accidentally found the secret process by which fruit juices can be combined and their medicinal action greatly intensified. It is this secret process which gives Fruit-a-tives their remarkable powers over the stomach, liver and kidneys.

If you are bilious, constipated, have sick headaches, sick stomach, no appetite, nervous—get well by taking

**Fruit-a-tives**  
or Fruit Liver Tablets.

50c. a box. At all druggists. Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

tion of belts, and the unpretentious mother-of-pearl is by all odds most popular. This opalescent stone comes in colors to harmonize with any of the peculiar linen shades, an old rose for the pink linen, a sapphire blue for the Saxony blue linen, etc. While mother-of-pearl, however, is worn with any and all colors of fabric belts, silver gun-metal buckles are employed to secure both stocks and belts, and silver gilt is also used. But whatever the metal or composition of the buckle, when worn with these laundered girdles it is of an extremely simple design.

Noteworthy among pretty tub belts is one built from a wide band of linen, folded to make two box pleats on the under side, and giving the effect of three folds on the right side or two inverted box pleats. These are held in place at the back by narrow leather straps in heavy meterized cotton or by a buttonhole stitch design cut out to show the bodice beneath. Similar hand embroidery decorates the pointed ends, which extends beyond the buckle, as well as the narrow loop strap which keeps it snugly against the waist. On some belts the box-pleated band encircles the waist to within two or three inches of the center of the bodice. A tapering piece of double-fold linen is attached at either end of the band, one of them being pierced with a number of holes made of silver bone or metal eyelets while the other is slipped through the buckle.

Another popular design shows a six or eight inch width of linen tucked out at intervals in quarter-inch folds and gathered at the ends into a small-sized buckle and belt. The belt buckles and straps is held in position at sides and back, with oblong mother-of-pearl slides, or is shaped at the back into a pointed circle by narrow linen straps four or five inches long. Flat linen buttons or embroidery simulating buttons fasten these straps to the belt at either end, and tiny buckles at the center of the straps outline the grille seam at the back. Still another type of linen belt has the sheers of Renaissance lace applied in delicate design around the edges and over the center of the four-inch wide band.

Belts built from pique and duck are cut from three to five inches in width and are scalloped and buttonholed in mercerized cotton around the edges. Piques of all colors are treated in the same way, and not infrequently have a line of flowers in close embroidery along the zig-zag around the belt. Hardanger embroidery is most effective on these coarse belts, being employed at the back to give a pointed or grille shape.

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Each Gin Pill contains all the medicinal properties of one and a half ounces of best Holland gin, without the alcohol, and combined with other curative agents of recognized value.

Don't put this off. If you have any of these troubles, don't run the risk of Bright's Disease or Chronic Cystitis. Write for a free sample.

## NESTLE'S FOOD.



Nestle's Food protects baby against colic, cholera infantum and the ill effects of the "second summer."

Physicians say that Nestle's Food babies are so nourished that "Hot Weather" can't affect them.

Baby's health depends on baby's food. Nestle's Food means healthy babies. Sample (enough for 8 meals) sent free on request.

THE LEECHING, MILLS CO., Limited, Montreal.

## THE LEATHER BELT TO BUY



Sold by A. Westman, 121 Dundas St.

People never look less like angels than when they get sick and threaten to die.

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## A MOTHER'S PRAISE.

In every part of Canada you will find mothers who speak in the highest praise of Baby's Own Tablets. Among these is Mrs. Jas. H. Konkle, Beamsville Ontario, who says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for over three years, and I would not be without them. They have done more for my children than any medicine I have ever used. My little girl, four years old was always troubled with indigestion and constipation. I have used Baby's Own Tablets for her temporarily. Baby's Own Tablets were the thing needed to cure her. I also gave the tablets to my baby from time to time since she was two days old, and they always worked like a charm. She is now two years old and a more healthy child would be hard to find. The Tablets are certainly a life-saver. These Tablets cure all minor ailments of infants and young children. They contain no poisoning soothing stuff, and there is no danger of giving an overdose, as there is with liquid medicine. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail for 25 cents a box by writing the name



# How to be Healthy and Beautiful by Mrs. Henry Symes



## SIMPLE REMEDIES to RELIEVE the MINOR ILLS of TRAVELLING should be PUT in the HAND-BAG



A pinch of soda in water will relieve nausea



Instant relief for the bite of an insect



Sponging with camphor will keep insects away

### Answers to Correspondents

#### Bleach Removed Freckles

Your formulae have been of great benefit to me, and I thank you for your special kindness to myself. You seem to appreciate the fact that it is every woman's duty to look her best for her loved ones. My little four-year-old daughter remarked, while passing a house yesterday, "I would hate to see my mother look like that." The lady of the house was sweeping the front porch, her hair was all crumpled and she had on a loose, dirty wrapper. I felt ashamed for her and sorry for myself. Mothers need not think that their little ones don't notice what they wear around home and how their hair looks.

I repeat the formulae with pleasure. For the stains under your finger nails use oxalic acid. Put an ounce of the crystals in a pint bottle and fill up with water. Mark the bottle plainly with the name, and also with the word "Poison." To remove the stain, wet a bit of absorbent cotton, wrap it around a pointed stick and rub the stained places.

**Tonic for Falling Hair.**  
Distilled rosewater, 180 grams; aromatic vinegar, 20 grams; pure glycerin, 10 grams; tincture of myrror, 15 grams; tincture of casahuate, 10 grams. Mix thoroughly. Apply night and morning with friction.

**Lotion for Enlarged Pores.**  
Boric acid, 1 dram; distilled witch hazel,

#### The Use of Henna Stain

As a constant reader of your beauty column, I wish to consult you about my hair. I have decided to ask your help, as I have heard that you are a great help to women in such cases. I have been using your formula for a tonic which has proved most successful in cases of falling hair. Since receipt of your letter I have published an exhaustive article on the removal of superfluous hair, and I think you will find that it contains the information you desire.

#### Formula for Falling Hair.

Cologne, 8 ounces; tincture of cantharides, 1 ounce; oil of English lavender, oil of rosemary, 1 dram each. Apply to the roots of the hair once or twice a day. It is positively necessary that the scalp should be kept clean. Shampoo at least once a week.

#### Formula for Felling Hair.

Cologne, 8 ounces; tincture of cantharides, 1 ounce; oil of English lavender, oil of rosemary, 1 dram each. Apply to the roots of the hair once or twice a day. It is positively necessary that the scalp should be kept clean. Shampoo at least once a week.

#### Scanty Eyelashes

Having learned of some good results from the advice you have given to different parties, I have decided to ask your help. I once had very long eyelashes and had them all taken out for a wig. I have since regretted this. Can you advise me what to use to restore my long lashes and not injure my eyes? They have grown in bunchy and short.

#### Formula for Eyelash Growth.

Cologne, 8 ounces; glycerin, 15 ounces; fluid extract of jaborandi, 2 drams; fluid extract of belladonna, 2 drams. Apply to the eyelashes with a brush, and the eyelashes will grow again. The brush must be freed from any drop and passed lightly along the edge of the eyelid, exercising extreme care that no minute portion of the lotion touches the eye itself.

#### Skin Food.

White wax, 1 ounce; spermaceti, 1 ounce; lanolin, 1 ounce; olive oil, 2 ounces; orange flower water, 2 ounces; oil of sweet almonds, 4 ounces; tincture of benzoin, 20 drops. Mix thoroughly. Apply to the face with a brush, and the skin will be soft and smooth.

#### Annoyed With Blackheads and Pimples

Will you kindly advise me how to remove pimples and blackheads from my face? I have pimples on my forehead and generally after the fire and heat of the day. I have tried squeezing them out, but they come back. I have tried using a blackhead stick, but it is very painful. I am also giving you a lotion for the removal of freckles. Am glad you find my column so interesting.

#### Dr. Vaucaire's Remedy.

Liquid extract of galega (goatweed), 10 grains; lacto phosphate of lime, 10 grains; tincture of fennel, 10 grains; simple syrup, 400 grains. The dose is two teaspoonfuls with water before each meal. Dr. Vaucaire also advises the drinking of malt extract during meals.

#### Liquid Depilatory

Will you kindly send me a good recipe for a liquid depilatory? I don't want a powder, but a liquid that will remove hair. I have tried a liquid depilatory, but it did not work. I have since regretted this. Can you advise me what to use to restore my long lashes and not injure my eyes? They have grown in bunchy and short.

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#### How to Cure a Bunion

Be so kind as to tell me if there is a cure for a bunion? And, also, if you will, tell me how to make patent leather shoes? I have a bunion on my right foot, and it is very painful. I have tried using a bunion plaster, but it did not work. I have since regretted this. Can you advise me what to use to restore my long lashes and not injure my eyes? They have grown in bunchy and short.

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#### Freckled and Too Thin

I have been an interested reader of your columns for several months, and thought I would venture to ask a few questions. My hair is so short and thin and flies so I can't comb it. I have been using a hair tonic, but it did not work. I have since regretted this. Can you advise me what to use to restore my long lashes and not injure my eyes? They have grown in bunchy and short.

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#### Good Hair Stain

Will you kindly tell me where to get and how to prepare the walnut stain for the hair? I am giving you formula for walnut hair stain, with directions for preparing it.

#### Brown Hair Stain.

Green walnut shells, 2 ounces; alum, 1 ounce; pure oil, 4 ounces. Boil the shells in a water bath until the water has been completely expelled. Then express the oil and pour it into a small bottle. Apply to the hair with a small brush.

#### Anxious to Try Remedy

I have lately become an interested reader of this department and would like to ask. Does the remedy you advise for freckles, in a water bath until the water has been completely expelled. Then express the oil and pour it into a small bottle. Apply to the hair with a small brush.

