





## PACIFIC ISLAND WAS DEVASTATED

Torishima Buried Under a  
Volcanic Outflow.

150 INHABITANTS PERISHED

Phenomenon Visible at a Distance  
of 25 Miles—Submarine Vol-  
cano at Work.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 6.—Further details have been received concerning the volcanic eruption on Torishima, a small island lying about midway between the Bonins and the Seven Isles of Iseu, which had about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. It took place between the 13th and 15th of August. The story of the wiping out of the people was brought to Yokohama by the crew of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer Higo Maru.

At noon on Aug. 15 the steamer left the Bonins for Torishima, where she approached about noon the following day. The island was found buried beneath the debris of a volcanic eruption, which was still in progress.

The phenomenon was distinctly visible from a distance of 25 miles. The Higo Maru drew as near the island as possible, but at a distance of about a mile it was thought dangerous to go nearer, and she accordingly drew out and continued her voyage.

### SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

Torishima is situated in 30 degrees 20 minutes 20 seconds north latitude, 140 degrees 14 minutes 20 seconds east longitude, and rises 1,200 feet above sea level. It is about one and a quarter miles long and about a mile wide. Nearly all the whole island is composed of volcanic rocks, and its chief product is guano. The place is also known by the names of Kila-Torishima and Miko-Shima.

The purser of the Higo Maru said that the Alhan Maru, a sailing vessel owned in Osaka, was the first to witness the eruption, that ship having passed the island on Aug. 13 on her way to the Bonin Islands.

About a mile to the south of Torishima a submarine volcano is sending huge columns of water and other substances to a height of about 500 feet at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes. This eruption was seen by the men of the Higo Maru on both the 13th and 14th of August. Torishima, who were housed in four long buildings, must have perished. The buildings have disappeared and the entire face of the island is changed.

## TWO LETTERS

Has Not Changed His Mind in  
Seven Years.

This Correspondence Tells More Emphatically Than Perhaps Anything Could the Perfect Permanency of Cures Made by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Gleert, Ont., Sept. 5.—Mr. Samuel Kernahan, of this place, is a wonderful example of what Dodd's Kidney Pills will do for sick and suffering humanity.

Mr. Kernahan had been very ill, indeed so ill that the doctors had given him up as incurable. He had spent a great deal of money in trying to obtain a cure, but all in vain, until at last a friend suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills. This wonderful remedy cured him in a few days, and he is now as well as a well man, and although this was nearly seven years ago, he has scarcely known what illness has been since, and has never had a return of his trouble. The following letters which he has addressed to the proprietors of Dodd's Kidney Pills, tell the story:

"Gleert, Ont., Sept. 12, 1895.

"In December, 1888, I was taken sick and laid up, unable to work for four months. I was confined to my bed, and to my bed I was attended by five different doctors. Three of them decided that my ailment was floating kidney and incurable. The other two said that it was spinal disease, but all five of them pronounced my case absolutely and positively incurable. My money was nearly all gone, for I was not a rich man. I then wrote to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and as a last hope I did so. After I had taken three boxes I was able to walk about, but I continued to take them until I had taken eighteen boxes. Now I can say I am entirely cured and able to do my work as well as ever.

"SAMUEL KERNAHAN."

"Gleert, Ont., April 24, 1902.

"I am as sound as I ever was and have not had the slightest return of my old trouble, since Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me in 1888."

"SAMUEL KERNAHAN."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure to stay cured.

## THE ALBERTA LIBERALS

In Convention Vote Against Any Increase in the Dominion Tariff.

Calgary, Sept. 5.—The Alberta Liberal Association met in convention at Calgary Wednesday evening. A large number of delegates were present. President Hon. A. L. Stifton occupied the chair. Mr. Frank Oliver, M. P., was also present, and addressed the convention.

Among the resolutions passed were the following: That no general increase should be made in the customs tariff, particularly on agricultural implements. That more adequate postal facilities should be provided in the outlying districts. That the condition of affairs in the Territories be kept under constant review.

That action should be taken at the next session of the Dominion Parliament to provide better railway transportation facilities in the Territories. That the population of Alberta be increased as rapidly as to justify the erection of three electoral districts therein.

Resolutions were also passed expressing confidence in the administration of all departments of the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and particularly of the Department of the Interior; also expressing confidence in the sitting member, Mr. Frank Oliver.

Don't think that eruption of yours can be cured. Take Dodd's Kidney Pills—its virtue is in its power to cure.

## HEBREW COLONIZATION

More Than \$2,000,000 Paid Out by  
Hirsch Fund in 1901.

New York, Sept. 6.—A detailed balance sheet of the accounts of the Jewish Colonization Association, the trust created by the late Baron de Hirsch with the donation of \$50,000,000 for the purpose of helping his co-religionists, has just been made public for the first time since its establishment. The association is best known for its formation of colonies of the Argentine.

The balance shows that \$2,019,537 was spent in 1901 and seven-eighths of this sum was obtained by interest and one-eighth by drawing on capital.

The most remarkable item in the accounts are a loan for the weavers of the prayer shawls in Dubrovna, amounting to \$170,000, and the purchase of land in Galicia for the purpose of colonization requiring an outlay of \$120,000. The administrative expenses were \$150,000 or about 7 1/2 per cent of the total expended.

## THE PRESIDENT SHOWED BRAVERY

In the Recent Disaster at  
Pittsfield, Mass.

HAD NO CONCERN FOR HIMSELF

First Thought Was for His Com-  
panions, His Sincere Sorrow  
for Craig.

New York, Sept. 5.—The Journal quotes President Roosevelt as saying immediately after the Pittsfield disaster:

"We were having a very pleasant drive. Gov. Crane and I were conversing, and Secretary Cortelyou was in the front seat with Craig, poor fellow, on the box beside the driver.

"Suddenly we heard the clang, clang, clang of the trolley gong, and before we knew anything else the car had struck us."

"My impressions of what happened just after that are somewhat imperfect. I was thrown into the air, and I landed, I should say, some 40 feet away."

"Fortunately I was unhurt, and I got on my feet immediately and went about it in every case he insisted upon knowing the attitude of the prospective purchaser in relation to automobiles. 'I don't want my neck broken daily,' he would say.

"There was a horse that suited him. 'I can warrant him on the automobile question,' said the Jersey farmer who sold him. 'I will guarantee that he will pass a dozen an hour all day long and never look at one of them.'"

"Will you give me a written statement to that effect?"

"The sale was made. For once a Jersey man had told the truth in a horse trade. The horse was blind."

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## THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE HEALTHY

Large Expansion Probable in  
Next Four Months

GOOD SALES OF FALL STAPLES

Country Payments Fair for This  
Season of the Year—Outlook for  
Future Bright.

Toronto, Sept. 6.—Bradstreet's Weekly Review says, of trade in Canada: At Toronto this week the large influx of buyers to attend the fall millinery exhibition, made wholesale trade very active. The buying was of a very good class. The conditions of trade are healthy, and promise a large expansion in the demand the next four months. Country payments have been fair for this season of the year.

In London there is a good inquiry for fall staples. The jobbers have sold very freely and still look for a good sorting trade this month. Values are firm for most staple goods. The outlook for business is bright.

Hamilton wholesale trade has been fairly active this week. Travelers are sending in good orders and they promise to come forward in larger volume when the sorting trade gets into full swing this month. An absence of price cutting is noticeable in many departments this season.

At Ottawa there is a fair movement in wholesale trade. The outlook for the business of the country, owing to the good crops and the general industrial activity, is regarded with great hopefulness by traders. Prices of staple goods are firm.

Business at Montreal has displayed a little more activity in some departments this week. Owing to the increased prosperity in rural districts, as a result of the bountiful crops, tailors are already sending forward good orders for the coming season. The manufacturing trades are busy on fall and winter goods, and as the demand exceeds capacity in some departments, it is impossible to secure prompt delivery of goods. This has led, in some cases, to larger British imports than would otherwise have been placed. Staple goods are firmly held. Money is in good demand and steady.

At Quebec business during the past week in reported satisfactory. Outside labor is well employed and in some quarters there is reported a scarcity of help. Good crops have generally stimulated the business and the outlook is bright.

At Winnipeg this week there has been a good inquiry for fall staple goods. The excellent reports of the milling operations have further enhanced the advantages derived for the trade situation from the unprecedentedly large crops. The effect of the good business has been very marked. Retail merchants are still buying liberally for the fall and winter trade. Payments are fair. They will be better soon.

Business failures for the week number fourteen, as compared with 20 last week and fourteen in the same week last year. Weekly bank clearings aggregate \$42,925,463—ten per cent less than last week, but 23.6 per cent over last year.

DUNN'S REVIEW. Business conditions continue favorable at Halifax, and the harvest outlook is encouraging. Exports of wheat have been large, and a number of visitors to St. John, stimulating retail trade, but jobbing sales are moderate. Average harvests are now assured at Quebec, giving employment to labor and promising a brisk fall trade. At Montreal general wholesale trade is good for the present, with prospects very bright for the fall. Wholesale trade has improved at Toronto. Drygoods and millinery are active, hardware and metals in good demand at steady prices, and payments are satisfactory. Trade and collections at Winnipeg are satisfactory, with failures few and unimportant. Harvesting operations are general and proceeding rapidly. In many districts cutting is practically completed, the quality of the grain unsurpassed and a large yield is certain.

IN THE UNITED STATES. R. G. Dun & Co.'s review: Steady progress is reported in trade and industry. Distribution of merchandise is heavy and a healthy tone is evident. Prices are well maintained by liberal consumption, which more than neutralizes the effect of enlarged facilities for production. Domestic conditions continue much better than those existing abroad, and the price level receives more attention than foreign commerce. Farm products have appreciated in value owing to less favorable weather, and producers will be compensated for any loss in quantity by the higher quotations. Better deliveries of coke and liberal receipts of foreign materials have lessened the pressure in the iron and steel industry, and the situation is a little less congested, while quotations in a few lines have weakened. Quotations of footwear are fully maintained at the recent advance.

Leather sells freely at recent advance in quotations, but hides appear to have risen above the views of tanners, resulting in a quiet market. If the official estimate as to cotton is not exaggerated, the yield will not be large enough to sustain consumption at the present rate.

Wheat is coming forward freely, though receipts do not equal trade, and normally heavy movement a year ago—4,455,928 bushels a year ago. As but a small percentage grades up to contract, there is difficulty in making deliveries and the pressure to cover by the short account advanced quotations. Foreign buying is liberal, exports from all ports for the week

amounting to 4,600,886 bushels, against 3,861,459 bushels last year. Storm developed strength because of fears that injury would be done by frost, and the movement is very slow compared with last year's figures.

EXPOSITION ON SHIPBOARD

How United States Manufacturers  
Introduce Their Goods.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 6.—A large ocean-going steamer, the Oregon, is now being fitted up here for the purpose of taking a party of American manufacturers, with exhibits, on a six months' cruise, commencing Nov. 15, to Russia, China, Japan, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, India, Mauritius, South Africa, Australia and the Hawaiian Islands. The United States consul is in charge of the party, and that persons solicitation and samples are absolutely necessary to bring about an expansion of business. In this floating exposition American manufacturers will have all classes of buyers, from the coast cities as well as the interior, brought to view the latest up-to-date ideas, as well as native merchants and exporters desirous of securing their products and raw materials. The exposition is under the auspices of the chambers of commerce, board of trade, manufacturers' associations and the consulates of the United States and the foreign countries.

STATUES HAVE SMALLPOX

The Disease Introduced Into a  
Museum.

Riffy Statues Are Affected—Enormous  
Losses Feared.

London, Sept. 5.—According to the Athens correspondent of the Chronicle a most extraordinary disease, extremely infectious, and resembling smallpox among human beings, has broken out among the statues in the Egyptian room of the National Museum there. A few days ago the distinguished politician and archaeologist, Mr. Stephano Skoufopoulos, noticed some strange green marks on one of the bronze statues of the famous Egyptian collection presented to the museum in 1861 by Mr. Demetrios of Alexandria.

He at once communicated his discovery to the curator, who called in experts to examine the statues in question. They pronounced the marks to be due to an infectious complaint, to which bronze is liable, and which gradually spreads from the surface of the object affected to the inside, till the whole crumbles away into dust.

The other bronze statues in the same room were then inspected, and the result was that they were all found to be more or less tainted with the disease, while five of them had taken it in a most aggravated form. These five are the statues of Antia, the goddess of war; of Maout, wife of Jupiter Ammon; of Isis; and two statues of Osiris, one of them of the greatest beauty.

Worse than that, the infection has spread to the Mycenaean room, which contains the results of the late Dr. Schliemann's excavations in 1878. There a dagger, which was found in the fourth and finest of the six tombs, has fallen a victim to the malady. Altogether, about 50 statues are badly affected, and the loss will be enormous unless the plague can be stayed. A leading Athenian chemist pronounces the cause of the malady to be the presence of salt in the bronze, of which the statues are made, and his remedy is to extract it by means of baths. Mr. Monophantos, the minister under whose department the museum comes, is taking steps to save the bronzes.

THEY SPOKE IN DUTCH

Boer Meeting With Chamberlain  
Strictly Private.

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## WHISKARD'S Three Busy Stores

228, 230, 232 Dundas Street

### It's Economy to Trade at the Three Busy Stores.

GOODS  
AT  
50c  
ON  
THE  
DOLLAR.

Big selling going on here. The reason—Economic buyers have realized that the most and best is given here for their money. Self interest bids you examine and compare these money-saving items—merely a few of many. NOTE OUR PRICES.

Line of Plaid Dress Goods at 50c on the Dollar.  
25c Plaid Dress Goods for 10c and 12½c per yard.

PLAIN BLUE AND CARDINAL FLANNELLETTES.  
Regular 10c, our price 6c and 7c yard.

#### HANDKERCHIEF DEPT.

White, narrow Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, special price, 1 dozen for 25c.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.  
Special line of Ladies' Trimmed Ready-to-Wear Camels-hair Hats, at \$1.69.

#### WHITE AND SMOKE PEARL BUTTONS

at less than 50c on the dollar. Card of two dozen fine pearl buttons, worth 20c, our price 5c for the card.

Special line of Net Door Panels, 50c, 75c and 89c each.

2,000 yards of **Stripe Flannellette**, worth 8c and 10c, our price 6c and 7c per yard.

Ladies' Black Satén Underskirts, Worth \$1.25 for \$1.00 each.

### Ladies' Hosiery Dept.

Special lines just in, plain and ribbed, in ladies' and children's. Line of Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, regular 25 cents, for 19 cents pair. Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, regular 35 cents, for 25 cents pair.

It's Worth Something to You to Know Where to Buy These Goods at These Prices.

## HISTORY OF THE N. A. L. U.

(Continued from page 7.)

In the early part of 1880, owing to the success of the Montreal club, meagre as it was, several other clubs were organized in the city, the principal of which were the Hochelaga and Beavers. A number of matches were played between these clubs, but the first real stage of prosperity began when the Hochelaga and Montreal clubs amalgamated under the name of the Montreal lacrosse club. Upon the visit of our present King, then the Prince of Wales, to Montreal in 1881, it was proposed to have a match played before his royal highness between the Montreal and Beaver clubs and the Caughnawaga Indians. The game proved to be a very interesting one and was fought very stubbornly by both teams. It ended, however, in a dispute in which the Indians were at fault, and the match was awarded to the whites. Shortly after this the nucleus of a club was formed in Ottawa through the efforts of a Montreal enthusiast, and it was not long before arrangements were made for a match to be played in Cornwall between the newly organized club and a picked team from the Montreal and Beaver clubs, which when played resulted in a decisive victory for the Ottawa club. This outside competition installed new life into the game, and in September, 1887, a convention of representatives of the different clubs then in Canada was called for the purpose of organizing an association, drawing up a constitution, and decide upon a set of rules for the government of the game. The convention met in Kingston, Sept. 20, 1887, and as a result the "National Amateur Lacrosse Association of Canada" was organized. With the inauguration of the new association the modern history of lacrosse practically begins. It was not long before almost every city, town and village between Montreal and Toronto had organized a club and began playing the national game. The constitution of the association and the rules of the game as adopted at Kingston, however, did not find favor with all the new teams, and a reorganization meeting was held in Toronto on May 4, 1878. At this meeting the original constitution and rules were revised and amended so as to meet, as far as possible, the requirements of all clubs represented. The association has met from time to time ever since in either Toronto, Montreal, Cornwall or Quebec, and although many amendments have been made, the rules are practically the same as those adopted in 1878. By no means the least noteworthy feature in the growth of the popularity of the game has been the visits of Canadian teams to Great Britain and Ireland. On three different occasions have these trips been made since the formation of the N. A. L. U. The first was made in 1878, under the personal management of Dr. Beers, and so successful and far-reaching were the results of the adventure that in 1882 he again undertook the enterprise, not only taking a team of white gentlemen as he did on the previous occasion, but a team of Caughnawaga Indians as well. The success of this visit was even greater than that of the first, the teams playing a special match before our late beloved Queen at Windsor Castle, where they were afterwards entertained at luncheon and each player presented by her Majesty with a photograph of herself. A third visit was made by the Toronto lacrosse club of Toronto during the present year. As the result of the visits of the Canadian teams in 1878, and 1882, a team from Ireland made a re-

1881, Cornwall; 1887, Capitals.  
1882, Shamrocks; 1888, Capitals.  
1883, Capitals; 1889, Shamrocks.  
1884, Shamrocks; 1900, Capitals.  
1901, Shamrocks.

