

SURPRISING DEVELOPMENTS IN BECK-M'EVROY ELECTION REVEALED BY THE RECOUNT

**Uninitialed Ballots in 23 Out of 53 Ballot Boxes—
Suspicion That Initialed Ballots Were Used
to Forge Initials on Irregular Ballots for
Doubtful Voters—Other Peculiarities.**

The recount of the ballots in the Beck-McEvoy election finished yesterday afternoon. Mr. McEvoy gained two votes and Mr. Beck one.

That was the least important feature of the recount, which revealed some very interesting facts.

The presence of one uninitialed ballot in 23 out of the 53 ballot boxes is a matter of serious moment.

Were Ballots in Circulation?
It strengthens the suspicion of Liberal workers that on election day there were ballots in circulation outside of the polling booths.

As it was very difficult to obtain information on this point a recount was demanded.

It was only necessary to secure one initialed ballot from the polling booth in order to forge the deputy's signature on any number of ballots to be placed in the hands of doubtful voters.

Peculiar Marks.
Another circumstance which gives color to the suspicion that this practice was resorted to is the fact that in each of the boxes where there were these uninitialed ballots, there was a whole series of peculiarly marked ballots, so marked as to create comment.

The number varied, running from 5 to 25 in each box.

The trick might be done without the deputy returning officer's knowledge. It would be natural for him not to notice that an uninitialed ballot had been exchanged for the initialed one he gave a voter.

Mr. McEvoy Speaks.
"The recount from our standpoint was a great success," said Mr. J. M. McEvoy. "We showed what we had been led to believe was the case. It demonstrated that in 23 subdivisions out of 53 there was an uninitialed ballot. Only one is necessary to do the work. When once a properly-initialed

ballot reaches the outside, the rest is comparatively easy. It can be used all day with great success. The fact that in every one of these boxes there were ballots marked in a certain peculiar way, is a circumstance that makes our suspicions appear well founded.

Ballot Not Secret.
"There was another reason I had for the recount, and that was to show that this so-called ballot was not secret. You could see across the table how a man voted. The paper was so thin that the mark could be distinguished at a considerable distance. This ballot was not a secret ballot."

More Peculiarities.
In a single subdivision there were 26 ballots from which some initials had evidently been erased and others substituted.

In division 9 of ward 3 there was one more ballot than names on the poll-book.

In division 9 of ward 2 there was one less ballot than names on the poll-book.

In division 9 of ward 1 there were 3 uninitialed ballots for Beck, the only division in the city where that occurred. In this box there were 29 ballots marked in a certain peculiar way. This is the record of the recount.

Marks on Ballots.
There was some discussion about the admission of a certain ballot. In one ballot a cross was marked after the name of Beck, while McEvoy's name was scored but. This ballot was allowed.

Another ballot marked with a cross after the name of McEvoy and with a circle after Beck's, was thrown out. Six of the uninitialed ballots were for McEvoy.

"That was evidently part of the game," said Mr. McEvoy. "It only meant a difference of one vote, while the marked ballot outside would mean a great deal of difference."

Mr. McEvoy is expecting other developments shortly, and the course of action to be taken will be made known within a few days.

Displeased at Court Summons Chatham Woman Tries Suicide

**Takes Dose of Laudanum, But
Prompt Medical Attendance Saves.**

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Chatham, July 3.—Because she disliked being arraigned in police court on a charge of having stolen some clothes from a sister, Mrs. John El-

lott attempted suicide by swallowing one ounce of laudanum.

Since being served with the summons to appear in court, she was very melancholy and depressed, and declared, among other things, that she would never attend the court.

The attempt at self-destruction took place in a room in the house of Mrs. George Birkby, Taylor avenue, the would-be suicide being discovered in a comatose condition. Dr. George T. McKeough used his stomach pump to good effect.

Rival Theatres Pool Their Interests

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Hamilton, July 4.—Official announcement was made today that the Savoy and Bennett theatres had pooled their interests, arranging for an equal division of profits.

Bennett's will have the vaudeville field to itself opening Aug. 31, and the Savoy will begin playing stock a week later.

John Appleton, manager of the Savoy, will manage both houses.

George F. Driscoll, who managed Bennett's last year, will probably go to Montreal.

The Advertiser made this announcement some days ago on the strength of information secured from the head offices here.

No Water Is Needed in Devil Strips

A petition is being circulated among bicyclists of the city asking that the city council refrain from watering the devil strip of the street car tracks on paved streets.

The cyclists point out that when the streets are watered it is impossible for them to ride, and they are continually splashed with water and mud.

"If only a strip three feet wide is given us we would be all right," said a bicyclist to The Advertiser. "When the streets are watered it is very difficult to get around, and it makes it more inconvenient for us. There are over 500 names on the petition now, and we expect to have many more when it is ready to go to the council."

Labor Men Preparing for the Fight

As announced in The Advertiser some time ago, the Labor party will name a candidate for the coming Dominion election, and are at present making arrangements for organization.

When the candidate will be named has not been discussed as yet, but a meeting will be called within a couple of weeks to settle that matter.

In the meantime the organization of the city will be carried on.

A meeting was held recently, when the matter of organization was gone over thoroughly, and the city divided into subdivisions.

The work of manning these subdivisions will occupy some time, and when

that is completed it is probable that a candidate will be selected.

"We will have a candidate," said a Labor man to The Advertiser. "Everybody in the party takes that for granted, and is busy organizing the subdivisions."

St. Thomas London Old Boys.
The London Old Boys in St. Thomas will come to the reunion in large numbers. The Railroad City will send one of the largest contingents to the celebration. The Twenty-Fifth Regiment Band will accompany the association to London. All the old boys will be in costume, and will be worth

while.

A \$50,000 APARTMENT HOUSE PLANS ARE NOW MATURING

**Mr. John Hayman, the Well-Known East London Contractor, Is
Behind the Proposition—Will Be Located on
Queen's Avenue.**

Work will in all probability be commenced in a few weeks by Mr. John Hayman, the well-known east end contractor, upon the erection of a handsome new apartment house on Queen's avenue, near Wellington street.

Negotiations, it is understood, have been completed between Mr. George T. Hiscox and Mr. Hayman for the property owned by Mr. Hiscox on Queen's avenue, and also for a lot on

Wellington street at present unoccupied.

The building will be in the shape of an "L," having fronts on both Queen's avenue and Wellington street.

It will be four stories in height and fitted up in the most modern style.

Mr. Hayman has not yet fully completed the plans, but it is stated that the apartment house will cost about \$50,000, and will be one of the handsomest in the country.

London Township Man Injured Horse He Was Leading Frightened

**By a Dog on Richmond Street
North—James Robson Was
Seriously Hurt.**

While Mr. James Robson, of London Township, was leading a horse behind his buggy on Richmond street near Broughdale, a dog rushing out frightened the animal.

Mr. Robson was jerked out of the rear of the buggy onto the road.

He held onto the horse, which dragged him some distance, when he was forced to let go, and the animal escaped.

Mr. Robson's legs were badly hurt, one knee particularly. It is thought to be broken. He was also injured about the head.

Some farmers driving along found him lying on the road, and summoned Stewart's ambulance.

He was removed to the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Taylor, South London, where Dr. James D. Wilson attended his injuries.

He will be laid up for some time. He is the brother-in-law of Assistant Ensign Kirkpatrick, of this city.

ported during the first six months. Nineteen hundred and eight promises to eclipse that record.

In every city each fall there are cases of typhoid fever due to carelessness of drinking water in summer resorts.

This sometimes causes epidemics, but last year was particularly free from that sort of thing so far as London was concerned.

In a city of nearly 50,000 not a case of fever is something of which the citizens ought well to be proud, and is a record any city might envy.

"There is no question but that the water is pure," continued Dr. Hutchinson. "The year past has been a very healthy one, on the whole, and London has been particularly favored."

London's Water Supply Is Pure One Not a Case of Fever in City This Year

**Only Three Cases Reported Last
Year—Citizens Have Reason
To Feel Proud.**

"There is not a case of typhoid fever in the city," said Medical Health Officer Hutchinson to The Advertiser this afternoon.

"So far as I can learn there have been no cases this year. London's water is excellent, pure and healthy. In my opinion, there is no question but that the water is pure."

This is a remarkable tribute to the water supply of London.

Last year only three cases of fever were reported, and these were reported during the first six months.

Recently the township engineer fixed the rate of assessment upon each of the contending farmers, and an appeal was taken against the award by William Scott, J. H. Hamilton and W. J. Hamilton, who alleged that the amount of taxation was too high.

The case that had been hanging fire for upward of eighteen years, and had cost in legal fees a large amount of money, was settled Thursday at McGillivray by Judge Edward Elliott.

The action was what was known as the Scott drain case, and involved disputes between West Nissouri Township and a number of farmers as to the legality of certain taxes imposed upon the latter for the cost of maintaining the ditch.

Teachers of Ingersoll Visit London
A deputation from the Ingersoll board of education, consisting of Chairman Boyse, and Trustees Macaulay and Thompson, visited the city schools yesterday.

They were piloted by Inspector Edwards, and were well pleased with what they saw.

The Ingersoll board are going to erect a new school, and wanted to see some modern structures.

On the lighting, heating and ventilation of St. George's School impressed them very much. The front elevation of the Chesley avenue school also pleased them a great deal.

Democratic Delegates in London

Martin J. Sullivan, head of the Democratic party in Boston, accompanied by twenty-eight delegates from that city, passed through the city this morning in a private car en route for Denver, where they will attend the convention to be held in Denver.

To the Advertiser Mr. Sullivan stated that Mr. Bryan was never

stronger than at the present time, and that he is going to put up the best fight yet.

Mr. Sullivan is confident of success, notwithstanding that Taft is a very strong opponent.

Accompanying the party was Mr. Alf McDonald, of the Boston Transcript.

The quick action of Drum-Major Cockburn alone prevented a serious accident when the Seventh Regiment was marching to Tecumseh Park last evening.

As the band drew near Richmond street, an Oxford car, going north, was standing on the south side of Dundas street.

The front row of the band was practically on the track when the signal was given to the motorman to take his car north.

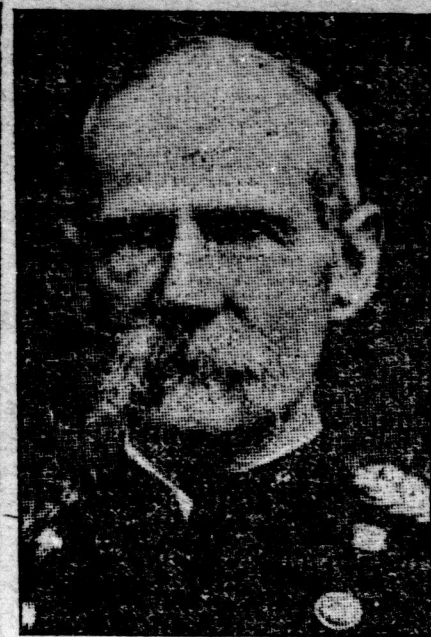
The bandmen, of course, were intent on their music, and did not notice the car. Sgt. Cockburn saw it, however, and shouting to the men, he

pushed them back just in time to avoid an accident.

He was nearly struck himself, and by the merest chance saved the bandmen.

On the return from the Park, Detective Nickle was on the corner, and prevented another motorman from attempting to rush the soldiers with his car.

"A Living Clergy."
A cablegram from London, England, says: "Speaking at Abergwill, the Bishop of Huron said the clergy here were supported by their fathers, but in Canada a living people supported a living clergy."



FIELD MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS,
Who will be invited to visit London during the Old Boys' reunion in August. He is coming to Quebec to take part in the tercentenary celebration.

NORFOLK COUNTY BOY BITTEN BY MAD DOG

Villa Nova, July 4.—The epidemic of hydrophobia, which has been thinning the herds of cattle and droves of swine throughout Norfolk County, has taken a more serious turn.

A little son of Valdo Olmstead, owner of a dog which went mad, has been bitten, and has been hurried to the Pasteur Institute at New York. The dog is still at large and it is not known how many are infected.

GEORGE D. M'MULLEN DEAD IN TORONTO

**Was a Well-Known Former Londoner—
Heart Trouble Ended Life.**

Mr. George Dixon McMullen, lately of London, Ont., died yesterday morning at his residence in East Toronto, of heart trouble. He was in his 48th year.

Mr. McMullen, who was a brother to Rev. William McMullen, belonged to a prominent Methodist family of London, and was well known in this part of the country, where he was connected with railway interests. He went with his wife and two children, also accompanied by his father, to live in East Toronto, about six months ago, and was connected with Construction, the trade journal issued from the Saturday Night building.

His death was due to the recurrence of a heart affection, brought on in his youth by excessive bicycle-riding.

The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his residence to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

BOYS WERE FOUND WORKING UNDER AGE

**Factories Inspector Appears To Be On
the Warpath These Days.**

Factory Inspector Harry Clarke is keeping a close watch on boys at work in the various factories in the city.

Yesterday he made the rounds of the brickyards and having sent him through fourteen at work. He immediately ordered them home.

An appeal was made to the police magistrate to allow the boys to work, but his honor said that the word of the crown attorney was law, and there could be no objection.

In one case it is alleged that a grown-up man was dismissed, and his 10-year-old son given the job.

Prosecutions may follow.

GOT OFF EASY
A St. Thomas man fined for mailing indecent letters.

St. Thomas, July 4.—J. S. Wilson, a retired merchant, charged by A. M. Hutchison, also a wealthy retired gentleman, with having sent him through the mails letters and postal cards of a grossly indecent character, was today found guilty before Judge Ermattinger and given the noticeably light sentence of \$25 and costs, with a severe warning.

The crown attorney said this practice was prevalent to an alarming extent, and would be rigidly suppressed. The case has been a sensational one in the city.

MADE K. C.'S.

Ottawa, July 4.—Two Dawson bar-risters are made K. C.'s, C. B. Pattullo and E. C. Senkler. H. R. Archer, of Swan River, is commissioner to administer naturalization oaths.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—FINE AND WARM.
FORECASTS.

Toronto, July 4—8 a.m.
Today—Moderate southerly winds; mostly fair and warm; a few scattered showers.

Sunday—Southwest winds; fine and very warm.

TEMPERATURES.
Stations. 8 a.m. Min. Weather.
Calgary 48 46 Fair
Winnipeg 88 60 Fair
Perry Sound 88 62 Cloudy
Toronto 88 66 Cloudy
Ottawa 70 60 Fair
Montreal 70 62 Fair
Quebec 88 66 Clear
Father Point 80 52 Clear

The first column in the above table records the temperature at 8 o'clock this morning, and the second column records the minimum temperature during the 24 hours previous.

WEATHER NOTES.
The weather is fine throughout the Dominion, except that a few local showers are occurring in Western Ontario and Saskatchewan.

DRUNKEN COSSACKS SLAUGHTER THE CITIZENS OF TABRIZ

**Rebels Surrender To the Shah's Troops and a General Massacre
Begins, in Which Thousands Are Said To
Have Perished.**

St. Petersburg, July 3.—A massacre is on at Tabriz, Persia, and the city is being sacked by a bloodthirsty and merciless Cossack horde, according to authentic dispatches received here tonight.

Prior to the starting of the massacre 370 persons had been killed and upwards of 700 wounded in the outskirts of the city since last Sunday.

The dispatch received here tonight is not timed, but indicates that the massacre started last night.

Authentic figures of the number slain in the massacre, which is thought to be still on, is not given, but a private estimate places the loss at 2,000.

Anarchy reigns in the city. There is a shortage of bread and hundreds of the rebel defenders of the city are said to be starving.

Shah Broke Truce.
A report received here this morning stated that the city had surrendered to Racheh Khan, the Shah's commander, who has been in charge of the siege of Tabriz. It indicated that the trouble was over, but later advices show that it was premature.

Tonight's dispatch says that an armistice was arranged which virtually amounted to a truce. Tabriz rebels ceased firing and permitted Racheh Khan and his force to enter within the enemy's lines.

**"Get the Axe," Said Mr. Pondullo
When His Friend Played Concertina**

**Italian Musical Comedy Which
Discounts Opera of "Cav-
alieria Rusticana."**

The Italian friends of Peter Pondullo and Joseph Marinella are exerting themselves to bring about a reconciliation between these gentlemen, who appeared in the police court yesterday morning as a result of a charge laid by Pondullo against Marinella.

It seems that on Sunday last Mr. Pondullo added to his earlier indisposition, and plays well.

With his instrument he went down to Mr. Marinella's house to see a friend and charm him with soft Italian airs. He played along the street as he went, and when he arrived at Mr. Marinella's house continued to produce dulcet strains.

Didn't Like the Music.
Whether Mr. Marinella had not slept well the night before is not known, but at any rate he took a decided objection to the noise Mr. Pondullo was making and expostulated with him.

Mr. Pondullo is a believer, with Shakespeare, that the man who has no music in his soul is "fit for treason, stratagems and spoils," and he expressed sentiments of that kind to Mr. Marinella, not, of course, using the exact words of the poet.

"Get the Axe."
All the while he continued to play, and when Pondullo started to "kick" him about having no music in his makeup, Mr. Marinella became so exasperated that he threatened to get the axe and forthwith chop Mr. Pondullo's head off.

Such sentiments were so shocking to Mr. Pondullo's nature that he went at once to the police station and laid an information against his friend. The men appeared yesterday, but the case was adjourned until Monday, by which time it is hoped that a settlement will be reached.

the city on the promise of the English and Russian representatives that the Shah's troops would be restrained and not permitted to engage in disorder.

Racheh Khan acceded to this demand of the English and Russian authorities, after being warned that if he violated his word there would be intervention by the powers.

White flags were run up at various points throughout the city and the Shah's troops entered. Last night a party of Cossacks became riotous in the Habian quarter, which is the hotbed of the revolutionists. A drinking bout was followed by the wrecking of a bazaar.

Cossacks Trapped.
This act was the spark that was needed to set off the explosion. In a moment a squadron of drunken horsemen were dashing through the streets followed by a mob bent on pillage.

The news spread to all quarters of the city as if by magic, the white flags were torn down and Cossacks and rebels flew at each others' throats wherever they met.

Barbicans went up in an instant and the rebels, with a surprising show of organization, sprang to their defense. The Cossacks were caught more or less off their guard and suffered severe loss owing to being entrapped within the enemy's lines.

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Bloody Revolt in South America

Buenos Ayres, July 3.—The latest advice received from private sources at Formosa, in the northeastern part of Argentina, says there has been sanguinary fighting in the streets of Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, where a revolution is said to have broken out recently, and that hundreds of persons have been killed or wounded.

Edward G. O'Brien, the United States minister to Paraguay and Uruguay, and Harvey B. Owsley, jun., secretary of the legation, both are in Asuncion.

Communication by telegraph and telephone with Asuncion has been cut, and consequently there are conflicting rumors of a sensational character current here.

Warning From Factories Inspector

Inspector Harry Clarke wishes to warn factory owners and manufacturers against taking children under 14 years of age to work in the holidays.

This is contrary to the bylaw, and in his inspection the other day Mr. Clarke found several little children ten years old who were working.

The proprietors apparently were unaware that they must not hire such children, even in the holidays, and at once dismissed them when informed regarding the law.

Manufacturers who break the law are liable to a fine of \$30 for each child they employ under 14 years old.

Increase in Inland Revenue Returns

The inland revenue returns for the month of June totaled \$46,981.88, an increase over June, 1907, of \$3,923.51, or over May of this year, of \$11,454.03.

The figures for June, 1907, were \$43,058.37, and for May, 1908, \$35,527.85.

The large increase is due to the new duty on tobacco which has just gone into force, and dealers now pay 28 cents a pound for unstemmed tobacco

and 42 cents a pound for stemmed, where they formerly paid 10 cents and 15 cents. The returns for the month are as follows:

Malt, ex-warehouse	\$ 5,747.43
Spirits, ex-warehouse	4,383.15
Raw leaf	18,409.64
Cigars, manufactured	2,419.51
Cigars, ex-warehouse	9,966.40
Other revenue	55.75
Total	\$409,818

Employe Fell 15 Feet, Not Was Hurt

To fall about fifteen feet headlong into a pile of boxes and iron beams and yet escape broken bones was the experience of Fred Taylor, of 1073 Francis street, an apprentice at the Electrical Construction Company's plant on Dundas street, yesterday afternoon.

Taylor was working on a traveling crane when in some manner he lost his balance and fell to the floor.

The force of the fall rendered him unconscious, but he was soon revived. Beyond injury to his nerves from the shock of falling, and a few cuts and bruises, Taylor escaped injury. He will be able to resume his duties it is thought, in a few days.

A Big Demand For Old Potatoes

Old potatoes were in great demand on the market this morning, and prices soared upward accordingly.

A short time ago old potatoes sold for as low as 90 cents a bag. Today the wholesale prices for them ranged from \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bag, and they

were barely procurable at that.

About six loads were offered for sale, the largest of these containing twenty bags. The load sold for \$30.

New potatoes went for \$2.50 a bag, and the scarcity of old ones rendered sales very good.

Knott & Sangster

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650.