#### Old Scars on Face

I have been receiving some valuable information through the columns of your paper, but nothing that exactly suits my case, and I would feel very grateful to you if you could possibly give me any advice. I am 25 years old, and when I was 15 I had a very bad case of freckles. I have since regretted this. Can you advise me what to use to restore my long lashes and not injure my eyes? They have grown in bunchy and short.

#### Formula for Eyelash Growth.

Cologne, 8 ounces; glycerin, 15 ounces; fluid extract of jaborandi, 2 drams; fluid extract of belladonna, 2 drams. Apply to the eyelashes with a brush, and the eyelashes will grow again. The brush must be freed from any drop and passed lightly along the edge of the eyelid, exercising extreme care that no minute portion of the lotion touches the eye itself.

#### Wrinkle Eradicator Wanted

At 35 I find myself with many wrinkles. I have tried many remedies, but none have done me any good. I am now using your formula, and I am beginning to notice a humbling effect. I am glad you find my column so interesting.

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#### Skin Food.

White wax, 1 ounce; spermaceti, 1 ounce; lanolin, 1 ounce; olive oil, 2 ounces; orange flower water, 2 ounces; oil of sweet almonds, 4 ounces; tincture of benzoin, 20 drops. Mix thoroughly. Apply to the face with a brush, and the skin will be soft and smooth.

#### Annoyed With Blackheads and Pimples

Will you kindly advise me how to remove pimples and blackheads from my face? I have pimples on my forehead and generally after the fire and heat of the day. I have tried squeezing them out, but they come back. I have tried using a blackhead stick, but it is very painful. I am also giving you a lotion for the removal of freckles. Am glad you find my column so interesting.

#### Dr. Vaucaire's Remedy.

Liquid extract of galega (goatweed), 10 grains; lacto phosphate of lime, 10 grains; tincture of fennel, 10 grains; simple syrup, 400 grains. The dose is two teaspoonfuls with water before each meal. Dr. Vaucaire also advises the drinking of malt extract during meals.











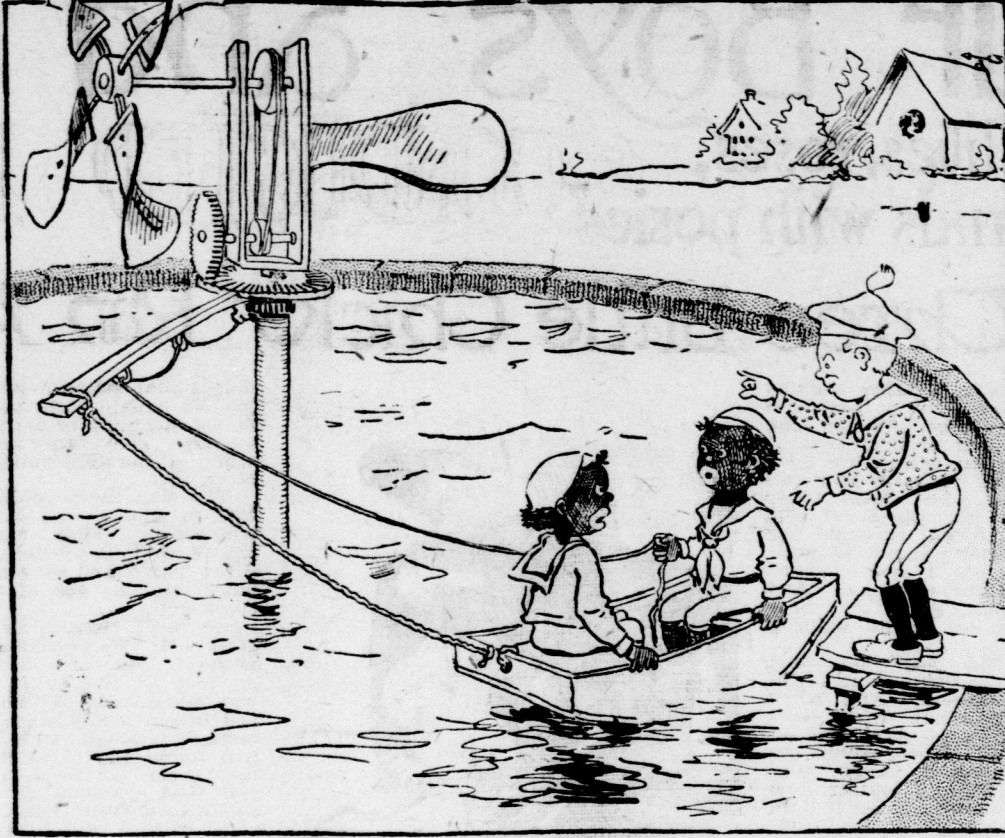




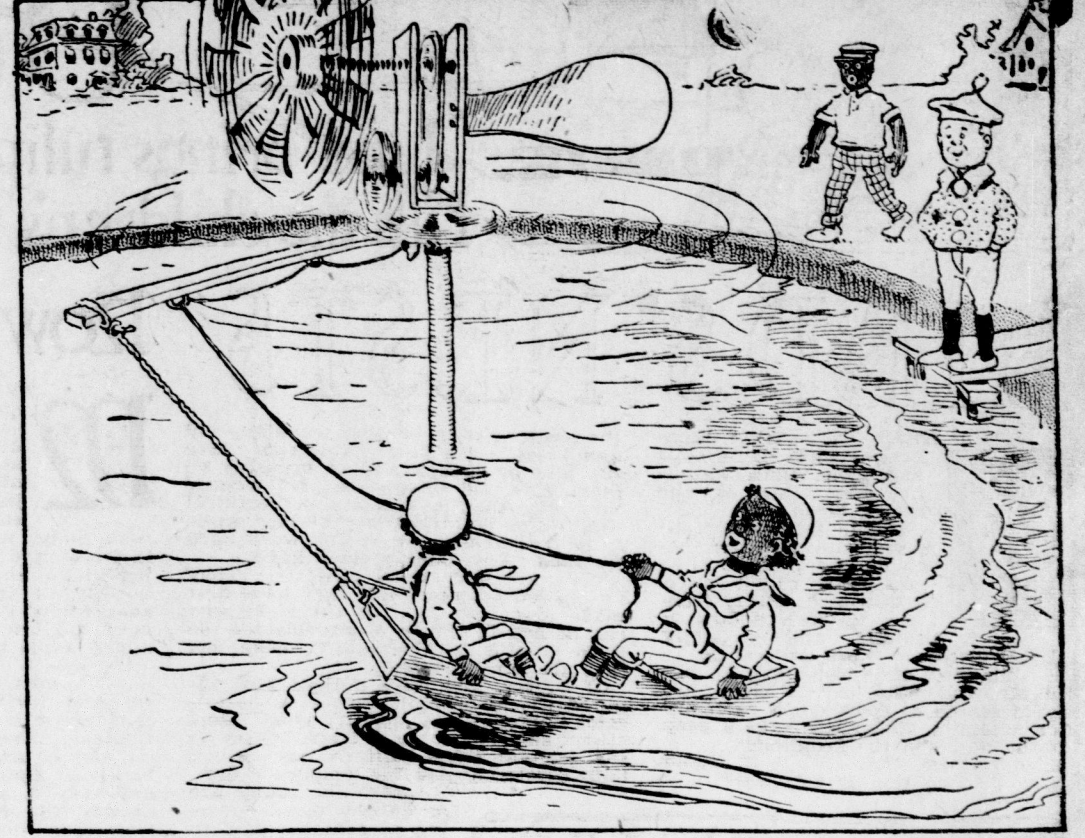
# WILLIE WESTINGHOUSE INVENTS A MARINE CARROUSEL



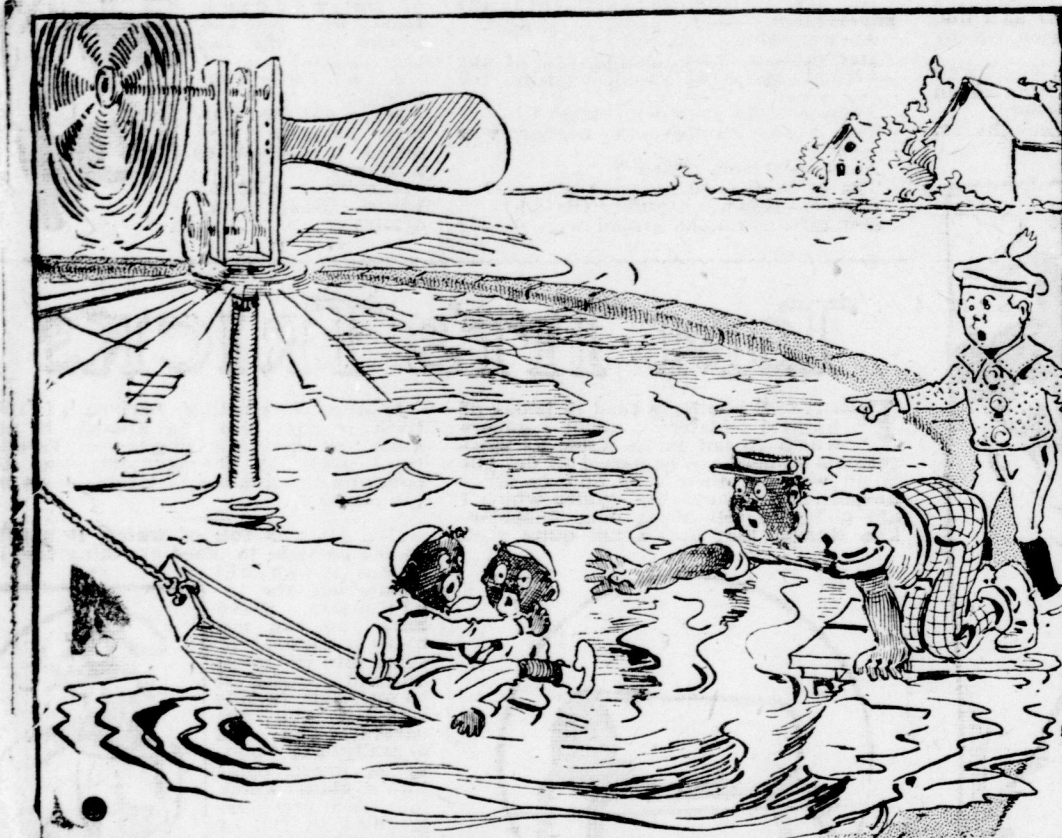
Dear Tommy—Jim built a boat for the twins to paddle around the pond.