The Indians have now practically abandoned their old style of play and have adopted the rules as laid down by the whites and compete yearly for a national trophy and the Indian championship of the world. The first match for the possession of this banner was played in Montreal in the year 1880, between the Caughnawaga Indians and a team of whites. The former won by a score of 1 to 0. The Indians, and was won by the former who held it until the year 1883, when the Cornwall Island team won it from a holding of the Indians. Since then a convention of delegates representing the different Indian teams met at Caughnawaga in the year 1883 for the purpose of organizing an association or league similar to the N. A. L. U., but for some reason the project was not carried out until 1900 when the "National Indian Lacrosse Association" was formed, and a schedule of games between the Cornwall Island, Shyne and St. Regis teams was decided upon. The Cornwall Island team has won the championship of this league for the seasons of 1900 and 1901, playing through the season of 1901 without a single defeat, and is now the undisputed Indian champions of the world.

Nothing perhaps has won more esteem for lacrosse than its moral tendencies, and the fact that it involves abstaining from habits which are only too often associated with other games. The nature of the game itself is such that it will not permit indulgence in liquor or tobacco, and one night's dissipation has been proven to counteract at least two weeks of hard, steady training. It has been and still is denounced by a certain class as one of the abominations that is sapping the foundations of the social system and undermining the morals of the rising generations. But true to their narrow conceptions of right and wrong, these people refuse to recognize the fact that lacrosse, by which, like all other games or means of recreation, it is sometimes beset, and through the very vehemence of the struggle and the skill in establishing it in more public favor.

The game is, in itself, susceptible of constant improvement, and has been shown by the changes made from year to year since it became a white man's game. Many of the old players will remember the game as it was in the past, flat stiff sticks used, when the game first became popular with the whites, and which, if used today, would make the player wear weary and fatigued. And when they contrast these with the elegantly finished clock-work sticks of today, with which direction and force can be calculated almost to the fraction, they must agree that the game has improved wonderfully.

Lacrosse differs materially from all other field games, in that it is all times fascinating, lively, and full of exciting incidents. Its aspects are so vacillating and its situations so changeable that no one moment of play is like the one which preceded it; different players are handling the ball in different manners, and every circumstance in the field is well as every crisis at the goals has a certain fascination of novelty about it. Indeed there are few more striking sights than those presented upon a lacrosse field where the athletic prowess of the competing teams takes the form of mimic warfare, well calculated to thrill the spectators and stir the blood of the old veterans. The players are always on the go, so to speak, and no one player or either of the competing teams has time to sit down and rest, or to take a momentary respite.

And when they contrast these with the elegantly finished clock-work sticks of today, with which direction and force can be calculated almost to the fraction, they must agree that the game has improved wonderfully. Lacrosse differs materially from all other field games, in that it is all times fascinating, lively, and full of exciting incidents. Its aspects are so vacillating and its situations so changeable that no one moment of play is like the one which preceded it; different players are handling the ball in different manners, and every circumstance in the field is well as every crisis at the goals has a certain fascination of novelty about it. Indeed there are few more striking sights than those presented upon a lacrosse field where the athletic prowess of the competing teams takes the form of mimic warfare, well calculated to thrill the spectators and stir the blood of the old veterans. The players are always on the go, so to speak, and no one player or either of the competing teams has time to sit down and rest, or to take a momentary respite.

The genuine worth of any physical recreation is in keeping the physical above the mental, for once the mind is paramount to the body the object of bodily exercise is frustrated, and as regards the action of lacrosse upon the body or muscular anatomy, there can be no doubt. The motions gone through in indulging in the pastime reach every part of the body and operate upon every system, joint and muscle of the system, completely dispelling languor and inactivity from the frame. The tension of the muscles tested, the tendons flowing sluggishly in remote and undisturbed portions is urged and quickened in its circulation by the relaxing and contracting muscles. It stirs up the innermost recesses of a man's nervous system, and every muscle, nerve, vein and artery is set tingling with nervous excitement. It educates the body to speed and agility, and gives a player a feeling of freshness and lightness which is the true sign of good health. It keeps the mind and nonsense out of a young man, trains him to confidence, temperance and pluck, and teaches him to govern his passions. It is a game that is to be reckoned if he has too little. It develops judgment and calculation, promptness and decision. In short, its moral, physical and social influences tend beyond dispute, and this fact contributes greatly to its mastery results.

Notwithstanding this popularity and the great success of the game, there are two objections being urged against it the last few years, namely, the great exertion of the players and the prominence of rough play. In regard to the former, I think I can state, without fear of contradiction, that the player who plays scientifically does not, by any means, over-exert himself. In fact, young men who have played lacrosse in summer, football in the fall, and hockey in the winter, inform us that the exertion put forth in football and hockey is much more trying than that put forth in lacrosse. Allowing, however, that it does require considerable exertion, hard work, although done on a lacrosse field, should be no great drawback as long as there are no bad results, and those who have played the game for years are unanimous in the verdict that they have never had any after-effects which they could attribute to the hard work or exertion put forth on the lacrosse field, and as a rule, the best preserved and finest types of men we see on our streets to day are those who at some time or other were proud candidates on some one or other of the earlier teams. In regard to the latter charge, however, I cannot but agree that rough play has become much too prominent the last few years, and there is nothing that so deteriorates the general character of the game and so vitally endangers its future popularity. If we wish to retain the game in its present status of science, the rough play will have to be eliminated, and the game will have to be played in which this end can be accomplished, is by the appointment of good efficient men to act in the capacity of referees at all the matches, and to enforce the rules as they should, it will only be a question of a short time until the great detriment will be abolished and the player who "uses his head" to the greatest advantage will be the victor.

A very important feature in the history of the game last season was the suggestion of the "Minto Trophy," emblematic of the lacrosse championship of the world, which was generously donated by his Excellency the Earl of Minto.

At the suggestion of his Excellency, the first match for the possession of the trophy was played in Ottawa on Sept. 20, before their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, now the Prince and Princess of Wales, between the Shamrocks of Montreal and the "N. A. L. U." for the season of 1900, and the Cornwallis, the leaders of the series for the season of 1901, and was won by the Capitals by a score of 4 to 2. The game was witnessed by all the royal party as well as Lord and Lady Minto, his royal highness facing the ball. It was without a doubt a battle-royal in which his royal highness showed great interest, and upon being presented with a handsome stick and new ball after the game, positively refused to accept any ball but that with which the game had been played, as he wished to put it among his much-prized collection of souvenirs. Shortly after this match, upon the Shamrocks winning the championship of the N. A. L. U. series for 1901, the Cornwallis, who had been defeated by them and they now hold it. The competition for the trophy is regulated by trustees, appointed by his Excellency the Governor-General, who have the winning the championship of any recognized senior league is at liberty to challenge and play a series of games for its possession. The Cornwallis, who was, when the Shamrocks obtained the cup, they were called upon to defend it by the T. M. C. A. club of Montreal, who came east and played in Montreal. The Shamrocks, however, had no difficulty in defeating them the first two games and retaining the trophy. The Cornwallis called upon to defend the trophy this season by the New Westminster team which came east and played in Montreal on June 1st and July 1st. Both matches were very evenly contested and the Westerners proved themselves worthy exponents of the game, but were defeated both games by a good team and the Shamrocks still the recognized champions of the lacrosse world.

## THE CAPITALISTS

### ARE HESITATING

Failure of Franco-Canadian Steamship Project Predicted.

## BRITISH FRUIT CROP FAILS

Attempt to Wreck a Train on a French Railway—Real Tragedy on the Stage.

London, Sept. 6.—The opinion is expressed here that the attempt to establish a Franco-Canadian line of steamships will fail, owing to the hesitancy of capitalists to respond to the invitation to invest in the venture.

### BRITISH FRUIT CROP SHORT.

Canadian farmers are likely to have a very large market for their fruit in Great Britain this year. A large receiver of fruit in England sends the following statement bearing upon the fruit growing in the so-called "Dixie" district: "The fruit crop here (England) is worse than it has been for years past, and although there may be a fair quantity of early fruit, there is not likely to be a quantity of sufficient importance to affect the sale of Canadian apples."

### PIPE DREAMS.

The American Embassy has been so deluged with letters from the United States relative to imaginary fortunes awaiting claimants that it has issued a memorandum on the subject as follows: "It is the policy of the United States to encourage the development of the many American letters received with regard to sending money to establish claims to property in England, and especially in regard to the so-called 'Dixie' estate, credulous people will avoid disappointment and save money by having nothing whatever to do with persons advertising the sale of unclaimed estates and as having in their possession the family names of persons entitled thereto, nor with sensational telegrams claiming English estates or money in the Bank of England awaiting claimants, as such publications are apt to be all fraudulent."

### TRAIL WIPER.

A Paris correspondent says a reward of 100,000 francs, offered by the Paris and Lyons Railway Company for the discovery of the persons who attempted to wreck a train near Paris, has led to three arrests. The informer is a vagrant arrested near the spot where the obstruction was placed on the line. He alleged that his motive was, motive, and charges the laborer with being an accomplice.

### VIRCHOW PRAISED.

The Berlin papers print glowing eulogies of the deceased Professor Virchow, the greatest medical and scientific reformer, and saying that no other man had so deeply influenced modern medicine and the world's health as he. His reputation and so many followers in all lands. The papers also praise his humanitarian activity in improving the condition of the poor, his efforts in institutions, and the Liberal organs exult in his political activity and unwavering Liberalism.

### LOVE GREW COLD.

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Vienna gives details of the tragic deaths on Wednesday last of an Australian actor and actress at Samos-Ujvar, Transylvania. The pair, as follows: "Julia Pakay and Julia Bardos had been engaged, but the latter had broken off the engagement. The two were acting in a part of lovers in a performance, during which Julia was supposed to fire at Bardos. She charged her pistol with bullets and shot him dead. The physicians, who arrived on the stage, found that Julia had committed suicide by opening her veins."

### ONE DAY IN PRISON.

A court martial sentenced Lieut.-Col. St. Remy, who on Aug. 7 refused to assist in closing the unauthorized schools, to one day's imprisonment. The colonel was tried on two charges: first, refusing to obey an order given by the commanding general; second, refusing to direct the troops of his command to act on the requisition of the civil authorities. The court martial unanimously acquitted the colonel of the charge of disobeying military orders, but by a vote of 6 to 1 found him guilty of refusing to obey an order given by the commanding general. The verdict was greeted with applause, as it was regarded as being practically an acquittal.

## LOTS OF LOTS FOR HOUSES FOR HOMES

The Great Land Sale of building lots in the new survey

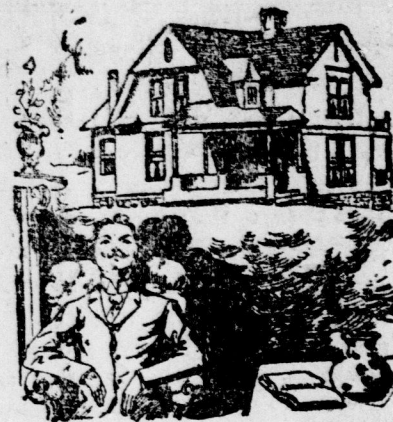
## HOME-HURST

begins Saturday, Sept. 13, and ends Saturday, Sept. 27. Positively two weeks only.

The Prices of All Lots for the First Seven Days Only Will Be \$112 to \$187 on Installment, \$4 to \$7 Down, Balance \$3 to \$6 Per Month Without Interest.

## HOME-HURST

This new survey lies east of Rectory street and fronts on the north side of Lovet street, the ground occupied by the Ringling and Forepaugh and Sells Bros. circuses when last here, and comprises 68 Choice Building Lots, in the very heart of INDUSTRIAL LONDON. Factories working overtime, and new ones opening. Three new streets opened out and graded, and WATER MAINS LAID and ready for immediate use. To the north are the throbbing works of The Canada Chemical Mfg. Co., The Bennet Furnishing Co., and the G. T. R. Carshops; to the west are The Canada Fire Engine Co., The London and Petrolia Barrel Co., The Columbia Handle Co., and The London Showcase Works; to the south are the E. Winnett and Sons' Boiler Works, the new White Steel Plant and the mammoth McClary Works, and to the east will soon be located the proposed new G. T. R. Roundhouse. Property so favorably situated will double in value in the next two years. Convenient to Chesley Avenue School and St. Mary's Separate School and to Protestant and Catholic churches; free postal delivery; fire and police protection; collegiate institute and universities; electric car service.



HOME-SWEET-HOME.

Title Perfect—Free Copy of Registrar's Abstract—Free Deed—No Taxes for 1902—No Mortgages—No Interest.

## Two \$25 Cash Presents

We do not wish to insult buyers by offering them jack-knives and gew-gaws, but, to encourage honest effort we will give a CASH PRESENT of \$25 to the buyer of a lot who builds and has ready for occupancy the first dwelling on Kitchener and Roberts avenues, costing \$700 or more, if built and completed before June 1, 1903.

EVERY MAN wants one of these lots, but there are only 68 lots now open for purchase; hence, the only sure way is to secure your lot opening day. Prices here given only hold good for the first seven days. Fortune's opportunity knocks at every man's door. It is knocking now at yours. Remember, \$4 secures a lot. The great chance of your life. Don't sleep until one of these lots is yours. Agents on the grounds to locate lots every day of the Great Land Sale from noon until dark.

A. A. CAMPBELL, The Realty Dealer.

OFFICES—The People's Building, No. 428 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

OPEN EVERY EVENING OF THE GREAT LAND SALE FROM 7:30 TO 9 O'CLOCK.

## NOT A DREAM, BUT A REALITY!

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS but investors demand them and here they are for your consideration. Over \$125,000 in dividends paid to stockholders the past 10 months at the rate of 2 per cent. monthly on their investments. Such is the proud record of the

## Eastern Consolidated Oil Co.

21,000 ACRES RICH OIL LAND IN OHIO AND CALIFORNIA.

500,000 Worth Rich Oil Properties.

30,000 BBLs. OF OIL ADDITIONAL MONTHLY BY OCT. 15.

Stock will double in Selling Price Soon.

### What This Means?

When oil is struck in the Santa Barbara tract, 600 acres, near the Pacific coast, it means first, that the Eastern Consolidated Oil Company will control the oil situation in that region absolutely. It means that the Santa Barbara property will be the center of a new oil Eldorado. It means that stock in this company will speedily double in selling price, and that the actual value of the company's holdings will be increased "way up into the millions of dollars!"

30,000 Barrels of Oil a Month FROM KERN RIVER.

Think of that! It's a record the Eastern Consolidated Oil Company will undoubtedly reach on its Kern River property alone by Oct. 15, as work on the ten wells is being pushed. The contractors in charge of the drilling guarantee to produce that amount of oil by that date.

100 PRODUCING OIL WELLS IN OHIO. 10 Wells Drilling in Kern River.

\$100,000 Already Spent in Development.

MOST MODERN OIL PLANT of any COMPANY in Canada or America.