CHELSEA GREEN—FIFTY LOTS WILL BE OFFERED ON EASY PAYMENTS. YOU MAY BUY BY PAYING \$5 DOWN AND PAY THE BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

CARPRAE CRESCENT—A NEW SURVEY JUST ACROSS TRACTION COMPANY'S BRIDGE. TWO BRICK HOUSES ALREADY CONTRACTED FOR AND A NUMBER OF LOTS SOLD. DRAINAGE, SIDEWALKS AND WATER MAINS WILL BE LAID AT ONCE. LOTS, \$5 TO \$15, ON EASY PAYMENTS. LAND AND SEE PLAN.

WATERLOO STREET—14-story brick, cement block foundation, 9 rooms, modern conveniences, lot 33x145 feet. Price, \$2,150.

ELIZABETH STREET—Two-story brick, 8 rooms, modern conveniences, veranda, lot 45x105 feet. Price, \$3,000.

RECTOR STREET—14-story brick, 10 rooms, barn, shed, cement walks; lot 52x135 feet. Call for particulars.

CHRISTIE STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms; lot 15x124 feet; barn. Price, \$500. Will trade for small farm.

FACTORY ON C. P. R.—Lot 50x120 feet. Call and get particulars.

OXFORD STREET—14-story brick-veneer, stone foundation, 7 rooms, gas and fixtures, fruit trees; lot 33x154 feet. Price, \$2,100.

MATLAND STREET—14-story brick, stone foundation, 9 rooms, modern conveniences; lot 33x145 feet. Price, \$2,100.

HORTON STREET—Two-story and attic brick, 11 rooms, large cellar, front and back stairs, modern conveniences; lot 33x145 feet. Price, \$2,100.

CHEAPSIDE STREET—New story and half frame, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 33x145 feet. Price, \$2,100.

DUNDAS STREET—Two-story brick, 9 rooms; a splendid place for doctor or store; a fine corner; lot 33x145 feet. Call for particulars.

INGOLDSIDE PLACE—Two splendid lots. A chance of a lifetime. \$500 each.

PRINCESS AVENUE—14-story brick-veneer, 5 rooms, electric light, gas, fixtures; lot 33x145 feet. Call for particulars.

TO LET—ENGLISH STREET—14-story modern house; 115 and water rates. Possession at once.

LANSARTH STREET—14-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 7 rooms; lot 33x145 feet. Price, \$2,100.

SPLENDID NEW TWO-STORY and attic, with about an acre and a half of land, finished in brick, electric light, modern conveniences, on city limits, splendid spring and own waterworks system. Cost \$5,000. Will sell for \$2,500 if taken at once.

NELSON STREET—Frame cottage; lot 33x145 feet. Price, \$500.

SACKVILLE STREET—New 14-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 9 rooms, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 33x145 feet. Call for particulars.

ROADOUT STREET—Two-story brick, stone foundation, 10 rooms, modern conveniences, 115 and water rates; lot 33x145 feet. Price, \$2,100.

PICCADILLY STREET—Two-story brick, 10 rooms, modern conveniences; lot 33x145 feet. Price, \$2,100.

MATLAND STREET—Frame cottage, 7 rooms, cellar; lot 33x145 feet. Price, \$1,500.

WORTLEY ROAD—Two-story and attic pressed brick, electric light, gas, modern conveniences, front and back stairs, veranda; lot 33x145 feet. Price, \$2,100.

ELANOR STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 5 rooms; lot 33x145 feet. Call for quick sale. Price, \$1,000.

LOHNE AVENUE—14-story brick, 9 rooms, modern conveniences, stone foundation. Price, \$2,100.

KING STREET—Brick cottage, 10 rooms, gas, two large parlors, lot 33x145 feet. Call for particulars.

OXFORD STREET—Two-story frame, brick foundation, full size, brick and cement floor, 9 rooms, modern conveniences, veranda; lot 33x145 feet. Price, \$2,100.

TO LET—Oxford street, new two-story brick, all modern; rent \$20.

DREANAY AVENUE—Brick-veneer cottage, cement block foundation, 7 rooms; lot 33x145 feet. Price, \$1,500.

DUNDAS STREET—Brick-veneer cottage, 7 rooms, gas and fixtures, hard and soft water, good cellar; lot 33x145 feet. Price, \$2,100.

VICTOR STREET—14-story frame, 9 rooms, fruit trees, veranda; lot 33x145 feet. Easy terms. Price, \$2,100.

ST. JAMES STREET—Brick-veneer cottage, 8 rooms, furnace, gas for cooking, fruit trees, stable; lot 33x145 feet. Price, \$2,100.

EMERY STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen with pantry, sink and water in house, orchard all of house, nice garden, small fruit; lot 40x130 feet; nice locality, close to cars. Call for price.

DUNDAS AVENUE—Two-story brick-veneer, 9 rooms, piped for bath; furnace and gas; good lot. Price, \$2,100.

P. Walsh's Bulletin

You will make no mistake if you buy a lot on Ridout street. South London. All brick houses must be erected on this. Electric cars, sewer connections, etc. Get our prices at once.

Our sale of lots on the corner of the Wharfside road and Grosvenor street was very satisfactory this week. If you want a cheap lot in this location call at once. All lots must be sold. Easy terms if you want it.

POTTERSBERG—A large frame cottage on brick foundation, 7 rooms, in perfect order, veranda, large lot. At a bargain.

WATERLOO STREET NORTH—Frame cottage on brick foundation, frame stable. Must be sold. Price, \$300.

WOODWARD AVENUE—A new 14-story brick house, 7 rooms; lot 40x130 feet. Price, \$1,000.

ST. JAMES STREET—A new 14-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, two kitchens, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light and gas; lot 40x130 feet. Price, \$2,200.

JOHN STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms; good lot. Inquire at once.

KENNEDY AVENUE, south of Piccadilly street—Four lots, each 50x120 feet. Secure them at once.

COLBORNE STREET, near Piccadilly street—A large brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, parlor, dining-room, two kitchens, furnace, electric light; lot 33x145 feet. Price, \$2,400. Inspect at once.

LORNE AVENUE—A new 14-story brick house, 3 bedrooms, clothes closet, bathroom, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, electric light; good lot. Cheap at \$2,200.

YORK STREET—Two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, dining-room, 2 kitchens; lot 55x130 feet. Want a quick sale. Price reasonable.

MATLAND STREET, near King street—A splendid two-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, front and back stairs, lot 33x145 feet. Price, \$2,400. Inspect at once.

HAMILTON STREET, near Ryatt avenue—A new 14-story brick-veneer house, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, gas, electric light and gas; good lot. Cheap for \$3,100.

NELSON STREET—A new 14-story brick-veneer house, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, furnace, gas; good lot. Price, \$2,500.

MATLAND STREET, south of G. T. R. road—A new 14-story brick-veneer house, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, furnace, gas; good lot. Price, \$2,500.

GREY STREET, near William street—Frame cottage, 7 rooms, in perfect order; nice lot, fruit trees. Cheap at \$1,450.

TEN LOTS on Waterloo and Huron streets, at 115 each, in perfect order; B. R. A. new two-story brick house, stone foundation, double parlors, dining-room, two kitchens, 3 bedrooms, hot water in bathroom, furnace, gas, veranda; lot 42x135 feet. Want an immediate sale. Call for price.

ELLAS STREET—A new 14-story brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements. Price, \$2,300. Cheap.

SOUTH LONDON—Choice lots on Wharfside road and Grosvenor street. Cars pass this block. We have sold some lots here, while they are cheap. Call for price.

WELLINGTON STREET—A new 14-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, furnace, gas; good lot. Price, \$2,500.

SOUTH LONDON—A new two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, furnace, gas; good lot. Price, \$2,500.

TALBOT STREET—A splendid two-story frame house, on brick foundation; double parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, 4 bedrooms, clothes closet, lot 33x145 feet. Price, \$2,500.

ADELAIDE STREET—A new frame cottage, on cement foundation, 7 rooms, good lot. Price, \$1,300.

TO LET—A QUICK SALE LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US. NO EXPENSE UNTIL SOLD.

CHEAP LOTS on the Gordon survey, corner of Matland and Ryatt streets. The new electric light will pass this block. WATERLOO STREET—A new 14-story brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements; good lot. Price reasonable.

CHRISTIE STREET—A new brick cottage, 8 rooms, in perfect order; lot 33x145 feet. Price, \$2,500.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, large cellar, cement walks; lot 33x145 feet. Price, \$2,500.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—A new 14-story brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements; good lot. Price, \$2,500.

TO LET—A QUICK SALE LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US. NO EXPENSE UNTIL SOLD.

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CHEAP LOTS on the Gordon survey, corner of Matland and Ryatt streets. The new electric light will pass this block. WATERLOO STREET—A new 14-story brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements; good lot. Price reasonable.

Ontario's Chief Wealth

The source of Ontario's wealth is and always will be chiefly derived from the soil. You can become rich and independent in a few years by making a specialty of one of the various kinds of farming, which pays in Ontario.

The following are some of the products which it will pay to raise specially in raising: Sheep, hogs, vegetables, fruit and poultry. We have farms to sell suitable for all these kinds of farming, at reasonable prices and in good localities.

The following are descriptions of a few of the hundreds we have to sell. Call, telephone or write for full list.

No. 558—36 acres in the Township of Bayham, County of Elgin; mostly clay loam, 8 acres timber, 30 plum trees, a number of peach trees, good orchard of apples, frame house, outbuildings; fair, five miles to Tilsonburg market, one mile to Eden. Price, \$4,000.

No. 560—25 acres in the Gore of the County of Oxford; soil clay loam, a lot of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 567—58 acres in the Township of Bayham, County of Elgin; 3 acres timber, soil sand and clay; 12 acres of orchard, fences wire and rail, frame house, stable, barn, outbuildings; fair, five miles to Tilsonburg market, one mile to Eden. Price, \$3,300.

No. 568—25 acres in the Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton; soil black loam, with clay subsoil, 15 acres of young orchard, 15 acres of fruit trees, 15 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 569—25 acres in the Township of Camden, County of Kent; twelve miles to Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 570—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 571—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 572—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 573—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 574—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 575—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 576—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 577—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 578—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 579—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 580—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 581—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 582—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 583—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 584—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 585—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 586—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 587—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 588—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 589—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 590—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 591—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 592—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 593—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 594—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 595—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

No. 596—25 acres in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent; 10 acres of orchard, 10 acres of fruit trees, 10 acres of outbuildings; a No. 1 property, for market gardening; one mile to City of Woodstock, electric car passes door. Price, \$2,400.

WEATHER

PROBS: Fine and Warm.

Smallman & Ingram
THE SATISFACTORY STORE PHONE 655 Limited

SATURDAY, JULY 4.

STORE NEWS TODAY.

Use Our Mail Order Service

If out of town for the summer months, don't forget your home store—"The Satisfactory Store." Through our Mail Order Service you can shop quite as profitably as though here to attend personally to same. Your purchases are selected by our mail order buyer, who has thorough knowledge of all goods. Also in our Mail Order Service you may participate in all the money-saving offerings of our many REMOVAL SALES.

Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory.

Moving Sale of Colored Dress Goods

39c, 49c, 59c for 65c, 75c and \$1.00 Values

Is it any wonder that we're doing such a successful business in Dress Goods when we can flash abroad such remarkable values as these? We are not selling "backward goods." There are no materials in the department more popular than these we have cut prices on.

If in need of these excellent goods, or likely to need them, it would be a positive pity to neglect this money-saving opportunity, which starts MONDAY MORNING. Come early.

39c FOR DARK GREEN SICILIAN. Formerly sold for 65c. Excellent for bathing suits or general use. Moving Sale price only **39c**
49c FOR CREAM PANAMA. This is a beautiful material for full-pleated skirts. Very fashionable weave, excellent wear-resister; will not crush. Easily worth 65c. Sale price only **49c**
59c FOR SILK VOILE, in light navy and brown; very sheer; excellent for summer dresses. Recently sold for 75c. Monday, for sale at **59c**
59c FOR LACE MUSLIN (FRENCH). Sold at \$1.00 per yard. Very handsome; invisible small check, with hemstitched stripe effect. Gray in tone, formed by black and white thread. Removal Sale price **59c**
REAR EAST AISLE—MAIN FLOOR.

2,121 Yards Colored Taffeta Silk

Marked to Sell at 50c Yard

Slightly narrower than most all our other Taffetas by about one and a half inches; but such fine heavy quality—all silk, too.

Fresh from the Swiss manufacturer, 2,121 yards in all; seven colors to select from—black, ivory, delft blue, navy, mid navy, brown, mid brown and myrtle green; all splendid, serviceable shades for street wear. This quality in the standard width sells at 75c per yard. This, only an inch and a half less in width, will sell for, a yard, only **50c**
A Dress Length of sixteen yards, for only **\$8.00**

REAR MAIN AISLE.

Early Closing--

This progressive movement is working delightfully—thanks to your co-operation. It's our intention to do as much business and satisfy as many customers, in eight hours, as in the nine. And we have made prices on high-grade goods that should do the deed.

Store Closes at 5 o'clock daily.
Saturday
Includ-d.

Smallman & Ingram
THE SATISFACTORY STORE PHONE 655 Limited

149 to 153 DUNDAS STREET.

Smallman & Ingram Limited

TENDERS FOR CULVERT

Tenders for REINFORCED CONCRETE CULVERT AT WEST COVE will be received up to 3 o'clock on Monday, July 13.

A. O. GRAYDON, City Engineer.
ALD. WILLIAM GERRY, Chairman No. 2 Committee.
20-13, 11

LEGAL CARDS.

J. W. G. WINNETT, BARRISTER, ETC., 418 Talbot street. Money to loan. Marriage licenses. ywt

PURDON & PURDON, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., Masonic Temple, building, corner Richmond and King, Thomas H. Purdon, C.K.; Alexander Purdon.

GRAYDON & GRAYDON, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., corner Richmond and Dundas. J. H. Marshall Graydon.

BLACKBURN & WEEKES, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 134 Carling street. G. N. Weekes; H. S. Blackburn.

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

STUART & SCANDRETT, BARRISTERS, etc., 96 Dundas. Money to loan. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; T. W. Scandrett.

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

J. F. FAULDS, BARRISTER, ETC., Robinson Hall Chambers.

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

Condensed Advertisements.
No advertisement accepted less than fifteen words.
Amusements—Ten cents per line each insertion or two cents per word if set solid.
Meetings—When no admission is charged, one-cent per word each insertion.
Articles for Sale, To Let, Help Wanted, Situations, Wanted, Board and Lodgings, Lost and Found, Rooms to Let, and all similar condensed advertisements—First insertion, one cent a word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than fifteen words.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.
McCALLUM—On June 15, 1908, to Dr. and Mrs. H. A. McCallum, a daughter.
DEATHS.
WHITE—In this city, on July 4, 1908, Alexander White, beloved husband of Eliza White.
Funeral on Monday morning, to St. Mary's Church; requiem high mass at 9 a.m.; thence to G. T. P. station, for 11:27 a.m. train to Windsor. Interment at Anderson's burying ground.

HILL—On July 3, 1908, at his late residence, 25 Tecumseh avenue, Thomas Hill (native of Herefordshire, England), aged 71 years and 10 months.
Funeral from above address on Monday, July 6, at 3 p.m.; service at 2:30 p.m. at the residence.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

HAMILTON TO MONTREAL VIA TORONTO.—Steamer Dominion, leaving Toronto, Monday, July 6, at 10 a.m. First-class cabin. Two berth rooms. Berths reserved. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.

Southwestern Traction Co.

LONDON TO PORT STANLEY

AND RETURN
Adults 60c Children 40c
GOOD FOR 30 DAYS.

Cars Leave Every Hour.
Special arrangements made with Sunday schools and other large parties.

LONDON MINERAL BATHS

SWIMMING POND

MORNING.
Boys, with their towels and suit, 5 cents; men, with their towels and suit, 10 cents.
AFTERNOON.
With or without suit, 15 cents.
Sundays and holidays, 15 cents, all day.
Corner Dundas and Thames Streets.
Phone 2198.

Port Stanley

TO DETROIT AND RETURN, JULY 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Good for three days. Special train leaves Grand Trunk depot, 7:30 a.m. sharp. Everything first-class. Everybody welcome.

Sarnia and Return, \$1.10

DETROIT and Return, \$1.45
CHOSEN FRIENDS' all-rail excursion, via the great St. Clair River, July 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Good for three days. Special train leaves Grand Trunk depot, 7:30 a.m. sharp. Everything first-class. Everybody welcome.

Grocers' Excursion

TO NIAGARA FALLS WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.
Via M. C. R. Special fast train, first-class coaches, leaving London 7 a.m.; St. Thomas 7:45, stopping only at Ashtabula, Springfield and Tiffinburg. Tickets good for two days. The best outing of the season.

BAND CONCERT, LAWN SOCIAL

Grounds, Chalmers' Church, corner Waterloo and Grey streets, Monday, July 6. Free Press Newsboys' Band. Splendid programme by Excelsior Quartette. Ice cream and cake will be served. Tickets, 10c.

EX-NISOURIAN PICNIC, JULY 8, AT

Springbank. Sports, baby show, evening concert. Wear yellow badge. Tickets, 10c.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—NEW

fall term opens early in October. For particulars call or phone Dayton & McCormick.

OCEAN SHIPS

to or from the Old Country and the Mediterranean. Do not make any arrangements till you call on F. B. CLARKE, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.

30,000 Islands

Georgian Bay, Killarney, Manitowaning, Little Current and the Soo, by the famous North Channel. London to Duluth and return, \$2.20. Low rates to the Terecentary celebration. F. B. CLARKE, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.

TONY CORSE ORCHESTRA—ORIGINAL

London, Ontario, at Lake Huron, Park, Sarnia, for summer engagements accepted.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES.

Balls, banquets, Phone 135. Tony Vita's Italian Harp, 12 Queen's avenue.

MEETINGS.

EVERY PETROLEA OLD BOY and Girl in the City, who has not already done so, please send name and address to W. J. Beamer, secretary, 25 Piccadilly street.

JOINT INSTALLATION OF THE OFFICERS

of City Lodges, I. O. O. F., Monday evening, 6th inst., at Chalmers' Lodge. Every newly-elected and appointed officer expected to be present. W. G. Bartram, chairman of installation committee.

MALE HELP WANTED.

AT THE DOMINION SCHOOL OF Telegraph, 9 Adelaide street east, Toronto, telegraphy is taught quickly and thoroughly. All students are placed in good positions immediately upon graduation.

SHOE REPAIRING OF ANY DESCRIPTION

done while you wait. The Famous Shoe Repair Company, 304 Dundas. Phone 2215.

WANTED—A GOOD BUILDERS'

hardware man. Apply in own handwriting, Box 78, Advertiser.

WANTED—GOOD MAN FOR FARM, BY

the year. Box 77, Advertiser.

CANVASSER WANTED—SALARY OR

commission. Apply Alfred Tyler, 33 Clarence street, London.

SALESMAN WANTED FOR "AUTO-SPRAY"

Best hand sprayer made. Compressed air, automatic. Liberal salary. Covers Box 64, Advertiser.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—WOMAN TO WASH AND iron, Monday and Tuesday each week; must be clear starched. Apply 382 Dufferin avenue.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERV-

vant. Apply Mrs. Cooney's Intelligence Office, 179 Queen's avenue.

WANTED AT ONCE—SCRUB WOMAN,

also a dishwasher; good wages. Apply "Home" House.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERV-

vant; must be able to do plain cooking. Apply to Mrs. Wm. H. Fraleigh, Hotel Delaware.

LADY SEWERS—MAKE SANITARY

work at home; materials furnished; \$5 per hundred; particulars, stamped envelope, Dept. 408, Dearborn Specialty Company, Chicago.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL FOR SARNIA;

three in family. Apply Box 80, Advertiser.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL

servant for small family. Apply Mrs. McMillan, 64 Maitland street.

GIRL WANTED FOR BOTTLING—\$3

per week; must be 18 years. W. E. Saunders, 323 Clarence.

A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT GIRL

wanted. Apply 553 Dundas.

AN ASSISTANT TO FOREWOMAN FOR

woolen mills company, 330 Clarence street.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAID FOR

work at home; family of two. Apply Mrs. J. M. Daly, 300 Princess avenue.

MAID WANTED FOR GENERAL

household work in family. Apply evenings, 186 Waterloo.

EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM GIRL

Apply City Hotel.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Hotel Inververie

PORT STANLEY, ONTARIO
Now Open for Season

American or European plan. Clean and sanitary. Modern plumbing and electric lighting. Light in every room. Tennis courts, bowling green, golf course, bathing, all free to guests. Boat races and further particulars apply to
C. H. OBERHEIDE, Manager.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS AT PORT

Stanley can secure them at A. H. B. restaurant.

IDEAL—BEAUTIFUL SUMMER

resort on shore Lake Erie, at Port Stanley. Six miles south of Simcoe. Best beach for bathing and fishing; perfectly safe for children. Terms, etc., apply Thomas Buck, Port Stanley, Ont.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TWO YOUNG ENGLISHMEN DESIRE work on farms. Apply at once, Box 76, Advertiser.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SET OF PURPLE BEADS. RETURNED to William and Pictou streets and St. Joseph's Hospital. Reward, 50c.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH AND

chain, containing money and ring, with monogram "W. P. R." valuable only to owner. \$15 reward on return to the office.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH, AT

Springbank, in or near theatre. Reward, \$100. Address, 246.

