

SMALLMAN & INGRAM.

THE WEATHER TODAY. **THE SATISFACTORY STORE**

Store closes at 6 o'clock today. Shop early.

Your Summer Muslins | Handkerchiefs

Carefully Selected Stock

8½c, 10c, 12½c, 25c, 30c

SCOTCH AND ENGLISH GOODS—Selected from best makers, who excel in the manufacturing of these dainty fabrics, for exquisite colorings and artistic designs. All are washable fast colors.

Scotch Muslins, 18c

Shepherd checks and even stripes. White ground with pink, pale blue, gray, mauve and navy; 27 inches wide. Per yard.....18c

English Muslins, 8½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c
Great variety of patterns and colorings at these prices,

Crossbar Muslins, 25c and 30c

White DIMITIES 15c and 20c

For children's dresses this material launders beautifully and makes pretty white dresses for summer wear. Per yard 15c and 20c

White Ducks and Piques, 15c, 20c, 25c
For ladies' suits and separate shirts, these

smooth and make pretty white summer skirt or suit. Per yard.....15c to 25c

White Indian Head, 20c

Very popular for skirts and suits. Washes well and has every appearance of linen. 36 inches wide. Per

a box, pure linen. A box, \$1.50
Men's plain linen, 6 in a box. Per box.....\$1.25
Men's Summer Silk Hand-

yard.....	20c	kerchiefs, colored borders	45c and 50c
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Remember the morning is the most satisfactory time to do your shopping, especially on Saturday. Come in the morning and shop with comfort.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, 149, 151, 153 and 155
Dundas Street.

Call and give me description of your property. I believe I can sell it. Will not charge unless sold.

FOR SALE

1½-story brick house on William street; No. 5275-100 acres, Township of Moulton, Cambridge Co., N. Y.

Not alone a privi-

loder, 4 bedrooms; lot 5x140; nice lot of fruit and ornamental trees; one block from Oxford street car line. \$2,400.

Frame cottage on Tecumseh avenue, between 12th and 13th; hall, parlor with bath, bathroom, 2 bedrooms; lot 3x196; stable; lot of fruit and ornamental trees. Price, \$2,500.

2-story frame house, 9 rooms in house, barn with hip roof, granary; all buildings in good repair. Price, \$5,900.

1½-story house (frame) on Horti street, rooms, very nice lot, 35x200 feet, nice green shade trees in front. \$1,500.

Two-story and attic on Tecumseh avenue; 5 bedrooms, bath and w.c.; barn, in good shape; lot 93x216. An elegant home. No. 3285—16 acres, Township of Glen County of Wellington, 1½ miles to Peel. Allen, P. O., soil black, 1200 ft. level, half-acre orchard (apples, pears and plums) 1½-story brick house, 11 rooms, bank barn, stone wall, good stables, straw shed, pigpen and driveway. Price, \$6,500.

Bo

Two houses and two lots on Wellington street, each lot 55x160, both in fair repair. Can be bought for \$1,900. SNAP.

Frame house and lot on Craig street. 1.500.

One-story frame cottage on Mary street. 1600.

No. 3271-76 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth, three miles to Palmerston market, railroad station and post-office; soil clay loam, two-story brick house, 8 rooms, bank barn, good fences. Price, \$5,900.

No. 5259-100 acres, Township of West

Frame cottage and three acres of land in London suburbs, three-quarters mile from Clark's bridge. Can be bought right.
 3/4 acres at Lambeth; good house, barn and orchard. Beautiful home for one wishing to get plenty of country air.

Nissouri, County of Middlesex, 1/4 miles to Thorndale market and railroad station: soil clay loam, 1 acre orchard, 1 1/2-story brick house, 8 rooms, telephone in house. Price, \$7,200.

No. 5243-100 acres, Township of London, County of Middlesex, five miles to LUGAN.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COLBORNE STREET NORTH

For full particulars of these and many other properties call at 78 Dundas street west, or residence, 169 Bruce street, phone 3126.

E. R. TALBOT

No. 5942-100 acres, Township of London, five miles to Lacra, and Dundas & A. Acres

story and half, cement block foundation, large bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, summer porch, large front veranda, piped for furnace, cellar under of house, veranda, cement walks; 3x150 feet; Price, \$2,500. Apply Thos. C. Knott, Room 107, Masonic Temple.

Wolsley Park Lots

Only two blocks from Central avenue
 Only dry sandy soil, trees planted, some
 with well established fruit trees, garden

orchard (apples), 1½-story brick house, 8
 rooms in house, frame barn on frame
 basement, frame barn, frame stable and
 drive barn. Price, \$7,300.

No. 5239-10 acres, Township of Lobo,
 County of Middlesex; ¾ acre cleared, soil
 clay, well wooded; ¾ acre cleared, soil
 clay, well wooded.

200 ACRES IN THE TOWNSHIP OF NOR
 Dorchester, County of Middlesex, on
 Hamilton road, two miles east of D
 Chester station; 150 acres cleared, 50 g
 soil, well wooded, frame barn, two sto
 house, 1½-story brick house, hard s

One acre on corner of Waterloo street, suitable for sub-dividing. CAN BE GOT CHEAP.

Park lots on Huron street; full lot \$5244, close to car and electric light; township price, \$4000.

No. 5235—75 acres, Township of Lobo, two miles from town, 1000 feet above sea level; soft water in each house; bank built 40x34, with water for stock within building; two other buildings, one horse house and other outbuildings, which have recently built and are in good condition. Apply on premises, or to J. Cartwright, Dorchester Station, Ont.

Five acres fruit and garden land. All kinds of fruit, 1½-story house, brick foundation, cellar, cold storage, stable, driveway, ½ mile from city limits.

Thirty acres choice garden and pasture land, ½ mile from Oxford, Ark. Only \$1000.

Two; choice soil, fruit trees.

One; choice soil, 3 acres orchard (choice fruit), 1½-story frame house, heated by furnace, barn on cement foundation, stabling for 30 head of cattle, roof cellar under granary, second barn with stabling for horses, two, implement house, picken.

Price, \$8,000.

FOR SALE—TWO 1½-STORY BRICK houses, Brighton street. Lots on Wort road, Elmwood avenue and Mabel street. R. H. Smith, 15 Brighton street. 45th

FOR SALE—NEW SIX ROOMER—

FOR RENT—Two $\frac{1}{2}$ -story buildings, with store fronts, 6 bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen, store and cellar in each; baker's oven in rear of one; suitable for restaurant, rooming-house and plumber. Call on J. J. GILBERT, 1001 Madison street, or J. J. GILBERT, 1001 Madison street.

71 DUNDAS ST. LONDON, ONT.
Telephone 696.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS, OR EXCHANGE for city property—100 acres
of land, with a fine view of the city and
surrounding country. The property is
well situated for a large estate, and
is a fine investment. Call for particulars
at C. Knott, Room 101, Masonic Temple.

2000—New 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms,
bath, w.c. and furnace, electric light, front
and back stairs; collar full size, cement
floors, veranda; Osborne street north.

TWO BRICK-VEGETABLE COTTAGES, 1
ST. GEORGE STREET, OFFERS \$800.

\$2,500 for three houses, in good order and central, rented for \$38 per month.
\$2,000 New 1½-story brick, all modern improvements; lot 4x160'; good stable; on car line, North.
\$1,000-Brick cottage, nearly new, stone built, parlor, dining room, kitchen.

W. E. J. MacRobert
insures all classes of property at real
Glass insurance effected. Money to be
on real estate on easy terms. Phone
Office, 107 Masonic Temple, London.

IN MASONIC TEMPLE. 5 About noon in Masonic Temple. 614 Masonic Temple Building. 1935-36

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

CIRCUS LONDON JUNE 17
THE GREAT ADAM
FOREPAUGH
AND
SELLS BROS.
BIGGEST SHOW ON EARTH

TO WHICH IS NOW ADDED THE FIERCELY
 THRILLING, SENSATIONAL, BEWILDERING,
 CHAUNCEY NEW STYLLS, 1000
FIGHTING THE FLAMES
 1000 Characters
 Famous Fire Fighters
 Scenic Showing a Whole City
 Biggest Stage Ever Used
 Larger than 100 Theatres
 The Greatest Spectacle the World has Ever Seen

8 BIG CIRCUSES
 GIVEN BY 300 WORLD-FAMOUS ARTISTS
 3 RINGS, 3 STAGES
 HIPPODROME AND AERIAL CIRCUS
 A DEATH-
 WORKING
 MARVEL
 AND WEAK
 WOMAN'S
 WONDER-
 FULL SHOW
 OF NERVE
 AND NEVER EQUALLED DARING
 THE LATEST
 GREATEST
 THRILLER
 The Biggest Menagerie on all this Earth. Pre-
 senting every morning at 10 o'clock the
 most colossal, gorgeous

BIG FREE STREET PARADE
 Ever seen by human eye, inaugurating absolutely
 the biggest show on earth. Two complete exhibi-
 tions daily, at 2 and 8 p.m. doors open one hour
 earlier. One-cent ticket admits to everything.
 Children under 12 years age, 50c.
 SPECIAL LOW RATE EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILROADS.
 Reserved seats and admission tickets on
 sale on show day at McCullum's drug store
 at same prices charged on the grounds.
 555-1,814,15

THE GRAND ALL NEXT WEEK
Nellie Kennedy
 And Her Company of Players
 Monday Evening
"The Cow-Puncher's Sweetheart"
 CHANGE OF BILL NIGHTLY.
 Each Play a Fine Production

20 PEOPLE
 With a Repertoire of Comedy
 and Dramatic Successes
5-BIG SPECIALTIES-5
10c, 20c and 30c
 SEATS READY TODAY.

SPRINGBANK THEATRE
TONIGHT
VAUDEVILLE
 PRICES, 5c, 10c, 15c. Few
 reserved at 25c.
 Guillemont's Drug Store.
 SHOW AT 8:30 P.M.

MUSIC STUDENTS
 should hear the renowned pianist,
GANZ
 (who played with the Thomas Orchestra in
 London), play Beethoven's Sonata in A
 Flat, op. 26, and the beautiful new Russian
 pieces.
Next Wednesday
Evening, June 12

Ideal Bowling Alleys
 and Billiard Parlors
 Largest Amusement House in the City.
 EVERYBODY WELCOME. 195 KING
 STREET.

22-65-LONDON TO DETROIT
 RETURN, every Saturday and Sunday, via
 boat. Low rates every day. Detroit,
 Cleveland, Toledo, P. B. Clarke, Richmond
 street, next Bank of Commerce.

C. P. R. ATLANTIC SERVICE TO THE
 Old Country. For rates, etc., apply P. B.
 Clarke, Richmond street, next Bank of
 Commerce.

TONY CORTESER'S ORCHESTRA WILL BE
 at Lake Huron Park, Berlin, for summer.
 Outside engagements accepted.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY, 42 RICH-
 MOND street. Private lessons during
 summer. Orchestra arrangements made
 for Springbank parties. Phone 1774. Day-
 ton & McCormick.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

RACES
 TROTTER, PACING, RUNNING
 The London Trotting and Pacing
 Association
5 Days
 COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 10.
At Queen's Park
 D. Routledge, President.
 D. Ferguson, Vice-President.
 D. Fraser, Secretary-Treasurer.

Ocean Ships
 Express ships, Canadian Pacific Atlantic
 Service; Allan, Dominion, Cunard, Ameri-
 can, Anchor, Atlantic Transport and other
 lines to the Old Country, Australia and
 New Zealand. P. B. Clarke, Richmond
 street, next Bank of Commerce.

OCEAN TICKETS
 at lowest rates via C. P. R. Line, Allan,
 Dominion, Cunard, American, Anchor,
 Transport, also Donaldson and Anchor
 Lines, direct to Glasgow, W. Fulton, gen-
 eral steamship agent, 161 Dundas street,
 corner Richmond, London.

LAKE TRIPS
 To Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John's,
 Nfld., S. Co., Georgian Bay route, Duluth, St.
 Paul, Minneapolis, etc. P. B. Clarke, Rich-
 mond street, next Bank of Commerce.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.
 EARLE—To Mr. and Mrs. Will Earle, of
 Lambeth, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
 JARVIS—WILSON—At Petrolia, on Satur-
 day, June 1, 1930, at the residence of the
 bride's parents, by the Rev. George
 Arnold, Miss Emma, eldest daughter of
 Mr. Charles Wilson, of Dr. Roland Jarvis,
 London, Ont.

DEATHS.
 WILKINS—On June 2, 1930, at the family
 residence, 404 Seventh street, Buffalo, H.
 A. Wilkins, in his 76th year.
 Funeral on Monday, June 3, on arrival
 of the 11:20 a.m. train, G. T. R., to Wood-
 land Cemetery. Friends will kindly ac-
 cept this intimation.

HANAFIN—In this city, on June 2, 1930,
 Elmer, relict of the late Timothy Hanafin,
 aged 76 years.
 Funeral from his late residence, 454
 Grey street, on Monday, June 10, at 3:30
 a.m., to St. Mary's Church; Requiem
 High Mass at 9 o'clock. Friends and
 acquaintances please accept this intima-
 tion.

BASSETT—In this city, on June 2, 1930,
 Cecil Bassett, aged 36 years and 5 months.
 Funeral from his late residence, 509
 Hill street, on Monday, June 10, at 3
 o'clock; service at 2:30. Friends and ac-
 quaintances please accept this intima-
 tion.

MALE HELP WANTED.
 TEAMSTER WANTED. W. HEAMAN &
 Son, Burwell and Grand Trunk. 61c
 WANTED AT ONCE—OFFICE BOY. AP-
 PLY between 9 and 10 a.m., Room 4,
 Alton block. 61c
 TEAMSTER WANTED FOR ONE HORSE
 Rig. London Soap Company. 61c

SIX BOYS WANTED. APPLY LONDON
 Bolt and Hinge Works. 61c

WANTED—A STOUT BOY, TO LEARN THE
 mechanic's trade. Apply A. Knowlton,
 elevator works, Clark's bridge, city. 61c

WANTED—COUPLE OF FIRST-CLASS
 monitor hands, at once. Apply Empire
 Manufacturing Company, Limited. 61c

WANTED—AN ALL-ROUND MACHINIST;
 also apprentice. Scott Machine Company,
 Limited, 290-292 York street. 61c

WANTED—COAT, VEST AND PANT MAK-
 ERS; steady employment. Apply Slater
 Bros., 223 Dundas street. 61c

TEAMSTER WANTED—ONE ACCUSTOMED
 to handling logs. The Columbia Handle
 and Lumber Company, corner Adelaide,
 and Horton. 61c

BLACKSMITH WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
 Apply H. H. Scott, corner Pall Mall and
 Adelaide streets. 61c

TWO GOOD MEN WANTED. APPLY 728
 Simcoe street. 61c

GOOD PAY—MEN WANTED EVERY-
 WHERE to work signs, distribute cir-
 culars, samples, etc.; no canvassing.
 National Distributing Bureau, Chicago, Ill. 61c

GOOD PAY TO MEN EVERYWHERE TO
 tack signs, distribute circulars, samples,
 etc.; no canvassing. Universal Adver-
 ting Company, Chicago. 61c

BOY OF 17 YEARS WANTS WORK ON
 farm. Apply 309 Dundas street. 61c

MEN WANTED FOR GENERAL WORK.
 Apply McCormick Manufacturing Com-
 pany. 591c

AT THE DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELE-
 GRAPHY, 9 Adelaide street east, Toronto,
 telegraphy is taught quickly and thor-
 oughly. All students are placed in good
 positions immediately upon graduation.
 774c

A NEWLY PATENTED DEVICE, HAVING
 big sales through agents; travel agents
 to make appointments; no canvassing;
 will pay salary and expenses weekly. F.
 J. Watson, Box P, Brantford. 59c-wty

BOYS WANTED, 16 YEARS AND UP-
 WARDS; best wages paid. Apply Mc-
 Cormick Manufacturing Company. 591c

STOUT BOY OR YOUNG MAN WANTED.
 Apply 488 Maitland street. 59c

CARRIAGE TRIMMERS AND MOUNTERS
 wanted at once; good wages; steady
 work. Apply the Portland Carriage Com-
 pany, Limited, Stratford, Ont. 60c

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS WANTED. D.
 S. Ferris & Co., Limited. 591c

CARRIAGE PAINTER WANTED. APPLY
 Abbott's carriage factory. 81c

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. AP-
 PLY 429 Bldg. 61c

TWO-STORY BRICK, NO. 673 LOBNE AVENUE.
 Apply 591 Oxford street. 61c-wty

TO RENT—15 MARLBOROUGH PLACE, SOUTH
 London—Large brick house of 9 rooms,
 large cellar, furnace, gas and all modern
 improvements. Apply on premises. 61c

TO LET—STORE, CORNER WELLINGTON
 and Bathurst. Apply Mrs. Elliott, 228
 Central avenue. 61c

LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH GOOD
 board. 34 Dundas street. 61c-wty

TO LET—SUMMER COTTAGES AT HILL
 Crest; well furnished; now in readiness.
 For particulars apply Robert Linke,
 manager, Hill Crest, Port Stanley. 61c-w

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK, SEVEN
 rooms. Apply Mr. Legate, 70 Byron ave-
 nue. 61c

FIVE-ROOM BRICK; ALSO SIX-ROOM
 brick with cellar; first-class repair; cen-
 tral location; moderate rent; immediate
 possession. Apply 379 Wellington
 street. 61c

FOR RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS,
 with or without board, in private family.
 Apply 38 Waterloo street. 61c-wty

TO LET—OFFICE NEXT TO BOARD OF
 Trade. Apply M. H. Rowland, Phone
 1431. 61c-wty

TWO FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT—
 Suitable for ministers and their families;
 in Westminister Grove, near Bayfield.
 On the lake shore; free board and
 fuel; terms, \$25 per month, or \$50 for
 the season. Full particulars apply Rev.
 T. Davidson, Varina, Ont. 57c-wty

TO LET—TWO-STOREY SEMI-DETACH-
 ED brick house, 408 Oxford street; modern
 conveniences. Apply 431 Waterloo street.
 57c-wty

TO LET—MODERN SEVEN-ROOMED
 house, Edward street, South London.
 Apply 133 Langarth street, Phone 517c-wty

TO LET—SEVERAL HOUSES. CALL AT 92
 King. 561c-wty

NEW HOUSE, ON ENGLISH STREET—ALL
 modern conveniences. Mrs. Mac, 769
 Holliday street, Phone 1326. 61c

MODERN HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UN-
 FURNISHED; rent moderate; possession
 at once; 418 Piccadilly street. Apply 482
 Central avenue. 60c

TO RENT—PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY;
 very desirable location. Apply F. O. Box
 455. 61c

TO LET—TWO NEWLY-FURNISHED
 front bedrooms. Apply 127 Kent street.
 60c

TO LET—COTTAGE, WITH MODERN CON-
 VENIENCES, within twelve minutes' walk
 from postoffice, on Dufferin avenue. Ad-
 dress Box 96, Advertiser. 591c

TO RENT—STORE ON THE CORNER OF
 Dundas and York streets. For particu-
 lars apply at Quick's meat market, op-
 posite corner, or to Thomas Tombs, cor-
 ner of Smith and Trafalgar streets,
 Hamilton road east. 59c

DECK ROOM IN EXCELLENT OFFICE IN
 Masonic Temple to let; vault, electric
 light, telephone and all modern con-
 veniences. Apply Box 90, Advertiser. 57c

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, ALL
 modern conveniences. 857 Waterloo
 street. Apply on premises or at 259 Dun-
 das street; possession June 4. 561c

FOREST CITY IMPROVED MOVING VANS
 —W. Broughton, 455 Piccadilly street.
 Phone 1444. 61c

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH USE
 of phone. 209 Queen's avenue. 561c

WAREHOUSE TO RENT ON DUNDAS
 street, three doors from Talbot. Apply
 A. J. Mitchell, drugist. 61c

TO LET—TWO SEMI-DETACHED BRICK
 houses, modern, 45 and 47 Stanley street;
 possession immediately, or June 1. Apply
 47 Stanley street or 25 Railway. 381c

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VANS
 Furniture, tools, and other goods. Biggs,
 Cathart and Bruce streets, South Lon-
 don. Phone 510. 61c

STORAGE AND VANS—HEAD OFFICE, 97
 Carling; phone 162; night phone 1167.
 East London, 22 Dundas E. W. 11c

PEOPLE'S MOVING VANS—LARGEST IN
 city. Henderson, corner Colborne and
 Chesapeake. Phone 1724. 61c

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE FAIR
 Grounds—Bay pacing mare, 15½ hands
 high, 5 years old, little star on face, 514
 Adelaide street. 61c

LOST, ON SUNDAY, JUNE 2—A FINE
 gold chain, also gold cross and ameth-
 yst heart. Reward at this office. 61c

LOST, FRIDAY MORNING, BY DELIVERY
 man—Silver watch, open face, thin case,
 London mount. Reward at this office or
 40 Eglinton street. 61c

LOST, BETWEEN G. T. R. AND C. P. R.
 Beech, on containing certificate with
 name of "James Jackson." Reward for
 return to Joseph Beech, 474 St. James
 street, or phone 371. 59c

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—HARMONY—ADELPHIAN
 Encampment, No. 3, meets next Thursday
 evening, 8 o'clock, Oddfellows' Hall. All
 Patriarchs invited. W. F. Priestley, Chief
 Patriarch. 61c

NOTICE—THE LONDON AND SOUTH
 EASTERN Railway Company: The annual
 meeting of the shareholders of the London
 and South Eastern Railway Company will
 be held in the Board of Trade
 rooms, Richmond street, in the City of
 London, on Tuesday, the 25th day of
 June, 1930, at 4 o'clock p.m. W. L. O.
 secretary and treasurer. 55c-t

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

KITCHEN HELP WANTED. APPLY CITY
 Hotel. 61c

WANTED—VEGETABLE COOK, ALSO
 dishwasher. City Hotel. 61c

EXPERIENCED COOK WANTED. APPLY
 Fraser House. 61c

WANTED—LADY IN EACH COUNTY TO
 introduce nice line of publications. The Hoey
 Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill. 61c

COOK WANTED—REFERENCES REQUIRED.
 Apply to Mrs. John McGarry, South
 London. 61c-wty

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, BY DAY—
 Only thoroughly competent need apply.
 wages, \$1 25 per day. Apply Box 36, Ad-
 vertiser. 61c

LADIES OR GIRLS EVERYWHERE TO
 copy advertisements for us at home; sal-
 ary, 30c per hour spare time; cash weekly,
 no fake, no canvassing or dollar sign
 required. Particulars for stamp. Zeck Film
 Company, Sanbornville, N. H. 61c

ASSISTANT IN WHOLESALE OFFICE—
 Preferably one who understands double-
 entry bookkeeping and is a stenographer.
 Box 99, Advertiser. 61c

AGENTS—GREAT SNAP: WONDERFUL
 device for sharpening all kinds of knives,
 scissors and shears; great money-maker;
 wages; permanent position for first-class
 man. Apply Box 91, Advertiser. 56c-wty

WANTED—BISCUIT PEELER: HIGHEST
 wages; permanent position for first-class
 man. Apply Box 91, Advertiser. 56c-wty

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—MUST HAVE
 knowledge of bookkeeping, quick at fig-
 ures. Apply at once, stating references.
 Box 97, Advertiser office. 601c

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS. APPLY TO
 Robinson Corset and Costume Company,
 Talbot street. 59c

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS AND FIN-
 ISHERS on shirt-collars, dry, steam
 press. Apply Metropolitan Shirt Com-
 pany, 232 Dundas. 60c

ANY LADY CAN EARN TWO DOLLARS A
 day during spare time, or my firm will
 pay that as definite salary if she devote
 one hour, pleasant work calling on
 ladies. Mrs. Davidson, Delivery 1,
 Brantford, Ont. 57c-wty

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN
 housework; one who will go home at
 nights. Apply 270 St. James street. 591c

GIRLS WANTED FOR BISCUIT AND
 candy departments; wages to start, \$4 30
 per week. Apply McCormick Manufac-
 turing Company. 591c

DWYER'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—
 Wanted—Experienced parlor waitresses,
 wages \$25 a month; Walkerville and
 Waterloo. Pleasant work calling on
 ladies. Reference, Box 94, this office. 59c

WANTED—PARLORMAID, APPLY, STAT-
 ING reference, Box 94, this office. 59c

GIRL FOR BOTTLING—NOT LESS THAN
 17 years; to begin at \$5. W. E. S. and
 Son, 152 Dundas. 57c

WANTED—GOOD MAID FOR GENERAL
 work. Apply Mrs. Frank Love, 562 Wel-
 lington street. 551c

FIFTY GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
 for biscuit and confectionery depart-
 ments; a few girls for paper box
 department; wages for good, smart girls,
 \$4 50 per week to commence with. Apply
 D. S. Ferris & Co., Limited. 601c

GIRLS WANTED—GOOD WAGES, STEADY
 work. Apply Parisian Laundry. 551c

CUTTER WANTED—CANADIAN CORSET
 Company, 355 Clarence street. 61c

KITCHEN GIRL, HOUSEMAID, DINING
 girl, laundress. Apply House-
 keeper. 61c

HOUSEMAID WANTED, APPLY HOME
 for Incubators, Dundas street east. 401c

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

CHANGED ADDRESS—GEO. C. PHELPS,
 296 Princess avenue. Telephone 999.

CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS, BARITONE
 late London, England—Instruction in art
 of absolute tone production, breathing
 and singing. Concert and other engage-
 ments. 556 Dundas. 61c

CHARLES E. WHEELER—PIANO, ORGAN,
 harmonium and singing. Private studio, 429
 Waterloo. Telephone 1432. 61c

V. L. HEWER—VOICE PRODUCTION AND
 singing. Hower's Music Emporium, 226
 Dundas. 61c

ELIZABETH WALKER—PIANO, VOICE
 theory. 316 King street. Phone. 791c

J. PARNELL MORRIS, FELLOW TORONTO
 Conservatory Music—Teach voice cul-
 ture and song. Concert and other engage-
 ments accepted. Studio, 466 Queen's
 avenue. Phone 1661. 61c

J. W. FETHERSTON, 325 QUEEN'S AVE.
 N.E.—Piano, voice and strings. Tuition
 to beginners. Phone 1432. 61c

JAMES CRESSWELL, MUSICAL DIREC-
 TOR Grand Opera House. Violin, cornet,
 trombone. 523 King. 61c

F. LINFORTH WILLGOOSE, 242 TALBOT-
 VIELIN, piano, singing. Studio. Nord-
 heim's. Phone 2212. 61c

GEORGE C. PHELPS, KING STREET
 111—Singing and Waterloo. Tele-
 phone 999. 61c

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN
 at 4% to 5% on real estate security,
 loans to suit; no commission charged.
 E. W. W. solicitor, 35 Dundas. 61c

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GOOD GENERAL BLACK-
 SMITHING business, in country village.
 Apply Box 102, Advertiser. 61c

REFRIGERATOR FOR SALE—IN GOOD
 condition. 123 Colborne street. 61c

MRS. LE BURTIS MEDICINE COMPANY
 will be at P. B. Pegler street, June 13. Take
 Hamilton road car to Pegler. 61c

TAYLOR'S SAFE, NEW; BOWSER COAL
 oil tank, new, up-to-date, capacity two
 barrels; good mill, good size. Empire
 typewriter, new, latest number; Neostyle
 copying press, new; any of above at a
 bargain. Broderick & Co., 111 Dundas
 street. 61c

FOR SALE—ABOUT FIFTEEN ACRES OF
 timber. John Turnbull, Komoka, Ont.
 431c-t

FOR SALE—SMALL STEAM ENGINE AND
 boiler, 1-horsepower. Apply 193 Bathurst
 street. 61c-t

FOR SALE—UP-TO-DATE BABY CAR-
 riage, almost new. Apply 7 Thompson
 avenue. 61c

FOR SALE—ONE YORKSHIRE SOW AND
 eight pigs. E. Starkey, Tempo. 61c

FOR SALE—LARGE COUNTER, IN GOOD
 condition. Apply George Howe, 428 Eliza-
 beth street. 59c

TWELVE-HORSEPOWER GASOLINE EN-
 GINE—Perfect order; cheap. D. Mc-
 Kenna & Co., 236 Richmond. 61c

GOOD TOP BUGGY FOR SALE, \$25 CASH.
 A snap. 588 Princess

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1861.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.Business Office 107
Job Department 178
Editorial Department 184The London Advertiser Company,
Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, Lon-
don, Ont.TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Readers of The Advertiser are re-
quested to favor the management by
reporting any irregularities in deliv-
ery. Communicate with the Circula-
tion Department or Phone 107.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

THE BEST WAY OUT.

A great many citizens are doubtless still in an uncertain frame of mind over the question of the water supply, as scheme after scheme is put forward with a show of confidence. It is said the water commissioners will limit their plebiscite to four of these—the Komoka scheme, Titus scheme, high-pressure system, and the filtered river water scheme, recommended by Engineer Maury. There are other schemes not on the official list. A medical gentleman claims that naturally filtered water can be found in West London, and the water commissioners are advised by someone else that plenty of spring water between the city and St. Marys can be made to flow to the reservoir by gravitation. There is an overwhelming sentiment against the use of river water for drinking purposes, and a general belief that there is ample spring water to be got by means of surface springs or artesian wells, or both combined. If the commissioners can hit upon the right method.

A decision cannot be postponed much longer: a spell of dry, warm weather would create a very awkward situation. Citizens would balk at no expenditure to increase the spring water supply if they were certain that the money would be spent to the best purpose, but there is a feeling that the spring water resources of the district, including the feasibility of artesian wells, have not been sufficiently investigated. This is one point in favor of the separate system. At a much smaller outlay than the Komoka scheme calls for, it would not only provide superior fire-fighting facilities, and cut insurance rates lower than any other scheme, but it would assure a sufficiency of spring water for drinking purposes, without adding to the present supply for some years to come, during which the neighborhood could be adequately explored, and its spring water possibilities investigated at leisure. If it is found that the city must come to filtered river water, villy-nilly, the pumping station of the separate system could be utilized and the filtering plant added at little cost. If on the other hand, as the majority of citizens hope and believe, there is sufficient spring water in the district to supply the city for generations, money now spent on the separate system would not be money thrown away. Why resort to filtered river water now when there may be a century's supply of spring water? Or why spend \$600,000 upon the Komoka scheme when there is no guarantee that the supply in the Komoka district will be sufficient for more than fifteen years?

THE L'EPINE SCANDAL.

The disagreement of the jury in the criminal libel case against Oliver Asselin, editor of Le Nationaliste, in which Hon. Jules Prevost, provincial minister of colonization, mines and fisheries, was the complainant, leaves still unsettled a cause celebre, which has stirred up not a little commotion in Quebec political circles. It is not improbable that Premier Gouin, who has been in Europe during the trial, will advise the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the whole matter.