Operations on a Most Stupendous Scale.

## WATCH THE SANTA BARBARA FIELD!

Sensational development expected daily—Superintendent telegraphs: "First well down 1,230 feet—rich indications of oil; sure to strike it within 50 feet." This means that Eastern Consolidated Oil Company Stock will sell at Dollars a Share soon.

Immense Acreage. Enormous Possibilities.

What Has Happened Since Acquiring Santa Barbara Property.

There are 19,000 acres on the Gaviota property in Santa Barbara held by this Company. The Southern Pacific Railroad passes directly through it. Two large steamboat wharves are already built on the ocean front at which oil tank steamers can land and load. By steamer oil can be shipped to San Francisco at a cost not to exceed 15c. a barrel, against 50c. a barrel for ordinary transportation. The property is equipped for immense possibilities and enormous profits! It's little wonder that stockholders are doubling their holdings.

When the Eastern Consolidated secured the Gaviota property on a 20-year oil lease, the company's experts declared that oil was there in abundance, and that it was only a question of drilling, and that when there was not an oil well within 100 miles.

Since then the famous Western Union well has been struck, only 6 miles from this Company's property. It's the greatest well in California. There's no reason to doubt that the Eastern Consolidated can have 100 such wells as fast as they can be drilled. Exactly the same conditions exist.

### Price May be Advanced Almost Any Day!

Don't forget that the price now at 50c. a share may go up with a jump! An advance of 100 per cent. will soon take place. Are you ready for it? This week you can buy the shares at 50c. What it will be next week no one knows, but judging by the record of the past 10 months the coming year will be a record breaker. Buy this week and you are sure to see your money double in 90 days. For further particulars address

## C. B. HEYDON & CO.,

Rooms 401 and 402 Manning Chambers Building,

72 Queen St. West, Corner Queen and Tansley Streets, Toronto, Ont.

### REBELS ON THE MARCH.

Barcelona, Venezuela, Sept. 5.—A correspondent visited Gen. Matos, the revolutionary leader, Aug. 23, at his headquarters at Maracaibo, about 100 miles southeast of Barcelona. The general was full of hope. He said he had ordered all his military chiefs to concentrate their forces and march in the direction of Alta Gracia (about 50 miles southwest of Barcelona), whence the troops will move later on towards Consuelo, Gen. Riera, Mendoza, Batalla and Sanchez, with about 12,000 men, recently left San Carlos, distant 150 miles from Alta Gracia. But they cannot reach the latter place within a fortnight, and, therefore, a decisive battle cannot take place for some time.

Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the only remedy of standing that is guaranteed to cure corns and warts without pain. Insist on having only "Putnam's"; it's the best.



## London Advertiser.

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited).

LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Saturday, Sept. 6.

## Germany's Attitude Toward Canada.

Germany is still making faces at Canada behind the tariff wall. The latest move of the German customs is to demand that United States exporters of wheat, barley, peas and rye shall send with these products a sworn statement that they were grown in the United States, the object being to prevent Canadian grain being sent in as American grain. American exporters have been mixing the superior Canadian wheat with the United States product so as to heighten its grade and secure higher prices, and they will be the chief losers by the new regulation. Canadian wheat stands on its own merits, and finds a boundless market in Great Britain. Germany has two tariffs, one of a favored character, which is extended to all countries having commercial treaties with Germany, the other the conventional or maximum tariff. Under the Anglo-German treaty, which dated back to 1865, British goods from Great Britain or British possessions were admitted by Germany at the favored or minimum tariff, but under its provisions Canada could make no reduction in favor of British goods without extending the same privilege to German imports, and the imports of Belgium and several other countries, with which Great Britain had treaties also. This was the difficulty which confronted the Canadian Government in 1897 when it resolved on a British preference. The result was that Great Britain was forced to denounce the German and Belgian treaties. Germany at once retaliated by applying to Canada the maximum tariff. The effect has not been predictable. Canadian exports to Germany have varied little in the past ten or twelve years and seldom go much beyond \$2,000,000. The German and Belgian treaties denied Canada the right to control her own tariff arrangements and the denunciation of them by Great Britain practically gave to this country commercial freedom. It is cowardly to argue, as some Canadian journals are doing, that we should abandon the preference to Great Britain, because of German reprisals, and thereby admit Germany's right to interfere, by hostile legislation, in the commercial relations between different parts of the Empire. Mr. Borden, the Conservative leader, is not one of those who believes in trucking to Germany in this way. "The German savior," he says, "makes what tariff it likes among the nationalities that compose it. Shall we in the British Empire not have the same right without incurring hostile legislation, and without it being incurred by the mother country?" It is some reproach to the British Government that it made no effort to prevent German retaliation on Canada, when the new Anglo-German trade agreement was negotiated in 1895. However, Germany can inflict no damage on Canada which is not the least dependent upon the German market; Germany's sales to this country last year were over \$7,000,000, and in a tariff war she would have more to lose than this country, as her sales are steadily increasing. Her goods are admitted to our market at 50 per cent less duty on the average than they pay in the United States, yet American products get preferential treatment over Canadian products in the German market. In the event of an imperial preference tariff arrangement, Great Britain will owe it to the colonies to see that no country discriminates against them, under penalty of disabilities in the British market. The German savior is a parallel. The countries embraced in the German Empire are knit together by a customs union, and if the countries comprising the British Empire choose to strengthen their commercial cohesion, it is a domestic matter, and no foreign nation should be allowed with impunity to strike back at any portion of the Empire.

## A Wonderful Giving.

The Church Economist calls attention to the extraordinary success of the church century fund movements in the English-speaking world. There is no parallel for it. The various church organizations in America and Great Britain set out to raise \$40,000,000, and already \$30,000,000 have been contributed. The Economist finds, by looking over the whole field, that while these immense extraordinary sums have been gathered in for specific uses, the regular contributions for church and mission support have been kept up without substantial diminution. No other body of Christians set so high a mark of effort as the Methodist Church North, of the United States. The bishops called on the members of this church for a special sum of \$20,000,000, and to date they have raised \$17,000,000 of the amount. The rest will come. All is for special purposes, among them the relieving of churches from debt and advancement of the educational work. The missionary societies of this church were fearful that the scheme would make such a draft on the resources of the people that they could would suffer. They appeared to the bishops to be included

The Dominion Millers' Association will ask the Government to place an export duty of 3 cents a bushel on wheat, so as to encourage the export of Canadian flour. How many farmers would sign a petition of that kind? as beneficiaries, but were denied. The missionary society's income has not fallen off more than \$15,000 from what it had been. The Canadian Methodists reached their goal first and passed beyond it. That goal was \$1,000,000, but \$250,000 in excess came in. The Canadian Presbyterians set out to raise \$1,000,000. The amount obtained is already \$1,430,000, and the Rev. Dr. Warden, general agent and treasurer, predicts that at the end of this year the total will be \$1,500,000. The English Wesleyans have raised \$4,500,000. The Congregationalists of England set their mark at \$2,700,000. Albert Spicer, president of the Congregational Union of England, announces that the amount actually secured is \$3,312,000. The total expenses of raising this large sum were less than \$300,000. The English Congregational churches had debts amounting to \$2,500,000, which are almost entirely cleared off. The Congregationalists of Wales started out to raise \$100,000 in five years. In three years they have raised \$850,000. The Congregational churches of Australia and Tasmania have raised over \$415,000. The United Methodist Free churches of England undertook to raise 100,000 guineas, and in two years had surpassed the mark by 4,000 guineas. The Baptists of Great Britain and Ireland set out to raise \$1,250,000, and have already obtained more than \$1,000,000. The Calvinistic Methodists have four-fifths of a desired half a million dollars. The Bible Christians have raised \$155,000. The result of the Church Economist's review of the situation is that these twentieth century funds abroad have succeeded, that the raising of the money has not affected adversely the incomes of the missionary societies or of the parish organizations, and a spiritual uplift in the churches has been one result of the effort.

A large part of the money that has been raised by the Wesleyans of England is to go for the purchase of a property in London, known as the old aquarium. It is near Westminster Abbey, and will be converted into a church house to be the headquarters of the Wesleyans of the world. The English Baptist fund will be used for the creation of a "sustentation fund," after the style of that which the Free Church of Scotland has had in operation for half a century. It is a common purpose, out of which every Baptist minister in Great Britain and Ireland, if in actual pastoral charge, will receive a uniform fixed minimum salary. The people to whom they minister may add to this whatever they will, but whenever they add enough to make the total salary exceed \$750 a year, they must pay on such additional sum a graduated tax varying from 25 to 35 per cent to the central fund.

General O'Grady-Haly had nothing to say about what he was going to do, and we were all very sorry when he had to go. Montreal Herald.

Not all of us, the Canadian militia officers regarded the general as a joke and the general seemed to regard his duties in the same light.

British people may differ as to the advantages of an Imperial preference, but they are one in regarding it as their own business.

If Mr. Ross can explain how it is possible for any government to honestly have a majority of one in the Legislature while it is in a minority of seven thousand in the Province, he is ever clever than he pretends to be. —Toronto Mail and Empire.

If the Mail and Empire can explain how any honest journal can keep on repeating that the Government is in a minority of 7,000 it will be a good deal cleverer than anyone gives it credit for.

Premier Laurier is going to Switzerland for a rest, and may remain in Europe for several weeks yet. His health during the past year has not been satisfactory, and the social and public demands on him in England must have put a strain on his strength. He owes it to himself and his country to heed nature's warning.

If we buy from the United States we should send goods over there to pay the bill, and the same with every other nation. —Winnipeg Telegram.

It doesn't matter a cent to Canada whether she pays for United States goods by selling to the United States or to Africa. For instance Canada may buy goods from the United States, Canada may pay for them by selling goods to England, and England may pay for these Canadian goods by selling English goods to the United States. This triangular trade might be just as profitable as if Canada and the United States had exchanged goods direct.

The premier of Australia says he dislikes the word colony. He is not alone in this. It is too suggestive of tutelage for a governing nation like Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The Globe proposes the word commonwealth as a substitute for colony. It is a good democratic term, and it is just as easy to speak of the commonwealth of Canada as the colony of Canada, but we want a word that will serve instead of "colonial," used either as an adjective or a noun. "Greater Britain" aptly describes the Empire, outside of the British isles, but it wouldn't do to call the colonies Greater Britons.

## The "Empire."

[Judge.]

Miss Beacon Street, of Boston—Can you recall the name of that poem in which Kipling speaks of "a rag, a bone, and a hank of hair?"

Miss Breezy, of Chicago—Let me see. Oh, yes "The Empire."

## Poems the World Has Read.

Tears, Idle Tears.

[Alfred Tennyson.]

This song is found in "The Princess." It was sung on the memorable occasion when the three disguised youths are discovered.

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean,  
Tears from the depth of some divine despair  
Rise in the heart and gather to the eyes,  
In looking on the happy autumn fields,  
And thinking of the days that are no more.

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail,  
That brings our friends up from the underworld,  
Sad as the last which reddens over one  
That sinks with all we love below the verge;  
So sad, so fresh, the days that are no more.

## A Green Caddy.

[Judge.]

Madge—You went over the links with Harry Huggard? He plays an excellent game, doesn't he?

Blanche—Doesn't he though? Why, I actually believe we'd have been engaged if the stupid caddy had only known his business.

## New Use for the Pulpit.

[London Tid Bits.]

There are queer nooks and corners in England yet.

A country clergyman went to preach in an old remote parish one Sunday. The aged sexton, in taking him to the place, instructively said: "I hope your reverence won't mind preachin' from the chancel. Ye see, this is a quiet place, and I've got a duck stillin' on fourteen eggs in the pulpit."

## No Time for Grief.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

"I suppose those rich Gildedagers made a great display of grief when that millionaire uncle of theirs suddenly died?"

"Grief! They haven't any time for grief! All their time is taken up with galloping around in search of the will."

## When Greek Meets Greek.

[Judge.]

Hiram—A fellow tried to sell me a gold brick down to Noo York.

Silas—Did ye? but I told him I would if he'd come out here an' take his pay in board.

## Laurier's Noble Service.

[Montreal Witness.]

If the Imperial Government had requested Sir Wilfrid Laurier to go on his present trip through Europe and make public speeches such as he has been making, it could not have taken better or more effective means for refuting the slanders of the continental press. As a living representative of the successful British colonial policy, and an exponent of the practical excellence of British methods of government, he presents an object lesson to the rulers and peoples of Europe of unexampled impressiveness. None but he could have associated the toast of France with the King of Great Britain in an assembly of gentlemen and won their applause. That he did so was a daring proof that while he was loyal to the traditions of the land of his forefathers, he was true to the British crown under which he was born, and the institutions which he so nobly represents. We are thankful for what may well be regarded as the wonderful physical and mental endurance which has been accorded to one who has been able to do so much to bless his country.

When the personal history of Sir Wilfrid during the past six years and realizes how, during that period, he has without intermission, and even one engrossing strain to the survival in one not robust of the good temper, exacting and even drastic, and graces which continue to make him equal to every occasion, no matter how trying. When we hear that he has now occasionally absented himself for a few days at a time or sympathies are with him and for the sake of the country and the Empire we wish him the recuperative relaxation he so much needs.

## DO YOU DRINK TEA?

Use of This Beverage Very Frequently Brings on Stomach Trouble.

There can be no question but that the action of strong tea of any kind is injurious to the mucous lining of the Stomach.

The frequent and continued use of even moderately strong tea will eventually bring about a seriously deranged condition of the digestive machinery. Tea drinking, if carried past a certain point or if the Stomach is naturally weak or has been weakened by something else, has a great tendency to superinduce Dyspepsia.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, if taken immediately after each meal will prevent any ill effects from the action of the tea. They build up and strengthen the stomach, digest the food, and thus prevent the formation of the gas due to undigested food.

It would be a great sacrifice on the part of many people to give up the use of tea. Canadians are great tea-drinkers, and the drink is so refreshing and grateful that nothing has been discovered that could take its place. Notwithstanding this, doctors and scientists the world over are forced to admit that the continued use of tea is harmful if it is the only article to counteract its effects.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the simplest, safest and most direct means of preventing Tea-Dyspepsia or any other form of Stomach Trouble.

They are a perfectly reliable protection against, and cure for, the ills of an over-burdened Stomach, and may be used with perfect safety and equally good results by the youngest child or the oldest man or woman.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold wherever medicine is sold at 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50. If years of tea-drinking has upset your stomach, buy a box, use them according to directions, and note results.

## Big Failure.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 6.—A. J. Cummings & Co., one of the largest brokerage houses in the city, with branch offices in eighteen or twenty towns throughout Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Maryland, suspended business yesterday. The amount of the firm's liabilities is not known. Mr. Cummings, in a letter to his clients announcing the suspension, accounted for it by stating that one of the firm had withdrawn his money at a critical stage and the remaining members decided to suspend at once rather than jeopardize their customers' interests further.

## SIR WILFRID NOT IN GOOD HEALTH

Will Seek a Week's Rest in Switzerland—May Stay for Some Time.

London, Sept. 6.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, despite his bronzed appearance, is not well. He intends to seek an interval of rest in Switzerland for a week before going to Rome. Sir Wilfrid may prolong his stay in Europe for some weeks.

The opinion is expressed here that the attempt to establish a Franco-Canadian line of steamships will fail owing to the hesitancy of French capitalists to respond to the invitation to invest in the venture.

## CARPENTERS WIN A STRIKE

Eight Thousand in Chicago Get an Increase of 50 Cents a Day.

New York, Sept. 6.—Eight thousand carpenters of this city won their strike for an advance of 50 cents a day, when the Master Carpenters' Association late last night, after a conference of seven hours, granted the demands. The strikers, in addition, asked the employers to agree not to employ carpenters of any other union. This the employers positively refused, and the carpenters accepted the 50 cents advance. The men will go to work all over the city and neighborhood in the morning.

MACHINISTS' TROUBLE. Kingston, Ont., Sept. 6.—The board of trade will try to effect a settlement of the machinists' strike in the locomotive works. The company is now after a trio of strikers, charging them with interference with employees.

## MUSIC AND DRAMA

TONIGHT'S DRAMA.