WANTED.

WANTED—SMALL LOT IN EAST END of city; \$100 cash. Box 84, Advertiser.

WANTED TO RENT—SMALL MODERN

house. Apply Box 85, Advertiser.

WANTED TO BUY—A HORSE AND

wagon; easy terms; or to rent by week at reasonable rate. Apply Box 86, this office.

WORN-OUT JEWELRY CAN BE SOLD

—Take it to Milroy, 384 Richmond st.

WANTED—PARTY WITH SMALL CAPI-

TAL, but interested in banking business. Address Box 51, Advertiser.

WANTED—WORK BY DAY, LAUNDRY

or house work; washing also taken in. 60 Wharfedale road.

WANTED—SMALL FURNISHED OR

partially furnished cottage at Port Stanley, for last two weeks in July; first two in August; state terms. Box 87, Advertiser.

FIFTEEN BOARDERS WANTED AT

Big Bell Restaurant. Everything new and clean. \$3.50 per week in advance. Phone 2406.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TEACHER for S. S. No. 4, London Township; personal application preferred; duties to begin after holidays. R. S. Douglas, secretary, Ilfordton.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL

Section No. 12, North Dorchester; male or female. Apply to Wm. Barr, Mossley.

WANTED—TEACHER FOR S. S. No. 50,

Ennisville Township; state qualifications and salary; duties begin Aug. 17. William Douglas, secretary, Wheelers, O. Ont.

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

ROOMS AND PRIVATE BOARD MAY be had at 35 King street. Modern conveniences, including phone. 8433.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FIVE ACRES, ADELAIDE STREET, just north city; choice land; bargain. Apply John Murphy, 137 Ann street.

160 ACRES, ONE MILE FROM POST

OFFICE, stores, school, churches and all modern conveniences; good bar; gain if taken at once. For particulars apply A. Fuller, Earlton, Ont. 97m

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

BIG BARGAINS TODAY IN WALL paper at Shuff's clearing sale. Dundas and William streets.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S ELEGANT

street or long distance road house; bay window. 7 years old, 15% hands. Phone 944.

3 1/2-H.P. MOTOR CYCLE, CHEAP.

easy terms. Brantford lady's wheel. \$8. Niagara bicycle, nearly new, 15% hands of other bargains. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

FOR SALE—RUBBER-TIRED BIKE

wagon; good as new. Apply Box 83, Advertiser.

REMOVAL SALE—SELLING OFF

cheap, a lot of furniture, etc., at 555 Talbot street, south of market. J. B. McKim.

LIVE SPRING DUCKS AT \$1 PER

pair; dressed at \$1.00 per pair. Ideal Fruit and Produce Company, 4 and 5 Market Square.

LIVE MINNOWS FOR SALE. FISHING

tackle. Best goods. Lowest prices. Gurd's, 185 Dundas.

FIRST-CLASS NEW MILCH COW FOR

sale. Apply 149 Oxford street.

PRIVATE SALE OF FURNITURE—

Nearly new; good chance for young couple. 152 York.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND

butchers delivery wagons. Apply J. H. Saunders, carriage maker, King street.

ART CLASS

Memorial Windows

WESTERN GLASS WORKS
74 Fuller's Street.

BARGAIN WEEK—LAST WEEK IN

each month. Langford's Hardware, 433 Hamilton road.

COMBINATION HORSE FOR FAMILY

use wanted; city broke, age between 5 and 8; weight 1,100 to 1,200; must be stylish and good actor; able to pass for or need not carry. Address Box 79, Advertiser office, city.

MEDIUM-SIZED SECOND-HAND SAFE,

nearly new. McCurt's Hardware and Stoves, 111 Dundas.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BUGGIES,

one pneumatic bike wagon, almost new, at Smith's, Maple street.

ALL LOVERS OF FLOWERS

should get our import bulb catalogue. Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Begonias, Perennials, etc., will cost about one-quarter of catalogue price. Catalogue must be in at once. A. J. MORGAN, 113 Dundas street.

ONE-HORSE DRAY, SLEIGH, AND

plantation buggy. Apply 1010 Waterloo street.

FIRE—JAMES'—BARGAIN SALE OF

wood. Wood sold for \$2.00 per cord, and for \$1.75. This price continues one month only. We need money, and hence this low figure. Come quick. The Dominion Coal and Wood Company.

FOR SALE—THREE WOOD HORSES,

cheap. Walker's shop, Wellington road, especially cheap if bought this month. Nordheimer's, 188 Dundas.

MERRY WIDOW SUITCASES, FROM

\$1.50 to \$5. Darch, 230 Talbot street.

THE OLD STAND

LIME, CEMENT, TILE, FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE, ETC.

WM. COPE

(Successor to E. E. House), 93 YORK STREET. PHONE 1941.

THREE SLIGHTLY USED GRAMO-

PHONES, in perfect, guaranteed condition; especially cheap if bought this month. Nordheimer's, 188 Dundas.

Tanyan Sauce, per bottle..... 5c

6 Bars Comfort Soap..... 25c

13 Tins Favorite Lye..... 10c

J. A. HENDERSON, Cash

Cor. Colborne and Chesapeake. Phone 1724

NEW METHOD EGG PRESERVER

Try a can of Water Glass, cheap, sure, full directions. Sold by A. J. Morgan, 93 Clarence, Old Ford, Russell. Attractive Wholesale by the London Soap Company.

JEWELRY SPECIALIST IN WATCH

and jewelry repairing. W. J. Wray & Co., Big Wagon, 17 King street.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE—GOOD

selection; second-hand automobiles in first-class order; of the following makes: Cadillac, Olds, Ford, Russell. Attractive prices for cash. Mitchell's Garage, Dundas street.

Kodaks and Supplies

PHOTO FINISHING FOR AMATEURS.

W. A. MCKENZIE

OPPOSITE CITY HALL, UPSTAIRS.

A NEW BOOK, "THE METROPOLIS,"

by Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle," "Buddha of Lullaby," etc., etc. Lending Library, 5013 Richmond street.

LAWN MOWERS—LAWN MOWERS—

Have them repaired before the rush. Percy Hodgins, 115 Richmond street.

ON HAND—SALES OF UNPAID COR-

SETS, Canadian Lady Corset Company, 35 Clarence street. Agent wanted.

GOOD DRY WOOD, 2 PER LOAD—

slabs, 1 1/2 ft. Forst City Best Goods Company, 585 Bathurst. Phone 700.

Why Is Your Gas Bill

So High?

Because you have not yet used a Cannon Oven. Satisfaction guaranteed. Try one. Factory and showroom, 284 Dundas street. Phone 1848.

SUNGLASSES, THE GREAT HAIR RE-

STORER. Try it. James Gleason, 483 York. Phone 2223.

FRESH FISH NOW ON SALE—A. S.

Onn, Fish Market. Phone 1236.

SOME GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP

delivery wagons for sale. Abbott's Carriage Works.

MEN'S BOX KIP SHOES

blucher cut, with heavy soles, \$2.00 \$2.00

Can't be beat for work.

WM. PAXMAN

290 DUNDAS STREET

FLOUR AND FEED DELIVERED

promptly anywhere in city. Phone 2363.

SOUTHWEST KETTLE—HARD AND

soft coal and wood dealers. Phone 29. Corner Maitland and G. T. R. Prompt delivery.

INSPECT OUR STOCK OF FURNI-

TURE, carpets, linoleum, etc., etc. Also ladies' suits, raincoats, skirts, jackets. Easy payments. Fishbain's, 628 Dundas.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

HEAVY WAGONS, ONE—HORSE wagons, delivery wagons, buggies, breaking carts, wheelbarrows, new and second-hand. Scott, Fall Mall and Adelaide. ywt

PRICE DOWN—WE HAVE A GOOD

stock of the best mixed wood we ever had, only 40¢ per cord. Coal at the lowest cash price. Green & Co., 455 York street. Phone 1291.

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1853.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY-WEEKLY.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

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 Ten cents per week.
 Delivered by carrier boys in any part of the city.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 4.

A YEAR OF PROMISE.

The Weekly Sun, which can speak with authority, says of the farmers' outlook:

"It is estimated that the Western Provinces have five and a half million acres in wheat this year, upwards of half a million more than in 1907. With an average of twenty bushels to the acre, this acreage will insure a crop of over 100,000,000 bushels. Prospects, however, point to rather better than this yield, and it is not improbable that the western wheat crop of 1908 will be little, if any, short of 120,000,000 bushels.

"In Ontario prospects are equally encouraging. A vast amount of hay has already been put in the barns in excellent condition; with another week of fine weather the Province will have the best lot of feed of this kind in store in its history. Grain crops are coming on well, and corn is making magnificent growth. The weak points are in dairying and hogs; it now seems likely that the output of cheese and hogs may actually be less than last year, and it is quite certain that the hog output will be very light. Cost of production in both these lines promises, however, to be much less than in 1907. In fruit a good crop is promised, and trees, speaking generally, never looked healthier.

"Taking it all in all, including crop prospects as well as market outlook, it is safe to say that the agricultural situation in all Canada was never more promising than it is at the present time."

A week of fine weather has elapsed since the above was written, and a magnificent hay crop is now nearly all in the barns. Scarcely any conceivable freak of the weather can disappoint the hopes of the Ontario farmers. The spectre of Jack Frost will haunt the west in another month or six weeks, but the crop is so far advanced that only abnormal conditions can adversely affect it. If the harvest fulfills its present promise Canada will be literally a golden autumn.

TORONTO AND FILTRATION.

The Toronto Telegram says that the statements of Dr. McCallum, of this city, published in The Advertiser, give greater evidence of close scientific research and thorough study of the subject of water filtration than the generalities which decided Toronto in favor of the \$700,000 bylaw. The Telegram adds:

"The 'mountains of information' which guided the city in some cases were supplied by authorities who did not know any more about filtration than filtration knows about them."

It is probable also that some of the champions of filtered river water in this city got their arguments out of books or from other second-hand sources. The literature on the question is scarcely likely to be as fresh as the information brought from the home of filtration by Dr. McCallum. Neither are laboratory tests, under ideal conditions, which may have converted medical men, conclusive evidence of the working of a filtration plant on a large scale.

The Telegram strongly advises that Dr. Sheard, the medical health officer of Toronto, be sent over the ground traversed by Dr. McCallum before any of the money voted by the ratepayers is expended. The mere fact that the water of Lake Ontario is so contaminated near Toronto that citizens are willing to spend \$700,000 on a purifying process, which is only an experiment, is a warning to the citizens of London. The water of a sluggish stream like the Thames cannot be as pure as that of Lake Ontario.

ADVERTISING CANADA ABROAD.

One feature of the policy pursued by the present Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, is entitled to special commendation. For several seasons Mr. Fisher has asked Parliament for a grant to enable Canada to be properly represented at one, at least, of the international exhibition which annually occur in some part of Europe. At the exhibitions at Milan and Liege the Dominion was represented by appropriate exhibits, including products of the forest, the farm, the mines and the fisheries, as well as manufactured products, although it is to be regretted that very frequently Canadian manufacturers do not take enough interest in the matter to do the country full justice. At both Milan and Liege the Canadian building was one of the great attractions. At the former place the progress of Canada was illustrated to hundreds of thousands of people of Southern and Southeastern Europe, and at Liege to

the Belgians, the French, the Germans, and the Dutch. The result has been a grand advertisement of Canada and things Canadian.

Not since the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1889 has the Dominion been represented at any great display in the metropolis of the Empire, and Mr. Fisher considered it especially fitting that our exhibit at the Franco-British Exhibition should be one in every way worthy of Canada. The object of this exhibition was to show the products of the British Empire and of France and her colonies—two powers which are in most amicable relationship. Moreover, as a state of the Empire in which both French and English speaking subjects are so largely represented, it was particularly appropriate that a special effort should be made on this occasion, and the minister is satisfied that the display prepared will do credit to the Dominion. In addition Canada is taking part in the Scottish International Exhibition in Edinburgh, where a very excellent exhibit of Canadian products is made.

As Mr. Fisher recently explained in the House, Canada gets invitations to these exhibitions, which are held in different countries from year to year, and reaps all the advantages of organization which costs her nothing. Of course these displays cost the country something, but the minister is satisfied Canada is getting more than an adequate return for the expenditure. Mr. Fisher says he knows of nothing that has done more of late years to show to the world at large the progress and productions of our country.

RURAL DELIVERY AND THE ROADS.

The postoffice budget of the United States for the year ended June 30 last shows a deficit of \$13,000,000, due largely to the growing expense of delivery beyond the centers of population.

The postal department at Washington has decided that after reasonable notice mail will not be delivered over roads which are not kept in good condition. Recently a circular was sent to the postmasters at rural delivery offices instructing them to report the number of miles of road covered from their respective offices, and the general condition of the same, and asking for the names of the persons charged with their supervision. The answers to this circular have led to this latest decision of the department. Rural free delivery costs the Government of the United States millions of dollars annually; it involves expenditures which are so much in excess of the corresponding receipts that the entire postal deficit is traceable to this source, and the department feels it is but right that if rural communities would continue to enjoy the benefits of the service they should see to it that the roads covered by the carriers are maintained in such a state that they may at all seasons of the year be traversed with ease and safety. The idea is that those who profit from the service should do their part to facilitate its operation.

The result of this ruling of the department will doubtless be to greatly stimulate the good roads movement, and there may be Canadians who see in it an argument in favor of the introduction of rural free delivery in this country. As a matter of fact, the impossibility of keeping many of the Canadian country roads passable—even some of those close to the cities—at certain seasons of the year, is an important obstacle to the successful operation of such a system here.

The present Dominion Government has done much to improve and cheapen the postal service of the country, and with it all, instead of reporting a deficit year after year, as did its predecessor, and as does the Government of the United States, is able to show a goodly surplus annually. When the financial condition of this branch of the public service will warrant it, free rural delivery may be established, but the country must be prepared to appropriate several millions of dollars annually at the outset. By that time possibly the state of the country roads will be less an impediment to so costly a scheme.

"Uncle Remus" is dead, but Brer Fox and Brer Rabbit will live long. The slaughter in Persia indicates that the Russians have found some people they can whip. Germany has not forgiven this country for the British preference; but its attitude is more expensive to Germany than to Canada.

The celebration across the line today will probably cost more lives than some of the battles in the American revolution, which are writ large in history.

If those uninitiated ballots in the Beck-McEvoy election do not prove crookedness outside the polling booths they prove astonishing incompetence inside the booths.

Ex-Mayor Coatsworth, of Toronto, who was one of the pushers of the Niagara power scheme, now fears that it means dear power, not cheap. Another hiring of the corporations!

Our local contemporary says the Thames is comparatively pure because there is no town along it for

twenty miles above this city. But there are innumerable farms along it, and innumerable cows and other animals wallow in it.

The joke is at Premier Asquith's expense. He told the women they must prove that they wanted the franchise before parliament would grant it, and the suffragettes straightway showed they were in earnest by breaking his windows.

Mr. J. W. Curry, who began the prosecution of the combines, which was squelched by the present Ontario Government, says that \$3,000,000 a year is being taken out of the people's pockets by illegal methods of restraining trade. Whether this statement is true or not is one of the questions which the Attorney-General does not care to tackle.

A disgruntled Grand Trunk shareholder says that the Grand Trunk is looked upon in Canada as an alien, because its head office is in England. This is not the case. The wisest thing the present management of the Grand Trunk did was to reverse the old policy of trying to run the road from London, and to place full power in the hands of the man on the spot.

FAINT PRAISE.

The best thing that can be said about the tercentenary poetry that we have received up to the present date is that as Champlain, Montcalm and Wolfe are all dead, it is not likely to hurt their feelings.

OH, SCISSORS!

Showman—Here, your paper said the biggest snake in my show was twenty feet long, when it's really thirty-one feet. Editor—Sorry, but we were pressed for space yesterday, and had to cut everything down.

NEED FOR THE CLOSURE.

"A Government that is fit to live," says the Mail and Empire, "could not be obstructed by a parliamentary minority. The best Government in the world can be obstructed at any time by the worst Opposition in the world under our system of free discussion. All that is necessary to that undesirable end is for the Opposition members to keep on talking."

WHERE HE LEARNED.

"During the recent election campaign in Ontario, the candidate in a certain Whittier constituency made a speech of exceptional quality on the Friday night of the week preceding the fateful Monday. After the conclusion of the meeting a gentleman approached the speaker and would be M. P. and asked: 'Did you ever take a course at a school of oratory?' 'Oratory, is it?' asked the contemptuous gentleman, 'never a school of oratory, but I attended. Man, I was born in Tipperary.'"

HAPPY FRANCE.

France has the unique distinction of being a nation without a proletariat—properly so called, since everyone owns something, and will continue to own it, since the population does not increase.

TRUTH PENETRATES SLOWLY.

Mr. Booker Washington, the good friend and trusted champion of the colored people, speaking at the International Sunday School Convention at Louisville the other day, said: "We are fast learning in every part of America that a man cannot hold another in the ditch without remaining in the ditch with him." This is the substance of a great truth, but it takes even advanced civilization a long time to realize it.

THE DELICIOUS REACTION.

Post-Well, how did you like the picnic? Yost—I was so glad to get home again that I was glad I went.

THEY BETTER LET HIM RUN.

If Tom Lincolnton is barred from running in the Olympic races this night, the doughnuts that Toronto or Hamilton will start an agitation for the independence of Canada. Look at the success of the Alaskan boundary.

HEAVY GOING.

"How'd you get there, old man?" "In my airship." "Cloudy?"

AN IMPORTANT ANNIVERSARY.

This is the anniversary of the defeat at the polls of the Conservative Government, which went upon the rocks on June 23, 1896. The Conservative Government of that time seems short, because the new Government ushered in, and under whose period the Dominion passes quickly. Canada of today is not the Canada of twenty years ago. Times have changed since then, and Canada has rapidly forged ahead and is now a leading power in the world.

Port Huron, Mich., July 3.—Down: Collingwood, 11:40 Thursday a.m.; W. E. Fitzgerald, Crowe, Colby, Schuyler, 1:10 p.m.; Murphy, 2:10; Crowe, 3:10; Holden, 3:30; Shaughnessy, 3:50; Majestic, Harlem, 4:10; Hobard, Uganda, 5:10; Livingston, 6:40; Australia, Andaste, 9:10; Col- onel, 10:30; Dalton, 11 Friday morning; Midland King, Major, Emma Hutchinson, 3:30; Corunna, 4:30.

GOOD CROP PROSPECTS.

The general commercial situation continues to improve week by week. If present indications are to be relied upon, the Canadian West will this year produce a record crop. In the United States prospects also indicate an abundant yield in all lines of grain. In the principal European grain-growing countries the outlook is also brighter than for last year. Here in Ontario prospects are the best in years. The unfavorable weather in the early spring, grain has made an excellent start, and the rains of the last few days have come just at the right time to prevent a check. The harvest now under way will, with reasonably dry weather for the next week, prove one of the best in the history of the Province, and the moisture now in the ground ensures a continuance of good pasture until soiling crops are ready for cutting. Coupled with this hopeful agricultural situation there has been a brightening up of all lines of business of the most notable indications of this being an increase in the orders for rails by American railways. On the whole it looks like a year of abundance in crop production the world over, and with the

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First, the Company. A clean record and absolute security is offered by the London Life. Second, the Policy Contract. Investigation will prove our Reserve Dividend Policies are unequalled.

London Life POLICIES GOOD AS GOLD

J. F. Maine, Superintendent Industrial Branch.
 Geo. McBroom and W. A. Winterstein, Inspectors Ordinary Branch.

certain renewal of activity in all industrial lines as a consequence. Notwithstanding the splendid pastures which we have had so far this season, dairy output, as measured by receipts and exports at Montreal, is considerably behind the record of last year. The exports of cheese from Montreal from the opening of the season until the end of last week amounted to 200,000 boxes, or 75,000 less than for the corresponding period a year ago. Receipts of cheese in Montreal last week were 75,182, nearly 2,000 more than for a year ago. Butter receipts, on the other hand, were 2,000 packages in excess of 1907, but this was sufficient to offset the decrease in cheese. With continuance of good pastures now promised we should, however, soon catch up.

GOT NO THANKS.

"I broke a record today. Had the last word with a woman." "Didn't think it possible. How'd it happen?" "Why, I said to a woman in the car, 'Madam, have my seat.'"

A FOOLISH WISH.

Meanman—It seems a shame, after slaving for it all these years, to think that I can't take a blessed sovereign upon me. Grabbe—My dear sir, what would be the use? It would only melt.

Vessel Passages.

