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4 P. M. EDITION

London Advertiser

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43RD YEAR NO. 17843 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1906—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EARL GREY THE GUEST OF LONDON TODAY; WARMLY WELCOMED TO THE FOREST CITY

Driven Through Streets and Cheered at Various Points—Much Impressed With Workingmen's Homes—Lady Sybil Grey Entertained at "Idlewyld."

His Excellency Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by his daughter, Lady Sybil, and Miss Howard, and an aide-de-camp, Captain Trotter, arrived in the city this morning and will be the guests of the city of London until their departure at 5:30 this afternoon.

His excellency was met at the depot by about 40 of London's most prominent citizens, including the mayor and aldermen, Hon. C. S. Hyman, minister of public works, and Hon. Adam Beck.

It was about 11:35 when the C. P. R. express pulled in with the vice-regal car Cornwall, which bore the Governor-General and his party.

Hon. Mr. Hyman at once entered the car, after which he introduced Mrs. Judd, wife of the mayor, and Mrs. Coffey, wife of Senator Coffey.

Then the ladies presented two very handsome bouquets of roses to Lady Sybil and Miss Howard, after which Mr. Hyman introduced his excellency, first to Senator Coffey and then to the other gentlemen of the party. Captain Trotter, a veteran of the Boer war, and with one sleeve empty, was then introduced, the military members of the party being especially hearty in their handshakes.

Without further ceremony the party entered the carriages waiting for them, his excellency being driven about the city by Mr. Andrew Thompson, liveryman, who drove his own carriage. The ladies went direct to Idlewyld, the residence of Hon. C. S. Hyman, on Grand avenue.

The scene at the station was a brilliant one, the uniforms of the officers—Col. Peters, D. O. C., Col. McDougall, commanding No. 10 Company at Wolseley Barracks; Col. J. W. Little, Major Hume Cronyn, and others—enlivening the somber dignity of the frock coats and tile hats of the reception committee.

The Drive About the City.

The drive of the Governor-General was without incident. The roads having been well watered, there was scarcely an dust. Along the route many houses were decorated, but there were not as many decorations as the reception committee had hoped for.

As the party left the C. P. R. depot, cheers were given by the assembled crowd. The same occurred in East London. There the people crowded the doorsteps and verandas, and children frequently waved flags and shouted for the King's representative.

In South London some very beautiful decorations were noticed.

Along the route, his excellency, whose hobby for years has been the improvement of workingmen's homes in Britain, frequently remarked to Hon. Mr. Hyman, Hon. Mr. Beck and Mayor Judd that the homes of London's working classes were very creditable. In fact, the cottages all along the route did look well, and the Londoners were delighted with the earl's remarks.

The many beautiful streets of London also elicited warm compliments from his excellency.

There were no crowds along the route, the greatest numbers being met with in East London, where a large number of workingmen cheered the party at Queen's Park.

Cheered By Little Tots.

When the drive was almost completed his excellency was charmed with the reception he was accorded by about 50 inmates of the Protestant Orphans' Home. The children were drawn up in front of the institution, and as the earl went by they cheered lustily and waved flags.

The party then drove to the Kennels, where luncheon was partaken of.

The order of the carriages, with the occupants, was as follows:

Leader—A. O. Graydon.

Carriage No. 1 — His Excellency, Mayor Judd, Hon. C. S. Hyman, M. P., Hon. Adam Beck, M. P. P.

Carriage No. 2—The ladies, Mrs. (Mayor) Judd, Mrs. (Senator) Coffey.

Carriage No. 3—Col. Peters, Col. Little and two aides.

Carriage No. 4—Geo. C. Gibbons, Senator Coffey, Judge Macbeth and Judge Elliott.

Carriage No. 5—No. 1 committee of the council.

Carriage No. 6—No. 2 committee of the council.

Carriage No. 7—No. 3 committee of the council.

Carriage No. 8—S. Baker, John Pope, Dr. English, F. Darch.

Carriage No. 9—Col. McDougall, Major Cronyn, Major Laybourne and Col. A. M. Smith.

Carriage No. 10—S. Screa n, W. T. Strong, J. C. Hazard and W. McPhillips.

Carriage No. 11—J. W. Pocock, T. H. Smallman, J. Stevely, C. B. Hunt.

Carriage No. 12—T. G. Meredith, F. Love, Sheriff Cameron, and President A. White.

After the luncheon, the party again took their carriages and drove to the Armories which his excellency inspected.

Civic Address to Earl.

The inspection concluded, the party

Continued on Page Eight.

His Excellency Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada.

MUST ANSWER TO PERJURY CHARGE

Serious Accusation Against a Witness in the Crumlin Robbery Case.

William Tazzman, the young man who was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of perjury, was in the dock at the police station this morning. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, and elected for trial by the magistrate.

The prisoner is alleged to have testified that on the night of the robbery he was at Crumlin and leaving there at 10 o'clock, called at the house of a man by the name of Seabrooke shortly after 10. After that he called at the slaughter house of Dennis H. Flannigan, talked with him about half an hour and then returned to Crumlin and saw two men, whom he took to be James Fox and Fred Krantz, standing near the hotel belonging to Mr. Maker. He said that they crossed over the road to the hotel of Mrs. Peter Young, took certain goods and afterwards saw them go to the shed of Mr. Maker's hotel, get their horses and drive away. That was about 12 o'clock.

It is claimed by James Fox, who laid the perjury charge, that these statements are wholly untrue and that Tazzman did not call at Seabrooke's that night; did not call at Flannigan's that night and did not see James Fox and Fred Krantz break into Mrs. Young's hotel and steal her property as he swore he had done.

Tazzman was bailed to appear for the sum of $500 and two securities of $250 each.

Mr. Ira Link appeared to answer to a charge, laid by Truant Officer Weir, of not sending his little son to school, but was dismissed upon promising to see that his boy was sent to school on Monday.

This case is an exceptionally hard one, as the father is a cripple, and the mother is an invalid, which makes it difficult for them to give their children an education.

Delbert Bottrill failed to answer a summons to appear on a charge of non-support. A warrent for his arrest will be issued.

A soldier from Wolseley Barracks happened to get drunk some way or another, and had to be taken in by P. C. Highstead. He was sent back to the barracks.

BANK AMALGAMATION.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 2.—Yesterday the amalgamation of the Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island with the Canadian Bank of Commerce went into effect, the latter paying over $678,024, which was deposited to the credit of the former. The local management remains with Cashier J. M. Davison, under the direction of an advisory board, made up from Merchants' Bank directors.

C. A. P. ELECTS.

Toronto, June 1.—The annual meeting of the members of the Canadian Associated Press was held today. Mr. John Ross Robertson, of the Toronto Telegram, was re-elected president; Mr. Smeaton White, of the Montreal Gazette, was elected vice-president, and Mr. J. E. Atkinson, of the Toronto Star, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

BOMB VICTIMS TWENTY-FOUR

Englishman Arrested for the Deed Proved Innocent—King Cancels State Ball.

Madrid, June 2.—11 a.m.—The killed by the bomb explosion on May 31, now number 24.

The ball which was to have been given at the palace this evening has been abandoned, owing to the general mourning and a reception has been substituted.

The British embassy has intervened in behalf of Robert Hamilton, the Englishman arrested on suspicion of being connected with the attempt on the lives of the King and Queen of Spain, and he probably will be released, as it seems to be a case of mistaken identity. The street fetes continue. The royal bullfight will take place this afternoon.

PROTECTING OUR GOODS

Government Taking Measures to Punish the Chicago Packers.

Ottawa, June 2.—The Minister of Agriculture was asked today whether the Canadian Government would secure the punishment of the Chicago packing firms, which are using the label "Canadian" on goods they are marketing in England. Mr. Fisher said that the Canadian Government is ready in all ways, and at all times to protect the Canadian interests in the British market, using for this object all means permissible under the British laws. Mr. Fisher added that several instances had already occurred in which the Canadian authorities had taken such measures to protect the reputation of Canadian goods.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE

Lasted Nearly Eleven Minutes, But Its Location Not Yet Known.

Washington, June 2.—An earthquake bulletin issued by the weather bureau, says:

"The seismograph at the weather bureau registered an earthquake of considerable magnitude, beginning at about midnight of May 31. The strong portion of the motion began at about 0. hours 34 minutes a.m., June 1, and continued for about eleven minutes. The total duration of the earthquake was nearly two hours. Both the north and the south, and the east and west components of motion were recorded."

This is the first considerable earthquake record at Washington since the great San Francisco disturbance of April 18. The indications from these records show that the origin of the present earthquake was at a much greater distance from Washington than San Francisco.

C. P. R. TRAIN BANDITS GIVEN LIFE SENTENCE

End of Sensational Trial at Kamloops B. C.—25 Years for Colquhoun.

Vancouver, B. C., June 2.—The trial of the train robbers was concluded at Kamloops yesterday afternoon. After half an hour's consideration the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

The prisoners had nothing to say, and the judge at once proceeded to sentence them. He said: "You, George Edwards, to be confined in the penitentiary for life; you, William Dunn, for life, and you, J. Lewis Colquhoun, for 25 years."

The prisoners all took the sentences philosophically.

At lunch yesterday Dunn broke down completely, pleading that confinement would kill him, and his condition became so hysterical that a doctor had to be summoned to attend to this hitherto nonchalant prisoner. Throughout the afternoon and evening Dunn sat with his head between his hands leaning on the rail, completely broken down.

ROOSEVELT IN PERIL FROM NIHILIST PLOT

Portland, Oregon, Police Unearth Plan, to Assassinate President.

Portland, Ore., June 2.—As the outcome of the arrest of a Pole in this city for an assault upon several Russians, local detectives have learned of the existence here of a large body of Russian Nihilists, who, it is alleged, have been plotting the assassination of President Roosevelt, simply awaiting the accumulation of sufficient funds before sending a deputation to Washington to carry out the scheme. The Pole, who claims to have been threatened with death by several of the plotters, and who was arrested for assault, was acquitted yesterday, and it was then that the detectives learned of the alleged true purpose of the organization.

NOVA SCOTIA LIBERALS WILL SWEEP COUNTRY

Conservative Party Utterly Prostrated, and Cannot Secure Candidates.

Halifax, June 2.—The end of the first week of the provincial election campaign indicates that the Murray Government will sweep the whole province. The Opposition is a state [illegible] and it is now probable that the Liberals will carry every one of the 38 seats, in the House of Assembly. During the past seven days 30 Liberal candidates have been nominated, and there are now only three counties without a Liberal ticket. Conservatives are finding great difficulty in getting candidates, but the campaign may become more lively later.

Evidence of the utter prostration of the Conservative party was furnished when their Halifax convention strenuously endeavored to secure a ticket. Every man of any prominence in the party was besought to accept the nomination, but one after the other declined, until finally three lightweights were named as a last resort. Two of them accepted, but the third, who has already two defeats to his credit, is still hesitating. The outlook now is that for the first time since Confederation Halifax Conservatives will be forced to let the county go by default. At the convention some pretty plain criticism of Mr. Borden's leadership was expressed.

KAISER OPENS A CANAL.

Berlin, June 2. — Emperor William opened the Teltow Canal at noon today. There is another waterway connecting the manufacturing suburbs of Berlin with the sea, via the Havel and Elb Canal. The new canal was built at the expense of the localities which are benefited by it. It cost $10,000,000, has a depth of 8 feet, and is crossed by 50 bridges.

WHITNEY GOES TO ENGLAND.

Toronto, June 1.—Hon. J. P. Whitney, premier of Ontario, will go to England probably in July. He will combine official business with pleasure.

THE WEATHER

TOMORROW—FINE AND WARM.

London, Saturday, June 2.

Sun rises..4:38 a.m. Moon rises..2:42 p.m.
Sun sets...7:52 p.m. Moon sets...2:15 a.m.

Toronto, June 1—8 p.m.

Showers and local thunderstorms have occurred today in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Elsewhere the weather has been fair and for the most part warm. Fine, warm weather is generally indicated.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 42—66; Atlin, 32—46; Port Simpson, 46—56; Victoria, 42—70; Edmonton, 50—72; Calgary, 38—72; Qu'Appelle, 44—76; Port Arthur, 42—70; Parry Sound, 42—64; Toronto, 52—79; Ottawa, 54—74; Montreal, 54—74; Quebec, 46—68; St. John, 46—62; Halifax, 40—68.

FORECASTS.

Saturday, June 2—8 a.m.

Light to moderate winds, mostly west and south; fine and warm today and on Sunday.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	46	44	Fair
Winnipeg	50	48	Clear
Port Arthur	66	42	Clear
Parry Sound	52	44	Fair
Toronto	65	54	Cloudy
Ottawa	60	50	Fair
Montreal	62	54	Cloudy
Quebec	56	46	Clear
Father Point	46	46	Cloudy

WEATHER NOTES.

Showers have been fairly general in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. They have also occurred very locally in Ontario, but the weather over the greater portion of Canada has been very fine and warm.

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, 74°; lowest, 61° above.

AMERICANS AND MEXICANS IN RACE WAR; SCORES KILLED AND MASSACRE FEARED

U. S. Citizens in Cananea, Mexico, Barricaded in Churches and Threatened by Striking Miners—The Government Called Upon for Help.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 2.—A special to the Times from El Paso, Texas, says reports from Naco declare that in a riot following a strike of the Mexican miners at the Green Consolidated Mines, Cananea, 10 Mexican policemen have been killed, together with George McDonald, manager of the lumber department of the mines, and his brother. The entire Cananea police force was wiped out and the Mexicans are in control, being resisted by American miners and citizens who have surrounded the consolidated property.

Thirty strikers are said to have been killed.

Dispatches declare that the town is on fire and that the rioters have used dynamite to blow up the houses of Americans. The situation is regarded as terribly serious, and it is thought American Consul Galbraith has asked Washington for protection. Volunteers have been rushed from Bisbee, Ariz., by special train.

Governor Ysabel is on the way from Hermosillo with state troops, and Gen. Kosterlitzky is on the way from Magdalena with rurales.

Col. W. C. Green sent his family to Naco, but remained at the scene.

Naco, Ariz., June 2.—Latest advices from Cananea, Mexico, where a race riot raged yesterday between Mexicans and Americans, following a strike of the Mexican miners at the Green Consolidated Mines, resulting in the death of some 50 persons, many of whom were Americans, says that the Mexicans burned property valued at $250,000, including the lumber yards and general offices of the Green Mining Company. The Mexicans then left the lumber yards and dynamited a powder house near the Sonora Hotel to secure arms and ammunition.

Here the Mexican police attacked the mob and a fierce battle ensued, several officers and a dozen strikers being killed.

A train carrying 100 men left Naco for Cananea last night. Twenty-five armed men came from Bisbee and are guarding the American line here. There has been fighting between this party and Mexican customs officers.

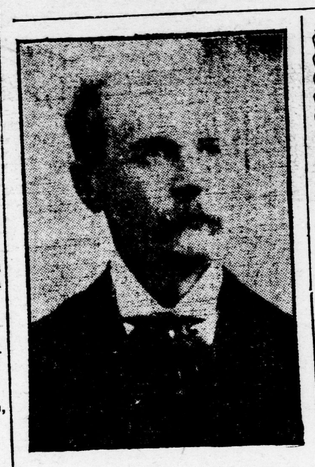
The posse started to cross the line a few miles below Naco and was fired on by Mexicans in ambush. One man named Buckner was shot through the arm and several men are missing. Shots are frequently heard, and it is feared that others may be killed or hurt. It is not known whether any of the ambushed Mexicans were killed.

When the last train left Cananea, Col. Greene's residence was being barricaded, and all the remaining Americans were gathering there and arming for defense. The Presbyterian Church near the Green residence is also filled with people and barricaded. The Americans are seriously handicapped by lack of ammunition. The number of striking Mexicans is estimated at 5,000, and they were making threats against the Americans when the last train pulled out from the camp. There are 50 to 75 Mexican police in Cananea and they are doing what they can to quell the disturbance. Urgent messages have been sent to Washington. It is said that United States Consul Galbraith wired to the state department that his life and that of all Americans in the camp are in danger. Col. Green has telephoned for every available armed man that can be secured at Bisbee and Douglas. While the crowd was gathering yesterday Col. Green rode down the crowded streets in his automobile, and told the men that he could not accede to their demands.

There is grave fear that an attempt will be made to destroy the great reduction plant of the Green Company at Cananea, which cost millions of dollars. It would require many years to replace it.

The trouble arose over the demand of the Mexicans for an increase in wages. The population of Cananea is 23,000, of which 5,000 are Americans.

Bisbee, Arizona, June 2. — The race war between Mexicans and Americans at Cananea, Mexico, a copper mining camp, followed the shooting yesterday of J. P. Williams, a former saloonkeeper of Bisbee, by an American policeman. Mexicans became incensed at the Americans on account of the alleged displacement of Mexican officers by Americans. Col. W. C. Green, president of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, wired B. A. Packard, manager of his cattle ranch there, that forty men had been killed.



HON. CHARLES FITZPATRICK, Appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada.

FAMILY EATEN BY SAVAGE DOGS.

St. Johns, Nfld., June 2.—Reports from Labrador state that five persons were killed and eaten by savage dogs off that coast during the past winter. These dogs, which have largely interbred with wolves, have frequently killed people heretofore. One of the victims this winter was a man aged 35 years, and the others were an elderly man and his wife, daughter and grandchild.

ARCHITECT ADAMS DEAD.

Kingston, Ont., June 1. — James Adams, J. P., former architect of the penitentiary, died at midnight as a result of paralysis. He was driving about the city on Tuesday. Mr. Adams was 73 years old, and was a leading Conservative, Presbyterian, Forester and Mason. He was in Government employ for over forty years.

FITZPATRICK IS CHIEF JUSTICE

Mr. Aylesworth Becomes Minister of Justice and Mr. Lemieux Postmaster.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, June 2.—Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Canada today. Mr. Aylesworth will be sworn in as minister of justice when Lord Grey returns from Toronto, and Mr. Lemieux, solicitor-general, becomes postmaster-general. No appointment will be made to the solicitor-generalship for the present.

THE COWLE BADLY INJURED

Captain Explains Why Did Not Stand by the Erin.

Detroit, Mich., June 2. — A Cleveland dispatch says the steamer Cowle, which sent the Erin to the bottom in St. Clair River, is unloading her cargo at Huron. She is in bad shape, but the full extent of her injuries will not be known until the cargo is taken out.

Capt. Montague says the criticism of himself and crew for not standing by the Erin after the collision are unfair and unjust.

After the collision occurred the barge Danforth, which was in tow of the Erin, began getting a boat down, and did so in Capt. Montague's sight. The Cowle was leaking badly, he said, and it seemed highly probable that they would have to beach her. "By the time the exact condition of our boat was known," Capt. Montague added, "we were too far away to render aid."

AT IT AGAIN

Two East End Boys Arrested for Stealing Stoves.

John and Roy McCallum, boys living in the east end, were arrested last night by High Constable Hughes, charged with stealing a stove and some other articles from John Begg, a farmer living on con. 5, Westminster Township.

The McCallum boys seem to have a delight in stealing stoves. Dan and Roy were arrested some months ago and convicted of stealing such articles and some junk from the Grand Trunk Railway, but they were released on suspended sentence.

THE ENTRANCE EXAMS

Will Be Held June 27, 28 and 29 | The Time-Table

The high school entrance examinations will be held throughout the Province of Ontario on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 27, 28 and 29.

The same time-table will prevail in all entrance centers. It is as follows:

Wednesday, June 27, 8:45 to 9 a.m., reading instructions (Circular 57); 9 to 11 a.m., composition; 11:10 to 11:55 a.m., spelling; 1:30 to 3:30 p.m., geography.

Thursday, June 28, 9 to 11:30 a.m., arithmetic; 1:30 to 4 p.m., written reading.

Friday, June 29, 9 to 11 a.m., English grammar; 11:20 to 12 a.m., writing.

Oral reading may be taken either Friday afternoon or at such other hours as are convenient.

The London students will write on the entrance at the Collegiate Institute. The East Middlesex entrance centers are London, Dorchester Station, Lucan and Thorndale.

The East Middlesex promotion examinations will be held June 21 and 22.

IRELAND SORROWS FOR DEAD LEADER

Enormous Crowds and Many Notables Attend Davitt's Funeral at London.

Dublin, June 2.—The love and respect in which Michael Davitt was held in Ireland, and the widespread sorrow at his death, were amply evidenced by the scenes in the streets here this morning, when the body of the "Father of the Land League" was removed from the Clarendon Street Chapel, where it had laid over night, to Broadstone station, for conveyance to the peaceful, country graveyard at Strade, County Mayo.

The business places closed their shutters, the shades were drawn down in the private houses and the streets were lined by enormous crowds of people, the men doffing their hats as the coffin, which was almost hidden by beautiful floral wreaths, was borne by. The funeral cortege included many Nationalist members of the House of Commons, and clergymen, representatives of every religion and political creed. John Redmond, John Dillon and other members of the Irish Nationalist party were among the mourners, who closely followed the hearse. While the procession stretched out to enormous proportions, another vast crowd awaited the arrival of the body at the station, and on all sides a feeling of the deepst sorrow was apparent among the people.

MR. JAS. LEITCH NAMED

Is Chairman of the New Railway and Municipal Board.

Toronto, June 2.—The appointment of Mr. James Leitch, K.C., of the law firm of Leitch & Pringle, Cornwall, as chairman of the new railway and municipal board, was announced yesterday afternoon by the Ontario Government.

Mr. Leitch's salary will be $6,000 per annum and he will be required to give his whole time to the duties of his office. The emolument is about the same as that received by a superior court judge, and the work will be at least as onerous. The other two members of the commission have not yet been chosen, but now that the chairman has been selected, it can only be a question of a short time until the board is thoroughly organized.

BIG RUSH TO EUROPE

All Liners from New York Crowded to Utmost Capacity.

New York, June 2.—The six trans-Atlantic liners sailing from New York today go out with every berth on board taken. For more than a week there had not been a saloon berth to be had, and accommodations on some of the vessels had been sold out for weeks.

All of them carry well-known persons. Among the passengers on the St. Louis are Congressman Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, and Mrs. Longworth, who arrived here yesterday. They will land at Southampton and go direct to London, to be guests of the American ambassador and Mrs. Reid, at Dorchester House. The steamer Cedric, which sailed yesterday, was also booked to its capacity. On the Cedric was Commander Nakagawa, of the Japanese Naval Construction Bureau, who has been studying the iron and steel industry in this country. He said his Government was to establish a great plant at Tokio to turn out material for building war vessels and steel rails for railroads in Manchuria and Korea.

THE COBALT OUTPUT

Ore Shipped from District Since 1904 Valued at $2,250,000.

Toronto, Jnue 1. — The bureau of mines announces that for the first three months, ending March 31 last, 360 tons of ore were shipped from Cobalt district to the smelters. The silver contents showed an average of 1,613 ounces to the ton, valued at $362,428. The cobalt contents amounted to ten tons, worth $10,360. Since the latter part of 1904 ore has been shipped from Cobalt to value of $2,250,000.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CHELSEA GREEN, THE MOST POPULAR SUBURB.—REMEMBER, THERE IS A NEW CHURCH, A SCHOOL, A GOOD WATER SUPPLY FROM THE COMPANY'S OWN WATERWORKS SYSTEM, THE BEST OF SPRING WATER, GOOD SEWERS, GOOD SIDEWALKS, COUNTRY TAXES, AND ONLY FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STREET CARS. LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. CALL AND SEE ME.

DUNDAS STREET, CENTRAL—Frame story and a half, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, good cellar; lot 60x165 feet.

BRUCE STREET—Brick-veneer, story and three-quarters, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, furnace, gas and fixtures, barn; lot 40x216 feet. This will be sold cheap. Call.

ANDERSON AVENUE—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, two clothes closets, good cellar, small barn, good chicken house; lot 66x120 feet. Will sell cheap. Call and see me.

RESTAURANT BUSINESS—Stock and furniture; doing a splendid business; good reason for selling. Call for particulars.

COLBORNE STREET, CENTRAL—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, room for bath, kitchen and summer kitchen, good pantry, good cellar, veranda at front and side, chicken house; lot 41x165 feet. Call if you want a nice cottage central, at a reasonable price

MARSHALL STREET—New brick cottage, 2 bedrooms, sewing-room, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good cellar, coal and woodshed, fruit trees; lot 36x92 feet. Price, $1,100.

GRAND AVENUE—New two-story frame, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, good cellar, gas, veranda, fruit trees. Will sell on easy terms. Only $1,600.

PRINCESS AVENUE—New red brick, two-story and attic, stone foundation, slate roof, 3 bedrooms, large linen closet, den, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, all modern conveniences. If you want a nice modern house you should call and get particulars of this one.

KING STREET, CENTRAL—Semi-detached brick, two-story and attic, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and sink, all modern conveniences; small barn, lot 66x198 feet.

WREAY STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, woodshed; lot 60x189 feet. A bargain, $800.

MAITLAND STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bathroom complete. Call for particulars.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story brick, double parlors, library, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, front and back stairs, 4 bedrooms, clothes closets, bathroom complete, gas and furnace, front and back verandas, fruit and ornamental trees; lot 40.6x135 feet. Price, $2,600.

HAMILTON ROAD—Vacant lot, running through to Stedwell street, 50 feet on each street. Only $425 if purchased at once.

RIDOUT STREET AND ELMWOOD AVENUE, SOUTHWEST CORNER—THE BEST VACANT LOTS IN SOUTH LONDON. CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT A CHOICE LOT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

PICCADILLY STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, drawing-room, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, 2 pantries, 2 splendid marble mantels, hardwood floors in drawing-room and hall, all modern conveniences; lot 62x120 feet. Call for particulars.

SIMCOE STREET, CENTRAL—Frame story and a half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; lot 72x198 feet. Only $1,500.

KENNETH AVENUE — SPLENDID LOTS, ONLY $9 PER FOOT.

ADELAIDE STREET, near Dufferin avenue—Story and a half brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry; lot 57x60 feet.

CARTWRIGHT STREET—Two-story frame, 4 bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, barn. Only $1,600.

CARTWRIGHT STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen. Only $1,000.

BRUCE STREET—Story and a half frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 2 pantries, good cellar, gas; lot 35x120 feet. Only $1,700.

VACANT LOTS on Adelaide street, near Dufferin avenue; splendid locality. Call for particulars.

FACTORY SITES on interswitching and main line of G. T. R. First-class sites.

VICTOR STREET—Story and a half, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, den, summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, good barn; lot 30x244 feet. This is a snap. Call.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Splendid vacant lot. Only $20 per foot.

HIGH STREET—Some beautiful lots, 40x200 feet. Call if you want a lot.

VACANT LOTS—Johnston street, Pipe Line road and Railway street; splendid lots.

SOUTH STREET—Two-story brick-veneer, 9 rooms; lot 40x160 feet. $2,000.

OXFORD STREET, WEST LONDON—Story and a half brick-veneer, on cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, with good clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, water and sink in house, good cellar, finished throughout in Georgia pine. Will sell cheap, or will rent.

PORT STANLEY—A nice furnished summer cottage. Will sell cheap. Call for particulars.

VACANT LOTS—DUNDAS STREET, CENTRAL; 50x125 FEET. YOU CAN BUY THIS LOT FOR $2,000 IF YOU HURRY UP.

EDWARD STREET—Frame 1½ stories, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, store-room, modern conveniences; lot 33x120 feet; a well-built house. Can be bought on easy terms.

DUNDAS STREET, NEAR WILLIAM STREET—BRICK TWO-STORY AND ATTIC, 5 BEDROOMS, DOUBLE PARLORS, SITTING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN AND SUMMER KITCHEN, MODERN CONVENIENCES; FRUIT TREES; LOT 40x250 FEET.

COLBORNE STREET—New brick-veneer story and a half, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, bathroom complete, piped for gas, wired for electric light and piped for furnace, veranda; lot 33x150 feet. Only $2,300; can be bought on easy terms.

WELLINGTON STREET—Brick-veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 42x150 feet.

MARSHALL STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, sitting-room, woodshed, cellar, water in kitchen. Only $700.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, pump, veranda, new barn, chicken coops; lot 34x204 feet. Only $1,400.

TALBOT STREET, CENTRAL—Frame story and half, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, woodshed, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, veranda. Call if you want a property central.

GLEBE STREET—STORY AND HALF BRICK-VENEER, THREE BEDROOMS, DOUBLE PARLORS, DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN, DEN, MODERN CONVENIENCES. WILL SELL ON EASY TERMS. CALL IF YOU WANT A SNAP.

BECHER BLOCK—THE BEST LOTS IN THE NORTH END. THEY ARE SELLING RAPIDLY. THREE SOLD THIS WEEK. CALL AND GET PRICES.

KING STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, library with oak bookcases, with plate glass front, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences; lot 48x165 feet. This is a splendid chance if you want a residence, central.

PIPE LINE ROAD—Story and half frame, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, hall, pantry, coal and wood shed, sink, good cellar; fruit; lot 66x200 feet.

DUNDAS STREET—Vacant lot, adjoining Congregational Church, 40x130 feet. A splendid lot for a residence.

SOUTH STREET, near Waterloo street—Vacant lot, 40x165 feet. Only $400.

HAMILTON ROAD—Frame story and half, brick foundation, parlor, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, summer kitchen; lot 50x100 feet to a lane.

DUNDAS STREET—Brick two-story and attic, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, sewing-room, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences; lot 50x220 feet and lane at rear. Call if you want a bargain.

20 DUNDAS STREET—Brick cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen. Only $850.

PARKE ESTATE, just over Victoria bridge—The best vacant lots in South London.

THE PROPERTIES ON THIS LIST ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE PROPERTIES THAT I HAVE FOR SALE. CALL AND SEE ME.

For further list of properties see Free Press.

FIVE ACRES—Good story and a half brick house; soil sandy loam; only twelve minutes' walk from street cars. This is a splendid place for small fruits and poultry. Call and get particulars.

5½ ACRES—Fruit farm, adjoining a thriving town. This property is one of the very best fruit and poultry farms in Western Ontario. The whole of the property is under fruit, and $1,000 per annum can be made by a smart man. Last year's receipts amounted to $1,800. The buildings are first-class, with modern conveniences. This is a money-maker. Call or write for particulars of the property.

MONEY TO LOAN.

NINETY ACRES—Five miles from city; good story and a half frame house, on stone foundation; new barn, implement shed, cornerib, chicken house; 40 acres of heavy timber, oak, hickory, chestnut, pine, maple, etc.; soil good clay loam; three orchards, about seven acres, nearly all kinds of fruits. Call for particulars.

FIVE ACRES, near Pottersburg—About four acres of apple orchard. Only $800.

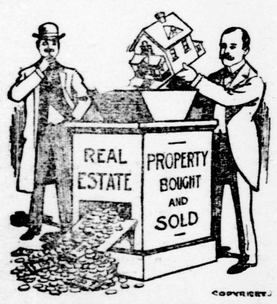
FIVE ACRES—Two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, drawing-room, library, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bathroom complete, heated by hot water; soil sandy loam. This is one of the nicest properties near London. Only five minutes' walk from street cars. Call if you want a nice property.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. NO CHARGE IF NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME, AND THEN ONLY THE REGULAR REAL ESTATE AGENTS' COMMISSION. LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH ME, AND YOU WILL BE SURE OF HAVING IT WELL ADVERTISED.

THOS. C. KNOTT,

'PHONE 650.

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE.



WE TURN REAL PROPERTY INTO REAL MONEY

provided the property is anyways desirable. We do not pretend to pass off swamp lots as desirable building sites, nor broken-down properties as up-to-date modern residences; but we do claim to be able to sell anything in the way of real estate at fair prices.

If your intentions are as honest as ours, it will pay you to see us if you desire to either sell, rent, buy or exchange.

Money to loan in sums of $100 and upwards to complete purchase price, build (money advanced as building progresses), remodel the old house, and pay off old mortgages.

A. A. CAMPBELL,

Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
No. 428 Richmond Street,
London, Ont. 37tf-t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

100 ACRES, LOBO TOWNSHIP—SOIL clay loam, excellent frame buildings, one of the best farms in Lobo; mile to station, school, postoffice, churches, etc. Price, $7,000. A. A. Campbell, No. 428 Richmond street, London, Ont. 37n-tw

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, BEING NORTH half lot 10, con. 5, London Township; soil sandy loam, good state of cultivation, mostly grass. Apply Ralph Bros., lot 11, con. 7, or by letter to Ballymote, Ont. ywt

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY SOLID BRICK house, modern improvements, in central locality, in course of erection; also choice building lot. Apply W. C. Fitzgerald, barrister, Masonic Temple. 91tf-ywt

ONLY $100 DOWN AND $6 66 MONTHLY will purchase frame cottage in South London. M. J. Kent, 434 Richmond street, city. 40a

ATTRACTIVE, NEW, COSY, MODERN two-story brick, Princess avenue residence; something very nice for the money; owner leaving city; must be sold. Price, $3,700. A. A. Campbell, No. 428 Richmond street, London, Ont. 37c-t

FIFTY ACRES, SOUTH HALF LOT 77, west Talbot road, Westminster; soil gravelly loam; good orchard, good barns, brick house, spring water; seven miles from London, two from Lambeth. Mrs. Goldrick, 376 Ridout street, London. 34h-xt

FIFTY ACRES OF PASTURE FOR rent or sale; northwest corner, lot 1, con. 10, London Township. Apply Wm. McGuffin, grocer, Maitland and Piccadilly. 39tf

HOTEL CARDS.

DOMINION HOUSE, ADJOINING Grand Trunk Railway Station, London. J. J. Cox, proprietor.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSES. IF YOU HAVE ONE FOR SALE LIST IT WITH US, AND WE WILL FIND A READY BUYER.

OXFORD STREET—Two semi-detached two-story brick houses, 10 rooms each, all modern improvements; good lots. Inspection invited.

PICCADILLY STREET—Frame cottage on brick foundation; large cellar, 6 rooms, in good order; nice lot. Price reasonable.

SIX LOTS ON CHESLEY AVENUE—AT A BARGAIN.

LYLE STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, hot and cold water on both flats, three cellars, back and front verandas; lot 36x125 feet.

WATERLOO STREET SOUTH — A frame store and dwelling, doing a nice business. At a reduced figure. Call at once.

A SPLENDID LOT on corner of Wellington and Grosvenor streets. Inquire at once.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD, West London—A new two-story brick house, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 5 bedrooms, bathroom complete, 2 cellars, furnace, electric light; lot 56x113 feet. A modern home for $2,500.

ALEXANDER STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, cement foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, large cellars, electric light; lot 33x112 feet. Price, $1,450.

COLBORNE STREET—A large frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, frame barn; lot 43x125 feet. Price, $1,450.

A SPLENDID LOT on Princess avenue, central, at $30 per foot.

YORK STREET—A new 1½-story red pressed brick house, 7 rooms, two large cellars, piped for furnace, gas, nice lot. Price, $2,200.

WEST LONDON—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, in good order; good lot. Price, $750.

CHEAP LOTS on Redan and Mamelon streets, south of the Hamilton road.

PRINCESS AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, all modern improvements; lot 33x137 feet. Price, $2,000.

RICHMOND STREET SOUTH—Three 1½-story brick houses, stone foundation, almost new, 9 rooms each, all modern improvements. Prices reduced to $2,500 each. If you want an investment we will give you a liberal inducement.

PICCADILLY STREET — Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, finished in style, all modern improvements; good lot. Price reasonable.

RECTORY STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, slate roof, 8 rooms, nice lot. Price, $2,000.

MAPLE STREET—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 33x180 feet. Price, $4,000.

PRINCESS AVENUE—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 27x116 feet. Price, $1,200.

GREY STREET, CENTRAL—A large brick residence, 9 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, large cellars, large attic; suitable for a boarding house or a factory.

IF YOU WANT A STORE on Dundas street, call and see us.

NORTH OF VICTORIA STREET and west of Richmond street—A large brick cottage, frame barn, with 9 ares of land. Price, $2,000. Easy terms.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—A new two-story brick house, stone foundation, stone trimmings, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, hot and cold water, furnace electric light and gas, laundry and vegetable cellars; corner lot, 34x90 feet. Price on application.

PIPE LINE ROAD—Two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, clothes closets, brick cellar; lot 66x198 feet. Price reduced to $1,200; owner leaving the city.

MAITLAND STREET SOUTH—A large frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens; frame stable, lot 36x123 feet. Price, $1,250; cheap property.

PHILIP STREET—A splendid frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens; frame barn, lot 35x110 feet. At a reasonable price. Inspection invited.

CHEAP LOTS on the Hamilton road and Redan street—We have only a few lots left in this locality for sale.

THOSE VERY CHEAP LOTS ON ELMWOOD AVENUE, WEST OF THE WHARNCLIFFE ROAD, WITH STREET CAR SERVICE ON THE AVENUE, ARE THE BEST INVESTMENT OFFERED IN SOUTH LONDON. REMEMBER, OUR PRESENT PRICES ARE FROM $140 TO $175 PER LOT, JUST ABOUT HALF THEIR VALUE.

A very desirable lot, corner of the Wharncliffe road and Becher street. Will be sold very cheap. Inspect at once.

ADELAIDE STREET, south of Piccadilly street—A new 1½-story frame house on brick foundation, 7 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,400. Easy terms. Call and see us.

You will find very desirable lots in the Becher block, Richmond street north. Inspection invited. We will give you prices.

We have several fine factory sites on the interswitching or trunk lines.

KING STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, bathroom complete, furnace, hot water, laundry, electric light and gas. An up-to-date house for $3,250.

ELIZABETH STREET—A neat frame cottage; corner lot. Price, $700.

THE CHEAPEST LOTS in the north end are in the Gordon survey, corner of Maitland and Cheapside streets. Call for price.

WATERLOO STREET—A new 1½-story brick-veneer house; parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, clothes closets, furnace, vegetable and laundry cellars, modern improvements; lot 35x145 feet. Price, $2,000 for a quick sale; owner leaving the city.

VAN STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, clothes closets, large cellar, cement walks; lot 40x122 feet. Price, $1,400.

SHERWOOD AVENUE—A new 1½-story frame house, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, large cellar; lot 50x159 feet. Price, $1,500.

ADELAIDE STREET—A new two-story brick house, slate roof, 8 rooms, good lot. Price, $2,400.

BRISCOE STREET—A new brick cottage, cement block foundations, 7 rooms, clothes closets; lot 40x189 feet. Price, $1,500.

SMITH STREET, three blocks east of the McClary new works; 1½-story frame house, on stone foundation, 9 rooms, bathroom complete, frame barn, chicken coop, one acre fruit trees; one block from street cars. Price, $2,000. Inspect at once.

ST. JAMES STREET—A splendid brick cottage, brick barn, lot 50x150 feet. Price, $1,900.

BRUCE STREET—A neat frame cottage, on brick foundation, 5 rooms, 3 cellars, cement floors; lot 40x160 feet. Price, $800.

LANGARTH STREET—A new frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms; two lots. Price, $1,500.

ONTARIO STREET—1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good order; large lot; in a desirable location. Will close for $1,250.

RICHMOND STREET, south of G. T. R.—Two-story frame house, on a brick foundation; 10 rooms, suitable for a boarding-house. Price, $2,400.

RICHMOND STREET, north Grosvenor—Two semi-detached two-story brick houses, stone foundations, dressed stone fronts, 10 rooms each, modern improvements; will make a good investment. Call and see us.

A NICE LOT on Piccadilly street for $350. Lots on Redan and Nelson streets at $4 50 per foot.

CHEAP LOTS on Grosvenor and Colborne streets.

P. WALSH,

Phone 1,021. - 110 Dundas St.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

County of Welland—99 acres, half-mile from Lowbanks; soil clay and black loam; good buildings. Price, $4,000.

County of Elgin—138 acres, Township of Dunwich, four miles from market; two-story brick house. Price, $5,500.

County of Elgin—100 acres, 1½ miles from Campbellford; soil clay loam; 1½-story frame house, barn and other buildings, in good repair. $8,200.

County of Elgin—100 acres, 4½ miles from Dutton; two-story brick house, frame outbuildings. $5,000.

County of Elgin—100 acres, 4½ miles from Dutton; 4 acres orchard, 1½-story frame house, 8 rooms, frame buildings. $5,000.

County of Lambton—100 acres, 1½ miles from Arkona; 4 acres orchard, choice fruit, good buildings, frame. $5,000.

County of Lambton—100 acres, three miles from Inwood; 2 acres orchard, log house, frame barn. $3,800.

County of Lambton—50 acres, 2½ miles from Alvinston, all cleared; 1½-story brick house, good barn. $3,800.

County of Lambton—100 acres, four miles to Wyoming; 2 acres orchard, good buildings. $3,950.

County of Kent—221 acres, 5½ miles from Thamesville; 1½-story brick house, bank barn, all buildings in good repair. $10,000.

County of Kent—96 acres, five miles to Thamesville; frame buildings, good fruit, all kinds. $4,000.

County of Lambton—150 acres, 3½ miles from Wilkesport; frame buildings. $3,600.

County of Middlesex—50 acres, five miles from Strathroy; rolling, all drained, soil sandy loam. $2,300.

County of Middlesex—50 acres, four miles from Strathroy; 1 acre orchard, frame house and outbuildings. $2,075.

County of Middlesex—100 acres, half-mile from Osman P. O., eight miles from Strathroy; brick house, large barn. $6,200.

County of Middlesex—50 acres, three miles from Mount Brydges; 1 acre orchard, soil sandy loam, all drained. $1,550.

County of Middlesex—50 acres, one mile from Appin; all cleared, frame house, 7 rooms, barn, stables, etc. $3,000.

County of Lincoln—200 acres, half-mile from Vineland; soil black clay, 7 acres orchard, two-story frame house, barns, all in first-class repair. $10,500.

IF YOU WANT A FARM, ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, ANY PRICE, GET OUR LIST OF FARMS FOR SALE. WE HAVE THE LARGEST LIST OF FARMS FOR SALE IN ONTARIO.

No. 1000—Good hotel in village in County of Lambton; three-story brick building, 20 bedrooms, good business stand. $8,000.

No. 992—Hotel, doing good business, in village about five miles from London; two-story brick, furnace, gas. Price, $7,500.

No. 1005—Billiard and pool business in Niagara Falls, also tobacco business in connection. Price, $850.

No. 989—Stock of groceries and fixtures in City of Brantford; ice cream parlor in connection. Price, $1,300.

IF YOU WANT A BUSINESS PROPERTY OF ANY KIND CALL OR WRITE FOR OUR LIST. NEW PROPERTIES ARE BEING LISTED ALL THE TIME.

WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

78 Dundas St., London. Telephone 696. Limited.

WM. NEEDHAM & SON

413 TALBOT STREET, LONDON
Phones: Office, 358; House, 2126.

NOTE THESE, READER.

Excellent 100 acres in London Township; 60 acres cultivated, 20 acres pasture, 10 acres bush and pasture; clay loam, well drained by tile, rock well and creek, windmill, good fences, two acres fruit, 1½-story frame house, two frame barns (one 36x40, on 8-foot stone wall; No. 2, 50x58, on 8-foot stone wall), stabling under both, water in buildings; on gravel road, half-mile to school, convenient to church and cheese factory, railroad station and postoffice.

A1 100 acres in London Township; 80 acres cleared, 15 acres timber; clay loam, drained by tile, rock well and windmill, good wire and rail fences, orchard, 1½-story brick house and kitchen, slate roof, stone cellar under all of house, woodshed, cistern inside; barn No. 1, 36x66, on blocks; No. 2, 32x40, with cow stable under; horse stable and hay barn, 28x40, on 8½-foot cement wall; drive shed, 16x16; all in good repair; convenient to school, churches, postoffice and cheese factory.

100 acres in London Township; 95 acres cleared, all pasture except 10 acres; spring crop; five acres good timber, frame house and stable, small frame stable, wire and rail fences, clay loam, watered, spring well. Price, $4,500.

Neat little suburban home, only 15 minutes' walk to London market, three blocks to electric cars; veneer brick house, 24x40; kitchen, 13x13; parlor, dining-room, hall, pantry, washroom and three bedrooms; two lots, one-fifth of an acre in each; frame barn and small shop.

1½-story frame house, 8 rooms, summer kitchen; lot 125x125; good barn, 18x24; hen-house, 12x18; good repair; suitable home for teamster.

Frame cottage and blacksmith shop and woodwork shop in busy village; house contains six rooms, frame kitchen, cement cellar; shop doing good business; ill-health cause of selling.

One-story frame house in London West; parlor, dining-room, hall, pantry, two bedroms, woodshed; lot 68x115.

General store and dwelling in country, doing good business.

J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST

$3,100—Two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, bath, w.c., furnace, electric light, gas; central.

$2,600—1½-story frame, new, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, bath and w.c., gas; very desirable location.

1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bath, w.c., furnace, electric light and gas, good stable and drivehouse; very complete. Call.

$3,200—New two-story brick, modern, and within ten minutes' walk to market; or would rent for term. Call.

$2,800—Two-story brick, modern improvements; Oxford street, near Wellington.

$2,200—1½-story new red brick, 3 bedrooms and bathroom, plate glass windows, stone foundation; York street east.

Light manufacturing business, with good wholesale trade; big profits. This is a first-class going concern. Closest investigation invited.

A few fine park lots on city limits north; any size to suit; close to street car; finest location; price low.

J. F. SANGSTER,
132 Masonic Temple.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

THE WEATHER TODAY
Fair and Mild.

THE SATISFACTORY STORE

Lawn Waists Moving

out quickly. Warmer the weather, faster they go.

This trio we're calling your attention to today should disappear rapidly — they're so bewitchingly pretty and cool-looking, and the values are so enticing.

This **$1.25** Waist is very **neat** and **smart.** A row of wide embroidery insertion down each side of the front is inclosed by rows of narrow and wide tucks. Cuffs are fastened with pearl buttons. Look for this waist right away or you may not be able to secure one.....**$1.25**

Here's a very **fashionable style.** Front is of two wide rows of embroidery insertion flanked on each side by two rows of pretty lace insertion, which are separated by strips of lawn. Tucked back. **Short sleeves.** Isn't this a winning value?.....**$1.50**

It's the charming manner in which the rows of blind embroidery, lace insertion and tucks are combined that makes this such a **becoming waist.** Two rows of lace insertion will be found at the back and one row on the nattily tucked sleeves. Shouldn't stay long in stock at.....**$1.75**

The Cream Goods

Should be chosen now. Weather is warm enough and by the time your dress is "made up" it will be warmer still.

Great variety of reliable cream fabrics to show you. Prices are the kind that will please, too.

Just a hint or two:

If your fancy turns towards **Serge** we ask you to see this nice, soft pure wool fabric. Washes splendidly. Yard.....**50c**

This **India Twill** is a thoroughly good material. Light weight, soft and firmly woven. Pure wool. Washable. Get it for, yard...**65c**

Another handsome serge is the one known as the **Washable Serge.** It is a strongly woven material, uncrushable, and washes just fine. English make. This one comes at, yard.....**75c**

Almost everybody knows how fashionable a **Cream Panama** is. An excellent, washable line at.....**85c**

Tailored Suits Made

In our Ladies' Tailoring Dept. will please you. Man of experience and ability in charge. Prices are moderate.

THIRD FLOOR.

It's Handkerchief Time

More handkerchiefs sold in the warm months than at any other season of the year with the exception of December.

We're well prepared to meet your demands, whether you desire the simple and neat plain hemstitched handkerchiefs or the more fancy embroidered kinds. Ladies! ask to see these.

Four neat styles, embroidered and hemstitched, all pure linen, at.....**15c**

Finer quality linen, embroidered and hemstitched, from, each..... **20c to 40c**

Other lines of embroidered and hemstitched handkerchiefs. Pure linen. Very dainty patterns. From **45c to 75c**

Here's a **special** for you. Fine quality of pure linen, neatly hemstitched. Don't judge the value until you see the quality. This will surprise you at.....**15c**
Or a dozen for.....**$1.65**

Another value worth investigating is this one: Pure linen, hemstitched. Choice of **close or sheer** quality. You'll be extra willing to pay this price when you examine the handkerchiefs.
Each.....**25c**
One dozen for.....**$2.75**

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151, 153 and 155 Dundas Street.

Yealland, Tytler & Co.'s LIST

CITY RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

Pall Mall street, near Colborne—Story and half solid brick, modern. A bargain.

The Wharncliffe and Wyatt street—Four houses and lots at prices that would not pay for the buildings.

Emery street—One brick and three frame cottages, all new, at extremely low prices.

Large two-story frame house and barn, with one acre, just outside city limits, and close to Proof Line road. A snap.

Modern residences on King street, south side, between Wellington and Waterloo; on Colborne street, central; on St. George north, Ridout south, Maitland north and Regina streets and Forward avenue—each one a bargain.

FACTORIES AND FACTORY SITES.

Commodious buildings on King street, central; Bathurst street west; also five acres along G. T. R. track, north of Trafalgar street, and sites along the C. P. R.-G. T. R. switch, and on Brydges street, close to G. T. R.

CITY BUILDING LOTS.

Choice lots on Emery, Brydges, Grand avenue, The Ridgeway, Quebec street north, Grosvenor, Colborne north, Richmond north, Simcoe, Victoria, Mary, Regent and St. George streets and Sherwood avenue.

FARM PROPERTY.

A 15-acre fruit farm on Brick street, with story and a half brick house and barn. Also farms in London and McGillivray Townships.

OFFICES TO RENT.

Offices centrally located in various parts of the down-town section of the city.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

We have buyers for 20 acres, with house and barn, within four miles of the city; for modern cottages and story and half houses in northern and eastern parts of city, and for a general store in Western Ontario.

YEALLAND, TYTLER & CO.,
Real Estate and Insurance Agents,
Room 206, Temple Building. Phone 1259.
b

PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES.

Sealed tenders addressed "Inspectors of Pententiaries, Ottawa," and indorsed "Tenders for Supplies," will be received until Monday, 25th June, inclusive, from parties desirous of contracting for supplies, for the fiscal year 1906-1907, for the following institutions, namely:

Kingston Penitentiary.
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.
Dorchester Penitentiary.
Manitoba Penitentiary.
British Columbia Penitentiary.
Alberta Penitentiary.

Separate tenders will be received for each of the following classes of supplies:

1.—Milk, pure fresh.
2.—Beef and mutton, fresh.
3.—Forage.
4.—Coal, anthracite and bituminous.
5.—Cordwood.
6.—Groceries, Pork, Bacon.
7.—Coal oil, in barrels.
8.—Drygoods.
9.—Drugs and Medicines.
10.—Leather and Findings.
11.—Hardware, Tinware, Paints, Oils, etc.
12.—Fish, fresh.

Details of information as to form of contract, together with forms of tender, will be furnished on application to the Wardens of the various institutions.

All supplies are subject to the approval of the Warden.

All tenders submitted must specify clearly the institution, or institutions, which it is proposed to supply, and must bear the indorsation of at least two responsible sureties.

Papers inserting this notice without authority from the King's Printer will not be paid therefor.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
GEO. W. DAWSON,
Inspectors of Penitentiaries.
Department of Justice,
Ottawa, May 25, 1906. 42c-t

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for Steel Rails and Fastenings and Railway Ties.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope "Tender for Steel Rails," "Tender for Railway Ties," "Tender for Splice Bars," "Tender for Bolts and Nuts," "Tender for Spikes," and "Tender for Nutlocks," respectively, will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway at Ottawa until 12 o'clock noon of the 7th day of June, 1906, for sixty-five thousand (65,000) gross tons of eighty-pound (80-lb.) steel rails (open hearth or Bessemer, at the option of the commissioners), and the necessary fastenings; and for one million five hundred and forty-five thousand (1,545,000) railway ties; in strict accordance with the specifications of the commissioners.

Tenders must be made on the forms supplied by the commissioners, which, as well as the specifications, may be obtained on application to Hugh D. Lumsden, chief engineer, Ottawa, Ont., to A. E. Doucet, district engineer, Quebec, P. Q., or to A. E. Hodgins, district engineer, Kenora, Ont.

Full information in regard to deliveries, quantities for which tenders will be received, and also as to the other conditions on which tenders are made, is given on form of tender. A sample of the nutlock tendered on must accompany each tender for nutlocks.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for a sum equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender.

Checks deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders. By order,

P. E. RYAN, Secretary.
The Commissioners of
The Transcontinental Railway.
Dated at Ottawa, 19th May, 1906.
84n-23,26,29,31,J2,4

Department of Militia and Defense

OTTAWA

Sealed tenders (in duplicate) for the supply of Coal and Fuel Wood required to heat the Military Buildings at London, Ont., for the twelve months beginning 1st July, 1906, will be received up to Friday, 15th June next. Each tender is to be marked "Tender for Fuel," and addressed to the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa.

Printed forms of tender, containing full particulars may be obtained from the secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, or at the office of the district officer commanding, London, who will furnish all information required.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defense, for 5 per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender decline to sign a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender be not accepted the check will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

L. F. PINEAULT, Colonel.
Deputy Minister of Militia and Defense.
Department of Militia and Defense,
Ottawa, May 18, 1906. 43n-tyw

SITUATIONS VACANT.

SITUATIONS AND OPENINGS IN Winnipeg and the Canadian North-West can be found by advertising in the Free Press, Winnipeg. It contains every day almost four solid columns of "situations vacant, male and female," advertisements. Sample copies free. Address Free Press, Winnipeg, mentioning this paper. ywt

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Tender for Postoffice, etc., at St. Marys, Ont.," will be received at this office until Friday, June 22, 1906, inclusively, for the construction of a postoffice, etc., at St. Marys, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this department and on application to the postmaster, St. Marys, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the check will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order.

FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 20, 1906.
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it. 43c-tyw

AGRICULTURAL Savings and Loan Co.

DIVIDEND NO. 68.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum has been declared for the current half-year upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after 2nd July next. Transfer Books closed from 15th to 30th inst.

C. P. BUTLER, Manager.
London, 1st June, 1906. 43k-2,9,20,30

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received at the County Clerk's Office, London, until noon on Wednesday, June 6, 1906, for the best quality of Hard and Soft Coal required for use in the County Buildings in the City of London, until June 1, 1907.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Names of two solvent sureties must accompany each tender.

CHARLES TALBOT, County Engineer.
T. E. ROBSON, County Clerk.
39u yt

TENDERS.

Tenders for repairs and additions to the Exhibition Buildings, Queen's Park, London, Ontario, will be received at this office, up to Wednesday, June 6, at 5 o'clock.

COL. J. W. LITTLE,
Chairman Building Committee.
A. O. GRAYDON,
39-c-ywt City Engineer.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

Tenders will be received at the office of the secretary of the Board of Education for the supply of coal required for the London Public Schools and Collegiate Institute, the quantity being 800 tons hard coal, different grades, and 500 tons select lump, more or less. Full particulars at secretary's office. Tenders received up to 4 o'clock on Thursday, June 7, 1906. Each tender to be accompanied by a check marked "good" of $50. R. M. McELHERAN, secretary; W. W. GAMMAGE

TRANSIENT CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS—NO ADVERTISEMENT LESS THAN TEN CENTS.

MEETINGS.—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion. ARTICLES FOR SALE, TO LET, HELP WANTED, SITUATIONS WANTED, BOARD AND LODGINGS, LOST AND FOUND, ROOMS TO LET, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, ETC.—First insertion, one cent a word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than ten words.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

DEATHS.

LOTT—In this city, on June 1, 1906, Myrtle, only child of Harry Lott, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Funeral from the family residence, 74 Empress avenue, West London, on Sunday, June 3, at 3:30; service at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

FORESTERS' EXCURSION TO DETROIT, June 16, Michigan Central Railway. Only $1 60. Three days. b

EAST MIDDLESEX FARMERS' INSTITUTE will hold their annual excursion to Detroit and Belle Isle on Saturday, June 9; train leaves Kelly's Siding, Denfield and Dorchester, connect in London. Main train leaves London at 7 a.m. See posters, regard to timetable. All welcome. 43c-txw

SPRINGBANK DANCE HALL—OPEN for engagements. Phone 1608, or call at Pavilion. b

FAST SHIPS

Cunard Line, via New York. Empress of Britain and Empress of Ireland, via Montreal and Quebec. Low rates to and from Old Country. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. 1

DIRECT BOATS TO DULUTH, SAULT, Mackinac, Cleveland, etc. F. B. Clarke, steamboat agent, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. 2

$25—LONDON TO DETROIT AND RETURN, boat, every Saturday and Sunday. Low rate daily. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. 3

MERCHANTS' LINE—PORT STANLEY, Cleveland, Windsor and Toronto, to Montreal, via water; low rates; first-class accommodation. F. B. Clarke, sole agent, Richmond street, next new Bank of Commerce. 4

DANCING—STRICTLY PRIVATE LESSONS any hour. Orchestra furnished for all occasions. Call or phone 1774. Dayton & McCormick.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY R. B. Millard. Waltz, two-step. Lessons any hour. Residence and academy, 345 Princess avenue.

$25 PUPILS ATTENDED LONDON CONSERVATORY of Music last year. Mr. Barron hears all pupils play, and gives reports.

CHOICEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR private parties, balls, banquets, etc. Telephone 1265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

TONY CORTESE — THE ORIGINAL London Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple street. Telephone 1570.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the London and Southeastern Railway Company will be held in the Board of Trade rooms, Richmond street, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 26th day of June, 1906, at 4 o'clock p.m. J. W. Little, secretary and treasurer. 43k-t

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BELT BUCKLE, FRIDAY EVENING, in north part of city. Reward for return to this office. b

FOUND—SATCHEL, BETWEEN LAMBETH and Tempo. Owner may have same on proving property and paying expenses. J. A. Kelly, Lambeth. b

STRAYED, ABOUT MAY 1, ON LOT 27, con. 13, London Township, 2-year-old heifer. b

LOST—RING; PLAIN GOLD BAND; keepsake; liberal reward. Box 58. Advertiser. 42c

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED FAT CATTLE WANTED. George Jackson, 87 Wellington street. 41tf

WANTED FOR CASH, NEXT AUGUST —One and a half story house or cottage, lately erected. Address Box 45, Advertiser. 38n

DENTAL CARDS

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Cranicross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 822.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 162½ Dundas street. Phone 976.

DR. S. M. THOMAS, DENTIST, 252½ Dundas, between Wellington and Clarence.