"For Love and Honor" is the attraction at the Grand tonight. The railroad opening in a far Vermont village with the moving train, the horse race scene at Saratoga, the foiled attempt to dope the horse in the stable, the attempted wire-tapping on the telephone, the closing of the drawbridge in time to save the express and the great dynamite explosion underground in the big copper mine are scenes of realism, and need to be seen to be appreciated.

"WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER."

Princess Mary Tudor, whom Effie Ellis will present to the playgoers of London at the Grand Monday evening, Sept. 8, was the grandmother of the third Lord John Russell, who was a fine days' queen of England. Mary's daughter, Frances, married Henry Grey, Earl of Dorset. Of their two children, one was Lady Grey. History has always marveled at the eagerness of Mary to contract an alliance with the Comenore Duke of Suffolk after she had sat upon the throne of France. But it requires no insight into her time to understand that in following the dictates of her heart she chose a happier course than that of her brilliant and beautiful grandchild, whose ambition brought her to the block.

## Canadian Commercial Agent.

Ottawa, Sept. 6.—Anatole Felix A. Poindeux, who was general American agent at Montreal for the Franco-Canadian Steamship Line, has been appointed Canadian commercial agent in Paris to promote trade between this country and the French Republic, and to report on the opening, from time to time, for Canadian wares over there.

John Charlton, M. P., who was here yesterday, stated he was tolerably sure next session would see the American Congress adopt lower duties on Canadian goods, and a well-to-do \$1 duty against Canadian-sawn lumber in two.

They Father Consumption. Bad coughs, colds and catarrh are recognized for more consumption than traceable even to heredity. Catarrh cures more quickly than ordinary remedies, and it is the only antiseptic yet discovered that is volatile enough to reach the root of the trouble in remote parts of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and impregnate every particle of air breathed with its healing, germ-killing vapor. Colds can't last ten minutes, or coughs more than thirty minutes when Catarrh is inhaled. It clears nose, throat and air passages at once, stops drooping, headache, and eradicates catarrh from any part of the system. Two months' treatment, \$1; trial size, 25c. Druggists or N. C. Poisson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills are Mild. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their children. It is the best remedy for all the ailments of children. It is the best remedy for all the ailments of children. It is the best remedy for all the ailments of children.

Wood's Great Peppermint Cure. Sold and recommended by all druggists. It is the best remedy for all the ailments of children. It is the best remedy for all the ailments of children. It is the best remedy for all the ailments of children.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

## Walter Baker &amp; Co.'s PURE, HIGH GRADE Cocoas and Chocolates.



Breakfast Cocoa.—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup.

Premium No. 1 Chocolate.—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc.

German Sweet Chocolate.—Good to eat and to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

WALTER BAKER &amp; CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL.

TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

## JACK FROST IS HERE

Tomatoes and Other Garden Truck Suffer in New York State.

Balston, N. Y., Sept. 6.—There was a severe frost here this morning. Tomatoes were frozen and other garden vegetables and buckwheat were damaged.

It Isn't Talking That Counts. It is our earnest desire to make you a regular and pleased customer. We do not believe in long and tiresome arguments. Our large stock of pure drugs, proprietary medicines, perfumes and toilet specialties and our close prices, will impress you more favorably than long newspaper talks.

HAVE YOU USED IT? Have you used Paine's Oedery Compound? If not, you are nervous, weak, rundown, or suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia or blood diseases. Paine's Oedery Compound is the most reliable and efficacious medicine now before the public for rebuilding lost strength. Our stock is always fresh and pure.

J. Callard, Druggist, London, Ont. 78-h-yt

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful, and cures the catarrh of the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## CANADIAN CRACK SHOTS

Close of the D. R. A. Matches—Some of the Winners.

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—A crisp September air, a heavy but steady wind and good light provided favorable conditions for shooting in the closing day of the D. R. A. this morning. The Harold Heath match at 500 yards was first fired. The second prize, \$18, was won by Sgt. H. Hayden, of the Thirtieth, with 84; 86, Capt. John Crowe, Thirtieth; 85, 84, Major Hayes, Seventh, 80; 84, Pte. J. Moreland, Twentieth, 80.

The first team prize in the Borden match was won by the Sixth D. C. O. R. with Forty-third second, Thirtieth Regiment, third, and Forty-third fourth. The prize money was respectively \$48, \$40, \$32 and \$24.

The Kirkpatrick Cup is won by the team of the British Columbia Rifle Association.

In the Governor-General's match, Sgt. J. Freeborn, Thirtieth Regiment, Hamilton, a young shot, won first place, gold medal and \$200 cash; second, Sgt. Ommundsen, British team, \$150; third, Sgt. Scott, British team, \$100; fourth, Capt. Blair, Seventy-eighth.

Daniel Meloché, 33 years of age, one of the best known and oldest residents of Ottawa, died Thursday night of cancer. Meloché was a well-to-do farmer near Sandwich. He is survived by a widow and a large family.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.: Gentlemen—In June, '98 I had my hand and wrist bitten and badly mangled by a vicious horse. I suffered greatly for several days, and the cuts refused to heal, until your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I began using, and the wound was magical. In five hours the pain had ceased, and in two weeks the wound had completely healed and my hand and arm were as well as ever. Yours truly, A. E. ROY, Carriage Maker, St. Antoine, P. Q.

Carriage Maker, St. Antoine, P. Q.

## A Liberal Arts Course.

Without doubt this UNIVERSITY STANDS FOR A LIBERAL ARTS COURSE, ACCOUNTS largely for its PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.

That the COURSES are WELL ADAPTED also to those qualifying for POSITIONS AS HIGH SCHOOL SPECIALISTS is evident from the notable standing of McMaster graduates at the Ontario Normal College. Address the Registrar for a Calendar.

## McMaster University, TORONTO.

## DAILY PICTURE PUZZLE.



This horseman is trespassing on the property of a farmer. Find the farmer and his dog.

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE:

One is between the faces of the two men, and the other is back of kneeling man.

## Harvest Excursion.

Sept. 16 is the date named by the Canadian Pacific for the only Harvest Excursion this fall to Northwest points. Intending passengers should reserve accommodation at once. W. Fulton, C. P. and T. A., 161 Dundas, corner Richmond.

Here's Another Opportunity Offered By the Great Northern Railway.

Daily during September and October one way second class tickets will be on sale from all stations in Ontario at greatly reduced rates, to all points on the line of the Great Northern Railway, in Montana, Idaho, Washington and British Columbia.

Full particulars as to above can be obtained by calling on or writing Charles W. Graves, district passenger agent, Great Northern Railway, 6 King street west (Room 12), Toronto, Ont. 78-bc-ywt

## Only a Few Left.

"THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA."

Illustrated With Nearly 500 Half-Tone Photographs.

A large volume, 12½ by 9 inches, containing 495 pages. This is the finest work that has yet been published on the Boer War, and is a most thrilling book. In order to close out the stock, we offer them at \$1.25 each at our office, or \$1.50 sent by mail to any postoffice in Ontario as to rates, situation and other particulars. Address ORDERS TO: THE LONDON ADVERTISER, London, Ont.

VISITORS TO EUROPE. The Corporation of Colonial and General Agencies, Limited.

Agents for the Gordon Hotels, St. Ermin's Hotel (close to Westminster Abbey), and other selected hotels, hydro and boarding establishments in Great Britain.

List of family and commercial hotels to meet the requirements of all travelers. The agencies offer a first-class service, information as to rates, situation and other particulars. Accommodations secured and hotels notified of intending arrivals. All arrangements completed free of charge.

The Corporation of Colonial and General Agencies, Limited, 100 McKinnon Building, Toronto, 6 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, HEAD OFFICE, 224 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C. England, where visitors are invited to call.

Hotel Normandie, Broadway and 38th St. NEW YORK

Best Hotel Location in the City. Absolutely Fireproof European Plan.

Located in the Amusement and Shopping district, the most interesting part of the city.

Particulars at the city ticket office, 365 Richmond street, or depot, corner Clarence and Bathurst streets. Telephone 205. O. W. RUGGLES, JOHN PAUL, G. P. and T. A. City Pass. Agent.

CHAS. A. ATKINS & CO

## Railways and Navigation

## Excursions to

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CALIFORNIA, MONTANA, WASHINGTON, UTAH, —VIA—

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

During September and October at very low rates.

Particulars at the city ticket office, 365 Richmond street, or depot, corner Clarence and Bathurst streets. Telephone 205. O. W. RUGGLES, JOHN PAUL, G. P. and T. A. City Pass. Agent.

## ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL, via Mexico. RATES OF PASSAGE: First cabin, \$65 and upwards; second cabin, from \$35; third class, \$25 and \$20. NEW YORK to GLASGOW and London. Agents: E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke.

## WHITE STAR LINE.

United States and Royal Mail Steamers.

GERMANIC SAILS SEPT. 10. TEUTONIC SAILS SEPT. 17. MERIDIAN SAILS SEPT. 24. OCEANIC SAILS SEPT. 31. MAJESTIC SAILS OCT. 1. CELTIC SAILS OCT. 8.

Saloon rates from \$75 up. Second saloon from \$45 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derry, \$28 and \$29.50. Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled. E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, 22 Campus Martius, Detroit, Mich.

## Railways and Navigation

## Lake Erie and Detroit

## River Railway.

## SEMI-WEEKLY EXCURSIONS TO PORT STANLEY.

Wednesdays and Saturdays during the season.

FARE—30c ROUND TRIP. Trains leave London 9:45 a.m., 2:30, 5:25 and 7:25 p.m.

## Steamer Urania

leaves Port Stanley for Cleveland on Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 11 p.m. and Saturday at 11 a.m.

Special excursion rate on Saturday at single fare. For information and tickets call at L. E. and D. R. R. ticket office, No. 6A Macgill Block, Richmond street, and G. T. R. station.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

## Canada's Great Fair

Toronto, September 1 to 13.

London to Toronto and return, \$3.40, good going Sept. 2 to 12, inclusive. Good going on Sept. 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10, \$2.50.



## THE MARKETS

## THE LOCAL MARKET.

Wheat, old, per bu. 75c to 76c  
Wheat, new, per bu. 76c to 77c  
Oats, old, per bu. 45c to 46c  
Oats, new, per bu. 46c to 47c  
Corn, per bu. 35c to 36c  
Barley, per bu. 40c to 41c  
Rye, per bu. 35c to 36c  
Bran, per bu. 15c to 16c

In point of attendance and the amount of the supplies offered, the market was behind that of last Saturday. Sales were more easily made than on the previous Saturday, at prices unchanged to any extent. The majority of the offerings were vegetables and dairy products.

Grain—Ten loads of new oats sold at 75c to 76c per cwt; no old oats on sale. A few loads of good new wheat sold at 76c to 77c per cwt, and one lot of 100 bushels of new wheat sold at 76c to 77c per cwt. Straw is extra good, sold at 10c to 11c per ton.

Butter and Eggs—Butter is a trifle easier, and sales were much slower than last Saturday in this line; eggs sold at 15c to 16c, and pound rolls in basket lots at 17c to 18c, not many securing the last named figure. Eggs sold mostly at 14c per dozen by the basket.

Fruits—Peaches were in large supply, at 20c to 25c for 8-quart baskets and 40c to 45c for 12-quart baskets. Yellow peaches were disposed of at 40c to 45c per 12-quart basket. Strawberries, at 10c to 15c per 12-quart basket. Apples, at 10c to 15c per 12-quart basket. Pears were a slow sale, at 20c to 25c per 12-quart basket. Apples, at 10c to 15c per 12-quart basket.

Vegetables—Potatoes were more freely offered than last Saturday, at 10c to 15c per bushel, and 5c to 6c per cwt; sales were slow. Tomatoes were plentiful, at 2c per lb. Celery, at 10c to 15c per bunch. Onions, 5c to 6c per quart. Other vegetables were unchanged.

Poultry—Plentiful, at 50c to 75c per pair for spring chickens, and 40c to 50c for live ducks. Chickens, at 10c to 15c per lb. Ducks, at 10c to 15c per lb. Fat cattle, at 10c to 15c per lb. Hogs, at 10c to 15c per lb.

Live Hogs—The price for Monday will be 10c to 15c per lb. Live cattle, at 10c to 15c per lb. Live hogs, at 10c to 15c per lb. Live sheep, at 10c to 15c per lb. Live goats, at 10c to 15c per lb.

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## POISON WAS SENT TO SIX FAMILIES

## All Enemies of a Young Farmer in Michigan.

## THE SUSPECTED MAN ARRESTED

## Story of the Strange Crime—The Relatives of the Victims Worked Up the Case.

Lowell, Mich., Sept. 6.—The mystery that surrounds the death of Ada Klump, who was poisoned by an alleged headache powder, may never be unraveled. The culprit who mixed the deadly drugs and mailed them to six intended victims may never be discovered, but the developments are so startling that the prosecuting attorney decided to issue a warrant for the arrest of Bay City, Mich., resident, Will Klump, who was arrested by the sheriff of Bay City, Mich., and is now in the custody of the sheriff.

Because of a former and somewhat unfortunate marriage and a former infatuation, suspicion pointed to Will Klump, and he was arrested. He protested his innocence after hours and even days in the sweatbox at the county jail. His brother, Christopher, who was with him, also protested his innocence, and after following a score of the unsatisfactory clues, Will Klump was discharged, a free, but in the eyes of the fellow townsman, not an exonerated man.

Almost simultaneously with his release, Will Klump and his brother, Christopher, who was with him, also protested his innocence, and after following a score of the unsatisfactory clues, Will Klump was discharged, a free, but in the eyes of the fellow townsman, not an exonerated man.

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## MORE ASSISTANCE FOR THE MINERS

## German Societies Start a Great Movement.

## ASSUMES NATIONAL CHARACTER

## Various Bands and Singing Societies Contribute to Relief Fund—Miners Still Burning.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—From a proposal made in Chicago that the German turner societies aid the striking coal miners has grown a national movement to that end, participated in by Bohemian, Polish and Norwegian turners, and singing societies and labor organizations of Germans. Secretary Leopold Neumann, of the Chicago district, who was first to propose assistance to the strikers, has received letters from all parts of the country. The turner societies here, with 4,000 members, have filled several subscription lists, and have interested the allied societies of the Bohemians, Poles and Norwegians.

As fast as the money is contributed it will be forwarded to the relief bureaus in the mining districts, and the figures published. "Sunday, Sept. 14, will be collection Sunday," said Bishop Samuel Fallows at a meeting last night of the committee of 100 to devise ways and means to raise money for the striking miners and their families. The committee will take up collections on that day, and we shall try to have all the churches in the United States do the same thing.

IN WEST VIRGINIA. Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 5.—It is rumored here that the Kanawha and New River strike will be declared off at once and that the Chesapeake and Ohio has ordered all equipment rushed back into the coal fields.

MINES BURNING. Bramwell, W. Va., Sept. 6.—The fire in the West Pocahontas mines continues, and the three connecting mines on the West Virginia side are not seriously damaged, and will be operated when the strikers resume work next Monday. The entrance from the Virginia side, however, is still the scene of active work in the endeavor to subdue the conflagration.

WON'T JOIN. The National Association of Post-office Clerks, in convention in Kansas City, by practically a unanimous vote, rejected a proposition to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, on grounds that such an alliance would prove detrimental. Resolutions expressing sympathy for the striking miners in Pennsylvania were adopted and action taken to give them practical aid.

Shot in the Head. Peoria, Ill., Sept. 6.—Major William S. Brackett, of this city, was found dead in bed this morning, having been shot in the head. It is supposed Mr. Brackett killed himself because of despondency over family troubles. Mr. Brackett was a major in the Illinois National Guard, and had large mining and grazing interests in Montana.

Every British Born Person. Young and old knows Hudson's Dry Soap. They know it because they have used it either in their own house, their mother's or their grandmother's.

Sixty years of daily usage in MILLIONS of homes, with the output greater today than ever, is the greatest tribute to its worth and reliability the world can produce.

As an antidote for dirt, especially obstinate dirt, it simply has the field to itself. For the thorough cleaning and sweetening of kitchenware, dishes and clothes, nothing can take its place.

Find out the reason why these MILLIONS of conservative people use it, and have used it in preference to all other soaps and washing powders, and test our veracity by getting a sample packet TODAY.