Detroit, Mich., July 3.—Up: Mueller, 12:20 Thursday p.m.; Wm. G. Mather, Aztec and consort, 12:40; Reed, 1:15; Milwaukee, Sylvania, Hart, 2:00; Mariska, 4:30; Panther, 4:30; Martin and oargos, 6:30; Gilchrist, 6:30; Bartow, Delaware, 7:30; Maytham, 7:30; Verona, Flower, 8:30; German, Jenny, 9:30; Ramapo, Gettysburg, 10:30; Superior City, Krupp, 10:30; Langham, 11:20; Ralph and barge, 11:40; Manila, 12:40 Friday a.m.; Ball, Philip Minch, 1:40; Lumberman and barges, 2:40; Eds, Bell, 2:40; Lagonda, Santiago, 3:30; Turret Crown, 4:40; Ward Ames, 5:30; Bennington, 6:30; Majestic, Harlem, 6:30; Corcor, 6:40; Murphy, 7:40; Fairbairn, 8:30; McCosta, 9:30; Mary Boyce, Walter Scranton, 10:30; Sellwood, 11:30; Riddle, 12:20 Friday a.m.; The, 12:40; Sachem and consort, 1:30; Alaska (wood), 1:30; Osler, 3:20; Haddington, 5:20.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., July 3.—Up: Crowe, 11:20 Thursday a.m.; Leonard Hanna, 11:40; Hoover, 1:20 p.m.; Holden, 1:50; Shaughnessy, 2:10; Majestic, Harlem, 4:10; Hobard, Uganda, 5:10; Livingston, 6:40; Australia, Andaste, 9:10; Col- onel, 10:30; Dalton, 11 Friday morning; Midland King, Major, Emma Hutchinson, 3:30; Corunna, 4:30.

Down: Isperming, 12:30 Thursday p.m.; J. B. Morse, 1:10; Colby, Packer, 2:10; Amasa Stone, 3:20; Ahl, 3:30; D. O. Mills, 4:30; Palmer, whaleback, 2:30 Friday morning; Briton, Magna, 6:30; Port Colborne, Ont., July 3.—Up: Wacohandah, Fort William; Snook, Detroit.

Port Huron, Mich., July 3.—Down: Collingwood, 11:40 Thursday a.m.; W. E. Fitzgerald, Crowe, Colby, Schuyler, 1:10 p.m.; Murphy, 2:10; Crowe, 3:10; Holden, 3:30; Shaughnessy, 3:50; Majestic, Harlem, 4:10; Hobard, Uganda, 5:10; Livingston, 6:40; Australia, Andaste, 9:10; Col- onel, 10:30; Dalton, 11 Friday morning; Midland King, Major, Emma Hutchinson, 3:30; Corunna, 4:30.

JAPANESE HAVE CABINET CRISIS

Premier Wanted To Retrench, But Was Opposed and Is Likely To Resign.

Tokio, July 3.—It is expected that the cabinet will resign tomorrow morning. The Associated Press was informed today that the premier, Marquis Saionji, decided to tender his resignation some days ago, and that at his request the members of his cabinet agreed to resign also. The resignations will be tendered to the Emperor in the morning.

The nominal reason for Marquis Saionji's resignation is ill-health. The cabinet are all strict members of the Selyoku or Constitutional party, and it was, therefore, necessary that they resign with him.

The actual reason for the resignation of the premier is understood to be the position taken by Marquis Inouye, secretary of the home department, regarding the future financial policy of Marquis Saionji. This includes retrenchment in the army and the navy, the postponement of public works, a demand for a sinking fund, and the yearly repayment of loans. Marquis Inouye recently attacked the present Government's policy regarding finance. This gave offence to Marquis Saionji, who decided to resign alone. He consulted with the other ministers and was by them persuaded to accept the resignations of all the members of the cabinet.

Mikado May Decline.

One unknown quantity in the situation is the position the Emperor may take. He possibly may decline to accept the resignations, but this is considered extremely unlikely. Marquis Katsura, who was formerly premier, probably will succeed Marquis Saionji, although Admiral Count Yamamoto, a former minister of marine, is a strong candidate for the premiership. His best opinion well informed circles, however, gives this position to Marquis Katsura, in which event Count Komura, at present Japanese ambassador at London, is almost certain to succeed Count Hayashi, the present minister of foreign affairs. Count Hayashi probably will succeed Count Komura at London. It is uncertain who will get the portfolio of finance; no one is anxious to accept it. There will be no changes in the ministries of marine and war.

The Genro or elder statesmen will be consulted immediately with regard to the appointment of a premier. Marquis Katsura is a member of the Genro, and Admiral Count Yamamoto, has considerable influence there. There is reason to believe that Marquis Saionji will support Marquis Katsura in the Diet. Marquis Saionji is the leader of the Selyoku, which has a majority in the Diet and Marquis Katsura is the leader of the Baido Club, which has forty votes. Such a combination would give Marquis Katsura an absolute majority. It is doubtful if any other man in the post of premier could secure full parliamentary support. In best informed circles it is declared positively that the general policy of the Government will not be changed. The present programme of retrenchment will be carried out.

G. W. VANDERBILT HARD UP

Biltmore To Be Closed For Year—Strict Economy Practiced.

Asheville, N. C., July 3.—Biltmore House, the palatial North Carolina estate of George W. Vanderbilt, is to be closed up for a year. Mr. Vanderbilt, who it was announced a short time ago, had intended remaining at Biltmore this summer, has made a change in his plans and, following this change, comes the announcement that all of the horses from the Biltmore stables are to be put on the market at once. Also another announcement is made to the effect that the large retinue of servants at Biltmore has been discharged with two weeks' pay in advance.

These in a position to know declare that Mr. Vanderbilt is hard up for ready funds, and it has become necessary for him to curtail expenses. Mr. Vanderbilt's policy at Biltmore for some time has been one of strict economy. The number of his household servants has been reduced and Mr. Vanderbilt has been acting as his own overseer. Mr. Vanderbilt, and family expect to leave July 8 for Europe.

BUSINESS IMPROVES ALL ALONG THE LINE

Montreal, July 3.—London reports to Bradstreet says: General trade there continues to improve all along the line. Sorting orders for summer lines are for a fairly wide range of goods, although they are still for small lots. Fall prospects are good. Collections are fair to good. Manufacturers are generally moderately busy.

HIS LEG DROPPED OFF

A Remarkable Outcome of the Illness of Mr. John Charlton.

Toronto, July 3.—The News says: The reports that Mr. John Charlton had his leg amputated are incorrect. Instead, there occurred what surgeons regard as an all but remarkable instance of a withering away. A blood clot formed in an artery in the right leg, stopping circulation, and his life was despatched. A short time ago, however, the whole leg, from the knee, withered away and dropped off. The only operation necessary for the surgeon was to remove a small remnant of bone protruding from the knee. The wound is nearly healed, and Mr. Charlton's condition is now regarded as quite favorable. The usual lines of such a kind result from a severe frostbite. A numbness in circulation is completely cut off, and the process of decay is often almost painless. Mr. Charlton is at his home in Lynedoch.

HACKETT SUE FOR DIVORCE

Mary Manning Takes Proceedings for Separation, Naming Several Co-respondents.

New York, July 4.—That Mary Manning has brought suit for divorce from James K. Hackett, was learned today from Miss Manning's counsel. Among theatrical folk rumors of such a suit have been current for some months. The summons in the divorce suit was served on Mr. Hackett early in June, three days before he sailed for Europe. Miss Manning engaged counsel about a year ago, but the suit was not begun until it was apparent that there was no further hope of reconciliation. It is understood that the complaint will name more than one co-respondent. Mr. Hackett and Miss Manning were married May 2, 1897, but the marriage was kept secret until the following January. For several seasons Mr. Hackett and his wife were joint stars.

SEVEN PERISH IN STORE BLAZE

Shop Girls in Cleveland Concern Victims of a Fireworks Explosion.

Cleveland, July 3.—Six girls and a 5-year-old boy are dead, while possibly a score of others were more or less seriously injured as the result of an explosion of fireworks in the S. Kroger five and ten cent store on Ontario street today. A panic among the hundreds of clerks and customers followed the explosion. It was the fire was out, when the firemen began searching the building, that any lives were lost.

The dead are: Emma Schumcker, 18, floor walker; Marie Wagner, 17, clerk; Anna Trefall, 24, clerk; Frida Trefall, 17, clerk; Elizabeth Reis, 18, clerk; Mary Hughes, 27, shopper; James T. Parker, 5 years old. Fatally hurt: Anna Hildenbrandt, 18, internally injured; Helen Catrassi, 14, internally injured. The fire was started when one of the clerks was demonstrating with one of the pieces of fireworks, a spark from which ignited the others.

The flames immediately broke out and swept through the establishment. As soon as the fire was brought under control after the place had been gutted.

Henry Miller, an employee of the store, as he discovered the fire he ran hastily to the top floor and then went down the fire escape in the rear. At each floor Miller stopped and opened the windows, calling on the girls and clerks to come out. He pulled many of them through the windows to the fire escape.

At least 75, he says, got out.

BIG BALLOON RACE CHICAGO TO OCEAN

Ten Monster Balloons Will Set Sail From Chicago This Afternoon.

Chicago, July 4.—Ten monster balloons, weather permitting, will start late this afternoon from Aero Park in a "Chicago-to-Ocean" race under the direction of the Chicago Aeronautics Club. Although clouds hung low in the sky early in the day and showers threatened, the aeronauts planned their faith to the official forecast of a fair afternoon. Two cups are offered, one for the balloon remaining longest in the air, and one for the longest flight, measured by air line to the point of descent. The contest is of international character, France and Canada being represented. The first car is scheduled to cut loose from its moorings at 3:30 p.m., and the others at intervals of ten minutes.

HUGE TARIFF PETITION

Filipinos Will Beseech the Next Congress To Let in Sugar and Tobacco.

Manila, July 3.—This afternoon Manila held a monster tariff demonstration. Twenty thousand men, representing the leading industries, marched in procession and then assembled on the Luneta, and ratified by resolution the petition of the merchant association that Congress grant the Philippine Islands trade privileges equal to those enjoyed by Porto Rico.

The association is canvassing the provinces through agents and Government officials and expects that when the petition is presented at the opening of the next Congress, it will bear 1,000,000 signatures.

The sugar and tobacco planters declare that ruin is inevitable unless the tariff is removed.

THE WOMAN "PEACHED"

Gave Up Man to Police Who Told Her of Steal at Toronto.

Detroit, Mich., July 3.—As a result of having taken a woman into his confidence, and confessing to her that the Ontario police were seeking him, Edwin R. Heilman, 40 years old, of Toronto, is held at police headquarters. An officer is coming from Toronto for him today. Heilman was cashier for Nielsen Company, of Toronto. Three weeks ago Wednesday he started for a bank with \$800 in cash and checks for \$272. Instead of going to the bank, he went to the Union Station, and took a train for Buffalo, where he spent part of the money on the races. He was arrested this week and yesterday met a woman at the Windsor track, whom he told that the Ontario police were looking for him. On returning to Detroit, the woman informed the police and Heilman was arrested. Heilman says he will be glad to return to Toronto and face the charges, and has waived extradition. When searched last night he did not have a penny in his possession.

Ask and you will find that in business offices where it is essential to use the best ink

Stephens' Ink

is used. You should use it at home. Resolutely refuse substitutes.

CANADIAN

Western wheat is now heading out. Milk in Welland is five cents per quart.

Elfish Eagle, sen. of Hespeler, is dead, aged 75.

Welland Liberals have re-nominated W. M. German, M. P.

The G. T. P. is now only twelve miles from Saskatoon.

Lightning killed eleven cattle of Robert Moore, Dummer Township.

Fire in the business section of Kilmory, Man., did \$25,000 damage.

The locomotive department of the C. P. R. Angus shop has been reopened.

Charlotte Street Methodist Church, Peterboro, boasts of 500 members.

The body of James L. Henderson, of Hamilton, was found in Burlington Bay.

The steamer Empress, on Stony Lake, ran on to a log and twisted her shaft.

In Montreal, in June, 127 permits for buildings, valued at \$416,080, were issued.

La Patrie gave 13,000 poor children of Montreal a picnic at St. Helen's Island.

The C. N. R. branch to Regina will reach the Saskatchewan capital in a month.

Two towers, to cost \$120,000, are to be built on the Church of Our Lady at Guelph.

The C. P. R. station at East St. Clair was robbed, the safe being blown by dynamite.

John K. Reid, tailor of Point Fort, Que., was killed by a C. P. R. engine at Hudson.

No United States steam trading vessels have passed through St. Lawrence canal this season.

Messrs. Dunn and McDonald, young men of Lachine, ran the Lachine Rapids in an 18-foot skiff.

Brantford council refused to appoint Mayor Bowly a delegate to the Canadian Union of Municipalities.

The new Imperial Tobacco Company has taken over the American and Empire Tobacco Companies of a Bonal.

So far this season a million and a half bushels more wheat have been carried on the St. Lawrence than last year.

Splendid progress is being made on the Trent Canal.

Mrs. Mary E. Scott, of Hamilton, committed suicide yesterday by taking carbolic acid.

Wm. Robbins, an Englishman residing in Port William, committed suicide yesterday by taking laudanum.

The city of Toronto has 115 cases in the courts at present. Of this number 47 are against the Toronto street railway.

Milk has dropped a cent a quart in

EAST MIDDLESEX ENTRANCE EXAMS

The Results Reached at London
Lucan, Dorchester Station
and Thorncliffe.

In the June entrance examination held at London, Lucan, Dorchester Station and Thorncliffe, 329 pupils wrote, of whom 233 were successful. The highest mark taken was 548 by Frank Tyler, No. 5, Delaware. Margaret MacGregor, of London Junction, won the gold medal donated by Mr. E. F. Glass to the pupil of London Township, taking the highest mark on the entrance examination; and owing to the fact that she also won the medal donated by Mr. Glass to the pupil of London Junction taking the highest mark on the entrance examination, she will go to another pupil of London Junction school, Rhoda Shewring, who stood second highest in the township.

Margaret MacGregor obtained 540, and Rhoda Shewring 534 marks. Amelia Brownlee, of the Lucan Public School, won the first scholarship offered by the Lucan High School Board to the pupil taking the highest mark at the entrance examination, held at Lucan, and Alma Burnett, of the same school, won the second scholarship. Amelia Brownlee obtained 504, and Alma Burnett 501 marks.

About the usual number were successful. On the whole the papers were very fair, with the exception of a couple of questions on the arithmetic paper and the unusual general nature of several questions on the geography paper. The meaning of which puzzled the candidate.

One candidate, Velma Dale, of No. 8, Westminster, obtained 100 in arithmetic, and several took over 90. Below are the names arranged in alphabetical order:

London.
Elsie Arrand, Russell Bailey, Amy Baker, Violet Baty, Jennie Beattie, George Boynes, Velma Branton, Pearl Branton, Gerald Burrows, John Burwell, Charles Caldwell, Josie Campbell, Helena Carmichael, Stella Dale, Velma Dale, Gordon Dale, Stanley Dale, Walter Day, Ethel Donaldson, Walter England, James Fallon, Gordon Fisher, Earl Fletcher, Eugene Flood, William Fraleigh, Nina Franklin, Fred Garrett, Margaret Gibson, Mabel Gies, Herbert Gould, Walter Gould, Annie Gowan, John Gowanlock, Stanley Graham, Wilfred Graham, Rena Greenside, Ella Guest, William Hammond, Gertrude Herschler, John Hewlett, Jessie Humphrey, Elvin Hunt, Clayton Ironside, Jessie Irvine, Edward Irwin, Donald James, Carl Law, Mary Lawson, Edna Leathorn, Gertrude Lewis, Ted Lockwood, Russell Lowthian, Bessie Lowthian, Margaret Lucan, Mary MacArthur, Stewart MacFarlane, Grace MacGregor, Margaret MacGregor, Josie MacArthur, Crawford McAulay, Wilson McCullough, Jenny McDougall, Robert McEwen, David McEwen, Clara McGowan, Malcolm McGowan, May McLachlin, Roy McLachlin, Mae Manning, Grace Morris, Gladys Mills, Robinson Muldon, Fred Murray, Glen Neale, Claude Nelson, Lena Nixon, Bessie Norton, Arthur Parrott, Fred Perry, Martha Phinches, Gertrude Prior, Lizzy Quigley, Ruth Reeve, John Robb, Lulu Robson, Estella Ross, John Scott, Rhoda Shewring, Margaret Shepley, Ursula Shepley, Elsie Skillett, Bertha Smith, Jessie Steer, Mamie Stewart, Gordon Taylor, Clarence Telfer, Ferguson Telfer, Hilda Thomas, Clara Thomson, Mary Tiffany, Alma Trott, Owen Tunks, Frank Tyler, Lena West, Margaret Weld, Mary White, Roy White, Fay White, Wills White, Mary Williams, Edna Williams, Elymer Wilson, Wilfred Wannacott, Winnett Worrell.

Lucan.
Ada Atkinson, Russell Atkinson, Vera Atkinson, Nelson Balkwell, Mamie Beattie, Olla Bice, Eva Bloomfield, Sadie Brown, Amelia Brownlee, Alma Burnett, Harold Butler, Russell Carnahan, George Carter, Isidore Casey, Donald Chown, Joseph Cohoon, May Coleman, Mabel Elliott, Clement Glynn, Fred Grace, Muriel Haskett, Gerald Hodgins, Grace Hodgins, Jennie Hodgins, Muriel Hodgins, Verne Hodgins, Christina Hofmann, Delia Isaac, Myrtle Kent, Ida Kimball, Ethel Lipsett, Linda McEwen, Frederick McIlhargey, Alfred Miller, Verne Mitchell, Harry Neil, Saloma Obanyoun, Arthur O'Neill, Mae O'Reilly, Emma Parry, Winnifred Paul, George Phila, Charlie Read, John Ready, Clara Rosser, Lillian Shepley, Martha Shepley, Lorne Shollide, Mary Siddall, Jessie Sprowl, Lucille Stanley, Chester Weir, Ross Weir, Milda Westman, Mary Wheelahan.

Dorchester.
Evelyn Banks, Newton Capstick, Elmer Cornish, James Creighton, Ruth Dae, Oscar Fenton, Jessie Ford, Elva Hoff, Mary Hayes, Douglas Hazen, Roy Hunter, Lizelle Island, Mary Leslie, Daniel McIntyre, Kathleen McLellan, Beatrice McMurray, Theo McMurray, Vera McMurray, Gladys Morris, Frank Neely, Ina Nigh, Louie Rath, Leslie Sadtler, Ernest Smith, Blanche St. Clair, Richardson Sutherland, Mary Thompson, Nellie Walsking, Harry Weir, Gordon Williams, Grant York.

Thorncliffe.
Clara Craig, Louise Drennan, Freeman Duffin, Elsie Duffin, Mary Elgie, Mary Kathleen Elgie, Lloyd Freely, Lena Goff, Lorne Goff, Russell Harding, Myrtle Harris, Mable Hartwick, Irene Hobbs, Howard Hogg, Allan Hogg, Roy Hudson, Vernon Hughes, Lizelle Lindsay, Homer Moss, Vernon Pardy, Leah Plewes, Earl Plewes, William Riddell, Viva Runnie, Clara Scott, Frances Smitbert, Kathleen Smitbert, Frances Stevenson, Gordon Stevenson, Fred Talbot, Alma Worsman.

Some people look upon tea as a mere drink. It all depends upon the tea. "Salada" tea is a delicious and refreshing beverage. Sold only in sealed lead packets.

HIRING OF RIGS TO BE STOPPED

The Election Measure Further
Discussed in the Commons
Yesterday.

Ottawa, Ont., July 3. — The House went into committee again on the Aylesworth election bill, and several sections went through without much opposition. To the clause prohibiting hiring of vehicles and disqualifying the voter who does so, Mr. Bergeron took the ground that rigs had to be hired, for instance, in conveying sick persons to the polls.

Mr. Aylesworth admitted that it would be too great a stretch of credulity to assume that rigs were hired about on election day were not paid for. He had championed Mr. Bergeron's view in committee, but the majority were against it.

Mr. Blain moved the first of the Aylesworth amendments. It provided both a money penalty and disqualification, but contained a largely extended list of offences, including transportation by vessel, tramway or railway free or at reduced rates. This amendment was finally allowed to stand, and Mr. Lancaster then moved to make it clear that legitimate livery-stable keepers should not be prevented from letting rigs on election day at ordinary prices.

The discussion lasted till one o'clock. Mr. Aylesworth argued the adoption of the Aylesworth amendments would result in an immense increase in the amount of election printing and greatly increase the duties of the clerk of the crown in chancery. He read a letter from Mr. Dawson, King's printer, in support of this view. He denied that election printing had been changed. Qualification and disqualification oaths were printed on separate forms and if in any instance they were not both administered, the man who administered the oath was responsible. It was quite possible in some instances that the deputy returning officer had not considered it necessary to administer both oaths.

The present bill would provide for the printing of both oaths on one form. The matter was brought to a vote, and Mr. Alcorn's amendment was defeated.

A wedding in which the bride, bridegroom, bridesmaids, and their relatives and friends rode to and from the church on bicycles, has been solemnized at St. Edmund's Church, Sutton, Lincolnshire.

During the flower season just closed, 150,000 boxes, containing 60,000,000 flowers, were dispatched from Spalding station—the center of the flower-growing district in the fens—to London and the provinces.

Owing to the fact that their prices are lower than American and Canadian firms, the Starn Iron Company, of Nottingham, has received an order for 300,000 tons of iron piping for Victoria, British Columbia.