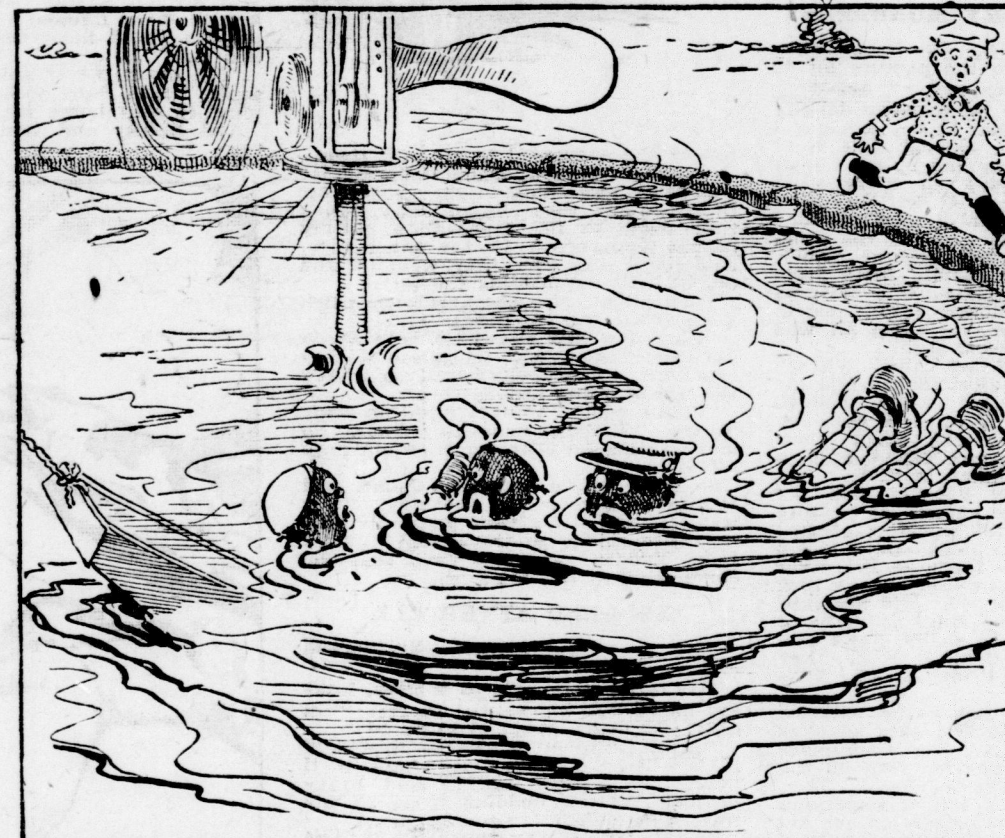
Then I put up a windmill in the centre of the pond to pull the boat.



It worked fine, and the twins were having a great time until the wind freshened.



Jim got scared and tried to stop the thing as it came past.



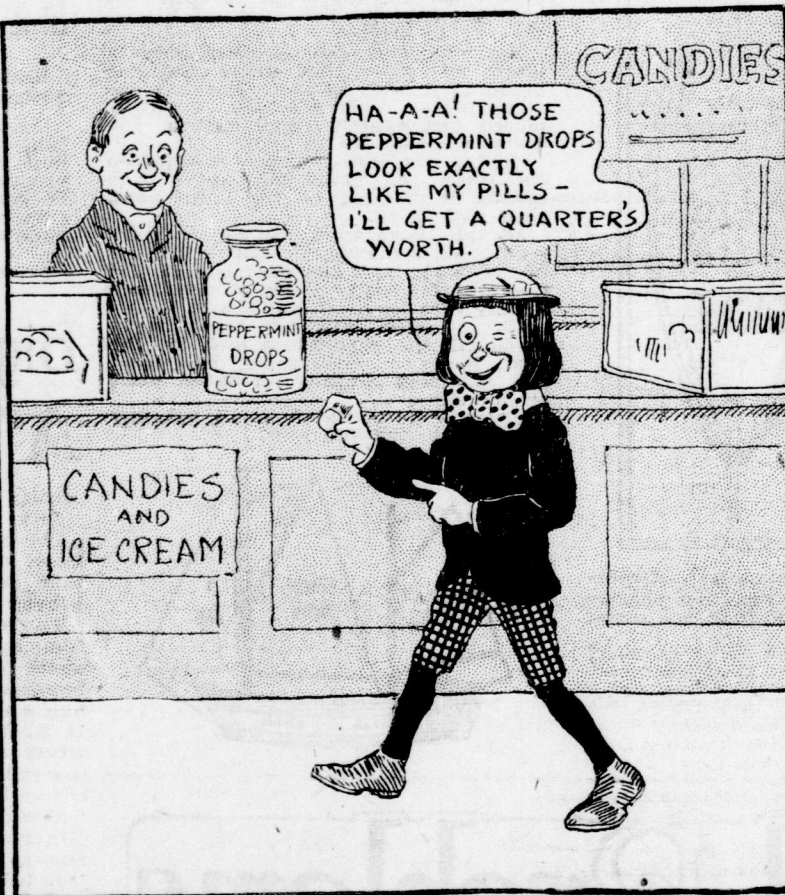
But it pulled him overboard, and they all got a good ducking.



Of course, Jim got mad and thought I was playing tricks. Yours, Willie.



## PERCY LIKES PILLS—OH, YES! BUT THAT STOMACH PUMP!







## The Return of Sherlock Holmes.

IV.—THE ADVENTURE OF THE SOLITARY CYCLIST.

BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

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From the years 1894 to 1901 inclusive, Mr. Sherlock Holmes was a very busy man. It is safe to say that there was no public case of any difficulty in which he was not consulted during those eight years, and there were hundreds of private cases, some of them of the most intricate and extraordinary character, in which he played a prominent part. Many startling successes and a few unavoidable failures were the outcome of this long period of continuous work. As I have preserved very full notes of all these cases, and was myself personally engaged in many of them, it may be imagined that it is no easy task to know which I should select to lay before the public. I shall, however, preserve my former rule, and give the preference to those cases which defy their interest not so much from the brutality of the crime as from the ingenuity and dramatic quality of the solution. For this reason I will now lay before the reader the facts connected with the case of the solitary cyclist of Charlton, and the curious sequel of our investigation which culminated in unexpected tragedy. It is true that the circumstances are not a part of any striking illustration of those powers for which my friend was famous, but there were some points about the case which made it stand out in those long records of crime from which I gather the material for these little narratives.

On referring to my notebook for the year 1895, I find that it was upon Saturday, the 23rd of April, that we first heard of Miss Violet Smith. Her visit was I remember, extremely unbecomingly to Holmes, for he was immersed at the moment in a very abstruse and complicated problem concerning the peculiar personality of John Vincent Hardin, the well-known tobacco millionaire who had been suspected, my friend told me, of having been the cause of the death of a young man, and was, without a harshness which was foreign to his nature, it was impossible to refuse to listen to the story of the young and beautiful woman, who, dressed in a queenly, who presented herself at Baker Street late in the evening, and imposed his assistance and advice. It was vain to urge that his time was already fully occupied, for the young lady had come with the determination to tell her story, and she was so full of her own importance that she could get her out of the room until she had done so. With a resigned air and a somewhat weary smile, Holmes begged the beautiful intruder to take a seat, and to inform us what it was that was troubling her.

"At least it cannot be your health," said he, as his keen eyes darted over her, "so ardent a bicyclist must be full of energy."

She glanced down in surprise at her own feet, and I observed the slight quivering at the side of the sole caused by the friction of the edge of the pedal.

"Yes, I bicycle a good deal, Mr. Holmes, and that has something to do with my visit to you today."

My friend took the lady's unglazed hand, and examined it with as close an attention as his little sentiment as a scientist would show to a specimen. "You will excuse me, I am sure. It is my business," said he, as he dropped it. "I nearly fell into the error of supposing that you were typewriting. Of course, it is obvious that it is music. You observe the spatulate finger and the Watson, which is common to both professions? There is a spirituality about the touch, however, which is not to be mistaken. The light, which the typewriter does not generate. This lady is a musician."

"Yes, Mr. Holmes, I teach music."

"In the country, I presume, from your complexion."

"Yes, sir, near Farnham, on the borders of Surrey."

"The New Scale Williams Piano at St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg."

Most of the world's greatest masterpieces, both in Art and Music, have been produced under religious influences. The Roman Catholic Church has for centuries fostered all that is best in music, and it is well known that their Religious Colleges and Academies contain some of the best artists and cultured music enthusiasts.

That the New Scale Williams Piano has been selected as the best for their purpose by the St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, is a distinct triumph for this leading Canadian instrument. The selection was made after a thorough investigation into the merits of all available Canadian pianos. The following letter explains itself.

St. Mary's Academy, Crescentwood, Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 9, 1905.

Dear Sir:—Since September, 1904, we are using the New Scale Williams Pianos, and are happy to testify to their magnificent tone qualities, sweetness, richness and power. We are very glad to congratulate you on the wonderful improvement in the construction of these pianos.

St. Mary's Academy is but one of an extensive list of representative educational institutions that have adopted the New Scale Williams Piano. Artists, music lovers everywhere unite in declaring it Canada's foremost piano. The artistic elegance of its appearance is only excelled by its perfect construction, durability and rich singing tone.