DR. WESTLAND, DENTIST—CHICAGO post-graduate in Crown, Bridge and Porcelain work. Philadelphia, post-graduate, Porcelain. Masonic Temple, first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION AS BAKER; good all round hand. Address T. W. Nicholls, 189 Bathurst street. 41c

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS STAND for sale, in thriving county town, suitable for drug store, hardware store, grocery, bakery, or good opening for medical doctor or veterinary; will sell at bargain, if sold soon; object of selling, ill-health. Box 4, Advertiser. 43k-tywt

FOR SALE—FACTORY, WITH ENGINE and boiler, land and free water, on interswitching railway line; very low township taxes; near Adelaide street. Apply J. H. McMechan. 42tf

FOR SALE—WALKER'S BLACKSMITH and wood shops, on easy terms. Apply Wm. Walker, Odell P. O. 19tf

MANUFACTURING PICTURE FRAMES and moldings; large wholesale trade; big profits; first-class going concern; rent or sell premises; ill-health. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH first-class board, for one or two gentlemen or ladies; central, modern. Address Box 5, Advertiser. b

BOARD AND ROOM FOR THREE. APPLY 307 Dundas street. 42c

ROOMS AND BOARD. 369 YORK street. 43n

ROOMS AND BOARD FOR FOUR young men; all conveniences; private home; phone. Apply 478 Park avenue. 42c

YOUNG MAN DESIRES ROOM AND board with vegetarian family. Address Box 56, Advertiser. 41c

WANTED—BOARD FOR SEVERAL persons, central if possible, for six or eight days from June 6. Box 55, Advertiser. 41c

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO COATMAKERS AND two pantmakers. Apply 223 Dundas street. 43c

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painter. Apply J. W. Smith, corner Maple and Richmond. 42tf

BOY WANTED—ONE WHO CAN FEED cylinder press preferred. Wright Lithographing Company, 348 Wellington street. 42c

WANTED — YOUNG MAN WITH knowledge of bookkeeping, and to assist in clothing and gents' furnishing store. Address T. Fox, Petrolea. 42c

BOYS WANTED FOR BOX SHOP. C. R. Somerville. 41tf

WANTED—LATHE HANDS; EXPERIENCED men on heavy work. Box 54, London Advertiser. 41n

WANTED—BOY TO MOW THE LAWN. Apply to Mrs. Regan, 234 Central avenue. 42c

TECHNICAL MEN'S LEAGUE, TACOMA, Washington, requires a number of talented men for members, to fill high-salaried office and technical positions in Pacific coast cities. b

WANTED — BRASS MOLDER, ON small work. Address Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, Peterboro. 41c

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS BOILERMAKERS; steady work, good pay, new shops and latest machinery. Apply W. J. Campbell & Sons, Ottawa. 41c

LABORERS WANTED. LONDON ROLLING Mills, foot of William street. 43c

GOOD PAY TO MEN EVERYWHERE to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing. Universal advertising Company, Chicago. b

MEN TO ADVERTISE, EMPLOY HELP and collect; no canvassing; straight salary; $20 a week and all expenses; inclose stamp. Midland Art Company, 32 Church street, Toronto, Canada. b

MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE IN eight weeks, guaranteed. Tuition and tools, $25. Positions furnished. Catalogue free. Detroit, Mich., Barber College, 277 Jefferson avenue. tx

APPRENTICE WANTED TO LEARN the business of chemist and druggist; must have junior matriculation. Apply personally or by letter to Cairncross & Lawrence, chemists. 39c-ywt

OUR TELEGRAPH SCHOOL IS THE biggest and best in America. The equipment is superb, and the course of instruction perfect. Positions secured for graduates. Full particulars and fine illustrated telegraph book mailed free. B. W. Somers, principal, Dominion School of Telegraphy and Railroading, Toronto. 31tf-t

WANTED—DRUG APPRENTICE; ONE with some knowledge of business preferred. Apply B. A. Mitchell, 114 Dundas street. 41c

WANTED — MEN EVERYWHERE; good pay, to distribute circulars, advertising matter, tack signs, etc.; no canvassing. National Advertising Bureau, Chicago. b

JOB COMPOSITOR—51-HOUR WEEK; permanent situation to capable man. Apply immediately, Advertiser Job, London. 33tf

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON CAN earn good income at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

MEN AND BOYS WANTED—LEARN plumbing, plastering, bricklaying; special offer, life scholarship, $50, easy payments; position and union card guaranteed; free catalogue. Coyne Bros., Trade Schools, New York, Chicago, St. Louis.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

MACHINE OPERATORS WANTED. Canadian Lady Corset Company, 276½ Dundas street.

EXPERIENCED GENERAL—TWO IN family. Mrs. Bethune, Ivy Villa, 97 Stanley street. b

LAUNDRESS WANTED. APPLY AT Protestant Orphans' Home. 42tf

WANTED AT ONCE—A YOUNG GIRL to assist in housework; no washing or ironing; two in family; country girl preferred. 294 Wolfe street. b

GIRLS WANTED TO LEARN THE trade. Brener Bros., 184 to 190 Horton street. 71tf-tyw

WANTED—CAPABLE LINEN ROOM girl and two chambermaids. Apply Tecumseh House. 42u

THREE WAITRESSES AND ONE KITCHEN girl wanted, Springbank Pavilion. Apply Box 57, this office, or at Pavilion. 42c

SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR wanted. The Parisian Steam Laundry Company of Ontario, Limited. 41c

WANTED — EXPERIENCED COOKS; also men (recruits), to go to camp with Sixth Field Battery. Apply immediately at Armories. 42u

WANTED—GIRL OR WOMAN FOR general housework, to go to Michigan, near Detroit, for the summer. Apply 386 Dufferin. 41c

COOK WANTED. APPLY BRITANNIA House. 41c

WANTED AT ONCE—GIRLS TO LEARN fur trade. Apply John Marshall & Co., 68 Dundas street. 41c

WANTED — PLAIN DRESSMAKER; special for children. Apply 359 King street. 41c

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—FAMILY of three; no washing. Apply 302 Central avenue. 41c

GIRLS WANTED FOR BISCUIT AND confectionery departments. D. S. Perrin & Co., Limited. 12tf

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON CAN earn good income at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GENERAL servant; family of three. Apply Mrs. R. C. Struthers, 508 Wellington street. 25tf

COOK, HOUSEKEEPER, GENERAL servant, nursegirl wanted. Apply to Mrs. Payne, Intelligence Office, 309 Dundas street. Phone 1870.

LIVERIES AND HACKS.

KING EDWARD LIVERY, WELLINGTON street—Rubber-tired hacks, coupes, etc. Phone 503. Branch, corner Bathurst and Richmond. Phone 634. A. G. Stroyan.

DYER'S LIVERY, NEXT ADVERTISER Telephone 1277. Coupes, hacks, etc. Open day and night.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

TENNENT, BARNES & TENNENT, veterinary surgeons—Office, 137 King; residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington. Phones: Office, 688; house, 278.

C. S. TAMLIN, VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, 352 Talbot; phone, 865. Residence, 354 Oxford; phone, 763.

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT, CEMENT Paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 504 York street, London.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor. Services at 11 and 7. Baptism and Communion at evening service.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Morning, Mrs. T. E. Harrison; evening, Mr. J. F. Maine. Good music. Cordial welcome to all.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—Whit-Sunday. 11, Rev. Dyson Hague; 7, Rev. Arthur Carlisle.

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S — HOLY Communion at 8:30 and noon; Matins, 11 a.m.; Evensong, 7 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, M.A.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST — REV. George McAlister, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m., Communion; 7 p.m. Special collection for building fund at both diets.

CHANNING HALL, UNITARIAN, 276 Dundas street—Rev. V. J. Gilpin, minister. Service, 11 a.m.; subject, report of Unitarian meetings.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS — SERVICES at King Street conducted by Pastor McKenzie. South Street Mission—Afternoon, school; evening, evangelistic. Seats free and unappropriated.

CHRIST CHURCH—REV. R. S. W. Howard, M.A., rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Dr. Daniel, pastor. Services as usual.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Rev. E. B. Lanceley, pastor. Rev. Morley Medden will preach at both services. Morning—Anthem, "I Will Magnify" (Goss); duet, Miss Reid and Miss Halls. Evening—"O That I Had Wings"; solo, "Abide With Me" (Torrington). Bible School, 2:45.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. I. B. Wallwin, B.A., pastor. 10, Fellowship; 11, Mr. S. Charlton; evening, song service, W. Gibson and choir.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, both services, 11 and 7. Communion at close of morning service. Evening subject, "The Workshop."

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. J. W. Graham, B.A., pastor. Services, 11 a.m., 7 p.m. Rev. A. E. Thompson, M.A., D.D., will preach at both morning and evening services. Sabbath School at 2:45 p.m. Midweek prayer and praise service on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—11 a.m., Rev. W. J. Clark, Communion service; 3 p.m., Sabbath School and Bible Classes; 7 p.m., Rev. W. J. Clark.

GOSPEL MEETINGS EVERY SUNDAY evening at 7, Foresters' Hall, 756 Dundas, East End. All welcome.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Rev. D. E. Martin, pastor. 11, Mr. George Poad; 7, Mr. S. H. Shaw.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—The pastor, Rev. James Rollins, B.A., will preach in the evening, and be assisted by Rev. Mr. Woods, of Queen's University, at Communion in the morning.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, MAITLAND street—Preaching at 11 a.m., 7 p.m. All welcome.

MEN'S MEETING, 4:15, SUNDAY, Y. M. C. A.—Discussion led by Mr. J. H. Fowler, B.A., on the theme, "Jesus and Our Rights." All men invited to attend. b

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Thomas H. Mitchell, B.D., pastor. Services by pastor, 11 and 7.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., pastor. Morning, Communion service, "The Looks of Christ." Evening, "A Cure for Fear." Minister's Bible Class at 3; "The Christian's Prospect at Death."

ST. JAMES, CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON —Dean Davis, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—SERVICES, 11 and 7. Rev. W. T. Hill, rector, at both services.

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West London—Pastor, Rev. Thomas Nixon, Ph.D. Sabbath School, 3 o'clock. Public worship, 7 p.m.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Ross, pastor. The pastor will conduct both services and teach the Bible Class. Morning, "The Lord's Supper a Proclamatory Rite"; evening, "The Kingdom at the Consummation of the Age." Seats free. Good singing. All welcome. The Lord's Supper after morning service.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. James Livingstone, pastor. Services as usual.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL — Evening, "Three Great Battles—Battle on the Sea, Battle on the Land, Battle on the Cross." Preacher, Evangelist Belcher.

BUSINESS CARDS.

STRATFOLD & BAWDEN, CONTRACTing Plasterers. Agents for Parlstone hard wall plaster. Phone 1460. Henry Stratford, 427 Waterloo. ywt

LAIDLAW & LAWSON, GENERAL auctioneers for County of Middlesex. Farm and farm stock sales solicited. Fraser House, London, on Saturdays. Wilton Grove Postoffice. 25n-t

J. HARRIS & CO.—REMOVED TO 728 Simcoe, opposite London and Petroles Barrel Works.

THE BEST CARRIAGE PAINTING IN the city. Prices reasonable at Smith's Maple street.

OSTEOPATHY.

H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Chronic diseases. 554 Richmond street. Phone 1513.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

NORA LITTLE, A.L.C.M., TEACHER of voice culture and singing. 253 Central avenue. 2xt

ELIZABETH WALKER — PIANO, voice, theory. 316 King street. Phone. ywt

JAS. CRESSWELL, VIOLIN TEACHER, director Grand Opera House Orchestra. Studio, 522 King.

VOICE PRODUCTION AND SINGING. J. Parnell Morris, 466 Queen's avenue.

GEORGE C. PHELPS, ORGANIST First Presbyterian Church. King street.

J. W. FETHERSTON, ORGANIST WELLINGTON Street Church. Teacher singing, organ, piano, theory.

W. A. BLEUTHNER, TEACHER OF piano and harmony. Studio, Nordheimer's.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST St. Andrew's Church — Piano, organ, harmony, singing. Studio, 429 Waterloo. Phone 1527.

CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS, BARITONE, late London, England—Instruction in art of absolute tone production, breathing and singing. Concert and other engagements. 356 Dundas.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

LANGLEY, MY VALET—CLEANING, pressing, repairing. 253 Dundas street. Phone 1721. Wagon calls.

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

TO LET—A NEAT HOME; QUICK IF you need one. George T. Hiscox. 43tf

ROOMS TO LET—SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMAN, in modern house, central location. 489 Richmond street. 43c

TO LET—COMFORTABLE BEDROOM; central; bath, telephone. Box 47, Advertiser. 39c-ywt

TO RENT — COTTAGE AT GRAND Bend; $30 for the season. Dr. E. L. Williams. 39tf-ywt

PART OF HOUSE—SMALL FAMILY; low rent to desirable tenant. Apply Box 2, this office. 43c-txt

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR summer months; all modern conveniences; central. Address Box 60 Advertiser. 42u

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR the summer, opposite Victoria Park. Box 59. Advertiser. 42c

A PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT bedroom to let. 238 Queen's avenue. 42c

COMFORTABLE 1½-STORY HOUSE (new), eight rooms. Apply 735 William. 41c

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. APPLY 423 Park avenue. 40n

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE on Mill street, with bath and w.c. Apply J. F. Sangster, Masonic Temple. 40k

HOUSES TO LET AND FOR SALE ON monthly payments. Scarrow, 233 Dundas. 99tf

TO LET—FOUR ACRES AND HOUSE, immediately adjoining city; suitable for market gardener. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, 413½ Talbot. 99tf

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE; TEN minutes from postoffice; desirable location; terms moderate; immediate possession. Apply 414 Central avenue. 36tf

242 PICCADILLY, NEAR RICHMOND; all modern improvements; newly painted, papered. 24tf

PEOPLE'S MOVING VANS—LARGEST in city. A. Henderson, corner Colborne and Cheapside. Phone 1724.

FOREST CITY IMPROVED MOVING Vans. W. Broughton, 455 Piccadilly street. Phone 1444.

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VANS. Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce streets, South London. Phone 310.

MEDICAL CARDS

DRS. Y. COWEN & HENRY M. COWEN —394 Piccadilly street. Telephone 1528. We have no other city office. xt

DR. WEEKES, 436 WATERLOO STREET —Will be absent from the city during June and July.

DR. PINGEL, ELECTRICAL SPECIALIST, 444 Wellington street, London.

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., SOUTHEAST corner Dundas and Colborne. Phone 388

DR. KINGSMILL, MEMBER ROYAL College Surgeons, and Licentiate Royal College Physicians. Corner Park and Queen's avenues.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S. (ENGLAND)—Returned from Europe and resumed surgical practice. 439 Park avenue. Phone 324.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON — Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, 473 Park avenue, London, Ont. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. D. H. ARNOTT, 226 QUEEN'S avenue. Hours, 11 to 3:30, 7 to 8. Phone 418.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS. Phone 510. Special attention diseases women and surgery. X-rays.

DR. P. J. MUGAN, NO. 720 DUNDAS street. Phone 2058.

A PRIVATE LYING-IN HOME FOR ladies before and during confinement; infants adopted; strict secrecy; particulars free. Allen Home, Lizzie Mair, matron, 413 Lafayette avenue, Detroit. Phone W. 985.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (England)—Office, 287 King street. Telephone 839.

DR. R. OVENS, EYE AND EAR SURGEON—Phone 1019. Office, 225 Queen's avenue. Residence, 171 Queen's avenue.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S., Edinburgh—Special attention diseases women, children. Office and residence, 461 Waterloo. Phone 258.

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS, 398 DUNDAS —Hours, 11-2, 4-8. Phone 1342.

DR. J. B. CAMPBELL, 380 DUNDAS street. Hours, 12 to 4 and 6 to 8.

LEGAL CARDS.

TENNENT & COLERIDGE, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan at lowest rates. 78 Dundas.

FITZGERALD & FITZGERALD, BARRISTERS. Money to loan. Masonic Temple, London.

R. M. C. TOOTHE, BARISTER, ETC., Robinson Hall, opposite Court House. Specialty, office work and consultations.

CRONYN & BETTS, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries public, etc. Huron and Erie building.

SCANDRETT & PROUDFOOT, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc. Money to loan. 98 Dundas street, London. T. W. Scandrett; W. A. Proudfoot, B.A.

FAULDS & CAMPBELL, BARRISTERS, etc., Robinson Hall Chambers.

EDMUND WELD— Barrister, 425 Richmond Street.

W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office, 99 Dundas street.

J. M. McEVOY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Robinson Hall Chambers. Money to loan.

J. W. G. WINNETT, BARRISTER, ETC., 413½ Talbot street. Money to loan. Marriage licenses. ywt

MACPHERSON & PERRIN, BARRISTERS and solicitors. Money to loan. Robinson Hall Chambers.

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, etc., 83 Dundas street. Phone 99. Money to loan, lowest rates. U. A. Buchner; J. M. Gunn, B.A.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

A. GREENLEES, BARRISTER, ETC., Canadian Loan Company's building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling. George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper; George S. Gibbons.

JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas street. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc. Office, Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont. Thos. H. Purdom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.

McKILLOP & MURPHY, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HEAVY WORKHORSE; guaranteed good worker. Apply H. Frank Whetter, division court clerk, 668 Dundas street, Anderson block. b

A COMPLETE COURSE IN INTERIOR wiring in the I. C. S.; good for five years; for sale cheap. Apply 10 York street. 43c

MOTOR BUCKBOARD RUNABOUT, nearly new, at one-third cost. Apply 97 Horton street. b

DOUBLE-ROOF TENT, NEARLY NEW, 7½x12x7½, 3-foot wall. Address Box 3, Advertiser. 43c

PIANO—CABINET GRAND, A SNAP; time given; must be sold. Call 416 York. 42u

FOR SALE—GOOD HACKNEY MARE, 9 years old, sound; can be driven by a lady. Price, $125, if sold at once. Apply 920 Wellington street. 42c

JAMES GLEESON, MANUFACTURER of the celebrated Sunglee hairgrower, removed to 631 Dundas street.

THREE PIANO BARGAINS—HARDMAN, New York, $80; Dunham, New York, $100; Nitschke, $90; all fully guaranteed; $5 cash, $4 per month. Nordheimer's, Limited, 188 Dundas street, London. 71tf

FOR SALE — SEVERAL NEW AND second-hand gasoline engines, cheap. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street.

A FIRST-CLASS NATIONAL CASH register for sale. Apply 254 Talbot. 39n

REMOVAL SALE—PARLOR SUITES, couches, odd pieces, at cost. Patten, Upholsterer, Dundas street.

FINE FIVE-YEAR-OLD BAY GELDING, 16 hands high; extra good roadster, sound; price for immediate sale, $150. Johnston Bros., 262 South street. 33tf

NEW MILCH COW FOR SALE. APPLY F. Fitzgerald. Ballymote. b

TWO COWS, TO COME IN MIDDLE OF June. W. P. Charlton, Ilderton. b

BARGAIN—SHANNON LETTER FILE, nearly new; also typewriter, letter copying press and mimeograph. 151 York street. 40k-xt

BIBLES BELOW COST—OWING TO the early closing of present depository, Bibles, hymn books and prayer books will be sold, by order of directors, at much less than cost. Call early. Lease expires 1st of August. Rev. J. H. Orme, secretary, 236½ Dundas. 45l-t 11k

FEATHER BED, CLEAN, SUITABLE for making cushions. Apply Box 1, Advertiser office. 43c-txt

FRESH FISH NOW ON SALE—SEE what we have. F. S. Onn, Fish Market Phone 1296.

AUTOMOBILE—NEW TOURING CAR, 12-h.p., bargain. Apply C. Barton Electric Manufacturing Company, Tecumseh avenue. Phone 1893.

FINE STOCK OF SHOES—ALSO SHOE repairing. Wm. Paxman, 290 Dundas street. Phone 1895.

DANIELS' MAGIC SALVE—THE BEST in the world for family use. 359 Clarence street.

LATEST FURNITURE, REFRIGERATORS, carpets, art squares and linoleums. Easy terms at M. Hornstein's, 299 South street.

WHY WASTE MONEY FOR COAL OR gas when summer wood can be bought cheap? Apply to Gurd & Co., 185 Dundas street. ywt

SAVE HALF FUEL—OHIO SQUARE Combination Steam Cooker-Baker; doors, whistle; whole meal over one burner, any stove. People delighted with them and Harrison Wickless, Valveless, Blue-Flame Oil Stoves. Send for circulars. A. E. McDiarmid, sole agent, 33 Emery. 31i-tx

MADE IN CANADA—THE NEW WILLIAMS sewing machine, ball bearings; every part adjustable; all steel bearings. 441 Richmond street. t

CREDIT—ONE DOLLAR DOWN AND one dollar a week buys $25 worth of furniture at Fishbein's, 638 Dundas. ywt

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—THE NEW coal and wood yard, corner Maitland and G. T. R. Phone 299. ywt

CARLOADS OF WALLPAPER JUST IN —Sale continues; chance of your life; tremendous bargains. Scarrow, 233 Dundas. 7tf-tyw

MacLEOD'S CREAMERY BUTTER IS made from clear, well-cared-for cream; everything clean. Ask your grocer for it. Nothing better. 39c-ywt

FOR SALE

White Cedar Shingles, very thick butts, air dried, first quality. Come and see them. GEORGE H. BELTON, new yard, Rectory street, just north of Grand Trunk. xt

TRAVELERS' ORDER BOOKS

Order Sheets, Ruled Forms of any kind, made to order. Best work, lowest prices. Phone us about your wants.

The Chas. Chapman Co
91 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 370.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PIANO AT $100; payable $3 per month. A handsomely-carved cabinet organ at $20, payable 50c per week. Each guaranteed five years. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas street, corner Clarence, London.

STOVES, RANGES AND FURNITURE at Keene's, 141 King street. New and second-hand.

FIFTEEN FEET OF OFFICE DESKS and fixtures, also one set of six ton platform scales. Apply 295 Clarence street. 8tf

NEW BICYCLES, $25; GOOD SECOND-HAND wheels, $10. Easy terms. Bicycle sundries and repairs. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

$350 WILL BUY GOOD SECOND-HAND automobile at Horton's, London.

NEW BALL-BEARING RAYMOND Sewing machine—Best attachments, ten-year guarantee; elegant, durable. Second-hand machines, 225 Dundas. H. Clark, manager.

D. H. GILLIES & CO., COAL AND wood dealers. Wood our specialty. Try load $2 wood. Corner Adelaide and Bathurst. Phone 1312.

RE-UPHOLSTERING—EXPERT WORK. Parlor suites, specialty. Ask for estimate. "Reliance Furnishing," F. R. Veale, 278 Dundas.

IF YOU WANT HELP, SITUATIONS, want to buy or sell real estate, etc., insert an advertisement in the Hamilton Herald, the recognized want medium of the city; rate, 1c a word, or three consecutive insertions for 2c a word, cash with order. Subscription: Daily, 25c a month, $2 yearly; Saturday edition, 50c yearly. Sample copy sent on application. 94tf

SPRINGS, MATTRESSES AND IRON beds. Special low prices this week at Keene Bros., 125 and 127 King street.

DERMATOLOGY.

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Dermatological School, Chicago—Superfluous hair, moles, warts, permanently removed. Chiropody and manicuring. Room 35, Bank of Toronto. tzx

BUTLER'S, 235 DUNDAS STREET—Hair goods, hairdressing, face and scalp treatment. Superfluous hair removed.

Auction Sale

On Tuesday, June 5, at 197 John street, comprising in part: Carpets, curtains, hallrack, sideboard, extension table and chairs, dinner and tea sets, baseburner, oak and other bedroom suites, linoleum, new range (only in use a few months), outdoor effects, sundry other articles. Sale at 10:30. NEIL COOPER, auctioneer. 43u

Auction Sale of City Property

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, on the premises, house and lot, No. 130 Albert street, having a frontage of 51 feet by a depth of about 195 feet, just east of Talbot. Large two-story brick, containing bathroom, furnace and other conveniences. Locality is desirable, being central, and containing many handsome houses. Terms easy. A portion may remain on mortgage if desired. For further particulars apply to

The London & Western Trusts Company.
37tu-t A. M. HUNT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, pianos etc., on Wednesday, June 6, at 738 King street, 10:30 a.m.—J. W. Jones has been instructed by Mrs. F. G. Ward to sell her household effects, comprising: Grand upright Heintzman piano (nearly new), drawing-room suite in odd pieces, easy chairs, center tables, onyx stand, fine engravings, carpets, rugs, whanots, Turkish and lace curtains, parlor lamp, Wernecke bookcase, hallstand, hanging and other lamps, sideboard, dining and leather chairs, lounge, china tea set, crockery, silverware, glassware, cutlery, preserved fruit, contents of three bedrooms, brass enameled bed, bureau and stand, toiletware, sewing machine, cook stove, wringer, kitchen utensils, mower and hose, stepladder, carpenter's tools, etc. J. W. JONES, auctioneer. 43u-ty

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY AUCTION at Jones' auction room, on Tuesday, June 5, 10:30 a.m.—Removed for convenience of sale, the household effects of the late Dr. Sippi, comprising: Piano, organ, fancy chairs, rockers, sofas, barometer, calendar clock, card tables, center tables, stands, cabinets, pictures, sideboard, dining-tables and chairs, crockery, glassware, silverware, bedroom suites, mattresses, springs, bedding, cupboards, screens, Singer sewing machine, desks, lamps, commode, chiffonier, hallstands, steel range, stoves, gas stoves, carpets, oilcloth, folding cot, lawn mower, etc. No reserve. J. W. JONES, auctioneer. b

PERSONAL.

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FROM THE cradle to grave; matters of business, love and marriage made clear; what I tell comes true; send birth date and 10c. Prof. Lavas, Box 16, Ste. Cunegonde P. O., Montreal, Que. b

FREE—YOUR FORTUNE TOLD. FUTURE and past revealed, surprising, by America's eminent philosopher, astrologist, clairvoyant, St. John, 12 Sheldon street, Chicago. Send birth date and stamp. Know thyself. b

PROFS. CARL & ROLLIN, TRUTHFUL, reliable, convincing clairvoyants, foretell your future for dime, stamp and birth date. 490 North Clark street, Chicago. b

ARCHITECTS.

HERBERT MATTHEWS, ARCHITECT, W. Fletcher Shepherd (late of Toronto), architect, Duffield block. Phone.

H. C. McBRIDE, ARCHITECT—SIXTH floor, Bank of Toronto Chambers.

REMOVAL — GEORGE CRADDOCK, Architect, 461 Talbot.

MOORE & HENRY— ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS. John M. Moore. Frederick Henry.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT— 114, second floor, Masonic Temple. Phone 1557.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

PHYSICAL CULTURE SCHOOL, 519 Richmond street — Specialties: Bodybuilding, corrective work, remedial movements. Office hours, 3:45 to 4:45 p.m. Consultation free.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — COLBORNE STREET north—A new frame cottage, on cement foundations, 5 rooms; lot 35x200 feet; a nice home for $1,050. Apply P. Walsh, 110 Dundas street. b

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST rates. Thomas C. Knott, real estate broker, Room 101, Masonic Temple.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rate. Buchner & Gunn, 83 Dundas street.

PRIVATE FUNDS AT LOWEST RATES —M. P. McDonough, barrister, 418 Talbot street.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4¾ to 5½% on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London.

HELP WANTED.

$12 00 PER WEEK, BOARD AND EXPENSES to person of energy and good character; state age and give references. The John C. Winston Company, Limited, Toronto. xt

BROKERS.

WANTED—AGRICULTURAL AND ONTARIO Loan Companies' shares. John Wright, stockbroker, London, Ont. Phone 683.

EDUCATIONAL.

J. A. YOUNG PREPARES PUPILS FOR matriculation, etc. Class in civil service commencing. 349 Princess.

NIGHT SCHOOL—EVERY MEMBER OF our staff an expert. Individual instruction in bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, reading, spelling, shorthand, touch typewriting. Join any time. Western Ontario Business College, 76 Dundas. William Coo, principal. ywt

THE FALLS CAMP.

Toronto, June 1.—The military camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake will open Tuesday, June 12. On Sunday and Monday the army service corps, the store corps and the permanent force go to Niagara to complete arrangements. The troops arrive there during Tuesday.

The camp will continue for twelve days, and it is expected that fully 5,000 men

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OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

While Londoners regret that it is impossible for the Governor-General to remain more than a few hours at present, they will rejoice to know that there is every prospect of not only Lord Grey but Her Excellency, who is now absent in England, paying London a visit—probably next year—at the time of the Western Fair. Today His Excellency has seen the Forest City in all her vernal beauty. If he can come our way in the fall we can show him the best of everything that the soil can produce in the garden of Canada, of which London is the favored center.

During this year the Governor-General will not be very much further in evidence in Ontario. In August he goes to the Pacific Coast, and will be away ten or twelve weeks. The Yukon will be visited, and the resources of British Columbia examined. His Excellency is much interested in forestry, and his attendance at the Canadian Forestry Association gathering in Vancouver will add to the importance of the proceedings.

Canadians generally highly appreciate the interest which Lord Grey is taking in their life, employments and institutions. There are a thousand and one ways, outside of party politics, by which the Governor-General may fairly concern himself with the welfare of the people, and even lend a helping hand, following the good example of the sovereign himself. And Earl Grey, in this respect, has not been deficient. Everywhere he is identifying himself with the spirit of the country, and the development of her resources, and cheering her people in the great task of nation-building, which they have in hand.

The time was when a British nobleman, sent to Canada as Governor-General, was regarded as practically an exile among a turbulent collection of "colonists." In those old days Sarnia was deemed to be the "far west," and to go from one end of the country in a lumbering stage coach was a weariness to the flesh, and a gubernatorial duty which only a robust man could undertake with impunity. The Governor-General today is the representative of the King in an auxiliary nation of the British empire, presiding over one-half of North America, and he can travel from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, and to every place of any importance, in a palace car. He presides over a country, too, which is the Nation of the Twentieth Century, and whose progress and prosperity is the marvel of the world. To be the viceroy of a land so favored may well inspire the enthusiasm, as we know it does, of Earl Grey. To follow in the footsteps of such statesmen as the eighth Lord Elgin, Lord Dufferin, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Lansdowne and the present Viceroy of Ireland, is certainly an honor to be coveted. Lord Grey is living up to his privileges, and we have no doubt that he, too, will be aided by the experience he gains here to achieve further successes in the realm of statesmanship.

A TRIUMPHANT VINDICATION.

Mr. Sifton's defense of the land policy of the present Dominion Government was absolutely convincing. When he finished his great speech on Thursday the Opposition's case was a hopeless wreck. The indictment against the administration vanished like the bubble that it proved to be. There never was a more crushing refutation of charges made on the floor of the House.

The Government's arrangement with the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company was the object of attack. The department of the interior sold this company, under certain restrictions, 250,000 acres of land in Saskatchewan for one dollar per acre in a region regarded a few years ago as unfit for settlement. The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company received from the preceding government a land grant of 1,000,000 acres in the same region. They had 3,000,000 acres to choose from, but selected only 327,000 acres, claiming that the area did not contain any more land fit for settlement. In July, 1900, they asked the present Government to pay them cash in lieu of the remainder of their land at the rate of $1 50 per acre, and later were willing to take $1 25 per acre. The Government refused both offers. For 65 miles along the railway there were only three homestead entries in good standing, and it was an absolutely unsettled country. For ten years the trains ran through the whole 60 miles without a station or stopping place. The Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, in purchasing 250,000 acres in this uninviting region from the Government, undertook to place in each township twenty settlers on free homesteads, and twelve on other sections, before they were entitled to receive the balance of the even-numbered sections. The company purchased 450,000 acres of land from the railway company to supplement the 250,000 acres obtained from the Government, and set about to people the land. They appointed 3,000 sub-agents throughout the United States to drum up settlers and sell lands. Farmers from Ontario would not go on this land until the company brought people who had had experience in the semi-arid regions of the United States.

The company's propaganda was in a large measure successful. Mr. Sifton says that where he found in 1902 a wilderness, last year he found cities and towns as prosperous and thriving as anywhere in the Dominion. The conditions of the contract were so onerous, however, that the land company had yet failed to earn 100,000 acres of their purchase. Summing up the results of the land policy of the Conservative Government, Mr. Sifton pointed out that the latter had given 31,500,000 acres in land grants to railways and other companies, whereas during the whole eighteen years they were in office they only gave 8,500,000 acres to actual settlers under homestead entries. In contrast with this the Liberal Government since 1896 had, in various shapes and forms, disposed of 2,000,000 acres of land to companies, including irrigation companies and the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, and lands purchased with half-breed scrip, and, in round numbers, during that period they had given for homestead entries to actual settlers in quarter section areas 20,000,000 acres of land.

We think the Canadian people will agree with Mr. Sifton that the best policy for the Government to pursue is to people the land as fast as possible, and not hold it for higher prices. It is a policy which has brought population and prosperity to the Canadian west and the Laurier Government may well be proud of its achievement.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE ANARCHISTS.

An Englishman has been arrested in Madrid, charged with being the companion and fellow-conspirator of the person who threw the bomb at the royal carriage. The bomb-thrower himself escaped, and is said to be an Italian. The Spanish police profess to think that the plot was concocted in London. If the outrage can be traced to anarchists in England, there will be another outcry from the continent against the attitude of the British police toward these social pests. London is the only European asylum of the anarchists, who have so far shown their appreciation of British forbearance by refraining from crimes of violence on British soil. They are organized internationally, and their leaders are sensible of the fact, and have no doubt impressed it upon the body of their followers, that their immunity in England would cease if they lifted a hand against British royalty. Members of the British royal family mingle with the public, unattended and unprotected, and show themselves as freely on the continent as at home.

The continental police claim that the anarchists plan their crimes in London, and are able to maintain their organization by having a safe headquarters. On the other hand, the inquisitorial police methods which prevail on the continent and are accepted there as a normal feature of organized society, are repugnant to British notions of liberty. It may be found that the attempted assassination of the King and Queen of Spain was not the work of anarchists, but a political plot. This is the first time an Englishman has been arrested in connection with crimes of this kind on the continent, but it is said there are no English members of the inner anarchist circle.

The Sifton policy of placing people on the land is one that has made Canada a new country in the last ten years.

The story that blood spattered the bridal veil of the Queen of Spain may be the invention of an imaginative correspondent, but it is not improbable, and conveys a vivid impression of the horrible scene which must have confronted her.

The Constitutional Democrats of the Douma left the chamber when a member of the Government rose to speak. The Russian M. P.'s are new to the business, or they would have adopted the Canadian method of remaining in their seats and reading newspapers or writing letters.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller is making his first trip to Europe. He will find over there that when a man has acquired a competence in business he proceeds to take life more leisurely instead of working himself to death to make more money for his heirs to spend and quarrel over. This is a lesson the average American millionaire has not learned.

This is the time of year in which London looks her best. Without any striking natural features she is easily the comeliest city in the Dominion when she put on her summer garb.—London Advertiser.

Young man, don't wait for the trolley line, but jump on the steam train and travel fifteen miles south. When you see St. Thomas in the month of May (or June) you'll revise the above. London is truly a comely city, but St. Thomas is the comeliest.—St. Thomas Times.

And don't stop at St. Thomas. Keep on coming west and bring the St. Thomas man with you. You can both get all the pointers you want on beautiful cities right here in Chatham. You can see enough in a day to keep you writing for a week. With our wonderful natural advantages, maple trees, pretty parks, magnificent building s, stately residences, clean pavements, etc., the visitors who come here from all over the Dominion go away brimming over with enthusiasm.—Chatham Planet.

The presumption of small places like St. Thomas and Chatham would be insufferable if it were not so amusing.

METCHNIKOFF ON WHITE HAIR.

[Lancet.]

This interesting question was discussed by M. Metchnikoff at a meeting of the Academie des Sciences held on May 7. One of the explanations which have been suggested for the hair turning white is that the individual hairs become dry with age, and that the air penetrating into their interior destroys their pigment. Others have said that the coloring matter of the hair of any part of the body disappears under the influence of a chemical substance. M. Metchnikoff, however, is persuaded that the whitening of hair is a vital phenomenon due to cellular activity. Hair, according to him, is not an inert material; it is alive and is composed of living cells provided with prolongations which envelop and destroy pigmentary substances in contact with them. These "chromophagic" cells in this way gradually destroy the coloring matter of the hair and spread in each direction both toward the root of the hair and toward its extremity. This may be recognized by the fact that after the greater portion of the hair has become white the root still remains colored. M. Metchnikoff has observed that the hair of women who use curling-tongs heaten to 60 or 70 degrees Centigrade is comparatively slow to lose its color. The heat destroys the chromophagic cells.

In order to make a scientific study of the whitening of hair M. Metchnikoff used animals whose hair is white in winter and dark in summer, and in this way he found that in some species of Russian and Alpine hares the change from dark to white follows the same course as in the human subject. Moreover, when a person's hair turns white in a single night under the influence of mental shock, it is certain that the change is due to excessive excitation of the chromophagic cells, which thereupon destroy the coloring matter of the hair in a few hours.

THE SIMPLE WAY OF LOVE.

[Chicago Record.]

Swear not by the stars that you love her,
Swear not that her eyes
Are as blue as the blue sky above her,
Swear not that joy dies
When you think of a future without her,
Swear not that romance all about her
Enchantingly lies.

Swear not that you blindly adore her,
Nor fall at her feet,
Lest in your glad ardor you bore her,
Be calm and discreet.
Exhibit your bank account to her,
If it's big you will not need to woo her,
If it isn't, retreat.

HE OWED IT TO HIMSELF.

[Chicago Record.]

"Do you think I look well in this dress?" she asked.

"Um," her husband replied. "Who made it?"

"I did, but I'm afraid——"

"My dear, I never saw you have on a more becoming gown than that one is. By Jove, you look so slim and graceful and young that I can hardly realize we've been married for seven years."

"Oh, Alfred, do you really mean that? I believe I'll make all my clothes after this."

As soon as he could decently get away, Alfred went out and treated himself to several of the best cigars he could find.

AN ILLUSION.

[Toronto Telegram.]

Are we, the children of these modern times, to be robbed of all our illusions?

The vice-royalty of India was boomed as an office that would tax the genius of the greatest man who ever lived.

Well, Lord Minto is viceroy of India, and his lordship is not as near to genius as Toronto is to Hamilton.

HIS MOTHER AND DICKY.

[Tit-Bits.]

She's a woman with a mission; 'tis her heaven-born ambition to reform the world's condition, you will please to understand.
She's a model of propriety, a leader in society, and she has a great variety of remedies at hand.
Each a sovereign specific, with a title scientific, for the cure of things morbific that vex the people sore;
For the swift alleviation of the evils of the nation is her foreordained vocation on this sublunary shore.
And while she's thus up and coming, always hurrying and humming, and occasionally slumming, this reformer of renown,
Her neglected little Dicky, ragged, dirty, tough and tricky, with his fingers soiled and sticky, is the terror of the town.

O, WOMAN, WOMAN.

[Bayboro (N. C.) Sentinel.]

He—When in doubt, play trumps.

She—But suppose you can't remember what they are?

ENGLISH DIVORCE CASES.

[Law Times.]

Petitions for dissolution of marriage decreased from 824 in 1903 to 720 in 1904, but those for judicial separation rose from 90 to 102. Five hundred and eighteen decrees nisi were made absolute in dissolution cases of the 634 that were granted, and in 10 where a decree of nullity was sought, In 31 cases the king's proctor intervened and in 24 the decree was rescinded, and 7,763 separation orders were made by magistrates, against 7,292, in the preceding year. Of 887 petitions, in 267 the parties had been married five years and less then ten years, while in 337 the duration of marriage was between ten and twenty years.

COMMON THINGS.

[B. W. Proctor.]

Methinks I love all common things,
The common air, the common flower,
The dear, kind, common thought that springs
From hearts that have no other dower,
No other wealth, no other power,
Save love; and will not that repay
For all else fortune tears away?

MORBID WOMEN IN COURT.

[From the Washington Post.]

For some years a young Italian girl has been on trial in a New York city court for the murder of her uncle and aunt, upon whom she turned after a year of unspeakable abuse at their hands. The case is highly sensational, not alone for the youth and good looks of the defendant, but because of the atrocious character of the circumstances leading up to the crime. The trial has attracted a large audience daily, a conspicuous feature being the presence of many women, evidently of some degree of refinement and social position. Yesterday, when it was known that the girl would take the stand in her own behalf, the women were especially clamorous for seats in the courtroom. The testimony, as was expected, was of the most revolting nature. It was so shocking that it could not be printed in even the most lurid of the metropolitan "yellows." It was so bad, indeed, that a woman reporter for one of these sensational sheets fainted. Yet not one of the feminine auditors left the courtroom. They sat throughout the proceedings, drinking in the nauseating details of the girl's pitiful story with an eagerness which would have discredited the most callous-hearted denizens of the docks. And in the afternoon they flocked back to the courtroom, eager for a repetition of the morning's experience. There is some comfort in the knowledge that they were disappointed. The miserable defendant had covered the most shocking phase of the case. It is not to be doubted that the women who thus shamed their sex yesterday by crowding into the presence of such filth and suffering conduct themselves in their usual walks of life with a becoming modesty. They probably insist upon a certain degree of propriety in the conversation of their men friends. They would doubtless be horrified if they found their young daughters reading even the sickening outline of the case now on trial. Yet they fight for places in court, and gloat over the horrors of the testimony, and feast their morbid souls upon the life wreck in the witness box. This is no less than a disease. One symptom of it is the disgusting sympathy some women show for criminals of a degraded type. The veriest of human beasts, no matter what his offense, is always certain to be given flowers and delicacies while awaiting execution. There is never a tragedy too awful for these people to study and gloat over. Their weakness for the abominations of the criminal calendar comes to view so often that a decided sentiment is rising in favor of the holding of certain trials in semi-private. No harm would be done if the courtroom doors were in certain cases closed to the general public, and especially to morbid women.

POEMS THAT LIVE

Mercy.

(From "Merchant of Venice, Act IV., Scene I.)

[William Shakespeare.]

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice bless'd;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes;
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown:
His scepter shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this scepter'd sway,
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's,
When mercy seasons justice. Therefore, Jew,
Though justice be thy plea, consider this—
That, in the course of justice, none of us
Should see salvation; we do pray for mercy:
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
The deeds of mercy.

IMPERIAL'S PROSPERITY

Bank Had Profits of Over Half Million in 1905—Capital Increase.

The report of the 31st annual meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of Canada, which appears in The Advertiser today, shows the bank to be in the front rank of the solid banking institutions of Canada today.

The net profits of the year 1905 are shown to have been $535,406 20. Of this amount, dividends at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, amounting to $335,406 23, were paid; bank premises, etc., were credited with $100,000, and the profit and loss account was increased by $100,379 97.

The statement also shows that the premium amounting to $927,741 50 received on new capital stock, the issue of which was authorized on the 18th of June, 1902, and which was allotted to shareholders on 30th June, 1905, has been transferred in bulk to rest account, which now amounts to $3,927,741 50, and will be further increased to $4,000,000 when the balance due upon the subscribed shares has been paid in.

It is also announced that the capital stock of the bank will be increased by the sum of $1,000,000, making it $5,000,000. The reason for this is the phenomenal development of the Dominion and the constantly increasing call for greater banking facilities.

Reference is made to the death of Mr. T. R. Merritt, who was one of the founders of the bank, and had been president of the institution.

The advancement of the Imperial Bank is shown by the fact that during the year new branches have been opened up in Cobalt, Fenthill, London and Ridgeway, in the Province of Ontario, also in the city of Quebec, in North Battleford, in the Province of Saskatchewan, and in Banff, Calgary East and Red Deer, in the Province of Alberta. Suitable premises are now under construction in Winnipeg and in Edmonton to replace existing structures, which have been found insufficient for our requirements.

The London branch, which is situated on the southeast corner of King and Richmond streets, is a very creditable stone-faced structure, the corner being immensely improved since it fell into the hands of the Imperial.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

Open Tonight as Usual

Millinery From Chapman's

Is the acme of style. The latest and most popular shapes, in finest tuscans, silk neapolitan chiffon, fancy straws, silk braids etc., in black, white, natural and various light shades. These are in handsome sailor effects and large and small dress hats and are to be trimmed with flowers, ribbons, plumes or quills.

Shapes Made to Your Order

Clearing Spring Millinery at Almost and Less Than Half-Price.

Pretty Waists--See Them

Ladies' White Lawn with elbow sleeves, finished with embroidery insertion and lace edge to match trimming in front of waist, pleated back and panel front has embroidery medallions and insertion on either side. Worth more money. Our special tonight.....$1

June Is Whitewear Time

White Cambric Nightgowns with fancy yokes, either lace or embroidery trimmed. Special on sale tonight.....75c

Slip-Over Nightgowns, dainty style with profusion of German val., lace insertion and edging. Special on sale tonight.....$1.15

White Cambric Petticoats, full flounce trimmed with lace insertion and edging. Special on sale tonight.....75c

Ladies' Summer Vests, Swiss ribbing and Egyptian cotton, pretty lace yokes, ideal summer vests, at....25c

Italian Silk Vests, lace yokes, white. Special.....50c

New Buckles

Pearl Belt Buckles, round and oblong shapes, riveted back, each.....35c

Pearl Buckles, with and without pearl shank, larger size.....50c

Gilt and Silver Belt Buckles, at, each.....25c

Pearl Hat Pins, new lot, each.....10c

Wanted Gloves

16-button White Glace Kid Elbow Gloves, all sizes, new lot. Come early, a pair....$2

Black Glace Kid Gloves, guaranteed, beautiful quality $2.75

2-button Lisle Gloves, white, tans, beavers, grays and modes, also silk net back gloves with lisle palm, at 50c

2-dome Lisle Gloves in white, black, gray, tan and beaver, at, pair.....25c

Summer Hosiery

The crowds that surround our Hosiery Counter all day Saturday and Saturday night, bespeak for the popularity of this department and naturally press home the fact that our values are best. Here are specials in the Big Hose Department for tonight.

Ladies' Brilliant Gauze Lisle Hose, in gray, champagne, sky, pink and white, spliced heel and toe, at.....50c

Ladies' Fine Lisle Hose, spliced heel and toe, in sky, pink, gray and black, at 50c

Ladies' Polka Dot Hose, white with black, black with white, tan with white and blue with white. Special, at...25c

Ladies' Lace Lisle Hose, white, tan and black, also misses' sizes, at..30c to 40c

Parasols

Plenty of both fancy and black parasols at this store. For knowing the right kind we bought and received more than ever before.

Fancy Parasols in newest effects for summer. Prices .....$1 to $6

Special in Black Silk and Wool Parasols, natural wood and fancy handles. Extra value.....$1.50

Carpets, Rugs

Saturday Night Specials

All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, were 60c yard, choice patterns. On sale tonight, yard...47½c

32 only Extra Large Hearth Rugs, size 36x72. Regular $1.75. For tonight's selling, yard.....$1.47

54-inch Brass Extension Rods, complete tonight...10c

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

Mr. Robert Arkell is the local manager, and his courtesy and commendable business methods have already won him many friends amongst the business men of London.

CUT OFF $1,000 OR NO DEBENTURES

The Board of Education Is To Be Told What It Must Do.

Trustees English and Teasdall, of the board of education, yesterday afternoon waited on No. 1 committee of the city council, and asked that the committee request the council to issue $10,000 debentures for school additions in this city.

The reception awarded the trustees was a warm one. In fact, every member of the committee, including Mayor Judd, took a hand in telling the trustees what the council thinks of the board of education, and of the way it spends the money which the city council is compelled to provide for it.

Chairman Forristal pointed out that when the board has a surplus it does not hand the money back to the city, but spends it on houses and lots for which it has no need.

The mayor reiterated Ald. Forristal's statements. He said that when the council asked the board to pare its estimates, the trustees simply laughed at the aldermen.

Ald. Gillean asked if the board of education is unanimous on the subject of the debentures, but the trustees could not answer in the affirmative. He also wanted to know if there was any guarantee that the trustee would not ask the council next year for another $10,000 to enlarge the school grounds.

The committee also expressed the opinion that as the board itself is divided as to the necessity for issuing the debentures, there was no need for the committee to decide the matter at once.

Mayor Judd said he would never vote to sanction an issue for the board of education until such times as the board decided to consider the paring of its estimates, so that the $10,000 asked for by the city may be handed back. When the city found the board of education would do nothing, the council was compelled to cut the sum of $1,000 off its street accounts.

"When the trustees consider our request, we will consider theirs," said his worship.

And thus the matter stands. City Clerk Baker will write the board asking the trustees to cut off the $1,000 asked by the city, so that the money may be spent on the streets, which are in bad shape this year. If the board will not strike off the $1,000, then no debentures will be issued.

The Twenty-Sixth Battalion Band presented an account for $41 for a band concert on May 24. The committee thought the bill a little steep, but it was passed.

The salary of Mr. Bennet, the new clerk in City Clerk Baker's office, was fixed at $300 for the first year, with the understanding that the young man must qualify himself to write shorthand and run a typewriter by Christmas.

Mr. Baker asked that additional copies of the city bylaws be printed, and the matter was left with the mayor.

The application of St. Paul's Evangelical Church for the remission of taxes for 1905, was referred to the assessment commissioner to report.

D & A CORSETS

Corsets that hold their shape and give ease with style

Pay what you dare pay for even a custom-made corset, and your money buys no more than if a fraction of it bought a D & A corset. Be your corset demands never so fastidious, never so hard to meet fully—the D & A corset will surely content your body and your purse,—why? you cannot know till you look at the corset itself,—how? you will know once you wear this made-for-you corset. Your best local store can show the D & A—if it doesn't, permit us to inform you which good store will.

D & A 215—Price $1.00
Others—$1.00 to $3.50

A-2

FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

Dickson Council, Chosen Friends, Celebrates Its Birthday.

The fourteenth anniversary of Dickson Council, No. 125, C. O. C. F., was celebrated last evening in Carling Hall. There was a large number of members and their friends present. A big class of new members were initiated before the programme.

Mr. J. W. Mannet, of Hamilton, and Mr. S. D. Barnes, of Watford, gave addresses, reviewing the progress of the order. In London there were 1,200 members, but the councils will make an effort to increase the number to 2,000 before winter.

The progress of Dickson Council was the subject of congratulation to the officers of the council. It was organized in South London some fourteen years ago. Since then it has moved into the center of the city, and a new council organized in South London. The latter, too, was in a very flourishing condition.

The success of Dickson Council was due in large measure to the efforts of their recorder, Mr. Geo. B. Nash. The other officers, who have done great things for the council, are: Chief councilor, W. R. Moore; vice-councilor, E. J. Griffith; prelate, J. Innings; marshal, R. Howie; past councilor, Sam Webb; treasurer, B. Greer, and guards, J. Richardson and W. Gladwin.

Refreshments were served, and a musical programme rendered, making the evening a most enjoyable one.

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

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Proceedings of the Thirty-First Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Banking House of the Institution, in Toronto, on Wednesday, the 23rd May, 1906.

The Thirty-first Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held in pursuance of the terms of the Charter at the Banking House of the Institution, 23rd May, 1906.

THE REPORT.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders their Thirty-first Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the affairs of the Bank as on 30th April, 1906, giving the result of the business of the Bank for the financial year (eleven months), which ended that day.

The net profits of the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, for interest on unmatured bills under discount, for the usual contributions to the Pension and Guarantee Fund and providing for provincial and other taxation, amount to $535,786 20, which has been applied as follows:

(a) Dividends at the rates of 10 per cent per annum have been paid amounting to $335,406 23
(b) Bank premises and furniture account has been credited with. 100,000 00
(c) Profit and loss account has been increased by 100,379 97

The premium amounting to $927,741 50, received on new capital stock, the issue of which was authorized on the 18th June, 1902, and which was alloted to shareholders on 30th June, 1905, has been transferred in bulk to Rest Account, which now amounts to $3,927,741 50, and will be further increased to $4,000,000 when the balance due upon the subscribed shares has been paid in.

Branches of the Bank have been opened during the year at Cobalt, Fonthill, London and Ridgeway, in the Province of Ontario, also in the City of Quebec, in North Battleford, in the Province of Saskatchewan, and in Banff, Calgary East, and Red Deer, in the Province of Alberta. Suitable premises are now under construction in Winnipeg and in Edmonton to replace existing structures, which have been found insufficient for our requirements.

Since our last meeting the Bank has suffered a great loss in the death of its president, Mr. T. R. Merritt, who was one of the founders of the Bank and a Director since its start in business. Mr. Merritt became Vice-President at the first meeting of the Shareholders, in 1875, and continued in that office until he succeeded the late Mr. H. S. Howland as President, in the year 1902. Throughout this long term he was devoted to the welfare of the Bank, whose success is largely due to his watchfulness and care. The vacancy on the Board created by Mr. Merritt's death has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Peleg Howland, a son of our first President. Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Vice-President, was elected to the office of President, and the Honorable Robert Jaffray to that of Vice-President.

The policy of the Board in appropriating a considerable portion of the profits of the year in reduction of Bank Premises Account is one which they hope will be appreciated and approved of by the Shareholders.

The capital of the Bank was increased in 1902 by $1,500,000, making it as at present, $4,000,000. The development of the Dominion since then has been phenomenal, calling for increased banking facilities. Your directors hold the same opinion today as they held in 1902, and believe that any additional capital required can be most readily and most economically furnished by Institutions which are already firmly established. Your Directors have therefore decided that a further addition to the Capital of the Bank is advisable, and a bylaw will be submitted to you for your approval authorizing an increase in the capital by the sum of $1,000,000, to be used in such amounts and at such periods as the Directors may determine.

The change from semi-annual to quarterly dividends, which has been adopted during the past year, will, we trust, also meet with the approval of the Shareholders.

A bylaw will be submitted for your approval providing for the remuneration of the President and Directors and increasing their number from eight to eleven.

The Head Office and Branches of the Bank have all been carefully inspected during the year, and your Directors have pleasure in bearing testimony to the faithful and efficient manner in which the staff have performed their duties.

D. R. WILKIE, President.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dividend No. 61, for six months, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum (paid 1st of December, 1905)	$173,772 63	Balance at Credit of Account 31st May, 1905, brought forward $176,516 05	
Dividend No. 62, for three months at the rate of 10 per cent per annum (paid 1st of March, 1906) ..	96,321 66	Profits for the eleven months ended 30th April, 1906, after deducting charges of management and interest due depositors, and after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount 535,786 20	
Dividend No. 63, for two months, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum (paid 1st of May, 1906)	65,311 94	Premium received on new Capital Stock 927,741 50	
	$335,406 23		
Transferred to Rest Account	927,741 50		
Written off Bank Premises and Furniture Account ...	100,000 00		
Balance of Account carried forward	276,896 02		
	$1,640,043 75		$1,640,043 75

REST ACCOUNT.

Balance at Credit of Account, 31st May, 1905.. ....$3,000,000 00	
Premium received on new Capital Stock 927,741 50	
	$3,927,741 50

LIABILITIES.

Notes of the Bank in circulation ....$ 2,948,952 00		
Deposits not bearing interest ....$ 5,918,223 06		
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date) 22,581,079 70		
	28,499,302 76	
Deposits by other Banks in Canada.....	51,700 11	
Total liabilities to the public $31,499,954 87		
Capital Stock (paid up)	3,927,741 50	
Rest Account .... $ 3,927,741 50		
Dividend No. 63 (payable 1st May, 1906) for two months, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.	65,311 94	
Rebate on Bills discounted	82,166 73	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	276,896 02	
	4,352,116 19	
	$39,779,812 57	

ASSETS.

Gold and Silver Coin ....$ 907,252 40		
Dominion Government notes 3,969,805 00		
	$ 4,877,057 40	
Deposit with the Dominion Government for security of note circulation	150,000 00	
Notes of and checks on other Banks.....	1,756,396 18	
Balance due from other Banks in Canada	456,147 10	
Balance due from Agents in the United Kingdom	579,751 32	
Balance due from Agents in Foreign Countries	1,077,434 84	
	$ 8,896,786 84	
Dominion and Provincial Government securities ...$ 428,287 86		
Canadian Municipal Securities and British or Foreign, or Colonial Public securities other than Cadian 1,849,284 16		
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks. 1,398,391 32		
	3,675,963 34	
Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds in Canada	3,899,240 93	
Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds in United States....	1,000,000 00	
	$17,471,991 11	
Other current Loans, Discounts and Advances	21,301,693 56	
Overdue debts (loss provided for).....	21,926 25	
Real Estate (other than Bank premises).....	71,731 94	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	53,542 49	
Bank Premises, including Safes, Vaults and Office Furniture, at Head Office and Branches	853,918 49	
Other Assets, not included under foregoing heads	5,008 73	
	$39,779,812 57	

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.
E. HAY, Asst. General Manager.

The several Motions submitted were carried unanimously.

The Scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported the following gentlemen as elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. D. R. Wilkie, Honorable Robert Jaffray, William Ramsay (Bowland), Elias Rogers, William Hendrie (Hamilton), J. Kerr Osborne, Charles Cockshutt, Peleg Howland, William Whyte (Winnipeg), Cawthra Mulock, Honorable Richard Turner (Quebec).

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. D. R. Wilkie was elected President and the Honorable Robert Jaffray Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Toronto, May 23, 1906.

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON WAR'S HORRORS

Quotes History to Prove That Peace Among Nations Is Gaining Ground.

Lake Mohonk, N. Y., June 1.—Cardinal Gibbons, in a learned address before the international arbitration conference here today quoted history to prove the progress of peace and goodwill among the nations and that the mission of Christ on earth was not a failure. He said:

"In pagan Rome war was the rule, peace was the exception. The temple of Janus in Rome was always open in time of war, and was closed in time of peace. From the reign of Romulus to the time of Caesar, embracing 700 years, the temple of Janus was always open, except twice, when it was closed for only six years. It was subsequently closed at the birth of Christ, as if to symbolize the pacific mission of the Redeemer of mankind.

"Prior to the dawn of Christianity the motto of the conqueror was 'Va victis,' 'Woe to the vanquished.' The captured cities were pillaged and laid waste. The wives and daughters of the defeated nation became the prey of the ruthless soldiery. The conquered generals and army were obliged to grace the triumphs of the victors before they were condemned to death or ignominious bondage.

"Alexander the Great, after the capture of the city of Tyre, ordered 2,000 of the inhabitants to be crucified and the remainder of the population were put to death or sold into slavery.

"How different was the conduct of Gen. Scott after his successful siege of the City of Mexico. As soon as the enemy surrendered not a single soldier or citizen was sacrificed to the vengeance of the victorious army, and not a single family was exiled from their native land.

"During the siege of Jerusalem in the year 70 of the Christian era, under Titus, the Roman general, more than 1,000,000 Jewis perished by the sword and famine. Nearly 100,000 Jews were carried into captivity. The sacred vessels of the Temple of Jerusalem were borne away by the blood-stained hands of the Roman army. Simon, the Jewish chieftain, with the flower of the Jewish troops, was conducted to Rome, where he graced the triumph of the Roman general, and then a rope was thrown around his neck and he was dragged to the forum, where he was cruelly tormented and put to death. And yet Titus was not accused by his contemporaries of exceptional cruelty. On the contrary, he was regarded as a benevolent ruler and was called the 'delight of the human race.'

"Contrast the conduct of Titus with Gen. Grant's treatment of the defeated Confederate forces. When Gen. Lee surrendered the sword at Appomattox he and his brave army were permitted to return without molestation to their respective homes.

"The Roman and American generals, in their opposite conduct, were reflecting the spirit of the times in which they lived. Titus was following the traditions of Paganism, Grant was obeying the mandates of Christian civilizaton.

"In our scholboy days, the most odous and contemptible creature we used to encounter was the bully who played the tyrant before the weak, but cringed before his strong companions. But still more intolerable is a bullying nation that picks a quarrel with a feeble nation with the base intent of seizing her possessions.

"May the nations of the earth study and take to heart this lesson that 'peace hath her victories not less renowned than war,' aye, victories more substantial and more enduring."

A LUCKY GIRL.

Saved From Deadly Decline by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"When I think of my former condition of health," says Miss Winnifred Perry, of West River, Sheet Harbor, N. S., "I consider myself a lucky girl that I am well and strong today, and I owe my present good health entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I suffered almost all that one can endure from weakness and nervousness. I was as pale as a sheet, and wasted away. The least noise would startle me, and I was troubled with fainting spells, when I would suddenly lose consciousness and drop to the floor. At other times my heart would palpitate violently and cause a smothering sensation. Night and day my nerves were in a terrible condition, and I seemed to be continually growing worse. No medicine that I took helped me in the least until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after I had taken a half dozen boxes, I felt so much better that I stopped taking them and went on a visit to Boston. I had made a mistake, however, in stopping the pills too soon, and I began to go back to my former condition. I then called on a well-known Boston doctor, and after explaining my case, told him how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had helped me before. He told me to continue their use, saying I could take nothing better, and I got another supply and soon began to regain health. I took about eighteen boxes in all, and they fully and completely restored my health, and I have had no sickness since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can do just as much for every weak, nervous, pale-faced young woman, who is slipping from anaemia into deadly decline. They make new, rich, health-giving blood, and that is what every growing girl and woman must have to retain their health. It is because these pills actually make new blood that they strike at the root of all common ailments of life, such as headache and sideaches and backaches, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, kidney troubles, sciatica, rheumatism, neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, and paralysis. But only the genuine pills can do this, and the sick one should see that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is printed on the wrapper around every box. Don't let anyone persuade you to take anything else. Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2 50 by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

CHILDREN'S GIVING TO THE MONUMENT

Contributions to the Daughters of the Empire Fund on Empire Day.

More than an ordinary interest was evinced on Empire Day in the city schools.