The fabric and site of the Church of St. Thomas, Charterhouse, of which "Hang Theology" Rogers was the first vicar, was offered for sale at the Mart on Tuesday, and withdrawn when the bidding stopped at £11,000.

A verdict of "accidental death" was returned on Wednesday at an inquest at 20, a railway clerk, who died from a fractured skull caused by a cricket ball striking him behind the ear.

The shortage of £1,000 to £2,000 in police street fines during the past year is attributed to the operation of the street betting act. The aggregate loss of penalties from street bookmakers throughout the country is enormous.

The King was a successful exhibitor at the show of the Royal Norfolk Agricultural Association at Yarmouth on Wednesday. In the horse classes his majesty carried off first prizes, and his helper Dame Oxford obtained the championship.

Gold worth eighty-two millions sterling was produced by the world's mines in 1906, nearly 61 per cent of the output being supplied by the world's Empire. The total value of the world's output of minerals was about \$49 millions sterling.

Pampered pet dogs are now to have folding beds which can be carried about. These little beds resemble glorified dog beds. They are upholstered in smart and attractive styles, and some of them even have gaily tapestries and bindings.

While on Tuesday 125,000 pounds of strawberries, which are plentiful, cheap and good this year, arrived in London from the Hampshire and Kent districts, the consignments on Wednesday dropped to 96,000 pounds owing to the heavy downfalls of rain.

At a meeting of the Fyvie guardians on Wednesday, at which the workhouse committee reported the substitution of beef extract for beef tea inmates, it was stated that some inmates had almost cried over the change and would not touch the substituted article.

At Girvan town council on Monday night a letter was read from Mr. Thhn. McMaster, banker, of Canterbury, offering to build a new town hall for Girvan at a cost of £7,500, provided it was built upon the historic site of the present town buildings. The offer was accepted.

At a sale of old violins, violas and violoncellos at Puttick and Simpson's on Wednesday £2,625 was made altogether, £240 was paid for a very fine old violin by J. B. Guadagnini, £115 for a specimen by Francesco Ruggeri, of Cremona (dated 1700), and £75 for one by Camillus Camilli.

As the result of early closing in Edinburgh convictions for drunkenness had risen 20 per cent in three years, said Mr. J. McDonald at Wednesday's meeting of the Scottish Trade Defence Association at Edinburgh. Last year over a thousand special exhibitions were granted in Edinburgh, while London had only a hundred more.

REAL ESTATE CHANGES.

The Western Real Estate Exchange reports the sale of the following properties off their list during the past few weeks:

No. 2921—Chas. Moffit's 100-acre farm in the township of Enniskillen, county of Lambton, sold.

No. 5130—Geo. W. Patrick's 94-acre farm in the township of Westminister, county of Middlesex, sold.

No. 4026—William Bateman's 127-acre farm in the township of Orford, county of Kent, exchanged.

No. 4307—W. A. Altikin's 150-acre farm in the township of Metcalfe, county of Middlesex, exchanged.

No. 5083—Nelson Hyde's 37-acre farm in the township of Oxford, county of Oxford, sold.

No. 1411—House and lot in Strathroy, owned by Geo. Murdoch, sold.

No. 1032—W. W. Acre's store and dwelling, in the town of Strathroy, county of Middlesex, sold.

No. 5641—Thos. Holmes's 74-acre farm in the township of Sarnia, county of Lambton, sold.

No. 4961—J. & E. Page's 100-acre farm in the township of Dunwich, county of Eglon, exchanged.

No. 5277—John Smith's 150-acre farm in the township of Sombra, county of Lambton, exchanged.

No. 5445—Mrs. Maria Bennett's 100-acre farm in the township of North Dorchester, county of Middlesex, sold.

No. 5233—J. V. Hooke's 50-acre farm in the township of Westminster, county of Middlesex, sold.

No. 5636—Mirza Overton's 7-acres in the township of Moore, county of Lambton, sold.

No. 4008—Almonde Bristol's 60-acres in the township of Austin, state of Michigan, exchanged.

No. 4007—Geo. Howe's 100 acres in the township of South Walsingham, county of Norfolk, exchanged.

No. 4561—S. W. Vandecar's 130-acres in the township of East Zorra, county of Oxford, sold.

No. 4731—Thos. McAlpine's 100-acre farm in the township of Zone, county of Kent, exchanged.

No. 3595—W. F. Duke's 60-acre farm in the township of Mersea, county of Essex, sold.

No. 3994—Adam Hornick's house and lot in Stratford, county of Perth, exchanged.

No. 3992—R. S. Milligan's 100 acres in the county of Perth, exchanged.

No. 6133—John Huffner's 18 acres in the township of Bertie, county of Welland, sold.

No. 431—Mrs. A. Laurie's lot in the city of London, sold.

No. 4584—J. C. Burke's 50-acre farm in the township of North Walsingham, county of Norfolk, sold.

No. 2553—Robert Atkin's 100-acre farm in the township of Enniskillen, county of Lambton, sold.

No. 5264—Mrs. D. Dean's 4 acres in the township of Louth, county of Lincoln, sold.

No. 4025—100 acres in the township of Sombra, county of Lambton, formerly owned by Thos. Scott, exchanged.

No. 4030—Oliver Palmer's 100-acre farm in the township of Zone, county of Kent, exchanged.

UNEEDA REST at the Goderich Summer Hotel. Beautifully situated, with 234 feet of covered veranda overlooking Lake Huron; 125 feet above bathing beach, in Goderich, Ontario, the coolest, cleanest, healthiest and prettiest town in Canada. Illustrated folder showing our advantages, diagram of rooms and graded rates, upon application. Do it today. Open June to September. No bar. 948-xt.

All Principal Tourist Resorts, including Muskoka, Lake of Bays, Temagami, Georgian Bay, Kawartha Lakes, Magnetawan River, etc., are reached by the Grand Trunk Railway System. Tourist tickets now on sale, good all season. Full information from any Grand Trunk ticket agent. 96-u.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.
One old member of the New York bar, who has long been in touch with court methods and proceedings, he wonders why a certificate of good character is required, before a man is admitted to practice.

The leading areas of yellow pine production in the United States are no longer in the South Atlantic States, but have been shifted to the southwest. The States of Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Arkansas each produced 10 per cent or more of the total cut yellow pine last year.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a guaranteed cure for eczema and every form of itching, bleeding, and all other skin diseases. It is sold by all dealers of EDWARDS, BATES & CO., Toronto.

WHAT THE KIDNEYS DO
The kidneys filter the blood. They work night and day to daily remove about 500 grains of impure matter. If they fail some part of this impure matter is left in the blood, bringing on pain in the back, headache, dizziness, irregular heart, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gravel, dropsy, deposits in the urine. Booth's Kidney Pills make the filtering right and overcome kidney trouble. Hundreds of Middlesex County residents have found this out.

Mrs. George Beswarick, 211 Clarence street, London, Ont., says: "The pains and tortures from back-ache that I have endured are too many to relate. I have doctored and taken many remedies to relieve the same, but have always had to end in my sufferings until I used Booth's Kidney Pills procured at the W. T. Strong drug store. This fine remedy gave me relief from the malady in a very short time, and I feel truly grateful that I had the curing qualities of Booth's Kidney Pills brought to my notice. This remedy has a strong endorsement from me."

Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents. The R. T. Booth Company, Limited, Fort Erie, Ont., sole Canadian agents.

A fit you want?
A fit you'll get.
Give us a trial—
You'll ne'er regret.

SUITS TO ORDER \$16 to \$25

A large variety of browns and greys, handsome in pattern, beautiful in shading, and of the softest and most pliable of guaranteed wools to be found anywhere.

Andrews' Toggery
OPPOSITE BENNETT'S
Open for try-ons Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

Clark's Ox Tongue

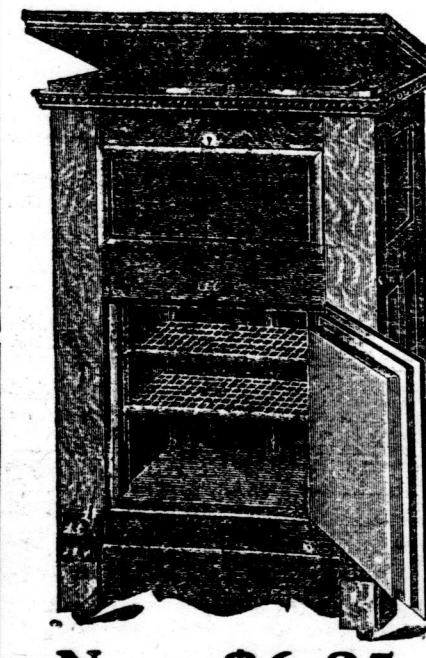
A good housekeeper may cook a tongue all right if she gets a good tongue properly cured.

But in Clark's Ox Tongue there is no if. The tongues are carefully selected and scientifically cured, so that the finished product makes CLARK'S OX TONGUE WITHOUT A RIVAL IN QUALITY IN CANADA.

WM. CLARK, Mgr. MONTREAL

CLEAR-OUT SALE REFRIGERATORS AND CARRIAGES

In both of the above lines we are overloaded. If we wait till the season for them is over we will never sell them, so we are putting them on sale right now when you need them most.



Now \$6.25

- Our \$8.50 Refrigerators for \$6.25
- Our \$10.00 Refrigerators for \$7.75
- Our \$15.00 Refrigerators for \$9.50
- Our \$20.00 Refrigerators for \$14.00
- Our \$30.00 Refrigerators for \$22.00

All of our Refrigerators are especially made for us. They are perfectly sanitary, and are economical, because the construction is such as to maintain a low temperature for a very long period with one filling of ice.

The reductions quoted below are all genuine. This is the greatest chance ever offered to obtain a high-class Carriage or Go-Cart at small cost. There are over 100 to choose from.

- Our \$12 Carts and Cabs are \$ 8.50
- Our \$15 Carts and Cabs are \$10.50
- Our \$18 Carts and Cabs are \$12.50
- Our \$22 Carts and Cabs are \$16.50
- Our \$25 Carts and Cabs are \$18.00
- Our \$30 Carts and Cabs are \$22.00
- Our \$40 Carts and Cabs are \$30.00

Now \$15.50
Brown, Blue, Green or Black.

The Ontario Furniture Co.
228-230 DUNDAS STREET

LIGHT

Cody Coal Oil Gas Lights are to summer resorts, country churches and cottages. Cody Gas Lights are to cities—the best you can get.
National Light Co., 348 Talbot St.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL
Turbine Steamers

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL

Coriscan June 28 July 24
Virginia July 3 July 21
Tuscan July 10 Aug. 7
Victorian July 17 Aug. 14

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW

Pretorian June 27 July 24
Hesperian July 4 July 31
Ionian July 11 Aug. 7
Granplan July 17 Aug. 14

MONTREAL TO HAVRE, LOND O

Parisian June 27 Aug. 8
Sardinian July 4 Aug. 15
Sicilian July 18 Aug. 29

For rates of passage, sailing lists, etc., apply to E. DE LA HOOKE, 416 Richmond St., W. FULTON, C. P. R., or F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond street. ext.

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"The Niagara Falls Route."

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To All Eastern Ports

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Fastest time. Through trains, with most modern equipment. Passengers for New York have opportunity of taking boat down the Hudson River. Albany, New York, and New York. Pronounced the grandest water trip in America. New, commodious steamers. No extra charge. Tickets, time tables and full information at city office, 415 Richmond street. Phone 206.

THOS. EVANS, C.P.A., S. H. PALMER, D.E.A., St. Thomas, P. W. RUGGLES, G.P.A., Chicago.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The Popular Route To
MUSKOKA, LAKE OF BAYS

And All Favorite
TOURIST RESORTS.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS TO
CANADIAN NORTHWEST

Via Chicago and St. Paul,
TUESDAY, JULY 7th

Via Rail and Boat. Steamer Leaves
St. Paul, Minn., 3:30 p.m.

MONDAY, JULY 6th
WINNIPEG AND RETURN \$32.00
EDMONTON AND RETURN \$42.00

PROPORTIONATE RATES TO
OTHER PORTS. TICKETS GOOD
FOR 60 DAYS.

FULL INFORMATION FROM ANY
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Special rates, including meals and berth, via steamers TORONTO and KINGSTON. 3:30 p.m. leaving Toronto daily, except Sunday, until July 1, thereafter daily, for Rochester, Thousand Islands, running all rapid, to Montreal, Quebec and Saguenay River.

Steamer BELLEVILLE leaves Hamilton at 12 noon, and Toronto 7:30 p.m., every Tuesday, for Bay of Quinte, Thousand Islands, Montreal and intermediate ports. Low rates on this line.

For tickets and berth reservations apply to local agents or E. H. FOSTER, CHAFFEE, A.G.P.A., Toronto.

ANCHOR LINE

GLASGOW AND LONDON

Sailing from New York Every Saturday.

New Twin-Screw Steamships.

SALADIN, \$62.50, \$67.50 and \$72.50.
SECOND CABIN, \$42.50 and \$46.
THIRD CLASS, \$27.50 and \$28.75.

BERMUDA, \$10.00, \$10.50 and \$11.00.
F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond St., E. DE LA HOOKE, and W. FULTON, Dundas and Richmond, London.

C. P. R. Atlantic Lines to Europe

F. B. Clarke, Agent, Richmond St.

C.P.R. ATLANTIC STEAMERS

To Liverpool. From

July 4.....Lake Manitoba.....June 26
July 10.....Empress of Britain.....July 2
July 18.....Lake Champlain.....July 10
July 24.....Empress of Ireland.....July 16
Aug. 1.....Lake Erie.....July 15

RATES—According to steamer: First cabin, \$72.50 up; second cabin, \$42.50 up; steerage, \$27.50 and \$28.75. All sailings filling rapidly. Book early and secure choice locations.

Further information, apply any ticket agent.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO LIMITED.

River and Gulf of St. Lawrence. Summer cruises in cool latitudes. The well and favorably known S. S. Campana, 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, sails from Montreal Mondays, 4 p.m., 15th and 27th July, 10th and 24th August, 7th and 21st September, for Pictou, N. S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Percé, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

NEW YORK FROM QUEBEC, calling at Charlottetown and Halifax. S. S. Trinidad, 2,600 tons, sails from Quebec, 25th July, 8th and 22nd August.

BERMUDA, \$10 and upwards, via the twin screw S. S. BERMUDA, 5,500 tons, sailing from New York fortnightly from 2nd June to 6th October. Temperature cooled by electric sea-ventilators 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 ALLEN, secretary, Quebec.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*3:50 a.m., 10:56 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:23 a.m., *8:30 p.m., *9:00 p.m., 10 p.m. Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m., *3:35 a.m., *11:23 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m. Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *3:40 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9 a.m., *11:23 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m. (Eastern Flyer). The trains leaving at 7:30 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations. Depart for the west—*4:00 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *8:18 p.m.

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:40 p.m. trains stop at all stations.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.
Arrive—10:00 a.m., *4 p.m., *6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), 11 p.m. Depart—8:35 a.m., *11:27 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *8:10 p.m. (International Limited).

STRATFORD BRANCH.
Arrive—*3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:39 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m. Depart—6:10 a.m., 10:20 a.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.
Arrive—10:10 a.m., 6:10 p.m. Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m. Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Arrive—From the east *11:30 a.m., 9 p.m., *10:52 p.m. From the west—*4:30 a.m., *8:20 a.m., *5:20 p.m. Depart—For the east—*4:40 a.m., 8:28 a.m., *5:25 p.m. For the west—*11:38 a.m., *8:10 p.m., *11:00 p.m. Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday. *From Chatham only. ***Runs only to Chatham.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.
Depart—5:40 a.m., *7:10 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 1:20 p.m., 2:30 p.m., *3:30 p.m., 5:05 p.m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m. On Saturdays a train will leave London at 10:40 p.m. for Port Stanley.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:15 p.m

Business Educators Close Session Meeting a Very Profitable One

Officers Elected for the Year— Interesting Papers Read.

The annual convention of the Business Educators of Canada closed yesterday afternoon, when the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President—E. Warner, St. Catharines.
Vice President—A. E. Day, Brantford.
Secretary—W. H. Stapleton, Sarnia.
Executive Committee—H. T. Gough, St. Thomas; J. W. Westervelt, jun., London, and J. Swinton, Hamilton.
Chairman of the Board of Examiners—W. E. Cowling, Ottawa.
During the afternoon a number of technical papers dealing with subjects of special importance to teachers were read and greatly appreciated.
Mr. J. W. Westervelt, jun., read an excellent paper on "The Relative Im-

portance of Commercial Subjects and Time Allowed for Each.
The paper dealt with a number of problems of the business college teacher and contained a great deal of valuable information.

Mr. Gregg There.

Mr. John R. Gregg, of New York, gave a paper on the "Art of Teaching Shorthand."
The keynote of success in shorthand, Mr. Gregg said, is practice. Continuous writing alone will make perfect, this rule being equally applicable to students and teachers.
Mr. Gregg also spoke of the value of a thorough knowledge of the theory. "Unconscious Education or the Personality of the Teacher" was discussed in a most interesting manner by Mr. John Dearness, vice-principal of the Normal School.
The place of holding the convention next year was not decided upon, and will likely be chosen by the executive at a later time.
The teachers' examinations in shorthand were in progress at the business college today, and are in charge of Mr. John R. Gregg.

GREAT GATHERING OF MOORE CLAN

Unique Picnic of Giant Family Held at Springfield Yesterday.

The St. Thomas Times says: If Andrew Moore, the progenitor of the great Moore family, could have stepped out of the fifteenth century onto the lawn of Mr. and Mrs. Angus Moore, East street, on Dominion Day, the occasion of the second great annual reunion of those bearing that name, he doubtless would have been surprised and gratified at the number and variety of his descendants. He would also have been tickled to death to think that so many fine-looking people had not forgotten him after a lapse of nearly 500 years. The beautiful home and grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Angus Moore were literally swarmed with Moores and their connections—little Moores, big Moores, old Moores, young Moores, middle-aged Moores, handsome Moores and—good-looking Moores, married Moores, and single Moores—in short, more Moores than were ever moored together in one spot before. Nor was Andrew Moore the only ancestral Moore who came in for a degree of remembrance. There was John Moore, of Glasgow, Scotland, who emigrated to Ireland in 1612, just 296 years ago last month. John went to Ireland in search of religious liberty. Irishmen have been clamoring for liberty ever since. Then there was James Moore, who came to America with his father in 1723 in search of more liberty, and in 1776 found the Americans mixing up in a scrap for more liberty themselves. Then came Jeremiah Moore, who in 1788 came over to Canada, where the Moore family has enjoyed liberty ever since. There was a Solomon Moore, who doesn't seem to have done anything besides being born in 1776 and quitting the job in 1825.

The Moores Assemble.

From early morning the Moores began to pour into Springfield, by carriage and rail, until about 300 were assembled beneath the fruit trees on Angus Moore's spacious lawn. There were representatives from all parts of Ontario, and from half-a-dozen states of the Union. They ranged in age from about 80 down to less than a year, for the Moores start out young and last a long time. Under the shade of the old apple trees snowy tables were most temptingly set with the choicest eatables that Elgin County can produce, and there was more than ample for all. Following the feast, seats were arranged facing the veranda, which was tastefully decorated with flags.

An enjoyable programme of speeches and music and song passed away the afternoon all too soon, the weather being ideal for an out-of-door fete. Chas. Moore, of Otterville, presided as chairman most ably. Owing to the indisposition of the host, Angus Moore, Merritt Moore, of Springfield, represented him in an excellent address of welcome. This was followed by the singing of "Best Be the Tie That Binds," in which all present joined heartily, after which Rev. J. E. Moore, of Little Britain, Ont., led in prayer. Mrs. Maynard Moore, of Springfield, presided at the piano as accompanist most efficiently. The toast to "The British Empire" was excellently handled by Rev. Mr. Dunlop, of Springfield. The Misses Kipp delighted the audience with an instrumental duet, followed by an address by Richard Moore, of Toronto, who spoke most appropriately to the occasion and heard with close interest. This part of the proceedings concluded with the singing of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," and then everybody took another round out of the eatables. It is probable that the next reunion will be held at Norwich, as it was last year.

The Guests.

Among the guests from London and vicinity were:
London—Mrs. E. J. Moore, Albert E. Moore, R. P. Moore, Mrs. R. Kirkpatrick, Helena S. Taylor, Addie Hutchinson, Belmont—Chas. Crawford, Wesley Crawford.
Gladstone—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bingham.
Napier—John M. Graham.
Thorndale—Clara Ferris, Allan Ferris.
Strathroy—Mary O. Graham, Mrs. J. M. Graham, Ida E. H. Graham.

A DAY OF REUNIONS

How Many Thamesford People Spent the 1st of July.

Thamesford, July 2.—Mr. A. J. McTaggart, who has been in the tailoring business here for over twenty years, is removing to London, and his successor will occupy the house which he vacates. Mrs. Henderson, who has been seriously ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. Bevin, is somewhat better, and will, it is able to, take the train many years ago (some of the fifth generation), had representatives present to enjoy the festivities.