The alleged libel was contained in an article which appeared in defendant's newspaper, charging Mr. Prevost with having entered into a corrupt bargain with a Belgian syndicate, whereby the public domain was to be sacrificed in return for a contribution to a Liberal election fund. The accusation was based on statements made by one Baron de L'Epine, who is described as a soldier of fortune, and whose evidence has been completely controverted by Hon. Mr. Turgeon, as well as by officials of the Government department involved; but enemies of the Provincial Government saw in the statements, an opportunity to raise a scandal cry, and they took full advantage of it. The evidence for the minister proved clearly enough that L'Epine's main charge, that the Government agreed to sell certain crown lands at a dollar an acre, thirty cents to go to the election fund, was absolutely false. As a matter of fact, the records show that the price was to be seventy-five cents an acre, with the cost of survey added. But as the syndicate would not agree to a condition dictated on by Mr. Turgeon, that the lands must be cleared, cultivated and settled within the same time limit as is allowed to individual settlers, the

agreement was never completed. However, the rulings of the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Barré, which in an Ontario court would be considered peculiar, proved so perplexing to the jury that their disagreement is scarcely to be wondered at. For instance, his lordship told them that the newspaper article complained of did not contain any criminal libel, and that they were bound to abide by this ruling, because it was a matter of law. Furthermore, he declared the case should not have been brought before a criminal court, but was a question to be decided by a civil court judge. Remarkable also was the fact that the editors of a Liberal newspaper, Le Soleil, were refused copies of the testimony as taken by the official reporter, while they were freely supplied for the use of the Conservative organ, L'Evenement. For contempt of court in commenting upon the proceedings, Le Soleil was fined, although L'Evenement's bitter criticisms of the Government during the progress of the case were permitted to pass unnoticed. It so happened that certain conversations between Mr. Turgeon and Baron de L'Epine, which had an important bearing on the case, were held in private; and it seems fortunate for the latter that the law of Quebec requires that before a charge of perjury can be laid two witnesses must swear to the alleged perjury. As it was, the judge evidently gave little weight to L'Epine's story, as it affected Mr. Turgeon, for he took occasion to remark that "Nothing has been proven against Hon. Adélard Turgeon. In so far as acts of personal corruption are concerned, he has come out of this trial intact and unscathed."

A letter written by L'Epine in October last to Hon. Mr. Prevost, which after publicly denying authorship L'Epine subsequently admitted under oath was written by him, throws a side-light on the character of the man who originated the story on which the libel was based. In this letter L'Epine demands fulfillment of an alleged promise of appointment to a lucrative position, and threatens certain exposures in case of failure. The letter says: "You are aware that I am determined to obtain the fulfillment of that promise by all legitimate means, and I shall not falter in my resolution. So far, if I have spoken, and I had no reason for remaining silent, I have not written. That will come if I do not get satisfaction, and, next session, you will succumb under the weight of various charges, especially that of having forever ruined Belgian emigration to the Province of Quebec. Chance circumstances have placed me in possession of documents supplying crushing proof of that theory. Under such conditions I do not fear open war, but I should be greatly grieved and reluctant to have recourse to it. I do not in the least wish to annoy you. I do so merely to save myself from the ridicule with which you have covered me and to earn my living honorably. You are a minister, while I am a private individual, therefore it is for me to take the first step. I do so frankly. But it will be the last. It is easy for you to answer indirectly by obtaining for me work in other departments which you could not give me under your orders. Under such conditions I will work to remove the bad impression prevailing in Belgium, and I will hand you over a record which might otherwise remain a document injurious to your political career."

It will thus be seen that the whole of this scandal rests on the unsupported statement of a disappointed office-seeker, who, as a last resource in his efforts to secure a position under the crown, to which he is an alien, did not hesitate to write a threatening letter. Little wonder that the Montreal Star, speaking for the better element in the Conservative party in Quebec, has repudiated L'Epine and his slanders.

EVIDENCE OF GROWTH.

No better evidence of the marvelous growth and prosperity of Canada under Liberal administration can be found or is needed than is furnished by the report of the department of the interior. In every direction—in immigration, homesteading, population and revenue from Dominion lands—the advance has been phenomenal. The figures of immigration alone bear testimony that during the past ten years this country has grown as in no former period. The best showing ever made by the Conservatives in this respect was in 1896, their last year in office when 21,716 immigrants landed in Canada. The record since then has been one of increase, year by year. That for 1906 being the greatest in history. The story is well told in the following figures for the past six years:

Year.	Arrivals.
1900-1901	 69,149
1901-1902	 67,479
1902-1903	 128,964
1903-1904	 130,321
1904-1905	 146,266
1905-1906	 189,064

The greater part of this immigration, of course, found its way to the Canadian West, the result being the bringing into existence of new towns, the raising of older ones into the dignity of cities and adding immensely to the population of the older cities, in some instances more than doubling it. The following table shows the growth of population of Western cities in five years, and it may be taken for granted that with the tide of immigration that is pouring into the Canadian West this year from Europe and the

Western States, the close of 1907 will see a still further vast increase:

Place	1901	1906
Winnipeg	42,340	101,000
Brandon	5,283	19,520
Calgary	4,152	17,500
Edmonton	2,628	11,000
Indian Head	708	2,100
Medicine Hat	1,973	3,500
Moose Jaw	2,042	6,500
Portage la Prairie	3,500	5,500
Prince Albert	2,192	5,400
Raymond	7	2,000
Red Deer	851	2,000
Regina	2,645	5,400
Saskatoon	0	3,000
Strathcona	1,550	3,400

The showing as to homesteading, which is closely associated with immigration, is scarcely less marked. This is a matter in which the Conservative Government took especial pride, as furnishing proof of a vigorous policy; yet, in the light of the record under Liberal administration, the 2,462 homesteads taken up in 1895-1896 cut but a sorry figure alongside the returns for the past five years, which follow:

Year.	Homestead entries.
1901-1902	 14,673
1902-1903	 31,383
1903-1904	 26,073
1904-1905	 29,819
1905-1906	 41,889
Total	 144,817

Striking also is the revenue from Dominion lands which has increased from \$174,509 in 1896 (the last Conservative year) to \$1,701,580 in 1906. The figures for the past five years are:

Year.	Revenue.
1901-1902	 \$1,254,333 55
1902-1903	 1,716,597 20
1903-1904	 1,478,106 23
1904-1905	 1,514,455 40
1905-1906	 1,701,580 71
Total for five years	 \$7,465,103 20

Equally marked is a ten-year comparison between the revenue from and Liberal Government. For the ten years from 1886-1897 to 1896-1897, the total revenue was \$2,343,835 95, as against \$13,139,941 78 for the period 1896-1897 to 1896-1897.

Of the whole interior department the total revenue was, in 1896, \$244,431. Last year, under Liberal rule, it advanced to the immense sum of \$2,526,123—a truly marvelous showing. Great as has been the advancement of Canada during the past ten years there is every reason to believe that our growing time has merely commenced, and that the years approaching will witness an expansion far greater, until the Dominion rivals in population and wealth, as it does in every other respect, the great nation to the south. That wise and vigorous administration not only of the interior, but every other department of government, has much to do with this wonderful growth no one will honestly dispute.

Among the other delights of the season which have been belated by the weather is the shirtwaist.

With the three great railroads invading the Muskoka Lake district, the Highlands of Ontario will become more than ever the summer resort of the continent.

The dismissal of Governor VanZant, of the Toronto jail, on such flimsy evidence as was forthcoming at Mr. Judd's inquiry, is another triumph for the spoils system.

Sir Charles Tupper, who is broadening out in his old age, declares for the all-red line. Some of his former newspaper supporters profess to see nothing in it but politics.

Our neighbor either stupidly or studiously misrepresents Engineer Moore's report on the high-pressure system. It makes him say that the quantity of water which will be saved by "the Little scheme" is 600,000 gallons daily. What Mr. Moore does say is that 600,000 gallons of spring water daily will be saved by the installation of a high pressure service, and another 1,000,000 gallons daily by the adoption of meters. The Free Press, when it speaks of "the Little scheme," wholly ignores the saving of water by the adoption of meters, which is a part of that scheme.

A TRUSTY PRISONER.

[Philadelphia Record.]
Prison Keeper—That convict is what we call a trusty. We can put him at anything and be sure he won't try to escape. Visitor—How remarkable!
Prison Keeper—Oh! I don't know. He's in for bigamy.

OF A RETIRING DISPOSITION.

[Baltimore American.]
"Now here," said the enthusiastic real estate agent to the prominent politician, in one of the most desirable houses in the capital. It has exposures all around."
"Good heavens!" cried the politician, with a start of dismay, "that's just what I'm trying to get away from!"

CERTAINLY.

[Toronto Star.]
They say that if Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman marries a nurse he will be banished to the House of Lords. May not a man have a nurse without going to the hospital?

CHEAP WAY OUT.

[Alli Sloper.]
He told you father I could not live without you.
She—and what did he say.
He—Oh! he offered to pay me my funeral expenses.

DIDN'T HAVE IT.

[Cleveland Leader.]
Floor Walker—See here, Mr. Sayles, that customer complains that you did not show her ordinary civility.
Salesman—Great Scott. I showed

The Future is Insecure

No man is sure that the days to come will be as comfortable or as prosperous as the present. Take advantage of present prosperity, and by saving—in life assurance—a part of your earnings, transform the vagueness of the future into the certainty of contentment and comfort.

Our new Reserve Dividend Policies have six definite advantages. Every one of them is worth knowing about. Write for our booklet—"An Endowment at Life Rate."

LONDON LIFE

Insurance Company

London, Canada.
George McBroom, Inspector, J. F. Maine, Superintendent Industrial Branch.

her everything in the store, and she bought nothing. If I didn't show her that, we haven't got any.

WIDE AWAKE.

[Illustrated Bits.]
Fuddle—You know Stocks, don't you?
Doctor—Yes, indeed. He is now a patient of mine.

Fuddle—Pretty wide awake man, isn't he?
Doctor—I should say so. I'm treating him for insomnia.

SOME ADVICE.

[Washington Star.]
"It ain't a good plan," said Uncle Eben, "to let yon righteous indignation get de bes of yon judgment. I allus gets mad when I hears an automobile horn, but I side-steps jes' de same."

HUMAN NATURE.

[New York Press.]
It's just human nature to get a strong affection for a suit of clothes your wife is ashamed to have you wear.

SHOULD BE STOPPED.

[Chicago Record Herald.]
"Have you ever traveled in a sleeping car, Uncle Jasper?"
"Yes, once. But I didn't sleep any."

"What was the trouble?"
"You see, I'd just greased my boots, and I'd heard tell about them porters always takin' people's shoes out and blackin' 'em, so I had to keep awake all night so he wouldn't git a hold of mine, for I knew if he done it he'd want extra on account of the hard job. Blamed if I can see why the company allows them kind of things to go on."

CHAPMAN-STOKES

London Old Bay Weds Popular Sombra Young Lady.

An interesting wedding was celebrated at high noon on Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stokes, Sombra, when their daughter Gertrude A. was united in marriage to Dr. George Eric Chapman, formerly of this city, now of Wilkesport, Ont.

The ceremony, which was of a very quiet nature, owing to the illness of a relative of the bride, was conducted by Rev. A. C. Justice. The drawing-room was artistically decorated with bouquets of apple blossoms and cut flowers. The wedding march was played by Miss Ethel Stokes, of Detroit, sister of the bride. The latter, who was unattended, wore a beautiful hand-embroidered gown with real lace insertion, and carried white roses. Her going-away gown was of blue voile, with hat to match.

After a dainty wedding breakfast, Dr. and Mrs. Chapman left for a trip to Chicago and other points west at 1:15; James Wallace, Cambridge, 2; Spaulding, 4; Duluth, 6:30; Big Wolvin, 7:20; O. E. Parks, 9; French, 9:30; Trevor, Namyth, 9:50; Coffinberry and barge, 10:20; Stackhouse, Cornell, 11:30; Uganda, Corey, 12; E. Carter, 12:30 p. m.; Maine and barge, 1:30; Sierra, Eads, Hoyt, Egan, 2; Kendall, Troy, Auburn, 3:40; Moore, 4:20; Andrews, Sharples, 6:40; Scranton, 7; Northern Queen, 8; Berlin, Aurora, 8:30; Carter, 8:30, 9 p. m.

Sault Ste. Marie, June 7.—Up: Clemson, Wilbert Smith, 9:30 Thursday night; Socapa, 11:20; Scottish Hero, 12:30 Friday morning; George Steph-

VESSEL PASSAGES

Detroit, June 7.—Up: Coralita, 9:15 Thursday night; Hill, Ball Brothers, 10; Parent, Harper, 10:20; Maritana, Maia, 10:40; Louisiana, 11:15; C. W. Chamberlain, 12; Fairbairn, Roebeling, Adastra, 1 Friday morning; Sacramento, Chieftain, Paisley, 3:20; Morone, City of Rome, 3; Pawnee and barge, 4:15; Gayler, Prince, 4:40; Christopher, 5:20; Hutchinson, Hoover & Mason, 6; Colborn and consort, Lagona, Santiago, Norseman and consort, 6:30; Harvard, Magna, Rees, Neshota, 7; Tioga, E. L. Wallace, Ishpeming, 7:30; Maritana, Martin, 8; Superior City, whiteback, Sonoma, Butler, 8:30; Tempest No. 1 and barge, Westmount

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

Buy Hosiery, Gloves, Waists, Etc., Here Tonight

Waists—It's Buying Time Now

An attractive Waist here in time for today and tonight. This new waist of fine lawn has a pretty Dutch yoke, formed of val-lace insertion and embroidery; tucks in back and front; three-quarter sleeves and buttoned in the back. You must see it to appreciate it. All sizes. Choice..... \$2.25

Gloves

Ladies' Long Lisle Gloves, white only. Get a pair to-night and make sure of them. Per pair..... 75c

Ladies' Long Black Silk

Gloves..... \$1, \$1.25, \$1.35

Ladies' Long Lace Mitts;

white; suitable for brides' wear. Special..... \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50

Infants' Jackets

A lot of Children's Flannelette Jackets, in cream and colors. 35c ones for..... 19c

25c ones for..... 15c
15c ones, 2 for..... 25c

Society Notepaper

White and Cream Linen Note-paper, a quire..... 10c

Envelopes to match.

Hosiery

Ladies' Embroidered Black Maco Cotton Hose, regular 35c values at..... 25c

Ladies' Lisle - Finish Black

Hose, regular 20c pair, at..... 15c

Ladies' Fast Black Cotton

Hose, regular 15c a pair, at 2 pairs..... 25c

Children's Parasols

Full assortment of Children's Parasols, at..... 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c

Silk Parasols, in red, white, pink and blue, with frills, at \$1

Books for

Summer Reading
British Copyright Novels by standard authors; good summer reading; paper covers..... 10c

Handkerchief Seconds

ON SALE MONDAY MORNING

It's not very often we have a chance to get seconds in Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs. These are called "seconds," but the damage in them is so slight that we fail to find it. You come and see if you can. They are the best and cleanest lot of seconds it's ever been our pleasure to sell. There should be quite a flutter in handkerchiefs Monday morning.

The entire lot of 100 dozen has been divided into three lots, as follows:

Handkerchiefs, worth up to 30c, choice, 15c

Handkerchiefs, worth 30c to 45c, choice, 20c

Handkerchiefs, every one worth 50c, choice, 25c

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

More Wedding

Gifts of special value and novelty. Never before have we shown such great variety of popular priced goods. The following are a few amongst the many that are worthy of your best attention:

Dainty Bedroom Clocks, in finely finished weathered oak case, gray silver decoration, silvered dials, reliable alarm attachment..... \$4.50

Salad Dish and Servers, crown derby pattern porcelain, with hard white metal, silver-plated mountings. Three pieces for..... \$6.50

Pair Salt Cellars, sterling silver perforated frame, with handles at either end, and sterling spoons of good weight..... \$6.50

Keramic Vase, with applied sterling silver decoration, graceful design and dainty color..... \$3.00

Fern Pot, hand-burnished, silver-plated case, applied bead edge and pottery lining, 4½ inches high..... \$2.25

JOHN S. BARNARD

170 Dundas Street, London.

and barges, Leonard Hanna, Black, Bell, 11; Nyanza, 10; Rosemount and barge, 11; Midland Prince, 11:30; Oceanica, 12; James Davidson, 12:30; Alcona and barge, 1:40; London, 2; Snyder, 3:20; Tower, 4:20; Amasa Stone, 5:30; Mary McGregor and barge, 6; Amazonas, Matanzas, 6:20; Shealdie, 6:40; Aztec, Miztec, 7:40; Tampa, Atlantis, 8; Ralph and consort, 8:30; Republic, 9.
Down: Wissahickon, 9:15 Thursday night; Wade, Mitchell, 10; Edenboro, Bradley, Woolson, Delaware, Brights, Paris, 12:30 Friday morning; Gilbert, 1:15; James Wallace, Cambridge, 2; Spaulding, 4; Duluth, 6:30; Big Wolvin, 7:20; O. E. Parks, 9; French, 9:30; Trevor, Namyth, 9:50; Coffinberry and barge, 10:20; Stackhouse, Cornell, 11:30; Uganda, Corey, 12; E. Carter, 12:30 p. m.; Maine and barge, 1:30; Sierra, Eads, Hoyt, Egan, 2; Kendall, Troy, Auburn, 3:40; Moore, 4:20; Andrews, Sharples, 6:40; Scranton, 7; Northern Queen, 8; Berlin, Aurora, 8:30; Carter, 8:30, 9 p. m.
Sault Ste. Marie, June 7.—Up: Clemson, Wilbert Smith, 9:30 Thursday night; Socapa, 11:20; Scottish Hero, 12:30 Friday morning; George Steph-

Wash Belts

New White Embroidered Wash Belts, with buckle, at..... 35c, 50c, 60c

Children's Buster Brown Belts, all colors, in patent leather, choice..... 25c

Peter Piper Coin Purses, 2 for..... 25c

Striped Ribbon for collars, belts and hat bands, 20c a yard and higher.

Tan Ribbon Velvet in three widths.

Japanese China

A fresh consignment of Hand-Painted Japanese China, suitable for wedding gifts. The collection includes handled biscuit jars, tea sets, tete-a-tete sets, cups and saucers, bon bons, trays, etc. Make your selection early.

Fancy Goods

Another supply of Pin-Cushion Mounts in all shapes—short bolsters, crescents, legs, squares, oblongs, etc. Choice while they last..... 15c

Cushion Tops, stamped for Biedermair embroidery, at 50c

Scrim Centerpieces stamped for ribbon work.

Baskets for trimming, brush and comb, gloves, handkerchiefs, boats and kindergarten, 15c up

and consort, 10 Thursday night; Spaulding, 10:20; Centurion, 1:10 Friday morning; Coffinberry, Anderson, 1:30; Augustus, Wolvin, 2; Trevor, Namyth, 2:40; French, 3:40; Neilson, 4:20; Syl-vania, 5; Stackhouse, Cornell, 6; Uganda, 6:10; Corey, 6:30; Carter and barge, 6:50; Sierra, 8:10; Kendall, Troy, 8:20; Egan, Hoyt, 8:30; Eads, 8:40; Moore, 9:40; Sharples, 12:30 p.m.; Andrews, 1:10; Berlin, Aurora, 1:30; Major, 1:50; Carter (small), 2:30; tug, Williams, towing scow, 2:50; Rannay, Adriatic, 3:30; Wells, 4:40; Cadillac, 4:10; Joilet, 5:50; Nye, 6:10; Williams, 6:20; Nippon, Middlesex, Bangor, 6:30; Good-year, 7:40; Mataafa, 8:10.

Notice to Contractors

TENDERS FOR STEEL RAILS AND FASTENINGS.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the envelope "Tender for Steel Rails," and "Tender for Rail Fastenings" respectively, will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1907, for sixty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-one (65,371) gross tons of eighty pound (80-lb) steel rails upon hearth or Bessemer, at the option of the Commissioners, and the necessary fastenings, in strict accordance with the specifications of the Commissioners.

Tenders must be made on the forms supplied by the Commissioners, which, as well as the specifications, may be obtained on application to Hugh D. Lumsden, chief engineer, Ottawa, Ont.

Full information in regard to deliveries, and also as to the other conditions on which tenders are to be made, can be had on application to the chief engineer.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for a sum equal to five per cent (5%) of the amount of the tender.

Checks deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

P. E. RYAN, Secretary
The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.
Dated at Ottawa, 30th May, 1907.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commissioners will not be paid for it.

Now is the golden opportunity, don't miss it. Remember the great advance in the price of

All Kinds of Carpets, Linoleums Housefurnishings, Including Curtains

of all kinds. This season there is no advance in price at Kingsmill's

BEST AXMINSTER CARPETS, worth today \$2.00, you get for \$1.65 made and laid
5-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS, worth today \$1.50, you get for \$1.15 made and laid
WILTON CARPETS, worth today \$1.85, you get for \$1.56 made and laid
Velvet Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, Wool Carpets, Union Carpets all in same proportion

Before the advance we purchased thirty thousand yards of Linoleums, all of which has been passed through the customs during the last sixty days. Three thousand pairs of Curtains, all stocked within the last three months.

No Advance in Prices at Kingsmill's

IN MATTER OF GOOD ROADS

West, Middlesex Spent More Highways in Ten Years than Any Other County.

The seventh annual report on highway improvement, just issued by the County Government, contains some statistics which show that in the matter of good roads Middlesex does not second place to any other county in the Province.

The report covers the ten years 1896-1905. During that period a total of \$1,000,000 was spent by the various municipalities on their roads, an average of \$100,000 yearly. London Township spent the largest amount, \$250,000, an estimated road mileage of 100 miles. The next largest was West, with \$130,844. Lobo is second with \$223, but it is fifth in the matter of expenditures, with only \$100,000. The report from the other towns for the ten years were as follows: \$29,366, Biddulph; \$29,182, Carleton Place; \$20,576, Exeter; \$14,938, McGillivray; \$14,000, Lobo; \$13,734, Mosa; \$12,726, Wilmot; \$12,197, Williams West; \$12,197, Williams West.

The report further shows that 70 per cent of the money spent on roads in the county was spent in the same time, York being the list with a total of \$1,000,000.

Estate Changes

Western Real Estate Exchange reports the sale of the following property during the past two weeks:

No. 440—House and lot on Miles street, city of London, owned by Mr. Baker, sold.

No. 516—Mrs. P. O'Dea's house and lot on Tecumseh avenue, city of London, sold.

No. 2846—W. T. Kidd's 50-acre farm in township of Charlotteville, county of Norfolk, sold.

No. 1111—Mrs. A. Clark's house and lot in the city of St. Catharines, sold.

No. 400—G. Riddle's lot on Oak street, sold.

No. 3157—Harry Morris' 50-acre farm in township of Vespra, county of Norfolk, sold.

No. 1111—Messrs. the pump factory in town of Walkerton, sold.

No. 57—S. Wallbridge's 57-acre farm in township of Moulton, county of Norfolk, sold.

No. 100—S. Barnhardt's 100-acre farm in township of Oro, county of Norfolk, sold.

No. 30—J. M. Fraser's 30-acre farm in township of Brant, county of Norfolk, sold.

No. 100—R. Traux's house and lot in town of Walkerton, sold.

No. 1482—A. R. farm in the township of Aldborough, county of Elgin, owned by John Fawcett, sold.

No. 140—N. C. Stirling's 140-acre farm in township of Brooke, county of Norfolk, sold.

No. 100—J. H. Black's house and lot in city of London, sold.

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LOBO TOWNSHIP SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Sixteenth Annual Convention—Pleasing and Profitable Programme Given.

The sixth annual convention of the Lobo Township Sunday School Association was held in the Baptist Church, Lobo Village, on the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, June 4, where a goodly number of interested Sunday school workers assembled to enjoy and profit by the good things provided for them by the programme committee. The pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Marshall, conducted the devotional exercises, after which the vice-president, Mr. D. A. Stewart, of Nairn, was called upon to preside.

The reports given by the secretary, treasurer and other officers, and indicated the interest taken in Sunday school work. The report from the visitors of schools showed an increase of attendance and that new work particularly that of the home department and Bible question course, was being taken up in the various schools.

Rev. J. Argo, of Ivan, outlined his method of preparing for teaching the lesson in an able manner.

A very enjoyable feature of the convention was the round table conference conducted by Rev. B. W. Merrill, of Toronto. Much useful knowledge was obtained by the answers given to the various questions.

The Matter of Revivals.

Mr. R. Barclay Spicer, of Philadelphia, addressed the convention very acceptably in the evening on the subject of "The Influence of Education on the Religious Revival." Some of the thoughts expressed were: "The time appears to be ripe for a revival of religious interest and many are looking for a great evangelist to lead in this movement. It is time that education should be directly applied to religious life. We are not to tear down the foundations, but are to work on the superstructure. There is no change in the old religion of Jesus Christ. We are to work not only for our own time but for the future, by giving the child the attention due him to lead him upward along the lines of development into a child of God. No life is so well worth living as the religious life. We are beginning to reach out for the child before he has become demoralized with sin, and are taking thought for the coming generation by giving prominent place to religious education."

The Sunday School Teacher.

Rev. B. W. Merrill addressed the convention, his theme being the "Sunday School Teacher." The chief points of his address were: "The teacher is a most potent factor in the Sunday school. You may have the best system in the world, but in the final analysis, you come to a man or a woman. The teacher is the hinge on which the success of the Sunday school swings. The teacher's mission is four-fold: 1. As an assistant pastor—to his own class. 2. As an assistant superintendent—to maintain regularity and discipline in his class. 3. As a trainer to mold and shape the child into a pure, noble, Christian manhood. 4. As a teacher—not to entertain or amuse, but to teach. In order to teach there must be two minds, both active and interested."

"The teachers' equipment should be four-fold: 1. Every teacher should know Christ as a personal Saviour. The most important qualification for a teacher is that he be a Christian. 2. Every teacher needs the power of a consecrated life. Influence is the flow of one life into another, the most

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. boys' camp, held at Tuckett Falls, in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sunburn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES, General Secretary.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLIC, ETC.

enduring influence is that coming from the unconscious influence of a consecrated life. 3. Every teacher must have his heart filled with the Christ life. Christ life can stem the downward tendencies and lift the human life heavenward. 4. Every teacher must have knowledge—he should know what to teach, how to teach, who to teach. He must know his Lord, his Bible, his scholar."

Missionary Instruction.

"Missionary Instruction in the Sunday School," was the subject of an address delivered by Rev. J. Argo, of Ivan, who stated that the responsibility of the church in relation to the non-Christian world is being more largely realized; that the church exists for the purpose of distributing the bread of life to the hungry. The Sunday school is a missionary field itself. It is one of the agencies the church employs for the salvation of the world. No child is properly taught, who is not taught that it is his privilege to carry the Gospel to others.

The Officers.

The music in the afternoon was furnished by the Lobo Village Baptist Sunday School children, that given in the evening was supplied by a part of the choir of the Christian Church, Poplar Hill. A beautiful repast was served at the parsonage by the ladies of the church.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected, and consist of the following: Mr. S. P. Zavitz, president; Mr. D. A. Stewart, first vice-president; Mr. Peter Mitchell, second vice-president; Mrs. Edith Zavitz, secretary-treasurer; Messrs. John McVicar and Dougald Campbell, visitors of schools.

COBALT NEWS

The district around Barabar Lake is showing up very rich, and all the way round large masses of exposed rock reveal excellent quartz veins. This particular location is exceptionally promising.

Nearly twenty tons of high-grade ore from the Right of Way are ready for shipment, and it is expected that this rich ore will be made the life of June. Superintendent Houston is making great progress here.

The Cobalt camp is said to be shipping ore at the rate of \$1,000,000 per month. It is understood that the mine is a six-inch vein on the east end of this rich ore will be made the life of June. Superintendent Houston is making great progress here.

The Larder Lake Proprietary Goldfields, Ltd., reports discoveries of free gold on claims Nos. 1885, 2024 and 2028. A splendid showing of free gold has also been discovered on the claim adjoining No. 2132 of the Proprietary Company.

A wire was received yesterday by Mr. F. C. Schoonmaker, mining geologist, of Cobalt, reporting the discovery of a six-inch vein on the property belonging to the company. This is on lot 7, concession 3, of Buckle Township. The mineral was found in a cross-cut tunnel on a 130-foot level. Mr. Schoonmaker is in the city for a few days before returning to the camp. Superintendent Phillips of the Argyle Mine in a letter to his company, says that he is working at present in the finest sort of concentrating ore. Shafts No. 5 and 7 are showing a higher grade of ore at each increased foot of depth.

Interest in Strike.

There was considerable conversation yesterday in mining circles about the big silver strike reported from Cobalt to have been made on Nipissing property. It is believed that if the nugget reaches any such great value as \$600,000, of which about 70 per cent is said to be silver, the find will mean a great deal for Cobalt and will tend to put much more life into the financial activity of the camp and outside places where Cobalt properties are watched.

Pacific Coast Excursions

via Chicago and Northwestern Railway, daily from June 1 to September 15, 175 from Chicago to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, and return. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Favorable stop-over arrangements. Final return limit October 31, 1907. Special excursions during June and July at lower rates, with shorter time limits. For further particulars, illustrated folders, etc., write or call on B. H. Bennett, general agent, No. 2 East King street, Toronto, Ont.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLIC, ETC.

USEFUL FOR HOUSEWIVES

Cook Book Prepared by Lord Elgin Chapter—Recipes by London Ladies.

The ladies of Lord Elgin Chapter, Daughters of the Empire, have gotten up a very dainty and at the same time very useful cook-book, which in this month of June should have a very great interest for all young ladies who are thinking of setting up housekeeping for themselves.

The book contains recipes by many of the most prominent housewives of London, and it should be included in every lady's wedding presents. It is being sold in the Japanese booth at the Armouries. Among those who have contributed recipes are the following: Mrs. Puddicombe, Mrs. C. B. Hunt, Mrs. Ernest Smith, Mrs. Chas. Leonard, Mrs. C. G. Jarvis, Mrs. B. C. McCann, Mrs. F. Love, Mrs. D. McLean, Mrs. Fritz Beck, Mrs. Marr, Mrs. Callander, Mrs. Power, Mrs. R. H. Dignan, Miss Winlow, Mrs. Moorehouse, Mrs. Buttrey, Miss McMahan, Miss Minihnick.

BIGGEST OF SHOWS COMING

Forepaugh & Sells Bros' Circus Due on June 17.

Again comes the announcement that Adam Forepaugh & Sells Bros' circus is to exhibit in London on June 17, and the news has additional interest because of the wonderful growth of the organization since it was last seen in this part of the country in 1904.

So much that is novel has been added and so many of the 300 performers are from Europe that a circus of entirely original ideas and absolute newness is the result. With three rings, two stages and a vast hippodrome track, the performance takes place under the largest canvas ever made into one tent. The circus employs 1,200 men, women and children, and 500 horses, and has besides three herds of elephants, 500 other animals, and the brightest and best equipment ever owned by a circus.

The free street parade represents an outlay of one million dollars, which shows itself in one long line of surprises, unfolding themselves in endless variety. There is twice as much to the parade as there is to that of any other circus, and every feature in it is exclusive. As to the performance, it is the par excellence of arctic entertainment, filled with European novelties, and offering only the best and newest. Thus the management has gotten completely away from the path well beaten by other circuses.

Another fortune has been spent on the fire spectacle, "Fighting the Flames," which takes the place of the old-time grand entry. It represents a busy city on a fete day threatened with destruction by a fierce fire. A battalion of 40 professional firemen battles with the flames and rescues women and children from high windows by means of life-nets and ladders. The climax of this fire-drama is most thrillingly beautiful. The mimic city fills the entire arena of the main tent and requires a trainload of scenery. To give the streets natural animation, 1,200 people, 500 horses and hundreds of vehicles are used.

The trained animal features are another instance in which this circus excels. Some of the most ferocious of jungle beasts do a big act in a steel arena. Nothing to compare with it was ever before seen in America.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

Makes Everything Taste Better, Because It's So Good Itself

Every thing you drink in summer (except coffee) is all the better for a dash of "Montserrat" It makes them more enjoyable, more refreshing, more healthful.

Lime Fruit Juice.