The Daughters of the Empire wish to express their thanks to the educational board and Inspector Edwards for their kindly sympany and co-operation in their efforts to erect a monument in Victoria Park in memory of Victoria the Good, and those brave Canadians who gave their lives for the empire in the late South African war. The granting of permission to take up a collection in all the schools on Empire Day was a step in the right direction in fostering in the youth of the city a love of country and for those who, by giving their lives, have made the British empire what it is, and above all, teaching them to honor the flag and respect the laws of the country. The children of today are the citizens of tomorrow, and the children taught today to love their country, to take pride in the glorious history of the empire, and to respect the flag and laws, will not fail to take their place as valuable citizens wherever they may locate, and use every effort in furthering the best interests of the nation. Surely there is every reason why a monument should be erected to the memory and honor of those who have sacrificed their lives.

The contribution from the schools is not perhaps a large one, yet the individual participation of the children in such a loyal, patriotic movement is significant of sowing seed that is bound to yield an abundant harvest. Canada is going forward with leaps and bounds, such as have no parallel in the history of any nation, and well may the children realize that they are to be important factors in its great future development.

The giving of a Ross rifle to Sergt. Thornton McBride was fraught with a great deal of pleasure as the Daughters of the Empire have reason to know that it was a well-contested competition, with the scoring very close, Captain Yarker, of the Cadets, tieing with Cadet McBride.

It is the intention of the order to still further interest themselves in behalf of the Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps, being convinced by the numbers entering the contest this year—26, against 7 in 1905—that the rifle shooting has been productive of good results in stimulating corps. The Daughters of the Empire have a staunch supporter in Principal Radcliffe, of the Institute. In all probability a rifle will again be presented in 1907, and the order is seriously considering supplying the cadets with instruments for a small bugle band, the instruments to be the property of the Collegiate Institute. In return, however, it is the aim of the Daughters of the Empire to have the standing of the corps raised in efficiency, and they would like enlisted the sympathy of all the citizens in encouraging this movement. The following ladies of the executive board assisted in distributing the prizes donated by the order in several of the schools—Mesdames Frank Leonard (regent), Bapty, Beddome, Boomer, Campbell, Callard, J. I. Carling, Cox, Gibbons, C. S. Hyman, Ingram, Manigault, McLean McMechan, Niven, Puddicombe, Richmond, Smallman, A. Smith, Stroyan, Vining and Wood, and the Misses Burgess, Betts, Burwell, Carling, Gibbons, Harkness, Kent and Mayou.

The winners in the competition were as follows:

Aberdeen School—Gladys Freeland, "Canada."

Celborne Street—Ada Farnsworth, James Smeaton, patriotic recitations.

Grand Avenue—Winnie Tucker, "Britain and the Empire."

Lorne Avenue—Fay Northcott, Basil Bremner, Mabel Blinkhorn, "Early History of London."

Princess Avenue—Margaret Tait, Eric Ziegler, Reginald Sarborn, Wells Mann, Ernest Raymond, patriotic recitations.

Sacred Heart—Kathleen Dudley, "The British Empire."

Simcoe Street—William Ford, "Conquest of Canada."

St. George's Schol — Hazel Tanner, Alice Cooper, "The Growth of the Empire."

St. Mary's School—Marian Meaden, "The Maple."

St. Peter's School—Gertrude Pelton.

Rectory Street—Mabel Snegrove.

Talbot Street—Henry Harvey, "Early History of London."

Victoria School—Victor Mooney, "The British Empire."

West London—George Bartlett, "A National Hero."

Essays from each of the schools have been sent to the regent, and they will be read at the executive meeting of the Daughters of the Empire.

Mrs. Frank Leonard, treasurer of the monument fund, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of $142 57 from the schools, and will publish the complete list as soon as all the schools make their returns. The regular monthly meeting of the order will be held in the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday next, June 9, at 3 o'clock, when it is hoped a large attendance of members and all others interested in the work of the order will be on hand.

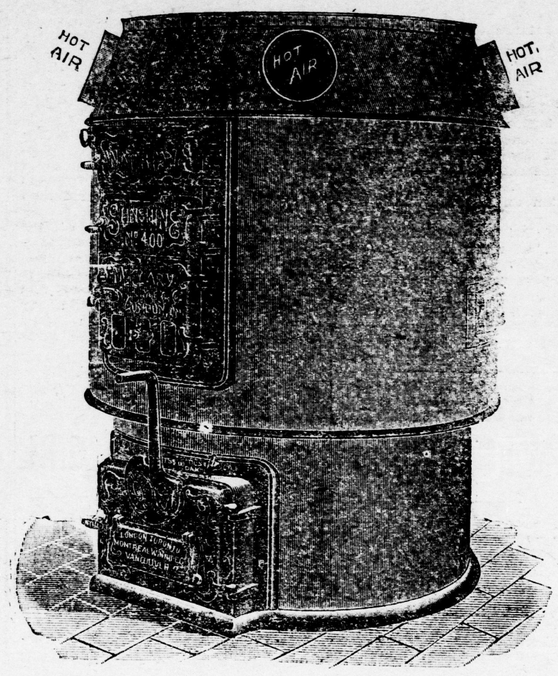
THE LORD'S DAY BILL

Hebrews and Adventists Will Be Permitted to Work on Sabbath.

Ottawa, June 1.—The Sunday Observance committee on the Lord's Day bill, met today. Among the things recommended being allowed to be performed on Sunday are maintaining fires for industries, work to supply water, gas and electricity, conveyance of mails and travelers, loading and unloading boats and trains of merchandise at intermediate points, clearing railway tracks of snow, work in railway yards and on Government canals, operating passenger boats and ferries, work for Monday newspapers after 8 p.m. Sunday night, delivery of milk and performing domestic services, discharging and loading ocean boats to enable them to sail on schedule.

Hebrews and Seventh Day Adventists are allowed to work Sunday provided they do not disturb others in worship.

SUNSHINE FURNACE



Where Does Your Heat Go To?

The science of furnace-building is the utilizing of all the heat units.

The "Sunshine" furnace utilizes all the heat and sends none up the chimney.

You can't put your hand over the chimney when some furnaces are in use, because so much heat goes up the chimney. Your hand would be burned. That is heat wasted, time wasted, because it takes so much more firing up when a large part of your heat is lost.

The "Sunshine" furnace is built to extract all the heat units from the fuel and distribute them through the house. It does not waste heat like common furnaces.

For Sale By { W. STEVELY & SON, 362 Richmond Street.
J. A. BROWNLEE, 385-387 Talbot Street.

McClary's

LONDON. TORONTO. MONTREAL. WINNIPEG. VANCOUVER. ST. JOHN. HAMILTON.

A JEKYLL AND HYDE

$60 a Month Operator Social Lion of Pittsburg Suburb.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 2.—Residents of the fashionable residence suburb of Coraopoplin were shocked today when "Samuel F. Fletcher" arrested Tuesday as an expert bank swindler, was identified as Boyd H. Stoneroad, for five years a most respected citizen of that borough. Stoneroad, according to the police, has robbed banks all over the country of thousands of dollars.

L. T. Neel, cashier of the First National Bank of Bentleyville, received a letter on May 25 from the Mercantile National Bank of Cleveland, informing him that a certificate of deposit for $3,200 has been issued to Samuel E. Fletcher, who would present it for payment at the Bentleyville bank. The next day Fletcher, or Stoneroad, appeared with the certificate. He got $600 cash and a draft on the Diamond National, of this city, for $2,600. Immediately after he left, Neel became suspicious and called Cleveland by telephone. He learned the Mercantile Bank had been absorbed by the National Bank of Commerce. He notified detectives and the Diamond National bank of the swindle. The draft was deposited in a bank at Ambridge, near Coraopolis for collection and came to the Diamond. Detective Rice went to Ambridge and arrested the man when he called for his money.

Stoneroad is a telegraph operator at $60 a month, but he has lived in elegant style, was prominent in society, and spent money readily but not ostentatiously. The proceeds of his swindlings, the police say, is invested in gas, oil, mining and bank stocks. Few of them proved good investments. He is an expert penman, and one of his feats is to write the Lord's Prayer on his little finger-nail.

None of his fellow-townsmen believe he is guilty, and insist it is a case of mistaken identity. He has a wife and three children, and the wife maintains he is innocent. His brother is a member of the Pittsburg police force. He has never before been suspected of any wrongdoing.

1,000 CARS ORDERED.

Montreal, Que., June 1.—The C. P. R. today placed an order with their Angus shops for 1,000 box cars. With a previous order this makes $2,000,000 worth of box cars in course of construction.

MELVIN TAYLOR WINS.

Smith Falls, June 1.—After the most exciting presidential contest in the history of Montreal Conference, Rev. Melvin Taylor, was elected on the fourth ballot, defeating Rev. R. G. Lett, Ottawa, by a narrow margin. Mr. Lett led on the first three ballots, but on the fourth there was a small turnover to Mr. Taylor, the vote being, Taylor 110, Lett 103, Hughes 1.

Economy

Is a strong point with Hood's Sarsaparilla. A bottle lasts longer and does more good than any other. It is the only medicine of which can truly be said

100 DOSES ONE DOLLAR

Diamond Wheatlets

is made from No. 1 Hard Manitoba Wheat.

CONTAINS 99 PER CENT OF GLUTEN
KING OF BREAKFAST FOODS

Sold only in 15c packages. Ask your grocer for it.
Manufactured by

HUNT BROS., CITY MILLS

Splendid showing of Fancy Combs at special prices.

Woods' Fair

Big showing of Fine Laces at 10c yard.

A Little Reminder of Our Fancy Goods Department.

We propose having a special sale in our Fancy Goods Department. Our stock is all new and complete, and we have a splendid variety of all kinds of Fancy Goods made up, besides Laces, Cushion Tops, Handkerchiefs, Linens, Repp, Cushion Forms, Ribbons, Cushion Frills and a great many more too numerous to mention. We also make a specialty of stamping; a splendid assortment of patterns to choose from. It will pay you to visit this department, as it is second to none in the city and our prices will surprise you. Be sure and visit the department this week while the assortment is large.

4-Piece Set, 75c
4-piece set, made of celluloid, good-sized mirror, soap box, tooth brush and drinking cup, London souvenir. Sale price, set ..75c

Ladies' Hose Supporters, 15c
Ladies' Hose Supporters, with strap around waist, sateen pad, good strong elastic, nickel clasp, rubber capped. Sale price 15c

Men's Balbriggan Underwear, 50c
Men's Fine Balbriggan Underwear, sateen trimmed, nicely finished, ribbed wrist and ankles, assorted sizes. Sale price, each 50c

Children's Long Sleeve Vests, taped neck. Sale price 8c

25c Jar of Jelly, 18c
Assorted Jellies, peach, pear, plum, etc., large jar, screw top, regular 25c. Sale price 18c

10c Paper, Friday, 3c Quire
Best quality Note Paper, regular 10c. Sale price, quire 3c
Tooth Brushes, filled with fine bristles. Sale price 5c

Boys' and Men's Nightshirts. Sale price 50c and 75c.

WOODS' FAIR

Ladies' White Handkerchiefs plain or fancy, 5c.

THE NATAL CAMPAIGN

Troops Destroy Mangodi's Kraals, But Are Obliged to Retire.

Cetewayo's Grave, June 1. — Col. Mackenie moved today to M'Cala Mountain, where he destroyed the kraals of Mangodi, Bambaata's chief lieutenant, but, as the bulk of Bambaata's men were in the vicinity, and Siganandi's stronghold is close to the camp, which was but weakly held, the return journey was begun a quarter of an hour later.

A Tongaland emissary, who declares that he carried a message to Dinizulu and then entered the Transvaal, has been arrested at Zoutpansberg on a charge of sedition and of attempting to persuade the native chiefs to agree to a general rising.

The rebels, including Mehlokazulu and Nondubela and their followers, have concentrated in large numbers at H'Lazabazi Hill, in Zululand, from which point parties have raided the loyalists in the Sibindi Valley.

A meeting of five Umsinga chiefs has been held at Hlazakazy. Five hundred armed rebels were present. The opinions of the chiefs were divided. Mahafulu was against continuing the rebellion, and ordered his men to disarm.

Mehlokazulu declared, however, that he wanted an impi to recapture M'Tell's cattle. He received only half-hearted support, and his people advised him to go to the magistrate.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

AERONAUT LASHED TO BARE BALLOON

Spurning Basket Boldly Rides a 25-Mile Gale.

SOMERSAULTS THROUGH SPACE

Finally Flung Into a Bay, Daring German Balloonist Is Rescued by Fishermen.

New York, June 2.—A balloon ascension which in the history of aerial navigation will be a classic of daring was made yesterday by Joseph Warschter, a German who came here three weeks ago and announced his determination to cross the Atlantic Ocean in a balloon if he could obtain $25,000 to construct a balloon bag devised by him.

Without ballast, without life preserver, and even without the apparently indispensable "basket," the man who has made 60 ascensions, yesterday rose from the circus ring of Luna Park at Coney Island, in a space more confined than that through which any balloon has ever before been released.

He missed the cupola of a tower by a scratch and he swung past a flagstaff with a space of less than a foot between the delicate silk bubble and the sharp point of the stick.

Three times he tried to shoot upward, and three times he came down in a mass of ropes and scattered ballast. Then he cut away the basket, threw his ballast to the ground, flung his parachute aside, and lashing himself to the ropes, soared into the air, while 60,000 persons in the park and on the outskirts watched him, awestricken.

Dr. Julian P. Thomas, the famous aeronaut, stood beside a reporter for The American as the balloon, filled with 26,000 cubic feet of gas, sprang above even the high observation tower of Coney Island. Dr. Thomas, who is used to witnessing such affairs, gasped. When the German, who cannot speak a word of English, swished off toward the ocean, the doctor said:

"That is the grandest thing I have ever seen, and I do not believe that in the history of aeronautics any man ever took such a chance. I think this man came close to going Admiral Farragut one better. Farragut lashed himself to the rigging of a ship which had a destination. Warschter has lashed himself to the rigging of a ship that may go anywhere, according to the will of the wind. I hope he shall meet with no mishap."

But the hope of the physician-aeronaut was not fulfilled. Warschter, who braved a 25-mile-an-hour breeze, greater than any balloonist ever scorned, was flung out across the ocean, back to land, over houses and streets, while people—thousands of them—craned their necks. Then he was dropped into Jamaica Bay—still lashed to the rigging.

Three fishermen fought for his life with the wind and tide. He, and they and the balloon were whirled around for half an hour, while the gas, hissing from rents in the great silken mass, almost suffocated them.

Finally the man whose feat puts a climax to bravery in the "big game" was extricated and taken to the hut of the fishermen, where he was revived. Before midnight he was back at Coney Island, wan of face, dull of eyes—yet smiling.

Thousands watched the ascent until the balloon was only a black speck against a clear blue sky—and then a scene never before witnessed by a human being, according to aeronauts, occurred.

The balloon made a clean somersault in the air, at a distance of probably 2,500 feet. It was as if a circus performer on a trapeze were to be hurled suddenly from his pendant position, in a circle that swept past the reef of a tent and ended where it began.

The balloon swung around in this manner three times, with the fearless German clinging on and being swung through the air like a stone whirled in a sling-shot.

The members of the Bell Harbor Yacht Club, near Rockaway Park, reported by telephone that the balloon had skimmed over their clubhouse, missing it by less than 50 feet. From other points similar reports were received, and it finally became the opinion of the aeronauts that Warschter was being made a plaything of by the wind.

The balloon, when it struck Jamaica Bay, swerved and then dropped. It was wafted nearly two miles, and when half a mile from Ruffle Reef it hit the water. Warschter was so tightly enmeshed that he could not free himself. There was a slight rent in the bag just above his head, and asphyxiation, as well as the water, caused him to lose consciousness.

From Ruffle Reef, a desolate, forlorn bit of rock and sand, the balloon was seen by David Smith, Carl Grote and Warren Francisco, fishermen. The three put off in a boat and for half an hour tried to get the balloon to the shelving beach. They failed, but managed to keep Warschter's head out of water.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses. Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, $3. Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory. J. F. HUNT & SONS. 593 Richmond St. Phone 997.

THERE ARE a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

It will be much easier to predict weather a month in advance than to place your money.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED PILL.—Much time and attention were expended in the experimenting with the ingredients that enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills before they were brought to the state in which they were first offered to the public. Whatever other pills may be, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of much expert study, and all persons suffering from dyspepsia or disordered liver and kidneys may confidently accept them as being what they are represented to be.

A HART MASSEY CHAIR

One To Be Founded in the University at St. John, N. B.

St. John, N. B., June 1. — Senator Wood on Wednesday announced to the Mount Allison board of regents that he had recently received a check for $25,000 the balance of the $100,000 bequest made by the late Hart A. Massey, of Toronto.

It was decided to devote $5,000 to paying off the debt incurred last year in making improvements in the university residence, and the remaining $20,000 to an endowment fund for a Hart A. Massey chair in the university. It was decided to increase the salaries of Dr. Smith, Dr. Andrews, Prof. Hunton and Prof. Tweedie, by $100 each.

Mrs. C. H. Paisley, wife of Rev. Dr. Paisley, has offered $500 for the purpose of founding scholarships in the theological department.

John W. Crowell, B. S. C. E., who during the past year has been instructor in engineering, has been appointed professor in that department.

SOCIALISTS MARCH FROM RUSS HOUSE

Refuse to Listen to Speech by the Minister of the Interior.

St. Petersburg, June 1. — Parliament solution of the agrarian problem, according to indications in today's debate in the Lower House, will be a long and tedious process. The discussion today showed that the Constitutional Democratic project is satisfactory neither to the Right nor to the Left.

Minister of the Interior Stichinsky descended personally into the lists today to meet his parliamentary opponents, attacking the practicability and sufficiency of the Constitutional Democratic project outlining the promised administration programme, while M. Gurko, a son of the famous field marshal of that name, assailed the socialistic principle lurking in the proposed solution of the agrarian problem, but they might as well have talked to the wind.

When M. Stichinsky mounted the tribune, the Social Democrats spontaneously arose and left the House. The utmost endeavors of the chair were necessary in order to secure for M. Stichinsky and M. Gurko even a semi-respectful hearing. When the latter had finished, a peasant deputy named Onipko protested against wasting time with "speeches that were not desired."

Prof. Hertzenstein dismissed M. Gurko's speech as "sophistry." He maintained that expropriation did not infringe the doctrine of property, but admitted Minister Stichinsky's argument that turning over the land to unscientific methods of cultivation by peasants would involve a decrease in the productive capacity of the empire, but expressed the belief that this would be temporary, and not to be compared with the ravages of another peasant uprising.

Prof. Hertzenstein did not attempt to furnish a solution of the practical difficulties raised by Minister Stichinsky, but dealt in generalizations on the distress of the peasantry and the culpability of the Government.

His speech was received with thunderous applause.

DOWIE'S LETTERS FROM GIRL STOLEN

Voliva Said to Possess Them. Contemplating Sensational Exposure.

Chicago, June 1.—That two packages of letters from Ruth Hofer, the Swiss heiress, whose name has been unpleasantly linked with that of John Alexander Dowie in the accusations made against the first apostle by Overseer Voliva, have been taken from Dowie's private files and are now in possession of the opposing faction in Zion, was the charge made before Judge Landis by Attorney P. E. Haley.

In connection with the taking of the letters, along with many other private and personal papers of Dr. Dowie, which are now declared to be in possession of Voliva and Alexander Granger, Judge V. V. Barnes, Dowie's former confidential counsel, is charged with conspiracy. In his representation to the court, Attorney Haley declares that Judge Barnes took advantage of his position as Dowie's closest attendant to depose the latter from the leadership in Zion.

One of the most important papers sought by Dr. Dowie is his last will and testament, which he declares Judge Barnes will not deliver to him.

When the case goes to trial it is believed some of the innermost secrets of Dowie's life, as shown in various correspondence, will become public.

Listen for the Bronchial "Wheeze."

It means that disease will soon attack the lungs. Wheezing is distressing to the sufferer and annoying to his friends. Nothing half so certain in bronchitis and throat trouble as "Catarrhozone"; it gives instant relief and cures even the worst cases. Bronchitis fairly flees under the magic influence of Catarrhozone which cures so thoroughly the disease never returns. Other remedies may relieve, but "Catarrhozone" cures bronchitis, catarrh, and throat trouble for all time to come. Sold everywhere.

In Kensington Palace, London, where Queen Victoria was born and christened, and where she held her first council, is preserved the dollhouse that she played with as a little girl.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

FIGHTING THE UNION

Signs of Fresh Trouble With Winnipeg Street Railwaymen.

Winnipeg, Man., June 1. — More trouble is said to be probable between the street railway company and its employes, and serious developments are feared. The men are complaining that the agreement which ended the strike is being broken in some of its most important particulars.

The company is said to be carrying on a vigorous campaign to get rid of the union. One clause of the agreement provides that runs and promotion shall depend on seniority and merit, and another that as far as possible the runs shall be arranged so that men shall not work more than ten hours a day.

One of the chief complaints of the men is that old and capable motormen and conductors who were prominent in the strike negotiations are being put on undesirable runs and made to work thirteen hours a day with the information when they complain that they can be done without.

COURT FREES TERRANOVA GIRL

Is Found Not Guilty of Charge of Murdering Her Aunt.

New York, June 1.—Josephine Terranova this afternoon was acquitted of the murder of her aunt, Concetta Riggio, for which she had been on trial for several weeks. She was, however, not released, being remanded to the Tombs to answer to the charge of murdering her uncle, who was killed at the same time as his wife.

The verdict was such a complete surprise to Assistant Attorney Ely, who has conducted the prosecution, that he was unable to say definitely tonight whether the second charge would be prosecuted. The jury returned a verdict within 16 minutes, having agreed on the innocence of the defendant without discussion.

The prisoner, when called upon to face the jury, received the announcement of her acquittal with perfect composure and then quietly resumed her seat beside her counsel, whose congratulations she acknowledged with a faint smile. As she was being led out of court on her way back to the Tombs, the girl was followed by a crowd of women, many of whom thrust the officers aside and embraced and kissed her.

Outside the Tombs, cheers were raised by a throng of hundreds of Italians, to whom the news of the acquittal was made known by the prisoner waving her handkerchief as she crossed the "Bridge of Sighs" leading to the Tombs.

The verdict was the more surprising from the fact that, the killing being admited, Judge Scott, in his charge, instructed the jury, in default of justification, which plea, he said, had not been advanced, and there being little evidence of the abuse alleged as an excuse, except the prisoner's own testimony, they should properly find a verdict of murder in the first degree.

BRITISH HAD ONCE DOUMA TRIALS

Russian Parliament Fighting Over Difficulties Seven Centuries Old.

Washington, June 2. — There are striking similarities as well as contrasts in the present struggle to secure a parliamenary government in Russia and the successful efforts that were made in that direction in England 700 years ago. In writing to the Secretary of State concerning attempted reforms in Spain while he was minister there, James Russell Lowell said: "If the 90 years since the French revolution have taught anything, it has been that institutions grow and cannot be made to order; that they grow out of an actual past, and are not to be conspired out of a conjectural future; that human nature is stronger than any invention of man."

Thus the present Parliament of England has been the growth of seven centuries. Its origin and early history are obscured by the remoteness of the time, but this generation knows enough of the causes and the means by which it was brought up to its present influence and power to furnish the leaders of the various parties opposed to the autocracy in Russia many valuable lessons.

The Magna Charta defined the early constitution of parliament more clearly than any earlier record, and Blackstone says: "It was marked out so long ago as the seventeenth year of King John, A. D. 1215, in the great charter granted by that prince, wherein he promises to summon all archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls and greater barons personally, and all other tenants in chief under the crown, by the sheriffs and bailiffs, to meet at a certain place, with 40 days' notice, to assess aids and scutages when necessary."

Two years previous King John directed a writ to the sheriff of each county, "to send four discreet knights to confer with Us concerning the affairs of Our Kingdom;" but it does not appear whether they were elected by the county or picked at pleasure by the sheriff.

This was the beginning of parliamentary government in England, but it was not until a hundred years later that anything like the present organization was perfected, or even contemplated.

Very early in the history of their experience the members of the British Parliament encountered the same question that has recently vexed the Russian Douma, and that was the right to appear as a body before their sovereign. The Czar of Russia refused to receive the members of the Douma en masse when they wanted to present their reply to the address from the throne. His reason was the fear of establishing a dangerous precedent. Someone suggested to his timid mind the possibility that an occasion might arise when it would be perilous to his throne and his person to admit so large a body of his subjects into the imperial presence. Therefore he told them that he would receive their presiding officers only, or, if they preferred, they could send their address through the minister of the household.

This same proposition was agitated in England under similar circumstances 700 years ago, and it became necessary for the Parliament to select one of their number who should represent them in communicating their wishes and their decisions to their sovereign. This representative was called the "speaker," because he spoke for his colleagues, and thus the presiding officer of the House of Commons and the American House of Representatives obtained this title. The first Speaker of the Commons was Sir T. Hungerford, elected in 1376 for the purpose of communicating its well to Edward III.

The members of the House of Peers as a body are entitled to free access to the throne, and each peer, as one of the hereditary counselors of the throne, is privileged at any time to have an audience with his sovereign. This privilege of access, however, is not enjoyed by idividual members of the House of Commons, and by the house at large only with their Speaker, and when an address is presented to his majesty by the whole house. This privilege was granted for the first time by Henry VIII.

WASTING MEN AND MONEY

Present Methodist Circuit Boundaries Criticised by Preacher.

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 1.—"There is a terrible waste of money and men, and there has got to be something come out of it," declared Rev. J. Pickering, of St. Catharines, this morning in the discussion on the report of the commission on circuit boundaries.

Regret was expressed that district meetings had voted the proposed change down, conference having no power to act. Rev. J. Irwin, of Norwich, explained the scheme, and asked conference to recommend circuits and districts to adopt the report, which was done after a long discussion.

A number of visitors and Rev. R. Whiting, of Avenue Road Church, Toronto, who comes to Centenary Church, Hamilton, were introduced.

Mayor Slater, of Niagara Falls, welcomed conference, pointing out that he believed the object of his citizens was not now to "take in strangers."

Letters of sympathy were ordered to be sent to members of conference who are ill.

Bishop Vincent gave an address on "Homes That Help."

The Happiness of Home.

Very largely depends on the mother's disposition; if she is animated and bright, everyone is happy; but if she is nervous, irritable and cross—everything goes wrong. Bright cheery women usually use Ferrozone, the greatest health-maker known. By acting through the blood Ferrozone is able to reach all the organs that need assistance; it establishes regular and healthy action of all functions, builds up the general health, fortifies the system with a reserve of energy that defies disease. Don't put off—Ferrozone costs only 50 cents, at any drug store; get it today.

$62.50—Pacific Coast and Return.

Round trip tickets from Chicago at above low rate will be sold by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, to Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash., Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., daily from June 18 to 22 inclusive, good for return within sixty days. Choice of routes and favorable stop-overs granted. For folders and further particulars write B. H. Bennett, general agent, 2 East King street, Toronto, Ont.

40-k-xt 10-u.

Opportunity doesn't waste much time trying to keep a date with you.

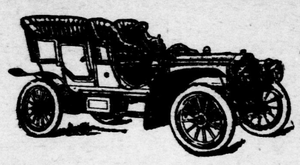
Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

WE HAVE DELIVERED SEVENTY-FIVE

RUSSELL

Cars to Customers in Canada This Spring

Model C 24 Horse-Power



4-Cylinder Touring Car $2500

This is far in excess of the deliveries of any other car. These cars have created a great deal of talk. Generally speaking, they are in the hands of novices scattered from Prince Edward Island in the east to British Columbia in the west.

We are in constant touch with these owners and it is with confidence that we request you if interested in a car and desirous of getting AT THE FACTS about the performance of these cars to

"Ask the Man Who Owns One."

Write us for catalogue and booklet—"Making of a Motor Car." These explain the features of construction that have made these cars so successful.

We were sure that the car we tested ourselves over Canadian roads was right. Seventy-five other users confirm this view. If you require further proof, we will gladly supply it.

Model A, 12-H.P. Family Touring Car.....$1300
Model B, 16-H.P. Touring Car.....$1500
Model C, 24-H.P. Cylinder Touring Car.....$2500

Full line of automobile accessories. Write for catalogue.

Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Limited.

Branches—Winnipeg, Vancouver, Melbourne, Australia.

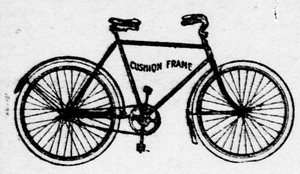
Local Representatives:

London Engine Supply Co.

As a Business Proposition It Pays to Ride a Bicycle

A pleasant ride in the morning to the office gives you the fresh mind and clear intellect necessary for the duties of the day.

The ride home in the evening is a good deal more comfortable and healthful than hanging on a strap in a crowded and stuffy street car.



There Are No Stops When Riding a Bicycle

As a quick and economical means of transportation it has no competitor. The

SILVER RIBBON MASSEY

MODEL 54

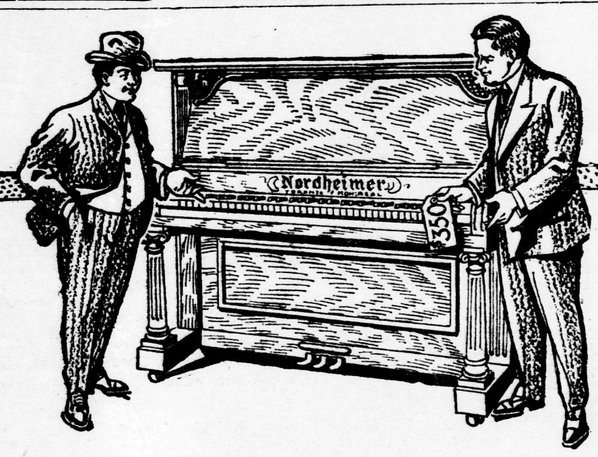
is an ideal mount—embodying all latest improvements and equipment — Cushion Frame — Sills' Hygienic Handle Bars--Morrow Coaster Brake.

Canada Cycle & Motor Co.

"Makers of the World's Best Bicycles," Limited

General Offices and Works, Toronto Junction.

Local Agent: Wm. Payne.



Are You Getting Married This Month?

To every man contemplating the details of his approaching wedding comes the question, What to get the bride? It is not necessary to put aside the piano problem as too costly. For EASY TERMS may be obtained in the purchase of even so renowned an instrument as THE NORDHEIMER PIANO.

In buying a Nordheimer, the prospective groom cannot make a mistake as this is the favorite among Canada's most cultured people—it is so artistically constructed that it embodies the most beautiful TONE QUALITY made and DURABILITY as well as CHOICEST FINISH.

Being sold DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY or through staff salesmen, the prices are so low that the buyer gets the greatest value for his money. And remember this is the only piano firm selling on a ONE-PRICE-TO-ALL SYSTEM. Visit us at your earliest convenience.

Nordheimer's

Limited

188 Dundas St. London Can.

LADIES' own material made into suits and dresses, $3 75; one week, fit guaranteed.

Southcott Suit Co.

Over Knox's. Entrance, 12 Market Lane.

LEE HING LAUNDRY.

Shirt collars ironed so will not hurt neck. Standup collars ironed so wing will not be broken. Ladies' dresses fluted. Vests ironed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Goods called for and delivered. Don't pay if work not satisfactory. JOHN TOM, manager, 467 Richmond.

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General and District Agent for Western Ontario. Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass insurance effected. English, American and Canadian companies represented. Room 107, Masonic Temple, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont. Telephone 449. ywt

Queen Insurance Co'y

Funds available for security of Queen policyholders, $64,000,000.

J. A. NELLES, Agent.

428 Richmond Street.

Phone 343. ywt

Get a Safe Refrigerator

In cheaply made refrigerators, articles of food absorb moisture and become contaminated and unsafe.

The "Ontario" Refrigerator is built on sanitary principles. Its improved construction insures a constant circulation of pure, dry air with minimum ice consumption. There are no open joints to catch dirt, and every part can be removed for cleaning. It will last twice as long as a cheap refrigerator and soon save enough ice to pay for itself.

The Ontario Furniture Co.,

228-230 DUNDAS STREET

A new director of the Vatican astronomical observatory has just been named by the Pope in the person of Father Hagen, of the Jesuit Order.

If it is true that there used be some honest politicians, that is probably why they are not politicians any more.

SNAP-SHOTS AT VARIOUS SPORTS

That bomb-throwing at Old Madrid caused almost as much consternation as when our dear old friend Courtmartial blew up in the stretch not long since.

There is a bad angle at the Woodbine, the Star opines, but it is mostly the direction from which the Toronto dopesters look at the ponies.

Sysonby is a has-been, so a report says. He will now be classed with that illustrious pair, Wicklight and First Robber.

We have made a mistake. There was nothing in the story that a jockey had pulled a horse to oblige a bookmaker. Now that helps some. Brainless jocks do just as well

A deceptive angle at the Woodbine track makes bettors think that their favorite won, when the judges think ditto. That's fine, but it does not pay dividends.

The latest wireless dispatch says that Barrow's Bruisers are still in the cellar. Nine good players might get them out.

A. H. Brener, while bowing to the inevitable, says he would like to match New Mown Hay against Dishabille, same weights as Thursday, for $1,000. And we'd like to see it, believing the gee-ge with the sweet-smelling name can just about beat the head off the Bennett mare.—Telegram.

Entries for the June tournament of the Thistle Bowling Club close today, and entries must be made to Dr. George Fraser immediately.

Prof. Chamberlain, of Chicago University, declares that the earth is still in its infancy, and that it will live for 10,000,000 years longer. Hooray, we may beat the bookies yet, before the end.

The following touching ode was written about a man who never saw a ball game:

He never saw a baseball game,
Nor on the bleachers sat;
He never saw a good home run,
Nor sluggers at the bat.
He never called the umpire down,
Nor never tried to root;
He never was a fan at all,
And full of wind to boot.
He never saw his favorite club
Rise up and tie the score;
He never saw a finish that
Made opponents feel sore.
He never saw a southpaw work,
Nor backstop throw to third;
Amid the cheers that rent the air
His voice was never heard.
He never hustled for a car
To take him to the park;
He never wended his way back
At night or nearly dark.
He hasn't had much fun, I wis,
His life has been a blank;
A dreary place, this world, to him
Who's not a baseball crank.
—Exchange.

The Vierdeziliterabgabeagitationskomm issiondelegiertenversammlungspetition society has been formed at Bern e, Switzerland, for the purpose of combating the proposal of cafe proprietors to increase the price of beer. They ought to turn that society lose on the bookies. It would win, sure.

Spearmint, the winner of the Derby, is not owned by Sir Tatton Sykes, as reported by the Associated Press, but by Major Eustace Loder, the owner of Pretty Polly.

It was after a trial with Pretty Polly that Spearmint's Derby pretensions were considered at all serious. On Sunday, May 20, Mr. Gilpin tried Spearmint with Pretty Polly and Hammerkop at one mile and a half. Hammerkop, acting as pacemaker in the early part of it, was beaten at the end of the mile, leaving Pretty Polly to bring the Derby colt on alone.

Such speed had not been witnessed in many a day, and, incredulous as it may seem, Pretty Polly was beaten by two lengths at the end. What the weights were no one, of course, knew, but the Derby candidates seemed such a mediocre lot that there was at once a strong demand for Spearmint in the betting, and at one time he was practically an equal favorite with Lally.

In the race Radium was fourth, with Malua, who had all but beaten Lally at Newmarket, fifth. The King's horse, Nulli Secundus, finished absolutely last, and apparently badly broken down. Lally was never dangerous, finishing fifteenth. In the betting Lally was favorite at 4 to 1, Spearment was 6 to 1, Picton 100 to 6, and Troutbeck 33 to 1.

Yesterday saw some good work at Queen's Park among the "pasters." Delbars, R. Whiting and Madge W. worked a mile in 2:24½, the last half in 1:10¼. Missouri Chief and Wisdom King stepped a mile in 2:19. Several others went fast miles, too.

Take down six and put up two,
Got that on
At two to one.
Gee! That part's a cinch to do!
Best I know
Will surely show.
I can bet, and, bet, and bet,
Without cashing one;
I don't care what the tipster says
Bettin's on the bum.
—Telegram.

Brantford Expositor: The Cockshutt nine have secured a star new infielder in the person of Cochrane, the person from London. He is a man with a reputation as long as Larry Lajoie's bat, and he is said to be the best all-round man on the London City League. Last year he led the City League in the stolen base column, and was also well up in the other percentage lists. In fact, it is whispered that Mr. Cochrane is so good that there is so much per clause in the bargain.

The new acquisition will play first base for the plow-makers, and a position in the works has been secured for him. He will be playing on Saturday on the initial sack.

It is well known, says M. A. P., that among other sports the Prince of Wales is very fond of golf, and some years ago, when he was Duke of York, he usually employed the same boy as caddie. This lad can lay claim to the distinction of having shared a unique lunch with his future king. The incident occurred on a particularly warm day, when the duke paused for a moment to take a little well-earned refreshment. The duke, after mopping his brow, pulled a flask from his pocket, and offered the youngster a drink. The boy respectfully declined the offer, saying modestly that he was a teetotaler. The duke warmly commended him for this, and thereupon offered him something more substantial—a ham sandwich. The caddie took it eagerly, the prince took another, and the simple meal was shared by the oddly-assorted couple with that healthy hunger which is the common heritage of prince and pauper alike.

Joe Grim, the human punching bag, has finally received his quietus. A quietus consists of a wallop on the jaw and a Philadelphia nap. Joe had a jaw and he comes from Philadelphia.

Talk of the new golf ball that "likes" the cup recalls that anti-bilious beer we have heard of.

It is several days since Rube Waddell has done anything. He is about due now to butt a train off the track, or pitch a no-hit game.

COVERPOINT

London Failed to Score in Game With Woodstock

Football Team Blanked in Last Game of Group 2, Intermediates.

Last night London was sent down to the bottom of the list in group 2, W. F. A. series, by being defeated by Woodstock, in a fast game played on Carling's Heights.

In the first half it would have been hard to say which team was playing the better game. Time and again the ball was carried from goal to goal, and almost landed. Woodstock's men seemed to play almost entirely on the defensive at times, but would take the aggressive and step right away from London at others, but failing to score, they would drop back to the defensive tactics. London played very evenly during this half, and worked hard, but although they had the ball at Woodstock's end of the field a good part of the time, Woodstock's defense, prevented them from scoring.

The second half was easily the best exhibition of football which has been seen here this season. The first half having ended in a tie, both teams entered into the game again expecting to win. From the time the ball was put in play until the end of the game every man on the field played with vigor. Time and again the ball would pass within an ace of the goal, but it was not until well on in the half that the scoring commenced, when Chadwick landed one for Woodstock. Both teams were fairly well winded, but when this first goal was scored, it appeared to spur Woodstock on, and they played harder, if possible, than ever, getting another goal by Turner.

There was no doubt that the best team won out. Woodstock had it on London in every way, except in weight. Woodstock's men are long lanky fellows, and can run very fast. They are accurate kickers, and at times displayed some splendid combination.

The Woodstock man who appeared to be deserving of the most praise was McNeil in goal. He certainly played a star game, and was well supported by the backs, Karn and Hay.

Of London's team, Hollins in center, played a good game. Downing, on left half back, worked hard, and made some brilliant plays. Banks, the right half back, played a good game while his wind lasted, and with a little practice would make a good forward. Puncher and Truffitt, the backs, deserve praise. Of the others of the home team it would be hard to say which excelled. All worked well, and stayed right with the game to the end.

The lineups were as follows:

London—H. Tanney, goal; J. Truffitt and A. Puncher, backs; L. E. Downing, E. T. Sage and E. Banks, half backs; P. Canfield, C. Hollins, G. M. Brock and H. Middlemiss, forwards.

Woodstock—McNeil, goal; V. W. Karn and A. D. Hay, backs; W. Kuhn, J. H. Irons and R. McDonald, half backs; John Dunlop, H. Dunlop, W. Chadwick and E. Turner, forwards.

JUNE 23 IS DATE OF LOCAL REGATTA

Races To Be Held on Thames —Crews May Be Sent to Henley.

The London Rowing Club have decided to hold their summer regatta on the Thames, opposite Springbank, on the afternoon of June 23. The date of the autumn regatta has not yet been definitely decided upon.

The matter of club representation at the Canadian Henley races at St. Catherines, came up for discussion. The matter was most favorably received, and it was thought that senior and junior crews could be sent.

A strong senior four could be entered, it was thought. The club has been strengthened by Mr. Boles, who came here recently from Winnipeg, and was a member of the Winnipeg senior crew.

The local club have considerable confidence in their ability, owing to their marked success against the strong Tecumseh Boat Club of Walkerville last year, and they think they could hold their own in the Henley races.

They deserve encouragement, and should be loyally supported by the citizens.

BOWLING.

DOMINION TROPHY MATCH.

Toronto, June 1.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the committee having in charge the tournament for the Dominion lawn bowling trophy, presented by Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited, will be held at the Granite Club on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock, to receive reports, arrange time and place for holding the tournament, and elect officers for the coming season.

FOOTBALL.

HOME BOYS WON.

Waterloo, June 1. — A W. F. A. intermediate match was played here tonight between the Berlin and Waterloo teams. The home boys won by 4 goals to 2.

ROWING CLUB WON BY NINE SHOTS

Defeated Asylum Bowlers in Second Game for Toronto Bank Trophy.

An enjoyable afternoon was spent by the London Rowing Club bowlers on the lawn at the asylum yesterday, when the second of the games for the Bank of Toronto trophy was played The visitors succeeded in defeating the asylum players by nine points, as follows:

Asylum.		London.	
A. Thrown,		J. Weld,	
G. McNeil,		J. W. Snelgrove,	
C. W. Brown,		J. Beech,	
J. Richardson,		J. Pritchard,	
skip	16	skip	14
J. C. Hazard,		J. B. Smith,	
M. Walker,		F. Love,	
P. McNaughton,		W. J. Haywood,	
R. Heighway,		Thos. Alexander,	
skip	12	skip	23
Total	28	Total	37

Majority for Rowing Club, 9 shots.

THE WHEEL.

AN UNNECESSARY IMPROVEMENT

Those who maintain the bicycle has attained mechanical perfection are reminded by an English journal that there is room, though no particular necessity, for a self-adjusting gear. The ascent of a hill on a bicyle can be more easily made on a low geared wheel than on a high one, although the low gear is not suitable for riding on level roads. At present bicycles have fixed gears adapted to the nature of the roads they are to be run over. The self-adjusting gear would raise or lower itself according to the pressure on the pedals. If this could be accomplished by a single mechanical device, English wheelmen would accept it as an improvement. But it is pointed out that the present capabilities of the bicycle as to speed are sufficient to satisfy even the most enthusiastic riders. With less effort than expended in walking, a bicycle is capable of ten to twelve miles an hour on a level road.

WON A BIG RACE IN A HAILSTORM

Keystone II., Maher Up, Took 5,000 Sovereign Stakes at Epsom.

Epsom, Eng., June 1.—The race for the Oaks stakes of 5,000 sovereigns, for 3-year-old fillies, 1½ miles, was won today by Keystone II., 5 to 2. Gold Rioch, 5 to 1, was second, and Snow Glory, 100 to 9, was third. Twelve horses started.

The race was started in the rain and finished in a hailstorm. Snow Glory led to the mile post, when Portland Lass came to the front. Snow Glory regained the lead, but at a quarter of a mile from the finish, "Danny" Maher brought up Keystone II., gradually drove her to the front, and won easily by three lengths. The betting was 5 to 2 on Keystone II.; 5 to 1 on Gold Rioch, and 100 to 9 on Snow Glory.

The capture of the double events, the Derby and the Oaks, is a great feather in Maher's cap. It had not been accomplished before today since 1895.

WORLD'S RECORD EQUALED.

New York, June 1. — Flip Flap, split favorite at 11 to 5, won the Claremont handicap of 6½ furlongs at Belmont Park today, equaling the world's record of 1:18 2-5, held jointly by Martinmas and Mineola. Zienap set a terrific pace to the stretch, where Dolly Spanker took command. He appeared to be a winner, but Radtke, on Flip Flap, began to ride hard, and gradually closing on the leader, got up and won by a nose. Cairngorm, making his first appearance of the year in the last race, tied the track record for one mile and a sixteenth, 1:45. Three favorites won.

LONDON FINISHED LAST IN GROUP

Tavistock Landed Championship of Group No. 2, W. F. A. Series.

Tavistock, June 1.—In the deciding game for the championship of intermediate group No. 2, W. F. A. series, Tavistock defeated New Hamburg here tonight by a score of 2 to 0.

It was the football match of the season, and despite the fact that the result was never in doubt, it was thoroughly enjoyed by a large crowd of spectators.

The work of the Tavistock forwards was a revelation and completely mystified the visiting line. Their shooting was undoubtedly the feature of the game, and was apparent throughout the match, even in the face of the strong wind against them in the second half.

The result leaves Tavistock in possession of the district championship, without a defeat. Had New Hamburg won tonight's game they would have been tied with the locals for first place.

Referee Andrews was an efficient and impartial referee and gave every satisfaction.

The teams lined up as follows:

Tavistock—Mohr, goal; Weitzer, Herner, backs; Field, Stock, Ratz, halves; King, Neighswander, right wing; Graves, center; Hotson, Thompson, left wing.

New Hamburg — Mahrgang, goal; Pinle, Meyer, backs; Beger, McEachren, Boeler, halves; Wismer, Weicker, right wing; Boecker, center; Merner, Schearer, left wing.

The standing of the group is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Points.
Tavistock	4	0	2	10
New Hamburg	2	2	2	6
Woodstock	2	3	1	5
London	1	4	1	3

TEN STRAIGHT FOR THE YANKEES

New York Now Leading the American League—Cleveland Good Third.

IN THE EASTERN.

At Newark—			R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0		3	13	0
Newark	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		1	4	3

Batteries—Poole and Cooper; McCory and McAuley. Umpire, Moran.

At Rochester—					
Montreal	0 0 1 0 0 3 0 1 2		7	7	4
Rochester	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 2		6	9	3

Batteries—Whalen and Dillon; McLean and Carrisch. Umpires, Conahan and Campau.

At Buffalo—					
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0		2	7	1
Buffalo	0 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 *		4	10	1

Batteries—Mitchell and Toft; Brockett and Woods. Umpire, Kelly.

At Baltimore—					
Jersey City	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4		5	6	2
Baltimore	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0		2	6	0

Batteries—Moran and Butler; Mason and Byers. Umpire, Kerins.

At Rochester—Montreal forfeited for failing to report in time for play. Afterwards both teams played under protest.

EASTERN STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	21	9	.700
Jersey City	18	11	.621
Newark	17	14	.548
Rochester	14	14	.500
Baltimore	14	16	.467
Providence	13	15	.464
Montreal	13	20	.394
Toronto	10	19	.345

IN THE AMERICAN.

At New York—			R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1		2	7	7
New York	5 0 2 0 1 0 2 0 *		10	10	2

Batteries—Coakley and Powers; Chesbro and Kleinow. Umpire, O'Loughlin.

At St. Louis—					
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 *		4	8	1
Detroit	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		1	7	2

Batteries—Jacobsen and O'Conor; Donovan and Payne. Umpires, Connolly and Payne.

At Chicago—					
Chicago	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0		2	7	2
Cleveland	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		3	8	2

Batteries—Altrock and Hart; Rhoades and Bemis. Umpire, Sheridan.

At Boston (first game)—					
Washington	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1		4	6	0
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0	7	0

Batteries—Patten and Kittredge; Harris and Peterson. Umpires, Connors and Hurst.

At Boston (second game)—					
Boston	9 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 *		12	13	4
Washington	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 0		8	9	5

Batteries—Glaze, Young and Armbruster; Sudhoff, Smith and Heydon. Umpires, Hurst and Connors.

AMERICAN STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	24	13	.648
Philadelphia	24	14	.631
Cleveland	22	13	.629
St. Louis	21	18	.538
Detroit	18	18	.500
Chicago	15	20	.428
Washington	15	24	.384
Boston	11	30	.268

IN THE NATIONAL.

At Philadelphia—			R.	H.	E.
New York	2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0		6	11	0
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0	2	1

Batteries—Wiltse and Bowerman; Ritchie, Duggleby and Dooin. Umpire, Klem.

At Brooklyn—					
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0	4	4
Brooklyn	1 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 *		5	10	0

Batteries—Lindeman, Witherup and Needham; Stricklett and Bergen. Umpires, Carpenter and Johnstone.

At Pittsburg—					
Pittsburg	0 1 2 0 1 1 0 0 *		5	13	1
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0		4	8	0

Batteries—Lieffield and Phelps; Thompson, Brown and Grady. Umpire, Conway.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati-Chicago game postponed; wet grounds.

NATIONAL STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	29	15	.659
New York	27	15	.643
Pittsburg	25	15	.625
Philadelphia	26	19	.578
St. Louis	19	20	.487
Cincinnati	17	26	.395
Brooklyn	15	27	.357
Boston	12	30	.286

RODNEY WORSTS ALVINSTON.

Rodney, June 1. — An interesting baseball game was played here this afternoon between Rodney and Alvinston, resulting in a victory for Rodney by a score of 17 to 6. The feature of the game was the excellent pitching of Gurvine, who had fourteen strike-outs to his credit. Batteries—Rodney, Gurvine and Miller; Alvinston, Patterson, Williams and McNeil.

SECOND DAY AT GALT HORSE SHOW

Mrs. Adam Beck Lands First Prize in Four of the Classes.

Galt, June 1.—Splendid weather and an attendance of over 4,000 marked the second day of the Galt horse show. The directors are jubilant. The public are highly pleased. The exhibitors haven't a word but of praise for the town of Galt and the Horse Show Association.

E. D. Hulme, of New York, a judge in the harness class, who has known such events for many years during his travels all over the world, pronounces the show as good and successful a one as ever he attended.

Ed. F. Geers, driver of Lou Dillon, was among the distinguished visitors, and expressed himself highly pleased with all the events.

The high jumpers and hunters gave exhibitions that made the immense crowd grow wild with enthusiasm.

Among the awards made were:

Pair Agricultural—1, Topsy, Kate, J. McK. Hall, Drumbo; 2, Dell, Barney, Robert Cochrane, Erin; 3, Scott, Joe, Charles Blair. Bright; 4 Kirk, Colonel, Malcombe Rennie, New Hamburg.

Combination Saddle and Harness—1, Lady Sapphire, A. Yeager, Simcoe; 2, Sir Robert, G. J. Henderson, Hamilton; 3, Glendale, Geo. Pepper, Toronto; 4, Alexandria, J. G. Wilson, Paris Station.

Single Harness—1, Lady Norfolk, Mrs. A. Beck, London; 2, Lord Norfolk, Mrs. A. Beck, London; 3, Cabin Boy, Dr. S. H. McCoy, St. Catharines; 4 Cain Scott, O. D. White, Arthur.

Pair Roadsters—1, Rhea W., Easter Belle, Miss K. S. Wilkes, Galt; 2, Highwood, Lowood, Gilt & Lawrason, Preston; 3, Blue Bell, Buttercup, J. O. McGibbon, Milton; 4, Mayor, Minor, J. A. Cowan, Drumbo.

Single Harness, over 15.2—1, Surprise, A. Yeager, Simcoe; 2, Lord Aylmer, Mrs. A. Beck, London; 3, Mikado, Dr. L. H. McCoy, St. Catharines; 4, Brighton, Geo. Pepper, Toronto.

Ladies' Saddle—1, Marron, Mrs. A. Beck, London; 2, Lady Sapphire, A. Yeager, Simcoe; 3, Glendale, George Pepper, Toronto; 4, Sir Robert, G. J. Henderson, Hamilton.

Pacers—1, Rockett, Jacob Kelly, Brantford; 2, Morocco, G. W. McLaughlin, Brantford; 3, Realie Bond, P. S. Lawrason, Preston; 4, Simple Simon, A. J. Lardy, Galt.

Hunters, Light Weight—1, Myopia, Miss Alma Pepper, Toronto; 2, Heatherbelle, Mrs. A. Beck, London; 3, Glendale, George Pepper, Toronto; 4, San Toy, E. H. Weatherbee, New York.

Harness Tandem—1, Sparkle, Splendor, Mrs. A. Beck, London; 2, Miss Canada, Surprise, A. Yeager, Simcoe; 3, Lord Norfolk, Lady Norfolk, Mrs. A. Beck, London; 4, The Creightons, George Pepper, Toronto.

Three-Year-Old Standard Bred—1, All Ablaze, C. D. Woolley, Fort Ryerse; 2, Major, J. D. Cowan, Drumbo; 3, Queen Stinson, Flohiff and Doyle, Paris Station; 4, Thalia, M. N. Todd, Galt.

Hunt Club Cup—Henderson team — Hamilton Riding Club.

The High Jump—1, Myopia, Miss Alma Pepper, Toronto; 2, Pearl, E. H. Weatherbee, New York; 3, Rupert, E. H. Weatherbee, New York.

Harness Pair—1, Sparkle, Splendor, Mrs. A. Beck; 2, Lord and Lady Norfolk, Mrs. A. Beck; 3, Flyer and Mikado, Dr. McCoy, St. Catharines; 4, Pearl and Rumby, A. R. Goldie.

RECORD SMASHING AT THE WOODBINE

New Mark Established for the Mile and 5½ Furlongs—Jockey Set Down.

Toronto, June 1.—The track at the Woodbine was very fast today and the weather was warm. Two new records were made. J. E. Seagram's Sir Ralph won the mile race in 1:39 and the other record was made by Charlie Eastman, 1:06 3-4 for 5 1-2 furlongs. Kilts, who finished second in the fifth race, was disqualified for fouling Jake, the winner and Jockey Oliphant, who was on Kilts, was suspended for thirty days for rough riding. Most of the races were won by favorites, and the ring had a losing day.

Summary:

First Race, Galopin Purse, for 3-year-olds, 5 1-2 furlongs—Charlie Eastman, 110 (Nicol), 3 to 5, 1; Cicely, 105 (McIntyre), 9 to 1, 2; Chippewa, 107 (Romanelli), 2 to 1, 3. Time, 1:06 3-5. Henry Waring, Goggles, Little Mike and Marimbo also ran.

Second Race, Kingston purse, for 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs—Orphan Lad, 104 (Treubel), even, 1; Gold Note, 107 (Romanelli), 9 to 2, 2; Malta, 104 (Farrow), 9 to 2, 3. Time, 1:01. Rubber Ball, Mary Custis, Kirkfield Belle and Kildare also ran.

Third Race, Aberdeen purse, for 3-year-olds and up, foaled in Canada, 6 furlongs—Capercailzie, 109 (J. Kelly), 2 to 1, 1; Conspiracy, 109 (Austin), 3 to 1, 2; Blue Jeans, 106 (Sperry), 3 to 2, 3. Time, 1:15. Stock Exchange and Wicklow Girl also ran.

Fourth Race, Iroquois Purse, for 3-year-olds and up, 1 mile—Sir Ralph, 104 (Treubel), 9 to 5, 1; Grevilla, 95 (Farrow), 2 to 1, 2; Columbia Girl, 96 (Moreland), 9 to 5, 3. Time, 1:39. Euripides and Nonsense also ran.

Fifth Race, Hamilton Purse, No. 1, selling, for 4-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs—Jake, 117 (Nicol), 8 to 5, 1; Alsono, 109 (Phillips), 5 to 2, 2; Caper Sauce, 97 (Swain), 7 to 2, 3. Time, 1:13. Comic Opera, Sinner Simon, Chief Deputy, Dan Connors, Oro Z. and Sleeping also ran. Kilts ran second, but was disqualified.

Sixth Race, Badminton Purse, for 3-year-olds and up, 1 mile and a furlong—Attila, 97 (Moreland), 7 to 10, 1; Hanover Hornpipe, 97 (Farrow), 3 to 1, 2; Dixie Andrews, 95 (Christian), 20 to 1, 3. Time, 1:52 4-5. Setauket also ran.

Seventh Race, Hamilton Purse No. 2, selling, for 4-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs—Showman 104 (Stone), 5 to 1, 1; Orderly, 104 (Swain), 15 to 1, 2; Sans Coeur, 105 (Christian), 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1:14 1-5. Demurrer, Amber, Judex, Henry Ach. Doc Wallace, Chatelaine, Edgely and Mrs. Frank Foster also ran.

THE TURF.

INQUIRY MUST PROCEED.

New Haven, Conn., June 1. — Judge William K. Townsend in the United States circuit court today denied the motion of the Memphis Trotting Association for an injunction against the National Trotting Association to restrain it from holding a meeting to hear the famous Major Delmar-Lou Dillon case, involving the alleged drugging of the mare in the gold cup race at Memphis in 1904.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At Gravesend—Samson 6 to 1, Mexican Silver 13 to 5, Laharie 4 to 1, Flip Flap 11 to 5, Ginette 7 to 2, Cairngorm 6 to 5.

BASEBALL.

WON AND LOST.

Palmerston, June 1. — Today Palmerston won at home and abroad. The town baseball team defeated Harriston on their own diamond 9 to 5, and the football team trimmed Fordwich team 2 to 1. Both games were keenly contested and were interesting from start to finish.

FOOTBALL.

WINGHAM VS. BRUSSELS.

Wingham, June 1.—In an intermediate W. F. A. match here tonight in group 5, Wingham defeated Brussels by a score of 2 to 1. The game was very fast throughout. At half time the score was 0 to 0.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

What is your Type?

B
Semi-ready Type B — Erect.

Nature recognizes seven types of physical manhood—each type being clearly defined to the student of physiology.

The salesman in the Semi-ready store is a student of physical types. He can look you over and at once select from among a thousand the exact garment fashioned to your figure. After you select your favorite, the suit can be finished to your measure in 2 hours.

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Good enough and handsome enough for a king, but within the reach of any man.
Price $35 and $40
GURD'S Good Guns
185 Dundas Street.

City Bindery
Removed to
355 Richmond St.
H. P. BOCK.

SHEERE MAKES RECORD FOR LOCAL ALLEYS

Alf Sheere certainly knocked the pins some last evening, when he rolled three games with an average of 208. This is the record for the local alleys. The match was between teams captained by Sheere and Primeau. The former won by 41 pins. The score:

Primeau	160	166	167— 493
Wilson	178	191	190— 559
Russell	197	148	176— 521
Shannon	200	173	151— 524
	735	678	684—2,097
Sheere	196	222	206— 624
Watterworth	131	193	173— 497
McIntosh	171	180	171— 531
Murray	181	144	161— 486
	679	748	711—2,138

GRIMSHAW IS MAKING GOOD WITH BOSTON

Myron Grimshaw, the Boston American League club first baseman in 1905, was originally a catcher. Grimshaw is 26 years old and is a native of Canajoharie, N. Y., where he still makes his home. He began playing professional baseball with the team of this city in 1898, and the succeeding year he was with the Guelph club, from which he went to the Ilion team of the New York League, where he batted with a percentage of .317 and fielded correspondingly as good. After laying off a season, he joined the Buffalo team in 1901, and when Stallings went to Buffalo in 1903 he retained Grimshaw, utilizing him part of his first season as an outfielder. He was then tried at first base and became the Eastern League star in that position in 1904. In the fall of 1904 he was purchased by the Boston American League club, and displaced Lachance at first base. His work at first fell below expectations owing to ill-health, but in the latter half of the season he played splendid ball, thus assuring his retention for 1906. This year he has been doing particularly well, and the Boston management is more than satisfied that no mistake was made in securing him.

Are You a Knight of Columbus?

Account meeting of Knights of Columbus, New York Central Railroad announces a reduced rate of single fare plus 25 cents to New Haven and return, tickets sold from June 3 to 6. Stopover at New York can be arranged returning, 69½ Yonge street, Toronto, for all information. 43c

Sherring, the Marathon race winner, was born in Canada. His father is English and his mother is Irish.

ASSEMBLYMEN TO OCCUPY PULPITS

Members of Presbyterian Bodies to Preach in Many Local Churches June 10.