TORONTO EXHIBITION. Our LONDON FRIENDS are invited to visit our exhibit in the Music Pavilion, where we are showing the CHICKERING & SONS (Boston) PIANO. The latest achievement is the Quarter Grand. Do not fail to see and hear this wonderful piano.

H. W. BURNETT & CO. City Warerooms 9 and 11 Queen Street East, Toronto.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Tenders for Construction," will be received by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Commission until noon, September 27, 1902, for the construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission.

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## BETTER THAN GOLD

Is a BUSINESS or SHORT-  
HAND Training in the**F.C.B.C.**

LONDON, ONT.

Work begins Sept. 2.  
Particulars for a postal.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

The Snappy Styles in  
Dressy Men Admireare the styles that characterize  
every garment we make.  
There is that something about our  
tailoring work that lends a distinctive  
charm—a charm that pleases  
the wearer and invites favorable  
comment.

O. Labelle, 372 Richmond St.



## Important to Shooters.

Waterproof Hunting Coats, only \$2.50  
Cartridge Vests, holding 48 cartridges 1.25  
Leather Coats, black, lined with cor-  
duroy 7.00  
Leather Coats, black, and corduroy,  
reversible 8.00  
Leather Coats, tan, reversible 8.00  
Leather Coats, tan, reversible 9.00**Brock's Gun Store,**  
192 Dundas St., London, Ont.USE HUNT BROS.  
DIAMOND FLOUR**R. K. COWAN,**  
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.,  
County Bldg., West Court House, London**H. C. McBRIDE,** Architect and  
Surveyor, 212  
9 Dundas St.**W. S. LOCKHART,**  
House Decorator, Painting, Paperhang-  
ing, Residence, Beaconsfield avenue.**P. McPHILLIPS,** BARRISTER,  
Phone 884.  
Office and Residence 885 King St.SPECIALIST  
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.**Albert Wesley Kahle, M.D.,**  
180 DELAWARE AVE.,  
OFFICE HOURS: 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.  
SUNDAYS: 2 to 4 P.M.Dominion  
Bank London Branch,Corner of Dundas and Talbot streets,  
Capital, - - \$2,500,000.  
Reserve and  
Undivided Profits, \$2,705,000.A general banking business  
transacted.

W. M. E. HOLDEN, Manager.

**J. T. Stephenson**Leading Undertaker,  
and importer of the latest styles of  
Wood and Metallic Caskets of all  
kinds. Residence on premises,  
104 Dundas St., London,  
Phone 458.**FAIRBAIRN,**  
THE TAILOR

Richmond Street, Opposite City Hall

You Require  
Electric FixturesIn your new building. Nothing in the  
electric line we cannot supply. Let us  
give you estimates.**The Electrical Construction  
Co. of London, Limited,**  
82 to 40 Dundas Street.

London W. CAVEN BARRON, Principal.

**Conservatory of Music, Limited,**  
Incorporated 1899.1879 students have attended in the last  
ten years. Certificates and diplomas  
granted. Course of studies best in Can-  
ada. Send for calendar. Pupils may  
prepare for the University of Toronto  
examinations if so desired.

## NEW FALL HATS

Gentlemen, see the STYLISH SHAPES we can  
show you  
IN STIFFS AND SOFTS, FOR \$2.

## GRAHAM BROS

Every Man  
Who  
ShavesShould get acquainted with one  
of our G. G. Razors. They  
are the finest made—shave  
smooth and clean, and stay  
sharp. They wear for years.  
Guaranteed to be free from  
flaws and defects, and to shave  
the hardest beard.

Price \$2.00.

Your money back if not sat-  
isfactory.**GURD'S**

185 Dundas Street.

Tailoring For  
Discriminating Dressers.When you pay us for a suit to order  
you get the finest kind of tailoring.

SOUTHCOIT'S 361 Richmond St.

## Dental Tooth Wash

Cleans and preserves the teeth,  
and imparts a delightfully refresh-  
ing taste to the mouth.

London Pharmacy,

(Keays & Co.)  
308 DUNDAS STREET.

## MARSHALL BROS &amp; CO.

TEAS, COFFEES AND SPECIALTIES  
at Retail Prices. 67 DUNDAS ST.**Thos. Wilson**Merchant Tailor,  
213 Dundas St. Phone 596.NEW GOODS FOR FALL WEAR  
NOW IN STOCK.For the  
HousewifeThe gift should be decorative and  
useful as well. Nothing more ap-  
propriate than tableware. Our stock  
offers a hundred suggestions—in  
silver and fine china and in cut  
glass.**THOS. GILLEAN**  
402 Richmond Street.  
Official issuer of marriage licenses.

## All Work Guaranteed.

**DR. JARVIS, Dentist,**  
OFFICE—Corner Dundas and  
Clarence. Phone 1480.

## London Advertiser.

Buy a loaf. Try a loaf. You'll  
always want another of**Johnston Bros.**  
XXX Bread.

Sent any time. PHONE 818.

**JOHNSTON BROS.**

## LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Mr. George Crabb, of Nelson street,  
is seriously ill.—Miss Bertha Rose, of the London  
Conservatory of Music, will sing at  
the services in the Methodist Church  
in Elford on Sunday next.—The Rev. Dr. Sowerby has returned  
from his holiday trip and will be in  
his own pulpit on Sunday. He pre-  
ached in the College Street Church,  
Toronto, on four Sundays of August.—The many London friends of Mr.  
and Mrs. H. D. Shafer, of Dutton,  
formerly of London, will be sorry to  
hear of the death of their infant daugh-  
ter, which occurred on Monday last.—Rev. Dag Scott, of this city, will  
preach in St. James' Church, South  
London, on Sunday evening.—Messrs. Arthur Little and W.  
Nicholson, of Robinson & Little, have  
gone to New York on a business trip.—The Retail Grocers' Association of  
this city are taking steps to have  
cheap rates into London on Saturdays  
restored.—The International Limited ran a  
special car last night to convey a  
crowd of London travelers to Toronto,  
where they will compete today for the  
Ellis baseball trophy.CAUGHT IN A HAY-PRESS.  
Richard Jarvis, of Briscoe street,  
had his foot badly injured by beingNothing Like  
Hamilton's Porter.Every convalescent person  
should strengthen up their  
system with its daily use. Made  
to give satisfaction.  
Try a dozen.**Kent Brewery**

Jos. Hamilton, Proprietor.

## LADIES WATCHES.

Our stock of Ladies' Watches is very  
exclusive. Our Watches are noted for  
their accuracy and good wearing qual-  
ities, while being moderate in price.  
Specially low prices during the next few  
weeks. Come and see.**WARD, The Jeweler,**  
374 Richmond Street.

## SAVINGS

Best rate in the city  
paid on deposits and

## DEBENTURES

**THE CANADIAN**

Savings and Loan Company.

M. H. ROWLAND, Manager.

420 RICHMOND STREET

caught in a hay-press while working  
on the MacArthur farm last week. It  
was six months before he will be  
well.—Mr. Wm. Bessence, of Harrington,  
has removed to London and secured a  
good position in the G. T. R. shops.—Woodstock Express: Miss Nellie  
Graham, of London, will preside at the  
organ in the Congregational Church on  
Sunday.—Miss Kate Davidson, of Cameron's  
Siding, who attended the Forest City  
Business College, London, last term,  
has gone to Chicago to complete her  
studies.—Stratford Beacon: Rev. Dr. Thomas,  
of London, will occupy the pulpit of  
James Street Church, Exeter, during  
the absence of Rev. Dr. Hannon, for-  
merly of this city, who is attending the  
General Conference in Winnipeg.—A quiet wedding took place at the  
Wellington Street parsonage, Wednes-  
day, Sept. 3, the contracting parties  
being Miss Lillian Maud Downing, of  
Claydon, and Mr. John Wesley Wil-  
kinson, of this city.—Mrs. Robert Watson, of Queen's  
avenue, fell from a step ladder, sev-  
eral days ago, fracturing one rib and  
injuring herself internally. Her many  
friends will regret to learn that she  
is at present quite seriously ill.—Sara Observer: Miss McCallum,  
until recently lady superintendent at  
the Sarnia General Hospital, left that  
institution on Wednesday and return-  
ed to her home at London. Dr. McCor-  
dic is now in charge of the hospital.—On Sunday next reopening ser-  
vices will be held in the Hamilton  
Road Methodist Church. The Rev. W.  
Quance will occupy the pulpit both at  
morning and evening services. Special  
music has been arranged for.—St. Thomas Times: Albert Stinch-  
combe, postmaster, Middlemarch, was  
operated on at the Annsa Wood Hos-  
pital yesterday for a hernia, by Dr.  
Wishart, of London, and Dr. Charles  
Dumcombe and Dr. Curtis. The patient  
is progressing favorably.—Frank W. Cooper, son of Mr.  
Frank Cooper, photographer, of this  
city, has left his position in the  
Clergue works at Sault Ste. Marie to  
join an engineering party that is lo-  
cating the line of the Manitoulin and  
North Shore Railway.—Mr. Harold A. Richardson, of New  
York, son of Canon Richardson, is in  
San Francisco, Cal., superintending  
a shipment of 300 picked horses for  
export to Japan. Fifty of the  
horses have been purchased for the  
Empress's stable at Tokio.—The McGregor correspondent of the  
Essex Free Press says: "Rev. Father  
Parent was in London last week con-  
sulting with the architect, Messrs.  
Moore & Henry, in regard to the new  
R. C. Church to be erected here. The  
plans are now ready and tenders for  
the work will be asked for in the  
course of a few weeks. The building  
will be of stone, the main part 125x50  
feet, with a vestry 48x24 feet, having  
a seating capacity of 400. The spire  
will be some 125 feet high. The new  
edifice will be an imposing structure,  
and will cost in the neighborhood of  
\$15,000."

## GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION.

On Sept. 9—Farmers' Day—at 1:30  
p.m., a meeting will be held in the  
board room at the fair grounds, for  
the purpose of forming a good roads  
association for Western Ontario. It will  
be conducted along the same lines as  
the Eastern Good Roads Association,  
which has been productive of so much  
good.

## THE CHAIN BROKE.

A lady connected with Miller's Hair  
Store lost a chafeline bag through the  
steel chain breaking, and knowing  
the value of The Advertiser in recov-  
ering lost articles, placed an advertise-  
ment for three insertions in Friday's  
issue. The bag was returned to this  
office at 8 o'clock this morning by a  
gentleman living on Gray street. Quick  
work, but the old reliable Advertiser  
is always the best.HON. DAVID MILLS' NARROW ES-  
CAPE.An Ottawa dispatch says: Hon. Da-  
vid Mills, of the supreme court bench,  
returned to the capital this morning,  
from his home in the west, to take up  
his permanent residence here, accom-  
panied by Mrs. Mills. His new house  
will be ready for occupation in about  
a month. Mr. and Mrs. Mills had a  
narrow escape from accident, being  
on the C. P. R. express which ran  
into a herd of cattle near Havelock,  
and was delayed two hours in conse-  
quence. Luckily the locomotive was  
of the heaviest class, or a serious ac-  
cident might have occurred.

## A CORONATION TEA.

Sarnia Observer: The coronation tea  
announced to be held on the lawn at  
Mrs. R. S. Gurd's residence yesterday  
was, owing to unfavorable weather,  
transferred to St. George's Church  
Sunday school room, where the ladies  
served a large number of patrons to a  
choice tea. During the evening a mu-  
sical programme was introduced and  
greatly enjoyed by all present. Miss  
McLaren, of London, Mr. F. W. Wo-OUR OVEN  
MENare the best that  
money can procure.  
They pay the strict-  
est attention to the  
baking of the bread,  
so as to get it as per-  
fect as possible.  
**THE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM  
BAKING CO., Limited.**  
Factory—75 and 77 Bruce Street.dell and Mr. Gordon Towers contribut-  
ed vocal solos and earned well de-  
served rounds of applause. Miss Chase  
of the piano with her accom-  
panied efficiency. A very pleasant even-  
ing was spent.ALERT HOSPITAL TRUSTEE  
DISCOVERS AN ICE TRUSTMr. Waterman Thinks Trust Is  
Being Imposed Upon.Departure of House Surgeon Fleming  
Under Discussion.The resignation of Dr. Peter Flem-  
ing, house surgeon at Victoria Hospi-  
tal, was received at the meeting of the  
Trust yesterday, but was not accepted  
without explanations regarding his re-  
cent absence from the hospital. Trust-  
ee Waterman said that Dr. Fleming  
had left the hospital without leave,  
which is against the rules of the  
Trust. When he returned he was not  
allowed to resume his work, but was  
suspended until this meeting of the  
Trust. Dr. Fleming in the meantime  
left to assume a similar position in a  
Boston hospital. Mr. Waterman was in  
favor of dismissing Dr. Fleming and  
not accepting his resignation.Mr. Purdon said that Dr. Fleming's  
punishment was already severe en-  
ough. He favored accepting his resig-  
nation. Mr. Purdon believed that the  
trouble was the result of not hav-  
ing a man at the head of the hospital,  
and he thought that more difficulties  
would arise from the same cause.Dr. Fleming's resignation was dis-  
pensated with upon motion of Trustee  
McLeod, instead of his resignation be-  
ing accepted.Miss Scellin, former housekeeper at  
Victoria Hospital, applied for five days'  
salary due her, but Trustee Waterman  
opposed this, as he claimed that Miss  
Scellin should not receive this salary,  
not having given notice of her inten-  
tion to leave.Mr. Purdon moved that Miss Scellin  
be paid her salary, which has brought  
the house to a division. The public's  
consideration has been shown by the  
officials of that time, notably Miss  
Murray, Miss McCutcheon and others,  
and it would be wrong to deprive her  
of it. It was only human nature, he  
said.Mr. Waterman argued that there had  
been no cause whatever for such ac-  
tion, but the other members of the  
Trust thought that the payment to  
Miss Scellin should be made, and it  
will be done in connection with the  
opposition to such action, Mr. Purdon  
said that it looked very bad for a  
hospital to act vindictively, and this  
is the only way in which the public's  
confidence can be maintained.

## AN ICE TRUST.

Trustee Waterman, who has been in-  
vestigating the existence of an alleged  
ice trust, which has brought the  
price of ice to 15 cents per hundred-  
weight, said that he understood it  
could not be secured in the city for  
less than 15 cents. He said that he  
thought it would be well for the Trust  
to build an ice house of their own and  
buy Lake Erie ice. At present the  
supply is being obtained from a  
dealer who had the contract this past  
year.

## HOSPITAL AT THE FAIR.

Upon the request of the Western  
Fair Board the trust will establish a  
hospital at Queen's Park on Satur-  
day week, but the Trust will expect as  
a return courtesy that the board will  
be gallant in the matter of tickets of  
admission for the nurses.Trustee Purdon's suggestion that  
Dr. Hodge and Dr. Moore be appointed  
respectively medical examiner and  
physician and surgeon to the nurses,  
was adopted.In future no students at the Western  
University will be admitted to the hos-  
pital to attend lectures until Manager

## DEAD FROGS

Were Killed by Coffee.

15-1,000th of a single grain of caffeine  
from coffee will kill a frog of mod-  
erate size. The frogs die of general par-  
alysis, following violent tetanic con-  
vulsions.Falks, Stuhlmann, Brill, Johansen,  
Leven and other famous scientists and  
investigators have repeatedly proven it.This same alkaloid caffeine, a  
powerful cerebro-spinal stimulant and  
diuretic irritant, was originally dis-  
covered in 1820. Eight years later  
theine was discovered in tea and the  
theine was afterwards proven to be  
identical with caffeine. It is unique  
the sleeplessness, increased frequency  
of the pulse, tremulousness of heart,  
and frequent urination noticed after  
drinking strong coffee. This explains  
the cause of the nervous diseases that  
frequently come to regular coffee and  
tea drinkers. The drug slowly and  
surely poisons the system and finally  
brings on some form of fixed disease  
like valvular heart disease, dyspepsia,  
kidney complaint or some other, unless  
the person is strong enough to stand  
up against the drug.Practically every steady coffee or tea  
drinker shows some form of incipient  
disease. Ask anyone you know and  
you will seldom find one entirely well.Where's the use in slugging and  
drugging the poor old body until it  
totters and trembles with diseased  
nerves?