This pure fruit juice lends its own delightful flavor to Ice Water, Iced Tea, Ginger Ale, Mineral Water, Claret, Wines, "Scotch" and "Rye."

Everybody's Favorite Thirst Quencher

Keep a bottle of "Montserrat" in the pantry—and you have the means of preparing an ideal summer drink whenever you want coolness and comfort.

Order by name—

"Montserrat" Lime Fruit Juice

Canadian Agents: National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited

The Glove House of Canada

PERRIN FRERES & CIE take pleasure in announcing to the trade that they have removed their stock of gloves, etc., to

The Mark Fisher Building

(South-East Cor. Victoria Square and Craig Street, Montreal)

where they will occupy the entire seventh floor. The increase in floor space and the many modern conveniences in this splendid warehouse building will help us to give quicker attention to the esteemed orders of the many friends of

PERRIN'S GLOVES

WOODS' FAIR

Solid Leather Music Cases, \$1.00 Each

We have just received a large quantity of Music Cases, black and brown colors, made of solid, pebbled leather, and usually sold for \$1.25 each. Our price, while they last, each \$1.00

Music Rolls, prices, each 50c and 75c

Tuck's Post Cards, 2 for 5c

Thousands of New Pictorial Postcards just received; comic and souvenir; decidedly novel and striking prints. Price, 2 for 5c

Special line of German Postcards, 3 for 5c

The Staunch "Crown" Croquet Sets

There are none better made. Each of our Croquet Sets is packed in a dove-tailed box; all balls and sticks varnished, with mallets oiled; 10 arches and instruction books, with each set.

4 Balls, price 85c
 6 Balls, price \$1.00
 8 Balls, price \$1.50

J. M. THOMSON.

Emperor William's only grandson, Prince interest in this budding monarch because he was born July the fourth

William Frederick Francis Joseph Christian Olaf, has been photographed in his imperial cradle. Americans have a special

KEEP MINARD'S LINIMENT IN THE HOUSE.

BRANKSOME HALL

102 BLOOR ST. EAST, TORONTO

A Residential and Day School for Girls.

Under the joint management of MISS SCOTT, formerly principal of the Girls' Department of the Provincial Model School, Toronto, and MISS WERLICK.

Autumn term will begin Sept. 10. For prospectus apply to Miss Scott.

Lamp Shades

Made to order any size or shape, from \$2 up. Colored sketches submitted.

74 Fullerton Street. ST. GEORGE, Phone 1466.

COUNTY TAX RATE COMMITTEE HAS TO REVISE ITS ESTIMATES

Errors Discovered—The Rate May Be Lower Than First Supposed.

County Councillors Oakes and Ronald last night earned the sobriquet of "economists." When the meeting first opened, they, along with Councillor Knapton, strongly opposed the reading of the minutes, owing to the fact that such action meant that the county would have to give each councillor an extra day's pay—\$3.

"It is an outrage," said Councillor Oakes, "to thus tax the people, and I will never vote for such a waste of money. Three times 28 is 84, and we couldn't do \$84 worth of work all night." When the matter was put to a vote the motion to read the minutes went through 25 to 2.

Later on, when the question came up of sending the entire bridge committee to inspect the Plover Mills bridge, Councillors Oakes and Ronald again opposed the action as "an unnecessary and wasteful expenditure of county funds."

The arguments over this question were heated ones and personalities were frequent. The object of sending a committee to inspect the Plover Mills bridge was to learn the exact state of the bridge which is being done there by Contractor Samuel Pearson, and the Hamilton Bridge Company. When the contract for the bridge was first let it was agreed that Contractor Pearson, who is putting in the concrete work, should have his share of the task finished by Oct. 15, last year, under penalty of \$2 a day. Owing to bad weather, scarcity of labor and the difficulty in retaining the labor after it had been procured, the work was abandoned in November, and no more done until this spring. In the meantime the Hamilton Bridge Company, which had the contract for the work, desired to go ahead on its portion, but was unable to do so on account of the concrete work being uncompleted, and therefore now threatens to sue the county for damages sustained by the delay.

The consensus of opinion expressed in the council was that the bridge company was putting up a big bluff, but that in all events it would be Contractor Pearson who suffered, if anybody at all. However, considerable sympathy was expressed for the contractor, and many of the councillors were in favor of not asking for the indemnity of \$2 a day, amounting now to \$480, and which will possibly run up to \$500 before the contract is completed.

Lively Worried War.

When Councillor Oakes opposed the motion to send the entire committee to the work, instead of two or three members, Warden Hodgins, who had vacated the chair in favor of Councillor McEwen, remarked that Mr. Oakes' mileage lists perhaps wouldn't stand too close examination.

"Well, if they are charging by weight," retorted the other, "your bill to Toronto would be \$10.50, and Councillor Turnbull's \$5.50."

"Yes, and yours would be \$11," replied the warden quickly.

Councillor Sullivan said that inasmuch as the county had paid "for giving Engineer Talbot an education" it seemed only proper that he and not a whole regiment should go to Plover Mills and size up the situation.

"My experience with large committees has always shown that the matter in hand is generally left to one man in the end, and it would be the same in this case."

The council said that he had lots of experience but he wouldn't put it against a man like Talbot. The cost of sending a committee would be \$50 at least, and it was only a "wifful waste of money."

After a long discussion, during which everybody in the council expressed his opinion on the matter, it was decided to send the whole committee to the job.

The Kettle Creek Bridge.

The third report of the board of directors was brief and merely recommended that the contract for the erecting of the proposed bridge over Kettle Creek between North and South Dorchester be awarded to George Rivers, and mentioned that the tenders received had been as follows: Joseph Vincent, for reinforced bridge, using I beams, \$1,200; using rod reinforcing, \$1,300; George Rivers, for reinforced bridge, \$1,125.

It was recommended in the first report of the petitioning committee that no action be taken in the matter of a petition from Nassau Gowan, James Hodgson and D. S. McLachlan, of the village of Granton to the effect that their property be not included in the police village of Granton. Report adopted as read.

The jail committee in its second report recommended that James Stoddard be awarded a contract to supply the county buildings with coal at \$6.65 per ton for best hard coal, and \$5.40 per ton for ½ lump soft coal, and that the county engineer attend to repairs required on the roof of the court house.

The Tax Rate.

It was moved by Councillor Glass, seconded by Councillor Hunter, that the portion of the finance committee's first report, fixing the rate to be levied on the whole of Middlesex and Middlesex proper be reconsidered, and that it be referred back to the committee to report.

This motion was the sequence of a lengthy statement which had been prepared by Councillor Glass, showing where the estimated expenses for the coming year were about \$7,582 too high, owing to clerical errors in making up the list and to overestimates. He thought that the tax rate should be about 1.70 mill on the dollar, instead of 1.88 as proposed. Another item not considered, but which might possibly become an asset, was the Government grant for the Plover Mills and Wiley bridges. This grant would amount to approximately \$2,000, and would reduce the tax rate to nearly 1.60.

Another Bridge.

While the council was in committee of the whole, Councillor Rush moved that \$50 be given to the township of Granton for a new sewer to drain the Haggerty road. "We've never

received but \$17 from the council up to date," said he, "and I want it understood that I won't take \$5 or \$10 or even \$25. Everybody else seems to get grants but Granton."

"I object to Mr. Rush's statement," said Councillor Sullivan, excitedly. "From his remarks one would be led to believe that we are all playing a great big game of 'grab.' I want it understood that my municipality has never received more than its just dues. I am opposed to the motion."

The motion was voted down.

The good roads act was discussed at length, and upon a motion by Councillors Sullivan and Oakes, it was decided to form a committee composed of Councillors Turnbull, Glass, D. D. Graham, Knapton, and County Engineer Talbot to draft a bylaw and outline a plan of a county system of roads in accordance with the provisions of highways for the improvement of public highways.

It was also moved that the second clause of the road directors' report adopted at the January session, which reads: "Recommended that \$9,000 be set apart for improvement of public highways within the local municipalities under bylaw 520 for the year 1907" be repealed. Laid over.

The second report of the board of road directors was adopted in full after some discussion over two or three sections. According to its provisions the following works will be undertaken: Tenders for the McFarlane and McGuffin bridges will not be entertained, as they are too high.

Tenders Withheld.

Tenders for the McLeish bridge will be held by the bridge commissioner until the committee appointed for diverting the road reports. In case the bridges have to be built the tenders of J. Harris and the Hamilton Bridge Works Company will be accepted at \$2,124 and \$1,500 for concrete and steel work respectively.

The tender of Charles Nickle was accepted for two arches on the line between West Williams and McGillivray at \$435.

Tenders for the purchase of the old Plover Mills bridge timber and iron were not entertained, but the bridge will be advertised by the county clerk for sale by public auction at the bridge site after it has been taken down.

The tender of R. Waltham of \$700 for the concrete, and Hamilton Bridge Company of \$260 for steel work on the Morrow Train bridge, between Metcalf and Oxford, was accepted.

The county commissioner will act in conjunction with County Engineer Bell of Elgin in changing the approach to Graham road bridge as soon as Mosa township makes the necessary arrangements and provision for the change.

No action will be taken in regard to grant between the county, East and West Williams, to town line on south boundary of Delaware, and towards drain on Haggerty road through Newbury.

In regard to Shannon swamp, Councillors McFarlane and Beattie and Commissioner Talbot were appointed, with Graham road bridge as soon as Mosa township makes the necessary arrangements and provision for the change.

No action will be taken in regard to grant between the county, East and West Williams, to town line on south boundary of Delaware, and towards drain on Haggerty road through Newbury.

ARE WELL PATRONIZED

Luncheons at Armories Attracting Large Numbers Daily.

The luncheons served at the "Trip Around the World" at the noon hour each day are attracting a large number who are anxious to assist the Daughters of the Empire in their big undertaking. Thursday 150 persons patronized the luncheon, and yesterday the number was considerably in excess of 200. The luncheons are daily in charge of a committee of ladies, assisted by a dozen young girls in Japanese costume. Those who were in charge Thursday were: Mrs. Fred White (convener), Mrs. Sam Stevely, Mrs. Fred Screaton, Mrs. (Dr.) C. W. Belton, Mrs. David Arnott and Miss Higgins.

Yesterday's committee included Mrs. Wm. Turnbull (convener), Mrs. A. Purdon, Mrs. Chester Abbott, Mrs. Brickenden, Mrs. Beltz and Mrs. A. D. Jordan.

Today's committee included Mrs. A. A. Campbell, Mrs. T. H. Purdon, Mrs. George Belton, Mrs. David Cowan, Mrs. A. B. Greer and Mrs. Blandford.

Special music is provided during the luncheon hour, by girls in costumes, who sing Japanese songs. The effect is very pleasing.

The Daughters of the Empire have decided to charge an admission of 25 cents every evening until the close of the entertainment. It was at first intended to make the admission 10 cents, but the committee in charge have found that this will be impossible, owing to the heavy expense to which they have been placed.

The committee desire to thank Col. Oliver and the band of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, as well as Col. Moscrop and the band of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, for the concerts rendered at the Armories Thursday afternoon and evening.

\$3 Per Month.

Will buy a beautiful \$100 Rosewood Piano, 7-1-3 octaves, guaranteed 5 years. This piano is in elegant condition, and good as new for practicing. Holzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

PLEASANT AS SYRUP. Nothing equals it as a worm medicine. The name is Mother Graves' Worm Expeller. The greatest worm.

ON WHICH SIDE WILL YOU STAND?

Evangelist Wharton Makes a Strong Appeal—Decide the Question Now.

An audience even larger than that of Wednesday evening, which was a record-breaker, gathered in the Jubilee Rink last night to hear Rev. Dr. Wharton deliver his gospel message. At the same time, the number of those whose hearts were moved by the evangelist's convincing arguments and earnest appeals—as shown by their readiness to rise to their feet in token of their desire to accept Christ as their Saviour—was greater than at any previous meeting.

Unfortunately, Mr. Albert Greenlaw's throat was not in a condition to allow of his singing a solo, though toward the close he took part in the chorus. Miss Reed (soprano), of Dundas Center Church, sang very sweetly, "Jesus Is Calling," and the choir of the same church, who were there in a body, sang with fine effect the beautiful hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light."

Practical Christianity.

Dr. Wharton said that if any Christian should ask him to point out a Bible chapter especially suited for daily perusal, he would unhesitatingly give the fifth chapter of Romans, beginning, "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God," etc., which he read to the audience.

"Present your bodies a living sacrifice," Paul says. You have already given your souls to Christ; now give him your bodies. Christ wants live Christians. There are too many dead Christians. Be not conformed to this world. The Christian must be out and out a servant of God." Dr. Wharton called special attention to the injunction, "Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love." Long ago it was remarked, "See how these Christians love!" Then "in honor preferring one another." The true Christian is unselfish and gentlemanly in behavior and will "overcome evil with good."

The Dundas Center choir here sang "Lead, Kindly Light."

Before beginning his address Rev. Dr. Wharton said: "I stand here with a glad and thankful heart for the way in which these meetings have been attended under very unfavorable circumstances."

A Pointed Question.

Dr. Wharton took as his text I. Kings, xviii, 21: "How long halt ye between two opinions? If the Lord be God, follow him; but if Baal, then follow him." Dr. Wharton showed how it had invariably been the rule that men and women who achieved great success had one prominent characteristic, decision of character. In this connection, he referred among other instances to the two leading commanders in the American civil war, Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee, and to George Jones, of the New York Times, who refused an offer of \$100,000 to suppress the articles prepared for his paper exposing the misdeeds of "Boss" Tweed and his Tammany ruffians.

Dr. Wharton dealt with the various reasons or excuses given for not becoming a Christian. "You say, 'There are so many hypocrites.' I don't think that is true," said the preacher. "There are many weak Christians, but not so many hypocrites. But in this objection you condemn yourself, because there can be no counterfeit unless there is the genuine article, and that is just what God wants you to be—a genuine Christian."

"Another says, 'I am afraid I could not hold out.' That is no argument—only an excuse. Ninety-five per cent of those who go into business fail. But if a man can't hold out, he tries again and again. You don't use this excuse in the matter of business. Why not trust in Christ to carry you through?"

"Another says, 'I am such a sinner.' Thicker a man is the more he needs a doctor." The Great Physician says, "He that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out."

"Others make the excuse that they don't feel as they should. The Bible says little about feeling, but it demands obedience. If you open the door of your heart, the Saviour will enter in and sup with you. Decision will take you out of suspense. Others will know where you stand, you will be saved from many temptations, and you will be in the way of helping others."

"This may be your last opportunity to decide," urged Dr. Wharton. "God does not promise to save you tomorrow. It's today—now! Settle it tonight. Tomorrow it may be too late! Give your heart and life to God. It is the best way to live and the best way to die."

A large number came forward and gathered around the preacher as an expression of their willingness to accept the Saviour.

Advertiser Correspondence

Another Water Scheme.

To the Editor of The Advertiser: I don't want to delay the vote on the "Water Question," but after reading Mr. F. G. Mitchell's letter, I am decidedly in favor of that proposition, even if it comes to filtering the North Branch, and I trust it never will, for I am confident there is sufficient spring water to be had between here and St. Marys for all needs for the next century. But suppose we do have to go into the filtering business, Mitchell's propositions are the cheapest and best. It is cheaper to have the water run down hill than to pay for pumping it up. Every property-holder stop a minute and think! R. SOUTHAM.

London, June 7.

The Kennebec Journal says the Game Warden, George W. Ross, in December counted 300 barrels of dead hares going to Boston and New York markets over the Washington County railway. Furthermore, it is estimated by game wardens that more than one million hares are shipped from Maine every year and as many more used as food within that state. Notwithstanding this, and the fact that thousands of hares are devoured every year by beasts and birds of prey, this small animal continues to increase.

During the last seven years the number of hares in the United States has in-

British Medical Association Condemns the Use of Alcohol as a Stimulant

Blue Ribbon Tea

Gently stimulates the system and conserves the health. BLACK, GREEN, MIXED—25c to \$1.00 a lb.—ALL GROCERS

A Few of the Properties Listed With Us

No. 18—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Van street, 1½ story brick house, 24x26x10, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, dining-room, parlor and cellar, 13x13, lot 35x117. Situated 10 rods to school and church, 2 blocks to electric railway, 1 mile to London market, railway station and postoffice. Possession any time. Price, \$1,700. Terms cash.

No. 39—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Van street, 1½ story brick house, 20x23, frame kitchen, 11x16, lot 27x215, 3 bedrooms and room for bath upstairs, hall, parlor, dining-room, vestibule and summer kitchen, lot 215 feet depth. Situated one block to school and church, one block to electric railway, 1½ miles to London market, railway station and postoffice. Possession any time. Price, \$1,900. Terms cash.

No. 41—Residential store, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on the corner of Mamelon and Nelson, brick store and residence, 39x26, store is 29x16, hall, staircase, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 large bedrooms, hall and closet and bathroom, complete front veranda, lot 78x50, hot water heating or furnace. Situated four blocks to school and church, one block to electric railway, 1½ miles to London, 6 miles to London East railway station, 2 mail deliveries daily. Possession in two months. Price, \$4,200. Terms cash.

No. 42—Five lots, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be No. 1, on the corner of Chesley avenue and Dame streets. Price, \$300. Terms, cash. Four lots—Two known to be on Nelson street and two known to be on Mamelon street. Price \$12 per foot frontage. Terms cash.

No. 44—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Front street, 1½ story frame house, 23x40, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, hall, kitchen and summer kitchen, 4 acres of land, stable, 18x20, 2 large henhouses, good gravel bed, all the outbuildings are in first class repair, 2 acres orchard, apples and plums. Situated two blocks to school and church, one block to electric railway, 11 blocks to market, railway station and postoffice. Possession inside of 6 months. Will exchange for property in the center part of the city. Price, \$2,500. Terms cash.

No. 50—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Elias street, 2 story brick house, 20x36, 3 bedrooms, bathroom and closet upstairs, hall, parlor, dining-room, sitting-room, den, kitchen and summer kitchen, cellar for furnace and a fruit cellar, hot and cold water, heated by a hot water system, 10 trees of mixed fruits, grapes, currants, gooseberries and raspberries. Situated 3 blocks to school and church, 1 mile to market, 2 blocks to railway station and postoffice, mail delivered daily. Possession any time. Will exchange for city lots. Price, \$2,900. Terms cash.

No. 57—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Elmwood avenue, 2 story solid brick house, 12x18, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 35x150, electric light and gas connection, heated by a first class furnace. Situated 4 blocks to school and church, ½ block to electric railway, 8 blocks to market, railway station and postoffice. Possession any time. Price, \$5,500. Terms, cash.

No. 121—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Front street, 1 story frame house, 20x26, kitchen 12x18, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 30x120, heated by woodshed. Situated 5 blocks to school and church, 1 block to electric railway, 9 blocks to railway station and postoffice. Possession any time. Price, \$2,500. Terms, cash.

No. 122—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Front street, 1 story frame house, 20x26, kitchen 12x18, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 30x120, heated by woodshed. Situated 5 blocks to school and church, 1 block to electric railway, 9 blocks to railway station and postoffice. Possession any time. Price, \$2,500. Terms, cash.

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No. 124—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Front street, 1 story frame house, 20x26, kitchen 12x18, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 30x120, heated by woodshed. Situated 5 blocks to school and church, 1 block to electric railway, 9 blocks to railway station and postoffice. Possession any time. Price, \$2,500. Terms, cash.

No. 125—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Front street, 1 story frame house, 20x26, kitchen 12x18, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 30x120, heated by woodshed. Situated 5 blocks to school and church, 1 block to electric railway, 9 blocks to railway station and postoffice. Possession any time. Price, \$2,500. Terms, cash.

No. 126—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Front street, 1 story frame house, 20x26, kitchen 12x18, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 30x120, heated by woodshed. Situated 5 blocks to school and church, 1 block to electric railway, 9 blocks to railway station and postoffice. Possession any time. Price, \$2,500. Terms, cash.

No. 127—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Front street, 1 story frame house, 20x26, kitchen 12x18, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 30x120, heated by woodshed. Situated 5 blocks to school and church, 1 block to electric railway, 9 blocks to railway station and postoffice. Possession any time. Price, \$2,500. Terms, cash.

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No. 140—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Front street, 1 story frame house, 20x26, kitchen 12x18, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 30x120, heated by woodshed. Situated 5 blocks to school and church, 1 block to electric railway, 9 blocks to railway station and postoffice. Possession any time. Price, \$2,500. Terms, cash.

No. 141—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Front street, 1 story frame house, 20x26, kitchen 12x18, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 30x120, heated by woodshed. Situated 5 blocks to school and church, 1 block to electric railway, 9 blocks to railway station and postoffice. Possession any time. Price, \$2,500. Terms, cash.

No. 142—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Front street, 1 story frame house, 20x26, kitchen 12x18, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 30x120, heated by woodshed. Situated 5 blocks to school and church, 1 block to electric railway, 9 blocks to railway station and postoffice. Possession any time. Price, \$2,500. Terms, cash.

No. 143—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Front street, 1 story frame house, 20x26, kitchen 12x18, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 30x120, heated by woodshed. Situated 5 blocks to school and church, 1 block to electric railway, 9 blocks to railway station and postoffice. Possession any time. Price, \$2,500. Terms, cash.

No. 144—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Front street, 1 story frame house, 20x26, kitchen 12x18, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 30x120, heated by woodshed. Situated 5 blocks to school and church, 1 block to electric railway, 9 blocks to railway station and postoffice. Possession any time. Price, \$2,500. Terms, cash.

No. 145—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Front street, 1 story frame house, 20x26, kitchen 12x18, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 30x120, heated by woodshed. Situated 5 blocks to school and church, 1 block to electric railway, 9 blocks to railway station and postoffice. Possession any time. Price, \$2,500. Terms, cash.

No. 146—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Front street, 1 story frame house, 20x26, kitchen 12x18, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 30x120, heated by woodshed. Situated 5 blocks to school and church, 1 block to electric railway, 9 blocks to railway station and postoffice. Possession any time. Price, \$2,500. Terms, cash.

No. 147—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Front street, 1 story frame house, 20x26, kitchen 12x18, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 30x120, heated by woodshed. Situated 5 blocks to school and church, 1 block to electric railway, 9 blocks to railway station and postoffice. Possession any time. Price, \$2,500. Terms, cash.

No. 148—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Front street, 1 story frame house, 20x26, kitchen 12x18, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 30x120, heated by woodshed. Situated 5 blocks to school and church, 1 block to electric railway, 9 blocks to railway station and postoffice. Possession any time. Price, \$2,500. Terms, cash.

No. 149—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Front street, 1 story frame house, 20x26, kitchen 12x18, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 30x120, heated by woodshed. Situated 5 blocks to school and church, 1 block to electric railway, 9 blocks to railway station and postoffice. Possession any time. Price, \$2,500. Terms, cash.

No. 150—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Front street, 1 story frame house, 20x26, kitchen 12x18, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 30x120, heated by woodshed. Situated 5 blocks to school and church, 1 block to electric railway, 9 blocks to railway station and postoffice. Possession any time. Price, \$2,500. Terms, cash.

No. 151—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Front street, 1 story frame house, 20x26, kitchen 12x18, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, lot 30x120, heated by woodshed. Situated 5 blocks to school and church, 1 block to electric railway, 9 blocks to railway station and postoffice. Possession any time. Price, \$2,500. Terms, cash.

No. 152—House and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex, known to be on Front street, 1 story



SCENE FROM "GERTRUDE'S DEVOTION."

In which Miss Nellie Kennedy Will Be Seen at the Grand Next Week.

The Nellie Kennedy Stock Company will open a week's engagement at the Grand, beginning next Monday. The company comes to London with the most flattering reports. Manager Bowers says, and will present a number of plays that are new and have never been seen in repertoire previous to this season, and played only by this company, which has the exclusive right.

It is the aim of the Nellie Kennedy Company to give only new, clean and up-to-date bills, and the manager has succeeded by getting first option from a number of well-known playwrights. Theater-goers are assured that they will see no old, worn-out melodramas as is usually presented by repertoire companies. As a special feature there are five vaudeville acts carried with the company. On next Friday evening Manager Bowers will put on an amateur contest, and will offer three cash prizes for the best talent, the audience to be the judges. Applications should be made at the box office until Friday noon.

The Hound of The Baskervilles

BY SIR A. CONAN DOYLE.

"Exactly. I have wired to get his name and address from the Official Registry. I should not be surprised if this were an answer to my question."

The ring at the bell proved to be something even more satisfactory than an answer, however, for the door opened and a rough-looking fellow entered who was evidently the man himself.

"I got a message from the head office that a gent at this address had been inquiring for 2764," said he. "I've driven my cab this seven years and never a word of complaint. I came here straight from the Yard to ask you to your face what you had against me."

"I have nothing in the world against you, my good man," said Holmes. "On the contrary, I have had a sovereign for you if you will give me a clear answer to my questions."

"Well, I've had a good day and no mistake," said the cabman, with a grin. "What was it you wanted to ask, sir?"

"First of all, your name and address, in case I want you again."

"John Clayton, 3 Turpey Street, the Borough. My cab is out of Shipley's Yard, near Waterloo Station."

"Sherlock Holmes made a note of it. Now, Clayton, tell me all about the fare who came and watched this house at ten o'clock this morning and afterwards followed the two gentlemen down Regent Street."

The man looked surprised and a little embarrassed. "Why, there's no good my telling you things, for you seem to know as much as I do already," said he. "The truth is, that the gentleman told me that he was a detective and that I was to say nothing about him to anyone."

"My good fellow, this is a very serious business, and you may find yourself in a pretty bad position if you try to hide anything from me. You say that your fare told you he was a detective?"

"Yes, he did."

"When did he say this?"

"When he left me."

"Did he say anything more?"

"He mentioned his name."

Holmes cast a swift glance of triumph at me. "Oh, he mentioned his name, did he? That was imprudent. What was the name that he mentioned?"

"His name," said the cabman, "was Mr. Sherlock Holmes."

"Never have I seen my friend more completely taken back than by the cabman's reply. For an instant he sat in silent amazement. Then he burst into a hearty laugh."

"A touch, Watson—an undeniable touch!" said he. "I feel a fool as quick and supple as my own. He got home upon me very prettily that time. So his name was Sherlock Holmes, was it?"

"Yes, sir, that was the gentleman's name."

"Excellent. Tell me where you picked him up and all that occurred."

"He hailed me at half-past nine in Trafalgar Square. He said that he was a detective, and he offered me two guineas if I would do exactly what he wanted all day and ask no questions. I was glad enough to agree. First we drove down to the Northumberland Hotel and waited there until two gentlemen came out and took a cab until it pulled up somewhere near here."

"This very door," said Holmes. "Well, I couldn't be sure of that, but I daresay my fare knew all about it. We pulled up half-way down the street and waited an hour and a half. Then two gentlemen passed us, walking,

heir, is an elderly gentleman of a very amiable disposition, so that this persecution does not arise from him. I really think that we may eliminate him entirely from our calculations. There remain the people who will actually surround Sir Henry Baskerville upon the moor."

"Would it not be well in the first place to get rid of this Barrymore couple?"

"By no means. You could not make a greater mistake. If they are innocent it would be a cruel injustice, and if they are guilty we should be giving up all chance of bringing it home to them. No, no; we will preserve them upon our list of suspects. Then there is a groom at the Hall, if I remember right. There are two moorland farmers. There is our friend Dr. Mortimer, whom I believe to be entirely honest, and there is his wife, of whom we know nothing. There is this naturalist Stapleton, and there is his sister, who is said to be a young lady of attractions. There is Mr. Frankland, of Laffer Hall, who is also an unknown factor, and there are one or two other neighbors. These are the folk who must be your very special study."

"I will do my best."

"You have arms, I suppose?"

"Yes, I thought it as well to take them."

"Most certainly; keep your revolver near you night and day, and never relax your precautions."

Our friends had already secured a first-class carriage and were waiting for us upon the platform.

"No, we have no news of any kind," said Dr. Mortimer in answer to my friend's questions. "I can swear to one thing, and that is that we have not been shadowed during the last two days. We have never gone out without keeping a sharp watch, and no one could have escaped our notice."

"You have always kept together, I presume?"

"Except yesterday afternoon. I usually give up one day a week to pure amusement, which I come to town to spend it at the Museum of the College of Surgeons."

"And I went to look at the folk in the park," said Baskerville. "But we had no trouble of any kind."

"It was imprudent, all the same," said Holmes, shaking his head and looking very grave. "I beg, Sir Henry, that you will not go about alone. Some great misfortune will befall you if you do. Did you get your other boot?"

"No, sir, it is gone forever."

"Indeed, that is very interesting. Well, good-bye," he added as the train began to glide down the platform. "Bear in mind, Sir Henry, one of the phrases in that queer figure of Holmes standing motionless and gazing after us."

The journey was a swift and pleasant one, and I spent it in making the more intimate acquaintance of my two companions and in playing with Dr. Mortimer's gun. In a very few hours the brown earth had become ruddy, the brick had changed to granite, and red cows grazed in well-hedged fields, where the lush grasses and more numerous flowers of the spring were in bloom. It was a pleasant surprise to find a damper climate. Young Baskerville stared eagerly out of the window, and cried aloud with delight as he recognized the familiar features of the Devon scenery.

Over the green squares of the fields and the low curve of a wood there rose in the distance a gray, melancholy hill, with a strange, jagged summit, dim and vague in the distance, like some fantastic landscape in a dream. Baskerville sat for a long time, his eyes fixed upon it, and he read upon his eager face how much it meant to him, this first sight of that strange spot where the men of his blood had held sway so long and left their mark so deep. There he sat, with his two suit and his American accent, in the corner of a prosaic railway carriage, and yet as I looked at his dark and expressive face I felt more than ever how true a descendant he was of that masterful line of high-blooded, masterful men. There were pride, valor and strength in his thick brows, his sensitive nostrils, and his large hazel eyes. If on that forbidding moor a difficult and dangerous quest should lie before us, this was at least a comrade for whom one might venture to take a risk with the certainty that he would bravely share it.

The train pulled up at a small wayside, beyond the low white fence, a wide road, and we curved up a hillside where a pair of cobs was waiting. Our coming was evidently a great event, for station-master and porters clustered round us to carry out our luggage. It was a sweet, simple country, and the gate there stood two soldierly men in dark uniforms, who leaned upon their short rifles and glanced keenly at us as we passed. The coachman, a hard-faced, grizzled little fellow, saluted Sir Henry Baskerville and in a few minutes we were flying swiftly down the broad, white road, rolling pasture lands curved upwards on either side of us, and old gabled houses peeped out from amid the thick green foliage. The sun shone brightly through deep lanes worn by centuries of wheels, high hanks on either side, heavy with dripping moss and ferns, heart's-tongue ferns. Bronzing bracken

and mottled bramble gleamed in the light of the sinking sun. Still steadily rising, we passed over a narrow granite bridge, and skirted a noisy stream which gushed swiftly down, foaming and roaring amid the gray boulders. Both road and stream wound up through a valley dense with scrub oak and fir. At every turning Baskerville gave an exclamation of delight, looking eagerly about him and asking countless questions. To his eyes all seemed beautiful, but to me a tinge of melancholy lay upon the countryside, which bore so clearly the mark of the warning letter. Yellow leaves carpeted the lanes and fluttered down on us as we passed. The rattle of our wheels died away as we drove through drifts of rotting vegetation—sad gifts, as it seemed to me, for Nature to throw before the carriage of the returning heir of the Baskervilles.

"Halloa!" cried Dr. Mortimer, "what is this?"