The Williams Piano Co., of Oshawa, publish three booklets on the history and construction of pianos, which should be read by all contemplating the purchase of a piano. They are sent free on request, or can be ob-

"A beautiful neighborhood, and full of the most interesting associations. You remember, Watson, that it was near there that we took Archie Samford, the forger. Now, Miss Violet, what has happened to you, near Farnham, on the borders of Surrey?"

The young lady, with great clearness and composure, made the following curious statement:

"My father is dead, Mr. Holmes. He was James Smith, who conducted the orchestra at the old Imperial Theater. My mother and I were left without a relation in the world except our uncle, Ralph Smith, who went to Africa 25 years ago, and we have never had a word from him since. When father died, we were left very poor, but one day we were told that there was an advertisement in the Times, inquiring

he would not let me go until I had kissed him. Mr. Carruthers came in and told me from me, on which he turned upon his own foot, knocking him down and cutting his face open. That was the end of his visit, as you can imagine. Mr. Carruthers apologized to me next day, and assured me that I should never be exposed to such an insult again. I have not seen Mr. Woodley since."

"And now, Mr. Holmes, I come at last to the special thing which has caused me to ask your advice today. You must know that every Saturday forenoon I ride on my bicycle to Farnham Station, in order to get the 12:22 train to town. The road from Chiltern Grange is a lovely one, and at the spot it is particularly so, for it lies over a mile between Charlton and Heath

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"The horse and trap were to have come this week, but for some reason they were not delivered, and again I had to cycle to the station. That was this morning. You can think that I looked queer when I came to Charlton Heath, and there, sure enough, was the man, exactly as he had been the two weeks before. He always kept so far from me that I could not clearly see his face, but it was certainly someone whom I did not know. He was dressed in a dark suit with a cloth cap. The only thing about his face that I could clearly see was his dark beard. Today he was not alarmed, but was filled with curiosity, and I determined to find out who he was and what he wanted. I slowed down my machine, but he slowed down his. Then I stopped altogether, but he stopped also. Then I laid a trap for him. There is a sharp turning of the road, and I pedaled very quickly round this, and then I stopped and waited. I expected him to stop round and pass me before he could see me. He did not, however, and then I went back and looked round the corner. I could see a mile of road, but he was not on it. To make it the more extraordinary, there was no sign at this point down which he could have gone."

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"Two or three minutes."

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"Where is the gentleman to whom you are engaged?" he asked at last.

"He is in the Midland Electrical Company, at Coventry."

"He would not pay you a surprise visit?"

"Oh, Mr. Holmes! As if I should not know him!"

"Have you had any other admirers?"

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"Ha!" Holmes looked grave. "What does he do for a living?"

"He is a rich man."

"No carriages or horses?"

"Well, at least he is fairly well-to-do, such as he gets by the way of three times a week. He is deeply interested in South African gold shares."

"You let me know any more of his development, Miss Smith. I am very busy just now, but I will find time to make some inquiries into your case. In the meantime, however, you may let me know. Good-bye, and I trust that we shall have nothing but good news from you."

Next morning, we had a note from Miss Smith, recounting shortly and accurately the very incidents which I had just related to you in the postscript.

"I am sure that you will respect my confidence, Mr. Holmes, when I tell you that she has been very much distressed, owing to the fact that my employer has proposed marriage to me. I am convinced that his feelings are of a deep and most honorable kind. At the same time, my promise is of course given. He took my refusal very seriously, but also very gently. You can understand, however, that the situation is a little strained."

"Our young friend seems to be getting into deep waters," said Holmes. "The case certainly presents more features of interest and more possibility of development than I had originally thought. I should be none the worse for a quiet, peaceful day in the country, and I am inclined to run down to see the old British spot of boxing theories which I have formed."

Holmes' quiet day in the country had a singular termination, for he arrived at Baker Street late in the evening, with a cut lip and a discolored lump upon his forehead, besides a general air of dissipation which would have made his own people the fitting object of a Scotland Yard investigation. He was immensely tickled by his own adventures, and laughed heartily as he recounted them.

"I get so little active exercise that it is always a treat," said he. "You are aware that I have some proficiency in the good old British sport of boxing. Occasionally, I am of service; today, for example, I should have come to very ignominious grief without it."

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"He is a rich man."

"No carriages or horses?"

"Well, at least he is fairly well-to-do, such as he gets by the way of three times a week. He is deeply interested in South African gold shares."

"You let me know any more of his development, Miss Smith. I am very busy just now, but I will find time to make some inquiries into your case. In the meantime, however, you may let me know. Good-bye, and I trust that we shall have nothing but good news from you."

Next morning, we had a note from Miss Smith, recounting shortly and accurately the very incidents which I had just related to you in the postscript.

"I am sure that you will respect my confidence, Mr. Holmes, when I tell you that she has been very much distressed, owing to the fact that my employer has proposed marriage to me. I am convinced that his feelings are of a deep and most honorable kind. At the same time, my promise is of course given. He took my refusal very seriously, but also very gently. You can understand, however, that the situation is a little strained."

"Our young friend seems to be getting into deep waters," said Holmes. "The case certainly presents more features of interest and more possibility of development than I had originally thought. I should be none the worse for a quiet, peaceful day in the country, and I am inclined to run down to see the old British spot of boxing theories which I have formed."

Holmes' quiet day in the country had a singular termination, for he arrived at Baker Street late in the evening, with a cut lip and a discolored lump upon his forehead, besides a general air of dissipation which would have made his own people the fitting object of a Scotland Yard investigation. He was immensely tickled by his own adventures, and laughed heartily as he recounted them.

"I get so little active exercise that it is always a treat," said he. "You are aware that I have some proficiency in the good old British sport of boxing. Occasionally, I am of service; today, for example, I should have come to very ignominious grief without it."

He beckoned him to tell me what had occurred.

"I found that country pub which I had been recommended to, and, sure enough, there I made my discreet inquiries. I was in the bar, and a garulous landlord was giving me all that I wanted. Williamson is a white-bearded man, and he lives alone with a small staff of servants at the hall. There is some rumor that he is or has been a clergyman, but one or two incidents of his short residence at the hall struck me as peculiarly unclerical. I have made some inquiries at a clerical agency, and they tell me that there was a man of that name in orders, whose career has been a singularly dark one."

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ance of energy that he possessed on the road. He was flying like a racer. Suddenly he raised his head, saw a dog-cart, and pulled up. Springing from his machine, that coal-black beard was in singular contrast to the pallor of his face, and his eyes were as bright as if he had no fever. He stared at us and at the dog-cart. Then a look of amazement came over his face.

"Hullo! Stop there!" he shouted, holding his bicycle to block our road. "Where did you get that dog-cart? Pull up, man," he yelled, drawing a pistol from his side pocket. "Pull up, I say, or by George, I'll put a bullet into your horse."

Holmes threw the reins into my lap and sprang down from the cart. "You're the man we want to see. Where is Miss Violet Smith?" he said in his quick, clear way.

"That's what I'm asking you. You're in her dog-cart. You ought to know where she is."

"We met the dog-cart on the road. There was no one in it. We drove back to help the young lady."

"Good Lord! Good Lord! What shall I do?" cried the stranger in an ecstasy of despair. "There's got to be a hell-hound Woodley and the black-and-parson. Come man, come, if you are really her friend. Stand by me and we'll save her, if I have to leave my carcass in Charlton Wood."

He ran distractedly, his pistol in his hand, towards a gap in the trees. Holmes followed him, and I, leaving the horse grazing beside the road, followed Holmes.

"This is where they came through," said he, pointing to the marks of several feet upon the muddy path. "Hal-

lowed a choke and a gurgle. "This way! This way! They are in the bowling-alley," cried the stranger, darting through the bushes. "Ah, the cowardly dogs! Follow me, gentlemen! Too late! Too late! by the living Jingo!"

We had broken suddenly into a lovely glade of greenward surrounded by ancient trees. On the farther side of it, under the shadow of a mighty oak, there stood a singular group of three people. One was a woman, our client, drooping and faint, a handkerchief round her mouth. Opposite her stood a brutal, heavy-faced, red-moustached young man, his gaitered legs parted wide, one arm akimbo, the other waving a riding-crop, his whole attitude suggestive of triumphant bravado. Between them an elderly, gray-bearded man, wearing a short, surplice over a light tuxedo suit, had evidently just completed the wedding service, for he pocketed a prayer-book as we appeared and slipped the sinister bridegroom upon the back in jovial congratulation.

"They're married!" I gasped. "Come on," cried our guide, "come on!" He rushed across the glade with Holmes and I at his heels. As we approached, the lady staggered against the trunk of the tree for support. William, the ex-clergyman, bowed to us with mock politeness, and the bully, Woodley, advanced with a shout of brutal and exultant laughter.

"You can take off your beard, Bob," said the guide, "right enough. Well, you and your pals have just come in time for me to be able to introduce you to Mrs. Woodley."

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A positive cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Stomach Ache, and all ailments arising from a disordered stomach or sluggish bowels. They purify the blood and are the best laxative and cathartic ever compounded. Get a 50-cent bottle and if you are not perfectly satisfied we will refund your money. MUNYON CO., Philadelphia.

you. You, Carruthers, give me that revolver. We will have no more violence. Come, hand it over!"

"Who are you, then?"

"My name is Sherlock Holmes."

"Good Lord!"

"You have heard of me, I see. I will represent the official police until their arrival. Here, you!" he shouted to a frightened groom who had appeared at the end of the glade. "Come here. Take this note, as hard as you can ride, to Farnham. He scribbled a few words upon a leaf from his note-book. "Give it to the superintendent at the police station. Until he comes, I must detain you all under my personal custody."

The strong, masterful personality of Holmes dominated the tragic scene, and all were equally puppets in his hands. Williamson and Carruthers

stared. "She was next of kin, no doubt, and you were aware that the old fellow would make no will."