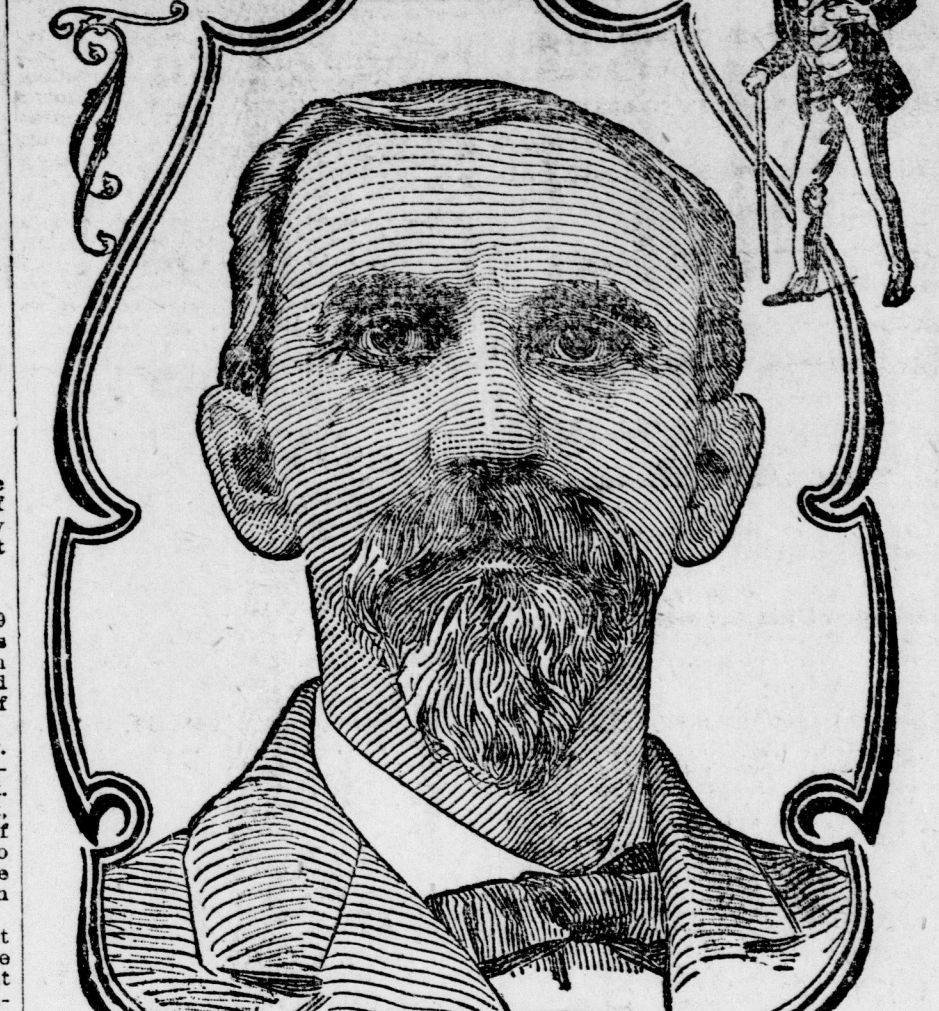
Can't quit?

It is one of the easiest things you  
ever tried to do if you had Postum  
Food Coffee made right and served  
hot with good cream and sugar. There  
is the deep seal brown of rich coffee  
that turns to golden crown when cream  
is added. Then the unique, all its own.  
all its own. Try it ten days or two  
weeks and your dyspepsia will either  
leave or show good signs of leaving.  
And your heart and pulse be stronger  
than for a long time back. It is one  
of the most delicious sensations  
known, to feel returning health and  
vigor.Health makes heaven on earth, and  
people can have it if they will but live  
as nature intended.Quit coffee and use the food bever-  
age, Postum Coffee.

## NABBED BY NORTHGRAVES.

Windsor Record: Detective North-  
graves, of London, was in the city to-  
day and took back to London Frank  
Mitchell, who is wanted near Strathroy  
on a charge of being implicated in the  
theft of two herds of cattle, compris-  
ing fourteen head. The cattle were  
stolen on July 12, and again on the  
13th, and were sold to a dealer for ex-  
port. Mitchell was apprehended by De-  
tective Kunkel, of Detroit, in bed at  
his boarding house. He waived extradi-  
tion proceedings and was anxious to  
go back and face the charge, of which  
he says he is innocent. Mitchell claims  
that he was hired by those who  
really stole the cattle to help them  
take the stolen property to market.

## CATARRH DESTROYS THE KIDNEYS.

JAS. M.  
POWELL.Mr. James M. Powell, 633 Troost street, Kansas City, Mo., Vice Grand of  
I. O. O. F., of Cherryville, Kan., writes:"About four years ago I suffered with a severe catarrh of the bladder,  
which caused continued irritation and pain. I was miserable and could not  
stand up or walk for any length of time without extreme weariness and pain.  
I began taking Peruna and it greatly relieved me, and in eleven weeks I was  
completely cured and felt like a new man."—James M. Powell.Hundreds of Dollars Spent in Vain.  
Mr. Cyrus Hershman, Sheridan, Ind., writes:"Two years ago I was a sick man.  
Catarrh had settled in the pelvic or-  
gans, making life a burden and giving  
me little hope of recovery. I spent  
hundreds of dollars in medicine which  
did me no good. I was persuaded by  
a friend to try Peruna. I took it two  
weeks without much improvement, but  
I kept on with it and soon began to  
get well and strong very fast. Within  
two months I was cured, and have been  
well ever since. I am a strong advo-  
cate of Peruna."—C. Hershman.Peruna cures catarrh of the kidneys,  
liver and other pelvic organs, simply  
because it cures catarrh wherever  
located. No other systemic catarrh  
remedy has as yet been devised. In-  
sist upon having Peruna. There are  
no medicines that can be substituted.If you do not derive prompt and sat-  
isfactory results from the use of  
Peruna, write at once of Dr. Hartman,  
giving a full statement of your case  
and he will be pleased to give you his  
valuable advice gratis.Address Dr. Hartman, President of  
The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus,  
Ohio."No one should longer suffer from  
catarrh when Peruna is accessible.  
To my knowledge it has caused relief  
to so many of my friends and acquaint-  
ances that it is humanity to commend  
its use to all persons suffering with  
this distressing disorder of the human  
system."—Louis E. Johnson.On the reverse side appears  
the maple wreath, as before, but  
the word "Canada" is introduced for  
the first time in the 5-cent place,  
the wording being "5 cents, Canada, 1902."

## CRUSHED BY TRUCK WHEEL

Three-Year-Old Child Victim of  
Distressing Accident.Tried to Climb on Loaded Lorry—  
Injuries Fatal.Three-year-old Montgomery Grover,  
while attempting to get a ride on a  
loaded C. P. R. lorry yesterday after-  
noon, became entangled in some man-  
ner in one of the back wheels and re-  
ceived injuries from which he died at  
8 o'clock in the evening at Victoria  
Hospital.He was the son of Mr. Norman Gro-  
ver, of 525 Richmond street, who is  
grief-stricken over the sad affair. The  
child had apparently strayed from his  
home down to Wellington street, near  
Dundas. He espied a lorry, which washeavily laden, and with the natural  
impulse of a child, ran to catch it. He  
tried to climb up one of the rear  
wheels, and no doubt got one of his  
feet, or both, caught between the  
spokes. The driver heard the boy  
scream, which was the first intimation  
to him of the child's presence, and he  
immediately stopped his horses. The  
boy was extricated and removed to the  
hospital, where it was learned that he  
had sustained a compound fracture of  
the leg.The shock evidently caused death.  
The child remained conscious until just  
before death, and the sight of his lit-  
tle body face distorted with pain, was  
pitiful in the extreme. He could not  
tell how the accident occurred. It is  
unlikely that an inquest will be held.

## Aima Ladies' College

ST. THOMAS, ONT.  
One of the largest and best equipped  
in Canada.Preparatory studies. Graduating courses:  
M. A., M. E., B. A., B. S., B. Ed., B. Sc.,  
B. L., B. M., B. P., B. D., B. F., B. G.,  
B. H., B. I., B. J., B. K., B. L., B. M.,  
B. N., B. O., B. P., B. Q., B. R., B. S.,  
B. T., B. U., B. V., B. W., B. X., B. Y.,  
B. Z.Healthiest location. Moderate charges.  
Twenty-second year. Write for catalogue to  
REV. PRIN. WARNER, M.A., D.D.

## SAVE APPLES AND TIME

by using a Waggoner Extension  
Ladder. Lightest,  
strongest, handiest on earth  
for apple picking, painting  
and general use. Price only  
\$5.00 and 25 cents per foot.  
See them at our factory,  
corner York and Colborne  
streets.Also our beautiful Lawn  
Swings for young and old.  
Firemen's ladders and lad-  
der trucks, lightest and best.  
See our exhibit at Toronto  
and London fairs.  
Illustrated catalogue free.The Waggoner Ladder Co.,  
LIMITED,  
LONDON, ONT.**SMITH & SON,**  
Undertakers and Embalmers.  
Calls promptly attended to day or  
night. Residence on premises,  
113 Dundas Street. Phone 586**Harding Hall**  
Girls' School(LIMITED.)  
A HOME AND DAY SCHOOL.A full four years' Academic  
Course.  
Courses in Art, Music, Physical  
Training and Elocution.  
Next session begins Septem-  
ber 10th.Send for Calendar.  
J. J. PAKER, M.A.  
661 Talbot street, London, Ont. ext



## CHASE, CAPTURE AND ESCAPE OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER

Lively Episode at Niagara Falls, Ont.

CAPTURED TWICE AND ESCAPED

Pretended to Surrender and Gave Constables the Slip—Pistol Shots Exchanged.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Sept. 5.—A negro answering the description of "Pewee" Johnson, who shot and killed another negro, "Yellow" Johnson, at Kewlinworth race track, Buffalo, last night, was spotted in the G. T. R. freight yards here this morning about 9 o'clock. Chief Mains, of the Ontario police, and his men, started after him, and the negro took to his heels up the Wabash tracks towards Port Robinson, on the Welland Canal. The police brought a trackmen's "jigger" into service.

When Johnson saw that the police were closing down on him, he started switch. The police then upon abandoned the jigger, and armed with rifles went in hot pursuit after the fugitive in Stamford Township.

After chasing Johnson about an hour, the Ontario police gave up the

chase, the fugitive being as fleet-footed as a deer.

AGAIN DISCOVERED.

This evening the man put in an appearance at the Grand Trunk station at Port Robinson and was being detected by the station hands as being the fugitive. They quickly notified the village constable, who came down to the station about 9 p.m., where the man was still loitering, waiting to board the first train west.

The constable, accompanied by Charlie Park, a young man of the village, got into conversation with the negro for about five minutes. Then the constable shoved his revolver into Johnson's face and commanded him to throw up his hands. Johnson had a big, ugly open knife in his hand at the time, and, offering the knife to Constable Smith, said: "Take it, quick."

CLEVER TRICK.

Smith commanded him again to hold up his hands, but he would shoot. Smith told young Park to put the handcuffs on the man. As Park was doing so Johnson ducked and fled. When he was about twenty feet away he drew a large pistol and fired at Constable Smith. The bullet went whizzing by Smith's head within a few inches. Smith then opened fire on the negro. When the constable fired the second time Johnson dropped and cried out. But he was on his feet again in a second, and ran across an adjoining big bush, about a quarter of a mile off, where the constable gave up the chase.

Constable Smith feels confident that he winged the fugitive. There were some half-dozen shots exchanged.

## A SOLDIER OF THE QUEEN

William Craig, Who Was Killed in Roosevelt's Service.

Had Been a Member of the Queen's Body Guard—Served in Egypt.

New York, Sept. 6.—Detective Craig, the secret service officer who was killed, was selected for his post near the President because of his athletic prowess, coolness and courage. After the assassination of President McKinley it was decided to detail a man to guard President Roosevelt, and who was to stay near him all the time.

During all the time the President was in Washington, Craig was his shadow. The President at first resented the idea of having a detective near him all the time, and often gave the secret service man worry and anxiety by leaving the White House unknown to his guard. Later he became accustomed to his "shadow," and expressed a warm regard for him.

Craig was formerly a member of the Queen's Grenadiers. Several years ago he gave up his military career, and gained many victories over that famous swordsman, Craig was 6 feet 2 inches tall, athletic, broad-shouldered and smooth-faced, and weighed over 200 pounds.

Craig had two brothers in Holyoke, Mass. Hugh Craig, former instructor in singing in the public schools, and Foreman George Craig, of the Buchanan & Bolts wire shop.

For twelve years Win. Craig was a member of the Queen's Body Guard. After his services there he enlisted to go to the rescue of Gen. "Chinese" Gordon under Kitchener. The party was gone three years, missing. In 1899 Craig was appointed to the secret service police and assigned to the White House service.

For eight years Craig was in charge of the British army gymnasium, and during that time was recognized as the leading broadswordman of the army. He could cut a sword through with one stroke of the sword.

For participation in the Egyptian campaign for the rescue of Gordon a medal was given him.

Coming to America, Craig was for some time instructor in the Armour Institute in Chicago, where his mother, over 80 years old, still lives. In 1899 Craig was appointed to the secret service police and assigned to the White House service.

### The King's Message.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The message sent by King Edward to the President is as follows:

"To the President of the United States:

"The news of the accident caused me the deepest concern. I earnestly trust to receive further assurance that it has not resulted in serious consequences to yourself.—(Signed) Edward R. and L."

## YUKON'S BIG GOLD FIELDS ARE AMONG THE RICHEST

Output This Year Placed at \$15,000,000—Should Be Canada's Solely.

Toronto, Sept. 6.—Major H. J. Woodside, of Dawson City, is in the city. In an interview, he said of Canada that it was the best country on earth, and that the Yukon was no small or unimportant part of it.

"As census commissioner, I traveled all over that territory last summer, and came to the conclusion, with all due respect to the opinions of others, that its career as a mining country has only just commenced. The Klondike gold fields, among the richest ever dis-

covered, occupy a very small area, and no one can say what rich finds may be made as the result of the systematic prospecting now going on along the White, Stewart, Pelly, McMillan and McQuestin Rivers."

"The gold output from the Yukon this year will aggregate, I think, about \$15,000,000. Last year it was less than \$20,000,000." As to trade matters, the major said that \$8,000,000 worth of merchandise went into the Yukon each year. Sixty per cent of this was supplied by Canadians, but there was reason why they should not control the entire supply. Seattle and San Francisco merchants were fighting hard to retain the trade upon which they had grown rich, but a little more energy on the part of Canadians would result in their gaining it all.

and the expenditure to \$270. Thirty new leagues have been organized since the last convention, making a total of 68 in Canada. Of these new leagues 12 were in Ontario, 11 in British Columbia, 2 in Manitoba and 1 in New Brunswick. The total number of leagues in Ontario is now 33. Leagues are now established in all the provinces except Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The following officers have been elected: James Simpson, Toronto; Fred Burke, Lindsay; R. Power, Guelph; Mrs. May Darwin, Toronto; J. D. Munro, Toronto; R. N. Price, St. Thomas; E. W. Hyton, Toronto; T. Deacon, Toronto; F. E. Titus, Gore Bay.

## HOW METHODISM IS PROGRESSING

Opening Day of the General Conference at Winnipeg.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. CARMAN

The Church's Position in Canada—Necessities of the Hour—Prohibition.

Winnipeg, Sept. 4.—The general conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, which meets in Winnipeg, that members may familiarize themselves with conditions in the west and with the need for increased home missionary work, opened here this morning at 10 o'clock in Grace Church with a large attendance of members, representing every province of the Dominion and also Newfoundland. The feature of the opening day's proceedings was a stirring address by the Rev. Dr. Carman, the general superintendent, who reviewed the progress of the church since the last meeting, four years ago.

ELECTING A SECRETARY.

When the election of a secretary was proceeded with two votes were taken. In the first 153 ballots were cast, of which number a vote of 77 was necessary to election. Rev. Geo. Steele, of Sackville, N. B., received 57; Rev. J. S. Ross, D.D., the present secretary, 40; Rev. S. J. Bond, 14; the remainder being scattered over about a dozen others. The second vote was 156 ballots cast, of which Rev. Geo. Steele received 104, and was declared elected. He briefly acknowledged the honor as given to a man from the east.