The pulpits of many of London's churches will be filled on Sunday next, June 10, by members of the Presbyterian General Assembly. The work of allotting services has been completed by the pulpit supply committee, as follows, the list, however, being subject to change:

South London (Baptist)—Rev. Prof. A. B. Baird, D. D., Winnipeg, and Rev. G. L. Johnston, B. A., North Bay.

Talbot Street (Baptist)—Rev. A. B. Winchester, Toronto, and Rev. Alex. Ester, M. A., Toronto.

Adelaide Street (Baptist)—Rev. G. R. Faskin, Toronto, and Rev. Principal Forest, D.D., Halifax.

Maitland Street (Baptist)—Rev. L. McLean, Churchill, and Rev A. Rogers, New Glasgow.

Christian Church, Elizabeth and Dundas streets—Rev. Robert Young, M.A., Packenham.

Southern Congregational—Rev. D. M. Martin, Cannington; Rev. E. W. Johnston, Gilbert Plains.

First Congregational—Rev. R. G. MacBeth, M.A., Paris; Rev. G. H. Smith, D.D., St. Catharines.

First Methodist — Rev. Principal Patrick, D. D., Winnipeg; Rev. G. M. Milligan, D. D., LL.D., Toronto.

Dundas Center Methodist—Rev. John Mackay, M.A., Montreal; Rev. Charles W. Gordon, D.D., Winnipeg.

Wellington Street Methodist—Rev. J. C. Herdman, D.D., Calgary; Rev. J. C. Tolmie, Windsor.

Centennial Methodist—Rev. W. S McTavish, Ph.D., Kingston; Rev. A. A. Graham, M.A., St. John.

Askin Street Methodist—Rev. R. P McKay, D.D., Toronto; Rev. E. D. Miller, D.D., Yarmouth, N. S.

Empress Avenue Methodist—Rev. A H. Scott, M.A., Perth; Rev. R. M. Hamilton, B.A., Weston.

Hamilton Road Methodist—Rev. T. A. Bell, Napier; Rev. Peter Nicol, Tottenham.

York Street Methodist—Rev. A. .C. Wishart, Beaverton.

Hill Street Methodist—Rev. Alex. Hamilton, B.A., Boissevain; Rev. J. Leishman, Fleming, Sask.

High Street Methodist—Rev. J. S. Davidson, Shoal Lake; Rev. M. C. Talt, M.A., Claremont.

Richmond Street Methodist—Rev. H. S. Graham, Sudbury.

Kensington Methodist—Rev. A. Edington, Brooksden.

First Presbyterian—Rev. Robt. Magill, D.D., Halifax; Rev. J. W. MacMillan, Winnipeg.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian—Rev. Principal Gordon, D.D., Kingston; Rev. F. B. Duval, D.D., Winnipeg.

St. James' Presbyterian—Rev. D. D. McLeod, D.D., Barrie; Rev. Professor Hyde, LL.D., Kingston.

King Street Presbyterian—Rev. A. J. Mowat, D.D., Montreal; Rev. D. M. Ramsay, D.D., Ottawa.

Knox Presbyterian—Rev. S. Lyle, D.D., Hamilton; Rev. Principal Falconer, Litt.D., D.D., Halifax.

Chalmers Presbyterian—Rev. E. D. McLaren, D.D., Toronto; Rev. F. W. Anderson, M.A., Sydney, C. B.

St. Paul's Presbyterian—Rev. J. H. Radcliffe, St. Catharines.

St. George's Presbyterian—Rev. H. McCulloch, Tavistock; Rev. J. J. McCaskell Fort Kent.

Chelsea Green Presbyterian—Rev. S. Woods, Metcalfe.

JUBILEE RINK SOLD

Messrs. Trafford & Son Purchase Property from Mr. C. W. Smith.

The Jubilee Rink on Lyle street, East London, has been sold by Mr. C. W. Smith to Messrs. Trafford & Son., who will take immediate possession.

The rink is one of the largest in Western Ontario. It was built several years ago by Mr. Smith, who conducted it as an ice skating resort until several months ago, when it was used for roller skating, that pastime having taken quite a hold here.

The new owners will shortly reopen the rink for the summer months.

REVENUE FELL OFF

Decrease of $1,000 for May as Compared With a Year Ago.

The inland revenue collections for London for May amounted to $34,087 09, as compared with $35,128 56, or a decrease of $1,041 47. The items were as follows:

Spirits, ex-warehouse	$ 5,585 06
Malt, ex-warehouse	6,148 92
Raw leaf, ex-warehouse	5,515 60
Cigars, ex-factory	7,977 60
Cigars, ex-warehouse	8,718 30
Methylated spirits	104 11
Cigar licenses	37 50
Total	$34,087 09

The revenue from cigars in May was nearly $2,000 less than a year ago, while the raw leaf revenue was also $800 lower. In May, 1905, a total of $1,200 was collected here on tobacco, whereas nothing was collected here this year on the commodity, all revnue, under a new arrangement made by the local houses, being made at the manufacturing points—Montreal and Hamilton.

SILVER WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. James Calhoun Celebrated Pleasant Event.

Mr. and Mrs. James Calhoun, of 318 Grey street, last evening celebrated their silver wedding. The home of the couple was crowded with guests, some of whom came from St. Marys and other points outside London. Sixty-five sat down to a dainty spread, provided by the host and hostess. Several speeches were made, in which Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun were eulogized by those who have known them for many years. Valuable presents were received from well-wishers in this city, St. Marys, Buffalo, and other places. It was just 25 years ago yesterday that Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun were married in St. Marys. This morning they were made doubly happy, when they were told that Mrs. Calhoun, wife of their son, William, had given birth to a daughter. Mr. Wm. Calhoun resides at Dundas street east.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Miss R. Kitchen, of this city, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. W. Griffin, in Delhi.

—The Hermitage Club, of this city, has rented a cottage on Hill Crest, Port Stanley, from Mr. Robinson.

—The boring for gas or oil at Port Stanley continues, and is now at a depth of 2,250 feet in the red or oil rock.

—Dr. W. W. Birdsall and wife, of Fort William, Ont., are visiting the doctor's brother-in-law, Dr. English, Dundas street east.

—Today is the fortieth anniversary of Ridgeway. In Toronto the veterans of 1866 met to decorate the graves of fallen comrades.

—The contract for supplying the militia instruction camps, to be held here this month, with fuel, has been awarded to W. Heaman & Sons.

—Capt. William Berry has leased his residence on Smith street, Port Stanley, furnished, to Mr. Parker, of the firm of Gray & Parker, this city.

—At the very successful closing exercises of Woodstock College yesterday, Rev. W. M. Walker, B.A., and Rev. J. J. Ross, of this city, were among the visitors.

—Mr. Fred Taggie, of the G. T. R. freight department, left this morning for Buffalo, where he has been given a more responsible position by the company.

—Rev. W. J. Spence has been appointed to the incumbency or Christ Church, Millverton, and Trinity Church, Elma. Rev. Mr. Spence was formerly of this city.

—Mr. J. P. Hunt, the well-known artist, of London, is engaged in painting a large portrait of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Hunt is in Ottawa in connection with his task.

—Dr. Norman Alexander has purchased the property and residence of Dr. Henderson, Park avenue, the latter having bought the Burns property, on the corner of Park and Dufferin avenues.

—Mr. Jeffery Hale, manager of the Bank of Commerce in this city, was a pallbearer at the funeral in Brantford yesterday of his friend the late Dr. James W. Digby. Mr. Hale was formerly a resident of Brantford.

—A Grand Trunk flat car loaded with ties broke loose yesterday and ran down the grade west of the city at a merry clip. Two men were on the car, and despite their best efforts, the car could not be stopped. The men were badly frightened. The car stopped when it had run the grade.

—The Clover Bachelors' Club, with friends to the number of 125, had a very pleasant outing at Springbank last evening, the programme concluding with a dance, the music being furnished by Tony Vita's well-known orchestra. The bachelors proved themselves to be splendid entertainers.

—The East Middlesex Farmers' Institute will hold an excursion to Belle Isle, Detroit, on Saturday, June 9. Trains will start from Kelly's Siding, Dunfield and Dorchester, and will connect with the excursion train which leaves the G. T. R. station in this city at 7 o'clock.

—At Osgoode Hall, yesterday, re McKay, A. Hoskin, K.C., for Ellen McKay, the widow, moved for order for allowance of certain sum for maintenance of infants. J. B. McKillop (London), for the London and Western Trusts Company, F. W. Harcourt for infants. Order made fixing amount at $2,000 per annum.

—Mr. Charles Cowan met with a painful accident a few days ago, that is causing him some anxiety. While examining hay, at Mr. McPherson's farm in Westminster Township, he mistook the top of a revolving hay rake, which was covered with hay, for the floor. He jumped on the rake and his feet and legs were badly cut by the prongs.

—Inspector McCallum had a visit this morning from an old lady whose home has been in Westminster Township for many years. She is anxious to go to the Northwest, where she has relatives, but as she had only a part of the price necessary for her fare, she wanted the city to make up the balance. Mr. McCallum could do nothing for her.

G. T. R. PROMOTIONS.

A circular issued from the G. T. R. offices at Montreal yesterday announces the appointment of A. A. Tisdale to the position of assistant to Fourth Vice-President F. H. McGuigan. Mr. Tisdale has been chief clerk in Mr. McGuigan's office for the last seven years, and he has been in the employ of the Grand Trunk since 1889. Mr. G. R. McLeod, formerly secretary to Mr. McGuigan, succeeds Mr. Tisdale.

PRESENTED WITH SUITCASE.

Mr. John T. Douglass, of Byron avenue, South London, is about to remove to Jersey City, where he has secured a position with a manufacturing concern. He is one of the most prominent members of the Knights of the Maccabees in this city, being captain of the uniform rank, and a member of the degree team of London Tent, No. 17, and at the meeting of the tent last night he was presented with an address and a suitcase, the presentation being made by Mr. Allaster Allen, and the address read by Mr. John Ballantyne, record-keeper of the tent. The address referred in appreciative terms to the work of Mr. Douglass in behalf of the order, and expressed regret at his removal from the city. Such a move on the part of the tent was wholly unexpected by Mr. Douglass, who thanked the members for their kindness.

REBECCA SCHOOL REPORT

Standing of Scholars for May in S. S. No. 1, West Nissouri.

Following is the report of S. S. No. 1, West Nissouri, for the month of May: Class V.—Nellie Ashman 86. Class IV.—Mary Crosbie 257. Jun. III.—Mabel Bourne 617, Oswill Duffin 488, Willie Judd 331. Sen. II.—Stanley Mossop 826, Morley Rogers 780. Jun. II.—Chester Judd 641, Ernest Ashman 542, Gordon Judd 504, Irene Barber 421. Part II.—Myrtle Judd 1,410, Lamont Gee 1,400, Hazel Talbot 960. Sen. Part I.—Wilma Barber 675, Milton Piper 560. Jun. Part I.—Lena Fox 702, Corbin Brown 686, Etta Mossop 568, Frank Judd 417, Wilfrid Ashman 115. Class A.—Clarence Bourne 192.

TO RESTORE HEIDELBERG

Baden Govt. to Rebuild Portion of Germany's Famous Castle.

Karlsruhe, Germany, June 2.—The Government of Baden today sent a message to the Diet regarding the restoration of Heidelberg Castle, which was partially destroyed by Marshal Turenne when he laid waste the Palatinate. The message affirmed that the restoration would be limited to the rebuilding necessary to preserve the sculptures and other remains of Renaissance art, and that the first appropriation will be asked for in the next budget. Energetic protests have been made of recent years against the projects for the restoration of Heidelberg castle by artists, aunors, professors and antiquaries, on the ground that it would be a desecration of the historical and poetical associations of the most ancient of the German castles, which was begun in the thirteenth century. The Baden Government, however, has outlined a plan designed to interfere as little as possible with the character of the ruins.

EARL GREY IS LONDON'S GUEST

Continued from Page One.

adjourned to the city hall, where an address was to be presented to his excellency at 4:30, and where a public reception was arranged.

The address was neatly executed, and was bound in black leather. It was as follows:

"To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada:

"May it please Your Excellency—

"The mayor and council of the city of London, on behalf of the citizens, loyally welcome you to our city, and desire to express our grateful appreciation of your visit, and hope that you may have pleasant memories of the hours spent here.

"In no part of the fair Dominion of Canada will you meet subjects more happy and prosperous, or more loyally devoted to their country, the integrity of the great Empire of which we form a part, and to the person of His Majesty the King. Some 46 years ago this city had the honor of entertaining his majesty, then heir apparent. We now hope that Their Majesties the King and Queen will be graciously pleased to further honor us, and thereby give the citizens an opportunity of showing their affection, admiration and loyalty.

"It is gratifying to find that your excellency takes such a warm interest in the homes of the people, and we believe that your acts as Governor-General will be marked by a high degree of statesmanship.

"Rejoicing in the privilege of forming part of an empire encircling the earth and bound together by the principles of justice and freedom, we beg to extend to you a welcome both as sincere and heartfelt as the distinguished representative of a King to whom loyalty on the part of the people of Canada is held as a sacred duty.

"J. C. JUDD,
"Mayor.
"S. BAKER,
"City Clerk."

Two former employes of Earl Grey are in this city and are now in the employ of Ald. Booth. Both are painters and they worked at their trade for the Earl in Newcastle, England. Their names are Harry Martin and Thomas Taylor. They were at the city hall to meet the earl this afternoon.

While the luncheon was in progress at the Kennels, a fine programme of music was rendered by the Seventh Band, under the leadership of Mr. Slatter. The Seventh is also to be present at the reception at the city hall.

HIS HOLINESS SHOCKED

Effect of the News of the Outrage on the Pope.

Rome, June 2.—The news of the attempt to assassinate the King and Queen of Spain reached the Vatican at 10 o'clock tonight through the Spanish embassy. Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary of state, awoke the Pope and told him. His holiness was shocked and horrified. When he was assured that the king and queen were safe, he said: "God, keep his hands over the young couple." He then knelt and prayed.

Later an autograph telegram from King Alfonso was received at the Vatican. The Pope answered it immediately.

The shock caused by the receipt of the news and the subsequent emotion had their effect upon the Pope's weak heart, and this, coupled with the weakness resulting from his recent illness, caused him to pass a sleepless night. Dr. Lapponi called at the Vatican early next morning.

King Victor Emmanuel, the government and the mayor of Rome, telegraphed to Madrid the satisfaction felt here that the author of the attempt was not an Italian.

BRAVERY IS REWARDED

Carter Receives the English Royal Humane Society's Reward.

London, June 2.—The Royal Humane Society at its annual meeting awarded the Stanhope gold medal for the most daring rescue of the year to John Stockton, a baker's carter, of Warrington.

The heroic action for which this honor has been conferred took place on March 6, when a workman while engaged in cleaning a sewer was overcome by foul gas and become unconscious. Two fellow-workmen who went to his help were also struck down.

Stockton volunteered to try to save them, but on going down the manhole was at first driven back by the deadly gas. A second attempt was more successful, and he brought up one man alive. A third and fourth time he went down and brought up the other two, but one of them was dead.

If you refuse to talk no one can prove that you are not bright.

To brag of success is often to proclaim that you had an easy problem.

ANARCHISTS EVADE THE ALIEN ACT

London Is Now Crowded With Bomb-Throwers—Can Find No Refuge Elsewhere.

London, June 2.—London is now being practically invaded by anarchists. Every anarchist expelled from the country in which he has made himself obnoxious invariably makes this his future home. It is the only country in Europe where they can remain unmolested.

This week some 75 of the anarchists who were arrested in Paris last month arrived at Newhaven as steerage passengers. They were put on board at Dieppe with apparently the full cognizance of both the English and French police.

The aliens' act forms no obstacle to these men, and how they evade it was explained yesterday by one of these "exiles."

"It is in London that we have our acknowledged headquarters now," he said. "The whole of the correspondence with our confreres is conducted from here. But you need not alarm yourself. We are grateful for the hospitality, and we will not do any harm here. Besides, it would be obviously against our own interests, would it not?

"It is difficult to answer you when you ask me where we would go if we were not allowed to land in England. I think it is the only place. We are persecuted by everybody. Were England closed to me I should go immediately to one of the republics of South or Central America.

"But if it happened that we were persecuted in every country we should become savage. We should make ourselves felt, and that in a very decisive manner. We are honest people, and fighting for freedom.

"We manage to evade the aliens' act by describing ourselves as 'political refugees.' That usually suffices, but most of us have realized the advisability of traveling first-class, and it is not so very difficult to be provided with the necessary £5."

TO DISBAR HUMMEL

New York Bar Association Takes Action Against Celebrated Lawyer.

New York, June 2. — The Times says: Proceedings have been begun before the Bar Association for the disbarment of Abraham H. Hummel and two of his partners, Nathan Cohen and Abram H. Kaffenburgh, on account of disclosures growing out of the Dodge-Morse case. Hummel has already been convicted of conspiracy. A certificate of reasonable doubt was granted, and his trial for subornation of perjury has been postponed, while the appeal to the appellate division from his conviction is pending. All three lawyers have been served with the complaint in the action brought by Howard Taylor, of the law firm of Taylor & Anderson, of Wall street. Mr. Taylor is a member of the grievance committee of the Bar Association, and has been selected as prosecutor.

The complaint alleges malpractice, deceit and unprofessional conduct on the part of the three defendants, and an order to show cause why they should not be disbarred issued out of the appellate division. This is returnable on June 8, when a referee will be appointed to take testimony.

URGES COACHMAN TO DUEL

Frenchman Thinks Servant Has Right to Avenge Honor.

Paris, June 2.—The interesting views held by M. Edmond Rostand, the famous dramatist, on the relations of master and servant came out today in the Bayonne court, where his coachman, whose name is Rondoni, was charged with assault.

A man named Cazalis had insulted Rondoni, who had in consequence boxed his ears to provoke a duel.

He produced a letter from M. Rostand, who stated that in his opinion there could be no distinction between masters and servants in the matter of honor, and that a coachman had as much right to provoke a duel with a man who insulted him as his master could have.

"My servants are all looked on as friends of the family," continued the dramatist, "and I think Rondoni was quite right to treat Cazalis as he did, for Cazalis called him a 'liveried menial,' and no man of honor need put up with such an insult as that."

The case was adjourned.

DELHI.

Delhi, June 2.—Mrs. E. W. Birdsall was in Aylmer last week.

Mrs. W. H. Whiteside visited in North Bay last week.

Mrs. W. Mackenzie, of Detroit, is staying with her mother, Mrs. Whitehead.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Smith spent a few days in Brantford recently.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Spears, of Simcoe, were here on Sunday.

Messrs. Bourne and Cassidy spent Sunday in Simcoe.

Mr. Hogan, Saskatchewan, has been visiting Mr. J. W. Griffin.

Mrs. M. Smith is with friends in London.

Mrs. Yeo, of Burford, is visiting Mrs. Forsythe.

Mrs. Henry Morris, of Hamilton, visited her parennts here last week.

Mr. Davenport, of Aylmer, and daughter Eliza spent a few days with Mrs. A. E. Steele, daughter of Mr. Davenport.

Miss Barnes of St. Thomas, was the guest of her brother, Mr. W. Barnes, lately.

Mr. A. W. Crysler, accompanied by Mr. Jago, of Simcoe, visited friends in Granton this week.

Mrs. Henry McFarlane, of Tillsonburg, and daughter, spent a few days with Mrs. McFarlane's parents here.

Mrs. J. D. Campbell and daughter Annie, of Dutton, are the guests of Mrs. W. R. Kent.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Marks were in Simcoe on Sunday.

THE G. T. R. CONDUCTORS.

Montreal, June 2. — The board of management of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors and Trainmen of the Grand Trunk, which has been in session in this city during the week, expects to conclude its business today. It is stated on authority that the formulation of demand for an increase in pay was not one of the items of business considered by the board.

For the Sick Room

Ice Bags, Hot-Water Bottles, Sick Feeders, Air Cushions, Bed Pans, Syringes, Rubber Sheeting, Fever Thermometers, Medicine Glasses, Medicine Droppers, Lints and Cotton, Oiled Silk, Bandages, Antiseptic Gauzes. In fact anything in this line that is ever required.

Strong's Drug Store
184 Dundas St.

Apply any test you choose to Strong's Baking Powder. You'll find it pure and perfect. 25 cents a pound.

WITTE WOULD GO TO PARIS OFFICE

French, However, Would Not Welcome Him as the Czar's Abmassador.

Paris, June 2.—Curious reports come from St. Petersburg. One of these reports is to the effect that it is Count Witte's ambition to be sent to Paris as ambassador and successor of M. de Nelidoff. This would undoubtedly cause very great embarrassment in Paris. Count Witte is notoriously pro-German in his sympathies, and only looks to France as a source of supply for the Russian finances. As he has been prime minister, and may be so again, the French Government could not go to the point of declaring him persona non grata. At the same time, he would be less able to give pro-German direction to Russian policy than he would be if still prime minister of Russia in daily communication with the Czar.

Another report is that the count was treated so handsomely at the time of the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, peace conference, that he is anxious to go to Washington as ambassador. Indeed, it begins to appear as though Madame Rumor has accredited Count Witte to almost every court in the world, except that of Japan.

One thing that is making the French Government anxious is the unrest among the native population in its African colonies. Though little has transpired in the press, there is reason to believe that both in Tunis and Algeria there is a certain ferment among the Mohammedan population. This is due to the increase of the Kaiser's prestige as the "protector of Isla." For years the Turks have looked to him to support them in the councils of Europe, and since his Tangier adventure this has spread to Morocco, Tripoli, Algeria and Tunis. Officially, of course, this is denied by the Wilhelmstrasse, but the German emissaries, who spread this legend, are not all officially in touch with the Government.

Every German trader doing business in these countries (and their name is legion), is industriously fostering the belief that in trouble with Europe (in the present instance France and England), they can count on the Kaiser's support.

The information recently received from Berlin increases the regret that Prince Buelow has taken ill, as it looks like as if since his temporary and enforced retirement from office the police alone were the masters of German policy, both home and foreign.

Five years ago the balance of power in Europe was as nearly perfect as possible. On one side was the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy, and on the other Dual Alliance of France and Russia. Great Britain might by throwing her weight on either side have played the role of arbiter of Europe. Then came the Transvaal war, which awakened in Germany the idea that England was a brazen figure with feet of clay. That seemed to Wilhelmstrasse to eliminate the most dangerous factor. When therefore, Russia showed an inclination to plunge into the far eastern adventure, Germany rendered it possible by the Kaiser giving the Czar, at Weisbaden, in 1903, his promise that he would take no advantage in Europe of the fact that Russia had withdrawn her troops from the German frontier. All through the war Russia had the active support of Germany.

Herr Ballin, of the Hamburg-American line, and Dr. Wiegand, of the North German Lloyd Company, put the whole of the resources of these two most powerful corporations at the disposal of the Russian Government. Anyone who knows the footing of absolute intimacy on which these two gentlemen, particularly Herr Ballin, stand with the Kaiser, is aware that this was the direct order of the Kaiser. If the Government had frowned on the affair, the North German Lloyd would not have dared to sell a ship to Russia, or could the Hamburg-American Line have coaled Roshdiestvensky's fleet.

Germany's policy was clear. If Russia "won out" in the far east she was bound to Germany by a debt of gratitude for services rendered; if, on the other hand, she was defeated, the debt was all the greater, and Germany had a possible enemy nevertheless. This is what the English mean when they say to "run with the hare and hunt with the hounds," a somewhat difficult operation. The curious thing was that Russia's natural ally, France, was helpless. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance simply tied her hands.

Everything went according to German ideas, except one thing, and that was the rapprochement between England and France, Count Buelow had counted on the rival alliances to bring about antagonism. He did not reckon on the fact that, as neither power could afford to oppose the other, they would infallibly come together. The Anglo-French convention came like a bombshell on the German foreign office.

Those who desire to worry can always find something to bother them.

SHORTEST WILL ON RECORD

Estate Worth Over $40,000 Disposed of in Three Words.

London, June 2. — Probate of the shortest will on record was granted last Saturday.

It was that of Fred Charles William Thorn, of Streatham, whose will disposing of property of the value of £8,285, was writen in pencil on a creased envelope, and read, "All for mother. C. T."

This grant supersedes a grant of administration to the widow in June last, as the president of the probate court in the action Thorn vs. Dickens, on Feb. 22 last, pronounced for the force and validity of this will, and probate thereof has accordingly been granted to the widow, Mrs. Cary Ann Thorn, of 57 Park road, Stratford, Essex, as residuary legatee, the testator having named no executor.

STOCK MARKETS.
TORONTO.

	Toronto, June 2. Ask.	Close. Bid
Bank of Montreal	..	254
Ontario Bank	..	189½
Merchants Bank	..	167
Bank of Commerce	179	..
Imperial Bank	277	275½
Dominion Bank	250	246
Bank of Hamilton	229	228
Bank of Nova Scotia	279	..
Bank of Ottawa	228	226
Consumers' Gas	207	205
Ontario & Qu'Appelle Land	..	100
C. P. R.	169¾	..
Sovereign Bank	141	..
Metropolitan Bank	..	202
Detroit Railway	..	95
Toronto Electric Light	154¾	154
Canada General Electric	145	..
Dominion Telegraph	..	120
Bell Telephone	156	..
R. & O. Navigation	..	81¼
Niagara Navigation	..	126
Northern Navigation	90	88
St. L. & C. Navigation	128	..
Twin City Railway	116½	116
Winnipeg Railway	185	..
Sao Paulo Tramway	143	141½
Dominion Steel, com	..	31¾
Dominion Steel Bonds	..	82½
Dominion Coal, com	79	77
Nova Scotia Steel, com	68	67½
Crow's Nest Coal	290	..
Mackay, com	75¾	75⅝
Mackay, pfd	74	73¾
City Dairy, com	..	27½
City Dairy, pfd	..	89½
Electric Development	56	..
Canada Landed	..	124½
Canada Permanent	..	128½
Dominion Savings	..	71
Dominion Savings	..	71
Agricultural	126	..
B. C. Packers (a)	70	67
B. C. Packers (a)	..	67
Mexican Bonds	..	86
Mexican Stock	75	..
Northern Ohio	34	..
Standard Bank	247	245
Western Asrurance	90	..
Imperial L. Invest	..	110
Landed B & L	..	125
London Loan	..	125
Toronto Savings & Loan	..	122

Closing Sales: Mackay, common, 25 and 25 at 75¾, 50, 50, 25, 100, 200, 75, 5 and 25 at 75½, 75 at 75⅝, 50 at 75¾, 50, 25 and 50 at 75⅞, 75, 22, 5, 50, 25, 25, 5, 25 and 25 at 75¾, 50 and 50 at 75⅝, 50, 10 and 25 at 75¾; do, preferred, 40 to 74¾; Canada Permanent, 15 at 128½; Toronto Railway, 2 at 115; C. P. R., 5 at 169; Twin City, 50 at 116½, 10 at 116; Electrical Development, 1 at 51; do, bonds, 3,000 at 90¾; Consumers' Gas, 5 at 206½; Dominion Bank, 20, 50, 20, 50 and 25 at 274, 20, 10 and 145 at 275, 6, 15 and 25 at 275½, 20, 70 and 50 at 276; Sovereign Bank, 5 at 140; Ottawa Bank, 10 at 227; Bank of Toronto, cash, 1 and 1 at 248; Bank of Hamilton, 4 at 228⅝; Standard Bank, 5 and 2 at 245.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

June 1.	Reported at.	From.
Baltic	New York	Liverpool
Moltke	New York	Genoa
Prinz Oskar	New York	Genoa
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria	Cherbourg	New York
Merlon	Liverpool	Philadelphia
Victorian	Liverpool	Montreal
Sylvania	Liverpool	Boston
Cymric	Queenstown	Boston
City of Vienna	Philadelphia	Glasgow
Mennon	Father Pt.	New Orleans

A plant which grows in certain parts of India possesses curious "magnetic" power. The hand which breaks a leaf from it immediately receives a shock. At a distance of 20 feet a magnetic needle is affected by it, and will be quite deranged if brought near. The energy of this singular influence varies with the hours of the day. It is at its strongest about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but is absolutely annulled during the night. At times of storms its intensity increases greatly. Birds and insects never alight on this plant; an instinct seems to warn them that it is deadly.

Fusan, Korea, will soon be a port of call for the regular liners plying between San Francisco and the Orient. Fusan is a coming port on the Asiatic coast, being now the terminus of the new Korean Railway, soon to be connected at Liao Yang with the China Eastern and the Siberian system.

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It's impossible to tell good
LAWN HOSE
by looking at it. Therefore you should buy your requirements in this line from a reliable dealer. It is no uncommon thing to hear the remark in our store that "The hose I bought from you ten years ago is still good." We have a reputation for first-class hose, and cannot afford to lose it. Try us when next you buy.
Cowan's Hardware
127 DUNDAS STREET.

HAVE YOU SEEN
Our stock of Electric Reading Lamps, also our new line of Fancy Fixtures and Shades? Give us a call before you buy. Electric work of every kind. THE COMMERCIAL ELECTRIC CO., 475½ Richmond street (Opera House block), London. Phone 1871.

LEARN TO CUT
The usual course is covered in three weeks—which means that in this short time you will be an expert cutter, ready for a position as such. Dressmakers take notice.
Mrs. Franks
243 DUNDAS ST.

Good Wood
I can send you the best Maple and Beech Wood, cut or split as you order, and send it promptly.
JOHN M. DALY,
'PHONE 348. 19 YORK STREET

At the Limerick quarter sessions recently the judge on the bench was informed that there was no criminal business either from the city or the county for disposal. The crown solicitor said that since the spring assizes of 1904 an indictable offense had not been returned for trial for the city.

When the water of the Canton River is low the Chinese catch the gobies which lie on the mud. They use a board four or five feet long and a foot broad, slightly turned up at the front end, where a piece of wood is provided for a hand rest. They rest one knee on the sledge and propel themselves along the mud with their other foot.

A woman has been found living in a cave on the seashore near South Fremantle, Australia. When discovered, she declared that she was unable to find employment and had been living there for five weeks.

WoodyattLawnMowers
High Wheel.
20 inch, regular $6 50, for $5 60 | 14 inch, regular $4 75, for $4 25
16 inch, regular $5 00, for $4 50 | 12 inch, regular $4 50, for $4 00
Star Lawn Mowers—High Wheel.
16 inch, regular $4 00, for $3 25 | 14 inch, regular $3 50, for $3 00
Screen Doors Complete.
Regular $1 25, for ..... $1 00 | Screen Windows, 20c, 25c and 30c
Regular $1 50, for ..... $1 25 | Grass Shears ..... 25c and 50c
Regular $1 75, for $1 50
J. A. BROWNLEE
385-387 Talbot Street

Capital $3,500,000 Assets $34,000,000 Reserve $3,900,000
Winning the Race
Everybody cannot go to Greece and win a Marathon race, but everybody can win the race of success. One of the essentials is the habit of saving money with determination. Start an account here today, where you have it safely kept for you and earning interest all the time. Modern banking methods are used by
The Bank of Toronto
City office has special banking room for ladies.
Cor. Richmond and King Sts. John Pringle, Manager.
Cor. Dundas and Adelaide Sts. F. L. Coulson, Manager.

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Buffalo, Lockport and Rochester Railway

Tri-City Railway and Light Co.

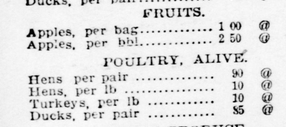
Baillie, Wood & Croft
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Toronto

Long Distance Phone
Main 5200-01-02

Assets Over $2,200,000

Absolute safety, every banking convenience, and interest on monthly balances, are advantages offered depositors in our savings department. One Dollar will open an account.

DOMINION
Savings and Investment Society,
MASONIC TEMPLE, LONDON.
Nathaniel Mills, Manager.



BEEF! BEEF!
We have something extra good this week
THE CANADIAN PACKING CO'Y
Stores: Richmond St. and Market Square.

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, June 2.

The attendance at the market today was about up to the average for a Saturday. There were no new features. Sales were brisk in nearly every line represented. Prices as a rule were steady.

Grain—Oats sold well today at $1 15 to $1 18 per cwt. Wheat steady, at 80c per bu. Barley at $1 to $1 02 per cwt.

Some of the hay offered at Friday's market sold as low as $7 per ton. The farmers have a slack time on the farm, which accounts for the large number of loads that have been offered this week. It is not likely that prices will be any lower than at present until the new crop is on the market.

Butter ad Eggs—Butter sold slowly at the opening of the market, but later on the demand became brisker; sales were made at 16c to 16½c for crocks, and 17c to 18c for pound rolls; prices for smaller lots were 1c to 2c per lb higher. Eggs were firm, at 15½c to 16c per dozen, mostly at the last-named figure.

Vegetables and Roots—Potatoes sold well today at 90c to $1 per bag; there was quite a demand for seed potatoes, which sold mostly at 75c per bag; rhubarb was plentiful, at 20c per dozen; radishes and lettuce, 20c to 20c per dozen; onions, 20c to 25c per dozen; asparagus sold at 50c to 60c per dozen; spinach was in demand at 50c to 60c per bu.

Poultry—Spring chickens sold fairly well at 40c to 75c per pair alive, and 50c to $1 per pair dressed; turkeys are dull of sale at present, at 11c to 13c per lb dressed; old fowl sell at 10c per lb alive, or 11c dressed.

Butchers' Meats—Beef was in large supply; sales were fair, at $6 50 to $7 75 per cwt; veal, $6 50 to $7 50 per cwt; lamb, yearlings, 12c to 12½c per lb; spring lambs, $6 to $7 each; mutton, 8c to 9c per lb.

Live Hogs—The price for Monday will be $7 25 per cwt; small pigs sold today at $7 to $9 each.

Dressed Hogs—Sales were brisk, at $9 50 per cwt.

Local buyers of hides report no change in prices; prices are 1c per lb higher in Toronto.

GRAIN, PER CENTAL.

Oats	$1 15	@	$1 18
Wheat	1 27	@	1 27
Peas	1 00	@	1 10
Corn	95	@	1 00
Barley	95	@	1 10

GRAIN, PER BUSHEL.

Oats	39 1-10	@	40 1-10
Wheat	77	@	77
Corn	95	@	1 10
Peas	60	@	66
Barley	90	@	1 00
Buckwheat	1 00	@	1 00

POULTRY, DRESSED.

Hens, per pair	90	@	1 25
Hens, per lb	12	@	13
Turkeys, per lb	12½	@	14
Ducks, per pair	90	@	1 30

FRUITS.

Apples, per bag	1 00	@	1 40
Apples, per bbl	2 50	@	4 00

POULTRY, ALIVE.

Hens per pair	90	@	1 25
Hens, per lb	10	@	10½
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	12
Ducks, per pair	85	@	1 10

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, rolls, wholesale	17	@	18
Butter, rolls, retail	18	@	20
Butter, crocks, per lb	16	@	18
Eggs, per doz., wholesale	15½	@	16
Eggs, per doz., retail	16	@	17
Maple syrup, per gal	1 10	@	1 25
Honey, comb, per doz	1 50	@	1 75
Honey, strained, per lb	9	@	10

MEATS.

Dressed hogs, per cwt	9 50	@	9 50
Beef, per cwt	6 50	@	8 00
Veal, per cwt	5 50	@	8 00
Lamb, per cwt	12 00	@	13 00
Mutton, per cwt	8 00	@	10 00
Pork, hindquarters, per lb	11	@	11
Pork, forequarters, per lb	10	@	10

FARM PRODUCE.

Hay, per ton	9 00	@	10 00
Straw, per ton	5 00	@	5 50
Straw, per load	3 00	@	3 50

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bag	90	@	1 00
Cabbages, per doz	25	@	40
Turnips, per bag	25	@	30
Onions, per bu	75	@	80
Carrots, per bu	20	@	25
Parsnips, per bu	25	@	30
Celery, per doz	30	@	40
Lettuce, per doz	40	@	40
Radishes, per doz	40	@	50
Rhubarb, per doz	20	@	30
Green onions, per doz	25	@	30

SEEDS, PER BUSHEL.

Clover, red	7 50	@	9 00
Clover, alsike	7 00	@	8 00
Timothy	1 50	@	2 25

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs, per cwt	7 25	@	7 25
Sows, per cwt	4 00	@	4 00
Stags, per cwt	1 50	@	2 00
Export cattle, per cwt	4 75	@	5 00
Export cows	3 75	@	4 25
Milch cows, each	40 00	@	50 00

HIDES AND SKINS.

Wool, washed, per lb	26	@	27
Wool, unwashed, per lb	16	@	18
Hides, No. 1, per lb	9½	@	9½
Hides, No. 2, per lb	8½	@	8½
Hides, No. 3, per lb	7½	@	7½
Calfskins, No. 1, per lb	12	@	12
Calfskins, No. 2, per lb	11	@	11
Tallow, rough, per lb	2¼	@	2¼
Tallow, rendered, per lb	4	@	4

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, June 1.—Today Canadian cattle are weak at 12½c to 11½c per lb; refrigerator beef is 8¼c to 8½c per lb; sheep unchanged.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; steady; beeves, $4 10 to $6; cows and heifers, $1 70 to $5; calves, $6 to $7 25; stockers and feeders, $2 75 to $4 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; 5c to 10c lower; mixed and butchers, $6 25 to $6 45; good heavy, $6 30 to $6 45; rough heavy, $6 15 to $6 25; light, $6 20 to $6 45; pigs, $5 20 to $6 20; bulk of sales at $6 37½ to $6 45.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; steady; sheep, $3 40 to $6 10; yearlings, $5 70 to $6 50; lambs, $5 25 to $6 70.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, June 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; slow and steady. Veals—Receipts, 175 head; active, 25c lower, $4 50 to $6 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,100 head; slow, 10c lower; heavy and mixed, $6 65 to $6 70; Yorkers, $6 55 to $6 65; pigs, $6 50 to $6 55; roughs, $5 50 to $5 75; stags, $4 25 to $4 50; dairies $6 50 to $6 60.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,000 head; active and steady; lambs, $5 50 to $7 10; yearlings, $6 to $6 50; wethers, $6 to $6 25; ewes, $5 25 to $5 50; sheep, mixed, $3 to $6.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, June 1.—Beans—June, $1 48 asked; July, $1 50, nominal; October, $1 51 bid.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 1.—Baley Hay—Steady to firm, at $10 for No. 1 timothy per ton in car lots on track here, and $7 50 to $8 for No. 2.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are unchanged, at $6 per ton.

DAIRY MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 1.—Butter—Easy; creameries, 14c to 20c; dairies, 13c to 18c.

Cheese—Steady, 10c to 11c.

KEMPTVILLE.

Kemptville, Ont., June 1.—Eleven cents was the ruling price for cheese tonight; the offering was 125 waite and 755 colored. Board meets hereafter on Monday.

PERTH.

Perth, Ont., June 1.—There were 1,425 boxes of cheese boarded here today—1,170 white and 255 colored; all sold, subject to Brockville prices tomorrow. Buyers present: Bissell, Webster, Patton, McVeigh and Livingston. The next meeting of the board will be held on Monday, June 11.

LISTOWEL.

Listowel, Ont., June 1.—At the cheese board here today 121 boxes were boarded; 10c was the highest bid; there were no sales.

NAPANEE.

Napanee, Ont., June 1.—Ten hundred and ninety-five boxes white and 1,490 colored cheese boarded; 11c bid; no sales; will probably all be sold on curb at the market price.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 1.—Oil opened and closed at $1 64.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., June 1.—Credit balances, $1 64; shipments, 75,817 barrels.

LONDON.

London, June 1.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 3-16d; spirits, 8d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, June 1.—Petroleum, 19 francs 50 centimes.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 1.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet, 20 points lower; middling uplands, $11 25; middling gulf, $11 50; sales, 1,383 bales.

Futures closed barely steady; closing bids: June, $10 45; July, $10 50; August, $10 26; September, $10 26; October, $10 26; November, $10 27; December, $10 30; January and February, $10 34; March, $10 42.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 1.—Sugar—Raw firm; 3 15-32c to 3½c; fair refining, 2 15-16c to 2 31-32c; centrifugal, 96° test, 2 15-16c; molasses sugar, 2 11-16c to 2 23-32c; refined firm. Molasses—Steady.

LONDON.

London, June 1.—Raw sugar—Centrifugal, 9s; Muscovado, 7s 10½d; beet sugar, June, 8s.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 1.—Sugar—Prices here are unchanged; the market holds a firm tone. We quote: Extra granulated, $4 18; yellow, $3 78, in barrels; in bags, 5c less; Ontario, $4 02; the demand is quiet.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 2.—Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 white, 83c bid, C. P. R.; No. 2 mixed, 82c bid, C. P. R., offered at 84c on G. T. R., outside; Manitoba, No. 1 northern offered at 85c at Point Edward, with 84c bid.

Oats—No. 2 white, 37c bid, main line west, 39c out of store, Toronto; No. 2 mixed offered at 39c, to arrive, Toronto.

Flour—Market continues firm; exporters bid $3 15 for 90 per cent Ontario patents, in buyers' bags, for export; millers ask $3 20; Manitoba, first patents, $4 40 to $4 60; seconds, $4 to $4 10; bakers, $3 90 to $4.

Butter—Choice creamery firm, others unchanged; creamery, 20c to 22c; solids, 19c to 20c; dairy pound rolls, good to choice, 16c to 17c; large rolls, 15c to 16c; medium, 14½c to 15c.

Cheese—Firm, at 14c to 14½c for old and 12c to 12½c for new.

Eggs—Firm; new-laid, 17c to 17½c; splits, 13½c.

Hogs—Firm; alive, $7 05 to $7 30; dressed, $9 75 to $10 15.

EXPERTS

Our staff are experts in trust company work—the care of estates. They do nothing else—are not permitted to. The only company in Western Ontario whose staff is employed exclusively in the care of estates.

Write for booklet on Descent and Distribution of Property, Etc. Free.

London and Western Trusts Company Limited

STOCK MARKETS.

H. C. Becher, stockbroker, next Free Press building, received the following by private wire fgrom Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington today:

New York, June 2—Close.—In view of the suspension of business in the London stock market and the half holiday here, the market today exhibited pronounced strength. The feature in the early session that stood out most prominently was the marked scarcity of stocks for sale. That feature, with easier monetary conditions, undoubtedly portends a higher and more active market next week. The most noteworthy movement was in St. Paul, which rose 4 points in anticipation of valuable rights in the shape, it is said, of an issue of new stock to holders at par of 20 per cent of their holdings, and an equal quantity of 4 per cent bonds. Among the industrials, the strong issue was Colorado Fuel ad Iron, which rose 1½ points. The general list remained quite dull, but recorded fractional gains. The bank statement proved to be disappointing, the increase of $1,127,000 in cash being less than expected. Surplus reserves, however, are somewhat in excess of a year ago. Shifting of loans, icidental of June disbursements and the financing of new stock issues, no doubt, explained the unlooked-for change which the succeeding statements should correct. The treasury today authorized the transfer of $5,000,000 additional currency from San Francisco to this city. The market closed at a slight recession from the best figures, but steady.

NEW YORK.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

New York, June 2.

	Open	High	Low	Close.
Amal. Copper	107¾	108½	107⅜	108⅜
American Sugar Co	135½	135⅞	135½	135⅝
American Locomotive	70⅜	70¾	70	70⅝
American Foundry	42	42	41½	41¾
American Refining Co	154⅜	155¼	154⅜	155
Atchison, com	89⅝	90	89⅜	90
Atchison, pfd	103½	..	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio	108	..	..	..
Brooklyn Transit	82¼	83	82¼	83
C. P. R	160¾	161½	160⅜	161½
Chas. & Ohi	58½	59	58½	5878
Chic. Great Western	18⅞	19	18⅞	19
Col. Fuel & Iron	68¾	69⅞	68⅜	69⅞
Erie	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛	46⅞
Illinois Central	179¾	180½	179⅜	180
Kansas & Texas, com	34¼	34¾	34⅛	34¾
Kansas & Texas, pfd	68¾	..	..	..
Louisville & Nash	150½	150¾	149⅛	149⅞
Mexican Central	23⅛	23¼	22⅞	23¼
Missouri Pacific	94⅛	93¼	94¾	95
New York Central	139¾	140	139¾	139⅞
Norfolk & Western	87¼	..	..	..
Ontario & Western	51	51⅜	51	51¼
Pennsylvania	133¾	133⅞	132¾	133
Reading	140⅜	141¼	140¾	140¾
Repub. Iron & Steel	28	29	28	29
Rock Island	26	..	..	..
Southern Railway	38⅞	38⅞	38½	38¾
Southern Pacific	66¼	66½	66¼	66¼
St. Paul	171¼	174⅞	171	174½
Texas	32¼	33⅜	32¼	33¾
Twin City	116⅜	116⅜	116	116
Tenn. Coal & Iron	155	156¾	155	156¼
Union Pacific	150	150¾	149⅝	150½
U. S. Leather	42	42¼	42	42¼
U. S. Rubber	51	..	..	..
U. S. Steel	40⅞	41⅛	40⅞	41
U. S. Steel, pfd	106	106	105⅜	105⅞
Wabash, pfd	48½	50	48¼	49⅜

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported for The Advertiser by C. N. Spencer, stockbroker, Market Lane.

Chicago, June 2.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	$ 80⅝	81⅜	80⅝	81⅛
September	79⅝	80¼	79⅝	79⅞
Corn—				
July	49½	50⅛	49⅜	49¾
September	49⅛	50	49⅛	49½
Oats—				
July	33⅝	34¼	33⅝	34
September	31⅞	32¼	31¾	32
Pork—				
July	16 00	16 10	15 95	16 00
September	15 90	16 05	15 85	15 90
Lard—				
July	8 55	8 55	8 47	8 50
September	8 70	8 70	8 62	8 65
Short Ribs—				
July	9 02	9 12	9 02	9 07
September	9 00	9 10	9 00	9 05

GRAND TRUNK
Shares bought and sold. Private wire system of Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, members New York Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade, etc.
H. C. BECHER,
Bond and Stockbroker. Free Press Bldg.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 1.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Amal. Copper	108	..	107⅞	108
Amer. Locomotive	69⅛	70	69⅛	69¾
American Sugar	136	136⅛	136	..
American Smelting	154⅛	154⅝	153½	154¼
Anaconda	267	..	264	265¾
Atchison	89⅝	..	89¼	89⅝
Atchison, pfd	102¾	..	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio	107¾	108	107¾	108
Brooklyn Transit	82⅜	82½	81¾	82¼
Canadian Pacific	159½	160½	159½	160½
Chesapeake & Ohio	58⅝	..	58⅜	58½
Chicago & G. W.	19	..	..	..
C., R. I. & P.	25⅞	26¼	25¾	25⅛
C., M. & St. Paul	170¼	171⅛	169⅝	170⅞
Erie	46⅜	..	45½	46¼
Erie, 1st pfd	79¼	79½	79	79½
Erie, 2nd pfd	71⅞	..	70¾	..
Illinois Central	180	180½	180	180¼
Louisville & Nash	148¾	150½	148¾	149¾
Lead	76¼	76⅝	76	76⅝
Mexican Central	22⅛	..	21⅞	22
Missouri Pacific	94⅜	..	94	94⅝
M., K. & T.	34	..	..	..
Norfolk & Western	87⅜	..	87	87⅛
N. Y. Central	139⅜	..	139¼	..
Ontario & Western	41¼	51½	51	51¼
Pennsylvania	133	133¾	132½	133¼
People's Gas	92	..	..	..
Pressed Steel Car	51½	52½	51½	52
Reading	140⅝	140⅞	139⅝	140⅜
Republic Steel	28	28⅜	28	28⅜
Southern Pacific	66⅜	..	65¾	66⅜
Southern Railway	38⅝	38¾	38½	38⅝
Southern Ry., pfd	99⅝	..	..	..
Tenn. Coal & Iron	155	156	155	155¾
Texas Pacific	32¼	..	32	..
Twin City	116	..	115	116
U. S. Leather	41⅞	42	41⅞	42
U. S. Steel	40⅞	41	40⅝	41
U. S. Steel, pfd	105¾	..	105½	..
Union Pacific	150	150⅜	149¼	150
Wabash, pfd.	49	49⅛	48¾	..

UNLISTED SECURITIES.
(Ussher, Playfair & Martens.)

	Toronto, June 1. Morning. Ask.	Bid.	Afternoon. Ask.	Bid.
Havana Elec., pfd	..	88	..	..
Havana Elec., com	..	41	..	..
Rio Janeiro, bonds	79½	79¼	..	..
Rio Janeiro, stock	50	49¼	49¼	..
Con. Mining & S	122	129	..	..
Packers	..	13	..	..

TORONTO.

	Toronto, June 1. Morning. Ask.	Bid.	Afternoon. Ask.	Bid.
Ontario Bank	..	139½	..	139½
Merchants' Bank	..	166½	..	..
Bank of Commerce	..	173¾	179	178
Imperial Bank	250	246	250	..
Dominion Bank	..	..	275	273½
Standard Bank	..	..	..	243
Bank of Hamilton	229	..	230	..
Bank Nova Scotia	..	278	279	..
Bank of Ottawa	228	..	228	..
Traders' Bank	146	..	146	..
Consumers' Gas	208	206	208	204
Ont. & Qu'Appelle	..	100	..	100
Canadian Pacific	160¾	159	160¾	159
Metropolitan Bank	..	202	..	202
Sovereign Bank	..	140	..	141
Agricultural Loan	..	206	..	206
Can. Gen. Electric	145	..	..	142
Dom. Telegraph	..	120	118	..
Bell Telephone	158	150	..	150
R. & O. Navigation	..	81	..	..
Niagara Navigation	..	127	126	..
Northern Nav.	..	88	89½	88⅞
St. L. & C. Nav.	..	126	128	125
Toronto Railway	..	..	117	..
Twin City Railway	115¾	115½	115⅝	116
Winnipeg Railway	185	..	185	..
Sao Paulo Tram	143	142	..	..
Packers, A, pfd	..	..	67	..
Packers, B, pfd	..	..	..	67
Dom. Steel, com	..	31¼	..	..
Dom. Coal, com	..	80	77	80
N. S. Steel, com	..	69	..	68¼
Crow's Nest Coal	290	..	290	..
Detroit Railway	..	94½	..	94½
St. Catharines	..	75	..	75
B. C. Packers	..	67½	..	..
City Dairy, com	..	27¼	28½	27½
City Dairy, pfd	90	89	90	89¼
Mackay, com.	75¼	75	75¼	75
Mackay, pfd.	75	74	74¾	73¾
Canada Landed	..	124½	..	..
Canada Permanent	..	128½	..	..
Mexican Stock	..	..	59	57
Dominion Savings	..	71	..	..
Elec. Dev., bonds	90¼	90¼	90½	90¼
Western Assurance	..	90	..	..
Hamilton Provident	..	124	..	124
Huron & Erie	135	133½	135	133½
Imperial L. & I	..	70	..	70
Landed B. & L	..	124	..	124
London & Canada	..	110	..	110
Toronto Mortgage	..	112	..	112
London Loan	..	125	120	..
Ontario L. & D	..	125	..	125
N. S. Steel, bonds	..	96	..	..

Afternoon Sales: Mackay, common 25 at 75¼, 15, 75 and 25 at 75, 50 at 75⅛, 8 at 75; do. preferred, 15 and 25 at 74¾; Twin City, 25, 25, 25 and 5 at 115¾, 25, 25 and 25 at 116¼, 25 at 116; Mexican Power, 50 at 58; City Dairy, common, 25 at 27½; Dominion Steel, 15 at 31½; Dominion Bank, 30 at 272½; Standard Bank, 25 at 245½, 3 and 1 at 245.

MONTREAL.

	Montreal, June 1. Morning. Ask.	Bid.	Afternoon. Ask.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific	159¾	159⅛	161	160½
C. P. R., new	159	156	..	..
Duluth, com.	..	..	19	18
Duluth, pfd.	..	..	39	38
Minn. & St. Paul	..	..	158	156½
Montreal Railway	275	272½	275	273
Toronto Railway	115½	114⅞	116	114½
Twin City Railway	115¼	114½	116	115½
Detroit Railway	95¼	94½	95½	94½
Halifax Railway	106	105¼	110	105
Toledo Railway	33¼	33	33½	33
West India Railway	..	..	55	47
Sao Paulo Tram	143	142	143	142
R. & O. Navigation	83	81⅜	82	80¾
Montreal Power	94	93¼	94	93¼
Dom. Steel, com	31½	31¼	31½	31
Dom. Steel, pfd	83¼	82¾	83½	82½
Dom. Coal, com	79½	78	79½	77½
Illinois Traction	97	96	93¼	96¾
Montreal Steel, pfd	..	..	112	..
N. S. Steel	69	68½	68½	68
Bell Telephone	153	..	153	..
Ogilvie, pfd.	128	124	128	124
Ogilvie, com.	..	250	..	250
Mackay, com.	75⅛	75	75	74½
Mackay, pfd.	75	73¾	74½	73½
Woods, pfd.	..	110	..	110
Woods, com.	96	..	..	..
Laurentide Paper	100	..	100	..
Laur. Paper, pfd	111	110	110	108
Mexican Stock	..	60	57	..
Ohio Traction, xd	..	..	31½	31
Packers	70	68	70	68
Northwest Land	..	..	490	450
Colored Coton	65	59	63	58
Montreal Cotton	130	126½	130	124
Dom. Textile, pfd	106	105½	106	105½
Bank of Montreal	255	254⅞	255	254⅞
Ontario Bank	140	138½	140	138½
Bank B. N. A.	..	142¼	..	142¼
Molsons Bank	230	227	230	227
Merchants' Bank	..	167	..	167
Royal Bank	..	227	..	227
Bank Nova Scotia	..	276½	..	275½
East. Town. Bank	165	162	165	162
Quebec Bank	..	141	..	141
Union Bank	155	152	155	152
Bank of Commerce	180	173½	178½	178¼
Standard Bank	..	242	..	242
Sovereign Bank	140¾	140	140¾	140
Hochelaga Bank	151	149⅞	151	149⅞
Bank of Ottawa	..	227	..	227
Havana, com.	50	45	50	45
Havana, pfd.	95	90	95	90
Textile bonds, A	95	94	95	94
Textile bonds, B	100	96	100	96
Textile bonds, C	95	94	95	94
Textile bonds, C	100	87½	100	97½
Havana, bonds	95½	93	95½	93
Mont. Power, bds	105	101¾	105	101¾
Bell Telephone, bds	109	104	109	104
Colored Cotton, bds	97	95	97	95
Dom. Coal, bonds	101	100	101	100
Laur. Paper, bonds	105	101¼	105	101¼
Winnipeg Elec., bds	111½	110	112	108
Dom. Steel, bonds	85¾	85½	85¾	85½
Montreal Ry., bds	110	104½	110	104½
N. S. Steel, bonds	110	108½	110	108½
Woods, bonds	110	109	110	109
Sao Paulo, bds., xc	..	95	..	95
Mex. Electric, bds	80	79½	80	79½
Mex. Power, bds	83¾	..	83¾	..

Afternoon Sales: C. P. R., 100 at 160½; Woods, preferred, 25 at 110; C. P. R., new, 10 at 158, 2 per cent paid; Illinois, preferred, 175 at 96, 3 at 95; Iron, common, 40 at 31¼; do. preferred, 3 at 83, 10 at 82¾, 50 at 82½; Woods, bonds, 5,000 at 110; Iron, bonds, 5,000 at 85½; Dominion Cotton, bonds, 3,000 at 97½; Bank of Toronto, 1 at 250; Power, 50 at 93½; Winnipeg, bonds, 9,000 at 110.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

INGERSOLL NEWS NOTES

Colonel Peters Reviews the Cadets—Popular Ingersoll Lady Weds.

Ingersoll, June 1.—In the shooting competition today the Ingersoll Cadet Corps had their weather eye wide open, and the corps that beats them will certainly have merited the trophy. At 25 yards the total score was 79 out of 100, and at 18 yards 91 out of 100.

The shoot was conducted by Col. Peters, of London, D. O. C., who was greatly impressed with the splendid marksmanship of the embryo soldiers. The genial colonel donated $5, which was divided between C. Phillips and W. Waters, who made the highest scores.

During the afternoon the cadets were inspected by Colonel Peters at Victoria Park. The boys marched with splendid military precision and executed the various maneuvers to the entire satisfaction of the D. O. C., who highly complimented them, in fact, he went so far as to say that they were one of the best corps he had seen.

The partnership which had existed between Drs. Rogers and Tait for the past several years has been dissolved by mutual consent. The practice will be continued by Dr. Rogers. It is the intention of Dr. Tait to leave this month to spend several months in the hospitals at Vienna, Austria, and London, England, and on his return he will locate in London, where he will confine his practice to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Rev. James and Mrs. Thompson said farewell to the congregation of St. James' Church last night. During the evening Mr. Thompson was presented with a gold watch, while Mrs. Thompson was the recipient of a silver sugar and cream service. A nicely-worded address accompanied the presentations.

The marriage of two popular Ingersoll young people was quietly solemnized in London on Wednesday evening, the contracting parties being Mr. Emil Moor, for four years representative here of S. Oppenheimer & Co., of Chicago and New York, and Miss Agnes Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Angus Morrison. The happy couple will leave in a week's time to take up their residence in Hammond, Ind.

MUKDEN OPEN TO WORLD.

Tokio, June 2.—Mukden was formally opened yesterday to international trade. The occasion was widely celebrated. The Chinese general, Chao, and the Japanese general, Haglwara, representing their respective Governments, exchanged the most cordial greetings. The authorities are busy drafting harbor regulations for Tairen, the new Japanese name for Port Dalny, and as soon as they are completed that port will be opened to international trade.

On the beach of Norwich, England, the children enjoy one of the finest sports possible—tobogganing down a steep sandhill. The sand bluff is 130 feet high, of soft sand, and the coasters slide down by hundreds.

MR. TURRIFF ON THE LAND SALES

Shows Property in Saskatchewan Held Very Cheap.

COMPARES WITH OTHER SALES

Continued Debate on Land Administration Gives Further Proof of the Excellence of Liberal Policy.

Ottawa, June 1.—The division on Mr. Borden's want of confidence motion in connection with the administration of Dominion lands will not be taken until Tuesday. Following Mr. Sifton's great speech of yesterday, the Government's defense received further valuable contribution today from Mr. J. G. Turriff, Dominion lands commissioner, when the sale was made to the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, and now representative of Eastern Assiniboia. Mr. Turriff buttressed the speech of his former chief by a mass of details. He produced documentary proof that not only did the Government at the time of the sale believe that the land was to a large extent unsuited for settlement, but that Mr. Foster himself had, when a member of the Government, received a report to the same effect from an officer specially sent to examine it. Moreover, Osler, Hammond & Nanton, after selling the odd-numbered sections to the land company at $1 75 per acre, feared the company would never be able to pay them, and gladly threw off a discount of 12½ per cent for payment within six months. Mr. Adamson, a director of the land company, in a vigorous speech, justified the Government's action, and effectively replied to the charge that the company had extorted high prices from the settlers. Mr. W. H. Bennett criticised the lease of the Blood Indian reserve for grazing purposes to the McKeown Ranching Company, in which Mr. Peter Ryan is interested, recalled his references in a previous debate to the application of Mr. Ryan to purchase Giant's Tomb Island, and attacked Mr. Frank Pedley in connection with the administration of Indian lands. Mr. M. S. McCarthy reiterated charges af interference by officials in elections, and asked for an investigation into the conduct of an immigration agent named Wagner, who he asserted induced Galicians to attend political meetings and supplied them with beer at their home afterwards.

TEACHERS BEING TAUGHT

Helpful Sessions of the L. T. A.—The Loss of the Erin.

Sarnia, June 1. — Among the papers read before the West Lambton Teachers' Association was one by Miss Ola Wright on her "First Year's Experience in a Rural School." Mr. Stapleton, of the Sarnia Business College, gave a practical illustration of his method of teaching writing, some of the teachers forming a class. Mr. Tilley took up the subject of "History"; Mr. Burnham, of the collegiate staff, read a paper on "English Literature." Mr. Dent dealt with "Geography." Mr. Moshier gave an address on "The Will," and Mr. Tilley taught a very interesting and helpful lesson in "Grammar" to a class of boys and girls.