"I couldn't read or write," said Carruthers.

"So you came over the two of you, and hunted up the girl. The idea was that of your own home-made article in South Africa. You had reason to believe he would not live long. You found out that his niece would inherit his fortune. How's that—eh?"

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cable came, I knew they were bound to make a move."

"That cable?"

Carruthers took a telegram from his pocket.

"That's it," said he.

It was short and concise: "The old man is dead."

"Hum!" said Holmes. "I think I can see how things worked, and I can understand how this message would, as you say, bring them to a head. But while you wait, you might tell me what you can."

The old reprobate with the surplice burst into a volley of bad language. "By heaven," said he, "if you speak on us, Bob Carruthers, I'll serve you as served Jack Woodley. You can blast about the girl to your heart's content, for that's your own affair, but if you round on your pals to this plain-clothes copper, it will be the worst day's work that you ever did."

"Your reverence need not be excited," said Holmes, lighting a cigarette. "The case is clear enough against you, and all I ask is a few details for my private curiosity. However, if there's any difficulty in your telling me, I'll do the talking, and then you will see how far you have a chance of holding back your secrets."

"Three days ago, three days ago, you came from South Africa on this game—you Williamson, you Carruthers, and Woodley."

"I never saw either of them until two months ago, and I have never been in Africa in my life, so you can put that in your pipe and smoke it, Mr. Busy-body Holmes!"

"What he says is true," said Carruthers.

"Well, two of you came over. You had known Ralph Smith in South Africa. You had reason to believe he would not live long. You found out that his niece would inherit his fortune. How's that—eh?"

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## SMILING: A LOST ART

Old-Time Smile of Welcome and Good Cheer Has Given Place to a Grimace, Scrutinizing and Politic.

"If I found myself suddenly forced to earn my living, I would start a class in smiling. The girl of today has forgotten her grandmother's pretty trick of smiling, and I believe I could make a fortune if I opened a school."

So said a charming old lady who had not tampered with her hair when it began to turn gray, and whose cheeks were like the petals of a bride-maid's rose—just the sort of a woman who would not think of wearing anything but real linen lawn or a soft silk in the afternoon.

Facing the assemblage of women—it was an afternoon reception called by the misleading title of a tea—study in smiles brought strange results. There was the hostess, with a thin, drawn, polite expression above the corners of her mouth, an expression that somehow said that while she was very glad to see you she was wondering in her heart of hearts whether the desirable guests would all put in an appearance.

Then there was the smile of a woman just beyond the verge of a woman's woman's club. Hers was the smile of the absent-minded. You could tell by the blank look in her eyes that the smile she bestowed on her companion merely cloaked her thoughts regarding the programme for the next meeting.

Just opposite stood a really beautiful girl whom an obviously young man was trying to entertain. She smiled, too, the smile of bored boredom. Yonder was a stately dowager whose cards for dinners and dances were in great demand. A pretty young matron basked for a moment in the dowager's smile, but it was the smile of patronage, irritating rather than soothing.

Two rival beauties met at the punch table and they both smiled the same smile—call it "catty," if you like, for somehow you seemed to see their teeth, and you knew that each was taking mental inventory of the other's points, good and bad, notably bad.

A slender, wiry little creature bustled across the room to greet her hostess, and her smile was the smile of weariness that follows on the quest for social recognition when the seeker is hampered by lack of funds or family. And not less than half a dozen women were smiling that self-sufficient smile that says you wonder if your hat was on straight, or your gown had gaped at the back.

And yet there are smiles which every woman can acquire if she goes to the school that Dame Nature teaches; the smile of welcome that makes you feel that the guest is a bit of home into this woman's house; the smile of genuine pleasure, as if it were just good to live today; the shy, gentle smile of the young girl whose engagement—a love affair and not a marriage of convenience—has just been announced; the radiant smile of motherhood which illumines a woman's face when she thinks of the little laughing eyes in the cradle at home; and, best of all, a contagious smile of a woman who is growing old gracefully and keeping her heart young. And always lips and eyes smile together.

These smiles are rare, so rare that the dear little lady of the school is justified in thinking that the modern woman is a creature of a terrible Frankenstein's monster, and not a luxury, of her social relations and pleasures.

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# School for Housewives

by Marion Harland

## Country Boarding

HOWEVER comfortable flat or suburban cottage may be, the residents commit a serious blunder who live in either all the year round without changing air or scene. The philanthropist who pronounced the man who works seven days in the week a fool, because a sinner against his health and reason, was wise in his generation.

As grave a charge may be brought against those who, finding no other place as comfortable as home, settle down upon the lazy life of present content and, as the old people used to put it, "never get out of the smoke of their own chimneys" from one year's end to another.

They are right in one respect. Our sensible householders may as well make up their minds first as last to the truth that "there's no place like home." Change of air and scene are sanitary and remedial measures, and often heroic. To make the change as tolerable as possible requires the exercise and the practice of much philosophical resignation.

The millionaire needs neither when he shifts his "establishment" from town to country house. People of moderate means and ambitions to match shut up the three-story dwelling in a cross-street, and transfer children and maids to a frame cottage back in the hills, yet near enough to town to enable Father Families to "sun" in and out six days in the week.

Even frame cottages with a garden and stable attachment and "modern improvements" inside, cost too much to be indulged in by young couples with growing families and with their fortunes yet to make.

### AN IMPORTANT POINT

The most sensible thing for such people to do, as the sultry early heats bring sickening premonitions of trying days and weeks in store, is to look up a country boarding place that is not as yet "a resort." Such are to be found even in the neighborhood of great cities—neighborhood counting by hours, not miles. Farmsteads there are which are comparatively free from the tyranny of fashion, where "grown-uppers" play croquet with their children upon the lawn, and the golfer intrudeth not; where the milk is not watered, where eggs are fresh and plentiful and the bell of the baker's cart is never heard. Old orchards deep in lush grass and hickory. Within doors cleanliness and thrift are continual guests, and prices are within the reach of boarders who do not expect city living in country places.

That last clause is the pivot upon which turn comfort and mutual satisfaction, or discontent on the part of all concerned.

If you are common-sensible and know something of this world in which we live, you will adjust ideas and expectations to the environment which is to be yours for a month—maybe three months—to come.

Your rooms will be plainly and meagrely furnished; the sheets will be cotton and coarse, your beds non-elastic, the table service will be homely and nappy, including towels, insufficient in quantity and inferior in quality to the damask and huckaback you recollect with longings you will not voice if you are prudent in speech and kindly of spirit. If the house be clean, the fare wholesome and abundant, the surroundings healthful and pleasant, engage your rooms and set your wits to work to mitigate absolute discomfort and create something like the home atmosphere.

### THINGS TO PROVIDE

Provide at least a couple of hammocks in which, when they are swung under the trees, you may forget in the day siesta the deficiencies of the nightly resting place. Whatever coaxes you into spending many, many hours a day in the open air is a benefactor. The hammock is a wily seducer in this direction. Get a good stout article that has character and consistency and does not shut like a steel trap the instant one gets out of it. See to it, moreover, that the ropes attaching it to the supporting posts or trees are of real hemp and very strong. Take no risks in this respect. Many an incurable spinal affection has had its origin in the sudden rupture of hammock cords.

Include among what are aids and comforts, rather than impediments, two or more folding chairs. You are not likely to find even a tolerably easy rocker, much less a

really luxurious camp and deck chairs, which take little room in a baggage car or wagon.

Sofa pillows in abundance and variety are a valuable adjunct to the comfort of the country boarder, and relieve to a surprising extent the stiff bareness of a room "furnished to let." They are a necessary part of hammock furniture. Rugs—Belgian and Indian—and the invaluable Afghan, are likewise indispensable. Spread upon the turf, they protect dresses from grass stains and the wearers from dampness. Arranged, canopy-wise, above the hammock, they screen the sleeper from sun and draughts. In picnics and boating parties their uses are manifold. A portable mosquito net that may be hung over the bed at night or the hammock by day is a wise addendum to the equipment for a country sojourn. So are rain coats, short skirts, thick boots and rubbers. For long tramps and rows and straw rides, flannel and serge gowns are preferable to wash materials.

One canny housemother always adds to her stock of linen pillow slips. They are put on over the

cotton cases at night and taken off each morning. "Not to hurt the landlady's feelings," says the city woman. "We find cotton heating and harsh on summer nights; but she is so good I don't like to hint that we are not altogether satisfied with her provision for our comfort. The slips go in with our wash, and she never sees them."

She also takes a small spirit lamp and kettle in her trunk, and gives afternoon tea parties to a limited number of guests daily under the trees or upon the veranda, or on stormy days in her own room. The good woman of the house humors the whim, as she considers it, and cheerfully furnishes cream for the occasion. Her boarder keeps her private store of tinned tea biscuits, lemons, sugar, salted nuts and bonbons. These are especially welcome when rice pudding and apple pie have alternated in the early dinner

## A TRIO OF BEATERS

WHIPPED cream isn't easy to conjure up at the best of times, and it's a practical impossibility without the right sort of tools and without having the cream thoroughly cold as well.

The most satisfactory device that has yet come out for whipping it is of tin, rounded so that there isn't a single corner to let the frothy cream stick in. A lid is down closely around the top, and a tiny dasher does the work quickly and easily. Best of all, the little in-

strument is so simple that it can be made at home. It is made of tin, and the sides with a knife, lift it on the hook, letting it slip off onto your board; cut it into your leaves, and your bread is ready to bake without your ever having had to touch it with your hands.

Besides the convenience of it, lots of women feel that the bread they make by machine is more hygienic. Like the cream-whipper, everything comes apart, so that there is no danger of small particles souring in the crevices to spoil the next batch.



vention can be taken apart, so that every crevice that the cream could possibly get into can be thoroughly cleaned.