The report of the general conference special committee on arrangement of business of the general conference of 1902 was motioned by Rev. Dr. Ross, the committee on discipline was requested to bring in, as speedily as possible, a report on constitutional safeguards.

DR. CARMAN'S ADDRESS.

The feature of the afternoon at the Methodist conference was Rev. Dr. Carman's address. It was an excellent review of the church's position in Canada, and a resolution of appreciation was moved in honor of Rev. Dr. Carman.

After reminding the ministers of their responsibility and exhorting them to act under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, he submitted a table of statistics to show the position of the church now and four years ago. The salient facts of it were as follows:

Lightweight green hunters, best performance over jumps—1. Light Geo. Pepper, Toronto; 2. Solitaire, Adam Beck, London; 3. Dorothy, Geo. Pepper.

EMPIRE AND PIONEERS' DAY.

This is Empire and Pioneers' Day at the exhibition and under the auspices of the Ontario Historical Society, the York pioneers, early settlers of the Province of Ontario, and all loyal to the British flag, and under the general meeting of all pioneers at the log cabins.

The fire which damaged the wardrobe of the Kings of the exhibition this morning, broke out about 1 o'clock in costume room of the male performers just behind the scenery. The fire was caused by a lighted cigarette, which had been left by one of the performers. The place was gutted completely and about 400 costumes were destroyed. The exhibition authorities had the costumes insured for \$10,000 and claim no loss. Mr. Kiralfy claims he has lost \$25,000. An extra supply of costumes had been brought for the male performers and consequently the performances will go on as if nothing had occurred.

Ontario Socialists.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—A convention of the Ontario Socialist League was held here yesterday. James Simpson, chairman of the executive committee, presiding. The reports of the treasurer and secretary were presented, showing that the receipts since the organization of the league amounted to \$204.

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.

Dr. Carman called special attention to the fact that the increase in membership was much smaller than during any other quadrennial since the union of the churches in 1883. The increase in order was 27,666, 86,390, 27,085, 19,284. He said: "This ought not to be so amid twentieth century evangelistic movements, the multiplied labors of special evangelists, and the forward movement of missions and Epworth Leagues. We shall soon have to ask ourselves whether there is, after all, any better method for the salvation of souls than the old-fashioned meeting and the penitent bench used by the revival pastor among his own people."

Whatever other systems may accomplish, Methodism must fulfill its mission without continuous and abundant revival. The diminution in the number of Epworth Leagues and young people's societies is also worthy of remark."

STANDING OF THE CHURCHES.

The gain in percentage of Methodists during the decade, 1891 to 1901, as shown by last year's census, was 8, of Anglicans 5, of Presbyterians 11, and of Roman Catholics 11. The Methodists and Catholics gained everywhere except in Prince Edward

Island; the Presbyterians lost ground in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Dr. Carman remarked: "All ought to grow in proportion to their spiritual life. No religious denomination ought to grow at the expense of another."

"Immigration from the old world," he continued, "has been for some of the churches in this country a source of supply, but our main source has been, and likely will continue to be, the evangelization of the converted, the unconverted masses outside all the churches, as they are constituted, and the salvation of the unsaved wherever we may find them. The mission of Methodism fails in this, her mission is to accomplish."

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Turning to the important question of church policy, whether or not more than one general superintendent was to be appointed, Dr. Carman, after pointing out some of the events of world-wide import that had been crowded into the last four years, said: "The question of the people, our own Dominion, what do we see? We see a national phenomenon of prime importance, one of the grandest political opportunities of all the centuries; and the evangelization of the converted, the unconverted masses outside all the churches, as they are constituted, and the salvation of the unsaved wherever we may find them. The mission of Methodism fails in this, her mission is to accomplish."

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GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

ing stock and general equipment up to date. A demand is now made for some means of cutting down expenses and increasing profits.

A committee of London and North-western shareholders, representing 24,000,000 of stock, has been holding conferences with the board in order to devise a feasible plan. The line which it is proposed to adopt is an agreement between the various trunk systems in order to lessen competition. It is probable, however, that the chief result of the agreement will be an increase of the rates, thus injuring the general trade of the country and confirming the directorates in their present methods.

## EDITOR SCORES THE SMART SET

Henry Waterson Yells, "Scat, You Devils!"

THE AMERICAN 400 ROASTED

United States Aristocracy, He Says, Is Rotten and Bad Through and Through.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 6.—Henry Waterson has found a new vent for his vitriolic pen. Henry, after reading a defense of "The American 400" by a San Francisco editor, retorts in the Courier-Journal in this fashion:

"The term Smart Set was adopted by the Bad Society to save itself from a more odious description. The distinguishing trait of the Smart Set is its moral abandon. It makes a business of defying and overlooking conventional restraints upon its pleasures and amusements. Being titled, as a rule, and either rich in fact, or getting money how it may, it sets itself above the law both human and divine. Its members are equally depraved with its women. They know all the dirt men know. They talk freely of men of things forbidden the decent and virtuous; that passing freely vis-a-vis, or at table, which was once excluded by uncles by gentlemen from the smoking room. They read the worst French plays.

"The question of sex becomes interchangeable, and sometimes it is Sissy Earl, and always the horse girl, who kicks out the traces and drags the sleds through the mire. The divorce court serves as a very pest house of immoral knowledge.

"The women of this smart set no longer pretend to recognize virtue even as a feminine accomplishment. Innocence is a badge of delinquency, a sign of the crude and raw, a deformity, which, if tolerated at all, must carry some promise of amendment; for among these titled Cyrians, the only thing needful is to keep it all. In London and in Paris, the divorce court serves as a very pest house of immoral knowledge.

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## THE BOER GENERALS CONFER WITH HON. JOS. CHAMBERLAIN



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## LAZARUS

The Romance of an American King.

By Mary Hartwell Catherwood.

"My name is Eagle," said the little

boy. The boy said nothing.

"My name is Eagle," she repeated.

"Eagle de Ferrier. What is your

name?"

Still the boy said nothing.

She looked at him surprised, but

checked her displeasure. He was

about 9 years old, while she was less

than 7. By the dim light which sifted

through the top of St. Bat's Church he

did not appear small. He sat on the

flagstones as if he were a giant, and

facing a blacksmith's forge, which for

many generations had occupied the

north transept. A smith and some ap-

prentices, hammers and anvils, and

echoed with multiplied volume from

the Norman roof, and the crimson

fire made a spot vivid as blood. A low

stone arch, half ruined, was en-

tered by smoke framed the top of the

smithy, and through this frame could

be seen a bit of St. Bat's tower out-

side, upon which the nave was raised.

Now an apprentice would seize the bel-

low-handle and blow up flame which

briefly sprang and disappeared. The

aproned figures, hazy and dim, looked

made a fascinating show in the dark

shop.

Though the boy was dressed like a

plain French citizen of that year, 1780,

and his knees, his hands, his feet,

wrists that were swollen as with

thrusts, Eagle accepted him as her

son. His fine, round, ruddy cheeks,

chestnut color, and his hands and feet

were small. His features were perfect

as her own. But while life played vi-

sually in his eyes, his face, his

hazel eyes, bluish around their iris

cut, took cognizance of nothing. His

left eyebrow had been partly by a

cut now healed and forming his per-

manent scar.

You understand me, don't you?"

Eagle failed to reply. "But you could

not understand Sally Blake. She is an

English girl. We live at her house

until our ship sails, and I hope it will

sail soon. Philippe, my friend, the

mob in Paris hurt your arms?"

She soothed and patted his wrists,

and he neither shrank in pain nor re-

sented the endearment with shy-

ness.

Eagle edged closer to him on the

stone pavement. She was amused by

the blacksmith's arch and invested

in all the unusual life around her, and

she leaned forward to find some re-

sponse in his eyes. He was uncon-

scious of his strange surroundings. The

ancient church of St. Bartholomew,

the Great, or St. Bat's as it was called,

in the heart of London, had long been

a lived village. Not only were the

clustered thickly around its outside

walls and the space of ground named

its close; but the inside, degraded from

its first use, was parcelled out to owners

and households. The nave, the choir,

and the transepts, were all divided

into small rooms, and the church

had been retained as a church bounded

by massive pillars, which did not prevent

Londoners from using it as a thor-

oughfare. Children, and even the

elderly, could and did not when it pleased

them, during service, from an over-

hanging window in the choir. The

Ladies' Chapel, which was the best

shop. The smithy in the north

transept, walled up to make a respectable

dwelling, showed through its open door

the ghastly marble tomb of a crusader

which the thrifty London housewife

had turned into a parlor table. His

crossed feet and hands and upward

striving countenance protruded from

the midst of knick-knacks.

Light fell through the venerable

clerestory on upper arcades. Some of

these were walled shut, but others re-

tained their arched openings into the

church, and formed balconies from

which upstart dwellers could look

down at what was passing below.

Two women leaned out of the Nor-

man arcades separated only by a pil-

lar, watching across the nave. The

little figures in front of the

blacksmith's window. An atmosphere

of comfort and thrift filled St. Bat's.

sure, I told Blake when he would

have them to lodge in the house, that

we are a respectable family. But he is

a master, and their lordships has money

in their pockets," exclaimed the

neighbor. "Whether they call them-

selves counts or markises, what's their

nobility? Nothing!"

"The Marquis de Ferrier," retorted

Mrs. Blake, nettled by a liberty taken

with her lodgers which she reserved

for herself, "is a gentleman if he is

an enemy-gray, and French. Blake

he knows landed gentry from tinkers

—whether they ever comes to their

land again or not."

"I was only thinking of them French that

comes over, glad to teach their bet-

ters, or even to work with their hands

for a crust."

"Still," said Mrs. Blake, again giv-

ing rein to her prejudices, "I shall be

glad to see all French papists out of

St. Bat's. For what does Scripture

say? 'Touch not the unclean thing!'"

And then, with a sudden change of look-

ing after her little missus, galloping

out of the close on some bloody er-

rand!"

"You ought to be thankful, Mrs.

Blake, to have her out of the way, in-

stead of around our children, poison-

ing their mind's! Thank God, they

are playing in the church lane

like little angels in the arcade, who called

that lad and lass yonder!"

A yell of fighting from the little

Christians mingled with their hoos

and boys gathering for the 10

o'clock service in St. Bat's. When

Mrs. Blake and her friend saw this

preparation, they withdrew their dis-

satisfied heads from the arcade in re-

sponse to countenance what might go

on below.

Minute followed minute, and the lit-

tle bell struck the four-quarters. Then

the great bell boomed out 10—the bell

of St. Bat's, and the organ pealed

the funeral service in St. Bat's. When

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on below.

respect you you have got to fight

them?"

"Where is Ernestine?" She should

not have left you alone."

"Ernestine went to the shops to obey

your orders, father."

The boy's dense inertia was undis-

turbed by what had so agonized the

girl. He stood in the English sunshine

sazing stupidly at her guardians.

"Who is this boy, Eagle?" exclaimed

the younger man.

"He does not talk. He does not tell

his name."

The younger man seized the elder's

arm and whispered to him.

"No, Philippe, no!" the elder man

answered. But they both approached

the boy with a deference which sur-

prised Eagle, and examined his scar-

red eyebrow and his wrists. Suddenly the

marquis dropped upon his knees and

stripped the stockings down those

meager legs. He kissed them, and the

swollen ankles, sobbing like a woman.

The boy seemed unconscious of this

homage. Such exaggeration of her own

tenderness made her ask:

"What all my father, Cousin Phil-

ippe?"

Her Cousin Philippe glanced around

the high walls and spoke cautiously.

"Who was the English girl at the

head of your mob, Eagle?"

"Sally Blake," said the boy, uncon-

scious of the fact that he was telling

"What would Sally Blake do if she

saw the little king of France and Na-

varre ride into the church lane, filling

it with his retinue, and heard the royal

salute of 21 guns fired from the

"She would be afraid of him."

"But when he comes about, with that

idiotic face, giving her such a good

baiting him—how can she resist

baiting him? Why he is not our

dauphin? Our dauphin is dead! Both

my father and you told me he died in

the Temple prison nearly two weeks

ago!"

The Marquis de Ferrier replaced the

boy's stockings reverently, and rose,

backing away from him.

"There is your king, Eagle," the old

cousin announced to his child. "Louis

XVII, the son of Louis XVI, and Marie

Antoinette, survives in this wreck.

How he escaped from prison we do not

know. Why he is here is a mystery.

He is in England, where his claim to

the throne was duly acknowledged on

the death of his father, we do not

know. He is here, I have often seen

the royal child cannot fail to be bet-

terly brutalized as he is by the past

horrible year of his life."

The boy stood unflinching before his

three great uncles. He was not

even noted the traits of his house,

even to his ears, which were full at

top, and without any indentation at

the bottom where they met the sweep

of the hair.

The dauphin of France had been the

most tortured victim of his country's

Revolution. By a father who cut his

own throat with a blow, and knock-

ed him down on the ground, he had

been the child had been forced to drown

memory in fiery liquor, month after

month. During six worst months,

he had been beaten by his father, and

even such a father, his father, called

in an airless dungeon, covered with

rags which were never changed, and

with filth and vermin which daily ac-

cumulated, having the slightest pro-

pensity to turn him into a human

being, his joints swelling with poison

ed blood, he had died in everything

except physical vitality. He had been

out at last merely a breathing corpse.

Then it was proclaimed that this

corpse had ceased to breathe. The

long line of kings was confined

and buried.

While the elder De Ferrier shed

nervous tears, the younger looked on

with eyes which had seen the droilery

of the French Revolution. He had

seen the guillotine, and he had seen

the guillotine, and he had seen the

guillotine, and he had seen the

guillotine, and he had seen the

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men











For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers throughout the United States, Canada and Europe.



## WHICH OF THEM DIED FIRST?

From a runaway automobile on Aug. 14, Charles Fair, a California millionaire, and his wife, whom he had made his heiress by will, were hurled against a tree and instantly killed.

The dreadful casualty occurred near Paris, France. The nice legal details as to priority of death, and the battle in the courts, if one should take place, will be fought in California.

Charles Fair had willed his vast estate to his wife. His wife had willed her estate, large or small, to her relatives.

Which died first?

On a gasp, a moan, the flutter of an eyelash, millions of dollars may depend. A French woman from a nearby village ran to the scene.

They were clasped in each other's arms and motionless. A physician would have looked for life. The French woman only wrung her hands, and uttered prayers and composed them decently.

And yet if it can be proved that Charles Fair died first, his estate will go to those who are already burdened with millions. It will go to the Vanderbilts and the Oultriverts.

If in law it can be proved that Mrs. Fair survived her husband by the twitching of a muscle, or of a moan of pain, she has inherited his millions, and through her they will have passed down to her relatives, most of whom are in New Jersey.

The whole thing sits down to a question of surviving the case of practically simultaneous deaths.

By the tenets of the old Roman law there was no presumption that those who perished in the same disaster died at once. When in battle or shipwreck, or in any other disaster, a father and son died together it was presumed that the father died first.

If all were under fifteen years of age it was deemed that the eldest had lived the longest. As between the sexes in the same class the presumption of survivorship was always in favor of the male.

In France, by the code Napoleon, the same presumptions were adopted, as providing for succession in the order of nature. In substance its provisions were afterwards incorporated in the code of Louisiana.

Other courts have provided by statute that where relatives die in the same calamity there is a presumption that all expired at the same moment.

There are many interesting cases in which both the civil and common law have been evoked, and which are published by the Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, of this city.

The earliest known English case occurred in 1586, when George Hitchcock and his son, joint tenants in a certain lot of real estate, were both hanged from the same gallows.

The widow of one of them claimed and established her dower right on the ground that her husband lived longest. Her husband was observed to move his feet and shak his legs after the body of his son was still in death.

The cases of *Netherwood* and *Wright vs. Sarnuda*, created a great deal of interest in England during the early part of last century. A will in favor of the wife was drawn up by one John Wright, who remarried after her death, and with her children, his second wife and a child by her, embarked for Jamaica.

The vessel which was never afterward heard from and which was finally admitted was lost with all on board.