A steep curve of heath-clad land, an outlying spur of the moor, lay in front of us. On the summit, hard and clear like an equestrian statue, upon its pedestal, was a mounted soldier, dark and stern, his rifle poised ready over his forehead. He was watching the road along which we traveled.

"What is this, Perkins?" asked Dr. Mortimer.

(To Be Continued.)

Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.



A NATTY LITTLE BLOUSE JACKET (4117).

Some of the little jackets to be seen this year would lead one to think that Mistress Fashion is putting forth special effort on behalf of the young girls, for certainly such garments as the one sketched would make any girl attractive. The coat is called a blouse jacket, though there is little blousing and an unusually chic air prevades it. The front closes in double-breasted style and the neck is collarless. The choice of two sleeves is allowed, a long one, and that in three-quarter length. The pelum which finishes the bottom and ends with the trimming straps in front, is most youthful in appearance and is at its best in just such garments. The neck may be trimmed with velvet and the buttons covered with it, while the coat is suitable to any of the new suitings. For the medium size 15-8 yards of 54-inch goods are needed.

4117—sizes, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to

Name

Street Address

Town

Province

Measurement: Bust Waist

Age (if child's or misses' pattern)

CAUTION—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is sent measure you need only mark 22, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure, representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "yards." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

Address—

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONT.

LEE HING LAUNDRY.

Shirt collars ironed so will not hurt neck. Standup collars ironed so will not be broken. Ladies' dresses fitted. Vests ironed. Goods called for and delivered. JOHN TOM, manager, 488 Richmond. Phone 1344. Formerly at 312½ Dundas street.

1000 Islands Montreal, Quebec and Saguenay River

TORONTO-MONTREAL LINE

3:00 p.m.—Steamers leave Toronto from June 1 daily, except Sunday, for Charlotte (Rochester), Thousand Islands and Montreal.

HAMILTON-MONTREAL LINE

6:30 p.m.—Leave Toronto, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Bay of Quinte, Kingston, Brockville, Montreal and Hamilton.

For tickets and berth reservations apply to E. DE LA HOOKE, C. T. A., G. T. E., W. FULTON, C. T. A., C. P. R., or R. E. RUSE, D. T. A., G. T. E., London, or POSTER CHAFFEE, A. G. P. A., Toronto.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Proceedings of the Thirty-Second Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Banking House of the Institution, in Toronto, on Wednesday, 22nd May, 1907.

The thirty-second annual general meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held in pursuance of the terms of the charter at the banking house of the institution, 22nd May, 1907.

The chair was taken by the president, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, and the assistant general manager, Mr. E. Hay, was requested to act as secretary.

Moved by Mr. Alexander Nairn, seconded by Mr. Mark H. Irish: That Mr. Lyndhurst Ordern, Mr. R. H. Temple and Mr. W. Gibson Cassels be and are hereby appointed scrutineers. Carried.

The assistant general manager, at the request of the chairman, read the report of the directors and the statement of affairs.

THE REPORT

The directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders their thirty-second annual report and balance sheet of the affairs of the bank for the year which ended on 30th April, 1907.

The net profits for the twelve months, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, for interest on unmatured bills under discount, for the usual contributions to the Pension and Guarantee Funds, and providing for Provincial and other taxation, amount to \$719,629.04, which has been applied as follows:

(a) Dividends have been paid at the rate of 10 per cent per annum for the first three-quarters of the year, and at the rate of 11 per cent per annum for the last quarter, amounting in all to..... \$453,217.28
(b) Bank premiums and furniture account has been credited with..... 116,391.47
(c) Profit and loss account has been increased by..... 149,420.29
The premium, amounting to \$846,206.94, received on an equal amount of new capital stock, has been transferred to rest account, which now amounts to \$4,773,948.44.

There has been a satisfactory increase in the business of the bank in all departments. Branches of the bank have been opened during the year at Brantford and Fort William, and a sub-branch on Bank street, Ottawa, all in the Province of Ontario, and at Athabasca Landing, in the Province of Alberta. The branch at Trout Lake, B. C., has been closed.

Shortly after our last meeting the bank suffered, and we were much grieved, through the death of our much-respected colleague, Mr. William Hendrie, of Hamilton, who was elected a director on 19th May, 1899, and died on 27th June, 1906.

The vacancy on the board occasioned by Mr. Hendrie's death has been filled by the appointment of William Hamilton Merritt, of St. Catharines, nephew of our late president, Mr. T. R. Merritt.

A bylaw will be submitted for your approval authorizing an increase in the capital by the sum of \$5,000,000, to be available in such amounts and at such times as the directors may determine. The rapid development of the country necessitates increased banking facilities, which can be met economically and at the same time profitably supplied by the banks which are now in existence. It is intended to allot the new shares from time to time as the business of the bank may call for additional capital, but no immediate allotment is in contemplation.

A further bylaw will be submitted for your approval authorizing an additional contribution by the bank to the officers' and employees' pension fund, with a view to placing that fund on a more substantial basis.

The head office and branches of the bank have all been carefully inspected during the year, and your directors have much pleasure in again bearing testimony to the zeal, efficiency and faithfulness of the staff in the performance of their duties.

D. R. WILKIE, President.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Dividend No. 64, for three months, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum (paid 1st of August, 1906).....	\$6,567.00
Dividend No. 65, for three months, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum (paid 1st of November, 1906).....	109,846.42
Dividend No. 66, for three months, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum (paid 1st of February, 1907).....	114,325.35
Dividend No. 67, for three months, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum (paid 1st of May, 1907).....	130,478.21
Transferred to rest account.....	453,217.28
Written off bank premises and furniture account.....	116,391.47
Balance of account carried forward.....	426,316.31
	\$1,842,132.60

REST ACCOUNT

Balance at credit of account, 30th April, 1906.....	\$3,927,741.50
Premium received on new capital stock.....	846,206.94
	\$4,773,948.44

LIABILITIES.

Notes of the bank in circulation.....	\$3,315,497.60
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date).....	25,807,217.89
Deposits by other banks in Canada.....	51,928,059.41
Deposits by other banks in the United Kingdom.....	126,640.59
Total liabilities to the public.....	\$35,442,644.46
Capital stock (paid up).....	4,773,948.44
Rest account.....	4,773,948.44
Dividend No. 67 (payable 1st May, 1907, for three months, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum).....	130,478.21
Rebate on bills discounted.....	93,717.49
Balance of profit and loss carried forward.....	426,316.31
	\$45,641,267.36

ASSETS.

Gold and silver coin.....	\$1,104,686.00
Dominion Government notes.....	5,595,875.00
Deposits with Dominion Government for security of note circulation.....	6,700,561.49
Notes of and checks on other banks.....	168,089.16
Balance due from other banks in Canada.....	1,516,824.50
Balance due from agents in the United Kingdom.....	725,042.32
Balance due from agents in foreign countries.....	12,742.60
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds in Canada.....	2,023,267.25
Dominion and Provincial Government securities.....	\$11,164,697.79
Canadian municipal securities, and British or foreign of colonial public securities, other than Canadian.....	538,266.98
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks.....	2,689,738.65
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds in Canada.....	945,676.77
Other current loans, discounts and advances.....	4,173,872.40
Overdue debts (less provided for).....	3,559,472.06
Real estate (other than bank premises).....	\$18,656,042.25
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank.....	25,715,495.12
Bank premises, including safes, vaults and office furniture at head office and branches.....	22,617.41
Other assets, not included under foregoing heads.....	65,481.40
	25,533.19
	900,000.00
	14,086.06
	\$45,641,267.36

E. HAY, Assistant General Manager.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

In addition to the customary motions, which were unanimously carried, a bylaw was passed authorizing an increase in the capital stock of the bank by the sum of Five Million Dollars (\$5,000,000), to be issued as the directors may hereafter determine, and also a bylaw authorizing the directors to make a special contribution of \$25,000 to the pension fund of the bank.

The scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported the following gentlemen duly elected directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. D. R. Wilkie, Hon. Robert Jaffray, Wm. Ramsay (of Bowland), Elias Rogers, J. Kerr Osborne, Charles Cockshutt, Peter Howland, Wm. Whyte (Winnipeg), Cawthra, Wm. Hamilton Merritt, M.D. (St. Catharines).

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. D. R. Wilkie was elected president, and the Hon. Robert Jaffray vice-president for the ensuing year.

Ocean Steamship Tickets

White Star Line—New York—Queenstown—Liverpool—New York—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton—New York and Boston—Mediterranean.

Leyland Line—Boston—Liverpool.

E. De La Hooke, Sole Agent.

American Line—New York—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton—Philadelphia—Queenstown—Liverpool.

Atlantic Transport Line—New York—Liverpool—London—Paris—Antwerp—Brussels—Amsterdam—Hamburg—Copenhagen—Stockholm—Oslo—Bergen—Trondheim—Alesund—Tromsø—Kiruna—Luleå—Umeå—Västerås—Gävle—Sundsvall—Åre—Lappland—Svalbard—Greenland—Canada.

For tickets and berth reservations apply to E. DE LA HOOKE, C. T. A., G. T. E., W. FULTON, C. T. A., C. P. R., or R. E. RUSE, D. T. A., G. T. E., London, or POSTER CHAFFEE, A. G. P. A., Toronto.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

River and Gulf of St. Lawrence Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

The well and favorably known S. S. Camilla, 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, sails from Montreal as follows: Mondays, 4 p.m., 19th June, 1st, 15th and 29th July, 12th and 26th August, for Pictou, N. S., calling at Quebec, Gaspé, Mal Bay, Percé, Cape Cove, Grand River, Saint John, P. E. I., and Charlottetown, P. E. I.

BERMUDA.

Summer excursions, \$35 and upwards, by the new twin-screw steamship BERMUDA, 5,500 tons. Sailings from New York every alternate Wednesday, commencing 5th June. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80°.

The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.

For full particulars apply to E. De La Hooke or W. Fulton, ticket agents, London: ARTHUR AHERN, secretary, Quebec.

Y.M.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow and London every Saturday Sailing from New York every Saturday.

New twin-screw steamships, Caledonia and Columbia. Average passage, 7½ days. And favorite steamships, Astoria and Furusua.

For rates, book of tours, etc., Henderson Brothers, N. Y., or P. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond, E. De La Hooke, Dundas and Richmond, London.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HERE'S A MONEY-SAVER

HOMESEAKER'S EXCURSIONS TO MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA

\$32.00 Round Trip to Winnipeg \$42.50 Round Trip to Edmonton

Rates to other points in proportion. Tickets good for seven days. Second-class fares, the same from all stations in Ontario.

Leave Toronto on June 18, July 2, 16, 30, Aug. 13, 27, Sept. 10, 24.

Summer change of time in effect on June 16.

For further particulars call on E. De La Hooke, City Passenger Ticket Agent; E. Ruse, Depot Agent, or write J. D. McDonald, Union Depot, Toronto.

WABASH

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS

TO—

PACIFIC COAST

JUNE 7TH TO 15TH INCLUSIVE.

On the above dates the Wabash will sell round trip tickets at greatly reduced rates to Los Angeles and San Francisco, California, good to return until Aug. 31, 1907.

Tickets good for seven days. Second-class fares, the same from all stations in Ontario.

For rates and routes see Wabash agents, or address J. A. RICHARDS, Wabash district passenger agent, corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto, or St. Thomas, Ont.

100S OF TOURS

TO

SUMMER RESORTS

IN

Quebec Nova Scotia

Prince Edward Island

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Are Described in

"Tours to Summer Haunts"

Write for free copies to General Passenger Department, Moncton, N. B., Montreal ticket office, 141 St. James street, Toronto, or 141 St. James street east, King Edward Hotel block.

Southwestern Traction Co.

Hourly Electric Service Between London and St. Thomas.

The first car will leave London at 6 a. m.; St. Thomas at 7 a. m.

The last car will leave London at 9 p. m.; St. Thomas at 1 p. m.

On Saturdays additional cars will leave London at 1 p. m. and 11 p. m.; St. Thomas at 12 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOMESEAKER

Round Trip Second-Class Excursions

MANITOBA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN

WORRY IS THE MODERN DISEASE

WHY IS IT DISTINCTIVE OF THE PRESENT AGE?

Dr. Saleeby Attempts an Answer—Arises from a False Valuation of Life.

Christian Scientists are indisputably right in their insistence on the value of presenting to the mind positive conceptions of health, goodness, beauty, power, repose and in drawing the thoughts and the emotions away from disease, wickedness, discord, weakness and unrest. It is true that in their endeavor to redress the balance of bad habits they overload their doctrine by attempting to deny the reality of evil; a verbal jugglery which really defeats its end, causing disappointment and dejection in over-zealous zealots when one of these "unrealities" attempts vigorously to reassert itself. But, in spite of this extravagance, which belongs to the militant stage of every propagandism, the cultivation of the habit of dwelling upon good, wholesome, and beautiful images is so obvious a counsel of wisdom, that one is disposed to wonder why it is necessary to elevate it into a doctrine, and to organize it as a practice.

The answer to this question is furnished by the title of the latest volume which has flowed from the prolific pen of Dr. Saleeby, "Worry: the Disease of the Age" (Cassell & Co.). The author at the outset of his treatment, does well to remind us that worry is not only "a state of mind," but also a state of body. Eupneustic, easy-going, matter-of-fact people are apt to dismiss all ailments affecting the temper, the spirits, or the disposition, not accompanied by utter physical collapse, as imaginary evils, to be got rid of by an effort of the will. It is idle to endeavor to convert such placid materialists of their double error, first, in ignoring the bodily side of the disorder; second, in imputing to the will some self-acting power it does not possess. The case of hysteria is typical. "The patient says 'I cannot'; his friends say 'he will not'; the truth is the cannot will."

What is worry, and why is it distinctive of our age? The tendency of a writer, who has a whole volume at his disposal, to expatiate and to lose himself in the wider implications and surroundings of his theme is almost irresistible, and Dr. Saleeby has sometimes succumbed to it. That worry has some close congeners there is no doubt. It might even be worth while to trace the subtle bonds of sense and sound which associate it with such kindred terms as "hurry," "furry," and "curry." But to enlarge its significance so as to cover almost every anxiety, good or evil, normal or abnormal, is an injury to a word that is wanted for the limited use to which it is commonly put. Worry, which is chronic and general, may doubtless pass into "depression," or even into pessimism, "taking trouble" for some good or deplorable end involves an eagerness and assiduity of mind which resembles worrying; fears about a future life and other things invisible may certainly be sources of worry. But to designate any of these mental attitudes as worry, we venture to assert, to stretch furiously its meaning. Especially do we protest against the suggestion that "worry," when directed to a good end, may be "normal," and justified in reason.

Worry is always a waste, always a disease. Physically it is capable in drawn features, short breathing, nervous bearing, irregular quick movements. Mentally, it is distinguishable as a vicious circle of the intellect and the emotions, thought and feeling fully roasting about some single object set out of focus. Worry always implies false judgment. Sometimes a trifling difficulty or risk swells to a mountain; some little business loss, some slight personal affront or passing ailment is blown out by apprehension until it occupies the mind, becomes a fixed idea, even an obsession. The mind "worries" it like a meatless bone, getting no nutriment, yet unable to relinquish it. When there is no irritant at hand, worry finds or invents its abode, setting the imagination to fabricate troubles and grievances out of any casual material of life. The term "morbid self-consciousness" does not carry far as an explanation. Many of the best and most unselfish persons we know are in a constant worry about their children, their friends, even their country. Such anxiety or apprehension relates to matters of real weight for which we have some true responsibility; cannot be regarded as "worry"; this sort of emotion, rightly measured and directed, is a prophylactic evolved or the preservation of the individual and the race. Worry is essentially irrational. Hence the folly of trying to argue with its victim. While it implies false or exaggerated ideas, its true nature is emotional. Now it is the emotion

that are the most obvious meeting-ground of the flesh and the spirit. It is quite evident that the "solar plexus," or whatever the controlling center of the nervous system be called, influences the purely cerebral operations much more potent than it is influenced by them; in a word, the emotions bulk far more largely than the reason in the practical determination of our lives. Reason is a good deal of an impostor, pretending to a ninety per cent control over civilized man, whereas the true measure of its power is perhaps five per cent.

It is only by thus recognizing the comparative independence of our emotional system that we can hope to deal with worry. What is wanted is the restoration of the "organic sense" of well-being. Animals have it; they do not indulge in wasteful apprehensions or "whine about their sins." Infants have it; even children are always taught to worry by parents, pastors, masters and other persons set in evil authority over them, whose example corrupts the primal instincts of an easy mind.

It is generally conceded that "worry" is a growing evil of our times. There are those who think it a fruit of over-cerebration which stimulates excessive activity of the motor and sensory systems of its normal work. Though Dr. Saleeby dogmatically denies the possibility of overworking the brain, the prevalence of "nerves" among the professional and other intellectual classes gives a strong prima facie support to the hypothesis, and the view, powerfully urged, among others, by Dr. Norda, that the rapidity and multiplicity of changes which each decade brings in the material and intellectual environment has overtaken the capacity of mental and emotional adjustment, is not lightly to be dismissed. It is indeed quite evident that the rapid, changeable and unstable life of the modern city is breeding an impulsive, emotional and anxious people, whose hurried, gaunt and tight-lipped faces are very far removed from the movement of animals, and who are habitually disobedient to the Gospel prohibition of worry, which is so translated: "Take no thought for tomorrow."

There are two schools for the curative treatment of this "disease of the age," one approaching it from the physical, the other from the spiritual side. The one prescribes periods of complete bodily rest, massage, exercises in the art of recovering repose; the other, to which allusion has already been made, seeks to organize the emotional life so as to win an atmosphere of permanent inner tranquility for the soul, the true service of religion to this life of man.

But to our mind there is something suspicious and unsatisfactory in the artificiality of these organized, elaborated cures. The rest cure and the soothing patter of Christian Science are not adequate. Dr. Saleeby gets nearer to the heart of the trouble when he diagnoses it as "practical materialism." It is false valuation of life, represented in and fostered by our too distinctively industrial struggle, and stamped by this diseased environment upon the plastic nature of our children so that they grow up into hardened men and women of the world—this is the enemy of mankind. The savage, who knows not whether or how he may get food tomorrow to keep himself and his family alive, does not worry; no nation ever possessed so abundant and so sure a command of food as ours, no nation ever worried more. Here is the paradox. It can only be solved by paying heed to the criticism which a sage belonging to one of those Oriental nations whom we are trying to "civilize" passed upon us after an exhaustive study of our sciences and our institutions, our games and our religions: "You do not cultivate your soul."

—The Nation, London, England.

RACE SUICIDE IS A PHRASE ENTIRELY UNKNOWN IN CUBA

CHILDREN ON ISLAND ALMOST AS ABUNDANT AS BANANAS—ARE RAISED WITH LITTLE CULTURE AND COST—THREE-YEAR-OLD WHO SMOKES—CUSTOMS OF PEOPLE.

There are no indications of race suicide in Cuba, says a writer in an American exchange. Children are almost as abundant as bananas, and they are raised with about as little culture and cost in the rural districts. As is usually the case in every clime, the greatest number of children comes to the parents least able to support them properly. The country children in Cuba are raised at a very low cost. The only items of expense are food and clothing.

On a day's journey from Havana to Cienfuegos I saw hundreds of children, black and white, either sex, from babies in arms to a dozen years of age, clad only with cheap earrings or a string of beads around their necks, and in many cases they only wore a curious expression on their faces as they watched the train pass by. A naked child on the streets in Havana was a common sight before the American occupation, but nudity is not permitted now.

A CHILD SMOKER.
The population in the villages of Cuba, as in the villages of the Southern States, turns out to see the trains come and go. These are the experiences of their lives. In one village I saw a white Cuban woman holding a child in her arms, probably 3 years old, which was smoking a cigarette with a skill marvelous in one so young. Great deference is shown by the young people of the higher class for the aged and by children for their parents. There is not the familiarity between parents and children that we see in America. The children are never whipped. Corporal punishment is unknown among the upper class, because the children are so obedient, respectful and well-behaved, being governed by dignified kindness and love.

There is no public kissing upon the mouth among the Cubans. Elderly people kiss the younger people on the forehead and children kiss their father's hand and their mother's cheek. When two Cuban gentlemen, who are on terms of friendly intimacy, meet, or when they separate, they kiss four kisses. When gentlemen friends meet or separate they embrace and pat each other on the back.

COMPLIMENT TO BE STARED AT.
A Cuban lady considers it a great compliment to be stared at. "Rubbering" is considered gallantry. During the American occupation there were a great many American ladies in Havana, who at first were subjected to the staring impertinence of the Cuban dandies. The American soldiers stopped them. When they caught a fellow at it, and now American ladies are treated with the most deferential respect.

The Cuban ladies are divided into two classes—the fat and the thin. Permanent corpulence seems to be the sequel of marriage. As the ladies grow older and fatter there seems to develop a fatty growth of hair four-fifths of the way down the front of the face, while on the upper lip there appears a mustache that makes a young chap would be proud of. Every female from 4 years of age to three score and ten, and then some, makes a most prodigious use of face powder. In the gleam of the electric light it gives them a ghastly appearance. In the days before the new face powders came on the market they used a powder made from pulverized eggshells. The ladies do not paint nor use rouge.

YOUNG LADIES ARE HANDSOME.
The young ladies as a rule are very pretty. They have large, soft, brown eyes of interminable depth, that bespeak a prodigious capacity for loving. The complexion is that of a blonde olive. Their hair is as black as a raven's wing, and is usually dressed with becoming stiffs, but of proper length and shape, with distended neckties that tell of pride and the artistic quality. Sometimes there are pretty dimples nestling on the cheeks, but they are,

rare, as they always are. The teeth indicate a proper appreciation of dentistry, though I am told that the care of the teeth is a recent practice and it would seem so, for it is not uncommon to see many young men with all front teeth gone.

SHOPPING IN CUBA.
Before the American occupation a lady was never seen alone on the streets. She always had an escort or was in a carriage. Now they go about everywhere in the daytime. American women do in American cities. Formerly ladies either went bareheaded or with the head covered with a mantilla, a black lace scarf, but now the Cuban ladies wear hats that must put a crimp in their husbands' purses. The ladies never wear tailor-made suits. They are not on sale there. They wear light, summery clothes of blue and pink, lawn and white goods.

There are a few stores in Havana where nothing is sold but fans. You can get them for a few pennies to a couple of hundred dollars apiece. I conclude to buy a few for my wife and friends. I find a store with the welcome sign in front "English spoken here." I go in and find that the English is broken instead of spoken. Now, when two loquacious people, who have only a smattering of each other's language, attempt to carry on a conversation they can get into a complete misunderstanding with wondrous facility and upon an entirely friendly basis, but one can become quite a linguist by the aid of coin and pantomime.

Finally, I am able to inform the pretty brown-eyed saleslady about what the style of fan I want. When I inquire the price I find there is a bull movement on in fans. They are simply soaring. I inform the lady in a most becoming manner that my name is not Rockefeller. She evidently never heard of this distinguished gentleman, for she hands me another at a price that shocked my ears. The lady has not sized me up correctly as yet. She thinks I am looking for something better, more costly, something that has more jewels in it. I shake my head in a manner to express I am out of the market. She still thinks I want a better fan—one that I want to present to some courtly lady, and turns her head and screws up her face, and makes big eyes, all of which demonstrations conspire to convey to me, though in a delicate fashion, that I certainly must be hard to please. I pick up another, a plainer one. I ask the price of this. She tells me. The market is not so rampant now. It is quieting down. The lady is over. I offer her half the price she asks. She accepts and I find out the next day a visiting another fan store that I paid 20 per cent more than the fan was worth.

GIRLS MARRY YOUNG.
Girls marry young. All marriages begin with a flirtation. At the theater or in the cafe, or at the band concert, the young man sees a young lady that's just his style. He persistently stares at her. She peeps at him over the top of her fan, which tells him that he isn't so bad, and, by the way, the fan is in universal use among the Cuban women. When the young man gets the peep he feels that he is meeting with encouragement. He inquires her name and address. He is constantly on the lookout for her. He has eyes for her alone. He writes her and tells her that she has captured his heart and that he can't operate the balance of his system without it, and that he would like to have her take the whole shooting match. He tells her that he is jealous of the wind and playing with her tresses and of the soft breezes that smother her cheeks with rapturous kisses. He tells her that his love for her is immortal. He prays that she will receive these heartfelt expressions cordially and that she will meet him at the love-making window.

HOW COURTING IS DONE.
At the appointed time he is "Johnny on the Spot." If she is smitten she will appear. They keep this up perhaps for months. The passerby pays

no attention to them. Then the young man tells the girl he can't possibly live without her and asks her to marry him. If she is willing, and it may be said that the girls usually are when they love a fellow, then the young man tells his father all about it, and then the father goes and sees the father of the girl. If matters are satisfactorily arranged, then the young man is invited into the house, but he had to do all his courting in the presence of a duenna, usually an old woman who is on to her job. There is no kissing, no hugging, no spooning, no lallapagalizing, no holding of hands, no caressing—just soft, starchy stuff that means nothing. The young man is not permitted to escort the young lady anywhere. If she goes with her parents to the theater or to a party or anywhere else, the diplomatic mother-in-law notifies the young man of the fact and she expects him to be there.

Under the Spanish rule there were two marriage laws. The first the civil—to comply with the laws of this ceremony the bride went to her home and saw nothing of her husband until the religious ceremony a week later, which was performed at the church. After this they were man and wife, in fact as well as in name. Now there is only the civil marriage. After the marriage the bride goes to the home of the bridegroom, where her life is made happy or miserable as her experience may be.

As in South Carolina, there are no lawful divorces in Cuba. The Roman Catholic Church regards the marriage vow from the day the wedding bells ring until the solemn tones of the requiem as a holy sacrament and indissoluble.

A JURY OF HIS PEERS.

"I have been engaged in the practice of law a good many years," said S. S. Urmy, police judge of Topeka, Kan., "and about the most humorous thing I ever saw in a court room was in Topeka."

"One old negro man was being tried in the justice court—that was before the office of police judge was created—and he demanded a trial by a jury of his peers. He could neither read nor write and his lawyer insisted that the jury, to be his peers, be selected by the law, must be unable to read and write, too. To avoid disputes I agreed to it, but we had a time finding 12 men in Topeka who could neither read nor write. But we did find them, and the case went to trial."

"Before the jury retired I took two pieces of paper and wrote 'guilty' on one piece, and 'not guilty' on the other, and instructed the foreman of the jury to destroy the one he did not wish used and to return the other to me when the jury had reached a verdict. He jury was out only a few minutes, when it came in. The foreman handed me a piece of paper with the word 'guilty' written on it."

"Well, gentlemen, you find him guilty, do you I asked?"

"No, sah, Judge, no sah; we done found him not guilty," spoke up one of the jurymen. Then he added with disgust: "I told that fool nigger he was 'tearin' up the wrong piece of paper." —Kansas City Star.

COLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

The coldest city in the world is Yakutsk, Eastern Siberia, in the empire of the Czar and the Russians. It is the great commercial emporium of East Siberia and the capital of the province of Yakutsk, which, in most of its area of 1,573,633 square miles, is a bare desert, the soil of which is frozen to a great depth. Yakutsk consists of about 40 houses of European structure, standing apart, the intervening spaces are occupied by winter yards, or huts of the Northern Nomads, with earthen roofs, doors covered with hairy hides, and windows of glass. Caravans with Chinese and European goods collect the produce of the whole line of coast on the Polar Sea between the parallels of seventy degrees and forty-four degrees from the mouth of the River Lena to the farthest point inhabited by the Chukchees. Last year a colonel of the British and Foreign Bible Society made a tour of eleven weeks, down the Lena, for 3,000 miles long, visiting Yakutsk, and selling copies of the Bible in the language to the Yakuts in their villages along the banks. —Lester's Weekly.

An Invitation To the Wedding

The importance of having a properly and fashionably prepared Wedding Invitation is greatly emphasized by the pleasing fact that in many cases it is preserved by the recipient as a memento of the auspicious occasion. It must therefore be prepared in the most approved style and be worthy of this honor. It is also regarded by many as a keynote to the good taste and social standing of the parties issuing it.

We study the most minute details of social requirements in our high-class engraving and copper plating for Wedding Stationery.

Economical people who appreciate the subtle distinctions which ever mark the line between the superior and the merely ordinary, should inspect our printed designs. By reason of our unusual facilities and skillful workmen, these designs are unique in their resemblance to hand engraving, and our prices for this work is surprisingly small.

Specimens furnished free on request.

When writing us for quotations state probable quantity required.

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Canada Club LAGER
The Beer of Quality

Fifty years of successful experience enable us to offer the public the very best scientific product in the art of brewing, which is *Canada Club Lager*. It is not an intoxicant, but a Food Tonic, containing the pure extract of Malt and Hops, and has that light delicacy of flavor so sought after by connoisseurs.

Kept by All Dealers.
CARLING—London

MEAN MOMENTS IN LIVES OF NOTABLES

DEAN SWIFT'S GRIM VIEW OF SOME OF THE EARTH'S GREAT ONES.

The eleventh volume of the *Prose Works of Jonathan Swift*, edited by Mr. Temple Scott, has reached me from Messrs. Bell. I take from it, as characteristic of the dean's grim view of the great, these notes on "those who have made a mean contemptible figure in some action or circumstance of their lives":

Antony, at Actium, when he fled after Cleopatra.

Pompey, when he was killed on the seashore, in Egypt.

Nero and Vitellius, when they were put to death.

Lepidus, when he was compelled to lay down his share in the triumvirate.

Cromwell, the day he refused the kingship out of fear.

Persius, King of Macedonia, when he was led in triumph.

Richard II. of England, after he was deposed.

The present King of Poland, when the King of Sweden forced him to give up his kingdom; and when he took it again, upon the King of Sweden's defeat by the Muscovites.

King James II. of England, when the Prince of Orange sent to him at midnight to leave London.

King William III. of England, when he sent to beg the House of Commons to continue his Dutch Guards, and was refused.

The late Queen Anne of England, when she sent Whitworth to Moscow on an embassy of humiliation, for an insult committed there on that Prince's ambassador.

The Lord Chancellor Bacon, when he was convicted of bribery.

The late Duke of Marlborough, when he was forced, after his own disgrace, to carry his Duchesse's gold key to the Queen.

The old Earl of Pembroke, when a Scotch lord gave him a lash with a whip at Newmarket, in presence of all the nobility, and he bore it with patience.

King Charles II. of England, when he entered into the second Dutch War; and in many other actions during his whole reign.

Philip II. of Spain, after the defeat of the Armada.

The Emperor Charles V., when he resigned his crown, and nobody would believe his reasons.

King Charles I. of England, when, in a gallantry to his Queen, he thought to surprise her with a present of a diamond buckle, which he pushed down her back, and tore her flesh with the tongue, upon which she drew it out, and flung it on the ground.

Fairfax, the Parliament general, at the time of King Charles' trial.

Julius Caesar, when Antony offered to put a diadem on his head, and the people shouted with joy to see him decline it, which he never offered to do till he saw their dislike in their countenances.

Coriolanus, when he withdrew his army from Rome at the entreaty of his mother.

Hannibal, at Antiochus' Court.

Beau Fielding, at fifty years old, when, in a quarrel upon the stage, he opened and showed to the ladies, that he might move their love and pity, but they all fell a-laughing.

The Count de Bussy Rabutin, when he was recalled to Court after twenty years' banishment into the country, and affected to make the same figure he did in his youth.

Queen Mary of Scotland, when she suffered Bothwell to ravish her, and pleaded that as her excuse for marrying him.