Capt. Patrick Sullivan,

THE
F.C.B.C.
Y. M. C. A., LONDON, ONT.
Teaches all Commercial subjects, including the famous GREGG SHORTHAND. A Board of Examiners passes judgment upon those qualified for positions.
A word to the wise is sufficient.
Catalogue free.
J. W. WESTERVELT,
Principal.

SHORTHAND
You are sure of a thorough and practical training and a good situation if you take a course with us. School open all summer.
Western Business College
74 and 76 DUNDAS ST.
Wm. C. Coo, C.S.R., Principal.

Sample Costumes at 20 Per Cent Discount
We have about 50 sample Novi-Modi costumes, representing the latest and most correct styles for spring and summer. We offer them at a special discount of 20%, and invite your inspection.
$40 00 Costumes at.....$32 00
$30 00 Costumes at.....$24 00
$25 00 Costumes at.....$20 00
$20 00 Costumes at.....$16 00
O. LABELLE
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
Oddfellows' Block Corner

Kindling Wood
AND SAWDUST FOR SALE.
LONDON BOX CO.
309 Bathurst Street. y-w-t.

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Undertakers and Embalmers
Lady assistant. Night calls personally attended. Rubber-tired funeral cars.
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FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Lady assistant when desired.
Day phone 1775; night phone 1907.
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(Successor to John T. Stephenson.)
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
Reasonable charges. Best equipments.
Open day and night. Residence on premises.
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Artistic Design. Prices Reasonable.
THE D. WILKIE GRANITE CO.
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R. H. SMITH Contractor and Builder, 15 Brighton Street.
Manufacturer of Cement Blocks and Sills.
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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
County Bldgs., next Court House, London.

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution, Limited
All branches of music taught—piano, organ, violin, voice, elocution, harmony and all orchestral instruments.
The Fletcher Music Method, which is the best method known for teaching children, also taught. Certificates and diplomas granted. Write for curriculum or sample examination papers. Address, 274 Dundas street, London. Phone 1101.

Artistic Picture Framing
COLERICK BROS.
212 Dundas Street.

The Whole Family
will enjoy better health when Daisy Flour is used in making the daily bread. It's the favorite flour for cooks. Try it once.

HAS WON HIS SPURS

Why Mr. John Kearns Was Promoted by Pere Marquette.

Regarding the appointment of Mr. John Kearns as district passenger agent of the Pere Marquette, Mr. H. F. Moller, general passenger agent of the road, writes to The Advertiser as follows:

"This selection was made not only as to Mr. Kearns' ability, but also in deference to the wishes of the people in London, and Canada. Mr. Kearns was taken by me a few years ago from the Grand Trunk depot ticket office in the city of London and given employment in our Detroit depot ticket office. He is still a British subject, and his mother and family still reside in London. I personally feel that this selection should be of some gratification to your citizens, realizing that Mr. Kearns returns home, having won the spurs."

Our wedding turn-outs are correct in every detail. Hueston's Livery.

NEW POSTCARD ALBUMS.

The Red Star News Company, 8 Market Lane, are offering beautiful Leather Postcard Albums at sale prices.

HURON & ERIE
Loan & Savings Company
and The Canadian Savings and Loan Company Amalgamated
Security is the First Consideration
The company has over ten million dollars in first mortgages on farm and city properties to secure Savings Bank Deposits and Debentures.
ONE DOLLAR is sufficient to start an account in our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
INTEREST allowed from date of deposit.
DEBENTURES issued, which are a legal investment for Trust Funds.
G. A. Somerville, Manager
OFFICES—440-442 Richmond St.
LONDON, ONT.

Hamilton's Ale and Porter
Brewed in a perfectly-equipped brewery from the finest materials—absolutely pure and fully aged.
JOS. HAMILTON
PROPRIETOR.

Thos. Wilson
MERCHANT TAILOR
212 Dundas Street
Higgins Block. Telephone 596

About Glasses
Examining Eyes and Making Glasses Is Our Specialty.
Our eyesight specialist, Mr. Tait, has an experience of twelve years, by which you can profit.
Our glasses are guaranteed to cure any nervousness or headache arising from eyestrain.
The Tait Optical Company,
Exclusive Opticians.
237 DUNDAS STREET.
Visit our lens grinding room—the only one in Western Ontario.

NEW DESIGNS
In 1847 Rogers' Flat Tableware of more than ordinary artistic beauty are now on exhibition here—ready for the June weddings.
THOS. GILLEAN
402 RICHMOND STREET.

Insurance Commission
OTTAWA.

March 14, 1906.—Mr. Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Insurance, stated that: "There were companies like the STANDARD LIFE OF EDINBURGH, for instance, so substantial and secure that there was really no need why they should make any deposit at all. The trouble was, however, that some companies were anxious to put up as little as possible."

Alex. Gillean, Dist. Inspector
Room 30, Toronto Bank Chambers, London, Ont. 4tc-wty

Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread
has shown itself to be the finest product of the bakery. Conducive to perfect health, for it is very nourishing and easily digested. Insist on having it.
JOHNSTON BROS. PHONE 818.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—The 40th anniversary of the Fenians' flight from Ridgeway is today.

—Miss Emily Stevens, of Clinton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. Taylor, in this city.

—Bishop McEvay will conduct communion and confirmation at Tilbury tomorrow.

—Mrs. (Dr.) Belton is the guest of her father, Hon. Geo. W. Ross, in Toronto.

A $5.00 Problem
If you save $5 a month at home for five years, how much will you have?
Ans.—$300, if it is not spent, stolen or burned.
If you deposit same sums in this Bank, what will you have?
Ans.—$332 60—sure.
London Loan and Savings Company,
434 RICHMOND STREET.

Edison Phonographs
Can be purchased on easy payments.
They are the best Talking Machine on the market. They cost from $10 00 up.
We carry a large stock of records.
Come in and hear them.
W. McPHILLIPS,
189 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

Why Use Poor Cement When You Can Buy the "VERIBEST" JUST AS CHEAPLY?
John Mann & Sons,
401 Clarence St. 425 York St.
Phone 470

How Would Cut Glass Do For That Wedding Gift?
Take time by the forelock, and select now. Come in, anyway, and see the extensive stock of first quality goods that we sell most reasonably.
C. H. WARD & CO.
374 RICHMOND STREET.

PARNELL
The name is sufficient guarantee of GOOD BREAD. Ask your grocer or 'phone 929.

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Perfumes
Jasmin-Eonia
Crushed Roses
California Poppy
Stephenotis (Atkinson.)
White Rose (Atkinson.)
Eau de Cologne (Atkinson.)
Low in price.
Bulk or dainty original packages.
Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.

—Mrs. W. H. Greenwood, of 289 Oxford street, will receive on Monday, June 4. She is leaving for Toronto on June 15 to reside.

—Mr. Harry Metcalf, Elias street, has left on a month's visit with friends at Blyth to recuperate after his recent serious illness.

—The Ancient Order of Foresters are running an excursion to Detroit on June 16 over the Michigan Central. Tickets will be good for three days and will cost only $1 60.

—Mr. James B. Campbell, of the Acme Can Works, of Montreal, was in the city yesterday interviewing President Bates and Manager Allen, of the London Canning and Evaporating Company.

—The Real Estate Association at a lagely-attended meeting last night, passed a resolution upholding the attitude of Mayor Judd, who opposed the city spending any money on the London Rowing Club's dyke, unless it can be shown that the city is liable.

—Subscribers to the Bell Telephone Company system will be pleased to know that a toll office has been opened at Byron on its line from London to Lambeth, Ont. The rate for three-minute conversation from Byron to London or Lambeth is 15 cents.

—Mr. J. H. Fowler, B.A., will open and conduct the discussion to be held in the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow afternoon on the theme, "Jesus and Our Rights." This will be the closing of the series of discussions on the principles of Jesus as applied to some question of today.

—It was Ald. Stevenson, not ex-Ald. Stevely, who drew the attention of The Advertiser to the fact that many people were under the impression that Saturday afternoon was to be a half holiday. In yesterday's Advertiser, Mr. Stevely's name was erroneously used.

—Mr. P. H. Bartlett, barrister, of this city, has been retained by a number of veterans to locate their land grants, and expects to leave for New Ontario in about ten days. Mr. Bartlett hopes to locate the grants near Lake Abitibi where the lands are valuable. Veterans desiring their claims located may place them with him.

—The King Street Presbyterian Church had an encouraging addition of new members at the preparatory services last night, 25 being received—11 by certificates and 14 on profession of faith. Rev. T. A. Watson, of Thomasford, preached.

—During May the rainfall registered at the local observatorty, did not differ materially from that of the same month of last year—being 3.65 and 3.62 inches respectively. The highest temperature recorded during the past month was 84.5, on the 25th, and the lowest, 29 degrees on the 10th. In May of last year the highest temperature registered was 79 degrees, and the lowest 29 degrees.

—Mr. David Beverly, a respected resident of Dorchester Township for many years, died yesterday at the residence of his son, Rev. A. L. Beverly, rector of Christ Church, Forest. The deceased, who was in his 75th year, had been ill since February, when he was stricken with paralysis. He recovered partially from the effects of the first attack, but he suffered a second stroke recently, and this hastened his death. Mr. Beverly resided in Dorchester until five years ago, when he went to Forest to live with his son. His wife also survives him. The remains were taken to Dorchester today for interment.

A SECOND AFFLICTION.

The death of Myrtle, the only child of Mr. Harry Lott, occurred last night at the family residence, 74 Empress avenue, West London. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved father, this being the second time death has visited his home in seven weeks, his wife having died on the 14th of April. The funeral will be held on Sunday afternoon at 3:30, services at 3. Rev. Elder Fligg will officiate.

GRANT TO HORSE SHOWS.

At the recent session of the Legislature special votes were made in the interest of horse breeding. The minister has decided that $1,000 of the money voted shall be set aside to assist spring stallion shows.

Any society desiring to participate in this grant must apply not later than the 15th of June. Each application should contain information regarding the show held previous to 1906, as well as the show of 1906. A statement must be made that the prize list has amounted to at least one hundred dollars ($100 00), and that prizes given for stallions have been for pure-bred stallions only, recorded in a reliable record. The application must be signed by the president and secretary of the organization under which the stalilon show is held.

Detailed rules governing the distribution of the grant will be sent upon application. The grants will be divided immediately after June 15

KNIGHTS TO VISIT MONTREAL.

At a meeting of the members of Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory, No. 4, Knights Templar, Sir Knights C. W. McGuire, Donald Ferguson, John Footit, W. C. Southcott and George Winterbottom were appointed a committee to receive applications for reservation with the party for their excursion to Montreal to attend the Sovereign Grand Priory which convenes Aug. 8. The London Sir Knights will leave here by the C. P. R. on Aug. 4 for Toronto, and from there by boat to Montreal. Arrangements have been made to return either by boat or all rain to London. The members of the committee will be pleased to have as many of their friends take in this excursion as possible, but as the boat accommodation is limited, applications for reservation must be in early. August is an ideal month for a boat trip, and this will be a splendid opportunity of visiting Montreal with the Sir Knights of London.

AN ORDINARY MARKET

Largely Small Stuff Offered—The Pork Prices Soaring.

Today's market was very ordinary, the offerings consisting mostly of small stuff. There was a healthy tone, and a large number of buyers were on hand. Most lines ruled steady.

Pork is soaring again, and touched $9 50 this morning.

Live hogs will bring $7 25 on Monday—a record price.

Eggs were strong and brought 16 cents wholesale.

There was little poultry for sale.

There was a profusion of flowers, the better classes finding a ready sale.

SOVEREIGN'S EXPANSION

Canadian Bank Now Has an Office in New York City.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada has opened an office in New York under the management of Mr. C. E. Lanskail, formerly manager of the foreign department of the National Bank of Commerce.

Mr. Lanskail is a Canadian and received his early banking training in Canada. He had had an office handsomely fitted up for the Sovereign Bank in most conveniently situated premises at 25 Pine street, next door to the treasury of the United States.

Amongst the features of this office are waiting and writing rooms in which the leading Canadian papers will be constantly kept on file, and which the management of the Sovereign Bank invites Canadian visitors to make use of. The Canadian visiting the lower part of the city of New York need no longer feel like a stranger, but will be made quite at home in the New York office of this up-to-date Canadian institution.

PURE LIQUORS.
Can always be got from me. Just arrived, a direct import of John Walker's Kilmarnock Scotch Whisky. H. Walker & Sons' "Epicure," a pure malt pot still whisky, only $1 75 per bottle. Labatt's Ale and Porter in prime condition. P. J. Watt, Market square.

Recent experiments show that the crystals of alum form in a saturated solution with so much force that they are not repressed in their natural growth by a heavy weight. In like manner the crystals of pyrites forming in slate rock have been known to split layers of slate without in any way changing the form of the crystals which exert the separating force.

When the [illegible] the stenographer will get

CONVOCATION AT THE WESTERN

The Graduating Class of '06 Says Farewell.

ADDRESS BY THE CHANCELLOR

Report by Provost Shows a Most Successful Year, the Attendance Being Greatly Increased.

Last night there was a large gathering at the Western University to witness the convocation ceremony of the graduating class of '06, and the presentation of the prizes to those who had distinguished themselves in the recent examination.

Chancellor Moorhouse opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks, referring to the purpose for which they were assembled. He pointed out that the four years they had spent in the university had only been a preparation for the wider life upon which they were entering. He said that this was the last convocation which would be held with the university in its present condition. The university is about to make some changes, which will tend to give it new and larger life.

Provost James read his report, and said that the year had been a most successful one. There had been a considerable increase in attendance and a still greater increase in numbers is looked for for the coming year. He referred to the following changes which are to be made:

Hitherto the university has been under the control of the churchmen, but not by the church. In the future the Diocese of Huron is to have a real voice in the management of the university. The governing body is to be less strictly denominational. Eight members who are to be elected by the subscribers and donors, four members to be elected by the graduates in medicine, and four members to be elected by the other graduates, of any denomination, and eight members appointed by the bishop from any denomination. The act also provides for the taking over of the university on the terms offered during last winter.

The results of the annual examinations, Dr. James said, had been most satisfactory. He mentioned the fact that Mr. Norman Gras had made an exceptionally fine record, having obtained first-class honors in two departments, and winning the Governor-General's silver medal, awarded for the highest standing in the three examinations. He is also under the new regulations entitled to the degree of M. A.

The following degrees were conferred:

M. A., to Mr. Norman Gras; B. A., to Messrs. Fred Landon, Roy P. Baker, Norman Gras, Henry M. Shore, Frank E. Powell, George B. Cox, Henry F. Mercer, an extra-mural student, and Miss Jessie Rowat.

The Governor-General's gold medal was awarded to Mr. Norman Gras.

The Robert Fox medal was awarded to Miss Jessie Rowat.

The third and fourth year prize, for English, given by Rev. Kenneth McGoun, who graduated last year, was given to Mr. Fred Landon.

The prize for highest standing in the fourth year in the pass course, was awarded to Mr. Roy Baker.

The third year cash prize for modern languages, awarded by the literary society, was won by Miss Tessie McMechan.

The second year senate scholarship for modern languages was awarded to Miss Phyllis Henderson.

The first year prize for the highest standing of the year was awarded to Mr. C. E. Parsons, and the first year cash prize was awarded to Miss Ida Hayman.

The cash prizes which were awarded are not really cash prizes, as the money is intended to be spent in books, which the winners are allowed to pick for themselves.

Miss Jessie Rowat then read the valedictory address, which was a masterly production and a credit to its author.

Bishop Williams presented the prizes, after which he delivered a short address, dwelling upon the changes in the constitution. The university is going to be transformed into a non-sectarian institution. The speaker pointed out the advantages, socially and financially, which a university is to any community. The, workingmen are greatly benefited by having a university in their own town, because it allows them to give their children a higher education, which would be impossible to most of them if they had to send their children to other cities to attend university.

June's Greatest Joy.

Bride Thought Wedding Was, But Next to That Was Groom's Gift.

Merely getting married was sufficient joy is the opinion of one June bride, but next to the groom she holds his gift as the greatest joy of the month. And in the case we refer to this gift was appropriately a Nordheimer piano.

Who wouldn't be happy with such a prize? Of all the instruments made in Canada none have the reputation among refined people that is enjoyed by the Nordheimer piano. It has a richness of tone, a quality of beauty, that places it in a class by itself. When this is considered it is expected that the price would be much greater than that for any other piano. Such is not the case owing to the fact that the Nordheimer is sold only through the factory or staff salesmen, and not through agents or local dealers, so that purchasers get much better values for their money than could be obtained in the buying of a piano with a less valuable tone and quality of general construction.

A one-price system is in vogue with Nordheimer's, Limited, and the fairness of the method is appealing to the people of Canada very strongly. This firm will appreciate any inquiries as to this exclusive system of theirs.

THE WORKING MAN
We invite the savings account of working men.
We do not ask for large accounts. We fully understand that the small depositors of today may be the large depositors of tomorrow and we welcome all alike.
Open your account at the bank that
PAYS INTEREST 4 TIMES A YEAR
$1.00 Opens an Account in Our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA
LONDON BRANCH, Opposite City Hall, F. E. KARN, Manager.
LONDON EAST BRANCH, 635 Dundas Street, W. J. HILL, Manager.

Imperial Bank of Canada
Capital (Paid Up) - - $3,900,000
Reserve - - - $3,900,000
London Branch:
CORNER RICHMOND AND KING STREETS
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received and interest allowed at highest current rate from date of opening of the account.
R. ARKELL, Manager.

"ACCIDENTAL," SAYS THE JURY

Finding in the Case of Norman Richman, Victim of Holiday Shooting Accident.

"That Norman Richman came to his death on May 24, 1906, at Tomlinson's pond, Westminster Township, by being struck by a bullet shot from a rifle in the hands of Patrick Taylor, but we believe from the evidence that said shooting was accidental and in no wise intentional on the part of the said Patrick Taylor.

We exonerate W. P. Selkirk and Charles Lambert from any negligence in connection with the matter.

"We would recommend further that something in the way of a statutory enactment of the Legislature be passed to put a stop to such occurrences."

Such was the verdict brought in by the coroner's jury in the inquest into the death of Norman Richman, who was shot by Patrick Taylor on May 24. There was only a short deliberation, as it was clearly evident that the shooting was accidental.

The first witness was D. D. Selkirk. He was in a boat fishing, and was summoned by John Pugsley just after the shooting. He thought that the boy was shot in the leg. He and Lambert came as soon as they could, and when they arrived where the boys were, he found young Richman had been shot under the eye. He was still alive, and they rendered him every possible assistance. Just a few moments before the fatal shot, the witness heard the boys singing "Old Black Joe." They broke down on the last line, and started to laugh. Soon after that the shot was heard, and Pugsley came shouting for help.

Charles Lambert, who was in the boat with Selkirk, corroborated this evidence in every particular.

These men were summoned because one of the jurymen thought that they had been dilatory in rendering assistance to the boys. It developed from the evidence that they did all they possibly could.

The last witness was Patrick Taylor, the young Irishman, who shot Norman Richman. He gave his age as 17 years, and said he had been in this country just about a year. He told his story in a straightforward manner, and created a favorable impression. He appeared to be a well-educated young fellow.

Taylor said he did not point his gun at Richman at all. When he picked up the weapon, he threw it across his left arm. When Pugsley called him, he turned toward him, and when the gun was in a line with Richman, it exploded. He had shot a moment before at a mark, and thought he had not put in another cartridge. He could not explain what caused the gun to explode.

The jury, after hearing this evidence, brought in the verdict above.

A TREAT FOR OUR READERS

Early Publication in The Advertiser of "The House of the Thousand Candles."

The Advertiser takes pleasure in announcing to its readers that it has secured the serial rights from Bobbs-Merrill Company for early publication of Meredith Nicholson's great story, "The House of a Thousand Candles." This story has been the fiction sensation of the last twelve months, and bids fair to outrival such great successes as "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Graustark." For many months it maintained the lead as the best-selling novel in America. Readers of The Advertiser will recall the appearance in The Advertiser of that fascinating story, "Zelda Dameron," the book that brought Mr. Nicholson into the front rank of modern story-tellelrs, but in "The House of a Thousand Candles" he has surpassed his earlier efforts. The plot contains all the sparkle and dash of a middle-age romance, and the fact that it is laid in Central Indiana of today, only adds to its flavor. There is some stirring fighting of the hand-to-hand type, in which an unconventonal but wholesome hero plays no small part, something brand-new and startling in the way of secret passages and midnight adventure, and last, but not least, a most charming heroine. We predict without hesitation that Marian Devereux will take a place side by side with the most attractive heroines of fiction. The announcement that Miss Lulu Glaser, the famous comedienne, has arranged for a dramatization of the book, so that she may play the part of Marian Devereux, is sufficient guarantee of its originality and enchantment.

WEDDING AT ST. GEORGE'S

Mr. J. G. Phillips and Miss M. A. Leigh United by Rev. G. B. Sage.

A very pretty wedding took place in St. George's Church yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, when Miss Madeline Alice Leigh, second daughter of Mr. J. B. Leigh, of Blackfriars street, was married to Mr. John G. Phillips, of Toronto.

The bride was supported by her sister, Miss Willa Leigh, while Mr. S. M. Richardson, of Ingersoll, was best man. Rev. G. B. Sage, rector of St. George's, tied the happy knot. After luncheon had been partaken of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips left for Toronto, followed by the good wishes of their many friends, who gathered at the depot to bid them good-bye.

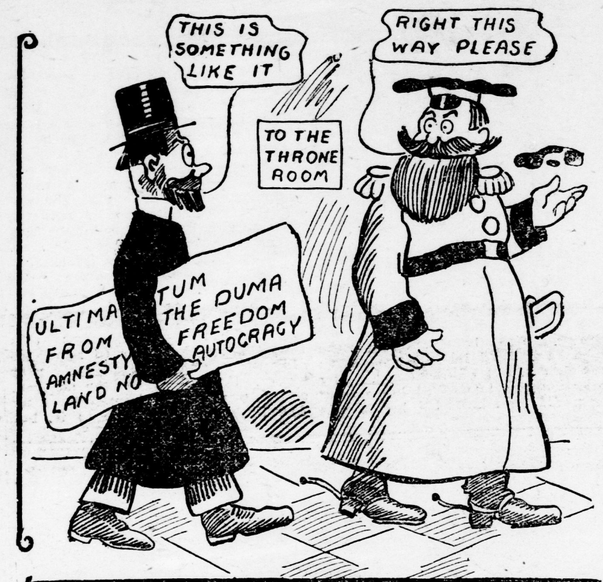
Even the law of self-preservation is unconstitutional if a man hasn't a gun along.

Opened for Today's and Tonight's Trade.
200 Doz. Soft Shirts
Regular $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 goods.
Your choice
Only $1.00
Stylish patterns. All new goods.
GRAHAM BROS.

Wouldn't It Make the President of the Duma Mad---

1—After he had called to see the Czar, with an ultimatum from the Duma.

2—and he had been politely ushered in—



3—and he had been courteously guided through the palace—

4—if his visit had ended as above. Wouldn't it BUMP him?

HOW WE BREATHE WHILE WE SLEEP

THE LUNGS INFLUENCE THE ACTIVITY OF EVERY ORGAN.

The importance of proper respiration during sleep is dwelt upon by Dr. J. H. Kellogg in an article on 'Unconscious Respiration," contributed to Good Healta (Battle Creek). Dr. Kellogg notes that during sleeping hours the breathing movements are more superficial and slower than when one is awake and active. The lungs influence the activity of every organ and every cell in the body, and consequently lessened breathing during sleep slows down every function. He goes on:

"It is necessary that activity should be lessened in order that sleep and rest may be secured, but the work of the liver, kidneys, and the repairing work of the living cells goes on during sleep, and this requires oxygen. Hence the body should be supplied with an abundance of fresh air during sleep by proper ventilation of the sleeping-rooms. The lassitude experienced on rising in the morning after sleeping in a close, overheated room is evidence of the injury resulting from such practice. The temperature of the sleeping-room should never be above 69° Fahr. when a higher temperature can be avoided, and a lower temperature will be found beneficial. Sleeping in cool air, provided the body is kept warm, is far more refreshing, invigorating and energizing than in a warm atmosphere. Cold air has a tonic effect upon the tissues which is highly beneficial."

The amount of air taken in during sleep may be remarkably increased, Dr. Kellogg goes on to say, by developing the vital capacity and the activity of the lungs through suitable exercise. He says:

"An eminent French physiologist found that the amount of air taken into the lungs during sleep was doubled in students whose general breathing capacity had been increased by exercise. Exercise in a gymnasium, chopping and sawing wood, digging, laundry work, scrubbing, running of errands—all sorts of active housework and farmwork—are excellent means of developing the chest. Any exercise which accelerates the breathing, compelling deep, full breathing, is valuable as a means for developing the lung capacity.

"Languor, nervousness and mental cloudiness are driven away by the increased ventilation of the body secured by deep breathing. The pure oxygen taken in burns up the rubbish which obstructs the brain and tissues, while the deep-breathing movements accelerate the circulation, drawing the impure blood toward the chest for purification, and so cleansing the tissues of the paralyzing poisons which are sure to accumulate in them unless constantly removed by vigorous and energetic breathing. The heightened color of cheeks, the increased luster of eye, and general buoyancy of feeling which follow a brisk walk on a frosty morning, are evidences of the benefits that are to be derived from taking into the body an increased supply of oxygen through active breathing.

"While the lungs are to some extent subject to voluntary control, their action is, like that of the heart, automatic. During sleep, as well as during the waking hours, their movements are carried on with rhythmical regularity, except when necessarily interrupted by speech, and without any conscious or voluntary effort."

WAS EMBALMED 3,000 YEARS

HEART OF RAMESES II. FOUND IN JAR IN MUSEUM.

A correspondent draws our attention to a recent issue of the Comptes Rendus of the Paris Academy, in which an account is given of the successful identification of the heart of Rameses II., the Sesostris of the Greeks, after preservation for more than 3,000 years in soda and resinoid antiseptics. Some months ago the council of the National Museum of the Louvre acquired possession of the four vases in blue enamel which contain the viscera and heart of Rameses II., and bear large medallions, representing the names and attributes of the king. The director of the Egyptian Museum desired absolute confirmation as to the contents of the vases, and intrusted the examination of their contents to M. Lortet, who, with his colleagues, Professors Hugounenq, Renaut and Rigau, made a careful physiological examination. Three of the vases contained bandages of linen tightly compacted and hardened by the carbonate of soda and aromatic resinous substances of reddish color, which had been employed as antiseptics, and had probably contained the stomach, intestines and liver of the great king. These viscera, however, were only found to be represented by a quantity of granular matter mixed with a large proportion of powdered carbonate of soda, and so could not be identified. The fourth vase, which was fitted with a lid or cover adorned with the head of a jackal, proved to contain the heart. This organ was found transformed into a kind of oval plate, eight centimetres long and four centimetres wide. The substance of the heart was horn-like, and the saw had to be used in obtaining sections of it for examination, and finally the razor, so as to reduce these sections to the attenuation necessary for microscopic examination. Under the microscope these sections gave unmistakable evidence of the muscular fibres peculiar to the heart, especially characterized by being arranged in bundles of such fibres, crossing each other. Since this special muscular arrangement is not found in any other part of the body, except the tongue, and, as the mummy of Rameses II., which is preserved at Cairo, contains the tongue intact, the experts have no doubt whatever that the vase actually conained the heart of Rameses II., flattened and transformed into a horn-like substance by its long sojourn in the soda preservative. King Rameses II. died 1,258 years before the Christian era, and hence some 3,164 years have elapsed since his heart was first embalmed.—London Times.

There is a legend among the Cornish miners that St. Piran, an Irish hermit, was the discoverer of tin. His ancient church in the parish of Perranzabuloe, in Cornwall, laid bare of sand by the sea many years ago, has recently been repaired. Cornish miners still keep the feast of St. Piran, forgetting that their forefathers had long previously sold it to the Phoenicians. Possibly the legend points to the fact that this Irishman was a skillful metallurgist.

Malta-Vita

"The Perfect Food"

The grocer who offers you something "just as good" has no regard for your judgment or your health. It's delicious.

STRANGE USE MADE OF EGGS

GIRLS WRITE NAMES ON THEM, INVITING CORRESPONDENCE.

Perhaps the queerest way of advertising for matrimonial purposes is that of placing names and addresses on eggs. During each year there are upwards of 500,000 cases of eggs received in Denver from Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado points, and it is safe to say that 25,000 names and addresses of women and men with matrimonial intentions are found in the cases.

Kansas holds the record for having the most eligibles. Hardly a case of eggs received from Kansas but has from one to a dozen names of young women desirous of corresponding with men with matrimonial intentions.

The system is widely known to men in the produce business and to mountaineers. Young women in the rural districts write their name and address on the egg. They request the finder to write them. The eggs are received in Denver, packed and shipped to the grocery, in which way the eggs pass through dozens of different hands. As soon as an egg bearing a name is found many take it upon themselves to answer.

Those who are out for fun can get all they want, and many of the commission men make considerable sport of it. One fellow answered a young woman at Berthoud, Col. The man who did the writing is 6 feet 2 inches tall and weighs about 120 pounds. He is 40 years old, but this is the way he described himself: 'I am 23 years old, weigh 145 pounds, 5 feet 10 inches in height, dark brown hair, black eyes. I am single and never wore a mustache. I have two suits of clothes and a trunk large enough to hold a dozen."

The answer came by return mail. This is the way the girl described herself: "I am 17 years old, weigh 165 pounds, 5 feet tall, light hair and blue eyes." She expressed herself as being glad to have made his acquaintance.

Several letters passed between them, when the commission man got curious to know who it was that wrote the address for her. She asked her in one of his letters, and she frankly told him that it was her father.

Fearing entanglements or a breach of promise suit, he closed the correspondence.—Denver Correspondence Kansas City Post.

The gross indebtedness of New York is greater than that of the Chinese Empire. The cost of operating the city's government for one year almost equals the annual expenditures of both London and Paris combined. New York pays out in salaries alone the vast sum of $65,000,000 yearly, or as much as London spends for its entire administration. At the present time there are 45,000 men and women on New York's pay roll. Of every $100 that a New Yorker pays in rent it is estimated that $12 25 goes into the pockets of the municipal "servants."

A COUGH is often the forerunner of serious pulmonary afflictions, yet there is a simple cure within the reach of all in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, an old-time and widely-recognized remedy, which, if resorted to at the inception of a cold, will invariably give relief, and by overcoming the trouble, guard the system from any serious consequences. Price, 25 cents, at all dealers.

BIG DOSES OF PHYSIC GIVEN GREAT GIANTS

STORY OF A COUNTRY DOCTOR AND A CIRCUS.

"Generally speaking," said the old circus man, "the great giant was as well a man as I ever knew, and he enjoyed his good health immensely.

"But, like the wellest of well men, he did occasionally have his off day. It was a curious fact, though, that he was never sick on the road; whether it was the constant excitement or what that kept him keyed up in shape I don't know, but in all the years he was with us there never was a day when the great gint failed to show as advertised. It was when we got off the road, in our winter quarters, where he had nothing to do, that he would have these occasional little turns.

"What I really set out to tell you about was a funny, queer sort of a thing that did happen once when the giant really got sick when we were in winter quarters.

"He was good and sick this time, and of course the minute we realized this fact we hustled for a doctor on the jump. And we had to get a doctor from town. Our own doctor, who traveled with the show, and lived with it, happened just then to be away attending to some personal matter.

"We got, of course, the star man there, and he came and looked the giant over, going at it like a man who knew just what he was about, and then he wrote a prescription for him, which we got filled by our swiftest rider, and so we began doctoring the giant, with that physician coming three times a day to look him over.

"He seemed a wise man, sure enough, who knew just what he was doing, but the giant didn't improve; in fact, he got sicker, and then the old man telegraphed to the show's doctor to come and look after the giant.

"'Why,' said our own doctor, as soon as he arrived, 'I can't go in and push the doctor that you've called right off the map. You might want him to call again any time, and it wouldn't do, anyway. We must observe the proprieties. You must get him to call me in consultation.'

"The old man didn't fancy that much, but he did it, and the town doctor called our doctor in. I don't think the town doctor fancied this very much himself, but he did, and in about a minute our doctor gave him a jolt that must have made him change his opinion of circus doctors.

"He listened with all due dignity and decorum, and even with a touch of deference, our doctor did, and then our doctor asked to see the prescription, and when he had scanned this:

"'Doctor,' he said, gravely and politely, and he could be very grave and polite, 'doctor,' he said, 'your diagnosis of the case, if you will permit me to say so, does credit to our profession, and the remedies you have prescribed are precisely those that I should have prescribed myself, but I think that you have perhaps overlooked one feature of the case, and that is the patient's dimensions. The quantities called for in your prescription are such as would be administered to a man of normal size, but this man is approximately three times that size. I think if you would multiply the quantities in your prescription by three you would find the patient readily responding to treatment.'

"I could see the great giant's knees wriggling under his blanket—he enjoyed it all better than the town doctor did; but the doctor prescribed on the spot in accordance with the consulting physician's suggestion—the two doctors became friends, as a matter of fact, after that—and in three days the giant was around again as well as ever."—Pittsburg Post.

FUTURE MAN AN IMBECILE

TO PREVENT IT STRENGTH AND MENTAL GROWTH MUST KEEP APACE.

Graphic Picture of the Future Man as Drawn by G. Elliott Flint—Some Good Exercises.

[G. Elliott Flint, in New York World.]

We hear the question, What is the use of strength? repeated ad nauseam. It is insisted that what we need most is quickness and activity. But one might reasonably ask, What is the use of great quickness and activity? From the modern viewpoint we have as little need of them as of strength. And we might go further in this kind of reasoning and say that big legs and lungs are not a present requirement. Nowadays we do not have to climb mountains, and we may ride in cars to our offices.

DANGER OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT.

As a matter of fact, the acquirement of general strength, and of activity and quickness, is well worth while beyond their practical utility. For, when one is active and wholly strong, one is healthy; and, certainly, health is most desirable. It is true that some strong men are not healthy, but their ill-health is always due to the weakness of some part; such men are not entirely strong. It is possible to develop the muscular system piecemeal by localized work which involves the organs but little; the organs, consequently, remain weak, although the man appears to be strong. Muscular work should therefore be general, that is, should involve many muscles at once, when the organs will necessarily develop equally with the muscles. And, in this connection, it is important to remember that the organs, upon whose strength and integrity life directly depends, can be developed only through general and vigorous muscular work.

Some one has drawn a graphic picture of future man, representing him as having a very large head with a puny body and shriveled limbs—hardly a pleasant perspective. The fact that a large brain will need much good blood, which can be furnished only by a sound and robust body, this prophet seems not to have considered.

SOME GOOD EXERCISES.

How a localized exercise will develop a few muscles without at the same time, developing organs, may be shown thus: Suppose a man repeatedly "curls," by alternately flexing and extending his forearms, two moderately heavy dumbbells. He will notice that the exercise will swell his arm muscles with blood, thereby developing them; but it will not much increase the force and frequency of his heart beats, nor will it cause breathlessness; which proves that his two most important organs, the heart and lungs, do not participate to any great extent in the exercise, and, consequently, his muscles alone will benefit. Now, on the other hand, if he performs some exercise involving vigorous contractions of great muscular masses—if he runs, for example, or wrestles—either of these exercises will cause his heart to beat much more powerfully than it does ordinarily, while his lungs must work nearly to the limit of their capacity to supply sufficient oxygen to the many big working muscles, and to get rid of the immense quantity of carbonic acid formed by their combustion. That is to say, the very general exercises of running and wrestling will oblige the organs to work fully as hard as the muscles, and hence will develop all nearly equally.

The idea that we do not need strength is manifestly absurd, for, as I have already insisted, if we do not possess strength we cannot remain healthy, and if we are not healthy we cannot live long. Setting the advantages of physical evolution aside, so long as the brain needs food for its development and the food to be digested needs a good stomach, and the stomach to remain good needs proper exercise of the muscles, so long will the cultivation of physical strength be necessary for mental evolution. And the above is true in spite of the fact that latterly, while physical strength has been retrograding, mental evolution has been making great strides, for not yet has our body recession been sufficient seriously to affect tht brain's nutrition. A time will come, however, when if this one-sided development continues the brain will no longer be adequately nourished by the enfeebled body, and then will occur mental retrogression. Hence, assuming that we go on as we have, we may expect at last not the super-intellectual man with a huge brain and a shriveled, puny body, that has been predicted, but a small creature possessing a brain strictly proportioned to his diminished powers of nourishment.

Still more clearly to understand how strength, which is the result of exercise, produces health, one needs but to consider that when muscles and organs are exercised many of the cells of which they are composed are destroyed and excreted, while new cells take their place and new tissue is obviously more vigorous and healthy than is old tissue. Exercise necessitates deep breathing and by accelerating the circulation, it also necessitates a thorough elimination of effete matter from the brain and system generally—a result eminently important to health.

VIGOROUS EXERCISE A NECESSITY.

Regarding the relative value to health of light and of heavy exercises—because moderately heavy work produces a more intense combination of tissue, and therefore a more thorough renewal than does light work—the vigorous exercises, after one has become gradually accustomed to them, conduce to a more robust health. Again, the intense combustion resulting from moderately hard work necessarily will exercise the heart, lungs and the various excretory functions—a result not obtained in a like degree from light exercise. And, finally, vigorous exercise renders both muscles and organs harder, more compact, than does light exercise, when they will resist more successfully disintegration, disease and death.

The notion that hard general work, resulting in full muscular development, saps vitality, weakens the organs and is a wearying incubus to the individual is so ollogical as hardly to deserve an answer. But some persons believe this. Such should pity the wild animals that, guided only by an instinctive physiological need, run, jump, pursue and wrestle with one another, thereby using and developing fully their whole bodies. Strange it is that they are singularly free from disease, while man, who knows better than to do these things, is the most disease-ridden creature in existence.

Steal a moment from the busy day to sip a little cup of

Blue Ribbon Tea

It will refresh and add new strength to the energies.

BLACK, GREEN, MIXED—25c to $1.00 a lb.—ALL GROCERS.

Fighting Fuzzy-Wuzzies.

Sentimentalists, sitting in upholstered chairs several thousand miles away, naturally wax hot with indignation over battles of extremination in the Sulu Islands. Such practice has made for fluency, and it is easy to say that for such an unhappy event our military officers are necessarily to blame. This kind of criticism for more than a century pursued our Indian fighters. At one time it breaks out against the way Kitchener mowed down the fuzzy-wuzzies; at another against German treatment of the Hereras, or French treatment of the Hovas of Madagascar. Civilized peope who "eat out of china and own card cases" accept the results of the work done in the jungle, although their hands are high in moral protest when it is going on. The implication is that we should be as chivalrous as messieurs at Fontenoy when meeting a savage enemy. But something seems wrong with the theory when an attempt is made to reduce it to practice. It does not seem feasible to respect every item of the laws of war when dealing with a fanatical foe that shams death or a wound in order to get a chance to plunge his knife into the bowels of an adversary.—New York Globe.

A man who earned his living by swallowing coins and other articles had to be operated on at the London Hospital the other day, and the surgeons found in him 25 pieces of cork, 20 pieces of tinfoil, a leaden bullet, a piece of string 18 inches long, 18 cents in small change, a piece of leather 9 inches long with a hook at each end, several pieces of clay pipestem and portions of a newspaper.

DINKELSPIEL ON HAIR DYEING

By George V. Hobart in the New York American.

Home. Now.

Mein Lieber Son, Looey,—I haf receifed your letter from Trenton, und your mother und I vas glat dot you vas vell, und dot pitzness was goot on der road vare yau vas drummerizing in der capacity as a commercial traveler.

Dis reminds me, Looey, dot a young lady in Trenton wrote me a letter some time not long ago recently in vich she vishes some advice because der idea seems to be rushing abroad dot I vas gotting to be a regular olt Mr. Dinky, mit sure cures up each sleeve und cheap but goot advice in my cold storage.

I inclose you der letter, Looey, vich is as following:

Trenton, N. J.

Dear Mr. Dinkelspiel—My hair is a dark brown, with Titian tints. I have been using peroxide in order to make it light. A friend says it affects the brain, and the outcome of it is that one gets insane. Now I am worried about, it. Please advise me.—Ermyntrude.

I vish you vould tell Ermyntrude,mit my compliments, Looey, dot to haf Titian tints in der hair vas eggstremely careless.

She should cover it at night mit powdered camphor and breathe only mit der mouth closed.

Dis is a sure cure for moths, centipedes, sefenteen-year locusts und udder tings like vot she mentions.

Tell her, Looey, dot in order to awoid dese dings in der future I would advise her to drive a nail in der vall abould four veets from der floor.

Den ven she und her disposition vas retiring at night all she has to do is to hang her hair on der nail.

Den she should chently seize der left sleeve of her pajamasey chacket und laugh in it vunce like dis—ha, ha.

Dis style of laughter is used because she has fooled der moths und locusts und Titian tints py hanging her hair on a nail.

You should tell her also, Looey, dot it vas quite a clever trick to make der hair light mit peroxenhide of hydrograph mitouid making der brain light at der same time.

In der medical books Ermyntrude vill find dot dare is always a nerve running from der hair direct to der brain.

Dis is caused by der fact dot it is mostly hair-brained peoples dot use peroxenhide of hydrograph.

Der safest vay is to put der peroxenhide in der hair yust before sleeping, den hire a night vatchman to keep it avay from der brain.

But tell her not to worry, Looey. Peroxenhide may make her light-headed, but it vill not gif her butterflies in der attic.

Peroxenhide may cause der young lady to haf lights on her roof garten, but it vill nefer make her roach house.

It vas certainly too bad dot Nature vas color blind ven it designed dis lady's hair, und much sympaty should be eggspressed to her.

But I vas not in der eggspress pitzness.

Yours, mit luff,

D. DINKELSPIEL,
(per George V. Hobart).

SUDDEN TRANSITION from a hot to a cold temperature, exposure to rain, sitting in a draught, unseasonable substitution of light for heavy clothing, are fruitful causes of colds, and the resultant cough so perilous to persons of weak lungs. Among the many medicines for bronchial disorders so arising, there is none better than Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Try it and become convinced. Price, 25c cents.

Clean White Teeth mean sound teeth, fit for their work, the condition they are kept in by the use of

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Tooth Powder.

(At all druggists, 15, 30, & 45 cents.)

It is made for cleaning the Teeth, and does it, too, thoroughly and pleasantly. That is why it has such a large sale in England. Our booklet tells more and is free for the asking.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., 207, Dorchester Street, MONTREAL.

There are Wheat Foods and Wheat Foods, but only one Pure

SHREDDED WHEAT

It is made in Canada of the choicest Ontario Wheat steam-cooked, drawn into fine shreds and baked. Better than porridge for breakfast—good for any meal with fruit or vegetables.

Send for the "Vital Question Cook Book," postpaid.
CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT CO., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.
Toronto Office, 32 Church Street.

Summer Furniture

SUITABLE FOR THE VERANDA, PORCH OR LAWN.

If you want your porch to look attractive and to afford the maximum of comfort at minimum of cost see our new line of Porch Furniture—a full line. Prices range from $1.10 up to $5 each.

ARM CHAIRS OR ROCKERS—Frames are hard maple, finished bright red, grass green or natural.

LAWN OR PORCH SETTEES AND ROCKERS. Prices range from $1.35 up to $6.50. Frames are hard maple, any color; seats and backs are double rattan.

Inspection invited at

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS

174-180 King Street

A PAGE OF FICTION

BEST SHORT STORIES OF TO-DAY.

I.—BOLD WORDS AT THE BRIDGE

By Sarah Orne Jewett

"'Well, now,' says I, 'Mrs. Con'ly, says I, 'however you may tark, 'tis nobody's business and I wanting to plant a few pumpkins for me cow in among me cabbages. I've got the right to plant whatever I may choose if it's the devil of a crop of t'istles in the middle of me ground.' 'No, ma'am,you ain't,' says Biddy Con'ly; 'you ain't got anny right to plant t'istles; that's not for the public good,' says she; and I being so hasty wit, me timper, I shuk me fist in her face then, and herself shuk her fist at me. Just then Father Brady come by, as luck ardered, an' recomminded us would we keep the peace. He knew well I'd had my provocation; 'twas to herself he spoke first, you'd think she owned the whole corporation. I wished I'd thrown her over into the wather, so I did, befors he come by at all. 'Twas on the bridge the two of us were. I was stepping home by meself very quiet in the afternoon to put my tay-kittle on for supper and herself overtook me — ain't she the bold thing!

"'How are you the day, Mrs. Dun-l'vy?' says she, so mincin' and preenin' and I knew well she'd her mind on having words wit' me from that minute. I'm one that likes to have peace in the neighborhood, if it wan't for the likes of her, that makes the top of me head lift and clat' wit rage like a pot lid!"

"What was the matter with the two of you?" asked the listener with simple in earnest.

"Faix indeed, 'twas herself and thrifle of melons planted the other side of the fince," acknowledged Mrs. Dunleavy. "She said the pumpkins would be the ruin of them intirely. I says, and 'twas thrue for me, that I'd me pumpkins planted weeks before she'd dropped anny old melon seed into the ground, and the same bein' already dwining from so many bugs. Oh, but she's black-hearted to give me the lie about it and say them poor things was all up, and she'd thrown lime on 'em to keep away their inemies when she first see me come out betune me cabbage rows. How well she knew what I might be doing! Me cabbages grow far apart and I'd plinty of room, and if a pumpkin vine gets attention you can entice it wherever you please and it'll grow fine and long, while the poor cabbages ates and grows fat and round, and no harm to anybody, but she must pick a quarrel with a quiet 'oman in the face of every one.

"We were on the bridge, don't you see, and plinty was passing by with their grins, and loitering and stopping after they were behind her back to hear what was going on betune us. Annybody does be liking to get the sound of loud talk an' they having nothing better to do. Biddy Con'ly, seeing she was well watched, got the airs of a pr'acher, and set down whatever she might happen to be carrying and tried would she get the better of me for the sake of their admiration. Oh, but wa'n't she all drabbled and wet from the roads, and the world knows meself for a very tidy walker!

"'Clane the mud from your shoes if you're going to dance'; 'twas all I said to her, and she being that mad she did be stepping up and down like an old turkey-hin, and shaking her fist all the time at me. 'Coom now, Biddy,' says I, 'what put you so?' says I. 'Sure, it creeps me skin when I looks at you! Is the pig dead,' says I, 'or any little thing happened to you, ma'am? Sure this is far beyond the rights of a few pumpkin seeds that bas just cleared the ground!' and all the folks laughed. I'd no call to have tark with Biddy Con'ly before the idle b'ys and gerrls, nor to let the two of us become the laughing stock. I tuk up me basket, being ashamed then, and I meant to go away, mad as I was. 'Coom, Mrs. Con'ly!' says I, 'let bygones be bygones; what's all this whillalu we're afther having about nothing?' says I very pleasant.

"'May the divil fly away with you, Mary Dunl'avy!' says she then 'spoiling me garden ground, as every one can see, and full of your bold talk. I'll let me hens out into it this afternoon, so I will,' says she, and a good deal more. 'Hold off,' says I, 'and remember what fell to your aunt one day when she sint her hins in to pick a neighbor's piece, and while her own back was turned they all come home and had every sprouted bean and potatie heeled out in the hot sun and all her fine lettuces picked into Irish lace. We've lived neighbors,' says I, 'thirteen years,' says I; 'and we've often had words together above the fince,' says I 'but we're neighbors yet, and we've no call to stand here in such spectacles and disgracing ourselves and each other. Coom, Biddy,' says I, again going away with me basket and remimbering Father Brady's caution whin it was too late. Some 'o the b'ys went off too, thinkin' 'twas all done.

"'I don't want any o' your Coom Biddy's,' says she, stepping at me, with a black stripe across her face, she was that destroyed with rage, and I stepped back and held up me basket between us, she being bigger than I, and I getting no chance, and herself slipped and fell, and her nose got a clout with the hard edge of the basket it would trouble the saints to say how, and then I picked her up and wint home with her to try and quinch the blood. Sure I was sorry for the crathur an' she having such a timber boiling in her heart.

"'Look at you now, Mrs. Con'ly,' says I, kind of soft, 'you 'ont be fit for mass these two Sundays with a black eye like this, and your face arl scratched, and every biliguard has gone the lingth of the town to tell tales of us. I'm a quiet 'oman,' says I, 'and I don't thank you,' says I, when the blood was stopped, 'no, don't thank you for disgracin' an old neighbor like me. 'Tis of our prayers and the graves we should be thinkin' and not be havin' bold words at the bridge.' Wisha! but I t'ought I was after sp'akin' very quiet, and up she got and caught up the basket, and I dodged it by good luck, but after that I walked off and left her to satisfy her foolishness with b'ating the wall if it pl'ased her. I'd no call for her company anny more, and I took a vow I'd never spake a word to her again while the world stood. So all is over since then between Biddy Con'ly and me. No, I don't look at her at all!"

II

Some time afterwards, in late summer, Mrs. Dunleavy stood, large and noisy, but generous-hearted, addressing some remarks from her front doorway to a goat on the sidewalk. He was pulling some of her cherished foxgloves through the picket fence, and eagerly devouring their flowery stalks.

"How well you rache through an honest fince, you black pirate!" she shouted; but finding that harsh words had no effect, she took a convenient broom and advanced to strike a gallant blow upon the creature's back. This had the simple effect of making him step a little to one side and modestly begin to nibble at a tuft of grass.

"Well,if I ain't plagued!" said Mrs. Dunleavy sorrowfully; "if I ain't throubled with every wild baste, and me cow that was some use gone dry very unexpected and a neighbor that's worse than none at all. I've nobody to have an honest word with and the morning being so fine and pleasant. Faix, I'd move away from it if there was anny place I'd enjoy better. I've no heart except for me garden, me poor little crops is doing so well; thanks be to God, me cabbages is very fine. There does be those that overlooked me pumpkins for the poor cow; they're no size at all wit' so much rain."

The two small white houses stood close together, with their little gardens behind them. The road was just in front, and led down to a stone bridge which crossed the river to the busy manufacturing village beyond. The air was fresh and cool at that early hour, the wind had changed after a season of dry, hot weather; it was just the morning for a good bit of gossip with a neighbor, but summer was almost done and the friends were not reconciled. Their respective acquaintances had grown tired of hearing the story of the quarrel, and the novelty of such a pleasing excitement had long been over. Mrs. Connelly was thumping away at a handful of belated ironing,, and Mrs. Dunleavy, estranged and solitary, sighed as she listened to the iron. She was sociable by nature, and she had an impulse to go in and sit down as she used at the end of the ironing table.

"Wisha, the poor thing is mad at me yet, I know that from the sounds of her iron; 'twas a shame for her to go picking a quarrel with the likes of me," and Mrs. Dunleavy sighed heavily and stepped down into her flower plot to pull the distressed flowergloves back into their places inside the fence. The seed had been sent her from the old country, and this was the first year they had come into full bloom. She had been hoping that the sight of them would melt Mrs. Connelly's heart into some expression of friendliness, since they had come from adjoining parishes in old County Kerry. The goat lifted his head, and gazed at his enemy with mild interest; he was pasturing now by the roadside, and the foxgloves had proved bitter in his mouth.

"Go 'long there; see that fine little tuft ahead now," she advised him, forgetful of his depredations. "Oh, to think that I've nobody to spake to day."

At that moment a woman came in sight round the turn of the road, She was a stranger, a fellow countrywoman, and she carried a large newspaper bundle and a heapy handbag. Mrs. Dunleavy stepped out of the flowerbed toward the gate, and waited there until the stranger came up and stopped to ask a question.

"Ann Bogan don't live here, do she?"

"She don't," answered the mistress of the house with dignity.

"I t'ought she didn't; you don't know where she lives, do you?"

"I don't," said Mrs. Dunleavy.

"I don't know ayther; niver mind, I'll find her; 'tis a fine day, ma'am."

Mrs. Dunleavy could hardly bare to let the stranger go away. She watched her far down the hill toward the bridge before she turned to go into the house. She seated herself by the side window next Mrs. Connelly's, and gave herself to her thoughts. The sound of the flat iron had stopped when the traveler came to the gate, and it had not begun again. Mrs. Connelly had gone to her front door; the hem of her calico dress could be plainly seen, and the bulge of her apron, and she was watching the stranger quite out of sight. She even came out to the door step, and for the first time in many weeks looked with friendly intent toward her neighbor's house. Then she also came and sat down at her side window. Mrs. Dunleavy's heart began to beat with excitement.

"Bad cess to her foolishness, she does be afther wanting to come round; I'll not make it too aisy for her," said Mrs. Dunleavy, seizing a piece of sewing and forbearing to look up. "I don't know who Ann Bogan is, any way; perhaps herself does, having lived in it five or six years longer than me. Perhaps she knowed this woman by her looks, and the heart is out of her for wanting to know what she asked from me. She can sit there, then, and let her irons grow cold!

"There was Bogans when I first come here living down by the brick mill, neighbors to Flaherty's folks," continued Mrs. Dunleavy, more and more aggrieved. "Biddy Con'ly ought to know the Flahertys, they being her cousins. iTwas a fin loud-talking 'oman; sure Biddy might well enough have heard her inquiring of me and have stepped out, and said if she knew Ann Bogan, and satisfied a poor stranger that was hunting the town over. No, I don't know anny one in the name of Ann Bogan, so I don't," said Mrs. Dunleauy aloud, "and there's nobody I can ask a civil question, with every one that ought to be me neighbors stopping their mouths, and keeping black grudges whin 'twas meself got all the offince."

"Faix 'twas meself got the whack on me nose," responded Mrs. Connelly quite unexpectedly. She was looking squarely at the window where Mrs. Dunleavy sat behind the screen of blue mosquito netting. They were both conscious that Mrs. Connely made a definite overture of peace.

"That one was a very civil spoken 'oman that passed by just now," announced Mrs. Dunleavy, handsomely waiving the subject of the quarrel and coming frankly to the subject of present interest. "Faix, ;tis a poor day for Ann Bogans; she'll find that out before she gets far in the place."

"Ann Bogans was plinty here once, then. God rest them! There was two Ann Bogans, mother and daughter, lived down by Flaherty's when I first come here. They died in the one year, too; 'tis most twinty years ago," said Bridget Connelly in her most friendly tone.

"'I'll find her,' says the poor 'oman as if she'd only to look; indeed, she'd got the boldness," reported Mary Dunleavy, peace being fully restored.

"'Twas to Flaherty's she'd go first, and they all moved to La'rence twelve years ago, and all she'll get from anny one would be the address of the cime'try. There was plenty here knowing to Ann Bogan once. That 'oman is one I've seen long ago but I can't name her yet. Did she say who she was?" asked the neighbor.

"She didn't; I'm sorry for the poor 'oman, too." continued Mrs. Dunleavy in the same spirit of freindliness. "She'd the expectin' look of one who came hoping to make a nice visit and find friends, and herself lugging a fine bundle. She'd the looks as if she'd lately come out; very decent, but old-fashioned. Her bonnet was made at home anny ways, did ye mind? I'll lay it was bought in Cork when it was new, or maybe 'twas from a good shop in Bantry or Kinmare or some o' those old places. If she'd seemed satisfied to wait, I'd made her the offer of a cup of tay, but off she wint with great courage."

"I don't know but I'll slip on me bonnet in the afternoon and go find her," said Biddy Connelly with hospitable warmth. "I've seen her before, perhaps 'twas long whiles ago at home."

"Indeed I t'ought of it meself," said Mrs. Dunleavy with approval. "We'd best wait, perhaps, till she'll be coming back; there's no trains now till 3 o'clock. She might stop here till the five, and we'll find out all about her. She'll have a very lonesome day whiver she is. Did you see that old goat ating the best of me fairy-fingers that all bloomed today?" she asked eagerly, afraid that the conversation might come to an end at any moment, but Mrs. Connelly took no notice of so trivial a subject.

"Me melons is all getting ripe," she announced with an air of satisfaction. "There's a big one must be ate now while we can; it's down in the cellar cooling itself, and I'd like to be dropping it, getting down the stairs. 'Twas after picking it I was before breakfast, itself having begun to crack open. Himself was the by that loved a melon, an' I ain't got the heart to look at it alone. Coom over, will ye, Mary?'j

"'Deed then I will," said Mrs. Dunleavy, whose face was close against the mosquito netting. "Them old pumpkin vines was no good anny way; did you see how one of them had the invintion, and wint away up on the fince entirely wit' its great flowers, an' there come a rain on 'em, and so they all blighted? I'd no call to grow such stramming great things in my piece anny way, ating up all the goodness from me beaufiful cabbages."

III

That afternoon the reunited friends sat banqueting together and keeping an eye on the road. They had so much to talk over and found each other so agreeable that it was impossible to dwell with much regret upon the long estrangement. When the melon was only half finished the stranger of the morning, with her large unopened bundle and the heavy hand-bag, was seen moving her way up the hill. She wore such a weary and disappointed look that she was accosted and invited in by both the women, and being proved by Mrs. Connelly to be an old acquaintance, she joined them at their feast.

"Yes, I was here seventeen years ago for the last time," she explained. "I was working in Lawrence, and I came over and spent a fortnight with Hanora Flaherty: thin I wint home that year to mind me old mother, and she lived to past ninety. I'd nothing to keep me then, and I was always homesick after America, so back I come to it, but all me olh frinds and neighbors is changed and gone. Faix, this is the first welcome I've got yet from anny one. 'Tis a beautiful welcome, too—I'll get me apron out of me bundle by your l'ave, Mrs. Con'ly—you've a strong resemblance to Flaherty's folks, dear, being cousins. Well, 'tis a fine thing to have good neighbors. You an' Mrs. Dunleavy is very pleasant here so close together."

"Well, we does be having a hasty word now and then, ma'am," confessed Mrs. Dunleavy, "but ourselves is good neighbors this manny years. Whin a quarrel's about nothing betune friends, it don't count for much, so it don't."

"Most quarrels is the same way," said the stranger, who did not like melons, but accepted a hot cup of tea. "Sure, it takes two to make a quarrel, and but one to end it; that's what me mother always told me, that never gave one a cross word in her life."

"'Tis a beautiful melon," repeated Mrs. Dunleavy for the seventh time. "Sure, I'll plant a few seeds myself next year; me pumpkins is no good afther all me foolish pride wit' 'em. Maybe the land don't suit 'em, but glory be to God, me cabbages is the size of the house, an' you'll get the pick of the best, Mrs. Con'ly."

"What's melons betune friends, or cabbages ayther, that they should ever make any trouble?" answered Mrs. Connelly handsomely, and the great feud was forever ended.

But the stranger, innocent that she was the harbinger of peace, could hardly understand why Bridget Connelly insisted upon her staying all night and talking over old times, and why the two women put on their bonnets and walked, one on either hand, to see the town with her that evening. As they crossed the bridge they looked at each other shyly, and then began to laugh.

"Well, I missed it the most on Sundays going all alone to mass," confessed Mary Dunleavy. "I'm glad there's no one here seeing us go over, so I am."

"'Twas ourselves had bold words at the bridge, once, that we've got the laugh about now," explained Mrs Connelly politely to the stranger.

"I SHUK ME FIST IN HER FACE THEN, AND HERSELF SHUK HER FIST AT MINE."

LORD AND MASTER OF HIS HOUSE

By Mack Fairfield

I determined at an early age, that when I set up a domestic establishment I was always going to be master of the same. Accordingly, in later years, I was engaged to a young lady considerably my junior, I proceded to instill into her mind the customs of the old-world household, and dispel any tendency to that modern fallacy, "Equality of Sex." Later, when we entered the "holy bonds," my efforts were not in vain, for she became the best of wives and a model mother. That the house belonged to me and that I was lord and master, she never thought of questioning. My happiness, however, had a rude interruption, owing to my wife taking influenza through carelessness coming to see me off to the city, in her thin shoes.

The cause of this disturbance took the form of a trained nurse, who came at the doctor's instigation, to aid in dispelling the (if I may say so) influenzial germs.