The quickest beater for eggs is of heavy glass, with a strong top that fits snugly. The lower part serves for measuring glass as well, with the different sorts of measure—fluid and dry—marked on each side.



When farmstead fare becomes "a little wearing," as Mr. R. Wilfer said of his wife's temper, kettle and apertures are carried into the woods at 5 o'clock and a board of sardines and pate de foie gras are drawn upon, to the satisfaction of the city-bred "guests."

MARION HARLAND.

## HOUSEMOTHERS' EXCHANGE

### Setting a Table for Two

WILL you tell me just how to arrange a dinner table for two, or for four? I have no maid at present and prepare my own meals. Please tell me where to place tray cloth, carving cloth, plates, etc. Also the position of knives, forks and spoons for serving a luncheon for four.

2. Can you tell me how to clean white window shades which are soiled at edges from handling?

About washing a "fowl with soap." My mother is an excellent cook, and she demonstrated the "sudsing" to me. Chickens which wallow in ashes or dust piles have the dirt in pores of skin, and clean water does not remove it. There is no "taste of soap" any more than odor of pure soap used personally. Note the water used after this washing a fowl.

I have a good formula for hard soap, and easy to make. I save scraps in kitchen for a week or so, then place in a pan and set in a slow oven, where all grease is extracted. I use discarded tomato cans, and pour this grease strained into the can until three are filled within one inch of the top. Then get a 16-cent can of prepared potash, and make according to direction. The cans save weight, and I have done so. I also use about one teaspoonful of dissolved (powdered) borax.

NEW HOUSEKEEPER (Portsmouth, Va.).

1. ARRANGE A TABLE FOR TWO or four precisely as you would for twenty-four, with a difference in what English housewives term "covers." That is, in the number of plates, tumblers and the groups of silver about each plate.

Lay the tray cloth in front of hostess if tea or chocolate is to be poured at the carving cloth before the hostess at the foot of the board. Have a plate before each person—warmed, if the first course be hot—omelette, fish or meat. At the left hand set a bread-and-butter plate for luncheon. Butter is not offered at formal dinners. At the right lay a folded napkin partly covering a piece of bread, I say "partly," because if it is not visible one is almost sure to shake it out in taking up the napkin. A tumbler of water stands at the right, and there, too, the knives which are to be used with the several courses, that to be taken first on the outside the line; the edges of the knives are turned toward the plate. On the left, the forks are to be arranged in like order. The soup-spoon lies on the outside of the knives; the spoon for salad or other greens just beyond the

2. Rub the soiled edges of the shades with chalk or with block magnesium, worked in well, and leave it on for a couple of days before wiping off with a clean white cloth.

Your household hints are welcome, especially that which defends the use of soap in cleansing fowls.

### Cornish Saffron Cake

I SEE you ask: "Is there a Cornish woman among us?" Yes, many of them, and I dare say they all can make saffron cake, for I have never seen their table set without it. I am not Cornish, but having lived among them for years and been taught to make saffron cake by them, I will try to answer.

E. W. (Denver, Col.).

YOUR RECIPE SHALL HAVE THE place of honor in the Recipe Column. We are grateful debtors.

To "Try Again" This Summer

I WONDER how many of the housewives have tried canning vegetables in cold water? Those who have not would be surprised at the result.

We are eating rhubarb pies now from the stalks that we canned in cold water last summer, and the rhubarb appears as fresh as when it came from the garden.

I strip the stalks and cut into little pieces, then fill glass jars as full as they will hold; fill with fresh cold water and seal.

The method is simple and the vegetables seem even a fresher flavor.

### Putting Up String Beans

I SHOULD like to say to "P. R. M." that she makes her mistake in soaking the salted beans in cold water over night. When she takes them out of the salt in the morning, acid

more boiling water ready to cook them, and change the water until they are not too salt. In three or four hours they are tender. I used to salt my beans for twenty years every autumn, until I found that a better method is to do them up in a five or six gallon jar.

One bushel of green string beans; wash and string them, then cut or break in the way you like. Set your wash boiler on the stove, half-full of water; bring it to a boil. When your beans are ready put a half-bushel into a muslin bag. The bag must be only half full, so there will be room for the beans to move around in the water.

As soon as the water begins to boil again, take the beans, or, rather, the bag, out, drain and spread the beans on a clean cloth laid upon a table. Boil the next half-bushel in the same way, keeping the bag tied with a strong string. In the morning, when the beans are cooled thoroughly, mix with pepper and salt and savory, a half-bushel at a time. You need about a pound of salt to the bushel, or rather less.

Then put in your stone jar (a four-gallon jar is needed for a bushel), press down with your hands; put a clean cloth on top of the beans, then a thin board, which must fit the jar next a plate. On top of this plate you lay a heavy stone, and on that anything else to make it heavy. The next day see if they are covered with water three or four inches deep; if they are, you take the extra weight off. Next day, if they show water a little above the board, then it is all right. In two weeks wash the cloth and board clean and the stone, and in four weeks they are ready to eat. Now wash them in cold water when you want to cook them. They are done in two hours or less. Keep them clean by washing off the covers every week.

Should there be no water above the board the morning after they were put in the jar, then the weight was not heavy enough. Be sure to take the extra weight off if they have enough water, or the beans will be pressed too much and will spoil.

Homemade Baking Powder

WILL you kindly give a recipe for home-made baking powder through your columns?

J. de F. (Wiscassin).

TO ONE PART OF BICARBONATE of soda add two parts of cream of tartar and a teaspoonful of flour for every four tablespoons of the mixture. Sift all together four times and keep in a glass jar with a close cover. Open only when you wish to take some out, and

## RECIPES

Recommended by Those Who Have Tried Them

### Saffron Cake

TWO quarts of flour, one cup of lard, one cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, one pound of dried currants (nicely cleaned), one-quarter pound of citron, one-quarter pound of lemon peel (cut fine), one-half box of Spanish saffron, three eggs, one cake of compressed yeast.

At night take the saffron and rub it fine in a cup, then pour about one-half cup of boiling water upon it and cover. Let it steep all night. In the morning mix all the dry ingredients in the flour, also the shortening, and stir well. Make a hole in the flour and put in the saffron and yeast (previously soaked) and the eggs, well beaten, and enough milk or water to make a soft dough, just stiff enough to handle. Set in a warm place and let it rise until very light. Then put very carefully into pan and bake—one hour for loaves like fruit cake, or if made into buns bake one-half hour. Let it rise after it is put in pans about one-half hour, or until nice and light.

### Lemon Wafers

Six eggs. (By Request.)  
Two ounces melted butter.  
One and one-half cup powdered sugar.  
One cup milk.  
One teaspoonful of nutmeg.

Beat whites and yolks separately and very stiff; rub the sugar and butter together, and work in first the yolks, then the milk, then the flour and whites. Bake in well-buttered water or waffle iron, very quickly, browning as little as possible. Roll them while hot upon a smooth round stick, not larger than your little finger, slipping it out carefully when the cake takes the right shape.

You may flavor with lemon or other extract.

V. L. W. (Denver, Col.).

Appel-Anflanf (Apple Pudding)

Three to four tablespoons of flour, one cup of rich milk, sugar to taste, yolks of two eggs stirred together. Add two large juicy apples, pared and sliced thin, lastly, the beaten (stiff) whites of eggs, put in a pudding dish (buttered) and bake in a good hot oven for one-half to three-quarters of an hour. Serve hot, with vanilla sauce or without.

A. W. (Chicago).

Eggless Fruit Cake

One cup of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of buttermilk, two cups of sifted flour, one cup of raisins (seeded and chopped), one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg.

Beat the sugar and butter to a cream; dissolve the soda in a little hot water, and stir it into the milk, and add next the spices. Flour the raisins and add them last. Bake in a well-buttered tin, on the bottom of which place a clean white paper, also well buttered.

### Quick One-Egg Cake

Cream one-quarter cup of butter, add gradually one cup of sugar, the yolk of one egg, a little nutmeg (or flavor desired). Sift thoroughly one and two-thirds cups of flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; add one-half cup of milk or water, and lastly, the white of the egg or one-half the white, and



# LIQUID SUNSHINE AND THE RADIUM PENCIL NOW CONQUERING CANCER



Science, by the Use of Wonderful New Weapons of Offense, is Now Able to Attack Cancer Front and Rear and is Winning Notable Victories

**I**N THE great, world-wide campaign now being waged upon that most terrible of all ills, cancer, two brand-new weapons of offense have just been devised. By one of these weapons—popularly known as liquid sunshine—science is for the first time enabled to attack cancer not only from the front, but from the rear as well.

By means of the other weapon—termed the "radium pencil"—science is able to apply radium directly to the infected point, instead of being obliged to satisfy itself with the employment of the rays of that wonderful metal diluted, so to speak, by passage through a glass or metal tube.

Already the efficiency of both weapons are being proved beyond the hopes, one might say, of the inventors themselves. Attacked in the rear by "liquid sunshine," swallowed by the patient and made fluorescent by the X-ray, even internal cancer, the most inaccessible, and therefore the most difficult of all to cure, apparently gives up the fight.

Hardly less astonishing are the cures attained through the "radium pencil." It is simply a piece of celluloid covered by a thin coat of radium. After several applications the cancer, seemingly, is killed, and the spot is marked merely by a scar.

**O**F THE two treatments, the one by "liquid sunshine" probably is the more important. It was by means of it that the practical cure of Professor William J. Harper, president of Chicago University, recently announced, was effected.

Suffering from an advanced case of intestinal cancer, given up by physicians and told that he had only a few months, at most, to live, the philosophic educator calmly abandoned himself to his fate.

Indeed, he set about putting his earthly affairs in order and mapped out a course for the future of his university, so that the work he had so efficiently begun might be carried to its logical conclusion after his demise.