The day picnic was held at the home of Charlie Day, ninth line, and visitors were present from Sarnia, Mich., Detroit, Mich., London, Ingersoll, Embury, Hespeler, Brantford, Galt, and many other places, besides those residing within driving distance, who were connected with the family. Sports of various kinds were indulged in, and prizes distributed.

BUY A HOME

Pay for it at the Rate of 50c a Week Anybody Can Do That.

Riverside Park

Take the Hamilton Road Car to Egerton Street, Walk Two Blocks South to the Bridge

**\$1 DOWN
Takes
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**Bargain Days
All Week**

LAST WEEK OF THE SALE ON THE
GROUNDS. ONLY A FEW LOTS
LEFT AT \$50.00.

**50 Cents
A Week
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CAR FARE PAID BOTH WAYS

ELECTRIC RAILWAY SURVEYED THROUGH THE PROPERTY. What Does it Mean?
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THIS IS AN INVESTMENT YOU CANNOT LOSE
BECAUSE these lots are worth at the present time twice the asking price.
BECAUSE these lots will surely increase in value two or three times.
BECAUSE this section is in the heart of the manufacturing district.

Salesman on the Grounds, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

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Open Saturday and Monday Evenings. Dundas and Talbot Streets.

LOOK FOR THE FLAG!

A game of ball between the single and married men was won by the young men, but the juniors were defeated in the tug-of-war. At the close all dispersed with many thanks to the host and hostess in giving them such a delightful holiday.

A third reunion was held at the home of William Grouhart, where a number of friends and relatives participated. The garden party in connection with St. Andrew's Church, held on July 1, at the home of Alex. Wallace, was a social and financial success. The weather was all that could be desired, and the many willing workers made the necessary tasks easy. The Thompson band and St. Andrew's choir furnished excellent music for the evening. The proceeds amounted to upwards of \$20.

Mr. A. L. Ross spent the holiday with her brother, J. A. Scellan, barrister, of Berlin.
Miss Moffat, of London, has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) McGougan.
Mrs. Donald Morrison has returned home from her visit with her daughter, Mrs. T. McFarlan, where she was taken ill, but is now recovering.

Mrs. John Petrie returned to the home of her parents last evening, having undergone an operation at St. Joseph's Hospital. Her friends all hope for her speedy recovery.
Mr. Will Clark has returned from St. Joseph's Hospital apparently on the road to recovery.

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

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City Drops the Moonlight Schedule New Bread Bylaw Is a Farce

No. 3 Committee Took Up Important Matters Last Night.

The moonlight schedule on street lighting will not be enforced during the months of July, August and September this year.
Some time ago, City Engineer Graydon recommended that the moonlight schedule be abolished during these months on account of the fact that a number of the streets were torn up by sewers and other work, and as a result they were very dangerous when not lighted.

Chairman Greenless of No. 3 committee, was of the opinion last night that the suggestion should be adopted. It had been intimated at the time that the young lady was killed at the Egerton street crossing that her death was partly due to the fact that the lights were not lit at that crossing. The city, he declared, could not afford to take such chances.

The other members of the committee favored the suggestion and it was decided unanimously to abolish the schedule during the period named.

A Dangerous Crossing.

Mr. W. C. Whittaker, freight agent of the C. P. R., asked that the city erect a light at the railway crossing on Adelaide street. Mr. Whittaker pointed out that there had been several accidents to C. P. R. employees at that place, and it was particularly dangerous to the men.

Ald. Booth thought the crossing very dangerous both to employees and citizens. It was badly lighted at present, in fact, the only light it received came from a considerable distance. The crossing is badly lighted, and every possible care should be taken to protect the lives of the citizens.

Ald. Greenless explained that the matter of cost was considerable, owing to the financial position of the committee this lighting could not be done unless at a very reasonable cost. The matter was referred to the city engineer to get a statement of the cost.

Cheap Lighting.

The McClary Manufacturing Company agreed to furnish power for the electric light at the corner of Adelaide and Nelson street for \$4 a month.

Ald. Booth was in favor of accepting the offer of the company, but Mayor Stevely pointed out that the city had a contract with the London Electric Company, and there might be some difficulty in accepting the offer of the McClary people. He was in favor of accepting it if it could be done.

Ald. Greenless was instructed to inquire whether or not the city could accept the offer of the company, and report at the next meeting.

The Bread Bylaw.

Ald. Greenless brought up the mat-

ter of the appointment of a bread inspector. The new law, he pointed out, was necessary to introduce a bylaw to appoint an inspector.

The McNaught law was all in favor of the baker, said Ald. Greenless, and he was not sure that it would be of any use to appoint an inspector. He would have to visit the bakeries early in the morning, and if he found ten loaves under standard weight, he could summon the baker. Otherwise he had little power. He could not touch the bread after it left the baker's premises.

He also pointed out that the bakers are not adhering to the standard loaf at all, but are labeling practically all bread as fancy bread. This allowed them to evade the law, and sell little standard-weight bread.

A Bad Law.

"The law is a very bad one," said Ald. Greenless. "It is very much in favor of the bakers, and gives them the privilege of doing just what they like. The city has little control over them. We could not ask Mr. McCallum to do the work without remuneration, but there seems so little that he can do that it is a question whether it would be wise to appoint him."

"The law is no good, so far as I can understand," said Ald. Booth. "I question whether it would be wise to expend much money on an attempt to enforce such a law when we can do practically nothing."

Ald. Greenless will talk the matter over with Inspector McCallum and report at the next meeting of the committee.

A Good Scheme.

Fire Chief Clark reported that there was a great deal of difficulty experienced in locating fire alarm boxes in the city. He suggested that the electric light globes at the intersections of the corners be painted red so that the citizens could readily see where the alarm boxes are located. This would prevent confusion, and materially assist the brigade.

The matter was referred to City Engineer Graydon to report on the cost. Mr. D. Ross reported that the firemen's uniforms were according to specifications, and the account was ordered to be paid.

Objects to Canned Music.

City Engineer Graydon does not love mechanical pianos, and the other noises he hears on the streets, and he recommended that a bylaw be passed to prohibit the playing of mechanical pianos, gramophones and other such instruments in the city before 6 o'clock, p.m.

His suggestion was not kindly received by the committee, and was filed.

Those present were Ald. Greenless, chairman; Mayor Stevely, Ald. Armstrong, Ald. Moorhead, Ald. Booth, Fire Chief Clark and Secretary Bell.

Five New Ministers Will Be Welcomed

Five new ministers will make their appearance in the Methodist churches of the city tomorrow, and it is likely that the services will be attended by very large congregations.

The pastors who will be welcomed are Rev. H. A. Graham, B.A., who comes to Wellington Street Methodist

Church, from St. Mary's; Rev. George Dewey, from Markham; to Empress Avenue Methodist Church; Rev. S. Anderson from Kirkton, to the Richmond Street Mission; Rev. J. W. Ward, B.A., from Devine Street Church, Sarnia; to Hyatt Avenue Church, and Rev. George N. Hazen, B.A., from Goderich, to the Centennial Church.

Small Blaze at London Brass Works

The quick work of the fire brigade last evening, shortly after 8 o'clock, prevented another big fire.

While on his beat on Carling street, P. C. Fowler noticed a blaze in the molding shop of the London brass works, and promptly turned in an alarm.

When the brigade arrived there was a merry little blaze in the rafters of the shop.

Chief Clark and his men soon put the fire out with little or no loss.

In a short time there would have been a merry fire, as the blaze was going fast.

It is supposed that it was caused by a spark from one of the furnaces, which probably fell among the dust and smoldered for nearly three hours before making its presence known.

Ald. Armstrong was at the meeting of No. 3 committee when the fire alarm sounded.

Chief Clark made a hasty exit, and the rapidity of his movements sur-

prised the alderman and the other members of the committee.

When the chief returned he informed Ald. Armstrong that his premises had been on fire.

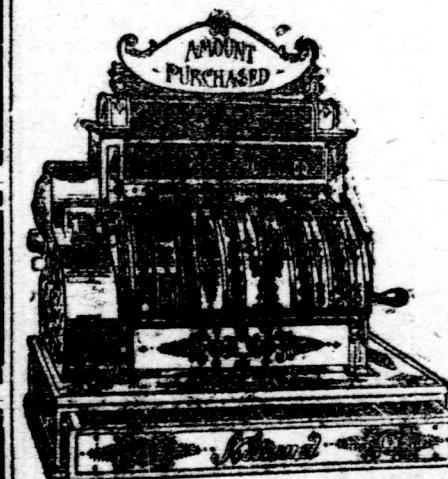
Ald. Armstrong made a rapid getaway, and he and the chief visited the scene of the fire again.

"It must have been caused by a spark," said Ald. Armstrong. "It has smoldered in the dust for a couple of hours before breaking out. The loss is little or nothing."

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Yours, etc.

WILFRID GAGNE,
Proprietor of Grand Central Hotel,
Drummondville, Aug. 3, 1908.



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BASEBALL, ROWING,
BOWLING, RACING, TENNISJENNINGS' BOYS
WHITEWASH NAPSCleveland Once More Wal-
loped By Detroit—This
Time 6-0

Cleveland, July 2.—With scorching heat and a blustering wind, the Tigers triumphed over the Naps again at League Park today, defeating Cleveland by the score of 6 to 0, thus sending the locals in second place, St. Louis taking the lead by virtue of rain preventing the Browns from losing.

A Pretty One.

For six innings today's game was as pretty a one as anyone could wish for. Each team had numerous chances to score, but brilliant fielding and rash base running interfered each time and neither club had scored when the seventh inning was reached. Then a little bit of bad fielding by Liebhart, followed by McIntyre's three-sacker, broke up the game.

Liebhart was derided in the eighth to let "Nig" Clarke strike out and the Tigers fairly ate Berger alive in the final round, securing three runs on four hits. That they did not score any more was due to the wild work of Ty Cobb on the bases, the man from Dixie trying to stretch a three-bagger into a home run, leaving third base after Lajoie had the ball in his hand.

Donovan a Stumbling Block.

Donovan was the main stumbling block in the path of the Naps. During the first four innings it looked as if the Naps might score occasionally, but with men on bases he became stingy. From the fourth to the ninth inning not a Clevelander reached first base and though there was a slight rally in the final round it did not reach far enough to produce a run.

All in all it was a game in which Cleveland was outbatted and out-lucked, but as Hughes Jennings remarked tonight, Detroit thinks it about due that luck was breaking its way.

Sensational Fielding.

Sensational fielding was conspicuous by its absence, there not being a play that aroused any enthusiasm. Perhaps this was due to the muddy and slippery grounds which made brilliant fielding rather difficult. Two showers preceded the game and it was not until 3:45 that the struggle was begun.

CLEVELAND.

A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	A.
J. Clarke, 1b	2	0	0	0	0
Bradley, ss	2	0	0	2	4
Hinchman, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Lajoie, 2b	4	0	1	3	4
Berger, c	4	0	2	9	0
Hickman, lf	3	0	0	9	0
Perrin, 3b	4	0	1	2	2
Flemingham, cf	3	0	1	1	2
Liebhart, p	2	0	0	0	4
Berger, p	0	0	0	0	0
IN. Clarke	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	0	6	27	17

DETROIT.

A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	A.
McIntyre, 1b	3	1	0	0	0
Schaefer, 2b	5	1	2	2	3
Crawford, cf	3	1	2	0	0
Cobb, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Rossman, lf	4	0	2	8	0
Coughlin, 3b	4	0	0	2	0
Schmidt, c	4	0	0	0	2
McLeary, ss	3	1	1	2	1
Donovan, p	2	2	0	0	2
Totals	34	5	11	27	10

1 Batted for Liebhart in the ninth.
Errors—Hickman, Perrin, Schaefer.
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0
Detroit.....0 0 0 0 0 0 2-6
Hits—Off Liebhart, 7 in 8 innings; off Berger, 4 in 1 inning.
First base on errors—Cleveland 1, Detroit 2.
Two-base hit—Lajoie.
Three-base hits—McIntyre, Crawford, Cobb.
Sacifice hits—Rossman, Crawford, Bradley, McIntyre.
Stolen bases—Schmidt, Schaefer and Coughlin; Schaefer and Rossman.
Double plays—Schmidt, Schaefer and Coughlin; Schaefer and Rossman.
Bases on balls—Off Liebhart 4, Donovan 5.
Hit by pitched ball—By Donovan 1 (J. Clarke).
Left on bases—Cleveland 7, Detroit 8.
Struck out—By Liebhart 5, by Donovan 5.
Wild pitches—Berger 1, Donovan 1.
Time of game—1:48.
Umpire—Evens.

A SKILLFUL HORSEMAN

Mr. Gordon Carling Wins the Cowboy Handicap at Calgary.

The Ottawa Journal contains the following account of a race recently won by Gordon Carling, grandson of Sir John Carling.

Word has been received that Gordon R. Carling, son of Mr. W. F. Carling, of this city, was the winner of the great cowboy race at Calgary, Alberta, recently. The cowboy race is one of the big events of the sporting season in the west and sixteen horses were entered in the novel contest. An Indian from the Blackfoot reserve was the favorite, but Gordon Carling proved the best rider and his horse, of which he is duly proud, was the swiftest. Mr. Carling won by two lengths, his backers cleaning up about \$2,000 as the result of his victory.

Gordon Carling is an officer in the Light Horse Cavalry, and will come to Quebec to take part in the tercentenary fetes. He was presented with solid silver stirrups and bridle for his win, the prizes being beauties. Mr. Carling is one of the most skilled horsemen in the west, and news of his victory has been well received by his many friends in the capital.

THE TURF.

WINNERS YESTERDAY.
At Sheephead Bay—Sealife 14 to 5, Arasee 8 to 1, Preceptor 11 to 10, Montfort 8 to 1, Nimbus 8 to 1, Montauk 7 to 1.

RUBE KISSINGER
BEAT TORONTOThe Bisons Played an Almost
Perfect Game—Rochester
Defeated Montreal

Buffalo, July 4.—With the exception of one little slip-up in the very last inning of yesterday's game, the Bisons played a perfect article of ball and took the first of the series from Toronto by a score of 4 to 1. Natty's high heave of Coffey's grounder in the ninth, with two men out, allowing Gettman to score with the run that saved the visitors from a whitewash. Rube Kissinger was in his best form. Up to the ninth inning he allowed but three hits, two of them horsehoe affairs, one that Gettman beat to first after a bunt and another of Weid's that took a nasty bound just as Hill was grabbing for the ball.

BUFFALO.

A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Nattress, ss	3	0	0	4	3
Schirm, cf	3	1	0	0	0
White, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Reister, rf	3	0	0	0	0
Phelps, 3b	3	0	0	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	1	3	3	0
Hill, 1b	2	0	0	3	0
Archer, c	3	0	0	0	0
Kissinger, p	2	0	0	1	0
Totals	28	4	7	27	10

TORONTO.

A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Gettman, 1b	4	0	1	2	0
Cockman, 2b	4	0	1	2	0
Weid, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Phelps, 3b	3	0	0	0	0
Coffey, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Mertes, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Vandergrift, c	3	0	0	2	4
Kilroy, p	2	0	0	2	1
Totals	32	1	5	24	13

Buffalo.....0 0 0 0 0 0 4-1
Toronto.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1-1
Earned runs—Buffalo 2.
Two-base hit—Kissinger 1, Phelps.
Struck out—By Kissinger 1, Mertes 2.
Frick, Vandergrift, Cockman, Ely, Kilroy, by Kilroy 2, Kissinger, Schirm.
Bases on errors—Buffalo 4, Toronto 2.
Sacifice hits—Hill, Kissinger, Keister.
Left on bases—Buffalo 4, Toronto 3.
Errors—Hill, Kissinger, Keister.
Umpire—Mr. Murray.
Time of game—1:50.
Attendance—238.

BANNISTER WINS ONE.

Rochester, July 3.—Rochester beat Montreal, 4 to 1, today. Clancy's batting featured the game. His hits led up to all four of the locals' runs. Bannister was safe in tight places after the first inning. The score:

MONTREAL.

A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Joyce, 1b	3	1	0	1	0
Casey, 2b	3	0	0	1	2
O'Neill, rf	4	0	2	2	0
Jones, cf	4	0	3	1	0
Evens, lf	4	0	1	12	0
Corcoran, 3b	4	0	1	3	4
McManus, c	4	0	1	3	2
Stanley, p	2	0	0	0	1
IDonohue	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	1	8	24	12

ROCHESTER.

A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Anderson, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Loud, 2b	2	0	0	2	0
Clancy, 1b	3	2	11	0	0
Flanagan, cf	3	0	2	2	0
Lennox, 3b	2	0	0	3	0
O'Holy, lf	4	0	0	2	0
McAvoy, lf	3	0	1	2	0
Butler, c	4	0	0	3	0
Bannister, p	4	0	0	0	4
Totals	29	4	8	27	15

1 Batted for Stanley in the ninth.
Rochester.....1 0 2 0 0 0 4-4
Montreal.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0-1
Errors—Holly, Bannister.
Two-base hit—Clancy, McAvoy.
Left on bases—Rochester 8, Montreal 8.
Sacifice hit—Casey.
Double play—Needham to Corcoran to Evans.
First base on errors—Montreal 1.
First base on balls—Off Bannister 2, off Stanley 2.
Struck out—By Bannister 3, by Stanley 1.
Wild pitch—Bannister.
Attendance—1,100.
Umpire—Kelly.
Time of game—2:05.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Newark	4	7	1	0	0
Jersey City	3	5	1	0	0
Batteries—Muller and Stange; Mason and Fitzgerald. Umpires, Stafford and Donnelly.					
At Baltimore.....	7	9	1	0	0
Batteries—Frook and Peterson; Hardy and Robinson. Umpire, Toff.					

BERLIN WINS ROUND
FROM CLASSIC CITY

Stratford, July 3.—Berlin lost to the local W. F. A. team in the semi-finals by 2 to 3 in a well-played game here tonight.

Stratford scored twice in the first few minutes of play, but could not keep up the pace.

The victory of the Stratford team unfortunately does not carry with it the round, which goes to Berlin by two points.

The teams lined up as follows:
Berlin—Goal, Brown; backs, Burnham, Mitchell, halves, Bitzer, Zansen, Wilhelm; center, Boettgen; forwards, Eager, Mee, Weber, Ains.

Stratford—Goal, Preston; backs, Clark, Hancock; halves, Choyce, Tuck, Cameron; center, Davidson; forwards, Round, Glass, Flebig, Martin.

ARRANGING FINALS
IN W. F. A. SERIES

Berlin, July 4.—At a meeting of the match committee of the Western Football Association it was decided that the winners of the Owen Sound and Claude match, in class A, intermediate series, should go against the winners of the game between Dundas and Stratford, in class B, next Monday, and the return match on Thursday, July 9. The winner of these contests will go against either Berlin or Stratford in the finals.

The postponed game in the junior series, between Tavistock and Galt, was ordered played at Galt today, the winners to meet Owen Sound in the finals.

International League

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.
St. Thomas	23	15	.599	London	19	20
Hamilton	21	18	.538	Niagara Falls	18	23

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

St. Thomas 3, Hamilton 2.

Eastern League

Easter

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Buffalo 4, Toronto 1.
Baltimore 3, Providence 7.
Rochester 4, Montreal 1.
Newark 4, Jersey City 2.

National League

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Pittsburg 7, Chicago 0.
New York 3, Philadelphia 3.
Boston 3, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis-Cincinnati, rain.

American League

National

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Detroit 4, Cleveland 0.
Washington 7, New York 4.
Philadelphia-Boston, rain.
Chicago-St. Louis, rain.

CURRENT SPORTING GOSSIP

BY SOUTHPAW

SWEDEN VS AFRICA

At Colma this afternoon. Betting at these odds was 2 to 1 on the mokes. Barring a "frame-up," Gans should punch rings around Nelson.

AN UNFORTUNATE

error appeared in this column yesterday. It was stated that the Niagara Falls team was to be moved to Port Hope. We meant Port Huron. There is a decided difference between the two places, and one is a great spot on the map, and the other an ink-spot.

TEDDY ROOSEVELT

is true to his traditions, handed the United States athletic commission to the man with the "big stick," Boss Sullivan. At that, nobody cares what Sullivan does so long as he keeps his fingers off Longshot.

THE EAST

have at last awakened to the fact that all referees do not live in the territory beyond the Mason and Dixon line, thanks to one Jack Kearns, president of the C. L. A. Handling the Capital-Tecumseh game single-handed, something is bound to escape the officials' notice, but when the Ottawa paper comes out and says his work was the best Ottawa has seen in a long time, we say, basis off to the man who awakened the east from their slumber—Toronto World.

CLARK GRIFFITH

having dropped the managerial reins of the Highlanders, picks one of the other American League teams to win the pennant. There's modesty for you!

THE RAIN LAST NIGHT

and today in

SHERIDAN'S UMPIRING

WAS GILT-EDGED

When the rabid baseball fans in the bleachers call the umpire a "bum" or a robber and other "choice" names, he does not always voice the sentiments of the man in the game. Jack Sheridan, the veteran umpire, has been in the American League, got in somewhat bad with the Washington fans when he umpired the series at the capital recently, and loud were the comments and many were the unflattering remarks that were hurled at the sturdy fellow with the foghorn voice. But after the smoke of battle had cleared, and when the players of the opposing clubs got together in a calm and equitable state, the general opinion among them was that Sheridan's work was gilt-edged.