Whether she took charge from the moment she arrived, I cannot tell, for I was not in the house, but considering she had only been established half an hour, when I returned to my appropriated domicile, she had not been long getting to work.

It was not until I entered my study, that the bare possiblity of a usurper being in the house crossed my mind. My arm chair was gone!

I rang the bell, it was answered by the cook, a thing unprecedented in my house.

"Did you ring, sir?" she asked.

"Yes, I did," I answered, "but not for you. How dare you answer the study bell? Where's Duster?" (the parlor maid).

"Up with nurse, sir."

"Well, where's Sweeper?" (The housemaid).

"Up with nurse, sir."

"Oh! And where's my armchair?"

"Up with nurse, sir."

"Well!" I said, thinking it was no use discussing the matter with the cook, "you'd better get on with the dinner."

"I'm not sorry, sir," came the reply. "I can't. I'm making chicken broth."

"For who?"

"For nurse, sir."

"Then dinner will be late?" I said, chuckling at the thought of having something against this uniformed supervisor of illness."

"No, sir," replied the cook, calmly, "'dinner's put back half an hour."

"By the nurse, I presume?" I exclaimed, feeling as if all the blood in my body had gone to my head.

"Yes, sir," answered the cook, with an air of a man who had seen another man slip on his own piece of orange peel.

"That will do." I managed to get out.

When the cook had left the room I sat down on a hard, high-backed chair, flabbergasted. But I was not the man to brook interference in my own house. I would see this person, tell her, and show her, who I was — the master!

I jumped to my feet and mounted the stairs, two at a time. I arrived at my wife's bedroom door. (Well—it was mine, too) It was locked. I knocked. An unknown voice asked:

"Who is it?"

"Me!" I explained lucidly.

The door was then opened a few inches and a capped head appeared. A voice said:

"You can't come in just now."

The door was again closed with a decisiveness that made argument impossible.

Repelled, but not routed, I turned to my dressing-room, which adjoins my wife's—that is, my—own—the bedroom I was accustomed to sleep in. The door of my dressing-room was locked! Not only had the usurper taken my domains, but had captured my citadel! Captured my citadel? Never! I shook the door. To my surprise, the same capped head appeared again and said in stern tones:

"Please go downstairs and don't make so much noise."

"But I want to come in," I almost pleaded.

"Oh, you can't," was the curt retort. "I'm sleeping here." The door was again closed (and locked) with a firmness that spoke even more than words.

I started to walk downstairs with a we've-not-heard-the-last-of-this feeling. Fate and luck, however, were both against me, for whether by accident or malice of forethought, the third stair rod was loose, and, stepping upon it, my descent was forcibly accelerated. Now, I had never fallen down my own stairs before (possibly they knew they had ceased to be mine) but I had met with many minor mishaps, and had been accustomed to receive prompt attention from the whole household.

As I lay on the hall floor, my head resting on the bottom steps and my feet beneath the hat stand, listening to the dying sound of the gong which I had struck with one or another part of my anatomy, I awaited the sympathy which was my due, my right.

I don't know if I was more amazed or annoyed. I was hurt, certainly, mentally, and I began to regret it was not more physically, for sympathy's sake.

No one came. I struggled to my feet, and in so doing kicked the gong which again gave forth a warning sound.

A door opened. "That fetched somebody," I thought. It had. A soft but stern voice said from the first landing:

"Mr. Flat, if you can't make less noise I think you had better go for a walk."

It was raining!

I walked (as best I could) into my study, and sat again upon the hard, high-backed chair. Something, however, intimated to me that I could consider the question better if I stood. I stood (with my back to the fire). I thought! I rang! Duster appeared.

"Duster," I said, pulling myself as high as my fallen dignity would permit, "are you engaged at present."

"Yes, sir," came the smiling reply, "I'm taking 'ot water up to Nurse."

"You will kindly tell her," I continued, moving with some alacrity away from the fire, "that I require her presence here at once,"

Duster retired with a smile, as much as to say, "You don't know what you're taking on, Guv'nar."

A superior smile is at all times irritating; but when one has lost their control, their self-respect and their balance within half an hour that kind of smile is exasperating.

I prepared myself for the encounter with the usurper. I should be firm! I should tell her that she had been engaged to nurse, and that when I want a housekeeper to manage and reorganize—or disorganize (yes, I should says "disorganize," and I should say it spitefully, too!) my establishment, I knew where to find a really good one, who was thoroughly conversant with the job and didn't get pullings-about. I should be stern if necessary rude. I should look her straight in her haggard old face, and tell her what I thought of her. She might glare at me through her gold-rimmed spectacles if she liked, but it would not deter me! I should——

The door opened, and in a moment both words and thoughts left me. Before me stood The Nurse. The imaginary haggard old face had given place to two pretty pink and brown cheeks! The eyes that were to have glanced at through gold-rimmed spectacles, now laughed at me through long black lashes! The straight gray hair, brushed back and parted in the middle I had been thinking of, had formed themselves into a mass of curls, one of which had haughtily left its companions and strayed down the forehead, another was trying to climb the spotless white cap.

All these beauties were suddenly eclipsed by a smile.

Just the smile for a sick room, just the smile to bring gladness to the saddest heart!

But I wasn't ill (my feelings were not those of thankfulness!) And that smile was most distressing. I was going to be angry! I was going to—Well! Whatever I was going to do, whether it had been good or bad, I made up my mind I wouldn't do it. Everythingseems to have changed!

"You sent for me?" asked a soft voice.

I opened my mouth, but no sound came. I made an effort to speak and produced a gurgle. The nurse looked at me hard. This embarrassed me, causing me to blush, a proceeding which, with me, is always accompanied by watering of the eyes. A further attempt to express my pent-up feelings culminated in a sneeze.

"Go to bed at once," said the nurse. "You have the influenza much worse that Mrs. Flat, you're very ill."

"I'm not ill, I'm angry."

"Of course you are," was the sweet reply; "the influenza is a most annoying thing. Now off to bed at once, and I'll come and rub your chest.

THE LION TAMER.

BY LUIGI DI SAN GIUSTO.

When Maschka had finished her simple meal she went to her chair near the open window, through which came the noise of the carnival merrymakers.

For three days she had been sitting thus, listening and looking, and still she did not seem to have seen enough. As soon as she had left her bed in the morning—she slept in the big green van in which the circus people travelled...she went to the window and there she had been sitting ever since, except when she went to her meals or to perform in the circus tent.

The owner of the circus, the Pole Wieski, was not a little surprised at Maschka's behavior. He know, of course, that she was a very peculiar girl. Often she was melancholy and reticent without the slightest apparent reason. For days she would not speak a word to any one, not even to Sultan, the big lion, which had always been her favorite.

But as queer as this year she had never been. Neddy, her friend and companion, had expressed the opinion that she had a suspicion she was in love. In love—but with whom? Among all the people in the company there was certainly not one with whom a girl like Maschka could fall in love, and she hardly ever met any outsiders. Besides, Maschka was far too cold and proud to fall in love.

When Wiecski decided to take his circus to Rome for the last days of the carnival, she behaved more strangely than ever. At first the idea seemed to make her quite happy, but as the day of going there drew nearer, she grew more and more sad and silent, and now, since they had arrived in Rome, she had been sitting at the window and her eyes often showed that she had been crying.

She never moved or looked around even if some of the people from the circus came into the wagon, or when the cries of the animals in the menagerie filled the air. Only when Sultan roared a strange gleam came into her eyes.

Sultan was her friend, the only friend she ever had, the only one that knew all about her, because she had told him everything. She had not been able to hide her secret from him who had so often seen her bury her tearstained face in his tawny mane. And she was sure he had understood her, for he had tried to cheer her up by licking her arms and hands and laid his mighty head in her lap when she bit her braids in despair to stifle the cries which made her bosom feel as if it were going to burst. And Sultan was the only one to whom she could tell about her sorrows. Often she had gone into his cage in the long nights when she could not sleep, and had told it all to him.

It had happened a year ago. To her misfortune she had come to Rome and had stayed there for five months. The city was full of strangers,, who crowded the big tent every night, so that Wiecski remained much longer than was otherwise his habit to remain in one place.

Thus it came that Sultan came to be her friend when at last they left Rome and she could no longer alone bear the burden of her sorrow. She told him all about the scoundrel who had ruined her happiness. For had not also Sultan seen him every time he stood outside the cage admiring her beauty and courage. He was so handsomo, with dark, manly features, and eyes that looked as if they could never tell a lie, and a mouth which always whispered sweet compliments into her ears. Maschka had believed him, for it was the first time she had ever loved.

"His name was Giulio Sultan. A beautiful name, don't you think? But he was false to me, who loved him so, Sultan."

Yes, Giulio had left her. After a few weeks he had grown tired of her and had probably never thought of her feelings, and she had never been but a plaything to him.

For many days she had looked for him in vain among the crowd, but he never came, and now that she was once more in Rome she had still been looking for him at every performance. She made up her mind to look him up, to go to him and ask him for an explanation, as if men of his stamp ever thought an explanation was necessary to a mere showgirl.

Yes, to-morrow she would start to look for him through the whole city, and never stop until she had found him.

But why did Sultan roar so often and so loud to-night? It was as if he called her, and involuntarily she shuddered at the thought; but still she did not leave her seat at the window until Wiecski reminded her that she must hurry to be in time for her turn. She dressed hurriedly, helped by Neddy, and when the signal sounded she entered the cage, furiously applauded by the crowd.

She had never looked more beautiful than this evening in her black silk costume, with glittering silver spangles, her golden hair falling like a mantle over her white neck and shoulders, but it was noticed that she was nervous as she picked up her whip.

The audience, which had been rather nervous, breathed easier, and noticed nothing, but she felt that somehow Sultan was not quite under her control, so that she did not dare take her eyes from him for a moment.

"Up, Sultan, embrace me!" she cried, and the lion got up on his hind legs and put his front paws around her neck. Suddenly she turned pale, aad a faint cry escaped her lips. She would have fallen but for Sultan that held her up. The audience thought that the lion had hurt her, and a cry of terror went up, scaring the big beast which now really dug its claws into her flesh. She felt she was lost if she did not use her will power. She felt the warnings of death in the fiery breath of the lion, but what did it matter? It was better so——

Among the audience directly opposite the cage, looking just as he had looked when she saw him the first time, stood Giulio, but not alone. Next to him, leaning upon his arm, stood a beautiful young woman, looking into his handsome face with a loving smile, which told Maschka all.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Official announcement of the fact that Queen Wilhelmina expects to become a mother some time towards the end of this month, or at the beginning of July, has been received with much rejoicing throughout the Netherlands, where for years the people have been troubled by the fear that in the event of their young sovereign dying without issue, her throne would pass to the reigning grand duke of Saxe-Weimar, and, if he declined it, to young Prince Henry of Reuss, an officer of the Prussian army, whose father was for many years German ambassador at Vienna, and whose mother is Princess Marie of Saxe-Weimar, daughter of Princess Sophia of the Netherlands.

Thus, under any circumstances, in the event of Queen Wilhelmina's marriage remaining childless, the crown of the Netherlands, was bound to pass into the possession of a German prince whose birth, training and affiliations would naturally have led him to bring Holland within the sphere of the German empire at the expense of her independence, both national and economic.

These apprehensions, which have been the all-absorbing topic of thought and discussion among the Dutch for years, will be set at rest if Queen Wilhelmina gives birth either to a boy or to a girl a few weeks hence. She was married five years ago to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg, now known as "The Prince of the Netherlands." The union was not a popular one. The Dutch themselves are responsible for the stories to the effect that it brought much unhappiness to their young queen and about eighteen months afterwards when it became known that not only had all the hopes of the birth of an heir to the crown been frustrated, but that it was doubtful whether Queen Wilhelmina would ever become a mother and that she might be an invalid for life, the Dutch were overwhelmed with dismay.

Unjustly, perhaps, the prince was held responsible for his wife's misery, which robbed her of her good looks, of her sunny disposition, and of that bloom of youth which had been her principal charm, prematurely aging her to such a degree as to give her the appearance of a woman of near 40 instead of barely 26. A sort of separation took place and for several months the queen lived with her mother away from her husband, frequenting various foreign health resorts. Then a reconciliation seemed to be effected.

The queen, with the object of disproving the gossip and of attenuating in some degree the almost intolerable unpopularity of her consort, made a point of showing herself with him everywhere. And now we are informed officially that she has once more hopes of presenting an heir to the throne. Should they be realized, Dutch happiness will be complete, and the Prince of the Netherlands will be admitted to a degree of popular favor which, until now, has been withheld from him.

Through the death of the Duke de Bassano at the age of 62, another French dukedom becomes extinct and any attempt to revive it will be unwarranted. For the late duke, who had been brought up to a great extent in England, and who spoke, looked and dressed like an Englishman, leaves no sons by his marriage with his Canadian wife, who was Miss Clara Symes, of Quebec. There are only three daughters of this union. The eldest, Pauline, is unmarried. The second, Clara, is married to an Englishman, Edward Blount, formerly a member of the English diplomatic service, and son of old Sir Edward Blount, the English banker in Paris, and president for near forty years of the Great Western Railroad of France. The third daughter, Marie, is married to Count Louis de Viel-Castel.

Her union to the count excited a good deal of attention at the time when it was contracted, owing to the charges brought by Count Horace de Viel-Castel in his famous but cruel memoirs against the first Duke de Bassano. The latter, Hugo Maret by name, was the trusted secretary and minister of state of the first Napoleon throughout the greater part of his career. But when Napoleon's star commenced to wane Maret, who had been created Duke of Bassano and loaded with gifts and honors by his imperial master, started in to betray him. Napoleon never suspected it, and when the final blow came he confided at Fountainebleau all his confidential papers and correspondence, filling some thirty big cases, to the Duke de Bassano for safe keeping.

The duke sold all these papers to Alexander I, of Russia, and they are preserved to this day among the imperial archives of St. Petersburg. As the Bassanos never made any attempt to deny this story of ingratitude and of base treason, which has been printed in black and white in Count Horace de Viel-Castel's book, and in most of the European newspapers, there would seem to be some truth in the charge, which, it may be added, has been corroborated from other sources.

Yet in spite of this behavior on the part of the first duke, the latter's son and second duke was appointed by Napoleon III. on his becoming emperor to be his grand chamberlain and a senator, the duchess being nominated to the household of the empress. The second duke, by his devotion and loyalty to Napoleon III., may be said to have atoned for whatever treachery his father had perpetrated. For he accompanied the imperial couple into exile and remained in atendance on the empress after the death of her husband and son, until his death about eight years ago.

His son, in turn, the third duke, continued after his father's death, to act in a sort of honorary capacity of chamberlain to the empress, of whom he was a great favorite, and who will deeply mourn his loss.

With regard to the Sancy diamond, presented by William Waldorf Astor, to his daughter-in-law on the occasion of her wedding, it is undoubtedly one of the most famous precious stones in the world, and its history can be traced back for nearly 500 years. In the middle of the fifteenth century it was worn at the battle of Nancy by Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and was found set in his helmet when his body was discovered in a ditch by a Swiss soldier, who, knowing nothing of the value of the stone, sold it for about a shilling to a priest.

Since then the Sancy diamond has passed through many vicissitudes. It has belonged, in turn, to Queen Elizabeth, to King James I., and to Queen Henrietta Maria of England; to Cardinal Mazarin, the celebrated French statesman and prelate; to Queen Marie Leczinska, the consort of Louis XV.; to Queen Marie Antoinette; to the Russian prince, Anatole Demidoff; and to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhov, the multimillionaire Parsee philanthropist of Bombay, before coming into the possession of Mr. Astor.

A great lady who has just gone to her last rest, after a life of many trials and sorrows, borne with patient and uncomplaining dignity, is the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort, who succumbed to a three days' illness immediately after her return from a visit to her exiled son, Lord Arthur Somerset, who has been dividing his existence between Paris and the south of France, ever since the terrible scandal which startled English society in 1889, and which forced him to a hurried flight from England, in order to escape the execution of the warrant which had been issued for his arrest.

It is unnecessary to say more of the matter here than that the crimes laid at his door were of such a nature as to condemn him to everlasting disgrace and the most severe form of social ostracism. And when one reflects that he was formerly a major of the Royal Horse Guards, a member of the royal household, and one of the most popular figures in clubdom and in English society, it is amazing that he should have preferred to live on, branded as he is with the stigma of infamy, rather than to invite indulgence, pity, and oblivion by a self-inflicted justice, namely, death. His family refused to have anything to do with him after his disgrace. Only his old mother remained constant in her affection for him, and as he could not visit her in England she made a point of spending several weeks with him each spring in the south of France.

Nor was Lord Arthur the only son of hers who stood in need of her comfort and support. There was Lord Henry Somerset, husband of Lady Henry Somerset, so well-known in America in connection with her active leadership of the temperance and feminist movements. Lady Henry, when her only son was about 6 years old, left her husband and brought the most serious charges against him. As he was controller of Queen Victoria's household at the time, her majesty, who entertained a warm regard for him, intrusted Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the eminent diplomatist and former ambassador, with the duty of quietly investigating the matter for her. Wolff while admitting that Lord Henry had been indiscreet, made a confidential report to the Queen, clearing him of the accusations brought against him by his wife. But Lord Henry, although assured by the Queen of her unaltered confidence and good will, preferred to resign his controllership of the royal household and his seat in parliament and to retire to Florence, where he has made his home ever since. Lord Henry was retained by the late Queen as a member of the privy council, and Lady Henry's name was entered upon her majesty's black books. Nor was she ever received again at court during the Victorian reign. I may add that Lord Henry has been continued as a member of the privy council by King Edward.

As for the late Duke of Beaufort, he was, even to the last, and long after he had celebrated his golden wedding, a most gay and frivolous old man, who ruined himself to such an extent by his extravagance, especially in theatrical enterprises and in financing footlight favorites, that he was at last compelled to surrender the administration of his estates to his eldest son, the present duke, and to retire with his wife to a small villa, near Bristol, on a small allowance, while endeavors were made to extricate in some manner the ducal property from the frightful embarrassment and confusion into which he had managed to plunge it.

It may be remembered that he was one of the chief patrons of that most widely-known of all gayety girls, Connie Gilchrist, and officiated in the role of her father, giving her away on the occasion of her marriage to the penniless Earl of Orkney, to whom the large fortune she had amassed proved a great boon.

Connie Gilchrist was fond of hunting and used occasionally to hunt with the Badminton hounds, of which the old duke was master. On one occasion, when the meet was at Badminton and preceded by a hunt breakfast, he led her into the house on his arm and introduced her to the duchess. The gracious courtesy with which the great lady received the girl, of whose reputation she was entirely cognizant, and the kindly hospitality which she extended to her, as if she had been the most honored of her guests, served as a remarkable object lesson of the way for a hostess to behave when confronted with such a predicament as that which the old duchess was called on to face when her husband brought Connie Gilchrist to his home, to his table, and to his wife.

Michael De Courcy, whose impending marriage to Miss Constance Woodhouse, daughter of Surgeon Col. Woodhouse, of the British army, has just been announced, is the only son and heir of Lord Kinsale. The latter, thirty-third of his line, is the premier baron of Ireland, and enjoys the hereditary privilege of wearing his hat in the presence of the sovereign. The Kinsale peerage is one of the most ancient in Great Britain, its creation dating back to the twelfth century. It was King John, of sorry memory, who granted to the chief of the De Courcy family the queer privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign, under the following circumstances:

The Sir John de Courcy of that day, who seems to have been a sort of Hercules, had been imprisoned by the king in the tower of London and his estates confiscated, when King Philip Augustus of France made an offer to the English monarch to settle a dispute which had arisen between the two concerning the duchy of Normany by single combat, each monarch to provide his own champion. King John was so unpopular that he could find no British nobleman willing to act as his champion until he bethought himself of Sir John de Courcy, who was prevailed upon to undertake the task. It is related that when everything was prepared for the contest in the presence of the kings of England, France, and Spain the French champion, on catching sight of the gigantic proportions of his English (or, rather, Irish), adversary, was seized with panic, put spurs to his horse, and fled from the arena, whereupon the victory was adjudged by acclamation to the champion of England.

The French and Spanish kings, being informed of the great strength of the English champion and desiring to witness some exhibition of it, De Courcy, at King John's request, cleft a massive steel helmet "full faced with mail" in twain with a single blow of his sword, which cut so deeply into the block of wood on which the helmet had been set that nobody present but himself could draw the weapon out again. The sword with which this blow was struck, as well as De Courcy's armor, is on exhibition to this day in the tower of London.

King John was so delighted with this performance that he not only restored to his champion his estates, but likewise told him to ask anything within his gift and it should be granted. To which De Courcy replied that he desired that he himself and his successors might have the privilege, their first obeisance being made, to remain covered in the presence of the sovereign and of all future kings of England, which request was immediately conceded.

Almericus, twenty-third Lord Kinsale, in 1692, in observance of the ancient privilege of his house, appeared in the presence of King William III., covered, and when that monarch expressed surprise at this apparent discourtesy, explained:

"Sire! My name is De Courcy. I am Lord of Kinsale in your majesty's kingdom of Ireland, and the reason of my appearing covered in your majesty's presence is to assert the ancient privilege of my family, granted to Sir John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, and his heirs by King John." The king acknowledged the privilege, and giving the lord his hand to kiss the peer paid his obeisance, doffing his hat and then resuming it.

The present Lord Kinsale is the thirty-third of his line, and, like most of his immediate predecessors, is poor. Indeed, his entire income is derived from his managing directorship of the Moran Tea Company in Ireland, while his only brother, the Hon. Robert de Courcy, was, until he recently inherited an annuity of $5,000 a year, one of the saloon stewards of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Line running between England and Australia, wielding, in addition to his napkin, a cornet also as a member of the ship's band. The poverty of the De Courcy's is nothing new, for Horace Walpole, in a letter written in 1762, refers to the Lord Kinsale of the day as unable to assume his privilege of remaining covered, since "till the king gives him a pension, he cannot buy the offensive hat."

The Princess Adolphus of Wrede, who is charged with kleptomania in conection with the finding of a quantity of silver stolen from most of the leading hotels of Europe, concealed in the castle of Bastow, in Mecklenburg, which her husband had leased from Count Hahn, is not the woman of that name who visited New York on several occasions, the last time in the role of a cafe chantant divette, but her successor in the affections of the Bavarian prince, Adolph Wrede. This second Princess of Wrede has had a career of almost as extraordinary a character as that of her predecessor. She is a Spanish South American, by birth a Mlle. Alvear y Pacheco, and widow of an Argentine of the name of Apollinario de Benitez, and first attracted attention in Europe by being cited as co-respondent in the unsuccessful divorce suit which the eccentric Lady Abdy brought against her roue husband.

Mme. de Benitez traveled all the way from Buenos Ayres to London to testify in court, not only that she was innocent of any wrongdoig with Sir William Abdy, but that she had never set eyes on him or his wife, who were perfect strangers to her. She explained that the only reason that had led her to take any notice of the affair was the persecution to which she had been subjected for several years previously in South America from Lady Abdy addressed to herself and to her friends, containing most slanderous charges against her.

Mme. de Benitez subsequently made the acquaintance of Prince Adolph Wrede, and after he, by dint of much litigation had secured from the courts of his native Bavaria the dissolution of his marriage to the woman who visited America under his name, he married Mme. de Benitez.

The prince, who is odd, holds the office of chamberlain to the crazy King of Bavaria, and since his second marriage has divided his time equally between his German castle and his town house of Madrid.

The former Princess Adolph Wrede, the prima donna or divette—whichever my readers like to call her—is by birth a Viennese, daughter of a small shopkeeper named Maldaner, and married about twenty years ago a Dr. Dobrinski, of Austrian Poland. Both were Roman Catholics, but on migrating to Russia joined the Greek Church and became naturalized as Muscovite citizens. Subsequently they quarreled and the doctor obtained a divorce from the Russian ecclesiastical courts. On the strength of this the woman a couple of years later contracted at Paris a marriage with the Bavarian Prince Wrede, who only lived with her a short time, and then abandoned her on the ground that he had discovered that the ecclesiastical court at St. Petersburg had exceeded its powers in granting a legal dissolution of the marriage contracted by two Roman Catholics in Austria before being naturalized in Russia.

On this plea the prince obtained from the tribunals of iis country, namely: Bavaria, decree declaring his marriage with Mme. Dobrinski to be null and void. The Bavarian courts took the view that at the time of Prince Wrede's marriage to the woman her union with her first husband, Dr. Dobrinski, had not been legally dissolved, and that in fact she remains to this day, in the eyes of the law, the wife of the physician. The French courts declined, however, to register this Bavarian decree of dissolution, and the consequence is that today Prince Adolph Wrede is a bigamist in the eyes of the French law, and the Austrian divette is considered his lawful wife, while the woman of kleptomaniac habits is looked upon as his belle amie, rather than as his wife. Everywhere else in Europe the songstress' use of the title of Princess Adolph Wrede is treated as an unlawful usurpation, and she herself looked upon as a pseudo noblewoman and as an adventuress. From all of which it will appear that both the one and the other of the Princesses Adoph Wrede are subject to caution.

It was their maternal grandmother, Countess Edmond Hatzfeldt, whose sensational divorce from her husband was one of the causes celebres of the nineteenth century, and first brought into prominence her lawyer, Ferdinand Lassalle, who afterwards became the leader of the Socialist party, and was killed in a duel, brought about by an unfortunate love affair with the daughter of a Bavarian diplomat, a woman who subsequently lived for many years in America.

The Hatzfeldts formed part of the German so-called "Uradel" — that is to say, of the aristocracy who were nobles before the inauguration of monarchy in Germany. They take their name from the ancient castle of Hatzfeldt, situated on the banks of the River Edder, in Hesse, and have played an important role in European history Melchoir von Hatzfeldt was one of the most celebrated commanders in the thirty years' war; Prince Louis Hatzfeldt, intrusted by the first Napoleon with the civil administration of Berlin, after the battle of Jena, was discovered in the act of betraying the French and was sentenced to be shot. His wife, however, threw herself at the feet of the emperor, who was so much moved by her entreaties that he placed all the incriminating correspondence in her hands, exclaiming as he did so: "Your husband is free! There are no longer any proofs against him!"

Countess Montignoso, the divorced wife of the present King of Saxony, and who is still living in Florence, has just met with a serious accident there, having badly fractured her leg by a fall. Her little girl, the Princess Anna Monica, is now with the king at Dresden. The countess is living quietly and is in receipt of a considerably larger allowance from the Saxon treasury than before her surrender of the little girl.

Lady Mary Sackville is so well known in America, where she has been a frequent visitor, that the news to the effect that she is once more engaged to be married will excite a certain degree of interest. The happy man in this instance is a Capt. J. Griffen, of the Royal Artillery, who is now serving as private secretary and A. D. C. to her brother-in-law, Sir Gerald Strickland, governor of Tasmania.

Lady Mary, who is a handsome and gifted girl, with magnificent Titian-colored hair, has been ill with rheumatic fever, and has been out to the antipodes to recruit her health. She not only found the latter, but also a husband, and is now in America on her way to join her mother and other sister, Lady Margaret Sackville, in Scotland. Lady Mary is one of the three sisters of the present Earl de la Warr. Her mother, Constance, widow of the seventh Lord de la Warr, married a couple of years ago the Rev. Paul Wyatt.

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IS THE BRIDESMAID DOOMED TO DISAPPEAR

RECENT CHANGES IN ENGLAND —TREND IN TIMES.

The autumn and winter season of weddings has confirmed the suspicions of the observant thot the bridesmaid has rather been tottering on her throne of late. An exaggerated train of attendants—to wit, ten or a dozen—has not been fashionable, because it has been perceived that the bewildering fascination presented by such a garden of girls militated against the supreme interest that should center round the bride.

The experience of tiny maids of two years old or so has also been abandoned, because of the stern refusal of one couple to act their part when the critical moment arrived, and the piercing, shrill manner in which their obstinate denial was announced.

More than one bride has actually proceeded to the altar absolutely unattended, and has believed those who have assured her that the effect she produced upon the onlookers was most striking and interesting, and others have arrived at the church with just one maid in waiting, to take the gloves and bouquet of the bride at the important moment of putting on the ring. So it will be conceded that the bridesmaid question is one upon which there are divers opinions at present.

But the most salient innovation has yet to be mentioned. It is the introduction of the matron of honor. The plan of asking one or more charmingly pretty young matrons to head the procession of maids is to new one in America, but in London it was tried for the first time this winter, and met with such success that another element of disturbance enters into the discussion of the bridesmaid and her position. Will she maintain her proud supremacy, or is she to be abandoned as well as the groomsman?

The question of the bridesmaids' dress is a most serious one, and if favoritism is to be shown and the first bridesmaid's likes and requirements are to determine those of the rest, then it is very necessary to choose the maids on a pattern. For what suits the tall will not become the short.

As a rule the prevailing fashions of the day are passed in review when a decision has to be made, and the one that has a certain amount of bearing upon the season of the year or the bride's or bridegroom's nationality is fixed upon by the bride.

What prettier for an April wedding, when the Easter season of marriages begins—a short one, it is true, because May is still considered by many brides an unlucky month for a marriage—than an adaptation of the now so modish empire vogue? It is possible to indulge in little eccentricities that would not be permissible were the toilet one for ordinary outdoor wear, and so to emphasize a new and pretty idea.

An alternative scheme, and one that is most suitable for a spring wedding, has already been tried with triumphant success. Bridesmaids of medium size were chosen by a certain young bride who is herself of mignon proportions, and, indeed, it is only girls of medium height and slight build that the vogue could suit.

The maids were dressed as country wenches in flowered silk and white mousseline, with bunched up paniers over short skirts, and fichus tucked into lace chemisettes. They are supposed to have been out gathering wild flowers in the woods, some of which they have tucked into the ribbon snoods upon their heads, while the rest they have carried home in their big rustic Leghorn hats, the ribbon strings of which serve as handles.—London Mail.

Word That Wasn't Said.

Not long ago, a dear friends of mine, while away on a visit, lost her mother. The mother died suddenly, and the girl was not able to reach her before she passed away. I know that I shall never forget the daughter's words the first time I saw her after her sorrow. Bursting into tears, she said: "I never in all my life told her how much I loved her."

And girls, let this be a lesson to you. None of you know how long you will have your mother with you. There will come a day, maybe, when she will not be at your side, and you would give all you possessed for the opportunity of saying a single loving word to her.

Begin now, for there is great danger of not doing enough for your mother. Do not let her make sacrifices for you; she has done that long enough. It is now your turn. Find out the things she wants, and if there is a possibility of arranging matters so that she can have her wish, by all means do it. Have sunshine in your lives, and make it enter through you, into hers. Be lavish with your love and good works; lose no time in being kind and thoughtful, for no matter how much you do, it can never equal what your mother has done for you. And every act of kindness, every act of unselfish love, will not only make her life sweeter now, but it will bring to you a flood of pleasant memories when she is gone.

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The Earth-Eaters of India.

Efforts are being made to stamp out the habit of earth-eating, which is prevalent among natives over almost all India, writes the Calcutta correspondent of the London Express. In Northern India the favorite form of earth is a gray or drab-colored shale. This is excavated mostly at Meth, in Bikanir, and is exported to the Punjab at the rate of 2,000 camel loads a year. In different districts different varieties of clay are eaten, but if the natives have at one time a taste for a special kind of mud, as the habit increases the depraved appetite soon becomes satisfied with bricks and broken pots. White ant soil with the nests and ants themselves is a great delicacy. The reasons given for indulging in the habit are classified under the following heads: (1) A peculiar fascinating odor and taste in the clay, rendering it a delicacy; (2) an unnatural craving due to disease; (3) to satisfy hunger; (4) force of example; (5) supposed medicinal virtues.

A university graduate confessed to a friend that the bland earthy odor was a great temptation to him, and the thought of it made his mouth water. He always enjoyed the odor, he said, when April showers fell upon previously parched earth. The effects of the habit are disastrous. Those women addicted to it very soon complain first of pain and weakness in the limbs, palpitation and difficulty of walking a little way uphill. After some time all the other symptoms of anaemia are fully established; sallow and pale complexion, tongue and gums bloodless, and general debility. Very often dropsy supervenes. A planter in Assam almost completely suppressed the habit on his estate, by making the offenders stand out with a piece of mud in each hand, exposed to the ridicule of the rest of the coolies.

College Lawlessness.

Another folly of the American college, for which its faculties are primarily responsible, is the retention in this enlightened day of the medieval idea that the college community is not amenable to the law. An ordinary citizen could not kick in another citizen's door without serious danger of being shot, under the legal right of self-defense, or arrested and punished in the courts. As between students in American college buildings, such action may be indulged in with almost complete impunity. The student is not encouraged by the faculty to maintain his own rights, and it is rare that the college authorities in such a case will go any farther than to demand repair of the damage to property. The offense against the laws of the state is absolutely ignored. It is only in colleges situated in the larger cities, where outside pressure is heavier, that college authorities have shown the slightest tendency to invoke the aid of the authorities against student lawlessness.—New York Evening Post.

Scientists to Boston—Official Route, the Shortest and Quickest Way.

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Passengers purchasing the $13 50 ticket may return via New York by paying local fare from Boston to New York ($4 boat and $5 rail), and exchanging return portion of Boston ticket at Grand Central Station for one reading from New York. This will permit passengers to take the Hudson River steamers, New York to Albany, if desired, without extra charge. Sleeping car fare, New York to Toronto $2 50 per berth. Through sleeper for Toronto on train leaving New York at 8 p.m. and Albany at 11:40 p.m. Arrive at Toronto at 10:50 a.m.

Intending visitors from districts outside of Toronto who desire to entrain at Toronto, should drop a card to this effect to Mr. F. C. Daniel, 3 Wellington street west, Toronto.

For further information, apply to Louis Drago, 69½ Yonge street, 'Phone Main 4361, Toronto.

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OF ALL the fascinating things ever evolved in the way of lounging robes and negliges, the new ones, in which the Empire influence is more marked, are the most fascinating.

Cluny is lavishly displayed upon some of them—exquisite crepy affairs, with the lace masquerading as a tiny jacket, and that fitted so closely and so perfectly that the high waist line is all the more sharply defined.

Most of them are made of sheer stuffs, without a particle of dressing in them, so that they will fall of themselves into the prettiest, almost classic, draped lines. And, like the prettiest of the Empire dresses, the richest of them are made over fitted linings.

In that fitted lining lies the greatest art of making. Let it wrinkle just a trifle, and your gown becomes a dowdy-looking thing, anything but the stunning affair its original plan meant it to be. And in that fitted lining lies one great part of the cost—the rest of it may be divided among exquisite laces and delicate, silky materials and elaborate handwork expressed in the form of elaborately trailing vines and blossoms, done in the wonderful way that is eloquent of cloistral calm and of nuns and novices bending over their work to get every stitch just so.

Among the handsomest robes, those of chiffon mark the great popularity of the material, which Paris, with her usual inconsistency and unfailing charm, is making into suits and dresses and blouses and into alluring robes, half burying the cloudy stuff under delicate masses of lace; perhaps weighting them with bands of taffeta or of velvet ribbon in varying widths.

But, it isn't every woman who can live up to that extreme of fashion and extravagance; nor every woman, in spite of our reputed failing of vanity, who would indulge in them, unless given some one as well to look after their frail loveliness.

The simple robes and wrappers of inexpensive summer stuffs have echoed in no faint voice the beauty of these more costly models.

Empire effects lead in them as in those most elaborate ones, an effect which, though less subtle and wonderful in its lines, is more easily got and which doesn't necessarily have to have the fitted lining that is so difficult to make just right.

Dotted and embroidered swisses, both the plain colored and the flowered kinds, batistes of every description, dimities and muslins, even the inexpensive little eoliennes and a small-sized army of other materials besides, are pressed into service.

Some of the pretty bordered stuffs make fascinating robes, the bands used as trimming, around the edge of the robe, perhaps around the full, open sleeves (which hark back to kimono styles), and down the front in bands that fold over, kimino-fashion, or that cross in a becoming surplice, or that are set a little apart, cross-bands of the border joining them together like a little vest.

On all of them—that is, all but the very occasional one—the shorter waist is definitely marked, and that high waist line, to make it still more unlike a possible deep-yoked wrapper, is belted, or, at least, finished, with rosettes or choux or bows of ribbon, often with streamers which fall all the way to the hem of the robe.

Either the wide silk ribbons—the soft kinds which have carried everything before them this year—or those of velvet are used. When velvet ribbon is chosen, it is often black, following the French fashion of making a costume dramatic by the touch of black.

Sleeves are almost invariably short, and every style that is known in short sleeves has its representative upon some lounging robe. The single puff, with ruffles and a pile of fluff in place of the more stereotyped cuff, is next popular to those cool, open kimono, or "angel," sleeves.

Short negliges — matinees and breakfast jackets and dressing sacques — follow Empire styles, too. And, by the way, if you've a small lace bolero not in use, apply it to your daintiest sacque, and it will prove the prettiest, most present-day touch of all.

Fashion Notes

JAPANESE crepes for kimonos and dressing sacques have cherry blossoms and dragons, quaint little Japanese maidens and butterflies in a confusion of gay colors, with a disregard of proportions and probabilities that is as attractive as the soft, crepy cotton stuff they are printed on.

Plain silk muslin, if you shirr it, makes stunning summer evening gowns. But don't attempt to tuck it!

New sheetings for suits and dresses and a dozen purposes come already bleached, instead of the half-bleached kind we've been used to.

There's a new shade out, which goes by the name of biscuit, but must certainly refer to them in their uncooked state, if the name is right! The prettier biscuit color is the palest tint of a tan—just one remove from cream.

Fascinating New Styles in Lingerie

THE care that is expended upon fitting the lingerie of the present day has probably never been equaled for a like purpose, unless it were in the period from which so many present-day fashions have sprung—the Empire—when, regardless of so trivial a matter as health, fashionable women dampened petticoats and chemise to make them cling more closely to the figure and so make possible those wonderful slim effects, over which poets and painters alike raved.

A corset cover of a few years ago, really a short chemise, has gone its way, because, forsooth, there was a little fulness about the waist which ribbons draw tightly in place—a fulness becoming and, above all, modest, but deemed hopelessly superfluous according to Today's authorities.

Even the pretty style known the country over as a "French" corset cover has lost some of its prestige, giving way to fitted chemises, to princess slips and to corset covers in which every bit of unnecessary fulness has been rigorously suppressed.

Except in this one matter of fitting everything, there's very little radically new in the new lingerie; yet it is lovelier than ever, new little ways of developing the exquisite hand-embroidered patterns and of combining lace and embroidery and tucks and beadings, making things that seem as different from last year's lingerie as anything could be.

Princess slips—an outcome of the popularity of both princess and Empire styles for the majority of summer dresses—are often kept quite plain, except for the merest frill of lace around neck and armholes and the same edging upon each of the very full ruffles that make up the flounces.

German valenciennes is upon everything (there apparently isn't another lace with so many possibilities in the whole long list of them!) in its every form—edgings and insertions and motifs, that are made a part of the general design.

For summer nightgowns come simple things, without a particle of trimming on them other than the tiny scallops edging them around the low round neck and short sleeves which are made without a band and are just full and flowing and cool.

French underclothes have set the fashion for the wearing of plainer things, when plain can be translated as quiet elegance. Instead of underclothes loaded down with lace and embroidery, the tendency all the while is toward finer stuffs and more handwork.

BRIGHT COLORED SHOES FOR THE SUMMER'S GAY GOWNS

HAD Sir John Suckling lived in this summer of grace, 1906, he never would have indited his famous "little mice" simile. Gay parroquets more likely would have seemed the feet that "glide in and out beneath the petticoats" of the twentieth century damsel.

The color that the early season promised in shoes has come upon us in floods. Every woman will have at least one pair of bright shoes in her summer outfit; she who can afford it will have them to match each gown—and be it remembered that gowns are gayer and more vivid in tone than for several seasons past.

Hence in every shop (nor by any means confined to the shop, but noticeable always in the shopping district in the morning) are to be seen shoes in deep purples and delicate lavender, old rose, scarlet, reseda and emerald green, coral, navy and Alice blue, and frog, oyster or the new silvery Agincourt grays.

Too gay, you think?

Well, there is everything in getting used to being startled—and, really, on a pretty foot the effect is bewitching. But, alas for the many step-sisters of Cinderella! Honesty compels the statement that their feet are not at their best in colored shoes.

Most of these shoes intended for day wear are in calf of a solid color, which is much more easily cleaned than suede. Occasionally there is a black patent leather vamp with the colored top.

The styles are principally pumps with a flat bow, or one or three eyelets tied with large self-colored ribbon bows. The heels are slightly lower than last season—about an inch and a half high—and covered with the same material.

For those who aim to be conspicuous at any cost are embroidered vamps and beaded novelties to heighten—though not improve—the color effects.

Evening wear, as is natural, demands lighter colors—soft pink and blues, yellows, Nile green, lavender, in fact, they can be ordered to match any known shade. These always have that high, deeply curved ankle twister and spine wrencher known as the French heel.

But colored footgear cannot yet rival the all-white shoe, which will be more than ever worn this summer, both in pumps and Oxfords, buckskin and canvas.

For morning wear nothing equals the tan shoe. The styles differ very slightly from last season—with perhaps a greater call for ribbon ties and pumps. The style most in demand has one eyelet on each side, through which is tied a large ribbon bow.

In general dress street wear, all patent leather or the patent vamps with dull mat kid back with wooden Cuban heels are both good; as is the seamless dull leather pumps with black satin bow, or the all-dull kid with short forepart and one eyelet tied with ribbon.

This short effect is also seen in black Russian calf with slim winged tip and two eyelets.

Soles have less extension than formerly.

On the whole, it is a season of low shoes—and rare will be the woman with strength of mind enough to resist the tide of fashion, even though avoirdupois or weak ankles fairly scream out for support.

The low shoes of a stout woman are a sorry sight at the end of a summer—broken down in a way distressing to behold; while many a sprain or break is scored against them. But one must be fashionable, even if general down-at-the-heelness and the service of a surgeon result.

THE CAPTAIN'S DOUBLE

Not long ago a play was given at one of the Washington theaters in which the misadventures of a couple of men who looked exactly alike furnished the diverting complications. A well-known retired officer of the navy witnessed the play one night and seemed to be enormously amused. There was, perhaps, better ground for his amusement than for that of most of those in the audience. For this naval officer had once sailed on a cruise with a double.

When he started, in command of a cruiser, for the Asiatic station about a dozen years ago he had an exact double on his ship in the person of the ship's apothecary. A ship's apothecary was at that time an enlisted man with the rate of a chief petty officer. This apothecary looked so much like his skipper that could the two men ever have stood side by side on the quarter deck, both in the full-dress uniform of a commander, it would have puzzled the officers of the ship to decide quickly which of the pair was the commanding officer.

They were precisely alike in stature and build, and there was a difference of only two pounds in weight between them. They were within a year of an age. Their resemblance in feature was astonishing. There was scarcely a single point of difference in their faces. Both had light, sandy hair, blue eyes and broad noses, and both wore closely cropped, reddish Van Dyke beards. The apothecary was a highly educated man, whose tumultuous career ashore had finally floated him into the enlisted ranks of the navy.

At Yokohama, Japan, an enthusiastic welcome was given to the cruiser, and her officers were feted and dined by native and foreign residents. The skipper, a man of social temperament, was ashore rather more than he was on board the ship, and he became very popular. The apothecary did not go ashore until two weeks after the ship's arrival in Yokohama harbor. When he did go ashore he exchanged his chief petty officer's uniform for mufti. He arrayed himself in a frock coat, high hat, pointed patent-leather shoes, tan gloves and finished his make-up with a choice chrysanthemum boutonniere. He was swaggering idly through the streets of Yokohama, swinging his walking stick, when an open barouche was drawn up alongside the curb. The apothecary heard himself hailed by both of the handsome young English women who were seated in the barouche. He turned and raised his hat with quite as much address as his commanding officer was capable of.

"Ah, captain—so delighted!" exclaimed the two girls at once. "Do step in and go about with us a bit. We are both lonesome—and dying to be flattered."

The apothecary had his cue, and the temptation was great. He stepped into the carriage, and for two hours he made himself agreeable to the two girls. They carried him around to half a dozen houses for afternoon calls, and he parried difficult questions in the small talk with a skill he had known how to employ in other years, before he had become an enlisted man. He passed everywhere as the commander of the white cruiser in the harbor, although he scrupulously refrained from making any claim to such distinction. His guilt consisted simply in his acquiescence in the natural error of his skipper's friends.

In the course of the afternoon the skipper's friends extended any number of invitations to him for dances, dinners, musicales and all sorts of functions. The apothecary accepted them reservedly, on the score that his ship might be ordered away at any time. When the afternoon was on the wane the two English girls drove him to a curio emporium, where, he told them, he wanted to make some purchases, and dropped him there. But before they dropped him the apothecary looked straight into the eyes of his commanding officer, who was swinging along the sidewalk on one of the main streets.

When the apothecary went off to his ship he had it figured out that he would about get a general court-martial, and he wondered how he would make out in Japan if he were to find himself "beached" by order of the naval court. The captain was not aboard when the apothecary reached his ship in the steam cutter, and he did not see him till quarters the following morning. The skipper appeared at quarters minus his fine Van Dyke beard. Immediately after quarters the apothecary was summoned to the skipper's cabin.

"Now," said the apothecary to himself, "to be burnt up alive! I'll be in the brig in double irons in less than four minutes."

"Morning," said the skipper when the apothecary stepped into the cabin.

"Good morning, sir," said the apothecary, saluting.

"You enjoyed yourself yesterday afternoon?"

"Exceedingly well, sir."

The skipper drummed on his desk with his paper weight.

"You found the young ladies interesting?"

"To a degree, sir."

"Apothecary," said the skipper, after a pause, "if I were to act strictly in accordance with the regulations I should be compelled to punish you. But I am not going to act strictly in accordance with the regulations, and I am not going to punish you. Instead, I congratulate you. The deception was not of your origination or seeking. You did yourself credit, in a way, when it was thrust upon you, you did the service credit, and you did me credit. I hear that you said some pretty good things, and you appear quite to have superseded me ashore, even now that the matter is being laughed at all over Yokohama. As a man, simply, and not as a naval officer, it is a pleasure to me to know that there are men up for'ard in the United States navy who know so well how to handle themselves in tight places. As a naval officer and the commander of this ship, I really regret that you belong up for'ard, and not aft. But these things are the misfortune of the service. You will continue to wear your beard. I could not request you to remove it, and so I have sacrificed my own. It would be foolish for you to remain in the enlisted service after the close of your present enlistment. You could, and ought to, do much better ashore. That is all."

The apothecary saluted and started to leave the cabin.

"Oh, by the way," the skipper called after him, "the young ladies with whom you drove charged me with the delivery of this to you."

"This" was a very beautifully Japanese-bound copy of "The Prisoner of Zenda," that tale of physical resemblances. In the book was a note signed by both of the young Englishwomen.

"We have to thank you for a delightful afternoon," the note read, "and to assure you that, while we are reluctantly forced to countenance them, we in no wise approve, nor even understand, the rules which create such a yawning abyss between 'aft' and 'forward' on a ship of war. In truth, however, we had never framed this grievance, even in thought, until yesterday afternoon, when we met your commanding officer, and explanations were made. What more, except that we are sorry?"

That apothecary is now the proprietor of a flourishing drug store in New York city. He still has the note which marked the end of his Yokohama adventure.—Washington Star.

A PROFESSOR'S VIEWS ON THE WICKED FLEA

HAS A PLACE IN HISTORY AND IN LITERATURE.

While good old St. Dominic was seated in his cell, calm and passionless, pondering upon the vices, the miseries of the world, a flea was sent to torment him, and these pestiferous little nuisances have been with us ever since, to torment saint and sinner alike.

According to Prof. Chittenden, assistant entomologist, Department of Agriculture, there are many species of fleas to try the patience of men and women, to say nothing of the animal kingdom. According to observations of the flea, an entire generation of the piratical jumpers my develop in a little more than a fortnight; hence a housekeeper, closing her house for a few weeks in summer, need not be surprised to find the establishment overrun with fleas when she opens it again. The little tormentors come and go in droves.

Studies of specimens sent the Agricultural Department develops the fact that the species which commonly overruns houses in damp summers, in our eastern cities especially, is not, as very many suppose, the human flea, but the common cosmopolitan flea of the dog and cat. There is widespread ignorance as to the transformations of this insect, and even the entomologist is puzzled where to consult good figures of the different stages and a detailed account of the life history. The flea is characterized by the entire absence of wings, by having the body composed, the legs long and stout, the coxea remarkably developed, giving great leaping power. The mouth parts are well developed and adapted for suction, all the species in the adult stage feeding upon the blood of mammals or birds. In a word, Mr. Flea belongs to the fourth order of insects, suctorea, composing the single genus pulex linnaeus. The flea is clothed in armor, quite as indestructible as that of a knight of old.

THE HUMAN JIGGER.

Among the several species of fleas which have recieved the attention of the Government's entomologists are the human jigger, or chique, the hen, oppossum, house, bird, rat and mouse, dog, cat, squirrel, spermophile, rabbit, mole, pocket gopher, sand, and a number of others. Of these it is difficult to determine which give the greater annoyance to humans; all are bad and many worse—tormentors of the most pronounced type. And yet these jumping, biting, tickling pirates have figured in song and story. Many an old German legend, Bavarian and Swedish story, and many an old French song have had the flea for their hero, and so it must be that the flea has its place. Ancient mythology relates that Orion was a giant hunting wild beasts, and, like them, very naturally coarse and unrefined. Earth, disgusted, killed him by the scorpion. Pan became enamored of his sister, and Diana, to rescue her, turned her into a flea, "and all that now remains of her," adds Miss Catherine, "is the fear, the cunning and the name." The flea has been embalmed in classic lore; it was considered among the gods as becoming enough to serve as a metamorphose in extremities. In Hindoostan, where the belief in the metapsychosis still exists—wherever, in fact, linger in the east legends of the philosophical dogmas of Pythagoras—are to be found hospitals where beggars are paid a stipulated price to pass the night, that the vermin, such as fleas, bugs, etc., may be fed at the expense of their life blood. Imagine, if you can, such a night with a few thousand rampant beaks stuck into your anatomy. The flea-infected districts of New York, New Jersey, Texas, and Louisiana, of which much has been written, are nothing compared to this.

If fleas could be tamed they would be profitable, and according to entomologists, fleas are tamed about as much as a rattlesnake. Mouffet tells of a mechanic, named Marks, who made a gold chain as long as his finger with lock and key which a flea dragged after him, and there was a golden chariot which he drew likewise. Bingley mentions that a Mr. Boverick, a watchamker on the Strand, exhibited an ivory chaise with four wheels, the figure of a man sitting on a box, all drawn by a flea. The same man afterward constructed a landau with figures of six horses hitched to it, coachman on the box, a dog between his legs, four persons inside, two footmen behind, and a postilion on the fore horse, all of which were drawn by a single flea. One is at a loss which to admire most, the ingenuity and patience of the man or the strength of the flea. Latrelle tells of a flea which dragged a silver cannon 24 times its own weight, and manifested no alarm when it was charged with powder and fired off. Rene mentions that in 1830 he saw at a fair in Charlton, in Kent, three fleas drawing a carriage in the form of an omnibus, another pair drew a carriage, and a single flea a brass cannon. The only way to subdue a flea is to starve him and to attach a small weight to his hind leg so that he cannot jump.

ARE GREAT PUGILISTS.

That fleas are great pugilists there can be no doubt, as it has been repeatedly shown that they will fight to the death, and will land such blows as would make some of our pugilists blush. If a dozen or more fleas are put in a blass jar for a day or two you will see the mangled remains of the dead and wounded as the result of close companionship. They will stand on their hind legs and buffet their opponents with the others; they roll and toss and tumble until it is painful to see the wrecks left behind. After one of these battles in a glass jar, one champion lived ten days with no antenae, one eye gone, three plates in the side mashed in, and only the first joints of four legs to go upon. But the flea, even in this wrecked condition, was game to the last, and died breathing defiance, the rays of light scintillating from his black eye with the brilliancy of a blacksilth's forge in full blast on a dark night. His power is in his legs, and he is the most accomplished of vaulters; no position appears too difficulty for him to assume; attitude in every variety is familiar to him; he leaps upward, sideways, forward, backward, and takes a dozen somersaults while you are wondering where he will light. A good healthy flea, it is estimated, can leap 200 times the length of his body. When about to leap or jump, the legs are drawn up to the body as close as possible and then shot out. The flea comes down very nearly the spot from where the leap was taken. Every descent is near to the center. Of this you may convince yourself by placing a flea in a drop of red ink on a piece of white paper and letting him jump.

The flea is always hungry, his appetite is never satisfied, and he will exercise his sucker just as long as he is permitted without interruption. With him there is a "continuous performance" so far as gratifying his appetite is concerned. There is no creeping, crawling or flying insect which can approach the flea in strength, size considered. He is beyond question the Samson of the universe.—Washington Star.

WITH GRANT AT VICKSBURG.

In Harper's for May, S. H. M. Byers describes the action in which he took part at the capture of Vicksburg, where Grant won the battle just as orders arrived from Sherman not to make the attack.

"I was struck twice, but slightly hurt. Comrades near me I saw covered with blood, their faces black with powder, fighting on. The dead lay everywhere unnoticed. Again I was biting cartridges and hurrying with that awful ramrod. A Confederate shot his ramrod through my hand. I was too busy, too excited, too hot, too thirsty, to think of it—to think of anything but loading and firing and standing my ground.

"We were winning Vicksburg right there, making Grant president that afternoon. Every torn face was a step toward the city, every dead man a ballot for the White House, yet neither White House nor ballot nor Vicksburg was in our thoughts. Would that awful line in front of us ever give way That was all. The terrific fighting continued. I emptied my musket forty times at men in front of me. Some took cartridges from the dead and fired fifty, sixty times. Once we we being flanked. A boy ran up to me crying, 'My regiment has run. What will I do' 'Load and fire.' He did, until both his legs were shot off by a cannon ball. That was war! I was getting adventure, too—lots of it!

"Before sundown the battle was over. Leaving our dead unburied, our wounded in the woods, we hurried on. We had taken Vicksburg, out there under the magnolia trees of Champion Hills. The awful fighting for the city forts, later, would have been in vain had Grant's army been defeated that afternoon in May. We went on to the Black River and fought again. Not knowing of our victories, the Government ordered Grant to abandon the campaign. Think of it! The messenger came to him as he sat on his horse watching some brave regiments storm the breastworks defending Black River bridge. 'It is too late,' he said to the messenger. 'Look yonder. Forty canon are in our hands.' And then, sitting there in his saddle on the battlefield, he wrote Gen. Sherman a letter in pencil, telling of the vicinity. The autograph letter is in the writer's hands."

CANNOT WRITE LOVE LETTERS

WOMEN ARE NOT THE EQUAL OF MEN IN THAT CAPACITY,

Although Their Ordinary Correspondence Has a Charm Lacking in Letters of Sterner Sex.

[New York World.]

The most highly complex, the most hopelessly baffling of all the problems involved in the mysterious and delicate psychology of sex love is that which is to be read between the lines of the letters which men and women write each other while suffering under the obsession of that all-potent hallucination. Expressed in terms of popular parlance, this problem resolves itself into a question as blunt as it is interesting, namely: Why are women such failures as love-letter writers?

That women are failures in that capacity, no man will or can deny, however much his gallantry may urge him otherwise. Regarded in a critical light, a woman's love letter represents the very zenith and nadir of feminine human imbecility, and that quite in despite of the fact that its writer may be a veritable "blue stocking" of culture and refinement, and in common with the rest of her sex possessed of more or less of an inherent gift for ordinary correspondence. For the world's great letter writers in all ages have been largely recruited from the ranks of women. Indeed, it is a notable fact that the average woman has a natural appetite for letter writing. Her ordinary correspondence has a charm, an unconscious charm, of style which is conspicuously lacking in the letters of men. Women have written good novels, and they have written good poetry, but after all it is in the literature of correspondence that they have shown themselves the most consumate masters of style.

WHY THE FAILURE?

Why, then, this failure as writers of love letters?

Why does the effort to express love and passion through the mediumship of the written phrase result so differently in the two sexes? Why can women not write as good love letters as men?

For what man fails to do as a general correspondent, he succeeds in doing remarkably well when he applies himself to the highly specialized form of epistle which we call a love letter. The average man is quite as capable of writing an excellent love letter as the average woman is capable of writing excellently well an ordinary letter of friendship and human interest. The greatest love letters of which we have any knowledge are men's love letters, the letters which certain great men have left the world as a precious legacy—letters which have stood the test of time and change, letters which generations of lovers yet unborn will read and re-read with quickened pulses, often with wet eyes, so long as love continues to make the world go round.

It is not necessary here to quote the obvious example of Abelard's letters to Eloise, or other medieval passionate correspondence. And it is still less necessary for us to browse among the records of the Provencal lovers. For the best love letters have been written by men who lived and loved perhaps only yesterday or only last year. Scarcely a year elapses that does not bring forth its quota of celebrated love letters published for the first time.

THE BROWNING LOVE LETTERS.

Usually these letters have included both the man's and the woman's, and almost without exception it has been the man's that have given the distinction to the volume. This is conspicuous in the Browning love letters. What a commentary upon the superiority of the masculine mind over the feminine in this department of literature to be seen in a perusal of this curious volume. How splendidly passionate and clear, and all compelling the letters of the poet. How weak and silly and inane, when not labored and pedantic, are the endlessly long lucubrations of the lady!

The lady! That is the chief weakness of Mrs. Browning's letters; they show such unmistakable evidence of having been written by a lady. They are essentially a lady's letters, the letters of a lady of great gifts, to be sure, but a lady for all that. But who can say that Robert Browning's letters to Elizabeth Barrett are the letters of a gentleman? Not a bit of it! They are essentially the letters, not of a gentleman, no doubt; but in spite of all that, a man overwhelmingly in love.

Nor is there any doubt about the quality of the love which breathes from every page. Elemental in its nature as might be the most ignorant shepherd's, it has all the loftiness if sentiment, all the ariel spirituality of some Arthurian knight's. And yet, like all great love letters, there is scarcely any mention of love. They are suggestive, rather than obvious, a quality which men generally show in their letters to the women whom they really love.

Mrs. B.'s letters, on the contrary, are not suggestive. One reads nothing between the lines. In common with the vast sentimental majority of her sex, she plays upon but one string of her lover's lute.

THE COMMON REFRAIN.

"I love you, I love you, I love you!" Such is the burden of her letters. It is the refrain of most women's letters to the man they love, and however much men may love in return, it must be confessed that they grow weary of the monotony of too much repetition of what, from a man's point of view, ought to be self-evident.

Rivaling the Robert Browning letters in strength of passion and delicacy of manner in the expression thereof are the letters of the late Prince Bismarck and of Warren Hastings, both addressed, not to their sweethearts, but to their wedded wives. The average wedded wife errs in even greater degree than does the affianced bride when she attempts to keep the flame of love aglow through the medium of letters during long absence. The wise wife will avoid all mention of love in such letters. A man who is married to the woman he loves resents as a husband more than he did as a lover any crude and frank confession, and if there is one thing more than another that bores him, it is the conventional monotony of his wife's letters, or such parts of them as attempt to give expression to her feelings. And this, not because men are brutal, not because they are less sentimental than women—for in truth they are more so—but for the very sound reason that men are more logical, more artistic and have a greater capacity for sensing the eternal fitness of things.

In other words, a man reasons that when he has once told a woman he loves her, she will accept the statement as truth, and it offends his sense of self-respect to be obliged to repeat himself. Particularly is it offensive to his sense of delicacy as well as to his most sacred feeling for her that he should be obliged to translate his passion into the feeble inadequacy of words and phrases. As a consequence, a man very much in love will say or write almost anything rather than the words a woman most desires to hear, those three little words, "I love you."

THE FOIBLES OF FAMOUS AUTHORS

Tolstoi Likes Flowers and Perfume and Keats Liked Red Pepper on Toast.

[From T. P.'s Weekly.]