John of England, when he gave up his kingdom to the Pope, to be held as a fief from the See of Rome.—T. P.'s Weekly.

50 Cents Per week.

Will buy a handsome Cabinet Organ.

Large assortment always on hand at \$10, \$15 to \$25, thoroughly renovated and money refunded if not satisfactory.

Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

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Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, Stairs, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Factory, J. F. HUNT & SONS, 595 Bloor Street, West. Phone 397.

There is only one child's shoe in the country that has the name stamped on the sole.

That's the Instructor Shoe.

We've put that name on the sole because we're proud of our product and want you to know it when you see it.

The Instructor is the only shoe made in this country that is designed to give freedom to children's growing feet. It is modelled on exact anatomical lines. It is the only shoe that permits the toes to lie out flat and straight.

The soles of Instructor Shoes are cut from oak-tanned leather from the centre of the hide where the grain is tough and wear-resisting. The soles are sewn by our special process of locked stitches sunk in a channel so that constant wear will not cut the threads.

The Instructor Shoe is the only child's shoe that is made in several widths—a perfect fit is certain.

Instructor Shoes will out-wear two pairs of any other make of children's shoes. That's the result of good solid leather all the way through, expert workmanship and careful finish.

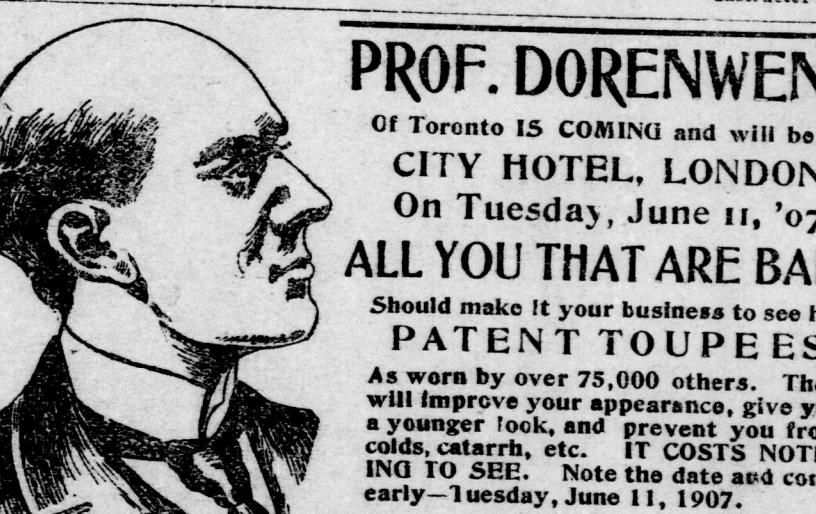
Ask your shoe dealer to show you a pair of Instructor Shoes, if he can't, write to us and we'll tell you who can. We know you'll recognize their superiority at once.



Instructor Shoes
For Children's Growing Feet

MADE IN 35 STYLES AND FOUR WIDTHS

THE TETRAULT DISTRIBUTING CO.
Sole Selling Agents for Canada, MONTREAL.



PROF. DORENWEND
Of Toronto IS COMING and will be at CITY HOTEL, LONDON On Tuesday, June 11, '07

ALL YOU THAT ARE BALD
Should make it your business to see his PATENT TOUPEES

As worn by over 75,000 others. They will improve your appearance, give you a younger look, and prevent you from colds, catarrh, etc. IT COSTS NOTHING TO SEE. Note the date and come early—Tuesday, June 11, 1907.

BOOKS AND BRAIN FOOD.
The scientific study of foods and their use is one of the great achievements of modern times. Along with the abolition of slavery must be reckoned the condemnation of the parake as a great upward stride in the evolution of mankind. Whether the adoption of breakfast foods and peptin pellets marks another advance or not remains to be seen, but it is a step in the right direction, in so far as it aims at the elevation and alleviation of the stomach. A less debatable sign of progress is to be found in the careful analysis of books as an article of diet. This most modern line of research has been pursued by transcendent literary scientists, and has already been followed up closely enough to justify the publication of several important discoveries.

A writer in the London Saturday Review summarizes the results of his laboratory studies in the following form: "Books should be taken in doses no bigger than music or pictures; they are even harder to digest. There is more drunkenness in a book than in large vineyards of France. All those people who read with their eyes only are fatally wasting their time. Is any good think likely to come out of indiscriminate reading any more than out of any other form of feeding indiscretions?" Close inspection of these findings indicates that the English laboratories are not sufficiently well equipped with book-testing and reader-testing instruments to reveal all the laws of literary digestion. American tests made with superior instruments

Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure
—safest regulator for baby. Prevents colic and vomiting—gives healthful rest—cures diarrhoea without the harmful effects of medicines containing opium or other injurious drugs.

25c at drug stores.
National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, Montreal.

and upon a larger number of books and readers give results varying considerably from the foregoing.

"Take, for instance, the relative difficulty of digesting books, music and pictures. The chief difficulty in digesting books is that, in the vast majority of cases, their total bulk is out of all proportion to their nutritive elements. Or, to lapse into technical language, the percentage of starch and water is immeasurably greater than that of proteins and fat. Even among the classics too much starch is used for the sake of producing a high-starch laundry gloss, and water trickles in for many reasons, notably in order to get up steam and to give an anecdotal dimensions of a novel. The English hypothesis is wrong; the real difficulty lies in separating the nutritious from the non-nutritious elements." —New York Tribune.

PAINS, LIKE THE POOR, ARE ALWAYS WITH US.—That portion of man's life which is not made up of pleasure is largely composed of pain, and to be free from pain is a pleasure. Simple remedies are always the best in treating bodily ailments, and a safe, sure and simple remedy is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. You cannot do wrong in giving it a trial when

When you dilute spirits with York Sparks you not only gratify your palate but you benefit your digestion. Some few imported waters are almost as good as this pure charged water; but these few cost more than

York Sparks
Mineral Springs Limited, Toronto

For Sale By

ANDRETT BROS.

E. B. SMITH, EQ.

T. A. RICHAT & CO.

SHIP SEEKS KRUGER'S MILLIONS OFF THE EAST AFRICAN COAST

THE UNDERTAKING—LOCAL
OF TREASURE KNOWN—WEALTH ALSO TO
D FROM WRECKS IN THE SAME WATERS.

The deep \$3,250,000 tons burden. She then lay in the M... East London.

It is the mission of a mysterious ship recently fitted out in London. Her name is the Alfred Nobel. She is commanded by Captain Charles Gardiner. Though some allusion has been made in various London papers to this remarkable expedition, the full story of the treasure ship is told here for the first time.

At first glance, this story reads like the wildest of romances. One has visions of pirates, bullion, midnight attacks, spies and all the usual incidents of treasure-seeking romances such as Robert Louis Stevenson would have delighted in.

There is very little romance, however, about this expedition. Its projectors seem to be men of hard, common sense. Never before, perhaps, in the history of treasure-hunting has the "business" been placed on so matter-of-fact a footing.

A big company has been formed called the South African Salvage Company, and it is understood that a very large amount of capital is behind the venture. Already \$75,000 worth of stock in this company has been subscribed for, and an equally large sum promised as soon as operations have begun on the actual scene of the wreck.

LOSS OF KRUGER'S MILLIONS.

The loss of the Kruger millions has long been a matter of history. When the Boer war first began one of the first acts of President Kruger was to withdraw a vast sum of money—\$3,250,000—from various South African banks. This was in actual gold, Kruger had this melted into bars and sealed up in a column of cement placed in the hold of the ship Dorothea.

The exact destination of this vessel was not known at the time to anyone save Kruger himself. It subsequently transpired that she was bound for South America, whether Kruger himself intended to follow as soon as things in South Africa became too hot for him.

That "the best laid plans" will go wrong was exemplified in the case of Kruger's treasure ship. She had only reached a few miles off Cape Vidal on the Zulu coast when she came to grief. She struck on the Tenedos Reef and became a total wreck.

Her vast treasure, sealed up in a huge cement column which was practically cast around it, went bodily to the sea with the ship. And here the wisdom of Kruger's cementing operation was revealed.

Had the gold been in separate boxes, even in small casks such as is the case with bullion—a portion of it would have been saved. The wreck abandoned, however, the gold was lost, and Kruger survived only a few days after the disappearance of his republic ships for his millions.

From time to time the recovery of the treasure was discussed by Kruger's friends, but they knew that any attempt on their part to regain the treasure which really belonged to the Transvaal Government would have been stopped by England; or, what is worse, the gold would have been taken away from the treasure-seekers had they been successful.

ATTEMPTS TO LOCATE TREASURE.

Various attempts on the part of the Government to locate the treasure were made from time to time, but those in charge of the Government work were unable to ascertain the exact spot where the ill-fated Dorothea struck. The salvage work was finally abandoned by official representatives of the British Government.

And now Captain Gardiner comes upon the scene. Through a close study of the ground he has possessed himself of secret information indicating the exact position of the wreck. He has been down himself and ascertained that the recovery of the treasure is among the possibilities. But this is not all. In London he has succeeded in persuading a number of keen businessmen that they would be taking no risk in financing his treasure-hunting expedition.

Before he set out on his gold-seeking expedition Captain Gardiner was interviewed and asked about his plans. He was busily engaged on the bridge of his trim little ship, which is of 300

See What I Can Do

IS DR. HAMILTON'S REQUEST TO
THE KIDNEY SUFFERER.

You have used many medicines. Some helped; others didn't, and your kidneys are still sick. I can cure you. I have a remedy that has never failed in kidney disease.

My wonderful preparation is known as Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

I guarantee Dr. Hamilton's Pills will restore the worst case of kidney suffering. Pain in the back, side and hips will be relieved. Dizzy spells, headache and reeling sensations will be quickly remedied. Distressing bladder complications, frequent calls, brick dust and sediment will be entirely disappeared under Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

If your rundown and languid condition can't be cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, then you are hopeless. But in thousands of cases Dr. Hamilton's Pills have restored health and more; they have built up constitutions that defied further inroads of kidney disease.

"Purely a vegetable remedy, free from injurious minerals like mercury and calomel, mild enough for children to use, where can you find a remedy in efficiency to approach Dr. Hamilton's Pills?"

To be candid, you can't. All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Yellow boxes, 25c, or five boxes for \$1.00. Refuse any substitute.

government officials have failed to find the wreck of the Dorothea while he has succeeded.

Discounting the captain's expectations by half, it certainly seems plausible that some of his undertakings should be crowned with success. There is no island or inlet with which he is unfamiliar. His location of these wrecks has been accomplished only after encountering the utmost difficulty. No one not acquainted

with the coast could ever have achieved the results already accomplished by Capt. Gardiner. His intimate knowledge will readily account for the fact that he has succeeded with all others have failed.

The crew on board the treasure ship has signed on for five years, and each expects to make a fortune. If the treasure is recovered in accordance with Capt. Gardiner's expectations, the men who have done the work will share in the profits. It is said that the applications from persons wanting to take part in this expedition were very numerous. Selections were made, however, only after a very elaborate and thorough process, and the present crew represents the final analysis of efficiency.

If this expedition does not succeed in locating Kruger's money as well as a large percentage of the other lost treasures that Capt. Gardiner mentions, it will not be because the expedition lacks anything that brains and money can give it. Never before has a treasure-seeking party undertaken a task on such broad business lines.

If Capt. Gardiner succeeds in recovering half the money he mentions, it will come to something like \$8,000,000. Such a sum is certainly worth looking for.

ENORMOUS GROWTH IN USE OF PHONE

MORE THAN SEVEN MILLION INSTRUMENTS AND SIX MILLION MILES OF WIRE IN STATES.

Statistics at the close of the year 1906 show that there were in use in the United States, alone, 7,200,000 telephones, while an aggregate of a little more than 6,000,000 miles of wire was used for telephone service.

The telephone industry gives employment to 90,000 persons in the United States, an increase of 171 per cent in six years, while during the same period the number of stations has increased 239 per cent and all the wire mileage 249 per cent.

There is little doubt that much of this increase is due to the general adoption of the so-called message rate system in place of the flat annual charge formerly in vogue. By making the charges proportional to the number of calls the use of the telephone has been widely extended both because of the greater willingness of people to become subscribers under such conditions and because the system gives an incentive to the local telephone companies to give good service and encourage the use of the telephone.

Another cause for the increase in the number of telephones in use is doubtless the extending number of large business buildings in various cities, since the telephone is an indispensable part of the modern tall building, making it possible to transact business as well from the twentieth story as from the ground floor.

The installation of the telephone in every suite in the modern hotel and large apartment house accounts for a portion of the increase. The Forum

A BOOST FOR KILTS.

Men's dress talk is now veering around to the kilt, which, at least, would have the advantage of making the wearer look like a Londoner.

For a fact the stock exchange on a busy day would look far more festive than now if its members could be persuaded to don the tartan.

The "bus conductor in a kilt" would be undeniably picturesque. The railway porter would even be romantic. The kilted policeman has only to make his appearance to score an immediate success. And why should not sailors adopt the kilt, after all, is only a kind of loose, one-legged trouser. Our gallant firemen would be sure to meet with appreciative cheers if they would go about their heroic work in kilts, blue jackets and brass helmets.

The costume should certainly be introduced if anywhere, into Parliament. One can imagine no more picturesque sight than a leave-taking between John Burns in a tasteful kilt and Arnold Lupton in sporrans, hose and phibber, on the occasion of the latter's promotion to the House of Lords. On with the kilt, I would make London town as spectacular as a Turkish sword dance.—London (England) Exchange.

After Doctors Failed

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured a Severe Case of Anemia and Weakness.

Anemia—poor, watery blood—is the cause of most of the misery which afflicts mankind. The housewife especially falls an easy prey to it. The long hours and close confinement necessary in performing her household duties sap her strength. She becomes rundown and often suffers extreme misery. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the housewife's friend. They make her blood and her system pure, banish all women's ailments. Mrs. E. St. Germain, wife of a well known farmer of St. John des Chateaux, Que., found new strength through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says:—"A year ago I was extremely weak. I could not attend to my work. I suffered from dizzy spells; my head ached; my blood was poor; I had a bad cough and the doctors feared I was going into consumption. I followed their treatment for some time but without relief. I grew discouraged and finally gave it up in despair. I was strongly advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills so procured six boxes. Before they were all gone I felt relief. The headaches and dizziness became less frequent and I felt a little stronger. I continued the pills for a couple of months and at the end of that time I had gained in weight; the pains had left me; my appetite was good and I felt as strong and well as ever I did. I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for I certainly owe my good health to them."

The woman in the house, the man in the office, the boy or girl in the school will always find a friend in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new, rich red blood and good blood banishes rheumatism, general debility, kidney troubles and those aches and pains caused by overwork. The boy or girl in the school will always find a friend in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new, rich red blood and good blood banishes rheumatism, general debility, kidney troubles and those aches and pains caused by overwork.

"We have information of fifteen other vessels, and have made a complete set of charts, on which the positions of the various treasure ships are marked."

RIDICULE FOR UNDERTAKING.

Thus far Capt. Gardiner's statement. There have been attempts on the part of certain English officials to make comic opera of the "Nobel" expedition. But Capt. Gardiner accounts for this by the fact that

BELLS IN CHURCHES IN FIFTH CENTURY

DATE BACK TO TIME OF ST. PATRICK—FIRST WEIGHED ONLY FEW OUNCES.

It was about the time of St. Patrick, in the fifth century, that bells began to be adopted in the Christian religion, though their use in other directions was long anterior to Christianity, as Mr. Lazard records in his book on the subject of the bell.

The first Canadian bells, like Patrick's, weighed only a few ounces, and from that they gradually increased till the greatest weight was reached at the humble "Clog-an-dubach" Patrick, or "bell of Patrick's well," sometimes referred to as the bell of Armagh, with its diminutive dimensions of 6 inches high by 5 inches broad, 4 inches deep, made of thin sheets of hammered iron, bent into a four sided form, fastened with rivets and brazed or bronzed. This bell is at once the most authentic and the oldest Irish relic of Christian metal work that has descended to us, writes W. J. Fennell in the Belfast Gazette, and is mentioned in the "Annals" under the date of 532.

THE IRON BELL OF PATRICK.

Such as this were the bells of the early apostles of Ireland, but the age was a progressive one, and an abbot soon claimed the bells for his own, and the hammered iron gave way to bronze castings, more skillful workmanship and to more perfect resonance. We are fortunate enough to have in the finest example in the Bangor bell of what the craft of bell making had advanced to by the time the tenth century had dawned. For 500 years the iron bell of Patrick had done its duty, and now it had to be laid by.

The same story applies to many of the early bells of Ireland and their shrines, but the Christians loved these ancient bells, and their associations rendered them most precious relics. They must be preserved, and the famous gold workers of Ireland came to the rescue and brought the national art, in the zenith of its perfection, to bear on the case. To hold the most beautiful of all was that for the bell of the great patron saint of Ireland.

EARLY CHURCH BUILDERS.

The early church builders and artificers of Ireland were skillful and bold and fearless in their creations; with an independence of thought, they struck out original lines to work on. We see it in the stone-roofed churches, the stately round towers, the great crosses—a model of one, the finest cross on earth, stands near the case containing the bells—and by the preservation of the bells themselves we see the religious and artistic another master thought, repeated over and over and these remain a purely Irish characteristic. A few found a resting place in Scotland, but a great authority says "they are attributed to Irish saints, and we naturally turn to Ireland in search of the parent group."

The "shrine" was made to enclose the rude iron bell. This fine example of the goldsmith's work must have been executed between the years 1091 and 1105, when Donnell Mauley, whose name is given in the inscription, filled the sea of Armagh. The shrine is made of brass, on which the ornamented parts are fastened down with rivets. The front is adorned with silver gilt plates, and knot work in golden filigree. The silver work is partly covered with scrolls, some in alto-relievo and some in bas-relief. It is also decorated with gems and crystals, and on the sides are animal forms, elongated and twisted into interlaced scrolls. Since the original shrine was made, in 1091, it has never been lost sight of, but has been handed down from custodian to custodian, generally of the same family.

WATCH REPAIRING SEASON.

"Are there seasons in the watch repairing business? Oh, yes," said the Jeweler, "there are seasons in this business as there may be in any other business, and the busy season in watch repairing has now begun. It lasts from April to July."

"We are busy, to be sure, at all times through the year; there are always watches to be repaired. In this business season is one comprising the latter part of spring and the earlier part of summer, when people are preparing to go or are going away."

"At this season they want to be sure that their watches are in order and to be relied on while they are gone. The watchman in the office, the man who has to depend more upon his watch when away than he would at home, and so he wants to feel sure of it."

"In winter, if a woman's watch, for instance, should stop she would probably simply put it away and not bother about having it repaired then; she might perhaps have other watches that she could use, and in any event she would have clocks at hand by which she could tell the time; but if she were going away she would be very likely to bring in the watch she was to carry and have it looked over; and the same

SUNSHINE FURNACE

THE IMPORTANCE OF
THE WATER-PAN

is not appreciated by many furnace manufacturers or the general public as much as it should be.

Without the moisture evaporated from the water in the pan, the hot air distributed throughout the house is dry and dusty. Cracks and opens up the furniture—is not fit to breathe into the lungs.

Yet, mind you, some furnace makers place this important water-pan where there is often not enough heat to evaporate the water. Put it out of sight in an awkward position at the side or back, where it cannot readily be filled without being removed—and when filled it would take a juggler to replace it without spilling a big share over himself.

Note the convenient location of the

large water-pan of the Sunshine—just above the fuel door. Takes but a moment or two to fill it.

THE AWKWARD COMMON WAY

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER ST. JOHN, N.B.
J. A. BROWNLEE, 385 Talbot St. J. C. PARK, 663 Dundas St., London East.

Richards Pure Soap

is just the soap for washing woolen blankets and flannels—and removes all the dirt from the most delicate lace creations without injuring a single thread.

Write for Richards Pure Soap Catalogue of Premiums given free for Richards Pure Soap wrappers.

Free Mail us five Richards Pure Soap wrappers and ten Richards Pure Soap advertisements from any paper and we will send you a beautiful souvenir.

The Richards Pure Soap Co., Limited
WOODSTOCK, ONT.
Cut out this ad.—it is valuable.

Perrin's Biscuits

Petit Beurre—

"Just a little better than the rest."

A rare little delicacy is Petit Beurre. Its slightly discernible sweetness, tempting crispness and exquisite flavor appeal to the most refined taste.

Ask for it by name:—"Perrin's Petit Beurre"

Your Grocer will fill your order.

WILSON'S FLY PADS

One packet has actually killed a bushel of flies.

—SOLD BY—
DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND GENERAL STORES.
10c. per packet, or 3 packets for 25c. will last a whole season.

Huge stone slabs suitable for sidewalk, France, and asphalt walks are equally rare. The popular material is cement block, which is cheap, durable and satisfactory. These blocks are made in a variety of shapes and colors, and in their more expensive forms are much used in interior work.

Many of the newcomers are high school graduates or hall from manual training schools. Nearly all the boys show an aptitude for handling machinery as to astonishing the heads of departments to which they have been assigned. Not more than

HOW TO PHOTOGRAPH IN COLORS FORTUNE FOR MAN WHO DISCOVERS

LIMITATIONS OF THE CAMERA YET TO BE OVERCOME—ART OF COMMERCIAL VALUE IN ITS PRESENT STATE.

There is a fortune awaiting the man who will show the world a commercially practical scheme of color photography that will make it possible to reproduce an outdoor scene or a human face in its natural colors. Color photography is pretty successfully applied in a commercial way to the reproduction of painting and of lifeless objects generally. It has even been applied with some success to the reproduction of living flowers.

A Persian rug may be photographed by the three color process and a picture that reproduces very closely the colors of the original may be obtained. Many of the pictures, however, which the public supposes to have been made directly from the object by means of color photography have been made in another fashion.

COMMERCIAL COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY.

Time is the great problem in commercial color photography. The quick lens that gives you in an instant exposure the image of a landscape with waving trees and moving animals cannot be applied to color photography. It has been found again by the three color process that the subtle changes in the delicate structure of the blossom that takes place during the relatively long operation result in great damage to the reproduced picture.

Even the human face cannot be successfully photographed because of the change that every face undergoes with slight involuntary movements and the like. The best that can be done with outdoor scenes and the human face is to photograph them, paint the photograph as nearly as may be in colors of the scene or the face, rephotograph the color photograph and then print it by means of pigments that conform as closely as possible to the three primary colors used.

Even the photographing of interiors in which no living object appears may be embarrassed by changes in the subject produced by alterations in the arrangement of light and shade consequent upon lapse of time. The jar caused by a passing vehicle, vibrations produced by the movement of persons about the room where the work goes on, anything that tends to make the slightest change in the aspect of the object to be photographed may seriously interfere with the result. The photographic lens takes note of and the sensitive plate records changes that not the keenest human eye could detect.

COMPLAINT OF ILLUSTRATORS.

In spite of all the difficulties color photography, which has been commercially possible for less than twenty

years, has within the last ten years grown to be commercially important. It was necessary that with the development of color photography there should be an improvement in color printing. Not many years ago illustrators waited with painful apprehension for the appearance of the magazines in which their pictures were to be reproduced in colors.

Hamilton Gibson's book on mushrooms gave the publishers the utmost concern by reason of the difficulty of reproducing the illustrations in colors. It is not an old book, but the same thing could be done now with much greater certainty and perhaps one-tenth the trouble.

The illustrators still complain that their pictures in colors never reach the magazines as quickly as the truth of the original, but even the artists own that such work has been transformed within a few years. Already several European and American concerns are competing in the application of color photography and color printing to the reproduction of famous paintings.

Every gallery in Europe that will permit the reproduction of its paintings is visited by the agents of the color photography concerns, and the pictures reproduced are sold all over Europe and America. Some galleries are unwilling to grant favors to the photographers, and many Old World masterpieces are so placed that it is practically impossible to make satisfactory photographic copies of them.

DIFFICULTIES OF PROCESS.

The difficulties of the process, even where curators are willing to permit copies to be made, interfere with the work. Professional copyists make something out of the troubles of the color photographers, for a skilled copyist can paint a fair copy of a masterpiece and the picture thus made can be taken to a place where it may be photographed under the best possible conditions.

American homes in the middle West are working out of the chromo stage and into the color photography stage. Copies of masterpieces from Old World galleries, printed in the colors of the original, or, if not so, appeal to the people for whom a color photograph of the same picture would have no charm.

Traveling Americans with money to spend sometimes pay pretty good prices to the copyists for copies in oil of famous paintings, but color photography is bringing Old World masterpieces into the homes of Americans who do not travel abroad or who are not rich enough to be the customers of the copyists. Meanwhile the reproductions by means of color photography are far from cheap.—New York Sun.

the flaming pile. His garments took fire, and all present lost their heads except the Queen, who threw herself on the Marquis, tore the burning parts of his clothes away, unheeding the danger, and choked the flames with her skirts.

By special order of the Queen this was kept secret, but one person struck by her courage and coolness, could not forbear expressing his admiration, and thus the incident got out.—Rome correspondence London Telegraph.

SHIP'S DOCTOR A BUSY MAN

HIS LIFE IS NOT AS BLISSFUL AS IT IS PAINTED.

Even on Land His Time is Not Always His Own—Some Experiences.

"It is strange the diverse ways in which passengers distinguish themselves under intense excitement and panic," said the doctor on an ocean liner. "A hysterical woman or one who has been sick all the way is less trouble than any of the others."

"Maybe it is because seasickness has deadened her sensibilities so that she doesn't appreciate the danger," suggested a woman lately a victim of the ailment.

"Maybe," smiled the doctor, "but I don't think so. The most nervous, emotional woman is more master of herself in a crisis than the majority of able-bodied men."

"It doesn't take much to throw a man off his balance. I've seen men, brave enough under other conditions, probably fighting fiercely for lifeboats and thrusting women and children aside in frantic endeavors to leap into the lifeboats. Others have become so stupefied by fright that they resist all attempts for rescue, begging to be left to die, and having to be forcibly thrown into the lifeboat."

"Some years ago in a storm, a man, hearing the ship had struck, hanged himself in his cabin just as help arrived. During storms it is difficult to get women off their knees. They weep in the quiet of their rooms, and call upon high heaven for assistance, but ignore means of relief around them."

NOT A BLISSFUL LIFE.

"The life of a ship's doctor is not such a blissful one as it is painted. During rough weather I have little or no rest. I am kept busy during a storm, either to give heart to those who are seasick, or to treat a cut or bruise of the crew, or in the steerage, where something more interesting is expected as a result of the weather."

"Speaking of fees, I have occasionally received gifts anonymously, from what we call 'G. P.'s,' grateful patients. Here, for instance, is a sample, and a fine gold watch, with initial 'F.' and a diamond, a timepiece evidently selected with feminine taste."

"Did you know who sent it?" someone asked, and the doctor answered: "Yes, I have a strong idea—a lady whom I attended all the trip across. I received this shortly after we landed."

A souvenir which touched me more than any other came from a poor woman in the steerage. She was a Polish immigrant, and was joining her husband in America. Before we came to port the woman said to me:

"I am most thankful for what you have done for me, and I am only sorry I cannot afford more; but I will give you just what I possess, and she drew forth a two dollar bill from a recess where it was guarded most carefully."

"I explained that it was out of the question to accept anything, and a little while later she hurried to me with a little toy boat, abruptly left me. Under the circumstances the only thing to do was to accept it, and I dropped the offering into my coat pocket. On the next trip out one day my hand happened to brush the pocket, and I had laid in my pocket, and drawing it out to look it over I discovered that it was indeed a two dollar bill neatly folded."

"Sometimes amusing things happen with a green passenger, even first class. To some, everyone is uniform is a servant."

AT BECK AND CALL OF ALL.

"I remember not long ago a pretty girl, on her first trip, of course, ordered the first mate, who happened to be standing near as the ship pulled out to carry her steamer chair to a certain part of the deck. The officer politely complied with the order, wrapping her in her steamer rug and all that, taking note at the same time of the name on the chair."

"When quite sure she had done with his services he went to the head steward and told him to see that the young woman sat next him at table. Miss — had her eyes opened when she went to luncheon, and again ordering around brass buttons, either on land or on water."

"The hours of all in a ship's service are long. I rise at 7 every morning, and after breakfast, go to the rooms of my patients from 9:30, at which time I hold office hours until inspection at 10:30. Then I go generally with the captain—to all parts of the steerage, look in the sleeping apartments, and see that everything is, if possible, well aired and ventilated."

"I am at the beck and call of anyone who wishes me during the rest of the day, and with a crew of 250 and a steerage of at least 1,000, I have not many idle moments."

"Even on land my time is not always my own. Every second trip the entire crew is examined from head to foot, and if there be the slightest cause that would unfit anyone to be of help in an emergency or accident, he is dropped."—New York Sun.

Pen-Angle

The underwear that fits perfectly, wears out slowest, and neither shrinks nor stretches, is named PEN-ANGLE, and bears this trade mark in red. Who sells it, guarantees it, in the name of the manufacturer, in many fabrics and styles, at various prices.

in form-fitting sizes for women, men and children. PEN-ANGLE Guaranteed Underwear wears best and fits better

Baby's Own Tablets have done more than any other medicine to make weak, sickly children well and strong. And the mother can use them with absolute confidence, as she has the guarantee of a government analyst that the Tablets contain no opiate or harmful drug. Mrs. Laurence, Little Caspacia, N. B., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for colic, teething troubles and all sorts of ailments, and more than pleased with the good results. Mothers who use this medicine will not regret it."

Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



RED ROSE TEA

THE SAGACITY OF ANIMALS

LITTLE STORIES WHICH SHOW IT IN DOGS, ELEPHANTS, AND BEAVERS.

Dogs possess a remarkable degree of instinct, sagacity, or understanding. In Switzerland there are high mountains, the tops of which are always covered by snow. Sometimes the snow falls from them suddenly in such large masses that houses and travelers are buried.

At the convent among the mountains called the St. Bernard the monks keep a particular kind of dog which they send out after a snow storm in search of travelers, whom they frequently dig out of large banks of snow and save their lives, says Our Young People.

There are hunting dogs in Mexico which assist in catching and killing deer. The weight of the deer is generally six times as great as their own, so that if they should attack them in front they might be killed or have their backs broken. Instead of this they attack them at the side or at the back, and when the deer starts to run the dog throws him over.

Some dogs will take a basket and go every day to market to get their dinner. They can always find their master by smelling his tracks along the ground, even if he is at a great distance, and if possible, will never leave him.

ELEPHANTS ARE OBEDIENT. Many interesting anecdotes are related by different writers about the sagacity of the elephant. When tamed it becomes the most gentle and obedient of all animals. It can be taught to kneel to have a chariot or any load put on its back, which it carries easily. They sometimes exhibit shame and ambition. They were formerly used to assist in launching ships. A certain one was employed to take a large vessel into the water, but it was too heavy for him. When his master saw that he was incapable to perform his task he said: "Take away the lazy beast and bring another." The creature heard this and made another effort, but broke his skull and died on the spot.

An artist in France wished to paint the elephant with his trunk raised in the air and his mouth open. So a boy was employed to throw fruit into his mouth, to keep him in this position, but as he frequently deceived him, he at last became angry, and one day he took to dirty water in his trunk and threw it all over the painter's picture, as if he knew that this was the most effective way by which he could vent his spite.

A child that could not walk was left to the care of an elephant; as soon as the child tried to get up, the elephant's trunk would quietly lift it with his trunk and replace it in the spot where it was first left.