Sheridan had a similar experience one day last summer in the ten-inning contest between Addie Joss and Cy Young, when nearly ten thousand fans worked themselves into a furious state over Sheridan's work, while they termed "bum," but after the game, when the veteran umpire met Joss and Young down town, he asked Joss if he hadn't called a ball on him that day which should have been a strike. Addie replied:

"No; you umpired a perfect game while I was in the box, and I thought you gave Young the worst of it on one occasion."

"Guess I did," answered Sheridan; "you mean that ball I called when Flick was at the bat?"

"No," put in Young. "You were right. That ball was outside."

And this was the opinion of the two twirlers of the game, the umpiring of which had pretty nearly driven 10,000 persons to murder.

STRATHROY TAKES

LINDSAY TROPHY

Strathroy, July 3.—As a result of a victory over the Petrolia bowlers here today, the local rinks won the Cameron Lindsay trophy for 1908.

The rinks were made up as follows:

Strathroy.....Petrolia.
R. Argue.....Detler.
J. Thompson.....Harvey.
Dampier.....Jackson.
Hughes.....11 Valkenburg.....22
Evans.....Hutchcroft.
Forsythe.....Primmer.
H. W. Thompson.....Clarke.
Dr. Thompson.....29 Greenstein.....22
McLellan.....Neal.
Rapley.....Meliss.
Ray.....Dunley.
Pope.....30 Waddell.....13
Total.....67 Total.....57

In the novice rink Petrolia beat Strathroy one up.

Strathroy.....Petrolia.
Alexander.....McFolbie.
Brooks.....Bedard.
Brittain.....Boyce.
Newton.....14 Smith.....15

GANS AND NELSON
CLASH TODAY

	Won.	Lost.
London	19	20
Niagara Falls	18	23

TODAY'S GAMES

London at Niagara Falls.
Hamilton at St. Thomas.

Lightweight Championship

Prize of Fourth of July

Bout at Colma.

Colma, Cal., is a long way from London, and the nearest most of the London sportsmen ever came to seeing either Joe Gans or Battling Nelson in action has probably been the moving pictures. Notwithstanding all this, though, great interest is being evinced in London over the big battle for the light-weight championship of the world between the two at Colma today.

Slipped in Quietly.

No world's championship battle has ever slipped up on the sporting public with so little advance information as the coming fight between Gans and Nelson. So many sporting events have held the public's attention during the past few weeks that Gans and Nelson have been almost neglected.

But Gans and the Battler, and the fight fans within striking distance of the fight, were waiting for the gunpowder day with standing up, and west everyone is anxious to see the old Gans-Nelson feud, started at Goldfield, brought to a decisive conclusion.

Never Knocked Out.

Battling Nelson has never been knocked out. In spite of that fact, "Frisco" sports are betting even money Nelson won't last twenty rounds with Gans this time. There seems to be a general opinion that either age or beatings have sapped Nelson's wonderful vitality, and that he won't be able to take the hammering that Gans is still able to give as effectively as ever. Boer Unholz and Jimmy Britt are both outgrown Nelson. Unholz is a second-rater, and Britt was half-way down the slide himself when he last fought and whipped Nelson.

A Stone Wall.

The only stone wall in the way of the Gans backers is the one fact that Nelson has never taken the count.

One San Francisco paper prints a list of "valid reasons for the Gans-Nelson fight," as follows:

"The public wants to see it."
"There is still some doubt about that 42-round fight at Goldfield."
"Nelson is the only great light-weight in the world whom Gans has not knocked out."

"The Battler has never been knocked out."

The Hedgeshew Wonder is the only man who ever fought Gans and lasted more than 25 rounds with him.

"Nelson is the only man who ever fought Gans and lasted more than 25 rounds with him."

"At the end of that 42 rounds at Goldfield Gans was on the floor and Nelson was standing up, scraping his feet in the rain and ready to go on fighting."

Forty-Five Rounds.

The fight will be a 45-round affair at Colma, in Cottrill's arena. The seat prices range from \$2 in the bleachers to \$20 at the ringside. The winner of the scrap will probably be matched with the winner of the Welsh-McFarland fight in Los Angeles.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Sensors Win Third.

Washington, July 3.—New York had three pitchers in the box today, but Washington made its third win, 7 to 4. Niles collided at first with Smith and was so badly spiked that he retired. Cases in center by Milan were the features. Score:

WASHINGTON.

St. Louis at Chicago; two games.
Detroit at Cleveland; two games.

The Dominion Bank

INCORPORATED 1871. TOTAL ASSETS \$48,000,000

FARMERS' SALE NOTES discounted at lowest current rates.

Special attention given to **Savings Accounts.** Interest paid or added to principal four times a year at highest current rate.

General Banking Business transacted.

LONDON BRANCH: CORNER DUNDAS and TALBOT STS.
C. A. ROSS, Manager.

PRICES ARE FIRM DESPITE RAIN

LOCAL MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday, July 4

The weather was against a number of farmers stopped at home rather than run the risk of getting a soaking and as usual on a wet day, sales and prices were generally lower. This could hardly be said of today's market, as sales were quite brisk, and prices firmer than last week, especially for potatoes and butter.

Hay and Straw—Several loads of old hay was brought in which sold at \$9 to \$9.50 per ton. There will be a good demand on Monday. No straw was offered.

Grains—The supply of oats consisted of only a couple of loads, which sold at \$1.50 per cwt. Wheat is steady at 80c per bushel, and barley at \$1.32 per cwt.

Vegetables and Roots—Potatoes are going high in price, as \$1.50 was paid for the few small lots offered. Caradoc is the township were the bulk of the potatoes are grown for the city, and the farmers who reside there say there is hardly a bag to be obtained. New potatoes were in good demand at \$2.50 per bushel. They will be considerably less in less than a week. Tomatoes were scarce at 15c per pound. Cucumbers, higher at 60c to 70c per dozen. Cabbages, 50c to 90c per dozen.

Radishes, lettuce, onions and beets were sold at 20c per dozen. Green peas sold at 12c to 15c per quart. Beans sold at 12c to 15c per quart.

Strawberries are about done for this season. The few loads offered sold at 9c to 10c per box. Raspberries ranged from 7c to 10c per quart. Gooseberries are slow at 7c per box.

Raspberries sold quickly at 12c to 15c per box. Black currants sold at 12c to 15c per box and red at 7c.

Poultry—Spring chickens were in demand at 40c to 50c per pair alive or 50c to 60c per dressed. Ducks sold at \$1 to \$1.25 per pair. Old fowl at 8c per pound alive or 10c dressed.

Dressed Hogs—Not many on sale at \$3.50 per cwt.

Live Hogs—Prices for Monday will be 25c per cwt higher than last week. The figures will be \$5.50 per cwt. for 100 lbs. Small pigs are higher at \$5 to \$7 per pair.

Butchers' Meat—Beef sold at \$6 to \$9 per cwt. mostly at \$8. Veal \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt. Spring lambs, \$5 to \$7 each. The price of beef will be lower in less than a week as the grass cattle are being offered.

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FIRE—ACCIDENT—LIFE

Phone 343.

380 Richmond Street.

J. A. NELLES & SON

COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 3.—The cotton exchange was closed today.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 3.—Cotton—Spot dull; prices 3 points lower; American middling, fair, 5.31; good middling, 4.55; middling, 5.27; low middling, 5.38; good ordinary, 5.31; ordinary, 4.51.

The sales of the day were 3,000 bales, of which 300 were for speculation and export, and included 2,500 American.

Receipts were 7,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet and closed weak; American middling, O. C. C. July, 5.33; July and August, 5.33; August and September, 5.33; September and October, 5.33; October and November, 4.96; November and December, 4.93; December and January, 4.89; January and February, 4.87; February and March, 4.85; March and April, 4.83; April and May, 4.81.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 3.—Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3.38 to 3.42; centrifugal, 90 test, 4.30 to 4.40; molasses sugar, 3.60 to 3.70; refined steady. Molasses—Quiet.

LONDON.

London, July 3.—Raw sugar—Muscovado, 15 to 16; centrifugal, 12 to 13; beet sugar, 12 to 13.

TORONTO.

Toronto, July 3.—Sugar—Firm; Montreal granulated, per cwt. in barrels, \$5.50; yellow, \$4.90; in bags prices are 5c less. Australia in barrels or bags, \$4.90; Ontario beet, in barrels or bags, \$4.90.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, July 4.—Oats are coming in to Winnipeg in large quantities, at the rate of from 20 to 40 cars a day. These large receipts tend to depress the market and to keep down the price of Ontario oats. Manitoba rejected oats, which are much sought after in Ontario, are now quoted on a level or even a little higher than No. 2 mixed Ontario. Quotations are: No. 2 mixed Ontario, No. 2 white, red or mixed, 78c to 80c; Manitoba No. 1 northern, 81c to 82c; No. 2 northern, 81c to 82c; No. 3, 80c to 81c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow offered at 78c to 80c, all-rail.

Oats—Ontario No. 2 white, 44c to 45c outside; No. 2 mixed, 43c to 44c; Manitoba rejected, 42c to 43c, at lake ports.

Barley—No. 2, 53c to 54c.

Peas—No. 2 quiet, nominally quoted at 80c.

Rye—No. 2, none offering; quotation about 80c.

Buckwheat—No. 2 nominally quoted at 65c to 66c.

Brass—Sold at 11c in bulk outside.

Shorts—\$3 to \$4; quotations for delivery in bags, 2c more.

Flour—Manitoba patents, special brand, 98c; seconds, 95c; strong bakers, 92c; winter wheat patents are offering at \$3.15.

WOOL MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, July 3.—Wool—Quotations at country points are: Unwashed, coarse, 7c; fine, 8c; washed, combed, 12c; clothing, 12c to 14c; rejects, 10c.

OIL MARKET.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., July 3.—Credit balances, \$1.78.

LONDON.

LONDON, July 3.—Petroleum, American refined, 6.9-10d; spirits, 7d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Belgium, July 3.—Petroleum, 22 francs.

DAIRY MARKET.

PERTH.

Perth, July 3.—There were 1,500 boxes of cheese boarded here today, 1,300 white and 200 colored, all sold at 11c.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, July 3.—On the cheese board today there were offered 1,232 boxes, comprising 478 white and 754 colored, sales were 123 boxes white and 243 colored, at 11.9-15c per lb; 75 boxes sold at 11c per lb.

RUSSELL.

Russell, July 3.—At the regular cheese board tonight 478 boxes white and 129 colored were offered; 390 sold at 11c.

NAPANEE.

Napanee, July 3.—Ninety-four white and 1,440 colored cheese offered; 900 colored sold at 11c; balance refused.

VANKLEEK HILL.

Vankleek Hill, July 3.—Two thousand boxes of cheese boarded; price offered, 11c; at this figure all were sold on the board.

VICTORIAVILLE.

Victoriaville, Que., July 3.—Four cars of cheese were loaded yesterday; market very dull; a few lots sold at 11c to 12c.

KEMPVILLE.

Kempville, July 3.—One hundred and thirty white and 75 colored cheese were registered at tonight's meeting; the bidding stood at 11.9-15c for either, but no sales were made.

LISTOWEL.

Listowel, July 3.—At the cheese fair today 2,300 boxes of cheese were offered, last week of June make, all white; the best bid on the board was 11c, but no business was done; on the street afterward 11c was bid by some of the buyers, and one factoryman, Hawkesville, sold at that figure; others were holding for 11c.

PICTON.

Picton, July 3.—Twenty factories boarded 2,300 boxes of colored cheese today; highest bid, 11c; all sold.

MADOC.

Madoc, July 3.—Eight thousand two hundred boxes of cheese offered today, and all sold at 11.9-15c.

WATERTOWN.

Watertown, N. Y., July 3.—Cheese—Market large; ruling price, 10c to 10.5c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 3.—Butter—Easy; creamery, 10c to 12c; western, 10c to 12c. Cheese—Weak, 10c to 11c.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 3.—Butter—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 7,161 packages. Cheese—Weak; receipts, 2,738 boxes; new state full cream, special, 11c to 12c; do, small colored or white, fancy, 11c; do, large, 10c; do, good to fine, 9c to 10c; do, common, 8c to 9c; skims, 8c to 9c.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, July 3.—Beans—Spot, \$2.47; October, \$1.80 bid; November, \$1.75 bid.

SECURITIES

returning attractive rates of interest, listed and always saleable. Write or

H. C. BECHER, 432 Richmond

ENGLISH MARKET.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 4.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 1 red western winter, 7s 3d; No. 1 California, 7s 3d; Futures dull, July, 7s 3d; September, 7s 13d; December, 7s 13d.

SPOT STEADY.

New American, kiln-dried, 6s 2d; old American mixed, 6s 2d. Futures quiet; July, 5s 4d; September, 5s 4d.

PEASE—CANADIAN STEADY.

Flour—Winter patents quiet, 2s. Cottonteed Oil (Hull refined)—Spot dull, 11s to 12s.

HOPS (AT LONDON)—PACIFIC COAST STEADY.

11s to 12s. Beef—Extra India mess steady, 100s 9d. Prime mess western, steady, 7s 9d.

HAMS—SHORT CUT, 14 to 16 lbs, strong.

5s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, strong, 47s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, strong, 45s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, strong, 45s; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, strong, 45s; do, short clear bellies, 16 to 20 lbs, strong, 45s; do, clear bellies, 16 to 20 lbs, strong, 45s; do, shoulders, square, 11 to 12 lbs, strong, 45s.

LARD—PRIME WESTERN, IN TIERCES, strong.

46s 9d. American refined, in pails, strong, 46s 9d.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

LONDON, July 3.—Today Canadian cattle are steady at 12c to 14c per lb; refrigerated beef is 11c to 12c per lb.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, July 3.—Baled Hay—Timothy is quoted at \$9 to \$10.50 in car lots on tracks here, with No. 2 at \$7.50 to \$8.50.

Dom. Coal, com.	50%	50%	50%	50%
Dom. Steel, com.	14%	14%	14%	14%
Havana Electric	100	100	100	100
Havana, pfd.	75	75	75	75
Woods, pfd.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Laurentide Paper	100	100	100	100
Mackay, com.	65%	65%	65%	65%
Mackay, pfd.	64%	64%	64%	64%
Mexican L. & P.	50%	50%	50%	50%
Min. & St. Paul	100%	100%	100%	100%
Montreal Power	93%	93%	93%	93%
Montreal Railway	174	174	174	174
Montreal Steel	100	100	100	100
Montreal Steel, pfd.	100	100	100	100
Montreal Telegraph	138	138	138	138
Nipissing Mines	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
N. S. Steel, com.	40%	40%	40%	40%
Ogilvie, com.	118	118	118	118
Ogilvie, pfd.	118	118	118	118
R. & O. Navigation	75	75	75	75
Rio de Janeiro	45%	45%	45%	45%
Toledo Railway	10	10	10	10
Toronto Railway	98	98	98	98
Twin City	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Shawinigan Power	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Montreal Ry. rights	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Pennam, com.	153	153	153	153
Bank B. N. A.	153	153	153	153
Bank of Montreal	156	156	156	156
East. Town Bank	150	150	150	150
Merchants' Bank	153	153	153	153
Bank of Montreal	156	156	156	156
Bank Nova Scotia	276	276	276	276
Quebec Bank	135	135	135	135
Royal Bank	220	220	220	220
Don. Textile	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Portland Cement	122	122	122	122
Bell Telephone	103	103	103	103
Don. Cotton	100	100	100	100
Dom. Steel, bonds	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Halifax, bonds	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Woods, bonds	104	104	104	104
Monroe, bonds	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Mex. Power, bonds	84	84	84	84
Montreal Ry. bonds	100	100	100	100
N. S. Steel, bonds	107	107	107	107
N. S. Con. bonds	100	100	100	100
Textile bonds	83	83	83	83
Textile bonds, B.	83	83	83	83
Textile bonds, C.	83	83	83	83
Textile bonds, D.	83	83	83	83

fine, 8c; washed, combed, 12c; clothing, 12c to 14c; rejects, 10c.

COBALT STOCKS

for sale, listed and unlisted, at very low figures. Correspondence invited.

T. RAYCRAFT

40 RECTORY STREET.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 3.

Open. High. Low. Close.

Amal. Copper 65 65 63 64 1/2

Amer. Locomotive 68 68 66 67 1/2

American Smelting 70 70 68 69 1/2

Atchafalca 41 41 39 40 1/2

Atchafalca, com. 81 81 79 80 1/2

Brooklyn Transit 48 48 46 47 1/2

Col. Fuel & Iron 27 27 25 26 1/2

Chesapeake & Ohio 38 38 36 37 1/2

Chicago & G. W. 61 61 59 60 1/2

St. Paul 133 133 131 132 1/2

Rock Island 154 154 152 153 1/2

Rock Island, pfd. 29 29 27 28 1/2

Erie, com. 19 19 17 18 1/2

Erie, 2nd pfd. 24 24 22 23 1/2

Illinois Central 129 129 127 128 1/2

Louisville & N. 125 125 123 124 1/2

National Lead 65 65 63 64 1/2

Great Northern 131 131 129 130 1/2

Northern Pacific 137 137 135 136 1/2

Missouri Pacific 137 137 135 136 1/2

Kansas & Texas 27 27 25 26 1/2

Norfolk & Western 69 69 67 68 1/2

Ontario Western 70 70 68 69 1/2

Pennsylvania 113 113 111 112 1/2

Reading 113 113 111 112 1/2

Republic Steel 18 18 16 17 1/2

Southern Railway 16 16 14 15 1/2

U. S. Leather 25 25 23 24 1/2

U. S. Steel 103 103 101 102 1/2

U. S. Steel, pfd. 103 103 101 102 1/2

U. S. Steel, bonds 98 98 96 97 1/2

Union Pacific 145 145 143 144 1/2

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FOR KINDERGARTEN

London Students Who Were Successful in the Tests.

At the recent examination for kindergarten assistants the following students were successful, not only in passing the examination, but securing honors.

After an attendance of one year at the Normal School in Toronto or Ottawa and passing the final examination they will secure a director's certificate: Mary Burgess, Edna Clark, Mary Gibson, Jean McCremon, Lillian E. Owens, Ethel Teasdale.

BISHOP POTTER IMPROVES

His Physicians Now Hold Out Hopes of His Recovery.

Cooperstown, N. Y., July 4.—Bishop Potter passed a fairly comfortable night, although he was somewhat restless because of the high humidity. His respiration and pulse are decidedly nearer normal. The symptom is much more favorable, and physicians are very hopeful this morning. The bishop's room is kept filled with oxygen and electric fans are continuously going.

Scarcely a firecracker has been discharged in the town this morning, and an air of almost Sunday quiet prevails.

DUMA PASSES BUDGET

Amounts To \$1,250,000,000—Deficit for 1908.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—The Douma at midnight approved the budget amounting to \$1,250,000,000. M. Kokovstov, the finance minister, said he thought the country's financial system had fully sustained the test to which it had been subjected. Notwithstanding the recent war and internal disorders, he said, the ordinary expenditures by \$4,650,000. The deficit for 1908, he thought, could not shake Russia's financial position. In connection with the declaration of the bankruptcy of Russia existed only in the pamphlets of ill-wishers of the country.

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In either Business or Shorthand work.
More than 130 firms in London employ our graduates.
Catalogue free.

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of the man of reserved and quiet taste in his attire, often finds it hard to make a choice in fabrics, simply because his tailor "has not got the goods." His range of clothes is confined to a few domestic woolsens. At this store things are different, and we would be pleased to show you a range of imported goods second to none.

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830 Dundas street, Opposite Armouries

SPECIAL SALE IN SUITINGS

\$15, \$18, \$20, \$22. Former prices, \$18, \$22, \$24. An extra \$4 pair Pants free with every suit. This offer is good for one month from this date only. Remember at

KLEIN'S, The Tailor

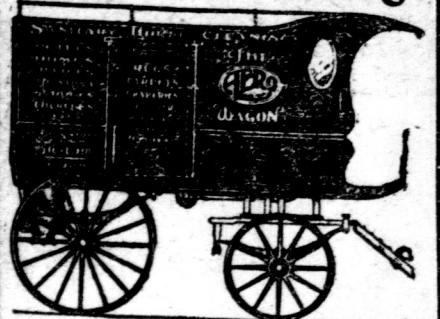
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London Conservatory of Music
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Reopens Sept. 1

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A system worked entirely by suction, which does not create a particle of dust. But removes all dust, dirt, moths, etc., from carpets, rugs, walls, upholstery, mattresses, pillows—without removal or annoyance.

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Estimates free, charges moderate, orders promptly attended to.

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Will you go on neglecting them? Straining them to the last degree? Why not have them examined now? The services of Canada's leading eye specialists are at your command.

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Exclusive Eyesight Specialists.
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No Charge for Examination.

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Service any hour of day or night.

ICE CREAM, Wholesale and Retail, 85c Gallon.

Delivered anywhere in city.

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THE LONDON LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY OF CANADA

Dividend No. 62

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum has been declared on the capital stock of the company for the current half-year, payable on the 2nd day of July, 1908.