The "Scrap Book" chronicles many of the foibles of the famous, some of which may be unknown to most of my readers. For example, Joaquin Miller had the odd habit of nailing his chairs to the wall, while Robert Browning was so inordinately restless that he used to wear holes in the carpets through the constant shuffling of his feet. Count Tolstoi presents a strange duality in his retirement. Everybody knows his preference for the mujii's dress, his love of Spartan simplicity, and the simple life; but many will be rather surprised to hear that his linen is scented with sachet powder and that there is always a flower on his desk when he writes. Keats' extraordinary taste for cayenne and claret is notorious, and now we learn that he was fond of red pepper on toast. Hunger spurred Daudet to his best work, and he continued to wear eye-glasses even when asleep. Zola did his most prolific work, we are told, after having persuaded himself that he was an idiot, a state of mind in which he would spend whole weeks, during which time he would refuse all invitations to dinner. Sardou is said to labor under the hallucination that he has a perpetual cold; while it was Oliver Wendell Holmes' custom to carry about with him a horse-chestnut in one pocket and a potato in the other in order to ward off rheumatism. Like many another famous man, the author of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" was devoted to trees, and always sat under one when he could.

Side by side with these oddities of lofty minds come quite ordinary amiabilities and weaknesses. The poet Swinburne is famous not only for "Atlanta in Calydon," but also for walking over Putney Heath with his pockets filled with sweets for passing children. Equally benevolent in his way, Bjornson kept his pockets full of the seeds of trees and scattered them broadcast during his daily walks. Not content with this, he even endeavored to persuade his friends to follow his example. One need not dwell upon the glittering jewelry of Dickens, or the corsets of Disraeli, but many will doubtless hear for the first time of a secret store of embroidered waistcoats gloated over in private by Lord Macaulay. Many are the whimsical incentives to work that might be set down, from Voltaire's preliminary sharpening of a dozen lead pencils to Longfellow's walking only at sunrise and sunset. But one of the most imaginative of them all was Bret Harte's hiring a cab for the night, and driving hour after hour through the darkness until he was calm enough to express the torment of his thoughts.

LIBRARY RESEARCHES.

One of the queer ways by which many men and a few women make a living in New York is to act as a "library researcher." In the reading rooms of the New York public libraries one may see almost any day mysterious, often seedy looking persons surrounded by musty tomes making copious notes. Most of these mysterious persons are expert in research, and at least two of them are able to scrape together $1,500 a year; but they are the very princes of their profession. They are not seedy. Both are highly-educated, cultured men, past middle-age, and were at one time wealthy.

There is a vast multitude of cranks in this country, and as most of them are people of means they are often of use to the needier members of society. Many library researchers receive a good slice of their yearly income from these cranks. Thus some unknown gentleman has conceived the idea that Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" is crawling with errors, and he has been employing for some time three library researchers at a salary of $20 a week each to make a systematic examination of every statement of fact in evidence obtainable on each work. Another gentleman has a peculiar idea about the head of Paul Jones, and, contemplating a treatise on the subject, is paying a researcher a good salary to ransack every book in the New York public libraries likely to yield a grain of information.—New York Evening Post.

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grow into big, rosy, sturdy children on Nestlé's Food. It agrees with baby's delicate stomach — nourishes baby's fragile system—protects baby against colic and cholera infantum—and brings baby safely through the dreaded "second summer."

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THE LEEMING, MILES CO., LIMITED. MONTREAL

The Wornout Nerves, The Weak Heart, The Tired Brain, The Wasted Strength.

What a multitude of women there are who feel that these words exactly suit their case. From early morn until late at night they have been on the go, year in and year out, attending to the daily household duties, looking after the wants of her children and spending the rest of her time attending to social and church work. Is it any wonder then that sooner or later there comes a general collapse? The action of the heart becomes weak and palpitating, the nerves become unstrung, the brain feels in a whirl half the time and the usual force of vitality is lacking.

It is at this time a woman should look after herself. If she does not, serious female disorders may set in and often cause weary months and years of helplessness and miserable suffering. What she wants is something to build up her system. For this purpose there is nothing to equal

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

They are the women's friend in every sense of the word.

They will strengthen the weak heart, tone up the shaky, starved nerves, make the brain clear, and restore the lost vitality.

Mrs. George Lohnes, Stanley Section, N.S., writes: "I was greatly troubled with weak and dizzy spells and was so run down I could not attend to my household duties. I bought two boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and after taking them I found that my trouble had all passed away. I am now strong and healthy again."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 for $1.25. If your dealer does not handle them, send direct to The Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

SANTAL-MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles. MIDY

HEART DISEASE

RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES

AND THAT IS NO IDLE STATEMENT TO CATCH THE UNWARY, BUT A THOUSANDS OF TIMES OVER PROVEN AND VOUCHED FOR FACT—AND THE MYSTERIOUS POWER OVER THIS DREADED DISEASE LIES IN THE FORMULA OF

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Weak heart—weak blood—weak nerves travel hand-in-hand, and you find the symptoms in such sensations as palpitation, fluttering, shortness of breath, weak and irregular pulse, smothering spells, chilly sensations, fainting spells, swelling of feet and ankles, weariness, tired feeling; all these presage heart disorder and you cannot afford to neglect them. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart is a tried remedy—the sure remedy—the quick acting remedy—a real life saver.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND MEDICINE DEALERS SELL IT. 1

DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT relieves Itching and Protruding Piles with one application.
DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head.
For sale by C. McCallum & Co.

Old Offender Caught

Impossible to escape being cured if you apply Putnam's Corn Extractor to the worst corn on record. Painless, safe and costs only a quarter in any drug store.

FREAKS THAT WERE FAMOUS

DIME MUSEUM MAN TALKS ABOUT QUEER HUMAN CELEBRITIES.

The Two-Headed Nightingale—The Girl with the Big Feet—Ivanovitch, the Wild Man.

"One of the funniest freaks I ever ran across," said Frank M. Drew, an old-timer in the dime museum business "was Millie Christine, 'the two-headed nightingale.'

"Millie certainly could sing. And she had two heads all right enough, which caused me several times two kinds of trouble.

"I contracted to bring her to Cleveland," explained Drew to a reporter for the Plain Dealer. "She was to have so much a week and her hotel and traveling expenses. I took her over to the old Kennard House, and the manager started an argument. He said as two mouths had to be fed I would have to pay two board bills. That opened the question, and when she left town the ticket agent compelled me to pay two railroad fares. She was an expensive proposition.

"Millie was colored and highly educated. The two heads would hold conversations with each other in all sorts of languages. She had traveled all over the world as a freak, and she had learned every language.

"She could give an entire programme by herself. First she would sing an alto solo, and then a soprano solo. Occasionally she would sing a duet.

"She had four arms and four legs. When it came time for the instrumental music, she would play with two hands, or she could play an intricate composition with four hands. Great girl, she was.

"The most expensive exhibit I ever had was Lucy Zarote, the Mexican midget. She was really the smallest woman in the world. She was about 22 inches high and played like a little child. She got $20 an hour for sitting on the stage.

"I don't believe there ever was a boy who hasn't heard of Barnum's 'what is it?' The bills called him Zip. He was a Southern colored man with a peculiar shaped head. I don't believe anyone really figured out just what was the matter with him.

"Living skeletons and fat men and women were as plentiful as the air. The best skeleton we ever had was Isaac Sprague.

"Isaac used to walk around with a can of milk in his hand to keep himself alive. He sure was a thin one. We had a fellow, though, who was almost as thin as Isaac, who could eat anything and everything. I never saw such an appetite. Still, he didn't get fat.

"During one particular week we had two fat women on exhibition. 'Big Laura' Wolford was the star and Hattie Bowen was the other. Laura was colored, Hattie white. Laura weighed almost a thousand pounds and Hattie weighed a little less than eight hundred.

"A Circassian girl could be made in a few minutes. All that was needed was a luxuriant head of hair or a good white wig. Nothing else was needed except a little bleaching material for the long-haired girl.

"Jo-Jo and Creo were the once famous hair man and woman. Both were completely covered with hair—real hair, too. There was nothing fake about them.

"The camel girl was a funny looking object. Whenever she walked she walked away from herself. From the thighs down her legs were turned the wrong way. If she stooped over her knees would stick out behind like a camel's.

"Ivanovitch, 'the Siberian exile,' was one of the most versatile exhibits. He was a hideous little fellow, nearly covered with hair.

"One day he would be the exile. Next day he might go into a cage and be a wild man. He got a better salary for being a wild man, but it didn't make much difference to him which he was.

"If anything, he would rather play the exile, because the wild man had to eat raw meat. Ivanovitch didn't like that very much.

"Trip was the armless wonder. He used to travel with Barnum's. Trip was really good. He could write, sew, feed himself, and do anything else merely by the use of his toes.

"We had a girl, too, who was born without arms. She went Trip a little further and played the piano with her toes. That is no joke.

"Next to the Circassian girls, snake charmers were easiest found. Anybody could go into a cage with the snakes.

"Bill Dorls had the largest one that ever played Cleveland. One of them died at the museum. It swallowed a big woolen blanket and choked to death.

"Sad end for him. The blanket got caught in his teeth. You know their teeth slant backward, so that whenever food is swallowed, it has to remain in the stomach until it is digested. That is what queered the reptile.

"The ossified man I found in Canada. I brought him down here by paying the expenses of himself and his son and giving them a little money. They stirred up the most attention the museum ever had.

"Myrtle Corbin, one of our four legged girls, was a good drawing card until she was married. In her travels she found a man from Kentucky and married him. Now she has three or four children. They live in the Kentucky mountain region, and so far as I know are perfectly happy.

"Annie Jones was the best bearded lady we ever had. She married a lecturer with a museum. It is a peculiar thing about freaks that practically all of them are married. They marry each other, or they marry someone who wants to 'get in on' the salary they make.

"We got a lot of free advertising out of Lizzie Mills, the big footed girl. We had an offer published of $5,000 to any one who would marry her. We never had to make good with the money, for no one would take her. If her feet were concealed she was really a nice looking girl. She had an attack of elephantiasis, I guess." — Cleveland Plaindealer.

Woman Proposes---A Short Story

[From the Washington Star.]

For the first two years after she entered Stuart Lee's office as stenographer Miss Atherton's desk was placed so that every time she glanced up she saw the back of his head. This oft-recurring incident, coupled with the fact that it was a very good-looking head, well set on a pair of stalwart shoulders, probably had much to do with the state of affairs at the end of six months. Even in that time she had learned to distinguish his step from the dozens of others that traversed the same hall, to watch for his smile of greeting and to listen to his cheery "Good morning" as he took off his hat and rolled up the cover of his desk. Then she would take a good look at the smoothly brushed yellow hair, and turn again to her work, which consisted of copying out long contracts and other tiresome legal forms.

Stuart Lee was a lawyer and had bent all his young efforts so hard toward success that it was beginning to come his way. At the end of two years he took larger offices, allowing himself the luxurious necessity of a private room. Miss Atherton then had charge of the large outside room, the second stenographer, and the office boy. She saw more people, and received more salary, but she missed the closer comradeship of the old days and the familiar sight of a blonde head rising firmly above the blue serge shoulders.

She kept on loving him, though, for the simple feminine reason that she couldn't help it.

Sometimes Lee gave her dictations that would take up an hour or more, and then he would make her rest a bit and chat with him before she started to work again. At other times he would ask her advice in the matter of an office boy, or as to the choice of two samples for a summer suit, or whether he looked fit to make a call without getting his hair cut, or he would sometimes lay a case before her to get another point of view.

To all of these friendly manifestations she responded gladly, with an inward thrill at the pleasingly intimate basis on which it seemed to place their relations.

Then this friendly glow would be suddenly chilled by a sweeping realization of the fact that she was only his stenographer, and that he probably talked to her during the day because there was no one else at hand. Still, there had been times when he impulsively called her into his room to watch a thunderstorm or an usually beautiful sunset across the Hudson, and standing close beside him at the window, she wondered if he had not felt some of the emotion that throbbed in her own pulses. If he did, however, he never spoke, and so the most gorgeous sunset was veiled in the gray mist for her, and it was a long time before a gold-lined cloud appeared on her own horizon.

That was when she overheard a fragmentary conversation between Lee and one of his friends. In reply to some remark Lee had said: "I don't know what I would do without her."

Then the other laughed and responded: "Well, she's too pretty a girl to spend her life in an office. Somebody will be carrying her off some day."

Lee's reply ended indistinctly in "stop it some way," as he closed his desk with a bang, and as they passed out the other door she heard the friend laugh again and say, "Do it yourself, eh?"

From that day she was a changed girl. She moved as one with a purpose, and yet there was a dreamy softness in her face and manner that seemed to envelop her as an atmosphere. Lee, looking at her closely, wondered that he had not realized how creamy was her skin, how deep her dark eyes, and how fascinating the gold and copper lights in her brown hair. Gradually she told him about herself; that it was her grandfather who had won a certain gallant fight for the Confederacy, her father who had held an honorable office in a southern state, and her brother who had won recognition for bravery in the Philippines; how she had been suddenly obliged to work after her father's death, and stenography was the most immediate thing, but that she had no intention of being a stenographer all her life.

When he asked her what she would do, or what she wanted to do, she first looked at him and then blushed deeply, looking out of his window toward the Palisades, and he felt strangely disturbed. He had accepted her in his office as a matter of course, companionship with her on that basis seemed natural and easy; but he was a man of reserve and a departure from the conservative routine disquieted his phlegmatic nature. Their conversation kept the old friendly tone of every-day badinage and comprehension; but there was a subtle difference, and he began to feel her presence more and more.

Finally, one spring afternoon, when the sun was flooding his office with a primrose yellow glow, she looked in and asked if she might talk with him.

"Why, certainly," he responded with a smile, "and I wish you would sit in that yellow light; it just suits you in that brown dress."

She sat down, but did not speak at first. Her lips trembled and she seemed to be seeking courage from the yellow sky. Suddenly she turned to him.

"Mr. Lee," she said, "I have been with you four years."

"Is it as long as that?" he questioned.

"Four years this day."

"They have been busy years," he said, "and, I hope, happy ones."

"Yes, they were happy," she answered slowly, as a pink flush spread over her face, "but now I must go away."

"Go away? Leave me? Why, Helen, you mustn't! I can't spare you. Where would you go?"

In his surprise he had called her Helen for the first time and her heart leaped. She turned to him tremulously and said, almost timidly, "I am going to get married."

"Married!" He brought out the word incredulously. "Why, I thought——"

Here he broke off and walked to the window where he stood, his hands in his pockets, gazing moodily across the river.

She sat silent until he turned to her again. "Why do you do this?" he questioned.

Womanlike, she began with the reasons she felt least: "Because I want a home; I am all by myself and I am tired of living in a boarding-house. It is nothing but a travesty on life for a domestic woman to divide her time between an office and a boarding-house. Besides, I have worked for four years and I want to stop for a while."

"Just for a while?"

"Yes, for I mean to study law and keep my other work in practice so I can help."

"Help? Whom?"

"Help—him."

"He is a lawyer then?" Lee almost choked over the question.

"Yes."

"What is he like? Is he all right? Is he worthy of you?"

She looked at him he thought a little sadly. "Like? He is the finest man in the whole world."

He walked swiftly to her. "But, Helen, Helen!" he exclaimed, "I don't understand it at all; I thought you were happy here, and I supposed, of course, you understood things. I'm lonely, too. I haven't had a home for six years, and I thought that some day—Helen, don't you mind leaving me? Won't you miss me at all? Haven't you seen, girl, what you are to me? He took her hands and drew her up beside him. "Didn't you know, Helen?"

"Know what?" She lifted her brown eyes to his.

"That I love you and want you to be mine?"

"You never said so," she answered.

"That's because I thought you knew and because I always blunder. I need somebody with me all the time. I need you, Helen; you're the biggest part of my life. Come and make a home for me."

He folded her suddenly in his arms and his heart thrilled as he felt her lean on him.

"Sweetheart," he whispered. "I love you. I love you."

She lifted her face to his. "Dear," she breathed so softly that he had to bend to catch it, "I have loved you for four years."

He held her close in the gathering dusk for one ecstatic moment. Then she drew away. He came back to earth slowly. Not letting her go, he looked away and out of the window where the golden light had been merged into a dull purple streaked with red, and where the evening star gleamed radiant in the upper blue. "This other chap," he began.

"What other chap?" she asked.

"The one you were—were going to marry?"

She raised on her tiptoes and kissed him. "There's only one," she whispered, "and it's you!"

Then she fled into the other office.

Everybody says that Lee's wife is the better lawyer of the two.

SOME RESULTS OF INTENSE COLD

WHEN THE TEMPERATURE IS 60 BELOW ZERO AT DAWSON.

Stovepipes Throw Out Vapor and Smoke—Ears Freeze in One Block's Walk.

"Look out, or you will drop that chisel!"

"Before the sentence was finished the tool had slipped from the hand of my assistant and, striking upon some bar iron, flew into pieces as if it had been glass instead of steel." This reads like a bit out of "Alice in Wonderland," but it is sober fact, we are told by Chester W. Tennant, of Dawson, Yukon Territory.

"I am writing this on Jan. 25; for two weeks we have had a 'cold spell.' Temperature has ranged from 44 degrees below zero (the warmest) down to 68 degrees below. Some of the outlying Yukon police stations report 80 degrees below. These cold waves alternate with warmer periods of 10 degrees below.

"Strange manifestations appear as a result of the extreme cold; one is the way a fire burns in the stove. It roars and crackles like a great forge, and wood in the stove seems to dissolve in the flames like a chunk of ice, the wood is gone and we wonder where the heat went.

"At 60 degrees below every stovepipe throws out a great white cloud of smoke and vapor, resembling a steamboat in its whiteness, and this cloud streams away for 50 to 100 feet, mingling with the other white-gray mist or haze that remains permanent in the atmosphere of the town like a great fog when it is 40 degrees or more below zero. This white-gray fog is not fog as you know, but is frozen fog, and every man, women, child, animal and even the fire that burns is throwing out moisture into the air which is immediately turned into a cloud of frozen vapor, which floats away and remains visibly suspended in the air. Very slowly this settles to earth, and in the morning about the steps and any protected place one can see a very fine film of flourlike dust deposited, which is composed of frozen vapor."

Exposed ears, hands and nose, Mr. Tennant tells us, freeze at this temperature in going the distance of about one block unless well protected. The breath roars like a mild jet of steam, while a dipper of boiling water thrown out into the air emits a peculiar whistling hiss as its drops circle through the frosty atmosphere. To quote again:

"Prospectors, in attempting to boil a dish of rice or beans upon a camp fire unprotected from the weather, find that the side of the dish which is in the fire will boil while the part of the dish exposed to the weather has frozen. To remedy this, the dish is set completely into the fire. Edged tools subjected to this temperature become as hard and brittle as glass and will break as readily under strain. I have seen a pop safety valve blowing off steam when the weather was below 60 degrees, with icicles which had formed by the condensation while it was blowing off hanging from the outer rim of the valve. The icicles were not melted by the outrushing steam, but remained there for many days, through blow-offs, as I passed this station every day and watched the operation.

"All vegetables, potatoes, apples, fruit, eggs, etc., can be allowed to freeze until they become like bullets. To make ready for use, place them in cold water half a day before using, and the frost will slowly withdraw without injury to the article. To attempt to thaw them out by more rapid process by fire or hot water spoils them for use."

Mr. Tennant tells some remarkable tales of thawing out a frozen foot, ear or hand by immersing the member in coal oil for some time—often several hours. He says:

"This is absolutely a safe remedy, and one thus escapes the surgeon's knife, as no bad results follow. This is not hearsay, as a man was saved a few years ago at our office by the night watchman, who found him in the snow (45 degrees below zero), and both hands frozen to the wrists. He was taken into the office and treated as above for about five hours, when all the frost was drawn out without so much as losing a finger tip. The physicians were amazed, as they thought amputation would have to be resorted to. His hands were as white and hard as marble, and when placed in the oil they snapped and crackled as the oil began to act upon the ice crystals. This remedy should be remembered by all residents of cold climates, as it would save many a limb. The temperature of the oil should be about the same as that of the living room (about 60 degrees above zero). Great caution must be exercised during extreme cold weather so as not to frost the lungs, which one will quickly do if he hustles about at ordinary pace. Quick and fatal pneumonia can be contracted in a few minutes. Many a fine team of horses has been lost in this way.

"One has to be careful about touching things with unprotected hands. It is dangerous to take hold of a door knob when it is 60 degrees below zero or thereabouts with the uncovered hand, unless you are careful to release your hold instantly, for if you do it will freeze your inner palm in five seconds, be very painful thereafter, and the result is the same as from touching a redhot stove.

"Canned goods undergo frightful contraction during extreme cold, and suck in air; in summer, with a temperature of 90 degrees, the reverse condition occurs, causing leakage and loss."—Popular Magazine.

Some Difference.

H. J. Allen, an editor of Ottawa, Ks., while electioneering for congress among the farmers of his district, took with him the champion corn husker of the state.

"You see," said Mr. Allen to a reporter, "while I argue and plead, the corn husker pitches in and husks corn for the farmer. Thus the farmer's time is not wasted. While he stands idle listening to me the corn husker carries on the work of the farm for him.

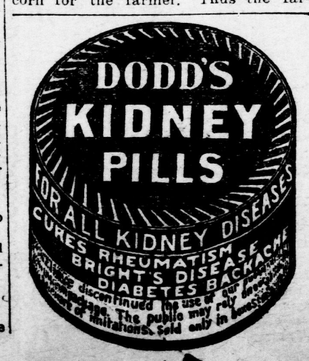
"Between listening while the work goes back and listening while the work goes forward there is not much of a difference, yet it is one which has a remarkable effect on the impression I create. In this way it is like a certain compliment.

"One man said to another:

"'I pleased Mrs. Brown tremendously the other night by asking her if she was herself or her daughter. Said I couldn't tell them apart.'

"The other man frowned.

"'That's strange,' he muttered, 'I worked the same scheme on the daughter, and she didn't like it worth a cent.'"—Chicago Inter-Ocean.



Man's Weaker Half.

The popular belief is that the left side is weaker than the right, and, as in all popular beliefs, there is much truth in this. In most cases the right arm is decidedly stronger than the left, the bones are larger and the muscles more vigorous.

When we come to consider the lower limbs, however, we find a precisely opposite state of affairs; the left leg is stronger than the right in the great majority of cases. This want of symmetry is noticeable all through the body. Nine times out of ten we see better with one eye than with the other, and hear better with the left than with the right ear, or vice versa.

Not only so, an injury to the body—a burn or a cut, for instance—causes more pain on one side than it would were it inflicted on the other. Even diseases attack one side on their first onset in preference to the other. Eczema, varicose veins, sciatica, and even tuberculosis begin, invariably, to manifest themselves on our weaker side. A blistering plaster, too, will provoke an eruption only if applied to the right side in certain individuals; in others, only if applied to the left side.

The simplest way, apparently, of discovering which is our weaker side is to observe which side we lie upon by preference when in bed, as it is certain that we will instinctively adopt the attitude which is most agreeable, or, rather, which causes the least inconvenience; in other words, we will lie upon the side the muscles of which, being more vigorous, are less sensible to the pressure upon them of the weight of the body.

Statistics and observations go to prove that in about three cases out of four it is the left side which is the weaker, thus giving reason to the popular dictum. Curiously enough, however, pneumonia, it has been noticed, unlike most diseases, usually attacks at first the right—that is to say, the stronger side of the body.—Grand Magazine.

OPIUM DENS OF OLD LONDON

In "underground" London all secrets are possible, and one of the out-standing incidents of the past week—the closing of an opium den in the west end—has not come as a surprise to those who know, or rather, have learned by experience "how the other half of the metropolis lives."

A newspaper representative, accompanied by an ex-inspector from Scotland Yard, recently spent several days and nights in exploring the fashionable haunts where many Englishmen imitate the habits of the Chinese, and their researches prove that, without a doubt, the opium den is as well, if not better, patronized by the fashionable "west-ender as it is by his more humble and poverty-stricken brother in the east end of London.

Down east the Chinaman or his opium-drugged English brother lies in an open cubicle upon a none too clean mattress. For the privilege of paying a few pence he is allowed to squat in a grimy hole, where he rolls his opium into his beloved pea, lights it at the flame, plugs it into his pipe, and sucks until he is literally wafted into the opium maniac's seventh heaven. But the difference between an east-end and a west-end opium den is almost as vast as the area which divides the North pole from the South.

In a so-called fashionable west-end den some sort of introduction is essential before a visitor is allowed within the sacred precincts of the "exclusive circle." Indeed, it is safe to say that rarely, if ever, has a casual visitor effected an entrance on his own footing.

INTRODUCING AGENTS.

However, according to a well-known detective, there are, not a hundred miles from Piccadilly, numbers of touts who act in the capacity of "introducing agents" to the proprietors of these opium palaces. Those who are not familiar with the haunts of Englishmen infected with an insatiable taste for opium, would indeed be amazed at the luxury and elaborate upholstery which characterize the west-end headquarters of the opium fiend. Everything breathes of comfort. The most elaborate eastern hangings adorn the walls, while Turkish carpets into which the feet sink almost ankle deep cover the floors.

In various parts of the room, divans, couches and settees are scattered around; indeed, it would be almost impossible to imagine any eastern palace more luxurious in every detail. The price paid by the patrons of these haunts may be anything from half a guinea upwards. But for that payment the best of everything is supplied. Everything within harmonizes with the most extravagant notions and no one looks on. Never are the curtains of the windows looking on the street drawn except on those mornings when the char-woman is at work, and the opium wallowers are at home endeavoring to recover from the effects of "that last pipe."

NO NEED TO ADVERTISE.

"The most curious thing about opium dens in London," remarked the Scotland Yard man, "is the rapidity with which they spring up and flourish. Indeed, they seem to become widely known almost as soon as they are founded. Your opium den runner, strangely enough, has no need to advertise his ensign. He needs no advertisement; give him a couple of customers, and sure enough, in less than a week his clients will increase and multiply as carrion flock to the carcass."

According to the proprietor of a once famous den which was recently raided, by far the greater number of his patrons were young, well-to-do men, whose salient theme in life was to find a fresh novelty, and hardened opium lovers, broken down in health and too demoralized ever to break themselves of their pernicious habits. Women, however, occasionally patronize the opium den runner's premises, but their visits are not, as a rule, encouraged, for members of the fair sex are frequently physically incapable of battling with the after effects of a protracted bout of opium, and if there is one thing more than another which the proprietor dreads it is the sheltering of an invalid. True, he invariably has friends in the medical profession, or at any rate, friends with some knowledge of medicine, but the fact that so-and-so was taken ill at his premises soon spreads among his patrons, and thus, paradoxical though it may sound, he earns a reputation probably undeserved, for dealing in inferior "goods."

But the fact that this reputation is undeserved in reality in no way redounds to his credit, for his charges are so high—that is to say, if he is in vogue among good class patrons—that he literally cannot afford to sell 'cheap stuff."

Perhaps the most striking feature of London's opium dens is their indescribable art of secreting themselves. Indeed, it is safe to say that hundreds of thousands of people pass by these "havens of rest" daily, and yet not one person in a thousand would believe "this respectable-loking house" is an opium den.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

But it is. And the proprietors realize the fact in no half-hearted manner when they are—as they frequently are—mulcted in a heavy fine. Still, that "trafficking" in opium dens in London is a very profitable pastime is proved by the fact that last year the proprietor of one of these haunts was fined in all over $1,500, and when, after he had cheerfully paid his fine, he was warned that his next offense would earn for him a lengthy sojourn in one of his majesty's prisons, he coolly remarked to the detective who had arrested him that in five years he had made out of opium dens no less than $40,000. "However," he added, "as you say, England is getting too warm for me. I fear I shall have to turn my attention to some other country, though, from a money-making point of view, I would much prefer to run an opium den in England than on the continent, for when an Englishman patronizes 'our trade' he does not indulge in half-hearted measures."

Growth of Cleanliness.

Dr. Somerville Hastings, lecturing at London Institute of Hygiene the other day on "Cleanliness is Next to Godliness," say the London Daily Telegraph, said that people were much cleaner now than in the reigns of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, when the washing of clothes was unknown. Cotton was hardly in use, and linen was expensive. The poor wore rough woolen garments, which were never washed, and the better classes adorned themselves with silks and velvets, which were dyed when they would no longer pass muster in regard to cleanliness. It is recorded, continued Dr. Hastings, that James I. never washed either hands or face during the period he posed as the wisest fool in Christendom, but confined his cleanliness within the narrow limits of wiping his fingertips upon a damp napkin.

A very simple experiment, made by an eminent bacteriologist, determines in a startling manner the potential dangers associated with accumulations of dust in living rooms. A pin point was used to convey as much dust as so small a vehicle will carry. This yielded no less than 3,000 colonies of living germs, when cultivated on gelatine, and although, fortunately, every species was not representative of disease, yet the majority were potent sources of decomposition and danger to health.

'TIS WELL TO KNOW A GOOD THING.—Said Mrs. Surface to Mrs. Know-well, when they met in the street, "Why, where have you been for a week back?" "Oh, just down to the store for a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil," and Mrs. Surface, who hates puns, walked on. But she remembered, and when she contracted a weak back there was another customer for Eclectric Oil.

Hot Weather HEADACHES

Tablets, powders, drugs, of any kind will NOT cure headaches. Simply because they never reach the CAUSE of the headache.

What causes headaches? Poisoned blood, always.

If the bowels are constipated—

If the kidneys are weak—

If the millions of pores of the skin are not active—

There are bound to be headaches.

Fruit-a-tives
OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"

cure headaches because they cure the cause of headaches. They do not drug the nerves. They go to the root of the trouble, invigorate and strengthen the liver and increase the flow of bile into the bowels, which cure constipation. Act directly on the kidneys, heal all kidney irritation. Act on the skin, stimulate and open the pores.

With bowels, kidneys and skin all healthy and working in harmony, the blood is kept pure and rich and there can be no headaches.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are pure fruit juices—combined by a secret process with tonics and intestinal antiseptics.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED - OTTAWA.

SICK HEADACHE

Many varieties of headache exist, those most prevalent being sick or bilious headache, nervous headache, headache from constipation, etc.

Headache is an effect of disease, the cry of the suffering body for relief from some oppressing disorder.

Undoubtedly the cause must be removed in order to cure the headache permanently. Wrong action of the stomach, liver or bowels is responsible for nine out of ten cases of headache.

In sick headache (a very common form) there is sometimes nausea and vomiting and usually constipation.

In nearly all forms of headache

Burdock Blood Bitters

has proved itself a specific—a medicine that has cured where all others failed.

Keep the stomach, liver and bowels in perfect working order by the use of nature's regulator and tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters, which cures all forms of headache by removing the cause.

Miss L. Smith, Morrisburg, Ont., writes: "I desire to let you know how much good Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. I was troubled with headaches all the time, and could get no relief, until a friend told me of your Burdock Blood Bitters. After taking two bottles of it, I can say that I am completely cured."

B.B.B. is for sale at all druggists and general stores. Do not accept something "just as good."

Fusan, Korea, will soon be a port of call for the regular liners plying between San Francisco and the Orient. Fusan is a coming port on the Asiatic coast, being now the terminus of the new Korean Railway, soon to be connected at Liao Yang with the China Eastern and the Siberian system.

Red Rose Tea costs no more than other teas

EVERYONE agrees that the best in anything is always the most economical even if it costs more.

But when you can get the best in tea at the same price you pay for inferior teas,

—when you can get that "rich fruity flavor" of Red Rose Tea,

—when you can get all the good qualities of both Indian and Ceylon teas with none of their weaknesses,

—when, in short, you can get Red Rose Tea at the same price as other teas; why not have it?

Red Rose Tea is good Tea

T. H. Estabrooks
St. John, N.B., Toronto, Winnipeg

Good Looks

are characteristic of the TRULY GOOD, even though in form and feature one might border somewhat on the homely.

Church's Cold Water
ALABASTINE

on the walls of any home will do more to enhance good looks IN HOME SURROUNDINGS than anything else that can be used.

ALABASTINE IS GOOD, looks rich, and is healthful. Wall-paper, with its arsenical coloring matter, and moulding paste, gives a room a stuffy smell and impregnates the air with disease germs. Save money in decorations and doctors' bills by using ALABASTINE. Write us for booklet.

Alabastine is for sale by Hardware and Paint Dealers everywhere. Never sold in bulk. Address

The Alabastine Co. Limited, Paris, Ont.

RICHEST BABE IN ALL EUROPE

BUT HEIR OF DUKE OF WESTMINSTER IS NOT PAMPERED.

Comes From Sturdy, Honest Stock, and Will Some Day Have Immense Estates.

[New York Herald.]

Edward George Hugh Grosvenor is the wealthiest baby in Europe. He is heir of the second Duke of Westminster, and was born on Nov. 16, 1904. The christening took place at Westminster and was a splendid affair. The baby's robes on this important occasion were made of handspun Irish linen and rare point lace.

King Edward was his godfather and loaded him down with money and rare silver and many other things a royal baby should have. But this was only a small part of his gifts, which included large sums of money, rare silver service and such jewelry as could be given to a baby. These were given by indulgent grand-parents and royal friends of the family.

Just now this third Duke of Westminster is a healthy, happy baby with golden hair and blue eyes. He is perfectly unconscious of his great chests filled with enough fine dresses and baby outfits to clothe a half-dozen infants, and smiles quite as contentedly when his English nurse forgets the gold beads and baby pins set with diamonds and other precious stones.

Heirs to Immense Estates.

The money and the splendid dresses and jewels that have been given him are nothing if compared with what he will enjoy some day. His father's yearly income is $1,000,000, which will double itself in 35 years and be greatly increased by the time he gets the fortune. He will have three splendid homes. Two are country estates that cover 30,000 acres, and 600 acres more in London.

His home in London will be Grosvenor House, as this has long been the ancestral home. It is one of the most splendid houses in London, and is wonderfully spacious. On each gate is the talbot, the figure of the family animal, an almost extinct species of white hound. Under the stone arch rests the family motto, "Virtue, Not Ancestry."

The house within is in keeping with the splendid exterior. The rooms are all spacious, decorated handsomely and embellished with rare objets d'art brought from many parts of the world. This house has a great ballroom, where the King, Queen and the greatest lords and ladies of England are entertained frequently.

In the western wing of this mansion is the finest private gallery in London. The collection now includes specimens by nearly all the great masters. Although the gallery is not thrown open to the public, the duke often grants strangers the privilege of seeing his rare collection of paintings. The library is quite as valuable as the gallery. It is stocked with books splendidly bound and rare editions.

The Children's Apartments.

Most interesting of all are the children's apartments, looking out on the garden. These include two bedrooms and a playroom adjoining. The bedrooms are furnished with small beds draped in real lace and the walls are hung with the works of great masters. The dressers are covered with silver toilet articles, and the chests of drawers are filled with hand-made baby ers and lace dresses.

The duke's little sister is a few years older than he, and is more capable of appreciating the splendor she enjoys. Little Lady Ursula Mary Olivia Grosvenor is a quaint little girl, and for four years, until the stork brought to her parents an heir and to her a baby brother, she ruled the house alone. She is fond of him and does not feel that the arrival of a boy and heir has dethroned her from the queenship that was hers as the first baby.

The third Duke of Westminster's estates are as splendid as the city home. Both the duke and duchess love country life and find their most congenial interests in their beautiful Cheshire home. The stables here are the finest in the country; the kennels, the home, farm, and the dairy are a source of great delight to the owners of the estate and their guests.

They usually open the hunting season with a meet at the hall, and the duke and duchess are constantly out with the hounds. This baby's father is a hail fellow, and next to his family he likes hunting. He feels much at home in the saddle and is an excellent rifleman. He and his friends enjoy some excellent pheasant, snipe and wild duck shooting at Eaton, and "the hall" is a noted and pleasant center for the sport. The season usually ends with a great ball, and the splendor of the entertainment naturally is in keeping with the magnificence of the state apartments.

Duchess Is Accomplished.

The Duchess of Westminster is a splendid horsewoman and accompanies her husband on some of his wildest hunts. Above everything else, the duchess is distinguished for her love of animals and is known to have a remarkable power over them. She is full of fun and amuses her children by the hour, teaching dogs tricks. She is teaching her little daughter to ride a Shetland pony, and will probably begin with the boy as soon as he is large enough to hold on.

Gardening is another of her favorite occupations. As Miss Shelagh Cornwallis West she acquired a habit of spending long mornings with her mother among the flower beds at Ruthen Castle. She is doing the same with her children. When at Eaton Hall they pass much time in the gardens.

The duchess is an interesting, clever woman. She might be called distinguished appearing, rather than handsome. She has dark brown hair and eyes. She is a slender figure and carries herself with great dignity. Though it is often necessary for her to give great balls and splendid entertainments, she is happiest with her family. She loves to romp and play with her little daughter, and entertains her husband with her singing and playing.

Father Proud of Baby Boy.

The duke is also happy in his home, where he spends much time with his children and reading, and he is proudest of all of his baby boy.

If the third Duke of Westminster inherits the virtues of his parents he will be a splendid type of English manhood. He will be tall and sturdy of muscle and possess energy and courage. He will be devoted to horses and the hunt, and will find his finer recreations among his pictures, books, music and a love for nature. It is likely that the wealthiest heir of Europe will not grow up to be a selfish man. His father is of a sympathetic nature and devotes much time and money to charity. The duchess is simply in her tastes, and is interested in many philanthropic movements. She is above all anxious to teach her children through example that money is not the all-in-all.

Why Hair Turns Gray.

The color of the hair depends on little granules, which can be seen if the hair be examined under a powerful microscope. Sometimes the hair may become white in a night. Brown-Sequard tells us that when he was forty-five years old his beard turned white in two days. This took place when he was perfectly well and without any especial cause. Sometimes, however, sorrow or illness produces the change earlier in life than it would usually take place. As to the cause, some have said that the hair becomes filled with small air-particles which make it look gray; others have said that the outer part of the hair becomes altered so that it is like ground glass and you cannot see the color. But a man by the name of Metchnikoff tells us that the real reason is because small movable bodies in the hair devour the grains of coloring matter and move them to the root of the hair. Sometimes poisons in disease, or some results of sorrow, bring about an effect upon these small migrating bodies (cells), causing them to become active in the above fashion. That is said to be the reason why the hair grows gray.—St. Nicholas.

"John" a Hoodoo in Europe.

Perhaps you do not know why monarchs of Europe so seldom hitch the name of John to their by infants.

John is a "hoodoo" in Europe. Even the occupants of palaces are not above suspicion and some of them have it in a large degree.

And the reason of the "hoodoo" looms up in history as large as a brick meeting house.

King John of England was the best hated monarch England ever knew. John II. of France was for years a captive, while John of Aragon was perpetually at war with his subjects. John II. had to fight with his son for the crown. John I. of Constantinople was poisoned and John IV. had his eyes put out. The lives of John V. and VI. were full of turmoil.

Of the popes, John IX., X., and XI. died in prison, John VIII. was poisoned; John XII. was assassinated, John XXI was crushed to death in an accident, and John XXIII. spent three years in prison.

In other countries the story is as black, running from John I. of Sweden who was a parricide, and who died at the hands of an assassin.—Denver News.

Wrong Side of the Door.

At the commencement exercises of one of our large colleges a prominent lawyer had been asked to address the graduates. Being very busy about that time, he neglected to give any thought to the subject of his discourse. On arriving at the hall where the exercises were held he was still at a loss for a topic. In passing through a large swing door which led into the hall itself the word "Push" painted on the door happened to catch his eye. Like a flash it occurred to him that here was a text that he could use very appropriately. When his turn came to speak he arose and addressed the audience in somewhat the following manner:

"Young gentlemen, the subject of my little talk with you this morning can be expressed in one short word; it is a thing that is especially applicable to you young men, who, in one line or another, are going into life to make your way. It is a thing without which no man is sure of attaining success. Gentlemen, on yonder door is the word I refer to."

Every eye in the room immediately glanced toward the door indicated, but on the inside the word "Pull" was plainly painted. The laughter and applause which followed were nearly deafening, and it was some time before he could explain his statement.—Lippincott's.

Proper Medicine for the Blood

Drives Away That Tired Feeling; Makes You Feel Brisk.

To everyone is sure to come that tired, exhausted feeling.

When the blood is weak, thin and debilitated, circulation is slow, and in consequence, the system is congested with poisons and wastes that should be driven off.

The sensible person acts on the teachings of experience and cleanses his system with a course of Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

No medicine can be more certain to quickly cure. Convenient to take, just one pill at bedtime; safe, because entirely vegetable; unfailing, because proved by thousands that Dr. Hamilton's Pills set you up in a few days.

From Cheboque Pt., N. S., comes the following from Mrs. W. A. Reynolds: "A year ago my health began to fail, I lost appetite, became nervous and sleepless. My weight ran down, I became thin, hollow-cheeked, and had black rings under my eyes. I really felt as if the charm of life had left me and when springtime arrived I was in the "Blues." I read of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and got five boxes at once.

"Within a month my appetite and color were good. I gained strength and felt like a new woman. New life and vigor returned, and my friends scarcely knew me. A medicine that will do this should be in every home."

Good health means much to you. Success and happiness depend upon it. The maintenance and source of health is found in Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25 cents per box, or five boxes for $1, at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

ANNETTE KELLERMAN TELLS HOW TO LEARN TO SWIM

The Greatest Woman Swimmer in the World—Mainly a Matter of Practice—How to Breathe When Swimming—the Side Stroke Is Easier.

"I have never yet found a girl or boy who could walk who could not learn to swim."

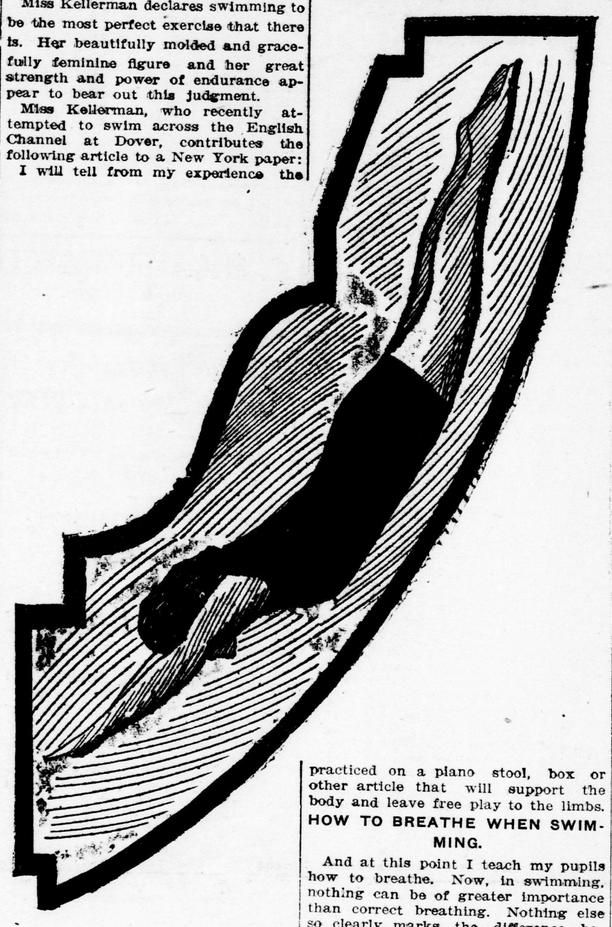
So declares Annette Kellerman, who, though she is only 19 years old, is conceded to be the most wonderful woman swimmer in the world.

At 15, Miss Kellerman had won the 100-yard championship of New South Wales. Records made a year or two later have never been broken in Australia.

Miss Kellerman declares swimming to be the most perfect exercise that there is. Her beautifully molded and gracefully feminine figure and her great strength and power of endurance appear to bear out this judgment.

Miss Kellerman, who recently attempted to swim across the English Channel at Dover, contributes the following article to a New York paper:

I will tell from my experience the easiest methods of learning how to swim, dive and float, the different kinds of strokes and how to train for racing.



SNAPSHOT OF MISS KELLERMAN DIVING.

Of all exercises intended to develop the body, to give suppleness and symmetry, to tone up the whole system, swimming is unequaled.

In addition to its health-giving that offers a pleasure that only its votaries can know and enjoy.

And above all no one can tell what day life itself may depend upon our knowing or not knowing how to swim—one's own life or the life of one dear to us.

For all these reasons, it is difficult for me to understand why an art so easily acquired is not possessed by all, women as well as men, girls and boys alike.

Had I my way, I would make it compulsory on every girl and boy who attends school to learn to swim.

Too much cannot be written in favor of swimming as an exercise. What other form of exercise can you describe to me that gives more general beneficial results? Practice in swimming secures a uniform development of the entire body, it brings every muscle into play and gives strength to heart and lungs.

Even when it is necessary to resort to the tank for our swim it is an exercise that is unsurpassed in its developing, health-giving results; but of course those results are most fully secured by a plunge in the open air, with the sun bath following. No medicine physicians can prescribe equals that in toning up the nerves and invigorating the whole system.

And to learn to swim is so simple!

I have never yet found a girl or boy who could walk who could not learn to swim.

MAINLY A MATTER OF PRACTICE.

When I have once taught my pupil that she can keep her body afloat in the water I count my work more than half done. After that it is a mere question of practice, of adding step by step to the lesson gained until, almost unconsciously, she has become an expert swimmer and has acquired an art that will give continued pleasure throughout her life.

There are some who learn to swim in deep water, but I advise my pupils to begin in water that is not over the learner's shoulders. The most favorable place is still water with a shelving beach where the learner can walk out until the water is breast-high. Then, turning toward the bank or shore, she can, with slight support from a friend's hand, lie prone upon the water and begin the practice of the first stroke.

This first stroke is the breast stroke. The arms are extended in front of the body, with the palms joining. At the word "One" they are spread wide apart, as far as they will go, with the palms turning backward. At the word "Two," hands are brought together again beneath the breast, and at the word "Three" they are again extended in front of the body as they were at first and the stroke is repeated.

While this movement of the hands and arms is made there is a simultaneous and similar movement of the legs. They are extended together as are the arms in front. At the word "One" they make the same movement as the arms; at the word "Two" they are drawn up, with bending knees, and at the word "Three" they are again extended with a strong backward kick, the feet coming together again as they were before the stroke was begun.

Before entering the water this stroke with arms and legs can be practiced on a piano stool, box or other article that will support the body and leave free play to the limbs.

HOW TO BREATHE WHEN SWIMMING.

And at this point I teach my pupils how to breathe. Now, in swimming, nothing can be of greater importance than correct breathing. Nothing else so clearly marks the difference between the strong, regular swimmer who can keep up stroke after stroke, without tiring, and almost indefinitely, and the feeble swimmer who soon becomes "winded" and whose stroke quickly becomes jerky and feeble, as does the way in which he breathes.

In walking or in other exercise it is customary to breathe through the nose and to exhale through the mouth.

In swimming we do the exact opposite. We should take a quick, deep breath through the mouth and slowly exhale it through the nose. This should be done with each stroke.

The second stroke you should learn after you have mastered the breast stroke and can swim about freely is the underhand side stroke. Usually the swimmer lies on the right side, but either side that comes most natural will be the best.

If the swimmer lies on the right side, the right arm is extended forward just under the surface of the water, while the left arm is stretched backward beside the body. The legs are extended backward, with the heel of the right foot against the instep of the left.

The stroke is begun by drawing the right hand backward and downward until the hand is directly below the right side. Simultaneously the left hand is thrust forward beneath the surface of the water until it is in front of the swimmer's face, while the legs are drawn toward the body, but stretched apart, the right knee a little nearer to the surface of the water than is the left.

With the second movement the right hand is brought forward, extending full length in front of the swimmer, while the left sweeps backward beneath the surface. Simultaneously the legs are kicked backward and brought together again to their original position.

THE SIDE STROKE IS EASIER.

In swimming long distances this side stroke is found much easier than the breast stroke, as the body lies more comfortably in the water, the breathing is done with less difficulty and there is less resistance of chest and body.

The overhand side stroke is a faster stroke than the breast or the underhand strokes, and, together with the overhand breast stroke, is generally used by contestants in swimming races.

At the beginning of the overhand side stroke the body lies on either side, the arms in the same position as the beginning of the underhand side stroke. The lower arm is swept downward toward the thigh, the palm of the hand turned down, with closed fingers. Then the hand is quickly turned palm upward so that it cuts the water sidewise as it is raised above the surface, and the arm is thrust forward, the palm again turning down as the hand reaches its position in front of the head.

At this moment the upper arm stroke is started. Beginning about six inches in front of the face, with palm turned down, the arm, slightly bent as it enters the water, is swept backward close to the body. When the upper arm is about opposite the shoulder as it cleaves the water the legs should open for the leg stroke, the kick should be made when the hand leaves the water, and it should be completed and the legs extended straight backward before the left hand leaves the water to take its position for the next stroke.

The double overhand stroke, also called the Trudgeon stroke, after the swimmer who introduced it, is a combination of the side stroke kick with a double overhand stroke, the arms leaving the water alternately and two strokes being made with them to one leg stroke. The swimmer in using the stroke turns over on the breast as either arm is used and thrusts both arms out of the water alternately instead of only one as in the overhand stroke.

To make a dive the swimmer should stand erect with hands at the side. Bend the knees slightly, draw the arms back and spring forward, the arms now extending in front of the head, palms down, thumbs touching, and keep feet and legs extended straight and close together when entering the water. When the plunge is made turn the hands upward, and the body will at once turn also in the same direction and come to the surface.

It is a short road that has no stumbling blocks.

Running for office sometimes makes men rapid liars.

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited:

Gents.—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family and also in my stables for years, and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly,

ALFRED ROCHAV,

Proprietor Roxton Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

A GUIDE FOR TRAVELERS

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

(Corrected to date.)

MAIN LINE—SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*4 a.m., 10:45 a.m., *11 a.m., *11:20 a.m., 6:35 p.m., *7:43 p.m., 10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:15 a.m., *3:20 a.m., *11:10 a.m., 1:25 p.m. *4:10 p.m., *6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:20 a.m., *3:25 a.m., 8:10 a.m., *11:20 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:55 p.m. (Eastern Flyer).

The trains leaving at 8:10 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations. The 8:10 a.m. local, and the 11:20 a.m. and 4:25 p.m. expresses have through coach for Toronto. The Eastern Flyer at 6:55 p.m. stops only at Ingersoll, Woodstock, Brantford and Hamilton, and goes to Toronto.

Depart for the west—*4:15 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:10 a.m., *11:32 a.m., 1:55 p.m. *8 p.m.

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:55 p.m. trains stop at all stations. The 4:15 a.m., 11:32 a.m. and 8 p.m. expresses run through to Chicago without change. The 11:10 a.m. express amalgamates with the 11:32 express at Port Huron.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., *4 p.m., 6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer, stops only at Chatham and Glencoe), 11 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:25 a.m., 2:20 p.m., *7:50 p.m. (International Limited, stops only at Glencoe and Chatham).

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 10:55 p.m.

Depart—6:20 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 5 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—9:45 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:15 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive—From the east—11:30 a.m., 8 p.m., 11:30 p.m. From the west—5 a.m., 8:35 a.m., *5:20 p.m.

Depart—For the east—5:05 a.m., 8:40 a.m., 5:28 p.m. For the west—11:38 a.m., 8:10 p.m.,** 11:35 p.m.

*From Chatham only.

**Runs only to Chatham.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:45 p.m.

Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:25 p.m.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Arrive—5:45 a.m., 12:15 p.m.,* 2 p.m., 4:45 p.m., 10 p.m.*

*From Walkerville.

Depart—5:45 a.m.,* 9:45 a.m., 2:35 p.m., 4 p.m.,* 6:40 p.m.**

*To Walkerville, without change.

**To St. Thomas only.

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Orange Meat contains MORE wheat sugars, more phosphorus, more actual body and brain building FOOD—than any other cereal.

Note the analysis made by Dr. J. Waddell, B.A., D.Sc., Ph.D., professor of Chemistry at the School of Mining of Queen's University. This is a page from his notebook, containing analysis of Orange Meat. Read this carefully.

Analysis of Orange Meat
Identification No 16
Ovalbin
5 cc. Alkaline tartrate
Rudisch solution reduced
0.0 — 50 = 50 cc.
5/5 x 2.6 = 26 %
Dextrin
wt of filter .187
wt of funnel 15.07
" " + dried ppt 15.68
.568
.568 - .187 = .381
.381 = 15.05 %

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is sold by all grocers at 15c. and 25c. a package. 25c. package contains 2½ times as much as smaller size. Every 15c. package contains a coupon, good for premiums. Write "Orange Meat, Kingston," for new premium catalogue.

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Special Excursions to Old Mexico and California, Season of 1906.

From June 24 to July 6 the Wabash will sell round trip tickets from all stations on the Wabash to City of Mexico, at lowest first class fare, plus $2, final return limit, Sept. 15, 1906. This will be a grand opportunity to see this grand old historic country.

Special excursion to California, June 24 to July 6, inclusive. Round trip tickets will be sold from London to San Francisco at $73 75, via all direct lines, with liberal stopovers. Corresponding low rates from other points, good to return any time before Sept. 15, 1906.

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Lead packets only 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c per lb At all grocers.

HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS, 1904.

TANGLED THREADS

"No, indeed, Marjorie. I am sure you will be far more likely to forget me, when you are having gay times abroad, and visiting innumerable places of interest. Then, too, you move in a very different circle, and will have much to distract your mind," Helen returned, while she drew the petite form of her companion into her arms and softly kissed her white forehead.

"Do you think all the sight-seeing, good times, and gay company in the world could make any difference with my love for you?" queried Marjorie, with an injured pout.

"I am sure, I hope not, dear," said Helen, smiling at her mood.

"Do you think it would make any difference in your love for me, if the conditions were reversed?" suddenly questioned the girl, with a startled look in her innocent eyes.

"Marjorie!" exclaimed Helen, in a wounded tone; "you know that it would not; environment amounts to nothing if the individual is pure and noble and honest."

"The world in general doesn't think so," objected her companion musingly; "if you haven't money and position you are nowhere socially, you might as well be out of existence altogether."

"That is putting it rather strong, isn't it?" queried Helen, smiling. "I know it is so to a large extent, but it should not be, and I believe the time will come when money will not be the chief factor, in the world's opinion, but that men and women will be estimated and judged according to their real character and worth," she concluded earnestly.

"Helen, would you marry a poor man?" inquired Marjorie, sitting erect, and bending a curious, searching look upon her.

Helen flushed, then smiled at the question.

"I certainly would never marry a rich man unless I was sure he was worthy of my confidence and esteem," she replied.

"Now, you are trying to evade me," Marjorie gaily retorted. "Would you marry a poor man? By poor, I mean one who might have to work at some trade for a living, who could not give you a beautiful home and nice things to wear, and for whom you might have to work, because you could not afford to keep a servant. Could you bear to wash and iron, bake and brew, make all your own clothes, and, perhaps, have to play nurse, besides? Could you marry with all that in view?"

Helen laughed out merrily.

"What an appalling array of bugbears!" she exclaimed. Then she grew serious again. "No, dear; I think it would be very unwise for any girl to marry a man who was unable to give her at least a comfortable home. I think it would be inconsiderate and wrong for a man to ask a woman to marry him, if he could not do that much for her. But by a 'comfortable home' I do not mean a luxurious one, and, if"—the color warmly flushing here cheeks—"I loved a man well enough to become his wife, a very simple home would satisfy me, while, if he met with reverses after we were married, I should never be afraid of work as long as he needed my assistance in helping to rebuild his fallen fortunes. I should not even mind the washing, ironing, baking, and brewing, or even playing nurse, to the extent of my ability, if it became necessary for me to lend a hand so far, for I love to be busy, Marjorie, and I should be very unhappy to be idle, if my husband was burdened, although one naturally prefers to choose one's employment."

"Well, I just couldn't buckle down to a life like that," said Marjorie, with a shrug of her pretty shoulders, and an expression of disgust; "no, indeed, not for the very best man living. I shall never marry any but a rich man. I should be perfectly wretched unless I could have a lovely home, and beautiful things to wear."

"Well, but suppose you could have all these to begin with, and then adverse circumstances suddenly deprived your husband of all his wealth?" said Helen.

A frown of annoyance gathered upon her companion's brow.

"Oh, well," she returned, with a note of impatience in her tone, "he'd have to manage to take care of me, somehow. And," she added, "my husband must also be handsome, cultivated and everything that is nice. You see, Helen, I expect a great deal in my lord that is to be."

"Yes, and so do I," Helen gravely returned, and for the first time experiencing a sense of disappointment in her friend; "but I should gauge him from a moral and intellectual standpoint, rather than from his financial and social position, and—"

"Well, and what?" queried Marjorie almost sharply, as our heroine paused.

"And I should feel that it was incumbent upon me to give just as much as I expected to receive. Marriage is not a one-sided institution, Marjorie, dear—or, rather, it should not be looked upon as such. It should be regarded as a mutual contract, under which each party should be willing and careful to make an adequate return for that which he or she expects to receive. Under no other conditions can marriage be harmonious."

"Heavens, Helen, what a 'goody-good' you are!" cried the little butterfly, with a ringing laugh that had a tinge of scorn in it, and impressed her friend somewhat unpleasantly. "How you analyze and dissect every subject! An adequate return, indeed! I wonder what I have to bestow upon my future liege in return for the hand, heart and fortune which I shall expect him to lay at my feet?"

"I hope that you will, at least, have a true and honest love to give him when he comes riding by," said Helen, with a tender thrill in her tones; "a love that will make you willing to share his every trial, as well as his successes in life; for, dear, there is no true love that is not backed by the spirit of self-sacrifice."

"Oh, dear! What a humdrum, prosaic life this would be, if everybody took such serious views of it as you do!" sighed Marjorie, with another shrug, but with a self-conscious flush on her cheeks. "I expect you think I am just a useless butterfly, and too shallow for anything."

"No, indeed; I am sure that under your merry moods and apparent carefree existence there is a vein of pure gold, which needs only right conditions to bring it forth, that it may brighten and enrich other lives, as well as your own."

"Helen Seymour, do you really believe that of me?" exclaimed the girl, as she turned and faced her friend, laid her jeweled hands upon her shoulders, and earnestly searched her face.

"I certainly do, Marjorie," was the hearty response. "You know that mamma and I believe in looking for what is best in everybody. You remember the old saw, 'Think a man a thief, and you will help to make him one.' So, on the same principle, if you look for what is good, and noble, and pure in people, you will help to bring out those very qualities in their characters.

"Helen, I wish I might always live with you," Marjorie here burst forth, with a thrill of earnest longing in her tones, and with a sudden rush of honest tears in her eyes. "I believe that I could grow to be really good under your influence."

And she meant it; for once, the girl's better nature was aroused, and she longed to become pure and true, as she knew her friend to be.

"Dearest," said Helen, as she softly kissed her on the lips, "every human being must work out his or her own life problem; no one can borrow oil of his neighbor. There is good in every one, and he will grow pure and noble in proportion as he cultivates that good in himself. You must work for that result in your own sphere, I in mine—and I am sure, if we are honest, we shall be conscious of great growth in each other when we meet again."

Marjorie secretly wondered what their respective spheres would be, and her eyes drooped with a sense of conscious guilt as she remembered a letter which her aunt had that day received from her mother, and certain schemes which had taken form in her own fertile brain, and which had been founded upon the information contained in that epistle.

CHAPTER XII.

The letter referred to in the preceding chapter had been full of interesting news.

Mrs. Ellsworth had been summering at St. Moritz, a lovely village in the Engadine, and picturesquely located on the banks of the Inn, and she wrote that she had been having "the loveliest time in the world" with a party composed of English people and Americans.

A word regarding the woman may not come amiss just here. She had been a widow for ten or twelve years, her husband having been cut short in his career in the midst of the most flattering prosperity.

After one year of mourning (?) Mrs. Ellsworth had begun to mingle again in society, which, to her, was the only life worth living, and from that time on she had been as gay as any girl.

She had a generous income, which enabled her to live luxuriously, and to gratify her taste for dress and show up to a certain limit, and she was pretty sure to find this limit every quarter—sometimes to exceed it, although not very often, for she found it "so uncomfortable to get behindhand."