Elephants formerly went to the battle with the Burmans to help them carry on their war. When an extra task was to be performed, some favorable day was held over the elephant before the time, and he as if aware that his success would be rewarded, made double exertions to earn it and please his master.

BEAVER A REMARKABLE ANIMAL.

The beaver is also a very remarkable animal. In countries where they abound they gather together in large companies and in the summer make excursions into the woods to choose the trees they wish to use in building their huts. They select a spot in the forest, and then gnaw down the trees; and they always gnaw in such a manner that the trees will fall into the river. They build their houses large enough to contain from fifteen to thirty beavers. Each cabin has two doors—one on the side of the land and one leading to the water, so that they can either go ashore or swim in the water. They plaster their cabins with a strong cement of mud, using their flat tails to smooth it. Their houses are very strongly built, and can resist strong winds and currents in the streams. Sometimes they have paths under the ground, where they can retreat when any danger approaches.

A certain pony would open the latch of the stable door and raise the lid of the corn crib, which he learned to do himself.

HABITS OF MONKEYS. Monkeys possess a high degree of instinct and resemble man more than any other animal. The teeth and paws are very much like our teeth, hands and feet. In their wild state they live in the woods, on the trees, and feed on fruits, leaves and insects. They live together in companies, and never go alone when they wish to rob an orchard or find their food. It seems as if they laid regular plans, for, as has been remarked, part of them stand to watch the approach of enemies and part enter the field. They form a straight line, reaching from those within to some place beyond which is a retreat for them.

When they are all arranged in due order those in the orchard, near the trees, throw the fruit to those outside.

Are You a User? "Olive Oil" Laundry Soap is a new soap—a pure lasting soap. You should be using it. Ask your grocer for it. Cost isn't any greater. Lasts longer. It's something distinctly new, and is a soap every woman should try. You'll use it often if you use it once.

Not So Much

Please do not put quite so much Red Rose Tea in the teapot as you do of other kinds. If you do the tea will be too strong.

Red Rose Tea combines strength with that rich, fruity flavor which has made it famous.

You are sure to like it. Will you order a package from your grocer?

When shopping you will find that—

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costs you no more than inferior silk

The Smoothest Strongest

Ask for Corticelli



FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AFFLICTIONS.

I am a woman. I know woman's sufferings. I have found the cure. I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatise with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know how to cure Leucorrhoea, Whites, Discharges, Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pain in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping tingling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles, where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex. I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment, entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely.

Remember that it will cost you nothing to give me a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will send you the best of my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing how to use it, and earn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. "You must have an operation," it cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters. I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Discharge and Painful Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use. Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer from women's ailments. Send me your address, and the free ten-day treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address: MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H. 12, WINDSOR, Ont.

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Unexcelled facilities for the transaction of all kinds of Banking Business.

Special attention given to the Savings Department and interest credited quarterly on Savings Accounts.

This is the only bank having its head office in Canada that submits its books and statements to Independent Audit.

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A RIVER'S WONDERFUL RISE.

It is little short of astonishing to see how little water is required to float the Southern River steamers, a boat loaded with perhaps a thousand bales of cotton slipping along contentedly where a boy could wade across the stream.

Not long ago, however, the Chattahoochee got too low for even her light-draught commerce, and at Gunboat Shoals a steamer grounded. As the drinking water on board needed replenishing, a deckhand was sent ashore with a couple of water buckets. Just at this moment a northern traveler approached the captain of the boat, and asked him how long he

thought they would have to stay there. "Oh, only till that man gets back with a bucket of water to pour into the river," the captain replied. Presently the deckhand returned, and the stale water from the cooler was emptied overboard. Instantly, to the amazement of the traveler, the boat began to move.

"Well, if that don't beat thunder," he gasped.

The fact was that the boat touching the bottom had acted as a dam, and there was soon backed up behind her enough water to lift her over the shoal and send her on down the stream.—Harper's Weekly.

MINARD'S LAMENT JAMES GARGET IN COWA

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY

Entirely forgotten, there has just died, at the age of 90, in the little French town of Chailion-sur-Indre, Count Peter Anthony Eugene de Civry son-in-law of that Charles of Brunswick who was popularly known as the Diamond Duke, by reason of his craze for precious stones and his insane love for adorning himself with these gems. Reared at the court of his uncle and guardian, King George IV. of England, Duke Charles was one of the most disreputable figures of Europe during the greater part of the nineteenth century, and, after having disgusted his subjects to such an extent that they deprived him of his duchy and drove him out of his duchy with ignominy, he spent the remainder of his days in England, Italy, and in Paris. Even there his frightful vices aroused the disgust of the easy-going Napoleon III. and he was forced ultimately to seek refuge, with his diamonds, his ninety wigs, his painted and enameled cheeks, and dyed whiskers, in Geneva, where he died in the odor, not of sanctity, but of infamy, bequeathing his colossal fortune to the city of Geneva for the avowed purpose of spitting his relatives.

Prior to his deposition Duke Charles contracted what was, according to some, a morganatic marriage, according to others a mere liaison, with a Miss Charlotte Colville, a daughter of Admiral Colville and a member of the house of Lord Colville of Culross. The woman was established at the ducal chateau of Wendeness, in the suburbs of the little capital of the duchy, and not a day was allowed to go past without the duke riding out to visit her. In course of time Miss Colville gave birth to a little girl, who was duly baptized on Aug. 17, 1826, in the parish church of Althaus and inscribed upon the register as Countess Elizabeth of Colmar. She was recognized by the duke as his daughter, his brother and his eventual successor, Duke William, officiating at the christening as her sponsor.

The birth of this child, instead of cementing the affection, seemed to have the effect of estranging Duke Charles from Miss Colville, and after several violent quarrels she returned to England, leaving the little girl under the care of the duke. When the duke was deposed and expelled from the country by his subjects, he took his daughter with him, and she lived with him on the banks of the Seine, being confined at the age of 18 in Paris in the Reformed church of the Louvre, the duke himself entering his name upon the church register as being her father.

She afterward incurred his anger through her conversion to Roman Catholicism by the famous Father Lacordere, and by her marriage to the French Count Pierre de Civry, whose death has just taken place. The duke never relented, and when he died at Geneva it was discovered that, as I stated above, he had left his vast fortune to the city of Geneva, which in recognition of the bequest, has set up an equestrian statue of its ignoble benefactor, a monument which, both from an artistic and a moral point of view is a monstrosity and a blot upon the landscape of one of the most

beautiful cities that line the shores of Lake Lemann.

The Countess de Civry at once set up a claim against the estate of her father, and so, too, did his brother, Duke William of Brunswick, and for the last thirty years or more lawsuits in connection with the disposition of the estate have been occupying the attention of the tribunals of France, Germany, and Switzerland, matters having been meanwhile complicated by the death of the Countess de Civry and of Duke William of Brunswick. Count Peter de Civry, after his wife's death, took little or no part in the proceedings for the recovery of his father-in-law's estate. But the claims were prosecuted by his two sons, Uric and Frederic, who on several occasions have got themselves into serious trouble by borrowing money on the strength of their pretensions, it being claimed by the creditors that the same were false. It may possibly be remembered that they were in this manner brought into the litigation instituted by the French authorities of Paris in order to bring to punishment that gang of blackmailers and parasites who had seized upon the vast sums of money from little Max Leboudy, surnamed "Le Petit Sucrier" (The Little Sugar Bowl), owing to the fact that his millions were derived from the great Leboudy sugar refinery. It is only fair to add that the two Counts de Civry were exculpated by the courts of all criminal intent. They live a sort of hand to mouth existence in Paris, occasionally engaged in newspaper work.

While there is absolutely no doubt as to their being the legitimate sons of Count Peter de Civry by his marriage with the daughter of Duke William of Brunswick, there is grave doubt as to whether there was ever any marriage, morganatic or otherwise, between Duke Charles and Miss Colville. True, in May, 1891, Count Uric de Civry and his brother announced that they had discovered in the archives of the British Museum in London documents substantiating the marriage, and they obtained duly authenticated copies thereof, sworn to before a notary, and witnessed by the foreign consuls, which they submitted to the duke, endeavoring to use in procuring their claims for the fortune of their grandfather on the continent. Subsequent investigation, however, laid bare the fact that the documents so elaborately produced and attested were not and never had been in the British Museum. This fact was sworn to by the directors of that famous institution, and of course this revelation served to still further prejudice people against the De Civry brothers and to discontinue their pretensions.

Old Prince Maurice of Saxe-Altenberg is at last at rest, and his demise relieves the people of the duchy of Saxony-Altenberg from the apprehension of being governed by a man who has enjoyed the reputation during the last fifty years of being quite the laziest and most indolent ruler in Europe. Everything bored him and he used to be in the habit of staying in bed for weeks together, not because he was ailing, but purely and simply because, to use his own words, "there was nothing worth getting up for." Thanks to the attention accorded to his creature comforts, and to his absence of all exertion, he retained to a marvelous degree his health in his old age, and was remarkably young looking for his age. He leaves one son, Ernest by name, who, on the death of his uncle, Duke Maurice, in 1891, years of age, will succeed to the throne of Saxony-Altenberg, and to his dukedom of Cleves, of Berg, and of Westphalia, and to the landgraviate of Thuringen.

England's future king and queen are staying this week with Lord Tredegar, at Tredegar Park, Monmouthshire, a grand old place which has been in the family of the Morgans since the days of Llewellyn ap Ior, rhy of South Wales, the authentic founder of the house, though a still more remote ancestor is claimed to have been Caractacus, the valiant chief of the Silures, a tribe of Britons, who was carried captive to Rome in the reign of Emperor Claudius.

Lord Tredegar, in spite of the announcement of some of the English papers that he would be assisted in welcoming his royal guests by Lady Tredegar, is unmarried. He is a veteran of the Crimean war and one of the rare survivors of that magnificent "Charge of the six hundred" at Balaklava which constitutes the theme of one of the most stirring poems of Tennyson. Lord Tredegar, who was one of the officers of the famous "death or glory" Seventeenth Lancers, had his horse shot under him in the charge, and only reached the British lines by jumping on a gun carriage after having escaped from the scene of carnage. Tennyson so justly described as the "jaws of death" and as "the mouth of hell." It is a singular fate that he should have, forty years later, lost the sight of one of his eyes through the carelessness of one of his guests whom he had invited to shoot with him over his preserves.

Lord Tredegar is rich and derives the principal portion of his revenue from a single mile of railroad which runs through Tredegar park and which is known as "the golden mile." When the railroad in that portion of the country was being built to Newport it was found necessary, in order to avoid enormous circuits and great engineering difficulties entailing immense and immediate expense, to pass through Lord Tredegar's park. To this the lord agreed on the condition that he and his heirs should receive a certain royalty on every ton of coal shipped over that portion of the road in these days Newport was

far from being the important seaport that it is today, and the terms were readily accepted.

Of all extraordinary careers that of Basil Thompson, who has just been appointed by the secretary of state for the home department in England to the governorship of the great penitentiary of Wormwood Scrubs, near London, is certainly the most remarkable. Educated at Eton, as the son of the late archbishop of York and primate of England, and on the distaff side a great-grandson of Prince Rirjo Ramgah, the ruler of Wallachia, he entered the colonial service without going to the university and made a name for himself in the Fiji Islands under Sir William MacGregor and Sir John Thurston.

Shirley Baker, a Methodist missionary, who had managed to acquire the dictatorship of the Tonga Islands in spite of his excommunication by his church for gross misconduct, became so offensive as to necessitate the armed intervention of England. The consequence was that Sir John Thurston, the British high commissioner for the Pacific, sent a British man-of-war to the Tonga, seized and deported Baker, and installed in his stead as prime minister a member of his own staff—namely: Basil Thompson.

Thompson spent several years as premier and virtual ruler of the Tonga Islands, subsequently publishing his experience as such in a most entertaining book entitled "The Diversions of a Prime Minister." Returning to England, he served for a time as tutor of the crown prince of Siam, entered the prison service, and has been governor of most of the great penitentiaries in turn, and has now been promoted to the directorship of Wormwood Scrubs prison, which, owing to its proximity to London, is of all the prison governorships the one most desirable.

"The Mikado" is not the only skit on a foreign ruler, the performance of which has recently been forbidden in Great Britain by the lord chamberlain in the name of the King lest it should offend a foreign ruler, and his people.

The lord chamberlain—or, rather, the official of his department known as the examiner of plays, Mr. Redford—has just withdrawn the license of the play entitled "The Girls of Gottenberg," written by George Grossmith, Jr., and which was to have been produced last week at the Gaiety theatre in London. The official objection to the play is that it constituted a parody of the Kosenpick incident, which set all Europe laughing last year by the manner in which the mayor and municipal council of Kosenpick had permitted themselves to be deceived by a bogus captain of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, who was in reality an ex-convict cobbler.

Mr. Redford and his chief, the lord chamberlain, took the ground that not only was "The Girls of Gottenberg" calculated to reflect in a ridiculous manner on German government officials, but that there were likewise indiscreet references in the piece to the Kaiser, and consequently it would be absolutely impossible to produce the play, for which all preparations had been made, including the preparation of scenery and the construction of the costumes.

While England is thus extremely careful about avoiding all offense to foreign nations and governments in connection with plays produced on the English stage, she is not so considerate in this respect, and it is recalled that in 1897, the diamond jubilee year, the hit of the dramatic season in Bankok was a play the plot of which centered about a marriage between the venerable Queen Victoria and the King of Siam, Misunderstandings arose. The king broke off the match, and thereupon Queen Victoria was represented as invading Siam to obtain damages for breach of promise. She and her army were repulsed with great slaughter despite the Homeric valor of the late Duke of Cambridge, who, single handed, with his battalions opposed three Siamese faeries. In the last act, however, all difficulties were removed and the play ended with the marriage of Queen Victoria and the present King of Siam. Yet no official action was taken either by the English or Siamese governments, to put a

Nerves Gave Out, Almost in Despair

TWO GOOD DOCTORS COULD NOT HELP HER, BUT DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD PROVED SUCCESSFUL.

Mr. William Graham, Atwood, Ont., writes: "My wife had been ill some time with nervous prostration, and we had two of the best doctors who could get, but neither of them did her any good. She gradually became worse and worse, could not sleep, and lost energy and interest in life. She was almost giving up in despair, when a friend advised a trial of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

"From the first box of this preparation my wife used we noticed an improvement, and after using six boxes she is completely cured and as well as she ever was—eats well and sleeps well and feels fully restored. I cannot say too much in praise of this valuable medicine, and am convinced that my wife owes her life to the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food." This cure is certified to by Mr. C. H. McCarran, druggist, Atwood, Ont.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures diseases of the nerves in the only natural and effective way, by enriching the blood and creating new nerve force. Fifty cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

stop to or even to modify the tenor of this peculiarly daring play.

Lord Archibald Campbell's withdrawal from the management of Coutts' bank in London, which he has held for nearly forty years, is said to be due to the disapproval of certain innovations introduced by Francis Burdett-Coutts, who on the death of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts inherited her controlling interest in this world-famous financial institution, which has had the private accounts of the kings and queens of England and of the members of royal families since the reign of George II., as well as those of Napoleon III., of the princes and princesses of the house of Orleans, and of many other foreign royalties.

Lord Archibald was pretty well the first of the members of the houses of the great English aristocracy to go into business. He started with a clerkship in a firm of wine merchants at Bordeaux, and then was employed in a similar capacity by a great tea-broking establishment in Mincing Lane. It was after entering Coutts' bank, on the nomination of Lord Burdett-Coutts, who was fond of him, that he went to America, was entertained in New York for some weeks by Cyrus Field, and then went on to Ottawa to stay with his mother, the present Duke of Argyll, then Marquis of Lorne.

Lord Archibald, although in business matters a sober, matter-of-fact London banker, is an enthusiastic patriot in everything that concerns Scotland. In fact, his cult for all that pertains to the northern kingdom is carried to passionate lengths, and has led him, among other things, to organize the so-called Highland Association, which does for highland music much the same work that the Elstedsdoff does for the Welsh folk songs, and which has accomplished a great deal towards reviving the old highland spirit by encouraging the children to sing the purely national airs to the music of the clarsach, as the ancient highland harp is called. It is to him, too, that the Scotch regiments of the British army are indebted for the retention of their distinctive kilts and tartans, which the war department had decided to abolish in 1881, being, however, forced to repeal their edict in face of the agitation organized by Lord Archibald. He is a wonderfully clever artist with his brush, was an intimate friend and close associate of Whistler, and is next heir to his brother, the Duke of Argyll, who is childless. Lord Archibald has one son of the name of Niall, a clever young fellow, of remarkable musical attainments. He had also a daughter, Miss Elspeth Campbell, an extremely handsome girl, who possesses the queer accomplishment for a woman—of being able to play the bagpipes.

Failling Niall Campbell, who so far has shown no sign of wishing to marry, the dukedom of Argyll and all the minor honors, as well as Inverary castle, the estates, and chief-ship of the great clan of Campbell, will pass to his cousin, Henry Douglas Campbell, married to an American girl, the daughter of John Lawrence of New York. Douglas Campbell is the son of the late Lord Walter Campbell, who followed his brother Archibald's example in going into business, joining the stock exchange, and spending several years in Wall Street, New York. It was on his joining the firm of bankers in London, with which his name was for a number of years connected, that some wag wrote over the office door of the concern the words, "The lord is with us."

Lord Walter Campbell was most unfortunate in his marriage. The lovelessness of his wife was only equalled by her indiscretions, and on a memorable day he abandoned her at Biarritz, taking his two children away from her, harming her that he washed his hands of her forever, and that if he refrained from instituting divorce proceedings against her, it was because he did not wish to furnish a second chapter to the disgraceful story of the matrimonial experiences of his brother. Lord Colin Campbell, to tarnish the escutcheon of the ducal house of Campbell with another public scandal. Shortly afterwards Lord Walter, who had been passionately devoted to his wife, sailed for Africa in search of a change of scene, leaving his children with his father, but died within a fortnight after landing at the Cape. Lady Walter, who only learned of his death through the newspapers, thereupon married a man of the name of Gordon, and herself succumbed a couple of years later, making no attempt whatsoever to recover the possession or control of her children, which, I need scarcely say, would have been resisted in the courts by their grandfather, the late duke. Douglas Campbell and his American wife have a young son, 4 years of age, who will probably, in the course of time, become Duke of Argyll.

GOLFERS AN ASTONISHING SIGHT.

Some sixty years ago the sight of golfers near London was a rarity that caused blank astonishment.

Sir Hope Grant, a prominent member of the Royal and Ancient Club, and on the surface a somewhat taciturn and gloomy man, held an important military appointment at Aldershot, and one day he and the late Duke of Cambridge were travelling thither to bridge in a first-class railway compartment. The duke made several efforts to open up a conversation, but at length came up a conclusion that his companion must have some fearful weight on his mind.

Suddenly Sir Hope dashed to the window and threw it down. The duke, leaping from one end of the compartment to the other, grabbed his companion by the coat tail. "There are two men playing golf on a field out there!" exclaimed Sir Hope. — The Sportsman.

IT LAYS A STILLING HAND ON PAIN.

For rheumatic pains, neuralgia, lumbago, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is without a peer. Well rubbed in, the skin absorbs it and it quickly and permanently relieves the affected part. The value lies in its magnetic property of removing pain from the body and for that good quality it is prized.

Fruit-a-tives

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" differ from any other remedy in the world.

They cure, absolutely, Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Bowel and Skin Troubles.

Because none of the usual remedies have given you relief, is no reason why you should not give "Fruit-a-tives" a good, honest trial. Fresh fruit acts directly on the three great eliminating organs—Bowels, Kidneys and Skin. But fruit contains only a minute quantity of the medicinal principles and in order to receive any marked benefit from fruit, one would be compelled to eat more than could be assimilated by the system.

"Fruit-a-tives" contain all the curative virtues of fruit in a wonderfully concentrated form.

In making "Fruit-a-tives," the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes are combined—and, by a wonderful discovery of a famous physician, a chemical change takes place in the juices, by which the medicinal action is many times increased. Then tonics are added, and the whole compressed into tablets.

"Fruit-a-tives" contain no Calomel—no Cascara—no Senna—no Morphine—no violent purgatives—only fruit juices and tonics.

"Fruit-a-tives" act directly on the Bowels, Kidneys and Skin—strengthening them—and arousing them to vigorous action. With the Kidneys healthy—the Bowels moving regularly every day—the Liver active—and the pores of the skin doing their full share towards ridding the system of waste—there can be no disease. "Fruit-a-tives" mean health for every member of the family.

50c. a box—6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent to any address on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA. 103

THE LONELINESS OF NEW ZEALAND

LONG STRETCHES IN COACH ROADS WITHOUT A SINGLE HOUSE.

Mails in Some Parts Not Over Twice a Week—Winters Not Long or Severe.

As nothing in Europe astonishes the New Zealander so much as the crowds, so nothing in New Zealand is so surprising to the Englishman as the vast stretches of uninhabited land. Even the tourist on the coach roads may easily travel twenty miles without passing a single house. On the road leading to one of the most popular resorts of the North Island, along 50 miles of highway there is but one small inn, where the horses are changed, and one Maori village, with a solitary white teacher for its school. The rest is scrub or swamp, where wild horses roam, or cleared brush, where blackened stumps still stand, or fern land with patches of rough pasture. And to reach the far-famed lakes of the South Island, beautiful though when they are reached, the coach toils for two whole days through inches of dust or mud, according to the season, dragging its slow way past miles of seeming desert, where even the yellow tussock grass is supplanted by thistles or by patches of green lichen resembling nothing so much as verdigris.

HOW LAND IS APPRISED.

In New Zealand they appraise land by the number of sheep it will carry, and this is five or six inches to a sheep, and a merino sheep into the bargain. The driver as he passes flings out letter bags at the little wayside postoffices or tucks them into wooden boxes perched by the highway. In this way the post is delivered twice or possibly thrice a week in summer and once in winter. But this is along the coach roads—any man will show how few they are—when they are often impassable for wheeled traffic in winter. Then the post cart sunk to its axles lurches along at the rate of two miles an hour, or the postman rides in mud up to his horse's girths, and those who have business abroad do likewise, or wait at home for better weather.

Luckily, in no part of New Zealand are the winters so long and so severe as in England; but metal for road-making is scarce in New Zealand, and labor is scarcer and dearer. When one thinks of all that has been done, and of the 50 years or so that it has been done in, the wonder is, not that the roads are bad, but that there are so many roads of any kind.

"THE ROADLESS NORTH."

On many big runs, which years of toil have gone to make, all the winter's stock must be housed not later than April, because when the rains come only an ox drag or a pack horse can travel along the road to the township, and that with difficulty; and the stockkeepers must bring all their wares from the nearest railway station or coast towns before the weather breaks, standing out of their money for many months, or else they must suffer the loss of oxen and horses bogged or exhausted with the heavy winter's work. No wonder stock owners are dear. "Four foot deep and four foot wide," is the familiar description of roads in "the roadless north," which has a pre-eminently evil reputation in that way; but even in the old settlements southward walking is often out of the question, not only because there is nowhere to go within walking distance, but also because of the roads and the unbridged rivers. Nor is that the worst that can befall, for in many districts even yet there are no roads, only bridle paths, or foot tracks, ending at the



Leave Your Stove to Take Care of Itself

Perhaps you want to run down town to do an hour's shopping, or leave the house for several hours, but have no one to watch the fire. You don't need anyone, and you don't need to worry while away if you own a

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE

The dampers give you absolute control over the fire with ease for 36 hours; and the fire itself burns evenly, making the cooking dependable.

You can use any fuel

and reduce expense both summer and winter with the "Happy Thought." It is durable, artistic, and complete with all the handy helps that make cooking a pleasure and food delicious and wholesome.

The Range of Quality Makes a good cooking fire in 5 mins. Keeps the reservoir full of hot water. In sizes to suit all requirements.

In short—The "Happy Thought Range" is a necessity in every modern home.

Ask your local dealer to show you ALL its points—it has no bad ones; or write us for our illustrated catalogue. Sent free to any address in Canada, on request.

The WM. BUCK STOVE CO., Limited BRANTFORD MONTREAL WINNIPEG

For Sale By SUTHERLAND BROS. LONDON.



water's edge, whence a boat can be rowed to the nearest port of call for coasting steamers.—Macmillan's Magazine.

INDIAN'S FONDNESS FOR DANCING.

Like all the rest of his red-skinned brethren, the Crow Indian dearly loves the dance. An Indian will drop his hay in the face of a thunderstorm to go to a dance, and a squaw will forget all her hifalutin college education at the prospect of keeping step to the magic beating of those tomtoms. The music of the dance represents the summons of the ages—it is the call of the wild which the Indians cannot resist. The best and most industrious succumb to its wiles.

The Government is trying to stop Indian dancing on all the reservations, for the reason that an Indian will do nothing but dance when he is given free rein. Crops and blooded stock and all the higher ideals of civilization would soon go to smash on the reservation if the Indians were allowed to dance when and where they pleased. So, beyond a few dances, given at stated intervals, and a big "dance fest" at the time of the annual fair, the Crows have very little of their favorite enjoyment, unless one counts the dances that are held on the reservation.



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T. P. O'CONNOR IN HIS ANECDOTAGE

REMINISCENCES OF GARIBALDI—ANCIENT TAXES ON BEARDS—NAUSEOUS FASHIONS IN THE OLD DAYS.

The most popular uniform of its day—perhaps of any day—in Europe was the Garibaldian shirt, whose prosaic origin was little suspected by its adherents. In a note to Mr. Trevelyan's "Garibaldi's Defense of the Roman Republic" (Longmans & Co.) this origin is explained by Admiral Winington- Ingram, who was in Monte Video in 1845, when and where the uniform was first assumed. "Its adoption was caused by the necessity of clothing economically as possible the newly-raised Garibaldian Legion. A liberal offer having been made to the Government to sell at reduced prices a stock of red woollen shirts that had been intended for the Buenos Ayres market—now closed through the blockade—it was thought to be good a chance to be neglected, and the purchase was therefore effected. These goods had been intended to be worn by those engaged in the Saladero, or great slaughtering and salting establishments for cattle at Ensenada and other places in the Argentine provinces, as they made good winter clothing, while by their color they disguised in a measure the bloody work the men had in hand."

GARIBALDI'S GENEROSITY.
"Of this Monte Video period," writes Mr. Trevelyan, "several stories, at once humorous and touching, are told; how Garibaldi, the savior of Monte Video, came home one evening wrapped up to the chin, having given away his only shirt to an old legionary who had even more need of it than he; how his wife, Anita, was almost weeping one day to find that the last three little coins had vanished from the recess where she kept the family hoard; till Garibaldi confessed that he had taken them to buy their little girl a new dress; and how, when she appeared in doorway brandishing the trophy in anticipation of the offender, he appeared one day on parade with his golden locks shorn close, because the universal and passionate adoration of him by the ladies of Monte Video had become a nuisance, and he had, for her relief, despoiled his beauty."

PATRIOTIC DEVOTION.
Appropos of Garibaldi's sacrifice of his hair to his wife's jealousy, the ladies of Monte Video, a similar sacrifice to a nobler object is also recorded by Mr. Trevelyan. When Bashi, that Garibaldian priest, saint, and martyr, was preaching at the Due Torri, a young girl, in an impulse of patriotic enthusiasm, cut off all her long hair and handed it to the preacher as the only thing she, in her extreme poverty, had to give to the cause.

A TAX ON BEARDS.
I see that a tax on beards has lately been suggested in America as an original and profitable impost; but, however profitable, it is certainly not original. In 1705 Peter the Great issued a ukase that not the army only, but all ranks of citizens, from nobles to serfs, should be clean shaven. Every man, priest and serf excepted, who, after the expiration of a fixed period, retained his beard, was to be put on a lower footing, being allowed to retain their beards upon payment of a copeck each time they passed through the gate of a city. In the case of the beard-redeemers the collectors gave a small copper coin called the "borodovai"—i. e., "the bearded"—which on one side bore the date of issue and on the other a nose, mouth, mustache, and a long, bushy beard, surrounded by the words, "Devoe Vseate"—i. e., "money received." Every man who insisted on wearing a beard was obliged to produce this receipt upon entering a town on pain of being flogged into prison.

MUSTACHES BARRED.
It will hardly surprise those who know the later history of the royal house of Bavaria to learn that in the year 13 appeared an ordinance, signed by the King of Bavaria, forbidding civilians upon any pretence whatever to wear mustaches. Everyone not a soldier who appeared with mustaches after the proclamation of this edict was to be arrested, taken to the nearest barber's, and forcibly shaved. Strange to say," adds Le Drot, the journal from which this account was taken, "mustaches disappeared immediately, like leaves from the trees in autumn. Everybody made haste to

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obey the royal order, and not one person was arrested."

A COSTLY SHAVE.
The Paris waltzers who struck for the privilege of wearing mustaches might well think their cause of quarrel adequate in the light of the history of their country. An ill-judged war of France three hundred years of men! The priest-ridden Louis VII. so disgusted his consort, Eleanor, by the cutting of his hair and the shaving off of his beard at the dictation of the bishops, that she was divorced with Normandy, afterwards our Henry II. She had for her marriage dowry the rich Provinces of Poitou and Guienne—the cause of a quarrel of three hundred years and of the death of three million men.

FASHION IN HAIR.
It is significant, I think, that the wearing of their beards by our King and by the Prince of Wales has had no influence on the fashion. When the Emperor Charles V. ascended the throne of Spain everyone made haste to shave because the new monarch was beardless. The beardlessness of the successor of Henry IV. of France, though due only to his youth, set a universal fashion of shaving. Old Puttenham, in his "Art of Poetry," writes: "Henry VIII. caused his own head and all his courtiers to be polled, and his beard to be cut short. Before that time it was thought more decent both for young men and old to be all shaven, but wear long hair, either time" (Elizabeth's) "the young gentlemen of the court have taken up the long hair trailing on their shoulders, and think this more decent—for what respect I would be glad to know." When Francis I. was obliged, owing to wound he had received in the head, to wear his hair short, short hair at once became the prevailing fashion.

A NAUSEOUS FASHION.
Isabella, daughter of Philip II. and wife of the Archduke Albert, vowed not to change her linen till Ostend was taken, and kept the vow, though the siege lasted three years! What the

REMINISCENCES OF BEN. DISRAELI

HIS GIGANTIC AND CONSTANT TROUBLES AND WORRIES—A STRANGE, PICTURESQUE AND ALIEN FIGURE—LIGHT ON MRS. DISRAELI.

Reminiscences of Benj. Disraeli. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in T. P.'s Weekly review, June 1, E. Keble's book on "Lord Beaconsfield." Appended are extracts from the review. Everybody knows the outer life of the great politician; but very few people know the gigantic and constant troubles and worries which he has to endure underneath the smooth surface of public appearance. Disraeli had more than his share of these troubles; during a large portion of his career—practically until its closing years—there were constant intrigues against him; and in the many years during which his party remained in a hopeless minority and were excluded from office, it is no wonder that many of his followers contested his leadership. These difficulties were largely increased, I have no doubt, by the personal characteristics of the Earl of Derby. Lord Derby was the titular head of the party; it was impossible for Disraeli ever to contest his place so long as Lord Derby wanted to keep it; with the result that Disraeli found himself constantly balked in the achievement of his dearest ambitions. The two men were as much unlike in character as they were in race and position. Disraeli held to the good old party principle that "one who had worked so hard for the party as he had done himself had a right to expect that when an opportunity offered of reward, his services should not be thrown away." "Twice," says Mr. Keble, "he was doomed to disappointment," largely because Lord Derby did not care for office; and partly because the rank and file of the Tory party thought Palmerston was too good a Tory to be displaced—especially for such an uncertain and adventurous spirit as Disraeli.