The question involved was "Did the second marriage revoke the will or not?" As there was neither wife nor children at the death of the testator, the question of the inheritance was that of priority of death. After a long legal battle the judge pronounced in favor of the wife, claiming that the husband had died first.

And all of his children, though to all practical intents they had died simultaneously.

The case of *Schwyn vs. Hogg*, related to the drowning of both husband and wife, who were voyaging from Liverpool to Rangoon in the ship *Rothsay Castle*. There was no proof as to the time that either died. The bodies were found floating near the shore. In this case the judge decided that in the absence of clear evidence it is taken that both died at the same time.

In a similar manner the property of Murray, his wife and child, who were drowned while voyaging from London to Quebec on the bark *Emerald*, of London, was disposed of.

When the ship struck the reef Murray was on the main deck, and rushed below to his wife and child. As he descended the gangway the vessel struck a second time and went to pieces. Her husband bequeathed all his property to his wife.

The court granted administration to the husband's next of kin, as there was nothing to show that his wife had survived him.

Another case that attracted public attention was that of *Wainwright vs. Swobey*. Mrs. Wainwright, who perished with her husband and child in the *Campanero* massacre, and administration of his estate was awarded on the oath that the deceased was a father with three children, and that there was evidence to show that the wife and children had survived.

In short, the English law plainly provides that you must prove, in cases of the death of wife and husband that she died before him, or that he reduced the property in his possession during his life. If you cannot do, Proof of the facts must be plain in all cases.

The English common law in such cases has always applied in the United States in questions of survivorship, with the exception of Louisiana and California, as before noted.

There have been several hard-fought cases in the courts of this country, none perhaps more interesting than those which came out of the burning of the steamer *Palack*, on June 14, 1888. The steamer had left Charleston for Baltimore and was destroyed off the coast of South Carolina. Out of that disaster came the celebrated *Wainwright* case in South Carolina, and the *Pell vs. Ball* case in Massachusetts.

On the doomed steamer there was a family consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Pell and their adopted daughter, Mr. Ball had left a will under which it became material to determine whether or not Mrs. Ball had survived him.

Mrs. Ball was seen and heard calling for him some time after the explosion. The husband had neither been seen nor heard of since. It was practically analogous to that of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fair in Paris.

Another queer case which occurred in this country was that of *Moehring*. Mitchell, Mr. Moehring, with his wife and child, sailed to Europe on the steamer *President*, which was never heard of again. The wife had

procured a policy on her husband's life, which she attempted to dispose of by will.

The surrogate refused to admit this will to probate, being unable to determine whether or not the husband had died before the wife. The question came up on appeal from his decision, which was affirmed. The case resulted in awarding the insurance money to the representatives of the husband, without proof that he had died first.

Harry C. Yokum, a wealthy St. Louis man, and his daughter Florence were cruising in the borrowed yacht *Paul Jones* on the Gulf of Mexico, in January, 1896. The yacht was lost at sea and all the party must have perished.

Both father and daughter carried \$5,000 life insurance, each naming the other as beneficiary. The will of Mr. Yokum left all to his daughter Florence. Several intricate questions in the disposition of the estate were involved and the insurance company refused payment on both policies.

Out of the wreck of the steamship *Schiller*, on the voyage to Europe, in 1896, there came a great deal of litigation in this city. When the *Schiller* was wrecked, off the Selly Islands it was wrecked, and Mrs. Ridgeway and two girls, which together with their father, perished.

The brother and sisters of the deceased father applied to the surrogate to administer the estate on behalf of the children. The surrogate held that in the absence of any testimony there was no legal presumption that the father had survived, and that therefore he could compel no administration of the estate.

The exceptions to these rulings in common law in cases of simultaneous death have occurred, as far as the United States is concerned, only in Louisiana and California.

The most notable case in California was that of *Stauders vs. Smeich*. The testator, with his wife and two children, perished in a fire which destroyed their home. The jury found that the wife survived. The effect of this, according to the California statutes, was to work a revocation of the will, which was in favor of the children.

The only evidence admitted by the court on the point of survivorship was a recital in the probate order appointing the wife as administratrix, and that she was the surviving wife of the testator.

In revising the judgment, the court pointed out that as this order was the only evidence before the jury upon which, by the rulings of the court, the verdict was founded, there was no evidence to sustain the finding, and that it was against the law. For where two persons perished in the same calamity, and it is not shown by the evidence that one died prior to the other, the presumption is that they both died at the same time.

The fact of death being underdetermined, property involved descends as if death were simultaneous. When there is a presumption of any kind it is created by the statutes.

A more recent case in this city was somewhat similar to the *Fair* disaster was the burning to death of Wallace C. Andrews, a millionaire of this city, and his wife, Margaret St. John Andrews, and Mrs. George Boyden St. John, Mrs. Andrews' sister.

Unlucky Mrs. Andrews died before her wife it is claimed that his bequest for charitable purposes is valid only to the extent of one-half of his estate, and the other half goes to his children, who would then go to his heirs.

The question as to whether Mr. Andrews or his wife died first has not yet been judicially determined.—*New York World*.

**THE AGE OF SKYSCRAPERS**  
Experts Confess Themselves at Sea Regarding This Latest Problem.

What is the probable lifetime of the New York skyscraper?

That depends entirely upon its genesis.

Just before Mr. Andrew Carnegie last went abroad he led a Pittsburgh friend to Madison Square and confronted him with the huge, wedge-shaped structure which, like a colossal whip, thrusts its white nose into the junction of Broadway and Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue.

"It's a daisy," said Mr. Carnegie's friend.

"A mountain daisy," said Mr. Carnegie. Then he quoted aptly from Burns:

"Stern Ruin's ploughshare drives elate Full on this bloom."

That at least, is one of the stories heard by a writer for the *Sunday World Magazine* while conversing with an eminent consulting civil engineer. The talk was about the longevity of the up-to-date, up-to-the-minute skyscraper now building or built in New York city.

"How long will they stand?" said the engineer. "Who can say? In an earthquake, probably about as long as the *Empire State* building."

It says **Sonething** for a new article when it becomes immediately popular. The most interesting of these articles are those which are published in the first box of **IRON-OX**.

**IRON-OX**  
TABLETS

left the factory in New England they were selling in every State and Territory except Alaska, Delaware and India Territory.

**Why Was It?**  
If you try the Tablets, or ask any person who has tried them, you will have the answer.

It is a great medicine for the Stomach, for the Blood, for the Nerves.

50 Tablets, 25 Cents

the seismic shock itself. They'd all come down like a pack of cards. But under normal conditions the age of the skyscraper is the age of an old maid—we can only guess at it. We must wait until one of them dies."

It was pointed out that the lifetime of brick and granite, of the Chinese wall and of the Pyramids was not at all problematical.

But that's a different thing entirely. What are they but foundations, anyway? And bear in mind that in this climate there is no building stone which is imperishable. The question is simply this: Will the inner structure of the skyscraper last as long as a solid building of granite or kaolin brick? The question was brought to issue by the late Mr. Sooy Smith at a recent banquet of real estate men in Chicago. The general is a West Pointer and a thoroughly competent authority in engineering matters. He has disclaimed any intention of posing as a prophet of evil, or of being regarded as an alarmist in the profession. But he did and does declare point blank that a great danger of instability and early decay exists in the careless or ignorant manner of erecting many of our finest examples of tall office or apartment buildings. There is always, of course, a serious menace in the weather to improperly protected steel.

The writer saw Edward L. Abbott about the matter. Mr. Abbott, an associated member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, has an office with Mr. Charles Sooy Smith, son of the general (who divides the name in two), and he discussed the skyscraper's decay with an air of dispassionate conviction.

"I think," said he, "that I can put the matter in a nutshell for the readers of the *Sunday World*. It is this way: There are skyscrapers of two kinds, a strain per unit of section of one-fourth or one-fifth of the ultimate strength of the steel used in a building; that depends upon a given factor. Say that is five. It means that at every point the structure is built to sustain five times the strain to which it is actually subjected; and it is a rule of construction that no building should be weighted beyond one-half of its elastic limit. Now, suppose the foundation of a huge twenty-story steel structure is slowly but surely weakened by corrosion, what results? What must result? Why its decay at the roots, of course, but not of necessity its instant collapse. It must go into repair. That's about what Gen. Sooy Smith said."

The simple fact is that while too little care and precaution actually are, too much cannot be taken with the skyscraper, which forms the skeleton of the city.

The foundation steel must not only be securely imbedded in a cement impervious to the subtle action of ever-present moisture, but it must be protected by a coating of paint, and it must be effective must come into a state of adhesion, not mere general contact with the steel. Elsewhere and upward the steel must be covered with asphalt or other preservative paint.

"Well, I should like very much to have a peep 40 years from now at the steel which forms the foundation of some of our big buildings."

A majority of the city's consulting engineers visited by the writer agreed in the main with Mr. Abbott's views.

**HOG CHOLERA AND ITS CURE**  
Expensive Disease Which Is Extremely Contagious.

Breeders Should Arrange His Premises So That He Can Divide Them Into Isolated Piggeries.

In a bulletin just issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, are the following reference to hog cholera:

Hog cholera is extremely contagious and infectious. No other disease is more so; it can be conveyed to healthy swine in an endless number of ways, and it is extremely contagious.

Improvements can be made in the manner of feeding corn to hogs. Too often the surplus is rooted out of the trough, if such is used, and is undergones fermentative changes and when afterwards eaten produces gastric and intestinal disturbance. This could be prevented by placing the trough on a raised platform, what's called a size as would admit of their being moved easily, when necessary for sanitary or other reasons.

Every breeder of hogs ought to arrange his premises so that he can divide them into perfectly isolated piggeries, so that if, by some misfortune, one is introduced to one lot, the others may be preserved through isolation. Breeders and owners would greatly serve their own interests by providing a separate pen as a quarantine for hogs that are sick or all new purchases, in which they would be kept for a few weeks to make sure that they are free from disease.

When a disease has been discovered and discovered in a herd, immediate notice should be given to the Minister of Agriculture, who will cause an investigation to be made, and if the disease is found to be hog cholera, quarantine will be established, the actually diseased pigs immediately slaughtered and the carcasses burned, and the healthy pigs buried with lime; all fat found to be immediately slaughtered and if, on post mortem examination, they are found free from disease, they will be sold for pork, and the balance fattened as quickly as possible and disposed of if, on examination after death, the flesh is found to be diseased, indemnity being paid for those actually diseased, to the extent of one-third of their value before they became diseased. The animals in the herd are all to be kept in the contact of the diseased pigs, and the Minister will order the removal of the quarantine.

A parrot may be taught to talk by placing it in a darkened room and repeating the words or phrase five or six hundred times.

**IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.**—When the action of the kidneys becomes impaired, impurities in the blood are almost sure to follow, and general degeneration of the system is the result. Vegetable Pills will regulate the kidneys, so that they will maintain healthy action, and prevent the accumulation of these deleterious organs. As restorative these Pills are in the first rank.

## THE GREAT ROWAN COUNTY WAR

A FAMOUS KENTUCKY FEUD.

Kentucky feuds have long been celebrated in song and story, but no feud has ever been so expensive to the State, so demoralizing to the people, and so disastrous to life and property as the terrible "Rowan County War," which had its beginning and its end in the little town of Morehead.

It was almost as freely as water, and both the county and State officials were powerless to prevent the great loss of life. Many are the thrilling narratives that have been written concerning this feud, but the greatest tragedy of the conflict, and doubtless the most serious, was enacted on Kentucky soil, has for years been locked securely in the bosom of the writer. All participants having now gone to their rest, however, and secrecy being no longer necessary, I have decided to give it to the public in all its strange and terrible detail.

On the 10th day of August, 1882, the county election was held in Rowan county, at Morehead, the county seat. A large number of citizens were gathered in the district. Excitement ran high, for everybody realized that the election meant more than the passing of the day. It was a battle, and a division of party spoils, but that to the winning party it would mean great loss of life. While the more law-abiding citizens were discussing the merits of the candidates, a pistol shot rang out, and answering ones promptly resounded through the air, proclaiming to the anxious throng who had collected to see the election, that a fight was on. The crowd was in a moment of confusion, and the threatened trouble had actually begun. Police officers hurried to the spot, where they found two men lying dead, and one wounded. They were the Republican party—two prominent partisans, while the other was an innocent bystander, who had committed no offense save to cast his vote for the party of his choice. While the excitement over the shooting was at its height, the result of the election was announced, giving victory to the Republican party. This infuriated the Democratic party, who felt that they had been the victims of partisan feeling, and they clamored for the detection and punishment of the guilty parties.

The entire county was soon in a commotion. The women and children trembled with fear and apprehension. The men, who were expected to be in every place throughout the county and discussed the result of the election, the crime and the possible apprehension of the murderer. Suspicion was kindled in the minds of the people, and the town of Farmers, eight miles from the county seat, but this suspicion was based solely upon the well-known party prejudices and the fact that the murderer was a Democrat.

A majority of the city's consulting engineers visited by the writer agreed in the main with Mr. Abbott's views.

The simple fact is that while too little care and precaution actually are, too much cannot be taken with the skyscraper, which forms the skeleton of the city.

The foundation steel must not only be securely imbedded in a cement impervious to the subtle action of ever-present moisture, but it must be protected by a coating of paint, and it must be effective must come into a state of adhesion, not mere general contact with the steel. Elsewhere and upward the steel must be covered with asphalt or other preservative paint.

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up" the train while the others shot Martin.

Shepherd did present himself at the Winchester jail on the Saturday night following, and delivered the forged order to the jailer, who had no suspicion of the real state of affairs.

Shepherd waited for his prisoner at the eastern entrance to the jail, and after parting from the jailer, Shepherd, accompanied by the prisoner, walked rapidly to the railroad station, reaching it just as the eastbound train came puffing in.

They boarded the train and were whisked away through the fast "blue-grass" country. Darkness enveloped everything, and an occasional twinkling light from a distant farm house was the only thing that he saw. Shepherd was taciturn, and seemed wrapped in gloomy meditation; he was apparently very careless of his prisoner, but as a matter of fact his eye never once wandered or relaxed its vigilance.

When they reached the town of Mount Sterling, some twenty miles from Farmers, he rose to his feet, and with a voice of steady calmness said, "Come, Martin, let us go into the smoker and take a puff."

It was at the hour of 11 that Shepherd and his prisoner entered the smoking-car and seated themselves. Shepherd placing himself on the side next the aisle.

JOHN MARTIN'S FATE.  
Just at this hour I was hastening from my home in Farmers to the bedside of a dying friend. In order to get to the place quickly I took a horse and a buggy, and was hurrying along about a mile from the village I had just left sounds of galloping hoofs and the rattling of wheels.

Next morning, when I awoke, I found for I was aware of the great excitement that prevailed. Accordingly, as a measure of precaution, I slipped behind a large, gnarled tree to await the passing of the horsemen.

As they drew near they slackened their speed and finally stopped. I saw that they were a party of five, and I was almost paralyzed with fear, thinking that my presence would be discovered, but I soon found that they were only a party of some plain men. I recognized each voice, and in a few moments was made acquainted with all the details of the terrible deed to which they had just been engaged.

They discussed the location of Shepherd and his prisoner in the car. There were six of them, and I gathered that three would "hold up" the engineer while the others would locate the prisoner, shoot the lights out, and then attack Shepherd, who was to be taken to the seat to avoid injury to himself.

After repeated instructions and careful cautions they remounted, and, hearing the rattling of the train in the distance, put spurs to their horses and galloped on.

I was rooted to the spot with horror. I thought of the fate of John Martin from his fate, for the train was almost due. I saw that I was powerless to do anything, and I was frightened to think of the fate of John Martin, as my trembling limbs would carry me to the bedside of my friend. No minister being present, I prayed with him, and when the train came I was in a state of great agitation and dread, and spent a night of indescribable horror.

The morning the country rang with the news of John Martin's death; how six masked men had held up the train at Farmers, how three appeared in the doorway of the smoking-car, and how the frightened occupants of the carriage scrambled wildly for the door.

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in the county. Besides, how could a substantial story against seven men's denial? So the crime and its perpetrators have always remained a mystery. Thereafter terrible tragedies followed each other in quick succession, and, although I noted them all with increasing horror, my lips performed no word.