When her year of irksome seclusion was ended, she put Marjorie into a boarding school in San Francisco, which city had been her home during her married life, and, having thus disposed of a tiresome responsibility, she prepared to enjoy her freedom to the utmost.

She had been abroad during her daughter's last year at school, and had arranged for her, upon her graduation, to go to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Sturdyvant, whose home was in Buffalo, New York, and who had recently built herself a summer home in the Adirondacks. Thus we found them neighbors of the Seymours.

Mrs. Ellsworth had also planned to have them join her abroad in the fall, when she proposed to "polish Marjorie off" in the languages, and prepare her for the—to her—chief aim and end of existence—marriage with some scion of wealth and position—maybe of nobility. Then, when the girl was well settled and off her hands, she fondly hoped to secure for herself an eligible parti, and so float along through life at ease upon the topmost waves of luxury and pleasure.

But, to return to her recent letter. She described, in an enthusiastic manner, her location and surroundings. St. Moritz was the most charming spot in the universe, and had been unusually gay during the season; drives, excursions, hops and receptions had kept her in a perfect whirl of excitement. She spoke of numerous new acquaintances which she had made, and mentioned several old friends who were sojourning in the place, and who were also known to her sister.

"You will open your eyes, Eliza, when I tell you that Hal Lancaster is here, and stopping at the ——, which is not more than a stone's throw from this house," she wrote. "I have met him twice, and he was very courteous—remarkably so, considering the circumstance and quarrel of our last meeting. I am told that he has become very rich—although he was by no means poor in the old days—and he certainly appears to have an abundance of this world's goods, for he has the finest suite in the hotel, and sports an elegant equipage, with driver and footman. He has with him a young man—a nephew, and his heir, it is reported—a fine-looking fellow named Eggleston, of whom he seems to be very fond, and whom, in turn, evidently dotes on his uncle. By the way, the man's hair has turned as white as snow. Queer, isn't it, at his age? But it gives him a very distinguished appearance, and he is really handsomer than ever. I'd like to have Marjorie meet the young man. Suppose you close your house, immediately on receiving this, and join me here as soon as possible, for a little judicious management, just at this time, might result in the landing of a couple of very plump and desirable goldfish. Besides, I want you both to have a glimpse of this little paradise on earth, and, the season being much milder than usual, we propose remaining until the cold drives us away, which certainly must be within three weeks, at the outside."

Then here followed a number of commissions which Mrs. Ellsworth wished her sister to execute for her in New York before she sailed, together with instructions regarding the route she was to take after arriving upon the continent, in order to reach St. Moritz with the least possible delay.

There was also a brief postscript to this epistle, which at once aroused Marjorie's keenest curiosity.

It read like this:

"Do you know what ever become of John Wilton and that girl? They've haunted me of late like a couple of restless ghosts."

"Who was John Wilton, Aunt Eliza?"

Mrs. Sturdyvant flushed, and a shock inquired Marjorie, as she thoughtfully folded her mother's letter after completing its perusal.

of dismay thrilled her. She had entirely forgotten her sister's postscript, or she never would have allowed the girl to read the missive by herself. The 'Wilton episode" was supposed to be a sealed book in Marien Ellsworth's life.

"Oh," she replied, with assumed carelessness, "he was a young man of whom your mother was rather fond in her younger days."

"And who was 'that girl'?" pursued her niece, a slight frown sweeping over her face as she quoted the words.

"Well, I suppose she was regarded as your mother's rival," was the somewhat reluctant response.

"But what was her name?"

"Never mind about that, Marjorie," said her aunt rather shortly. "I don't think it would be quite fair to your mother to give it away, and I'm sure I can't see why she should have wanted to resurrect them after all these years. Now, what do you think," she hastily interposed, as if anxious to change the subject, "about closing the house a fortnight earlier than we intended, and going at once to St. Moritz, as your mother suggests?"

Marjorie did not reply at once. She was thinking how strange it was that fate should have thrown Helen Seymour's lover into such proximity with her scheming mother, who already was planning a match between himself and her daughter!

How strange, too, that she should have fallen violently in love with Rob Eggleston, when he was more than three thousand miles away, just from having seen his handsome face in her friend's album!

She had really become very fond of Helen—as much so as was possible for one of her shallow, selfish nature to care for another—for she had aroused all that was best in her, if there was any best, and she experienced momentary twinges of conscience, in view of lending herself to any such plot, which, she felt sure, if successful, must result in the ruin of the life of the beautiful girl.

At the same time, her own inclinations prompted her to fall in with her mother's plans; so, after a brief struggle, during which self conquered, she told her good angel to "go his way for his time," and said, in reply to Mrs. Sturdyvant's question:

"I am sure I don't mind, auntie; I suppose we might as well go one time as another, if it will not interfere with your plans; I have nothing to keep me, you know."

"Very well; I know no reason why we should delay, only"—with a flush of annoyance—"I must confess, I am not in sympathy with your mother's matrimonial scheme. I think match-making is detestable."

Marjorie laughed at the remark, but the flush that glowed upon her own cheek was not caused by annoyance, but from eager anticipation, in view of meeting handsome Robert Eggleston, the nephew and heir of the wealthy Mr. Lancaster.

So it was decided that they should sail a week from that very day—Wednesday. Consequently, in order to make the necessary arrangements, they would have to leave for New York on the coming Saturday morning, which was the day that the Seymours had set for their return to their city home.

Mrs. Sturdyvant set about her preparations immediately, and was busy and unusually thoughtful throughout the day.

[To be Continued.]

EVER HAVE CRAMPS?

Kind of fierce to be tied up in a knot at midnight with cramps. Keep Nerviline handy. Ten drops quiets cramps instantly. Used occasionally, Nerviline prevents this trouble entirely. From Stratford, Ont., Wm. Dee writes: "Nothing I know of will give such quick relief to cramps, colic or pain in the stomach as Nerviline. If you feel squeamish or sick, just ten drops of Nerviline in water and you're well next minute."

Think of the protection and comfort contained in a 25-cent bottle of Nerviline; get it today.

DO NOT DELAY in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

CALIFORNIA DESERT IS NOW VANISHING

WATER STEADILY ENCROACHING ON SALTON VALLEY.

Those who read the daily newspaper have no doubt been more than once of late mildly excited by sensational dispatches from California intimating that certain large portions of that Commonwealth are actually rapidly disappearing from the sight and touch of men. It is reported that a large valley in the southernmost portion of the state is vanishing; has been assaulted by the sea; volcanoes are breaking up the solid ground beneath and the gray ocean is coming in to cover up the universal ruin.

It must be admitted, writes Thomas H. MacBride, of the University of Iowa, that for these sensational stories there is a certain basis of fact. In the Salton desert of Southern California, where less than two years ago the traveler on the Southern Pacific Railway saw only a wide vista of drifting sand, he now may skim along for miles beside a spreading sea that deepens from day to day and widens every moment. Within less than two years over many square miles the whole face of the country has been changed. Railroads have been whelmed, stations and houses and factories lost in one encroaching flood; gulls and cranes run along a level beach where but a few months since the sage-hen nested or the wild rabbits hid in sandy burrows. Surely, whether Neptune and Vulcan are busy or not, something has happened, and the passing traveler would like to know.

If we consult a map of the region in question, and at the same time study the levels of the country, we shall speedily discover that the old Salton Desert is indeed a basin of remarkable depth for its expanse, and wonderful in many ways. The altitude of the station at Yuma, just east of the basin, is 137 feet. While the height of Salton station, about the middle of the valley, now whelmed, is actually 262 feet below the level of the sea, say, at the head of the Gulf of Lower California, about 100 miles away. Indio, another railway station about 125 miles west of Yuma, and about 25 west of Salton, is almost at sea level, so that it is evident we have here a great depression not only below the Colorado, which passes Yuma, but actually away below the level of the sea. Now, it is evident that if the volcanoes should once conclude to open up a way for oceanic waters, the sea might easily take possession of the Salton basin. But have they done it?

The Colorado River at Yuma is far above the bottom of the basin, and it skirts along the southeast border of the gulf all the way, of course, far above the valley. In fact, with respect to the basin and its sloping sides, the river occupies exactly the position of a great irrigating main carried along some hillside above waiting fields. Some years ago enterprising men who saw the situation, realizing that large areas of the basin were not sand at all, but the finest sort of fertile alluvial soil, began to use this great natural main by constructing a secondary, carrying the waters of the Colorado out to the south part of the basin, near the Mexican boundary, where it was easy to bring under water 100,000 acres of beautiful land. This artificial channel should bring part of the water of the river to certain old river channels emptying, or, rather, opening, into the lower part of the Salton basin. Recently, for the sake of wider service, new intakes from the Colorado have been opened. All went well until some eighteen months since, when the Colorado, flushed with flood, rose suddenly 20 feet or more above its usual tide, and forthwith, instead of hurrying its waters southward to the gulf, began to pour them down the old abandoned river channels into the Salton sink. The fall to the gulf is only 137 feet, while the fall to the basin is nearly 400, and the distance not much greater. So there you are; and no earthquakes, volcanoes or sea water needed in the least.

The whole situation and topography are interesting in the extreme. The geologist will tell you that all the region thereabouts is slowly rising; that once upon a time the head of the Gulf of California was farther north, and received the Colorado there; and in those days the mud of the stream was deposited farther and farther out in the sea, forming an estuarine deposit, filling up the sea, while upon the rising bottom channels the river ran, carrying the mud farther and farther, until finally the part of the sea toward Indio was cut off entirely from what now is called the gulf. The part of the ocean thus isolated presently dried up and left the Salton basin, a salt desert by reason of the evaporated sea water; and now again, though filled with fresh water of the river, the wide-forming lake is salt once more, in memory of its old-time history.

The botanist, too, finds curious confirmation of the story. All about the Salton valley are curious isolated groves of palms, palms of a peculiar sort, the Washingtonia, in fact, now commonly planted in South California cities. But Washingtonia should stand by the sea, as the palms of Florida do, run down the shores of the California Gulf—and so these isolated groves are but the remnant of a tropic flora, once rich, no doubt, that all but perished with the drying of the old Salton sea of which geology tells. The old sea was a fact. Part of this beach is yet to be discovered; its sands along the old-time eastern shore are still blowing about in dunes.

The waters of the Colorado, if allowed their present course, will no doubt bring back conditions of climate long gone by. Already railroad men declare the air too moist. If so, would the palms again extend their sway along the shores, and would tropic verdure once more make the bordering mountains green? — Popular Science Monthly.

BENNY ON THE OSTRICH.

The ostrich is a large, ugly bird, with an unhappy disposition and a powerful appetite. It grows in hot countries where there is plenty of sand and natives. A full-grown ostrich has been known to attack man without hesitation. You hunt ostriches by running your head up through a stuffed one, which enables you to approach them with impunity, and then you shoot them down with your bow and arrow. If I were hunting them I would use an automobile, which is far swifter. The ostrich lays an egg as big as your head. Then it calls it a week's work and quits. Ostriches can also be raised in farms. All you have to do is to put a fence around them and stand outside and talk, and the people come in and feed them peanuts and crackerjack. The works of creation are wonderful. Let us ever strive to go and do likewise. Ostrich feathers are beautiful, but expensive, and are frequently worn on hats.—Chicago Tribune.

Mistake in Burial.

An extraordinary burial mistake is reported from Liverpool.

Two infants, from different houses, and belonging to different parents, were taken to a hospital suffering from fever. One died and was buried; the other recovered and was handed to its supposed mother.

She, however, found that the child was not hers, and inquiries showed that it was her baby which was dead, and that the living child belonged to the other woman.

An affecting scene occurred between the two women when the truth came to light. —London Mail.

Annie Oakley

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Traveling as I do continuously, I have been troubled a great deal with dandruff and falling hair, and until I tried Herpicide I never found a remedy that was satisfactory.

"Herpicide is a delightful preparation that fulfills the claims made for it, and no lady's toilet is complete without it. I highly recommend it to my friends.

(Signed) ANNIE OAKLEY.

Newbro's Herpicide is the most remarkable hair preparation in existence. It has produced more actual, visible results than all other hair remedies combined. It contains no grease or dye. Stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.

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GREAT REVOLUTION IN MILLING INDUSTRY

COMMENCED IN 1790, WITH OLIVER EVANS' SYSTEM.

When the farmer has harvested his grain and got the golden store safely into his garner, the next question is: How shall his wheat be prepared for food and for shipment to the distant parts where it is wanted?

It is know to all that the ancient method of grinding grain was that of the hollowed stone, or the mortar and pestle.

By such means did the old Hebrews, Egyptians, Phoenicians and Greeks grind or crack their grain.

It was a long time after the building of Solomon's Temple before the Romans improved upon the very ancient system by inventing the running stone and stationary grooved one—the "upper and nether millstones," which were, of course, at first operated by hand.

In the early part of the eighteenth century the millstones invented by the Romans were made much more effective by the process known as "dressing," or grooving the meeting faces of the stones. Crude as these means were, they were all that men used in milling until well along toward the beginning of the nineteenth century.

It was in 1790 that Oliver Evans, of Delaware, wrought his great revolution in the milling industry.

By Evans' system, from the moment the grain was emptied from the wagon to the final production of the flour at the close of the process, all manual labor was dispensed with. The grain was first put into a box hung on a scale beam, where it was weighed. It was then run into an elevator, which raised it to a chamber over cleaning machines, from which place it was run down to a room over the hoppers of the millstones. When ground it fell from the millstones into a receptacle which carried it to the drying floor, where another contrivance kept it in steady motion until it was thoroughly dried, when it was conveyed by machinery to the bolters.

The Evans system—between which and the older one there was no comparison—prevailed in the old and new world for more than three-quarters of a century.

Within the past generation there has, of course, been a revolution in the milling business greater even than the one made by Evans at the close of the eighteenth century.

About 30 or 35 years ago it was discovered that the coarser portion, or kernel, of wheat, which lies next to the skin of the berry, and between the skin and the heart, is the most valuable and nutritious part of the grain, as it consists largely of gluten; while the interior is made up chiefly of starch.

It was such knowledge that led to the modern revolution in milling methods, and gave us the "roller" process in lieu of the old faced stones.

The new process consists of removing the outer skin of the wheat and its adhering impurities from the "middlings," then separating the middlings from the central part, and then regrinding the middlings into flour.

Under the old system the coarser part, known as middlings, was thrown aside and ground up into cattle food, or into what was considered an inferior grade of flour, by which arrangement the cattle got the cream of the wheat, while the man, in his ignorance, was eating the poorer part, thinking that he was getting the best.—Rev. Thomas B. Gregory, in New York American.

The picturesque French Foreign Legion, which has just obtained the honor of bearing the insignia of the Legion of Honor on its standard, dates from 1831, and to some extent takes the place in the French service of the old Swiss mercenaries, many of whom are numbered among its earliest recruits. It only serves abroad, however, and has principally served in Algeria.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS.

Most of the troubles that afflict little ones may be traced to the stomach or bowels, and if these are put right the child will get well and thrive well. Baby's Own Tablets will cure all stomach and bowel ailments, and all the other minor troubles of babyhood and childhood. And the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine contains no poisonous opiate or harmful drug. Mrs. Wilbert McKenzie, Chelmsford, Ont., says: "My little girl was troubled with obstinate constipation to such an extent that we did not think she would live. She cried almost constantly and was wasting away. I got a box of Baby's Own Tablets, and in three days found a great improvement. I continued giving her the Tablets for nearly a month, and every trace of the trouble has disappeared, and she has since been a bright, healthy child and has grown nicely." You can get the Tablets from any medicine dealer or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

The Cost of a Furnace

really begins after you buy it and pay for it. It comes in the amount of fuel you feed to it and in repairs. The best furnace is actually the cheapest.

Sectional View of Buck's Leader Furnace

Buck's "Leader" Furnace is built to give cheap heat, lots of it, and to last a lifetime.

Its firepot is in sections—it will never wear out.

Its proportions of firepot and radiating surface are exact, every heat unit in the fuel being extracted and used.

Its radiator is of solid steel and every joint in it is absolutely air and gas-tight.

It can burn wood as successfully as coal, the feed-door being very large.

It requires no expert to run it and will stand rough usage.

Its massive construction and scientific principles make it the most durable, powerful and economical heater ever built.

An absolute guarantee goes with every

Buck's "Leader" Furnace

Ask us for our Heater Catalogue. It is full of information on house heating.

The WM. BUCK STOVE CO., Limited

Brantford Montreal Winnipeg

For Sale By

Sutherland Bros.

384 Richmond Street.

Miss Euler's

SARATOGA CHIPS

A delightful addition to the meal or to luncheons, banquets and picnics. Extremely appetizing; good at all times and absolutely pure. All grocers.

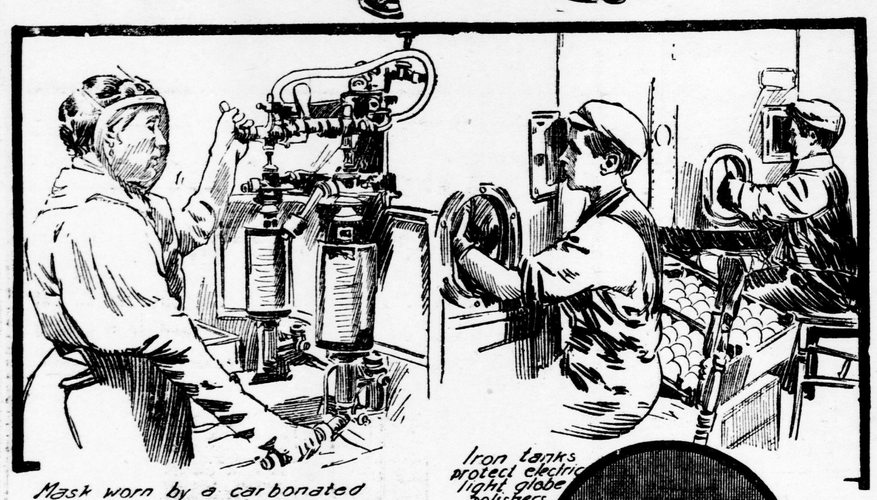
10c., 20c.

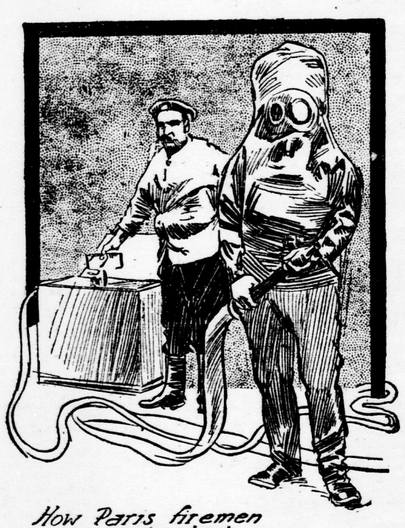
MADE IN BERLIN BY

The Euler-Houston Company

Saratoga Chips

HOW WORKERS AT DEADLY TRADES ARE PROTECTED





When the knight of ancient days sallied forth to war or joust he rode ensconsed in tested armor. To-day heroes battle in perilous occupation for their daily bread. Like the knight they, too, wear armor for their protection against the foe.

Some such heroes expose themselves to firedamp in coal mines; the fireman tilts with death in burning buildings; the sand blast workman battles every day; the electric light globe polisher imperils his eyesight; even the man or woman who fills bottles with carbonated waters is not immune.

For workpeople in these occupations, and many others equally dangerous, suits of armor or protected breathing equipment have been devised.

Only a few weeks ago a fearful disaster in the Courrieres mining district of France, in which more than 1400 miners met death in the under levels, concentrated public attention about the methods of protecting workmen in the various trades and enterprises in which some must labor for the benefit of the many.

Thousands of men operate daily in powder factories, in chemical laboratories, in mines and other places where death lurks against carelessness or indiscretion, and sometimes without either of them.

In fact, there are few trades or professions in which more or less danger does not exist. The physician exposes himself to fatal epidemic; every soldier in battle realizes that a flying bullet may lay him in an obscure grave; the sailor is at the mercy of the wave, tempest and rock-bound coast, and many a mechanic or laborer carries his life in his hand when he enters a factory or a mine.

Factories in which various forms of ammonia are made are particularly dangerous. Notwithstanding all the precautions taken, gases will permeate the atmosphere. So powerful is their corrosive action that for miles around, in some cases, especially in foreign countries, they kill vegetation.

Workers in this line of occupation are attacked by diseases of the kidneys, chronic cystitis, asthma and other troubles. Toilers in ammonia factories, in Europe at least, rarely attain advanced age. Another evil this employment brings in its train is a tendency to drink.

An industry especially risky is the manufacture of chloride of lime. Workmen employed in putting the products in barrels must, in many instances, wear special costumes and masks.

A thick muzzle formed of several doublings of flannel is placed over the mouth. It is to protect the lungs from the gas. Thick-glassed, close-fitting spectacles guard the eyes. Even with such protection, the laborer is able to work only a few hours at a time.

PERILS OF MINES.

The disaster at Courrieres has attracted attention to the perils of the men who work in the mines. To a certain extent, explosions of firedamp cannot be prevented, but apparatus has been designed to enable workmen to breathe with impunity, even when surrounded by the most poisonous of gases.

The first invention of such apparatus was that of a Frenchman, Dr. Regnard. His work has been improved upon in recent years, but the principle remains the same—simply that of supplying pure air by mechanical means.

Two varieties of safety equipment for men employed in mines came into public notice at the French disaster. One furnishes fresh air, or, rather, renews the supply of purified air as it goes along; the other carries a stock of compressed air to be liberated as needed. Both are strapped upon the person of the miner.

The first invention includes two pockets, or impermeable reservoirs, to be carried upon the breast. One reservoir contains the air to be inhaled, and the other receives the air that is exhaled.

Born upon the back is a steel cylinder, containing oxygen that has been subjected to a high pressure. This gas is released by mechanical contrivances as it is needed.

The head of the worker is incased in an air-tight helmet. At first he breathes the contents of the pure-air pocket. The resulting azote and carbonic acid are exhaled into the other pocket. The azote-nitrogen then returns into the first pocket, where it is refreshed by pure oxygen from the steel cylinder.

It is necessary to suppress the carbolic acid. Such a result is attained by forcing the exhaled breath, in its journey toward the second pocket, through a box containing granulated potash. The potash absorbs the moisture and the acid, the nitrogen returning to mingle with the oxygen from the reservoir.

If the wearer of the apparatus intends to work during a longer period than usual, a double cylinder of oxygen may be carried.

In another equipment a two-chambered receptacle containing compressed air enables a man to breath about an hour in a deadly atmosphere. Suitable machinery attached to the equipment governs the supply.

A German appliance for mine workers eliminates the mask. It consists of air-renewing reservoirs carried upon the back, from which tubes lead to a nosepiece. In this manner the supply of air is constantly renewed.

Exceeding risks are taken by men who work in the manufacture of explosives. In many factories employees who make powder wear an especial dress. A robe covers the entire body, and their shoes are made without nails or other metal.

The polishing of electric lamp bulbs is exceedingly dangerous to the eyes of the operator, who guards himself by operating with his hands in a cylinder of steel. Leather curtains hanging from the lower parts of the cylinders help protect the workman, who peers through little windows at the globe as he polishes it.

Bottling of carbonated or highly charged mineral waters also carries no little risk to the eyes of the operator. If the bottle or siphon is weak at any point, an explosion is almost inevitable.

Such accidents are now carefully guarded against. Employes who fill the charged bottles, put on labels and handle them in the initial stages have their heads covered with a metal mask. Gloves protect hands and arms. Formerly such equipment was made of leather or rubber, but it has been found of late that thick wool answers the purpose better.

An air-tight suit has been devised for sand-blast engravers, an occupation more common in Europe than in this country.

Artificial means of protection, of greater or less value, has been devised for firemen in all countries. Those of Paris, however, are probably equipped better than the firemen of any other city.

The apparatus worn by these men enables them to inhale smoke-laden atmosphere with impunity. The equipment is virtually the same as that of the miners; it includes cylinders containing compressed fresh air or an appliance by which fetid air is purified.

At certain periods of their manipulations of the explosive materials, the workmen stand behind a network of woven rope. Such a protection, being flexible, is much better, in case of explosion, than an armor of steel or wood.

A number of trades believed to be entirely without risk are really quite dangerous. Among them are those of furriers and tanners.

The introduction into the lungs of fragments of hair results in serious injury to the health. But the greatest danger is that of contracting malignant poisoning.

Men employed in polishing stone or metals run danger of another sort. Fine dust gets into their lungs.

Skin diseases are frequent among packers of annilines. Only the greatest cleanliness is able to prevent them.

The manufacture of white lead is very dangerous. Painters are, in a measure, subject to this menace. To diminish its dangers, abundant ventilation, hygienic drinks in great quantities and cleanliness are indispensable.

Phosphorous, so common in the manufacture of matches, causes direful results through phosphoric necrosis.

As experience in the employment of such dangerous necessities has progressed, life and health saving agencies have been invented. Masks and breathing apparatus are common in such trades.

Rear Admiral C. E. Clark, of the United States Navy, known to fame as the commander of the battleship Oregon during the war with Spain, thinks the population of China has been overstated.

"When I first studied geography," he wrote recently in the National Geographic Magazine, "the population of China was estimated at 230,000,000; then came an advance to 360,000,00, and now we hear of over 400,000.000.

"From my own observations during the three years I was on the Asiatic station, I would say that there are fewer than 200,000,000 of people in China.

"I spent several months in each of the principal seaports, from Tientsin in the north, to Canton, in the south; and five or six months in the Valley of the Yangtze, going as far inland as Ichang, a town nearly 1000 miles from the sea and beyond the reputed populous districts. I noticed that the country people, instead of living on farms, were concentrated in villages, and that these were generally small and often widely separated.

"The cities were limited in area and contained no lofty buildings, one and two storied houses being the rule. Canton is the wealthiest, and, with the possible exception of Pekin, is the most populous city. I was with a party that made the circuit of the walls, several members walking the entire way in a little over two hours, which proves that the inclosed space could not have exceeded six square miles. In the northern part we saw gardens and unoccupied ground. Compare this with Manhattan Island, with its twenty-two square miles and lofty tenement houses.

"The streets of a Chinese city are very narrow, and the people live in them and on the ground floor of the wide open shops and houses, therefore the visitor seems to be always working his way through a dense crowd.

"I believe that tigers are encountered in all portions of China. It is certain that they are killed north of Pekin, as the skins are sold there, and at Amoy, the missionaries, who had been inland, told me of the terror they inspired.

"As there is little of the dense undergrowth of India, it is a comparatively open country through which the tiger prowls and the presence certainly does not suggest a land densely populated."

A NEW CURE FOR HICCOUGH.

Hundred of remedies for hiccoughs have been suggested, ranging from different drugs to physical culture exercises. Here is one suggested by an ordinary bartender:

"Give me something for the hiccoughs," a patron said to him recently. "I am sober, all right, but I have those annoying belches."

The bartender produced a clean towel and filled a glass with water. He stretched the towel tightly over the top of the glass and handed it to the sufferer.

"Drink the water through the towel," he directed. The man on the other side of the bar did so, and presently announced that his attack of hiccoughs had ceased.

"It never fails," remarked the bartender, turning to wait upon another customer.

EDUCATING POLICEMEN WITH EPIGRAMS

If the reincarnation of Solomon could be proved, it would be found, perhaps, that the great proverb maker is now wearing the uniform of chief of police at Cleveland, Ohio.

Captain Frederick Kohler, the handsome young man who dominates and directs the brass-buttoned force of that city, was once called by President Roosevelt "the best chief of police in the land." Lincoln Steffens also dubbed Kohler "the best chief in the best-governed city in the United States."

Not content with having trained his command into the perfection of efficiency and discipline, the chief is now instructing it in epigrammatic wisdom.

Daily he culls over the works of philosophers and pocks out epigrams that hit some spot in a policeman's line of duty. When he can find nothing suitable he manufactures one of his own. These bits of wise advice and instruction appear on the daily bulletin with which each man is served.

A FRENCH KOHLER'S PROVERBS

Good advice is usually distasteful to those who most need it.

Remember the pushcart man and keep him pushing things along.

A prisoner in the hands is worth half a dozen in the next township.

Cleanliness is next to godliness, and it leads always upwards.

Brains will often win where brute force fails. Use your heads.

It takes more than a blue suit and brass buttons to make a patrolman.

A good policeman, like a true soldier, obeys orders.

Clothes don't make the man, but they help make a policeman.

It was at the wedding of Ruth Hanna, daughter of the late United States Senator Marcus A. Hanna, that President Roosevelt first had opportunity to observe the executive ability of Kohler.

Afterward he saw the energetic officer at the funeral of the late Secretary of State John Hay. Then it was that Mr. Roosevelt stepped up to Kohler, grasped him by the hand, and, in the presence of a number of distinguished statesmen, said:

"Kohler, I admire you. You're the best chief in the land. I wish I had had you with me when I was Police Commissioner of New York city."

That encomium from the President has not spoiled Cleveland's police chief. He has not rested his oars even on such words of high praise. Instead, they have been an incentive for it is no small job in these United States to live up to the reputation of being "the best chief in the land."

Starting out as a marble cutter, to which occupation he owns in a measure his sturdy frame, Kohler was appointed a patrolman June 16, 1889. So pronounced was his ability and so untiring his energy that he climbed the ladder of promotion rapidly, and in May, 1903, was appointed chief of police. He has not yet turned 41.

Nature endowed Frederick Kohler with the traits and temperament that go to make a first class police officer. Once his policy is outlined and his intended course justified in his mind, he carries it through with the tireless persistency of a Grant.

Combined with a fixed determination to do what he honestly believes ought to be done, he has the dash and originality of a Ney. Versatile, he accomplishes with the gloved hand what he can not bring about with the mace.

But he is no temporizer. And the under world—thieves, thugs, gamblers and tenderloin habitues—know it.

More than six feet tall, straight as an arrow, supple in every muscle, of unusual strength and quickness of action, he proved himself a terror to thugs before he became chief.

His skilful walloping of two powerful men who were pitted against him during the athletic trials that were up so recently a part of the ordeal through which applicants for jobs on the force had to go made such a hit with the Board of Public Safety that he was accepted without further demonstration of his qualifications.

In his personal attire Kohler is as neat as a courtier, and he makes his policemen keep themselves as trim every day as if they were up for continual inspection. It means a fine or loss of vacation for a Cleveland policeman to report at his station with a soiled collar, an unshaved face or any part of his uniform askew.

A rigid disciplinarian is this young man. In every department of the force evidence of his overhauling is present. During Kohler's regime the department has been built up from a slipshod, half-hearted institution to a smooth, up-to-date metropolitan machine.

One of the first things he did was to clean out the dead wood. He lopped off the old men who had passed the state of utility and placed them on the pension list. Policemen and officers who were not old enough to be shifted off duty entirely were given places where no great activity would be required.

Like his admirer, President Roosevelt, Kohler is a firm believer in young, fresh blood—young men of ambition, energy and brains. Where there was lethargy and stiffness Kohler has produced activity and elasticity.

In every detail of his system he is most thorough. In the appointment of policemen this fact is particularly conspicuous. Every applicant's history is traced to his schooldays. Politics cut no fibure if a man comes up to the standard Chief Kohler has set for the rank and file of his force. In the conduct of the clerical end of the department's work he has introduced many changes, all tending to the simplification of duties that before Kohler's day as chief were done in a tangled, confused and headless fashion, sans system and centralized responsibility.

As one of the members of the National Bureau for the identification of criminals Kohler has had unusual opportunity to make the Rogues' Gallery of the Cleveland department one of the most complete in the country. In three years he has added 10,000 photographs to the collection that included only 2000 when he took hold.

Enthusiastically interested in this line of work is Kohler. He was the first in Cleveland to adopt the thumb-mark system of identification.

Indeed, he is inducing all the chiefs in Ohio to take up this feature of the Bertillon system. Crooks caught in nearby town where there are no facilities for marking thumb prints are taken to Cleveland. He has also established a bureau of instruction, where police chiefs are taught to make thumb print.

One of Kohler's greatest strokes, before he became chief, was the wiping out of the once existing tenderloin district. He practically accomplished this single-handed. The majority of its habitues were driven out of the city and what few are left are concentrated and their lives made so miserable by constant police surveillance that there is no danger while Kohler is chief of there ever being a real tenderloin in that city.

Kohler has a policy of repression that he has found most effective. He does not believe much in spasmodic raids. Whenh he sets out to put a place out of business he stations patrolmen in front of it and persons are warned away. They are told that they enter at their own risk, and the name and address of every visitor are taken. That soon discourages patronage, and the place dies out quickly. Kohler calls this "administrative police repression."

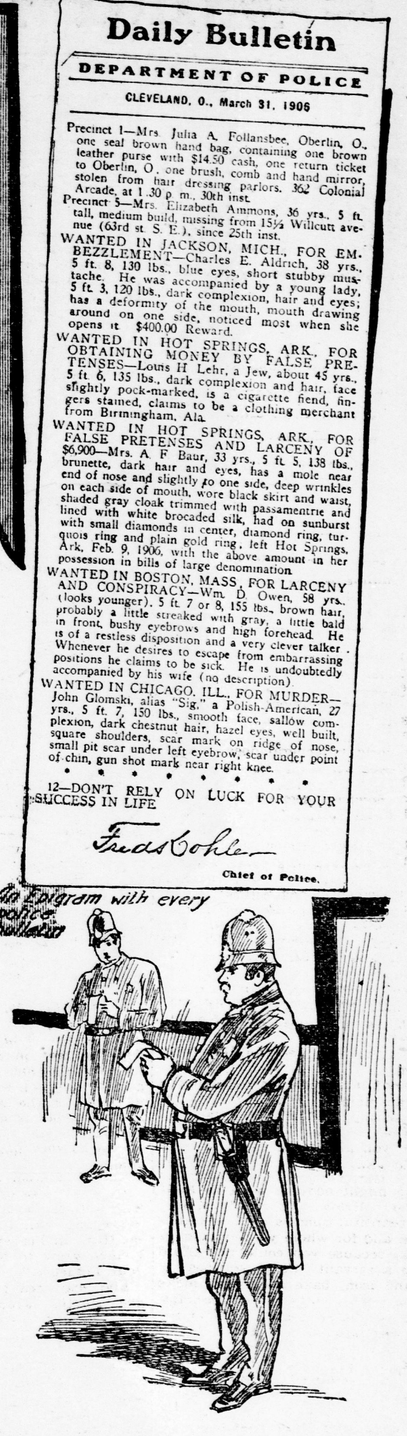
There is not a gambling house in Cleveland. The chief has made a clean sweep of the "tin-horn" and the "big-gun" element. Poker, roulette and faro ran in pretty full swing before Kohler got after them. He threw gamblers into jail night after night, and as soon as they got out they were thrown in again.

There is not a section of the city where Kohler was stationed before his rise to the chieftainship that has not been benefited by his vigorous hand. Once or twice, during changes of administration, when gambling and other vices were winked at, Kohler was sent "out to the woods." But he made things so lively in the "woods" that there was an insistent call from the people to bring him back where he could do the most good.

He has cleaned out gangs that were terrors to the neighborhoods in which they held sway. Made up of notorious thugs, highwaymen and other desperate criminals, it was worth one's life to get into their territory. After he had shot three or four, cracked the heads of others, and landed the ringleaders in jail for long terms, there was a cessation of hold-ups and other desperate crimes in Cleveland.

Kohler is ever seeking to improve the character and train the minds of his men. His latest innovation, the publication each day at the end of his police bulletin of an axiom of proverb that is particularly appropos to police duty, has attracted widespread attention.

It contains description of crooks wanted in Cleveland and other cities, a list of the day's crimes, if there are any of consequence, and other information necessary to keep a policeman in touch with events in his line. But the gem of the daily sheet is the bit of wisdom upon which the policeman may ponder during his working hours



Daily Bulletin

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

CLEVELAND, O., March 31, 1906

Precinct 1—Mrs. Julia A. Follansbee, Oberlin, O., one seal brown hand bag, containing one brown leather purse with $14.50 cash, one return ticket to Oberlin, O., one brush, comb and hand mirror, stolen from hair dressing parlors, 362 Colonial Arcade, at 1.30 p. m., 30th inst.

Precinct 5—Mrs. Elizabeth Ammons, 36 yrs., 5 ft. tall, medium build, missing from 15½ Willcutt avenue (63rd st. S. E.), since 25th inst.

WANTED IN JACKSON, MICH., FOR EMBEZZLEMENT—Charles E. Aldrich, 38 yrs., 5 ft. 8, 130 lbs., blue eyes, short stubby mustache. He was accompanied by a young lady, 5 ft. 3, 120 lbs., dark complexion, hair and eyes; has a deformity of the mouth, mouth drawing around on one side, noticed most when she opens it. $400.00 Reward.

WANTED IN HOT SPRINGS, ARK., FOR OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENSES—Louis H. Lehr, a Jew, about 45 yrs., 5 ft. 6, 135 lbs., dark complexion and hair, face slightly pock-marked, is a cigarette fiend, fingers stained, claims to be a clothing merchant from Birmingham, Ala.

WANTED IN HOT SPRINGS, ARK., FOR FALSE PRETENSES AND LARCENY OF $6,900—Mrs. A. F. Baur, 33 yrs., 5 ft. 5, 138 lbs., brunette, dark hair and eyes, has a mole near end of nose and slightly to one side, deep wrinkles on each side of mouth, wore black skirt and waist, shaded gray cloak trimmed with passamentrie and lined with white brocaded silk, had on sunburst with small diamonds in center, diamond ring, turquois ring and plain gold ring, left Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 9, 1906, with the above amount in her possession in bills of large denomination.

WANTED IN BOSTON, MASS., FOR LARCENY AND CONSPIRACY—Wm. D. Owen, 58 yrs., (looks younger), 5 ft. 7 or 8, 155 lbs., brown hair, probably a little streaked with gray, a little bald in front, bushy eyebrows and high forehead. He is of a restless disposition and a very clever talker. Whenever he desires to escape from embarrassing positions he claims to be sick. He is undoubtedly accompanied by his wife (no description).

WANTED IN CHICAGO, ILL., FOR MURDER—John Glomski, alias "Sig," a Polish-American, 27 yrs., 5 ft. 7, 150 lbs., smooth face, sallow complexion, dark chestnut hair, hazel eyes, well built, square shoulders, scar mark on ridge of nose, small pit scar under left eyebrow, scar under point of chin, gun shot mark near right knee.

* * * * * * * *

12—DON'T RELY ON LUCK FOR YOUR SUCCESS IN LIFE

Fred Kohler

Chief of Police.

How to be Healthy and Beautiful

EXERCISES for STRENGTHENING THE BACK

To Relieve Backache

Sit Easily in a Low Chair

Raise and Lower the Body

OF ALL the muscles of the body, those of the back are, perhaps, the most important. In almost all of our movements, from the simplest to the most complicated, these muscles are used. Walking, standing, bending, going upstairs, lifting a chair, boarding a car and in a hundred other everyday acts the muscles of the back are brought into action. How shall we best develop these muscles and keep them in good condition is the question.

I believe that the easiest and best way to accomplish this is by a few minutes' regular daily exercise, and the following movements are, to my mind, excellent for the purpose: Raise and lower the weight slowly and rhythmically on the toes. This will not only develop the muscles of the back, but those of the calf of the leg as well. It makes the ankles flexible and brings the body into poise.

It is well when practicing this exercise to keep the eyes fixed on some point straight ahead. Now, seat yourself easily in a low chair, placing the feet upon a hassock or footstool. Exhale the breath, and, as you do so, lean forward, stretching the hands toward the toes. Hold the position for twenty to thirty seconds.

This exercise is peculiarly valuable for the correction of a hollow back, and will often relieve a severe backache. Let any one, for instance, after several hours of hard work, writing, sewing, etc., try the above exercise, and she will soon discover that it is a perfect cure for discomfort in the region of the back.

Beauty Hints by Mrs. Henry Symes

CONSTANT READER—To improve your omplexion take a good blood purifier, go in for hygienic living, abstain from rich, highly-seasoned food, get plenty of outdoor air and drink quantities of fresh water. Apply the Fossati cream to the pimples as directed.

Fossati Cream for Pimples.

Lanolin, 5 grams; sweet almond oil, 5 grams; sulphur precipitate, 5 grams; oxide of zinc, 2½ grams; extract of violet, 10 drops.

Apply a very little of the cream to each pimple; wait until the pimples are cured before using the face brush, which would irritate them.

Mrs. A. D.—I advise you to consult a skin specialist. It would be impossible for me to prescribe satisfactory treatment in your case.

M. D.—All the formulas you request, except the one for premature wrinkles, have been published since receipt of your letter. I repeat that with pleasure.

Lotion for Premature Wrinkles.

Alum, 70 grains; almond milk (thick), 1½ ounces; rosewater, 6 ounces.

Dissolve the alum in the rosewater, then pour gently into the almond milk, with constant agitation. Apply with a soft linen cloth every night before retiring.

Mrs. F. E. B.—Tying one curl topnot fashion, with a large ribbon bow, and letting the rest hang loose is a becoming style for most children of 4 years. Doing the straight hair up in curlers will produce natural-looking curls.

M. H.—Head rotation is an excellent exercise for preventing and removing a double chin. Do this regularly morning and evening. Massage with a firm, hard movement, and make frequent applications of cold water. The Vaucaire remedy is excellent for bust development. Frequent applications of cold water, followed by brisk rubbing with a rough towel, will also make the bust firmer. The quinine tonic would be excellent for promoting the growth of your hair, and you will find the cream for hands referred to beneficial.

T. J. G.—The Vaucaire remedy would be beneficial in your case. It is for enlarging the bust only, and will not develop any other part of the body.

Mrs. J. B. V.—Your case seems to be a stubborn one, and I think massage with a good skin food would be helpful. A good skin food may be used on any part of the body.

E. M.—A good exercise for reducing the hips and abdomen is to lie flat on the back with the feet under some object which will hold them firmly to the floor, then, without bending the knees, raise the body to a sitting position. Repeat this as many times as you can without becoming overtired. I do not know of any method of making the hands smaller.

NAN.—Peroxide of hydrogen will bleach the superfluous hair on your face so it will be less noticeable, but will not remove it. The following depilatories have been used with success and there are also satisfactory liquid depilatories on the market.

Depilatories.

One of the oldest depilatories manufactured, and which has a very large sale, is as follows:

Sulphydrate of soda, 100 grains; chalk, 300 grains.

Mix thoroughly and keep dry in well-corked bottles until wanted for use. Take enough to make a paste and add warm water to it until the proper consistency is secured. Spread over the hairy surface and allow to remain for from one to five minutes, according to the nature of the growth and the susceptibility of the skin, then scrape off with a blunt blade—a paper knife, for example. It should be removed, as in every case with a depilatory, when the burning sensation is produced. Too long contact with the skin should be avoided, and immediately after the hair has been removed the denuded surface should be gently washed with warm water and a cold cream or a bland oil applied to prevent irritation.

Another good depilatory is made as follows:

Sulphide of soda, 100 grains; slaked lime, 80 grains; starch, 20 grains; lime water, 4 fluid drams. Apply as the preceding.

Barium sulphide is also used as a paste for depilatories. The standard formula is:

Barium sulphide, 80 grains; powdered chalk, 400 grains.

Mix with water. The barium sulphide must be absolutely dry to be effective when it is mixed with the chalk. Enough water should be afterward added to make a thin paste. Sulphide of strontium makes also an efficient depilatory. It is made as follows:

Sulphide of strontium, 2 drams; oxide of zinc, 3 drams; powdered starch, 3 drams.

F. B.—Take the Vaucaire remedy for developing the bust. Wearing the hair very high on the head makes the face appear longer, and, consequently, narrower.

CONSTANT READER.—The little red spots you describe are, I think, a species of moles, in which case they should only be treated by a skin specialist. I advise you to be careful not to irritate them until they bleed, as troublesome results might follow. Commercial addresses are not given in this department, so I cannot recommend a wig maker.

A. E. B.—Apply the lotion for oily hair to the scalp just as you would a tonic. A small brush is convenient for the purpose.

R. D.—The lotion for enlarged pores will not promote growth of superfluous hair.

Hot Weather Hints

Water Ices are Cooling

Cold Water on the Wrists is Refreshing

A Short Rest in the Heat of the Day

BY paying proper attention to diet and clothing we can more fully enjoy the summer weather and avoid many of its discomforts.

Our digestion is sluggish during the summer, which is nature's way of telling us to eat less concentrated solids. It's a good plan to cast off all fatty meats and use a small quantity of lean meat, beef, lamb, young chickens, delicate fish, etc. Green, watery vegetables, such as cucumbers, tomatoes, green peas, lettuce, cress and young cabbage, are wholesome, nourishing and cooling to the blood.

Buttermilk, if clean and pure, is excellent summer food. With buttered brown bread and a small dish of cress it makes a delightful and hygienic luncheon.

Ice cream cools for the moment, but keeps you fanning later. Water ices and sherberts, if taken slowly between meals, are far more cooling.

That fruit is meant to form a large part of our diet in summer is beyond all doubt a fact. Every inducement is offered us by nature to partake of it.

Fruit juices quench thirst in the most wholesome manner, and at the same time delight the palate. They do more than this; they keep the blood pure and cool, neutralizing injurious acidity and aiding digestion.

In hot weather the whole body should be washed at least once daily. If cold morning tubs are indulged in, they should be supplemented by hot evening baths.

Bathing the wrists in cold water during the day will cool the whole body. Don't overtire yourself. You should never tear along at winter's speed on a hot day. Heat has the effect of relaxing your physical power, and, consequently, your system cannot stand the same strain that can be put on it with impunity in cold weather.

Active sports should be indulged in moderately on hot days. In summer every woman will be better for a short rest in the heat of the day. Men can seldom pursue this plan, but very many women can, and those who are able should make a point of this rest on hot days.

Remember, too, that more sleep is required in summer than in winter to make up for the waste of the body, which is always going on. Don't worry. Never worry or grumble about the heat; it is quite unavoidable, and worrying will only make you hotter and more uncomfortable. If you feel the heat very much, there is all the more reason for keeping calm and, therefore, cool on hot days.

On Care of Hair and Complexion

GRATEFUL.—A good brilliantine will add a temporary lustre to the hair and is not injurious. Apply a very small quantity at a time. The best way is to use an infant's hair brush, which will distribute it evenly over the hair.

M. E.—Try the following tonic for your falling hair:

Formula for Falling Hair.

Cologne, 8 ounces; tincture of cantharides, 1 ounce; oil of English lavender, oil of rosemary, ½ 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.

K. M. C.—Persevere with the treatment a little while longer.

ANXIOUS READER.—I do not remember the powder to which you refer, but the one I am giving you is excellent for perspiring feet. Bathing the feet night and morning with a saturated solution of boracic acid in alcohol will also prove most beneficial.

Foot Powder.

Burnt alum, 5 grams; salicylic acid, 2½ grams; starch, 15 grams; violet talcum powder, 50 grams.

Dust over perspiring feet, which should be bathed at least once daily.

The Reduction of Flesh

JANE.—You will find some helpful hints in the little set of rules I am giving you:

Avoid all starchy and sweetened food, all cereals, vegetables containing sugar or starch, such as peas, beans, corn, potatoes, etc. Have your bread toasted; sprinkle it with salt instead of butter. Milk, I regret to say, if it be pure and good, is fattening. Skimmed milk may be drunk. Hot water is an excellent substitute for other liquids. Add a little of the juice of limes or lemons to it, if you choose. Limit your sleeping to hours to seven at the outside. No naps. You must take exercise.

If you cannot walk at least five miles a day, and do not wheel, go to one of the institutions where mechanical massage is given. Several of my correspondents report excellent results from this method of getting the vigorous exercise they require. The system is thoroughly wholesome and not expensive. In reducing flesh the one fact to recollect is that fat is carbon; oxygen destroys or burns out carbon. You must consume the carbon by the oxygen you take through your lungs. The more exercise the more oxygen and consequent destruction of fat by the one healthful method of curing obesity.

The more starch and sugar you eat the more carbon to burn away.

SUBSCRIBER.—Since receipt of your letter the Vaucaire remedy has been published. I cannot advise you in regard to the eczema—it requires specific treatment.

Lotion for Enlarged Pores

EDITH MAY.—Continue using the almond meal as a substitute for soap and apply the following lotion:

Boric acid, one dram; witch hazel, distilled, four ounces. Apply with a piece of old linen or bit of absorbent cotton.

Pimples Leave Marks

I am a constant reader of your department, and would greatly appreciate your kindness if you would inform me of something that will remove marks on the face left from pimples; also how and when to use it. READER.

The witch hazel cream will be beneficial in removing the marks left from pimples. Rub in gently several times a day.

Hair Split at Ends

I am a reader of your articles and would like you to help me. I am 16 years old, and my hair (of a brown color) splits at the ends. Sometimes one end grows and the other does not. Can you tell me of some harmless and simple remedy to stop this? G. C. D.

Have the ends of your hair carefully singed once in six weeks until all split ends have disappeared.

Hair Falls After Fever

Two years ago my little girl had scarlet fever, which caused her hair to fall out. It had grown back and was thick and beautiful, when she had an attack of pneumonia. Now it is beginning to come out again. Do you advise cutting it again? or would it be better to use something to prevent its falling out? Your advice will be gratefully received. M. B.

Use the following lotion to prevent the hair from falling. In addition to this rub a little vaseline into the root of the hair at frequent intervals.

Falling of the Hair.

Tincture of nux vomica, one ounce; spirits of rosemary, two ounces; alcohol, two ounces.

Apply several times a week to the roots of the hair.

Harmless Liquid Powder

Will you kindly publish a recipe for a harmless liquid face wash, to use in place of powder? Also if it is not too much trouble to print it over again, I would like a good cold cream recipe—something that will not increase the growth of hair. J. B.

For Whitening the Skin—A Liquid Powder.

Pure oxide of zinc, 1 ounce; glycerine, 1 dram; rosewater, 4 ounces; essence of rose, 15 drops.

Sift the zinc, dissolving it in just enough of the rosewater to cover it, then add the glycerine, next the remainder of the rosewater.

Shake well and apply with a soft sponge or an antiseptic gauze. The face must be well wiped off before the liquid dries or it will be streaked.

Witch Hazel Cold Cream

One ounce each of white wax and spermaceti; ¾ pint of oil of almonds.

Melt; pour into a mortar which has been heated by being immersed some time in boiling water. Very gradually add three ounces of rosewater and one ounce of witch hazel, and assiduously stir the mixture until an emulsion is formed, and afterward until the mixture is nearly cold.

This cream is particularly useful to heal sore or stretched skin.

To Fill Out Hollow Necks

Will you please publish a remedy that will fill out the hollows in the neck; also one for enlarging the bust? M. P.

Massage with a good skin food will fill out the hollow places in your neck. Dr. Vaucaire's remedy is excellent for developing the bust, and massage with skin food will also prove beneficial.

Dr. Vaucaire's Remedy for the Bust.

Liquid extract of galega (goatsrue), 10 grams; lacto phosphate of lime, 10 grams; tincture of fennel, 10 grams; simple syrup, 400 grams.

The dose is two soupspoonfuls with water before each meal.

Dr. Vaucaire also advises the drinking of malt extract during meals.

Itching Scalp

I am a young girl, 16 years old, and wish to ask your advice in regard to a certain matter. My hair is long and thick and as black and glossy as jet, but I have a little dandruff, and at times my scalp itches terribly. But the worst of all is that my hair is so straight that I cannot dress it becomingly. It flattens right down to my head. In damp weather especially. I dread to wash it, for, when I do, every month, I am not able to do anything with it at all. Will you kindly publish a formula to make the hair fluffy, and tell me what I can do to ease my scalp when it irritates so? S. T. N.

Remove the dandruff from your scalp by using the following mixture. I think this will stop the itching. I advise you to do your hair up in curlers two or three times a week, using a harmless curline, which will make the wave last longer. You should then be able to arrange your hair becomingly.

To Remove Dandruff.

Tincture of cantharides, 1 ounce; liquid ammonia, 1 dram; glycerine, ½ ounce; oil of thyme, ½ dram; rosemary oil, ½ dram.

Mix all together with six ounces of rosewater. Rub the scalp thoroughly with this preparation until no further evidence of dandruff is noticed.

Borax in the Shampoo Water

I have seen where you have helped others very much by your ready advice, and now I write to ask you about the hair. Do you think that too much borax used constantly tends to make the hair turn gray?

I have heard that both ammonia and borax tend to make the hair gray. And do you think that after a time borax loses its effect? TROUBLE.

Ammonia and borax should each be used with moderation and judgment; and their excessive use will prove injurious to the hair. A teaspoonful of either in the shampoo water is enough for ordinary purposes, and, used in this proportion, they are harmless.

Oily Skin

I am a constant reader of your paper, and would like to know if you could tell me of something to keep my face from being shiny after washing, and also something to make my hair grow; it is very thick, but short. BESSIE S.

As your skin is oily, I advise you to wash your face twice a week at night before retiring with a flannel first dipped in hot water and then in a beaten-up white of egg, in which a little lemon juice has been dissolved. At other times, after washing your face, dust it over with a little boracic powder. Quinine hair tonic is excellent for promoting the growth of the hair.

Quinine Hair Tonic.

Sulphate of quinine, 1 dram; rosewater, 3 ounces; diluted sulphuric acid, 15 minims; rectified spirits, 2 ounces. Mix, then further add glycerine, ¾ ounce; essence of royale, or essence of musk, 5 or 6 minims. Agitate until solution is complete. Apply to the roots every day.

Pimples and Blackheads

Will you kindly recommend through your column a good cure for persistent pimples and blackheads which appear on face and neck? I have heard that you named Fossati cream for same. Would you mind giving me the recipe and advise how to use the same? Is vaseline or camphor ice bad for the skin? I have used the same, and my face appears oily and at times shiny. GEORGIA K.

Pimples usually indicate some internal disturbance, and should be treated internally. The Fossati cream is excellent for external use, but will not effect a permanent cure if the trouble is from within. You will find the lotion for blackheads very satisfactory. I do not advise the use of either vaseline or camphor ice as a face cream or skin food. They are good for many ills, as in case of inflamed skin, chapped lips, cold sores, etc., but for general use a regular face cream is better.

Fossati Cream for Pimples.

Lanolin, 5 grams; sweet almond oil, 5 grams; sulphur precipitato, 5 grams; oxide of zinc, 2½ grams; extract of violet, 10 drops.

Apply a very little of the cream to each pimple.

Lotion for Blackheads.

Pure brandy, 2 ounces; cologne, 1 ounce; liquor of potassa, ½ ounce.

Apply at night after washing the face thoroughly with soap and water.

interests you very much, even if it is a card index.

It is said, and I believe with truth, that no skilled workman can do his best work for more than eight hours a day for six days out of the seven.

Have you ever watched a skilled pianist or a drum beater? You have noticed the many flourishes of the hands that are made in the midst of the playing. This is not affectation, nor is it useless. It rests and relaxes the hands in the midst of work, and makes them all the more ready to proceed.

In the matter of sleep you must be your own judge as to the amount necessary. The general opinion, and I believe the right one, is that an adult requires eight hours of sleep out of the twenty-four.

In most cases, especially if you are regularly employed every day, nine hours will be better. Take eight at night and one in the middle of the afternoon—if you can. If you are not able to arrange it so, then take nine at night and plan as much rest as possible some time after luncheon.

Do not work up to the minute of going to bed, but change the current of your thoughts and relax the tension for at least a few moments before you seek your night's rest.

Keep the air of your bedroom pure. Remember that you spend one-third of your life there. The skin is very active during the night and throws off much waste matter. This, as well as the air breathed out from the lungs, makes the necessity of changing the air from time to time very urgent.

Never cover your head with the bedclothes. Covers should be light but warm.

The temperature of the sleeping room should not be too cold. From 55 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit is about the right temperature.

Do not fill your bedroom with draperies and knickknacks, but have it as plain, cleanly and dust-free as possible. The bed and bedding should be exposed to the sun every day. Feather pillows should be excepted, as the sun is said to draw the oil out from the feathers. They should be exposed to a current of air, however.

Two light blankets are warmer than one heavy one on account of the layer of air that is between them.

Bedclothing should be thoroughly dried and aired. Special precautions should be taken in traveling, and if you find the sheets damp and cold it is much better to slip them down and lie next to the blankets. Many a severe cold, with its consequences, would thus be avoided.

Banish the feather bed, and sleep on a fairly hard mattress. Never let the light of the moon or the sun shine directly on your face. Never wear any garment at night that you have worn in the daytime. Air the day clothes at night and the night clothes during the day.

It is well not to lie in the same position all night. Turn at least once from one side to the other. The right side is considered the preferable one. It is not well to lie on the back very long at a time.

Do not doze all the evening, but if you are tired and sleepy give up to it and go to bed.

It is not wise to go to sleep with a sensation of hunger. You can take any light, simple food if you wish—something that you like and that agrees with you—this is your problem to decide. You will do well to let tea and coffee alone. Never lay plans at night for the next day's work.

Sleep in the country when you can. Getting accustomed to city noises uses up stores of nervous energy.

Insomnia is often due to cold feet. Never go to bed until your feet are warm. Take some exercise to stir up the circulation in them such as has been given before. Standing on the tip toes is good. You can get them warm by a warm foot bath or by vigorous rubbing.

Massage is very soothing to many girls, and does more than anything else they can try to produce sound sleep.

A warm bath is often soothing just before going to bed. People vary, however, in this respect, as well as in regard to exercise just before bedtime. Some it prepares for sleep, while others are disturbed by it.

If you are troubled with sleeplessness, you should not work more than from four to six hours out of every twenty-four, and you should do this work in the early part of the day.

If you are very seriously troubled with insomnia and are not able to overcome it, the best thing you can do is to take a little trip and look at other scenes and talk with other people for a few days. It will change the current of your life and you will come back home refreshed.

A natural consequence of insomnia is increased sensitiveness. Sensitiveness is a form of nervous tension. Get rid of yourself. Go to Nature, your eyes need the broad expanse of the horizon, the yellow of the sand, the blue of the skies and sea, the green of the grass and leaves, the purple of the hills.

When you have to hurry, hurry with your muscles—not with your nerves.

What good does it do to hurry? What are we hurrying for? "While we live, we die," and hurry does not prepare for death.

If you have contracted the habit, you can unlearn it only by persistent effort. You must exercise your will-power to stop it.

We would do well to imitate the Oriental calm. The story is told of the Shah of Persia that he was asked to join a party of nobles at the Derby. He replied: "It is already known to me that one horse can run faster than another, and wherefore should I go to the Derby?" He then returned to

Importance of Rest and Recreation

By Dr. Emma E. Walker

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A GIRL wrote me the other day that she had both the time and the opportunity for half an hour's rest at noon after her luncheon, and that she generally took advantage of both by throwing herself into a reclining chair and taking a nap for ten or fifteen minutes. Some one had told her that it was not hygienic, and she was in a quandary, for she was afraid that she would develop indigestion.

Although digestion is slower during sleep, a few minutes' rest after a meal is beneficial and will do no harm.

Just a word more about rest in the middle of the day. If you have been sitting all the morning, take a walk in the open air. If you have been standing, recline for a few minutes if you can. If you have been working hard with your hands, read a few minutes. If you have been using your brains, go for a little walk, or to your punching bag. Do something to stir up your sluggishness.

You remember the little suggestion about resting the eyes, by looking up from your work and off to the distance every half hour or hour during the day. Relax your mind in the same way. Stop thinking of your work now and then and call up the memory of some beautiful sunset that you have seen—of something broad. You have no idea how this will rest you and relieve the nervous tension.

Stand in front of your mirror and relax your eyes, your mouth and your fingers.

Pain gives us warning of trouble in the body. So do restlessness, depression and irritability give us warning of trouble with the nerves and mind.

The nervous system needs various changes. Monotony and overattention are both important elements of fatigue. If you are able to do so, take one afternoon in the middle of every week for recreation. Or take a week-end holiday. Take an hour in the middle of every day. Take a minute out of every hour to think of your horizon and your sunset.

Change of work is often as much recreation as play. Take up some work that you really like. There is nothing like having a hobby in life that