It is known that Disraeli cultivated in Parliament a perfect impassivity of look; and that whatever he suffered he was able to control his expression. Those who have never seen Disraeli as he was in the House of Commons cannot realize what a strange spectacle he was there; you never see anything like it nowadays; you never probably will ever see anything like it again. He always sat ostentatiously alone. Around and about him there was an impassable circle within which no one of his colleagues ventured to enter. His face, looking like pale parchment, was so marked that it could easily control any outward sign of emotion. He could keep himself so still that you might well imagine that he was frozen into immobility. And that the features were pronouncedly Oriental; that the hair always remained raven black; that later years through abundant use of hair dye, that the figure was elegant enough to be described as youthful; and you have some idea of what a strange, absorbing, picturesque, alien figure he used to look. There were close observers who maintained that this indifference to the taunts that were thrown at Disraeli and to the slights received from rebellious followers was not so great as he tried to make it appear. Laurence Oliphant, who, amongst other strange adventures in his chequered career, was for a while Catarrhose. Price, \$1, at all dealers.

WARNING TO THE DEAF.

Before investing in costly ear drums, ascertain if your deafness isn't due to Catarrh. Hundreds have been cured of total deafness for impaired hearing which is prescribed by physicians in every city. If deaf, by all means try

color of her linen was at the end of these three years, it was not permitted to the profane public to know; but they could guess, and the guess led to the fashion of wearing a color called after the archduchess, "L'Isabelle"—or the "Isabella"—a very dirty yellow.

A DAMNABLE FASHION.
The Father Vaughan of his day, and country, Jean des Caures, in 1586, thundered against the ladies the threat of eternal damnation for carrying mirrors fixed to their waists! "Atas!" he exclaims, "what an age! What depravity! And they absolutely bring into church these shameful mirrors attached to their waists!" And this moral plague was sure to spread, for, though at present, he says, "only court ladies are so abandoned as to wear them, before long every citizen's daughter and every servant girl will follow suit!"

FOLLOWING THE FASHION.
Old Camden, in his "Remains," tells a good story of a trick played by a knight upon a would-be fashionable shoemaker. Sir Philip Calthrop purged John Drakes, the shoemaker of Norwich in the time of King Henry VIII. of the proud humor which our people have to be of the gentlemen's cut. This knight bought as much fine French tawny cloth as should make him a gown, and sent it to the tailor's to be made. John Drakes, a shoemaker, coming to this tailor's and seeing the knight's gown cloth lying there bid the tailor buy cloth of the same price and pattern and make it of the same fashion as the knight's. Not long after the knight, coming in to the tailor to be measured for his gown, and perceiving the like cloth lying there, asked whose it was. "John Drakes," the shoemaker, who will have it made of the same fashion that yours is made of." "Then make mine as full of cuts as the shears will make it!" John Drakes had no time to go for his gown till Christmas Day, when he meant to wear it. Perceiving the same to be full of cuts, he began to swear at the tailor. "I have done naught but what you bid me," quoth the tailor, "for as Sir Philip Calthrop's garment is, even so have I made yours." "By my lather!" quoth John Drakes, "I will never wear gentlemen's fashions again!" P. O'Connor, M. P., in T. P.'s Weekly.

a member of Parliament—told the author of this book that when Disraeli was really stung his countenance darkened and assumed a swarthy hue, which betrayed his feelings.

One of the pleasantest chapters in the book is a description of a visit to Hughenden, Disraeli's country home. Even in the county you catch glimpses of that curious love of the bizarre and of color which was characteristic of Disraeli, with his artistic temperament and Oriental blood, through all the changes of his fortunes. Mr. Keble sees him in the early morning wearing "a black velvet shooting coat"; "a tall sugar-loaf hat with, if I remember right, some kind of feather attached to it"; and "a dark green tie, a color to which he was always partial." This costume was very familiar to the youth of men of my generation; because Disraeli was constantly being photographed in it; and I never saw it without an inner laugh, it was such a bold proclamation by Disraeli that in spite of his leadership of the great country party he remained a Cockney and an artist. Here is a description of the great man at home—which is pleasant: "He was fond of Buckinghamshire, its woods and waters, for a great love of trees was one of his marked characteristics; and, perhaps, a highly imaginative person fond of far-fetched resemblances might be reminded of the political differences between Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone, the one a great conservator of trees, the other a great destroyer. Mr. Disraeli was proud, too, of the place which Buckinghamshire filled in history, and the continuity of its character down to the present time. When asked once where were the four thousand Buckinghamshire freeholders who followed John Hampden, 'Why, where would you expect to find them,' was the answer, 'in Buckinghamshire, to be sure.'"

Mr. Keble was destined to get even closer intimacy with the inner life of his patron, for Disraeli retired to his den, "a small room upstairs" and his guest was left in charge of Mrs. Disraeli. I give the account of this interview—it is very delightful, and throws an equally pleasant light on the man and on the woman. "I walked round the garden, and was introduced to the peacocks, the cedar, brought direct from Lebanon, and some other plants or trees which came from the Far East. Then we set out for a ramble through the woods, my hostess being attired in a short skirt, with a raised collar—a costume which has since become comparatively common in the time. In the month of October the woods are apt to be wet, and, as it was a damp morning, I rather envied her. But her conversation would have made amends had I got twice as wet as I did. 'Nanque canebat uti' for she told of her first acquaintance with 'Dizze' as she always called him; and she was full of the devotion of so brilliant a husband. She spoke of his position as a country gentleman, and his popularity with the farmers and peasantry. He was no sportsman, she said, and kept neither hunters nor pointers—I believe a pair of carriage horses were the whole of his stud."

There is another little scene between husband and wife—not without an element of the grotesque—which one often finds in anecdotes of Mrs. Disraeli—and not without an element of pathos. Everybody will remember that when Disraeli brought in the Household Budget Bill he was attacked on both sides, by the Liberals who were in the regular opposition, by the ultra-Tories, with the late Lord Salisbury at their head, who described him as betraying the Conservative cause. One of the most dangerous moments of the bill

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We want to serve every investor the same and advise all who want to make a safe, profitable investment, and one that will make you many times the amount that you invest, to PLACE YOUR RESERVATIONS AT ONCE. We will die all reservations in the order received, whether received by mail, telephone or telegraph, and will hold all such reservations for a sufficient length of time to enable the remittance for same to reach us.

The Lucky Boys claims were staked last summer and were well selected. Gold-bearing quartz is found upon each and every claim. Some of the claims adjoin the famous Reddick claims; others adjoin the well-known Proprietary Gold Fields Company, and others adjoin the world-famous Blue Bell properties. We can advise investors truthfully that there are no better claims in the Larder Lake gold fields than those of the Lucky Boys. We do not believe it is necessary for us to go into as much detail regarding Larder Lake, its possibilities and resources, as we have heretofore done in our advertisements pertaining thereto. All Canada must have heard of Larder Lake—the new Eldorado of northern Ontario—and of its wonderful gold deposits.

Our own expert miners and mining engineers who are now in the field are sending out reports to us almost daily of the great gold finds that are being made and of the wonderful extent of the gold veins and their remarkable widths. Mining men of experience and mining engineers of reputation and standing declare that there is nothing in the world that has ever been known to and excel what is found there in the great lodes that lie open and are exposed to the surface, many feet in width and extending for miles.

The gold which is found at Larder Lake is most marvellously and equally distributed throughout the quartz. Of course it is only guess work at this time for anyone to say what quantity of gold will be taken out within the next year or millions. We see him in the present indications, to count upon many millions in the past three or four years, but the number of millions that will be made in Larder Lake gold district within the next year will be many times that which Cobalt has produced. There are many men to-day who have not more than several hundred dollars, or perhaps less, who will possess within the next year as many hundred thousand dollars as they have hundreds of dollars to-day. The production of gold last year exceeded FOUR HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS. Somebody got this money. Most of it went to the people in ordinary circumstances. By investors placing their money in Larder Lake NOW, they will reap great profits. Many millions will be

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FIRE SUPERSTITIONS
IN NORTHERN ENGLAND

CURIOUS CUSTOMS AND OBSERVANCES TO AVERT IMPENDING EVIL.

In the lake land of Northern England there is a well-known case of a fire that has been kept up for three generations. When it accidentally went out the householder went to some wood cutter who had lighted their fire from his, says the London Daily News, and brought back their fire to his own hearth in order that he might possess, as it were, the seeds of his ancestral fire. Undoubtedly this arises from the old belief that the house fire is derived from a sacred source. Then there are many house fires which are kindled from ceremonial fires once a year. Thus at Burgesshead all the fires are lighted from the "burning clive," and kept alight continuously during the year, it being considered lucky to keep the flame from the clive all the rest of the year. This clive was lighted first of all at a fire of peat made by youths of the village who were sons of the original inhabitants. Every stranger was rigidly excluded from the ceremony and peat only could be used.

A PECULIAR CEREMONY.
The ceremony takes place on New Year's Eve, and after the clive has been kindled one youth after another bears it in triumph around the bounds of the village. At certain houses and street corners a halt is made and a brand is whipped out of the burning clive and thrown among the crowd, who eagerly catch its embers and from them kindle the fires on their hearths. Finally the remains of the clive are placed in the center hollow of a pile of stones, called the "Dure," and the remaining embers are distributed to the villagers, all of whom attend the ceremony.

Another curious feature of the observance is that the long nail which fastens the staves of the clive is made of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known, Sold by Callard & McLachlan, London.

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Year by year they grow harder, and incidentally more painful. Why suffer when you can be cured for 25 cents of stones, called the Corn Extractor. Fifty years in use, and guaranteed to cure.

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As worn by over 75,000 others. They will improve your appearance, give you a younger look, and prevent you from colds, catarrh, etc. IT COSTS NOTHING TO SEE. Note the date and come early—Tuesday, June 11, 1907.

of iron by the village smith, but the hammer must be a round stone. Such importance is attached to the ceremony that if the bearer should stumble during the perambulation of the village, it is looked on as a dire calamity, foretelling disaster to the place and certain death to the bearer in the course of the next year.

CEREMONIAL FIRES NUMEROUS.
There are quite a number of ceremonial fires lighted on St. John the Baptist's eve. In Nottinghamshire part of the Yule log is kept till the following year, to be burned upon the next Christmas eve. The method is first to put a bit of last year's log into the fireplace and burn it, then the fresh log must be put on the fire and allowed to burn for a little while. It is then taken off and burned a little every night until New Year's Eve, when it is put on the fire and consumed, with the exception of a portion which is kept in fire.

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Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhea and Runnings. In 45 Hours Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

MARSHALL FIELD'S INVESTMENTS

NOW AND WHERE HE PLACED HIS SURPLUS MILLIONS.

Very Conservative in the Matter of Stocks—His Personal Estate.

The man with money to invest does not lack friends and would be friends with suggestions for the selection of his investments. "The bankers, and the lawyers, the bond salesman and the broker are all ready to give advice to the intending investor." Thus writes Mr. Edward Sherwood Meade in *The Business World* (New York), prefacing a review of the stock purchases of the late Marshall Field. For his part, Mr. Meade continues, he proposes to give that "most valuable of all advice—the lessons which can be drawn from the experience of one of the most far-sighted investors this country has produced. His part was the guidance of the investor drawn from the investments of Marshall Field are safe rules to follow."

The analysis of these investments is here quoted in part:

"Marshall Field was the greatest merchant of his day, perhaps the greatest merchant who ever lived. For a monument to his memory he left a department store and a whole business which are unsurpassed in all the essentials of successful merchandising. These enterprises were the result of many years of close supervision and careful, open-minded management by their owner. They occupied his undivided attention almost to the end of his life. They bid fair to survive his grandchildren."

"The profits of Mr. Field greatly exceeded the demands of his business, even though he relied wholly upon his own resources and was not a borrower. These profits were invested in real estate, in stocks, in corporation bonds, and in commercial paper. The value of the real holdings has not yet been disclosed. The condensed inventory of his personal estate is as follows:

Money \$4,301,378
Stocks, par value 18,160,310
Bonds, par value 7,262,000
Syndicate subscriptions 1,616,450
Notes 2,318,269
Open accounts 9,280,684

"We note at once, from this table, that investments, properly so called, stocks and bonds, form only a little more than half of Mr. Field's personal estate, and if the \$3,400,000 stock of Marshall Field & Co. is deducted, the percentage falls to less than half. Mr. Field, like any prudent man, devoted himself primarily to his business. As it had the first claim upon his time, so it had the first claim upon his money. "Of the stocks, \$81,000 are plainly of 'uncertain value' and are so declared. One of these doubtful holdings is \$118,400 of the Woman's Temperance Building Association, and the remainder are mining stocks. The inventories of most large estates show a quantity of waste paper of this character, which has been purchased usually out of either carelessness or good nature. It will be remembered that the estate of the late William C. Whitney was somewhat burdened by stocks of uncertain value. The Field estate owns only two mining stocks of known value—50 shares of Calumet and Hecla, and 120 shares of Chicago, Wilmington and Vermilion Coal."

"Excluding the stock of his own company, Mr. Field owned \$2,198,700 of industrial stock, issued by twenty-one companies. The list includes six of the so-called 'industrial'—American Can, American Shipbuilding, Corn Products, International Harvester, National Biscuit and Railway Steel Spring. In each case where these companies issue preferred stock, the holding of the Field estate are about equally divided between preferred and common."

Nevertheless, continues the writer: "I fail to find in the Field inventory any indorsement of 'industrial' as investments." It is evident, he says, upon analysis of these stocks which Mr. Field held, that he purchased them under conditions which are not offered to the small investor.

Railroad stocks, which Mr. Meade thinks "represent the best form of stock investment," were not apparently so held by Mr. Field. He handled them very conservatively. We read: "Out of the \$9,336,200 of railroad stocks held by his estate, \$3,495,000, about 40 per cent, were preferred stocks. These preferred stocks, moreover, with the exception of the Rock Island and perhaps the St. Louis and San Francisco, are so well secured by surplus earnings that they are practically equivalent to bonds and sell at bond prices."

"The Field selections of common stocks were scarcely less conservative. Out of the \$4,781,000 of common stock, 40 per cent consists of the stock of one company, the Chicago and North-western, one of the most conservatively-managed and best located roads in the country. Of the remaining eight stocks listed in the table, only three—Mexican Central, St. Louis and San Francisco, and Rock Island—are not dividend-payers, and in the case of every other stock on the list the margin of surplus earnings is so great as to make the probability of a reduction

of the dividend rate extremely remote. "If any rules to guide the investor in the investments of Marshall Field, they are to avoid speculative stocks (even in this safest field of industrial investment); to regard more highly the certainty of preferred issues than the possibilities of dividend increases, and to concentrate purchases on securities of corporations operating in the investor's immediate locality."

Mr. Field's choice of public service stocks, the last considered by this article, like his railroad investments and his industrials, were largely centered in Chicago corporations. But most of these, according to the writer, were evidently entered into under exceptionally favorable terms, so that they furnish but little indorsement of similar purchases by outsiders.

JUNE, THE MONTH OF THE BLUSHING BRIDE

OF COURSE THE BRIDEGROOM WILL BE THERE, TOO, A BIT ABASHED.

The Month of the Bride has dawned. From this time forward, the papers will be full of accounts of weddings; carriages with dainty knots of white ribbon fluttering from their whips will roll along the streets or stand "waiting at the church," laughing young people in their best clothes will crowd the railway stations and both the porters with showers of rice through the open windows; trunks gaily decorated with bridal ribbons and exclamatory placards will fill the baggage cars and attract the reverent on station and suburban platforms. The delivery men from emporiums whence wedding gifts are often chosen will be hurrying about the city at twice the speed of Christmas; and the flower people will loo their conservatories as those with simpler tastes will the hillside in search of daisies for the wedding. And every one of us, old or young, married or single, will strive our best to catch a glimpse of the face of the bride. The ladies pretend at times to take more interest in what she wears; but it is really the flower-like face, modest and shy, that has not yet taken on the more real anxieties of life. The first part of her race is run; and she has yet to be brought to believe that there may be rough places in the path which she is to tread in the future with her hand in the hand of the man she most dearly loves.

There are people who think that we make too much of a wedding. They would save the money which its pretty follies and its bright extravagances cost that it might be spent for "something useful." They point to the uncounted millions of dollars that the vast majority of young couples do not start out in life encumbered with too much money, and that they could find use subsequently easily for that is "wasted" upon the evanescent frivolities of the wedding day. But these are people, surely, who do not measure rightly the value of things. They have not learned the great lesson that there are luxuries which are more necessary to the human soul than what we crudely call the "necessities." The young couple may have to work a little longer to pay for the furnishing of their new home, because so much money was spent on their "wedding day," but the economists would be hard put to it to produce a bride who would not say without hesitation that she prefers the work and the waiting to a wedding which she must have remembered without a pleasant memory all her life.

Ah! but that is romantic nonsense, you say. Surely! Surely! Still when you have robbed brides of romance, you will have banished from this dusty, work-a-day world one of its choicest possessions. An unromantic bride!—imagination recoils at the picture. It is a contradiction of terms: for we must coin another word than that of "bride," glorified as it is by the experience of millions of the best of earth, to describe those who are given and taken in marriage without romance.

Of course, the bridegroom "will be there, too. It is customary to pretend that we forget him—that he is only a sort of necessity "mute" who enables the ceremony to go on. But there is always one person in the room who does not forget him; and that is his mother. To her, he is the central figure of the occasion; and her best hope for the bride is that she may prove worthy. The bridegroom is usually a bit abashed by the necessity of playing the prominent part in a wedding ceremony; for he has a man's inexperience for such affairs. They are primarily women's business; and he knows that he is at a decided disadvantage. Then he probably has not quite escaped from the feeling that to admit his preference for a young lady in so married a manner is a proper subject for jest. But we may be very sure that he is at his manliest as he stands up under the gaze of all his world to make his vows of constancy and loving care.

Then they two face the future. They can make or mar that fate for each other now as can no other persons in the world, be they ever so powerful. They will get much of good counsel, little of which they will heed. They must learn for themselves in the vast school of experience. Nothing will persuade them that they are not in some way "different from other people," and especially different from the older, hum-drum people who seem to take so sordid and matter-of-fact a view of life. And they can be different if they will it so; and there is no better wish to send out with them than that they may long keep their ideals intact and may always strive to escape the fate of those who have let romance die.—*Montreal Star*.

A smoking prize was won in the Concord Club of Berlin a short time ago by a man who smoked a half an ounce of tobacco in a pipe of a certain specified size, in 18 minutes.

WAGING WAR ON THE RAT

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IS NOW ENGAGED IN IT.

Pests Do Millions of Dollars of Damage Every Year, and Are Multiplying Rapidly.

The United States department of agriculture will soon issue farmers' bulletin 297, entitled "Methods of Destroying Rats," prepared under the supervision of the chief of the bureau of biological survey, by D. E. Lantz, assistant biologist. The topic is of perennial interest, and an infallible method of exterminating these rodents would be worth more to the people of the United States in a single decade than the department of agriculture has cost since its establishment.

One rat is much like another so far as destructiveness goes, but it is of interest to note that three kinds have appeared in this country, all immigrants from the old world. The black rat was the first to reach our shores, which it did nearly 300 years ago. The common species, known as the brown rat, or Norway, rat, arrived about the year 1775 and at once proceeded to drive out its weaker rival, until almost everywhere it has supplanted it. The third species, known as the roof, or Alexandrine, rat of Egypt, is a great mariner and infests every ship; hence, naturally, it is common along the coast, especially in the south.

ARE DANGEROUS FOES.

All rats are dangerous foes, but the brown rat is the worst mammalian pest in existence, and in the United States destroys more property than all other noxious animals combined. No statistics of the actual damage annually done by these rodents have been gathered in America. In Denmark the loss is put at \$2,000,000 a year, and in France the damage by both rats and mice has been estimated at \$40,000,000 annually. A single rat will consume about two ounces of wheat or corn a day, and it destroys far more of the latter than it eats, as, indeed, it does of most other food. The average cost to the country of feeding a rat on grain is about 50 cents a year. If for each cow, horse, sheep and hog on the farms of the United States the farmers support one rat on grain, the toll levied on the cereals by these rodents would reach the enormous total of \$100,000,000 a year. Even grain that has been their food is waste material, the tax of feeding rats is still an enormous drain on the profits of agriculture.

FOOD IS EXPENSIVE.

But much of their food is more expensive than grain, and the actual losses due to these animals are by no means confined to food. They enter stores and warehouses and destroy drygoods—lace curtains, carpets, woolens, silks—as well as kid gloves and other leather goods. They gnaw through lead pipes, flooding buildings with water or filling them with gas. They injure furniture and the foundations and doors of buildings. They eat the insulation from electric wires, thus causing disastrous fires. The average fire loss in the United States due to defective insulation is placed at \$15,000,000 annually, a considerable part of which is said to be caused by rats.

Rats destroy eggs and young poultry, pigeons, game birds and wild song birds. They have been known to kill young rabbits, pigs and lambs, and even to attack children. Carl Hagenbeck once lost three young elephants because rats gnawed their feet, inflicting insupportable wounds.

MULTIPLY RAPIDLY.

Their profligence is the chief obstacle to their extermination. They produce young from three to six times a year, and females breed when about three months old. The average litter is about ten, but often it number fourteen or more. If three litters of ten each are produced every year, a single pair, breeding without check and without losses by death, in three years would be producing more than half a million and would number 20,155,392 individuals. The eleventh generation, due at the beginning of the fourth year, would number over a hundred millions.

The world has been fighting rats for several centuries, but the warfare has been neither systematic nor persistent. The number of "infallible" devices and formulas for killing the rodents that have been put forth would fill volumes, and still the pestiferous rat survives and grows more and more cunning as the devices for its destruction gain in ingenuity.

The biological survey does not pretend to have worked out an infallible device for killing rats by wholesale, but the methods for their destruction given in the bulletin are those which careful experiments have shown to be the best, and the formulas for poisoning and trapping are most approved ones. Particular emphasis is placed on the ratproof construction of buildings and on organized co-operative efforts to destroy the animals.—*Washington Star*.

WHERE ALL WEAR TROUSERS.

There is a point on the coast of France where not only the men but the women and donkeys too wear trousers.

At Ills de Re the peasant women work in the salt and oyster beds, catch shrimps and take their turn in the fields. They don't drag around in petticoats, however, but wear baggy knee breeches, loose waists and light colored sunbonnets.

The sabots of the winter have been

DOES YOUR SIDE "CATCH?"

That's the sign of pleurisy. Rub well with Polson's Nervine. It eases the suffering at once, cures the pain, and makes you well. No liniment so penetrating. Large bottles for 25 cents.

put aside and the feet are left bare, although the legs of old stockings are often drawn up as far as the knees as a protection against the heat and insects.

It is, indeed, a country of trousers. Nor does it stop with humanity, for many of the donkeys as well wear long striped red and white or blue and white covering on their legs, which look very much like the remnants of Uncle Sam's wardrobe. These are put on the stubborn little animals to keep off the flies and mosquitoes, so that they will be less liable to kick.—*New York Sun*.

PROBLEM FOR THE BRAKEMAN.

A young man on a certain excursion train noticed a poor woman who stood up and searched her pocket wildly. "Been robbed, ma'am?" he inquired. "Oh, no," she answered; "but it's just as bad. I've lost my ticket and I've got no money. The railroad will arrest me for fraud."

"Well," said the young man, "I've got no money either, but here, take my

ticket and I'll give the brakeman a problem."

When the brakeman came through, the young man, to confuse him, kept moving about the car. Finally, he was cornered.

"Tickets," said the brakeman.

"You've got my ticket," said the young man.

"I haven't got it," said the brakeman.

"Yes, you have."

"We'll see about this. I'll call the conductor."

"Where's your ticket?"

"He's got my ticket," was the reply.

"See if he hasn't got a ticket with a small piece off the corner."

"Why, yes you have, Jim. There it is," said the conductor reproachfully.

"And here's the piece," said the young man. "See if it doesn't fit."

It fitted and the conductor and brakeman went off arguing and gestulating.

"I thought that was a problem they wouldn't answer," said the young man.

—*Detroit Free Press*.

THE LAST DAYS OF CLIVE

BUILDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

LORD CURZON'S ELOQUENT PLEA FOR A MONUMENT—A LIFE OF DAZZLING ACHIEVEMENT THAT WENT OUT IN TEMPESTUOUS GLOOM—MACAULAY'S GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF HIS LAST DAYS.

Lord Curzon's eloquent plea in the Times, of April 8, for a monument to Lord Clive in India, was, in a sense, anticipated by Lord Macaulay in the closing sentences of his famous essay on Clive, and between that essay and Lord Curzon's letter there is a general affinity.

Lord Curzon writes: "I need not argue the case for a memorial to Clive. Though his life was passed amid startling vicissitudes of fortune, and went out in tempestuous gloom, it was a life of pre-eminent service, of dazzling achievement, and of eternal renown. He was a man who had done more for his country than any other public servant (except his even greater successor) in a century of the coarsest political passions and the blackest political ingratitude, no national celebration followed his melancholy demise. Not in the great temple of reconciliation, but in a humble parish church, unmarked by slab or monument, were laid the remains of the man who at the age of 31 planted the foundations of an empire more enduring than Alexander's, more splendid than Caesar's. Nor for half a century after his death was even meager justice done to him in the avenging page of history."

Macaulay wrote of Clive's last days: "Clive was now secure in the enjoyment of his fortune and his honor. He was surrounded by attached friends and relations; and he had not yet passed the season of vigorous bodily and mental exertion. But clouds had long been gathering over his mind, and now settled on it in thick darkness. From early youth he had been subject to fits of that strange melancholy, which rendered him exceedingly and gradually morose. While still a writer at Madras, he had twice attempted to destroy himself. Business and prosperity had produced a salutary effect on his spirits. In India, while he was occupied by great affairs, in England, while wealth and rank had still the charm of novelty, he had borne up against his constitutional miseries. But he had now nothing to do and nothing to wish for. His active spirit in an inactive situation drooped and withered like a plant in an unnatural air. The malignity with which his enemies had pursued him, the indignity with which he had been treated by the committee, the severe, lenient as it was, which the House of Commons had pronounced upon the grave that he was regarded by a large portion of his countrymen as a cruel and perfidious tyrant, all concurred to irritate and depress him. In the meantime, his temper was tried by acute physical suffering. During his long residence in tropical climates he had contracted several painful distempers. In order to obtain ease he called in the help of opium; and he was gradually enslaved by this treacherous ally. To the last, however, his genius occasionally flashed through the gloom. It was said that he would sometimes, after sitting silent and torpid for hours, rouse himself to the discussion of some great question, would display in full vigor all the talents of the soldier and the statesman, and would then sink back into his melancholy repose."

The disputes with America had now become so serious that an appeal to the sword seemed inevitable; and the ministers were desirous to avail themselves of the services of Clive. Had he still been what he was, he would have raised the siege of Patna and annihilated the Dutch army and navy at the mouth of the Ganges, it is not improbable that the resistance of the colonists would have been put down, and that the inevitable separation would have been deferred for a few years. But it was too late. His strong mind was fast sinking under the weight of suffering; by the 22nd of November, 1774, he died by his own hand. He had just completed his 45th year.

In the awful close of so much prosperity and glory, the vulgar saw only a confirmation of all their prejudices; and some men of real piety and genius so far forgot the maxims both of religion and of philosophy as confidently to ascribe the mourning event to the just vengeance of God and to the horrors of an evil conscience. It is with very different feelings that we contemplate the spectacle of a great mind ruined by the weariness of satiety, by the pangs of wounded honor, by fatal disease, and more fatal remedies.

Clive committed great faults, and we have not attempted to disguise them. But his faults, when weighed against his merits, and viewed in connection with his temptations, do not appear to us to deprive him of his right to an honorable place in the estimation of posterity.

From his first visit to India dates the renown of the English arms in the east.

FROM JOE HOWE TO WILLIAM S. FIELDING

THE HISTORY OF THE HALIFAX CHRONICLE AND WEEKLY NOVA SCOTIAN.

The story of the Halifax Chronicle and of the Weekly Nova Scotian is told on the occasion of the removal of the establishment into a fine new building. These papers have attained a very respectable age, and their history forms a large part of the history of the Province. The Nova Scotian was founded in 1824, and was acquired by Joseph Howe in 1828. In building up his business Howe traversed the country on foot or on horseback and thus made himself thoroughly acquainted with its resources and its people, and laid the foundation of his future power and popularity. It developed the poetic and sentimental side of his nature, before sterner tasks confronted him. "Poetry was my first love, but politics was the harrier I married," he wrote in his newspaper. Haliburton afterward better known as Sam Slick, was one of the contributors to the Nova Scotian in his early days.

Howe's political career dates from the publication of the Nova Scotian of an attack on the bench of magistrates of Halifax, which he accused of extortion. Being prosecuted for libel, Howe was unable to find any lawyer who would defend him; he advised him to apologize. By undertaking his own defense, Howe discovered his own power as an orator; he won the case, was carried off in triumph on the shoulders of his friends. Next year he was elected to the House of Assembly, and there and in his newspaper he fought for responsible government until the battle was won.

In 1842 when Howe retired from the newspaper to take a position in the Government his place was taken for a few months by John S. Thompson, father of the man who afterwards became Premier of Canada. Mr. Thompson was not much interested in politics, and his writing, though good, did not wound the Tory or fire the Liberal heart. The next editor, perhaps anxious to avoid the approach of Laodicean coldness made against Thompson attacked a lawyer for extortion, and was sent to jail, leaving the paper fatherless. The Annands, who next took control, soon determined to strike into a larger field, and on January 24th, 1844, the Chronicle was established as a tri-weekly paper championing the Liberal cause. Howe came back to journalism and edited the Chronicle for several years.

In 1848, then, entered the business office as clerk a youth named William S. Fielding. He afterwards became at different times reporter, proofreader, news editor and finally editor in chief of the paper. His connection continued until 1884, when he entered Parliament, and began that successful career which has continued up to the present day. Eighty years of history, and the work of two such favorite sons of Nova Scotia as Howe and Fielding gave the Chronicle and the Nova Scotian a unique position, which is being maintained by the energy and enterprise of the present management.—*Toronto Star*.

London's Lord Mayors have, during the last decade, collected more than \$100,000 for charity.

A difficult situation is seldom helped by friendly advice.

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious Itch on human or animal cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by Callard & McLachlan.

From Clive's third visit to India dates the purity of the administration of our Eastern empire. When he landed in Calcutta in 1765, Bengal was regarded as a place to which Englishmen were sent only to get rich, by any means, in the shortest possible time.

He first made dauntless and unsparring war on the gigantic system of oppression, extortion and corruption. In that war he manfully put to hazard his ease, his fame and his splendid fortune. The same sense of justice which forbids us to conceal or extenuate the faults of his earlier days compels us to admit that those faults were nobly repaired. If the reproach of the company and of its servants had been taken away, if in India the yoke of foreign masters, elsewhere the heaviest of all yokes, has been found lighter than that of any native dynasty, if to that gang of public robbers, which formerly spread terror through the whole plain of Bengal, has succeeded whole plian of Bengal, has succeeded by distinguished by ability and diligence than by integrity, disinterestedness, and public spirit, if we now see such men as Munro, Elphinstone and Metcalfe, after leading victorious armies, after making and deposing kings, return, proud of their honorable poverty, from a land which once held out to every greedy factor the hope of boundless wealth, the praise is in no small measure due to Clive. His name stands high on the roll of conquerors. But it is found in a better list, in the list of those who have done and suffered much for the happiness of mankind. To the warrior, history will assign a place in the same rank with Lucullus and Trajan. Nor will she deny to the reformer a share of that veneration with which France cherishes the memory of Turgot, and with which the latest generations of Hindoos will contemplate the statue of Lord William Bentinck.