As a last resort, however, Dr. Harper's friends persuaded him to journey East and put himself under the care of Dr. William J. Morton, of New York, a specialist in cancer and similar ailments, who had discovered a new method of treatment, and had already demonstrated its efficacy in the hospitals of New York.

Accompanied by his physician, Dr. Frank Billings, Dr. Harper placed himself in the hands of Dr. Morton.

Within three weeks it was announced that the area of Dr. Harper's affected parts had decreased from eight to seven square inches, and that, at the latter measurement, the diseased tissues were entirely free from the abdominal wall—a contact that had been greatly feared by the doctors.

More than that, Dr. Harper's weight had increased from 110 to 125 pounds—remarkable gain. Since that time his condition has improved steadily.

## A MEDICAL OPINION

Dr. Harper is not the only cancer sufferer cured by Dr. Morton. Two others have benefited as well.

Not only is "liquid sunshine," or artificial fluorescence, efficacious in the treatment of cancer, but in the treatment of tuberculosis and certain other ills, also. In writing of it in a recent issue of the New York Medical Journal and the Philadelphia Medical Journal, Dr. Morton had this to say:

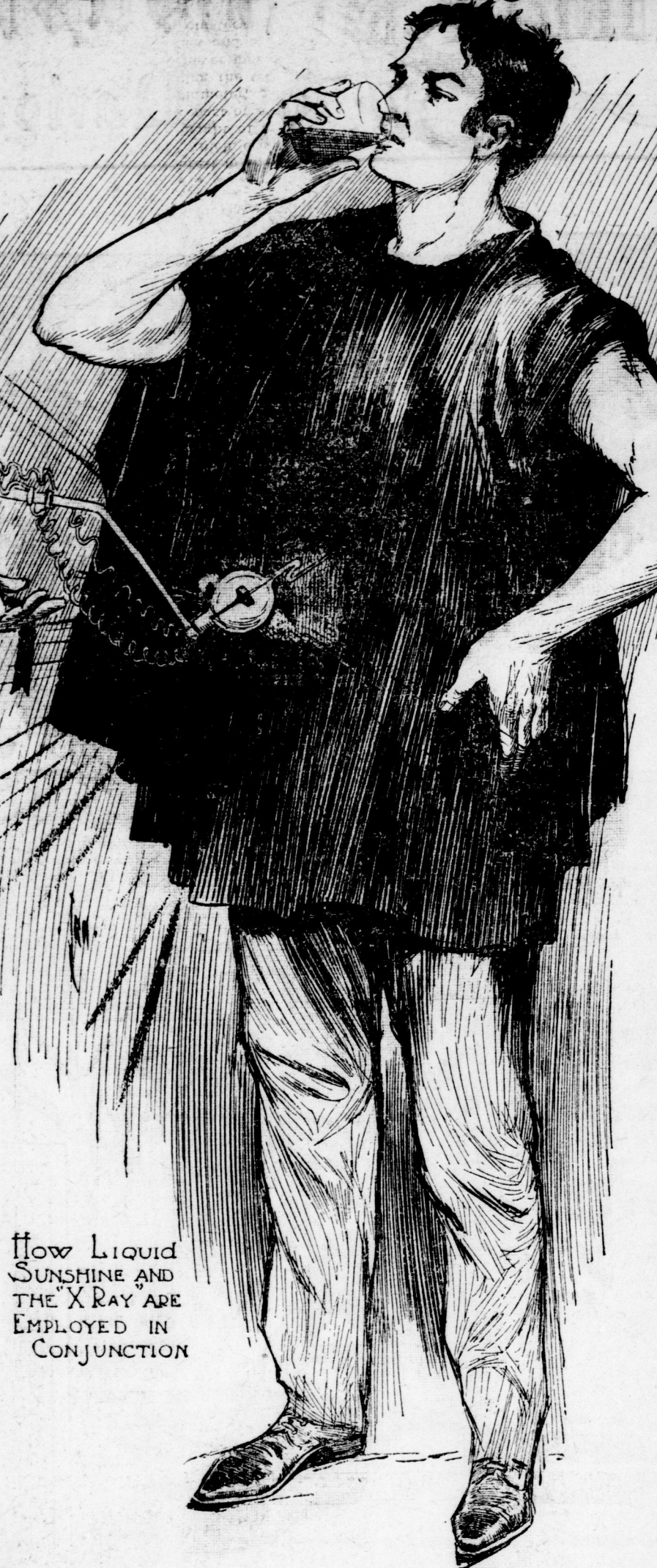
"Among the recent advances in electrotherapeutics, I may mention the plan proposed by myself of saturating the living human body with harmless fluorescent substances, like quinine, fluorescein, eosin, etc., and then subjecting the body thus saturated to the X-ray or to radium, whereupon these fluorescent substances are excited to give off their characteristic fluorescent light."

"We thus treat the patient, or some part of the patient, or any part of the patient desired, with interior light. This method means that light is developed within the very tissues themselves, in among the cells and fibres and cavities, and there effects its specific result. Whatever has been found to be true in greater or lesser degree in phototherapy of the external applications of light, is here produced internally, and in intimate relation to parts like the liver, spleen, lungs, etc., to which light has not hitherto been able to penetrate."

"In such a combined treatment, the X-ray and the radium radiations lose their identity, because they are absorbed in the act of producing fluorescence. The X-ray and the radium are merely exciting causes, while the effective agency is the light."

"This treatment is giving excellent results in my hands, and has been followed by others very successfully. I am happy to note that my idea has been adapted to the purpose of illuminating the cavity of the stomach, by filling this organ with an innocent fluorescent fluid, and then swallowing the usual stomach lamp."

"Among substances which give fluorescence to light are quinine, aesculin, rhodamine, eosin, petroleum jelly, or paraffine, petroleum in general, paraffin, turpentine, indigo,



How Liquid Sunshine and the X-ray are employed in conjunction

stramonium, naphthalin red, litmus, henbane, gentian, fluorescent copper, potassium chromate, fluorescent cochineal, etc.

"I have found by experiment, however, that some of these substances, which are beautifully fluorescent to light, are not correspondingly fluorescent to the X-ray and radium; while, on the other hand, substances which are not fluorescent to light are highly fluorescent to the X-ray and radium. For instance, benzoate of sodium is fluorescent to the X-ray and not fluorescent to light."

"Among fluorescent substances, there is one I have lately discovered, which I believed to be acetylacetic acid. Certain it is that a sodium glass test tube in which a solution in solution has been retained for one or two weeks produces a shadow picture upon a photographic plate quite equal to that produced by a quarter of an inch of lead."

"It would seem here as if a new law of Roentgen radiography could be expressed in these terms, namely, that contour shadows may be caused upon photographic plates due to fluorescent absorption, rather than to the arrest of the X-ray by the density of the intervening material. Many other experiments prove beyond question that this law holds good of dissolving substances, at least in their dry state, and probably also in liquid form."

"My principal therapeutic treatments have been with quinine, aesculin and fluorescein. Fluorescein is particularly delectable on account of its non-toxic properties."

"The special application of this is now making of this method is in tuberculosis, in the treatment of lupus, of tuberculous glands or other tuberculous deposits. My cases of lupus are now healing with greater rapidity than I have ever seen before, and my cases of tuberculous glands

minutes later make an X-ray exposure to a photographic plate, we obtain a radiograph of superior contrast and definition. In a similar manner fluorescent examination of this patient, particularly of the thorax in tuberculosis of the lungs, is greatly aided."

It will be noted that, in this article, Dr. Morton made no mention of the treatment of cancer by the fluorescent solution, or "liquid sunshine." At the time the article was written, practical cure of Dr. Harper by it was not yet attained.

The effect of "liquid sunshine" upon the germs of cancer is practically the same as that upon the germs of tuberculosis. It kills them without injury to the healthy tissue, thus enabling the latter to heal.

Quite as rapid in its beneficial effect upon external cancer as "liquid sunshine" upon internal cancer is the radium pencil invented by Professor Hugo Lieber, a chemist, of New York.

In Mr. Lieber's laboratory is a small glass tube, two inches long and a half inch in diameter, about one-third full of yellowish powder. It is radium.

This quantity is said to constitute the largest importation of the precious powder ever made in America. It cost \$12,000.

It was the exceedingly high price of radium that resulted in the experiments by Professor Lieber.

To avoid waste of radium, scientists have employed it only inclosed in glass or aluminum tubes, through which its rays easily penetrate. Thus, it will be observed that the metal was not applied immediately to an affected part. Moreover, a quantity necessary to produce successful results employed in such fashion might be had only for a considerable sum of money.

get well quicker than before. Cases of tuberculous lungs are making really remarkable progress, with diminution of cough, cessation of night sweats, gain in flesh, diminution of the bacilli discovered in sputa, etc. I expect at an early date to make a specific report of the cases.

"Cases of chronic malaria under this treatment, under the use of fluorescein and not quinine, have recovered. In a recent case of amoeba coli, in which two abscesses had been opened, and in which to stem the progress of disease it had been proposed to open the colon and to inject ice water, the parasites have been absolutely destroyed."

"The method of the production of light in the interior of tissues possesses two practical applications, which may, in conclusion, be mentioned here. 'If we administer to a patient twenty drops of an aqueous solution of fluorescein, one part of the fluorescent to thirty of water; and, say, forty minutes later make an X-ray exposure to a photographic plate, we obtain a radiograph of superior contrast and definition. In a similar manner fluorescent examination of this patient, particularly of the thorax in tuberculosis of the lungs, is greatly aided.'

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Dr. William J. Harper, President of the University of Chicago, cured by Liquid Sunshine

Prof. Hugo Lieber, Inventor of the Radium Pencil

Dr. William J. Morton, who originated the Liquid Sunshine treatment

It occurred to Professor Lieber that by coating a celluloid pencil or bit of celluloid very thinly with radium a more immediate and, therefore, more efficient contact with cancer might be had at much less cost. By exceeding care, he has been enabled to prepare such pencils covered by a working coat of radium at \$25 each.