ROMANCE IN A BANANA.

A Handsome servant girl has had a singular romance arising out of a love-letter which she found inside a banana. When preparing a banana for the table she noticed a slip of paper projecting, and inside was a letter written in the smallest characters, but legible.

The writer inclosed his address, and stated that he was engaged upon the Jamaica plantation. His life was very lonely and he desired a mate to share his loneliness. The girl decided to answer the letter, and two months later received a further reply repeating the offer of marriage.

Correspondence continued for about a year. Both were looking forward to the marriage, when, unfortunately for the Jamaica planter, a former soldier lover of the young lady appeared on the scene, and the wedding with the love-sweetener has now been fixed.—*London Tribune*.

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Style 542.

The Carter

You would look just as well as this chap in the "Carter," style 542, because you're a "real" man and "Carter" hats are made for MEN. Finest English fur felt—pure silk trimmings—Russia leather sweats—combine to make up "Carter" quality.

Prices \$2.50 up.

Ask Your Dealer

Best and Safest Light for Country Homes

There's no artificial light made to-day that can compare with a Beck-Iden Acetylene Lamp for use in country homes.

It's absolutely safe, even where there are children.

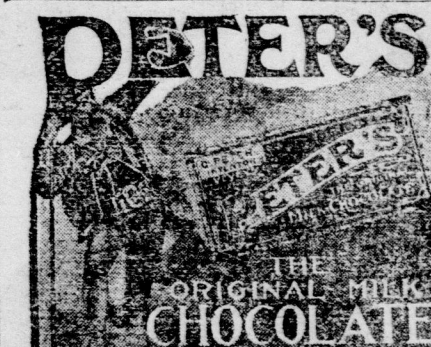
They can knock the lamp over and break it, but it cannot explode—nor cause fire, as the light would be immediately extinguished.

Although a comparatively new light, it is now recognized by insurance companies as being the safest artificial illuminant in use to-day.

This is a great feature in its favor, as insurance agents are usually strongly prejudiced against new lights.

For full descriptions, cost of light per hour, etc., write for booklet.

Beck-Iden Acetylene Lamp Co., 86 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.



Other Chocolates lack the smoothness, delicate flavor and sustaining qualities of "GALA-PETER" The World's Favorite Chocolates.

Lamont, Corlies & Co., Sole Importers, 27 Common St., Montreal.

FOR WIVES AND MOTHERS

Save the Loved Ones From Drink Evil—Ornine Guaranteed to Cure—Can Be Given Secretly.

Big List of Entries for June Races Sport Starts at Queen's Park Monday

The entries for the trotting and pacing events at the big race meet at Queen's Park next week were given out at 12 o'clock last night. Entries for the running races will not be published until the day before each event, and will be found in The Advertiser.

The races begin Monday at 2 o'clock and will continue all week.

The entries received are as follows:

MONDAY.

2:30 PACE.

Peter Miller, A. Proctor, Newmarket.
King John, P. Pulkinborn, Elora.
Roy Boy, W. Hodgson, Niagara Falls.
El Paso, D. Peters, Blenheim.
Sandy Points, J. Baker, London.
Jerry Dillard, Fred Friscoe, Chatham.
Maude A. A. Bedford, Chatham.
Little Jim, W. Massey, Chatham.
King Bars, W. Kidd, Listowel.

2:10 PACE.

Collingwood Rooker, T. Neville, Collingwood.
La Points, J. Rumbough, Wingham.
Raoul W. G. Wilson, Cleveland.
Edmond, S. A. Snyder, Lima, Ohio.
Darkey-L. H. Edmonds, Blenheim.
Irene D. A. Bedford, Chatham.
Bertha Bars, W. C. Kidd, Listowel.
Missouri Chief, J. Roche, Alvinston.

TUESDAY.

2:21 PACE.

Nettie Bright, S. Beattie, Welland.
Alie Hal, J. E. Swartz, Wingham.
Johnny Mack, J. W. Hodgson, Niagara Falls.
Jay Country Boy, H. A. Snyder, Lima, Ohio.
Miss Alie, C. Barrett, Parkhill.
Y. W. J. Woods, London.
Edu. S. D. Peters, Blenheim.
Minnie Belle, G. Powell, Oshawa.
Minnie A. R. Archer, Port Perry.
Zac Medium, Dr. Kerr, Berlin.
Hon. Ton, R. A. Skinner, Ingersoll.
J. B. Wilkes, Moore Bros., Sarnia.

Annie B. Brino, J. Burnside, Kincardine.

WEDNESDAY.

2:30 TROT.

Rolo Rex, Dr. Hughson, Lambeth.
King Jubilee, R. R. Benson, Toronto.
Ella Nevada, J. Rumbough, Wingham.
Strook, T. Wynne, Detroit.
Nettie D. R. Kettle, Sarnia.
Gussie Scott, J. Burns, Toronto.
Revino, Brooks Bros., London.
Lady Anaka, A. Bedford, Chatham.
Archib. P. Buck, Brantford.

2:15 PACE.

Old Maid, H. V. Westbrook, Brantford.
Hazel Hunter, Barr & Mulloy, Detroit.
Easter Sunday, Brown & Coolie, Brantford.
Miss Casey, W. Hodgson, Niagara Falls.
Wisdom King, C. Barrett, Parkhill.
Miss Ingle, P. Lawson, London.
Sidney Mac, L. H. Edmonds, Blenheim.
Tom Boy, W. Collins, Hamilton.
Jay Country Boy, H. A. Snyder, Lima, Ohio.

THURSDAY.

2:13 PACE AND 2:12 TROT.

Jessie Rodgers, J. Yard, Sarnia.
Easter Sunday, Brown & Coolie, Brantford.
Miss Ingle, P. Lawson, London.
Sidney Mac, L. H. Edmonds, Blenheim.
Jockey Miller, Indulges in Little Rough Riding, and Is Punished.

Collingwood Bay, P. J. Stone, Collingwood.

Orilla Belle, G. Powell, Oshawa.
Lady Hilda, J. Roche, Alvinston.
Gypsy Girl, J. Martin, Toronto.
Muriel, R. A. Skinner, Ingersoll.
Coburne, Ont.

Lilly Bars, D. A. McEwen, London.

Albrino, P. J. Stone, Collingwood.
Peter Miller, A. Proctor, Newmarket.
King John, P. Pulkinborn, Elora.
Roy Boy, W. Hodgson, Niagara Falls.
Bon Ton, R. A. Skinner, Ingersoll.
Eddie S. D. Peters, Blenheim.
Smut, J. Montgomery, Toronto.
Sandy Points, J. Baker, London.
Nettie Star, J. Martin, Toronto.
King Arthur, W. C. Kidd, Listowel.
Jerry Dillard, Fred Buscoe, Chatham.

El Paso, George Powell, Oshawa.
Maude A. A. Bedford, Chatham.
Little Jim, W. Massey, Chatham.

FRIDAY.

THREE-QUARTER RUN-HEATS.
FREE-FOR-ALL PACE.

Collingwood Rooker, J. Neville, Collingwood.

Byrl Wilkes, James Sullivan, Van Buren, Ind.

Pearl W. G. Pearce, Cleveland.
Darkey, L. H. Edmonds, Blenheim.
Capt. Sphinx, R. Kettle, Sarnia.
Dumont W. Wood, St. Catharines.
Geary, D. A. McEwen, London.
Jubilee, P. Wood, Hamilton.
Missouri Chief, J. Roche, Hamilton.
Darkey Hal, J. E. Swartz, Wingham.

2:30 TROT.

Sirock, J. Wynne, Detroit.
Sid Barnes, W. Hodgson, Niagara Falls.

Daily Bread, Johnson Bros.
Cal Osborne, V. Nichols, Cleveland.
Ella Nevada, J. Rumbough, Wingham.

Gussie Scott, J. Burns, London.
King Jubilee, R. Benson, Toronto.
Red Jacket, V. Nichols, Cleveland.
Archib. P. Buck, Brantford.

LED BY TWO SHOTS IN TROPHY MATCH

A. S. Blackburn Had Narrow Margin in Event at Springwood Gun Club.

The Springwood Gun Club tournament for the Roland Day trophy cup ended yesterday, and was won by Mr. A. S. Blackburn. The results of the tournament were as follows:

Shot At.	Hit.	H'd.p.	T.I.
Blackburn	200	161	40-191
Clinger	200	114	75-189
Glover	200	176	0-176
Brook	200	123	50-173
Parker	200	141	30-172
Webb	200	136	30-166
Simcox	200	124	40-164
Breckon	175	127	30-157
Day	175	152	0-152
Walker	150	83	50-133
Graydon	125	95	34-129
Remington	100	68	20-68
Gurd	100	44	25-69

LACROSSE.

ALL-CANUCKS AT WINNIPEG.

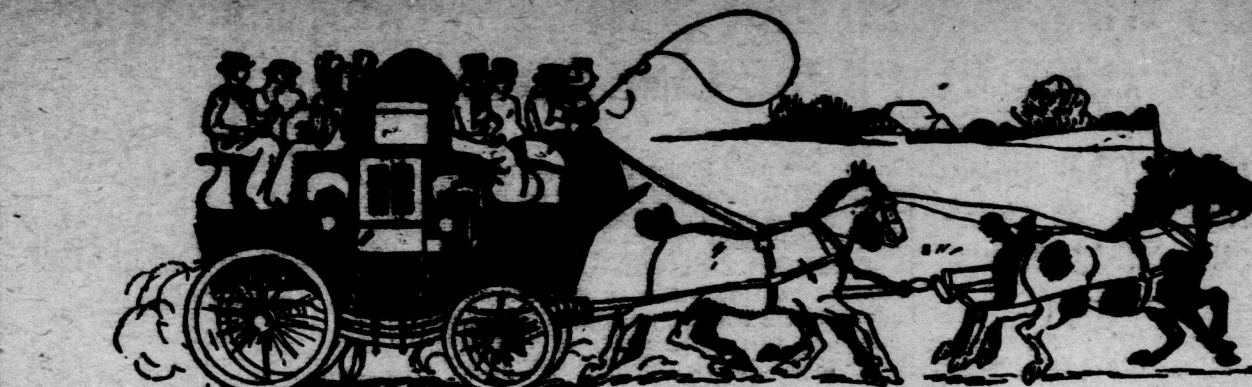
Winnipeg, Man., June 7.—The All-Canadian Lacrosse Club reached this city from Port Arthur at noon today. They play Winnipeg here tomorrow and leave for the coast on Sunday night, playing at Regina and Moose Jaw.

BOWLING.

WON BY A SHOT.

Petrolia, June 8.—The local bowlers went to Sarnia and defeated their opponents by the following score:

Petrolia	Sarnia
W. J. Caldwell, skip	12
R. S. Jackson, skip	18
Total	30



Dunlop FAIR PRICED Tires

All rubber tires are priced according to the rubber they contain. A cheap price buys less rubber, while a fair price secures a tire of quality, that will stand wear and give lasting satisfaction.

The trade mark of the Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Company, Limited, is a guarantee of quality in rubber.



In a solid rubber tire it guarantees good honest composition and the correct features of construction.

Head Office and Factory: Booth Ave., Toronto

built two tracks, the inner path for running more than 25 feet broad and three laps to the mile; the outer track will be for cycling, and will be two and three-quarter laps to the mile, and 35 feet wide. Running along on one side of the arena will be a huge swimming bath, 100 meters in length, 50 feet wide, with a deep space in the middle for high diving and water polo.

BLANK FOR SCOTS WIN FOR RANGERS

Result of Two Senior W. F. A. Games—Clinton Out-plays Seaford.

Stratford, June 7.—In the best senior W. F. A. game this season Stratford defeated the Guelph Scots here tonight by a score of 1 to 0.

The game was keenly contested from start to finish, neither team showing any decided advantage over the other, and the combination throughout was a good feature. The winning goal was scored on a "flake" in the first period. Harry Brown, of Berlin, refereed to the satisfaction of all.

Guelph still leads this district, but Stratford has a chance of defeating Seaford.

TORONTO LOSES THREE STRAIGHT

Yankees Drop Another to Blues, and Sox Are Beaten by Athletics.

IN THE EASTERN.

At Baltimore	W.	L.	T.	P.	R. H. E.
Baltimore	000010300	4	3	4	8 0 0
Buffalo	000140001	7	8	0	0
Batteries—Toren and Hearne; Greene, Tozier and McAllister. Umpire, Haffner.					
At Providence	000002200	5	9	0	0
Providence	000000000	0	8	2	0
Batteries—Stevens and Peterson; McLean and Doran. Umpire, Owens.					
At Newark	010214000	3	2	4	0
Newark	000200000	2	6	2	0
Batteries—Labbie and Stanage; Newth and Kittredge. Umpire, Cusack.					
At Jersey City	010214000	6	13	1	0
Toronto	000010020	3	9	3	0
Batteries—Pannillier and Vandergrift; Applegate and Hurley. Umpire, Kelly.					
IN THE AMERICAN.					
At Washington	000200000	2	5	1	0
Washington	000000000	0	1	9	1
Batteries—Pan of all. Umpire, Howell and Buelow. Umpire, O'Loughlin.					
At Boston	010101100	5	1	0	0
Boston	000030000	3	7	5	0
Batteries—Siever, Donovan and Newth; Glaze and Shaw. Umpires, Stafford and Evans.					
At New York	010010400	6	10	4	0
New York	000000002	4	5	3	0
Batteries—Joss and Clark; Kilson, Orth and Kiehl. Umpire, Sheridan.					
At Philadelphia	000220000	4	10	5	0
Philadelphia	000000000	0	15	11	0
Batteries—White and McFarland; Plank and Schreckengost. Umpires, Connolly and Hurst.					

AMERICAN STANDING.

Team	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	29	14	.674
Cleveland	28	16	.636
Detroit	25	16	.590
Philadelphia	22	20	.524
New York	19	20	.487
St. Louis	18	26	.409
Boston	14	28	.333
Washington	13	25	.344

IN THE NATIONAL.

Chicago	29	14	2
Cleveland	28	16	1
Detroit	23	26	1
Philadelphia	22	26	1
New York	19	20	0
St. Louis	18	26	1
Boston	14	29	1
Washington	13	26	2

IN THE NATIONAL.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati-Brooklyn game postponed; wet grounds.

At St. Louis—St. Louis-Philadelphia game called in third inning; rain.

At Chicago—Chicago-New York game postponed; rain.

At Pittsburgh—

020001020	5	9	3
001102000	4	12	2

Batteries—Leever, Philippi and Gibson and Young and Needham. Umpires, Johnston and Klein.

NATIONAL STANDING.

Team	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	33	9	.786
New York	28	15	.652
Philadelphia	25	15	.625
Pittsburgh	21	17	.556
Cincinnati	16	25	.390
Boston	16	26	.381
Brooklyn	15	27	.352
St. Louis	12	28	.273

WITH THE COLLEGES.

At Worcester, Mass.—Holy Cross 3, Col. umbia 0.

Additional Sporting on Page 10

COLLINS GOES TO THE ATHLETICS

Trade for Third Baseman Knight Effectuated—McGuire to Manage Boston.

Philadelphia, June 7.—As a result of his alleged rough riding at Gravesend today, Jockey Miller was suspended by the stewards for one week and fined \$200. Miller was held responsible for an accident in the last race in which two boys narrowly escaped being killed when their mounts fell.

The start in the last race was near the judge's stand, and when the barrier was sprung Miller, who was on the outside, with Brother Thomas, cut across his field in an endeavor to get the rail. This caused considerable crowding and Will Do, with Swain, up, and Helen Porter, ridden by W. Doyle, fell in the midst of the big field.

Both boys were injured, but how badly it is not stated. It was reported, however, that Swain was seriously hurt. They were taken to the emergency hospital. Miller finished second, but his mount was disqualified. Barbary Belle, at 5 to 2, won the May stakes. Four favorites won. The winners: Golden West, 15 to 1; Not-a-sulga, 9 to 1; Tiling, 9 to 1; Barbary Belle, 5 to 2; Tielkins, 6 to 5; Dan Buhr, 8 to 5.

PLATE WINNER NOT IN THE RUNNING

Wood's Kelvin Among Also Rans in Race for Three-Year-Olds at Montreal.

Montreal, June 7.—Kelvin, Ambrose Wood's Ontario King's Plate winner, ran absolutely last in the fourth race for 3-year-olds at 1 1/8 miles at the Bluebonnet track today. The Ontario-bred was not in the running. Bill Weevil was the particular thing in the fifth race for 2-year-olds, winning handsily from a nice field of youngsters at 4 to 5. Summary:

First race, 2-year-olds, selling, \$400 added, half-mile—Black Mask, 102 (McDaniel), 3 to 1, even, and 1 to 1; Fate, 97 (J. Murphy), 12 to 1, 5 to 1; and 2 to 1. 2. Dreder, 105 (L. Smith), 15 to 1, 5 to 1 and 3 to 1. 3. Time, 1:15. Renewal, Proffice, Sally Suter, Gov. Shaw, Moonshine and Amberly also ran. Scratched, Attraction.

Second race, 3-year-olds and up, selling, \$400 added, 6 furlongs—Confessor, 112 (S. Gage), 3 to 1, 3 to 5 and 2 to 1; Charlie Thompson, 101 (S. Goldstein), 20 to 1, 5 to 1 and 4 to 1; Blue Coat, 112 (Prior), 9 to 5, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5. Time, 1:18 3/4.

Third race, 4-year-olds and up, selling, \$500 added—Bonfire, 143 (McHale), 7 to 1, 3 to 1 and out; 1. Knobhampton, 105 (T. Ray), 8 to 5, 4 to 5 and out; 2. ka, 182 (Huppe), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and 1 to 1. Time, 4:22 3/4.

Fourth race, 2-year-olds and up, selling, \$400 added, mile and a furlong—Yankee, 110 (J. Johnson), even, 1; Nellie Burn, 108 (Goldstein), 2 to 1, 3 to 5 and out; 2. Curious, 105 (J. Murphy), 4 to 1, 6 to 5 and out, 3. Time, 2:03 3/4.

Fifth race, for 2-year-olds, selling, \$400 added, 3/4 mile—Bill Weevil, 94 (J. Murphy), 4 to 5, 1; Fantasia, 94 (Gauze), 20 to 1, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1; Solera, 99 (J. Johnson), 12 to 1, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5. Time, 2:22. Albia, Crawford and Eleanor ran.

Sixth race, for 4-year-olds and up, selling, \$400 added, 7 furlongs, the Jockey Club course—Toscan, 110 (Bullman), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and even, out; 1. Cocksure, 102 (S. J. Murphy), 4 to 1, 7 to 5 and 7 to 10; 2. St. Noel, 102 (Gauze), 2 to 1, 4 to 5 and out, 3. Time, 1:59 3/4.

SETDOWN FOR WEEK ALSO FINED \$200

Jockey Miller Indulges in Little Rough Riding, and Is Punished.

New York, June 7.—As a result of his alleged rough riding at Gravesend today, Jockey Miller was suspended by the stewards for one week and fined \$200. Miller was held responsible for an accident in the last race in which two boys narrowly escaped being killed when their mounts fell.

The start in the last race was near the judge's stand, and when the barrier was sprung Miller, who was on the outside, with Brother Thomas, cut across his field in an endeavor to get the rail. This caused considerable crowding and Will Do, with Swain, up, and Helen Porter, ridden by W. Doyle, fell in the midst of the big field.

Both boys were injured, but how badly it is not stated. It was reported, however, that Swain was seriously hurt. They were taken to the emergency hospital. Miller finished second, but his mount was disqualified.

Barbary Belle, at 5 to 2, won the May stakes. Four favorites won. The winners: Golden West, 15 to 1; Not-a-sulga, 9 to 1; Tiling, 9 to 1; Barbary Belle, 5 to 2; Tielkins, 6 to 5; Dan Buhr, 8 to 5.

CRESTFALLEN COULD NOT MAKE GOOD

Carried Heaps of Money in Event, But Was Not Equal to Run Home.

Hamilton, June 7.—Court martial came back to form today when he won the event for Canadian 3-year-olds at one mile at the Hamilton Jockey Club course. Court martial was held at 5 to 1 in the books and there were few down on him. Crestfallen, at 2 to 1, carried a heap of money, but was unable to make good when called upon to make the run home. Summary:

First race, 3-year-olds and up, \$400 added—Jacomie, 99 (Moreland), 12 to 1, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1; Temeraire, 99 (McCarthy), even and 2 to 5; 2. Gaudius, 98 (Dabul), 15 to 1, 5 to 1 and 3 to 1. 3. Time, 1:15. Renewal, Proffice, Sally Suter, Gov. Shaw, Moonshine and Amberly also ran. Scratched, Attraction.

Second race, 3-year-olds and up, \$400 added, mile—Simon D., 110 (Moreland), 4 to 1, 6 to 5 and 2 to 1; Pompadour, 109 (J. Carroll), 20 to 1, 5 to 1 and 4 to 1; 2. Edwin H., 110 (Nichols), 5 to 2, 4 to 5 and 1 to 2. Time, 1:43 3/4.

Third race, 3-year-olds and up, \$400 added, mile—Simon D., 110 (Moreland), 4 to 1, 6 to 5 and 2 to 1; Pompadour, 109 (J. Carroll), 20 to 1, 5 to 1 and 4 to 1; 2. Edwin H., 110 (Nichols), 5 to 2, 4 to 5 and 1 to 2. Time, 1:43 3/4.

Fourth race, 3-year-olds and up, \$400 added, mile—Simon D., 110 (Moreland), 4 to 1, 6 to 5 and 2 to 1; Pompadour, 109 (J. Carroll), 20 to 1, 5 to 1 and 4 to 1; 2. Edwin H., 110 (Nichols), 5 to 2, 4 to 5 and 1 to 2. Time, 1:43 3/4.

Fifth race, 3-year-olds and up, \$400 added, mile—Simon D., 110 (Moreland), 4 to 1, 6 to 5 and 2 to 1; Pompadour, 109 (J. Carroll), 20 to 1, 5 to 1 and 4 to 1; 2. Edwin H., 110 (Nichols), 5 to 2, 4 to 5 and 1 to 2. Time, 1:43 3/4.



Baseball—ahoy! This weaver looks something like the real thing.

"THEY'RE OFF!"

The programme arranged for the annual meeting of the London Trotting and Pacing Association is the best that has ever been provided in this city, and it is confidently expected that the attendance will eclipse all former records. Full and complete accounts of all the races will be published in the Advertiser, and the entries for the running races will be published the day previous to the events. Each evening, after the races, the results will be bulletined in front of the Advertiser office, and those who are unable to be in attendance at the track will be kept fully informed of the doings of the trotters, pacers and runners.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL BUMPED.

Both Canadian Eastern League teams drew lemons yesterday, and Montreal and Toronto's combined scores only amounted to 5 runs, while Jersey City, victor over the latter, made 8 runs.

HOW ABOUT IT, RICHARD CROKER?

Jockey Johnny Reiff, who rode Orby, the Derby winner, has a poor opinion of all the horses that ran in the Derby, even including Orby. "They are a bad lot," he said somewhat contemptuously. "Mine could hardly crowd at the finish. We think the French 3-year-olds very moderate, but they're a long way better than these. If Mordant had run he would have won hands down."

HAMILTON AWAKENING.

Ge, but Hamilton is getting to be the sporty burg. With a pretty fair lacrosse team and a two-by-four city ball league, she has been doing fairly well. However, the climax was reached the other day when two bookmakers were fined \$100 each in the burg by the bluff for selling pools and accepting bets. And they say that Hamiltonians are sure thing bettors! Verily, Hamilton will soon be as famous as our own "Lummon."

OH, FUDGE!

"Send all the racetrack gamblers to the penitentiary," shrieks a contemporary on its editorial page. Then on another page the same contemporary boasts of maintaining the most expert analytical dope-sheet that ever shuffled up a dead heat. Consistency, what a merry fest thou art!

LIST! OH, LIST!

A Chicago paper says: The Canadian reformers are quite as earnest as our own reformers are, but they are a little more considerate. For example, when they desire to have a betting ring raided they sent an urbane representative of his majesty, the King, in crown, and dignity, to serve "summons." They don't back up the dog wagon.

NOTHING LACKING ON PROGRAMME FOR THE BRITISH OLYMPIC GAMES

Everything in Way of Athletics Is Included, and Only Strict Amateurs Can Compete.

The British Olympic Association, in charge of the Olympic games at London next year, has issued its preliminary programme of events, and it includes everything almost from pitch and toss to balloon racing.

Such events as the standing high and broad jumps, throwing the 56-pound weight and the 220-yard low hurdles are not included. Yet, without the jumpers, hurdlers, and weight throwers will have a good opportunity to exhibit their prowess.

The last fortnight in July has been selected instead of the first, and the fixture will cover the entire two weeks. The stadium will be constructed to seat 70,000 persons instead of about 30,000, as was the original intention. It is said that the dressing-rooms and other accommodations for the competitors will be on a scale never before attempted at an event of the kind.

The Programme.

The programme is: (a) Athletics—100 meters, 200 meters, 400 meters, 800 meters, 1,500 meters, 5 miles, 10 miles, Marathon race; team race

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London, Ont., so as to be prepared to fill responsible position. Catalogue free.

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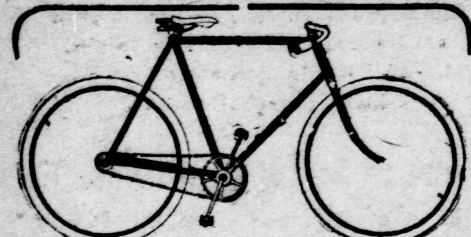
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PERFECT BICYCLES \$40 to \$62

HASTINGS' BICYCLES \$35 to \$40

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\$2.50 Sheds wear well and look well.

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DRAWING-ROOMS need most careful attention in the matter of decoration.

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Beautiful Cut Glass, Chafing

Dishes, Sterling Silverware, Broomes,

Brica-Brac, and hundreds of other

articles, big and little, that would

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Bread at every meal. The most de-

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successful methods of bread-mak-

ing. Phone or drop us a card to

have it delivered to you. Obtain-

able at grocers.

JOHNSTON BROS. Phone 818

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—The Monday tea at the Kennels

will be held by the ladies of the house

committee.

—Mrs. F. C. Parnell, 75 Bruce street,

South London, will be at home on

Wednesday, June 12.

—Miss Ethel Griffin, of Winnipeg,

formerly of this city, is visiting her

mother, Mrs. S. Griffin, 562 King street.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. Scott, of this city,

are visiting Mrs. M. A. Ferguson at

the "Nook," Erie Road, Port Stanley.

—Mrs. L. H. Moore will receive in

her new home, 430 Pall Mall street, the

first and third Tuesdays, as heretofore.

—Mr. D. J. Cantlon, of 281 Queen's

avenue, has returned from a business

trip to Woodstock, Stratford and Clin-

ton.

—Mrs. L. L. Stevenson will be at

home to her friends on Tuesday, June

11, afternoon and evening, 321 Queen's

avenue.

—Miss Lillian McNaughton, of 526

Dufferin avenue, has left for Seattle,

Wash., to visit her brothers, Messrs.

James and Harry McNaughton.

—The poles of the Southwestern

Traction Company are planted a mile

south of the village of Union, and the

wires are strung as far as Union.

—The name of Roscoe Graham

should have been included in the list

of London ex-students who passed the

Toronto University examinations.

—Mrs. Jarvis, of Moosejaw, is spend-

ing a few days as the guest of her sis-

ter, Mrs. Smith, at 191 King street, be-

fore leaving for her new home in

Vancouver.

—Miss Helen Taylor, corner of Ever-

green avenue and the Wharncliffe road,

departed yesterday for the Virginian

road, on a visit to friends in London

and Hertfordshire, Eng.

—Edward Hall, the Muncey Indian,

charged with stealing a buggy from

Julia Waucaush, of the Muncey re-

serve, appeared before Squire Chit-

tick yesterday, and was remanded un-

til June 12 for a hearing.

—Rev. T. C. Ferguson, of Pattons-

burg, Mo., will preach morning and

evening in Chalmers Church tomorrow.

YOU MAY

Have the most careful and competent

help for your eyes at the Optical De-

partment of either store of Diamond

Hall.

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PARNELL'S BREAD

All who eat Parnell's Bread

like it. They like it because it

is tasty—never dry, never

heavy. Always light and flaky.

There is a uniform goodness, a

never-varying quality about

Parnell's that others try in

vain for. It is the result of the

best materials and Parnell's

method of mixing. Phone us a

trial order.

BAKERY, SOUTH LONDON.

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To Have Fine White Teeth

is a natural desire. The

faithful, daily use of Odon-

tine (C. & L.) will help

realize it. Odonetine pre-

vents decay of the teeth,

and keeps the enamel

pearly white. 25 cents.

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Chemists and Druggists.

216 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Mr. Ferguson has had a large experi-

ence in evangelistic work in the

United States. Mrs. Ferguson, who as-

sists him, will sing at both services.

—A "London Devil," will be Rev. T.

T. Shields' evening subject tomorrow,

In Adelaide Street Church. Baptism

at night.

—Mrs. Ralph C. Duncan (nee Liv-

ingstone), of Winnipeg, is spending a

few days with her parents, Mrs. and

Rev. Mr. Livingstone, of the Well-

ington Street Methodist Church Parson-

age.

—City Engineer Graydon's repeated

attempts to have the repairs to the

local asphalt pavements made by

the Warren Company have thus far

failed. Yesterday a letter was received

from the company stating that Mr.

Graydon's communication was to hand,

but that as the company's first vice-

president was out of the city (Toronto)

there was nothing doing.

—The marriage arranged between

Mr. James Christie, Twentieth

Lauchshire Fusiliers, and Miss Phyllis

Becher, elder daughter of the late

Col. Sullivan Becher, commandant

Second Battalion, Second P. W. O.

Gurkhas, and of Mrs. Sullivan Becher,

of Castle Lyons House, Castle Lyons,

Fernoy, Ireland, and a granddaughter

of the late Mr. H. C. R. Becher, Q.C.

of "Thornwood," London, Ont., will

take place in London, Eng., early in

July.

—On the 5th inst., at the home of Mr.

F. Shobbrook, con. 8, London Town-

ship.

A SURE CURE FOR HEADACHE.—Bilious

headache, to which many of the best

of men, becomes so acute in some

subjects that they are utterly prostrated.

The stomach refuses food, and there is a

constant and distressing effort to free

the stomach from bile, which has become un-

usually secreted there. Parnell's Vegetable

Pills are a speedy alternative, and in so-

lutioning the effects of the intruding bile

relieve the pressure on the nerves which

cause the headache. Try them.

ship, a quiet but pretty wedding took

place, when Miss May Shobbrook was

united in marriage to Mr. Norman

Fish. After the ceremony at 2 a.m., an

inviting luncheon was served, to which

the immediate friends of the bride and

groom sat down. The happy couple

took their departure for London, To-

ronto, and by boat to Montreal and

other eastern points. The best wishes

of the community go with Mr. and

Mrs. Fish. On their return they will

reside in their beautiful home on the

Proof Line. Rev. John Mahon tied the

knot.

—A very interesting lecture is to be

given at the Grand Opera House, on

Sunday afternoon, June 16, by Edward

A. Kimball, of Chicago, Ill., on Chris-