Probably the most significant tests of Professor Lieber's invention have been made at the Flower Hospital, in New York, where, passed over the affected parts, the pencils seem to produce an immediate remedial effect.

Such a result was first noticed in the case of Mrs. Sarah Oliver, of New Canaan, Conn.

Mrs. Oliver is 52 years old, and the cancer that had attacked the instep of her left foot seemed destined to have its full destructive way. At her age an attempt to use the knife would probably have been attended by fatal results.

Realizing that her case was hopeless otherwise, Mrs. Oliver eagerly consented to a trial of external application of the radium pencil. After less than two weeks of treatment the cancer literally dropped off.

To illustrate successful treatment of cancer by the radium pencil still further, the case of a man at the Flower Hospital is cited.

Suffering from a malignant and rapidly increasing growth on the lower jaw, the man was admitted to the hospital only a week or so ago. A weak heart rendered impracticable an operation with the knife.

A small quantity of cocaine was injected to deaden the pain, and two incisions were made in the cancer. Into each a pencil, about an inch and a quarter long, was inserted. Both were permitted to remain in the cancer for forty-eight hours, and then were renewed after the first effects had been carefully noted. Already the results are most encouraging.

By the use of a radium pencil under the direction of Dr. W. Harvey King at the Flower Hospital, a woman suffering from a cancerous growth behind the ear is now on a fair way to complete recovery.

Many other cases are undergoing similar treatment, and in almost every instance the results are most promising.

More than twenty hospitals in different parts of America have made application for the pencils.

Professor Lieber is most modest in regard to his invention. "I am a chemist, not a physician," he explains. "I simply covered celluloid pencils with radium; the doctors must tell you about the cures."

Not only in America, but abroad, the radium pencil is proving its efficiency. In Olga Hospital, at Stuttgart, Germany, sufferers from lupus, one of the most serious and most persistent forms of skin disease, have been cured by it.

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Suffering from a malignant and rapidly increasing growth on the lower jaw, the man was admitted to the hospital only a week or so ago. A weak heart rendered impracticable an operation with the knife.

A small quantity of cocaine was injected to deaden the pain, and two incisions were made in the cancer. Into each a pencil, about an inch and a quarter long, was inserted. Both were permitted to remain in the cancer for forty-eight hours, and then were renewed after the first effects had been carefully noted. Already the results are most encouraging.

By the use of a radium pencil under the direction of Dr. W. Harvey King at the Flower Hospital, a woman suffering from a cancerous growth behind the ear is now on a fair way to complete recovery.

Many other cases are undergoing similar treatment, and in almost every instance the results are most promising.

More than twenty hospitals in different parts of America have made application for the pencils.

Professor Lieber is most modest in regard to his invention. "I am a chemist, not a physician," he explains. "I simply covered celluloid pencils with radium; the doctors must tell you about the cures."

Not only in America, but abroad, the radium pencil is proving its efficiency. In Olga Hospital, at Stuttgart, Germany, sufferers from lupus, one of the most serious and most persistent forms of skin disease, have been cured by it.

## THE TRIBULATIONS OF A BEARDED RABBI

**S**TUPIDITY in Russian officialdom has been apparent frequently to the outside world, and at times it has positively amused to those who do not suffer from it. Subjects of the Czar encounter many instances that seldom become known beyond the Russian boundaries. As a rule, however, they find it anything but funny.

Here is a case recently chronicled in the Jewish Daily News, and of which I have made the following translation.

One evening not very long ago a brilliant social function engaged the attention of the Russian court. Members of the Imperial family, Princes, Grand Dukes, Ministers of State and diplomats swelled the gaily attired throng.

During the evening the Czar and some of his guests formed a group that engaged in general conversation, in the course of which mention was made of the luxuriant beards that, as a rule, adorn the faces of Russian Hebrews.

Ever watchful for new sources of revenue, the Minister of Finance suggested that a tax be levied upon the owners of flowing beards. The Minister of Foreign Affairs proposed an ukase compelling the removal of such facial covering.

At this juncture, Prince Mirsky, Minister of the Interior, interposed in behalf of the beard, encouragement of its growth and continuance of its mischievous growth.

"There is," he said, "in the suburbs of Vilna, a rabbi whose long and exceedingly beautiful beard is a source of great pride to his people, and would be a fit subject for the brush of a painter."

Overcome by curiosity, the Czar expressed his desire to see this remarkable beard with his own eyes. "The wish, of course," was law with Mirsky.

Accordingly a telegraphic message was sent to the Governor of Vilna, ordering him to forward the rabbi to St. Petersburg.

Now, the Governor had no idea of the real reason why the rabbi was wanted, and the telegram did not explain. A strong detachment of soldiers and police was, therefore, sent out at once to take the supposed culprit into custody.

Rudely awakened, dragged from bed and roughly

handled by his captors, the terrified rabbi was hurried to headquarters. The next day, together with a number of murderers, burglars and other criminals, he was sent to St. Petersburg.

The government transports its prisoners by primitive methods. After a wearisome tramp of several weeks, the poor rabbi reached the capital, only to be thrown unceremoniously into prison. Unable to learn the cause of his imprisonment, and not understanding the Russian tongue, the unfortunate man could only resign himself to his fate and spend his days in tears, fasting and prayer. There he remained a month or so longer.

Israel's Guardian, however, neither slumbers nor overlooks. The rural Jews, followers of the unlucky shepherd, sent messages to their city brethren; the latter communicated with their friends at the capital, and finally the good offices of Baron Zinsburg were enlisted.

Securing an audience with Prince Mirsky, the baron made inquiries about the imprisoned rabbi.

For some time the Minister was unable to recall any memory of the man, or any reason for his arrest. At last recollection of the conversation about beards and the Czar's demand dawned upon him.

Cursing the stupidity of the officials, he hurriedly ordered the release of the rabbi, and commanded that he be escorted immediately to the private apartments of the Emperor.

The rabbi hastened to obey. They took the dazed rabbi from his cell, gave him a bath, a hair cut and a clean shave and sent him under guard to the palace. Nobody at the palace knew why the man should be sent there—the rabbi certainly did not. Even the Czar was unable to fathom the mystery.

A telephonic message of inquiry that reached Prince Mirsky shortly afterward made that official jump.

"Tell his Majesty," he replied, "that it is the rabbi with the most beautiful beard in all his imperial domain."

"Why the man hasn't any beard," responded the Emperor, in astonishment, as he looked at the tall, clean-shaven and embarrassed stranger.

When the rabbi was finally straightened, the rabbi was sent back to Vilna to grow another beard, if he could, while the prison warden was reprimanded.

Translated by REV. DR. NACHMAN MELLER, Philadelphia.

## PRIZE DOGS COLLECT MONEY FOR CHARITY



The champion collector London Jack II.

Eastleigh Rover

**A** SYSTEM of collections for charity certainly unique in operation in London. Ten dogs, fitted with saddles containing boxes each having a slot just big enough to admit a coin, trot through the streets in that city every day, inviting contributions for the London and Southwestern Railway Servants' Orphanage, an institution founded twenty years ago, to educate the children of men who, at the time of their deaths, were in the employ of the railway. Within the last year no less than \$170 was collected by the dogs.

Handsome, intelligent and docile, the dogs rarely fail to attract attention upon the streets and about the stations of London and its suburbs.

They are owned by railroad men at various points. Whenever a crowd gathers in or about a station a dog will approach it in a dignified manner, and seldom fails to lure a contribution into the placarded box he carries.

Champion collector of them all is London Jack II, who has taken the place at Waterloo Station held for several years by London Jack I.

Although dead, the latter is still carrying on his good work. His body has been stuffed and mounted in a glass case in the Waterloo Station. Through a slot in this case travelers last year dropped coins that amounted to \$10

Another successful collector is Eastleigh Rover, who romps about the Eastleigh Station.

In addition to the ten dogs now collecting for the orphanage, two others are being trained for the work. It is iron box on their backs, and they seem to understand the importance of their mission.

## Curious Facts From All Parts of the World

Turkey will not allow typewriters to be sold in the Balkan provinces that still remain subject to her control, alleging that they are used to "print" revolutionary literature.

Lace is in greater request than ever this season. Blouses tea-gowns, afternoon and evening gowns, and theatre wraps are all lavishly rimmed with it, or often entirely composed of it.

Germany has 212,000 postal employees; the United States, 239,000; Great Britain, 134,500. None of the other States in the Postal Union possesses 100,000 postal employees. France has 81,000; Austria, 59,000; Russia, 57,502; and Japan, 57,355.

Great picture hats are not worn so much at the theatre as the little "capotes" that are so dainty and becoming. And the modistes have created the smartest of little turbans, made to fit the head generally in black tulle, the tulle draped upon the wire foundation, and for trimming only a single white tip, an aigrette or a couple of silver wings.

The natives of certain parts of India are in the habit every year, in the summer, of digging the dry river banks for fish, which they dig out by hundreds, just as they would potatoes. The mud lumps are broken open, and the fish, perhaps eight or ten inches long, will be found alive, and often irish, as if just removed from its supposedly native element, the water.

The most extraordinary forest in the world is one discovered by Dr. Welwitsch, which occupies a tableland some six miles broad, at a height of 200 feet or 400 feet above the sea, near the west coast of Africa. The trunks of the trees are 4 feet in diameter, and yet they only attain a height of 1 foot, giving the tree the appearance of a round table. There are never more than two leaves, which attain a length of 6 feet and a breadth of 2 feet, the lower forming crimson clusters.

After taking measurements of the height of women in France, England and America, a doctor announces that the English woman is the tallest and the American woman comes next. The average height of the French woman is 5 feet 1 inch. The American woman is nearly two inches taller, and the women of Great Britain half an inch taller than the latter. American women, however, weigh slightly more than