M. J. KENT, Manager.

Order Hamilton's

Hamilton's Porter is fully aged. It is the best. Ask for Hamilton's when you are buying.

Order Hamilton's

THOS. WILSON

Merchant Tailor,
212 Dundas Street

Higgins Block. Telephone 593.

SCRANTON COAL

Ours is genuine, and the price is now \$7 per ton.

We have a nice stock of this fresh-mined coal, and can give you the best service.

All our coal is SCREENED before we deliver it.

Webster & Kernohan

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See our Handsome Belt Pins and Buckles.

THOS. GILLEAN

402 RICHMOND STREET.

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IT IS BEST AND CHEAPEST.

JOHN MANN & SONS

Canadian Agents, LONDON, ONT.

During the months of July and August this store will close Wednesday afternoons at 1 o'clock.

C. H. WARD & CO.
374 Richmond St.

The Beauty of Black Diamonds

is that they don't spoil. What you don't use one season you can keep till next, when the coal is sure to come in handy. That is why you should always have plenty of coal in your cellar.

GILLIES & SON

PHONE 1312. 288 ADELAIDE ST. ywt

Johnston Bros.' XXX BREAD

Is nourishing no matter what the weather.

In the hot, trying weather, Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread will keep the body and brain well-nourished—It is good for you—Eat it. At grocers.

JOHNSTON BROS., PHONE 944

City and District

—There will not be a sacred concert on Sunday evening at the Princess Rink.

—Will the party advertising burnt leather purse lost in issue of July 1, kindly call at Advertiser office for information regarding same?

—Hewer's Male Quartette and Concert Company filled the following engagements this week: Mr. Verne L. Hewer, baritone, Hewer's Male Quartette, and Miss Vera B. Hewer, soprano, appeared at the English church garden party, Glenworth, Thursday evening, June 30. On the following night (Dominion Day), the quartette, assisted by Prof. Clarke, ventriloquist, and Mr. Hyde, comedian, (both of Toronto), furnished the programme at Watford's celebration concert. Mr. Ern Sanders, comedian, and Master Nelson Adair, also of this company, assisted in a programme at Dorchester, on the same evening.

Hill Crest.

Hill Crest at Port Stanley continues to attract many visitors. Manager Linke has the place in splendid order, and is still making a name for himself in the care of guests.

Old Boys Meetings.

Owing to the fact that the city council meets on Monday night, the

How About a Clock For a Wedding Present?

Did you ever think how useful and comparatively inexpensive a gift a clock would be? See our full line of beautiful clocks before buying.

SUMNER

The Quality Jeweler.
380 RICHMOND STREET.

KRIPP OXFORDS

There is style in every line, and honesty in every stitch of Kripp Low Cuts for women.

Kripps please the eye, the foot, and the pocketbook. They combine as much style, foot comfort and durability as can be found in shoes sold at a higher price.

Leathers—Patent Kid and Calf also in Tan and Brown Kid.

Lasts meet every requirement of the normal foot.

Serviceable, well modeled, thoroughly high-class Oxfords at a medium price, \$2.75.

Sold Exclusively by

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Good Shoes for All the Family.
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Government Will Consider Request Of Civil Servants for More Pay

Messrs. B. C. McCann and P. J. Flannery Return From Ottawa.

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Those present were Ald. Beattie, chairman, Ald. Ferguson, Ald. Parsons, Mayor Stevely and Secretary Pope.

Advertiser Correspondence

Spring Water and High Pressure.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I quite agree with your correspondent, "Haselgrove," the best place to discuss the "water problem" is in the columns of the local press, for the logical reason that the press is an educator, or, at least, it should be.

The great bulk of the people are uneducated in matters of this kind, and the best way to teach them is by logical explanations, and, to my mind, there is no better plan or form than a good common-sense letter in the press.

London has plenty of water for all practical purposes, but none to waste. It is the tremendous waste going on night and day that is causing all our trouble. The water is being used by the proper introduction of the meter. By that I mean, the placing of a meter on every service. Then, and not until that is done, may the citizens get cheap water. The ordinary house meter will cost about \$11. My plan would be to offer all owners meters at cost, so that every home would own its meter and have no rent to pay, and to all who would purchase, I would sell them water at 10 cents per 1,000 gallons (present rate 30 cents per 1,000, and meter \$4 per annum rent), as an inducement; that represents 20 50-gallon barrels. Cleveland, Ohio, pumps all her water by steam, rents a meter for \$1.25 per annum, and sells water at 5 1/3 cents per 1,000 gallons.

Two-thirds of the water at Springfield is pumped by water power, hence we should be able to sell water fully as cheap as Cleveland.

If all the water pumped at Springfield last year had been metered and sold at 10 cents per 1,000 gallons, the city treasurer would have received nearly \$40,000 more than he did. Where has all that water gone to?

For the benefit of Mr. Haselgrove and the general public it may be stated that the greater portion of the larger factories of London now have their own wells, and are independent of the city supply. Why? Simple because city water has been too dear. Hence, with these facts staring the people in the face, and we are told that each man, woman and child on the per capita basis consumes about two barrels of Springfield water daily, in addition to the large quantity of rain water used by nearly every family, we simply will not believe it, because we know it is

not true, but we do know, because we see and hear it daily, that thousands of gallons are simply wasted.

Now, while every other product that enters the home is sold, by measure, why should water be any exception. Water wasted does no one any good.

High Pressure.

That is a section of the problem Chief Clark may well call the attention of Londoners to his position in case of a hurricane fire. He knows, and so does any up-to-date fireman, that lots of water cuts no figure in a blaze of that nature unless the firemen have the means and appliance for properly handling their supply of water. It is only a few years ago when Toronto had a big hole made among her best blocks, losing something like \$12,000,000 in one burn. An inexhaustible supply of water (Lake Ontario) with a pumping plant running into many millions of gallons. This fire simply played with their antiquated method and appliance. Had Toronto at that time had a 300-pound tried system of high pressure, under good generalship, no such loss would have been recorded.

No fire can possibly live long under a high-pressure system that maintains a 300-pound pressure at the hydrant, and of sufficient capacity for the size of the place.

The recently defeated scheme would cost nearly three times as much as a modern high pressure plant can be set up for in this city, and the attempt to make the people believe that such a high-pressure system was simply a fancy, and very deservedly met its death.

My aim would be to give Londoners the cheapest and best table or domestic water in America, and all they would pay the lowest rates; a high-pressure for the commercial part, for the use of the fire department, street watering or other commercial work, second to nothing in America—so that Chief Clark could bore a hole in an 18-inch brick wall 375 feet have been recorded.

Lowest insurance rates. The whole in full operation in less than a year. No automatic valves. No mixing at river and Springfield water, only on the streets or at fires. Everybody getting lots of water—and cheaper than Cleveland, under good administration. Springfield cannot be made into high pressure. High pressure is a necessity, to prevent big fires and lessen insurance rates. Another main to Springfield is a waste of money. Eighty pounds is not high pressure main laid.

People who wish to go from here to Toronto do not go via Sarnia or St. Thomas. They take the shortcuts. A meter is the shortcut to cheap water. A pumping station at or near the Forks would give us the whole of the river, and the first 100 feet of main laid would be ready to take care of considerable commercial property, a few hundred more and the heaviest risks in the city are covered. A main from the North Branch if laid from the Forks east would make a trunk main to the Fair grounds, and leave a large surplus for laterals north and south. Cut out the North Branch and you save that big main, the big friction loss, and the big cost of hauling coal so far out, and 20 years from now you can

SPONGES

Extra value in fine Sponges at 5c, 10c, 15c and up.

Carriage Sponges

Best quality at 25c, 30c and 35c each.

Cairncross & Lawrence

Chemists and Druggists.
216 Dundas St., LONDON

PUPILS PROMOTED

Following is the report of the promotion examinations in School Sections 9 and 10, Westminster and North Dorchester. (Honors over 60 per cent.)

Junior IV. to Senior IV.—(On class record)—Daisy Barr, Claris Barton, Willis Carruthers.

Junior III. to Senior III.—Mildred McMillan, Gladys Barons, Johnson Carruthers, Clarence Willis.

Senior II. to Junior II.—Fred Summers (honors), Edna Eagan (honors), Jennie Copeland (honors), Frank Malpas (honors), Loreen Malpas (honors), Verma Cole.

Part II. to Junior II.—Donald McMillan (honors), James Langford (honors), Leda Venning (honors), George Carruthers (honors), Gordon McLellan.

Part I. to Part II.—Lloyd Johnson (honors), Stella Barons (honors), Grace Venning (honors), Maggie McLellan.

Wedding orders given special attention. Hueston's Two Big Liveries.

Taylor became the wife of Milton G. Smith. The bride was assisted by her sister, Miss Jennie Taylor, and the groom by Mr. Thomas Hubbard. The happy couple will reside at 579 Piccadilly street.

London Lady Wedded.

A very pretty wedding took place Wednesday, June 24, says the Vancouver Province, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Benjamin Goodrum, 408 Toronto street, when his niece, Miss Beatrice Pearl Gold, of Victoria, B. C., and formerly of London, and Nathan Ernest Swallow, of Durham, Ont., were united in the bonds of matrimony. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. A. Shaw, of the First Baptist Church.

The bride looked sweet and pretty and was beautifully attired in a suit of cream Panama cloth, waist of all-over lace and carried a lovely bouquet of bridal roses. The bride was given away by her uncle, Benjamin Goodrum; Miss Florence Robinson, of Toronto, acted as bridesmaid, and looked charming in a very pretty dress of all-over embroidery. She carried a bouquet of pink roses. Ernest Ketcheson, of Winnipeg, supported the groom. After the ceremony the guests partook of a dainty lunch. Mrs. Benjamin Goodrum made a very charming hostess. The happy couple left amid the hearty congratulations of numerous friends for their future home, 684 Maryland street, Winnipeg.

Giant Petition for Two-Way Service On the Ottawa Avenue Belt Line

Will Be Presented To the City Council on Monday Night.

A giant petition for a two-way service on Ottawa avenue will be presented to the city council Monday evening.

It was originally intended to run the petition on for two weeks more, but as Ald. Booth will move for a six weeks' vacation for the council on Monday, the request must be in at once.

When the one-way service was inaugurated one or two people told the city engineer that it was satisfactory. Numerous residents asked Mr. Graydon to enforce the bylaw, but he did not take any action.

Manager King, of the street railway company, said that there was no agitation for a two-way service, and the belt was allowed to be run in the one-way unsatisfactory manner.

Many hundreds of residents of the district between Wellington street and the eastern limits of the city and south from Dundas street, have signed the petition for a two-way service with a satisfactory schedule.

There is no question about whether the people want the two-way service. Practically every person who saw the petition signed it.

The railway commission meets in August, and as the matter may be referred to that body the petition must be presented to the council on Monday night.

Had the city been canvassed for two weeks longer fully one thousand more names could have easily been added to the long list.

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The Marvelous Adventures of Baron Von Munchhausen

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There is a good deal of vagueness about the real origin of the wonderful inventions known under this title. No one can say positively whether the good old Baron was the author of them all, or whether he was credited with many that he never narrated. The only thing that is certain is that the stories were published by a German exile in England, Rudolph Eric Raspe, during the Baron's lifetime and translated into German eleven years before Von Munchhausen's death. So the logic of the problem is with those who claim that the Baron really did tell all these remarkable tales.

A lovable old bon vivant and raconteur without doubt was this Baron or rather Freiherr Hieronymus Karl Friedrich von Munchhausen of Bodenwerder, Hanover. He was born in 1720. From 1737 to 1739 he served in the Russian cavalry against the Turks, and altogether he had a sufficiently exciting and romantic career, even without the embellishments that his ingenious fancy added to his adventures. The Munchhausen family is still one of the important aristocratic families of Germany, and its living representatives hold high rank and are prominent in Government and military service today. They hardly know whether to be proud or ashamed of their famous ancestor.

"Dear sirs, friends and hunting companions!" the Baron von Munchhausen always began, rubbing his hands according to custom. Then he took a long draught from the old-fashioned glass that was filled with his favorite drink, a genuine, not too old Rhenish wine, and then he proceeded to the greenish-yellow fluid, sighed, smiled and began.

"One evening," said he, "I was riding home after a long day's chase, when my horse stopped suddenly in front of a stream and I discovered my chagrin that the bridge had been swept away. Without considering, I gave my horse the spurs and in an instant we were in the air. At that moment it struck me that the animal was too tired to make such a leap without a better start. (We had run down 3000 horses during the day.) At once I turned his head and we alighted again at the spot we had just left.

"Well, then," I patted the horse's neck, rode back a short distance and again we jumped. When we were halfway across I saw that I had underestimated the breadth of the stream. I spurred my horse again, and he gave himself an extra effort, and darted forward, but still he failed to land. We both alighted in deep mud into which we sank until only the horse's head was clear.

"Quick action was needed, gentlemen! I gripped my horse with all the power of my thighs, grasped my hair firmly with my right hand and with a mighty effort succeeded in hauling myself and my horse out. I merely mention this to show that I was strong in my young days."

"I had a rather curious experience once with this same horse Alix. In the Russian service I led a troop of hussars. We were ordered to make a reconnoitering advance, and accidentally met the whole Turkish army face to face. I immediately spread my handkerchief in a straight front across the plain and ordered the charge. The cloud of dust that arose was so huge that the Turks imagined the whole Russian army was behind them. They turned back to get behind their fortified town, and we cut them up terribly.

"So hot were we after them that we not only drove them into the town through one gate, but actually lay out of the town again through the opposite gate—something that truly exceeded our wildest hopes.

"My horse was so wonderfully fast that I was far ahead of my men. After I had killed the last enemy I could reach, and had closed the town gate behind the fleeing army, I rode back. Imagine my amazement when I failed to find a single one of my hussars in the town!

"I turned my horse's head to the fountain in the market place to let him drink. The beast drank and drank without stopping. I waited patiently for it to quench that unquenchable thirst, and turned again to look for my men.

"What did I see? The whole army of the poor animal was missing, and all the water it drank simply ran out again without refreshing the faithful brute. While I was wondering, my groom came galloping up and explained that as I crowded through the first portal on top of the Turks the gate had been dropped with a rush and had cut my horse clean in two! Despite this, its swiftness was such that even with only two legs it kept pace with the fleeing Turks.

"I galloped back to the portal, and our very skillful regimental saddler stitched both halves together so well that the keenest eye could hardly notice the injury.

"It was nothing at all for me to ride 80 or 40 miles on this horse in one afternoon and to course a few hares on the way. Once we pursued a hare that crossed the highway just as a coach with two beautiful women came along. My horse leaped so gracefully at that moment that we went into one window and out of the other (both being fortunately open), and I had barely time to remove my hat and beg the ladies' pardon.

"Alix and I traveled in Russia that winter. One day I rode four hours over an endless waste of snow. Neither village, road, tavern or tree was visible, although forests and many villages were marked on the map. Toward evening I tied Alix to a sharp protuberance in the snow and lay

down to sleep a short distance away. The wind had ceased, and a south wind had begun to make the night quite mild, so I slept very well.

"When I awoke, I found myself in the middle of a village. There was not a trace of my horse, and suddenly I heard a neighing high in the air. What do you suppose? Up there hung Alix, tied to the top of the church steeple.

"Of course, I understood at once what had happened. The whole village had been covered with snow when I got there at night, and when it melted before the south wind, of course, I sank down with it, but my horse could not. I drew my pistol, shot the reins in two and Alix slid down and ran to the overgrown. The tavernkeeper told me that such a snowfall is not at all extraordinary for that part of Russia, but occurs several times during every winter.

"I had a greyhound by the way, that was almost as swift as Alix. Zephyrette was her name. Only once did I meet another beast that could run faster than she did. It was during a rabbit hunt. We put up a hare that ran like the wind. For two days and two nights Zephyrette coursed that hare, gentlemen, yet every time she got near him the hare seemed to gain fresh speed. At last I got a shot at him and dropped him, and the mystery of his speed was explained. The hare had not only the regulation four legs underneath, but he had four legs on his back. I have never seen a similar hare again.

"Poor Zephyrette ran so long and so continuously that toward the latter part of her life her legs were almost worn off, and I was compelled to use her as a dachshund instead of a greyhound. But it is a wretched and unprincipled invention to say, as some do, that she became so blind that I had to tie a lantern to her tail when we went hunting.

"I had another splendid dog, concerning whose deeds a great many lies are told by persons who think that it is a joke to tamper with the truth. The strict facts about this intelligent animal, Pikas, are interesting enough, though they may not be so extraordinary as inventions might be.

"One day I was quail hunting with Pikas, when he came to a point beyond a flock of several hundred birds. I withheld my shot because I was waiting for my wife, who was to come up with my lieutenant and my groom. They did not arrive and I rode back part of the way, leaving Pikas on his horse. A courier on a foam-lathered horse met me with an order to delay to delay to the Fortress Wesel on a matter of the highest importance. I galloped to my castle, changed my clothes and rode there straightaway.

"On the day after my arrival home I wished to go hunting and called for Pikas. My servants told me that the dog had not been seen since my departure and that they had supposed he was with me. I rode to the field and soon found myself near the spot where I had left Pikas two weeks before. Behold! There was the faithful dog, holding his point, but so nearly starved that he looked like a skeleton. I advanced and up sprang the bird, and I thin. Not wishing to slaughter them in that condition I contented myself with one shot, which brought down only 25 of them. I have rarely heard of a dog holding his birds longer than that."

"He was really one of the best dogs that I ever had. When he died I had his skin tanned and fashioned into a hunting waistcoat, for I had a sentimental desire to have Pikas with me on all my hunts in some form or other. A rather peculiar thing happened the first day that I wore this garment on the field.

"All at once, quite without warning, the waistcoat became as rigid as iron, so that it actually squeezed my heart. I stepped. A button flew off and up sprang a covey of quail, of which I shot five. I had not walked 50 feet before the same thing happened. In short, dog. But it costs me a pretty penny for buttons. I consider this one of the most touching proofs of the fidelity of a dog even after death.

"Of course every hunter has odd experiences, and these are not to be called wonderful, although some are rather interesting. For instance, one morning I saw a flock of wild fowl on the lake and hurried so eagerly to get a shot that I struck my head against the doorpost with a crash that made sparks fly out of my eyes. I did not permit that to deter me, of course. But when I arrived at the lake I found that the collision had also knocked the flint from my gun. There I was, with a loaded weapon and no way to fire it.

"I had a happy thought. I put the gun to my shoulder, aimed and then hit myself in the eye with all my might. Of course, I saw sparks immediately. The shot went off and I had the pleasure of returning with five pairs of duck, four geese and two moorhens.

"That trip to the Fortress Wesel, which I have just mentioned, was connected with a mysterious occurrence that I did not intend to mention, because it is a state secret. But I see that you are all curious, and as there is little danger of a recurrence of the episode, I will simply ask you to respect my confidence, and keep the matter to yourselves.

"When I arrived in Wesel, the commandant and the other officers met me with desperate alarm in every feature. Silently they led me to the batteries, and, without a word, they pointed to the very point of the guns.

"I looked and saw an almost incredible sight. The immense cannon were full of worm holes! The terrible iron worm had attacked them! There were 23 cases last night! said the surgeon with a hopeless voice, and since then we have had eight more."

"I shuddered, for this was quick and fearful work, even for the iron worm. I immediately ordered the construction of a great caldron, which was ready

within three days. But swiftly as the men worked, eleven more guns had been attacked before it was ready.

"I must confess that I myself did not know exactly at that time how to destroy the worm, but I ordered the caldron to be made while hot and then we threw twenty of the worm-eaten cannon into it with twelve that were still sound. To make a long story short, we kept them there in white heat for three days and nights, during which we threw twenty of the worm-eaten cannon into it with twelve that were still sound. The garrison had already begun to toast me as the worm hero and cannon doctor, when we took the guns out—and found that not one of all the guns, even the twelve originally sound ones, were pierced through and through with worm holes.

"The officers were thunderstruck. Not so I. I ordered the entire garrison out to gather poisonous mushrooms. We boiled the caldron, boiled them into a paste, and put all the cannon in. The next morning I visited the caldron early, and saw millions of long, thin creatures dead on the surface. These were the iron worms, killed at last! Two of the creatures, about three inches long had crawled out and were sitting on the edge of the caldron, writhing with pain, and moaning.

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"I was on a visit to the Shah of Persia,

and one evening he entertained me with his very fine declamation of Persian moonlight poetry, when he groaned suddenly and said: 'Alas! there are spots on the moon again. That is rust from the dampness of the season.' Of course, I smiled within myself at the Shah's ignorance; but he was so much in a hurry to get to bed that I did not have time to tell him so. So to do him a favor I decided on a feat that I do not hesitate to characterize as immensely difficult.

"Not to annoy you with dull details, I succeeded in devising a machine which enabled us to lower the moon to the earth. When the Shah saw it, he came to me and ordered all his soldiers to fetch sand; and while the civilized world, with you gentlemen among it, was not at all surprised at the temporary absence of the moon, your friend, who is talking to you now, was superintending the polishing of it; for when the moon came down we found that there really were great rust spots on it. Before we raised it again, however, I had it polished, and it was as good as new.

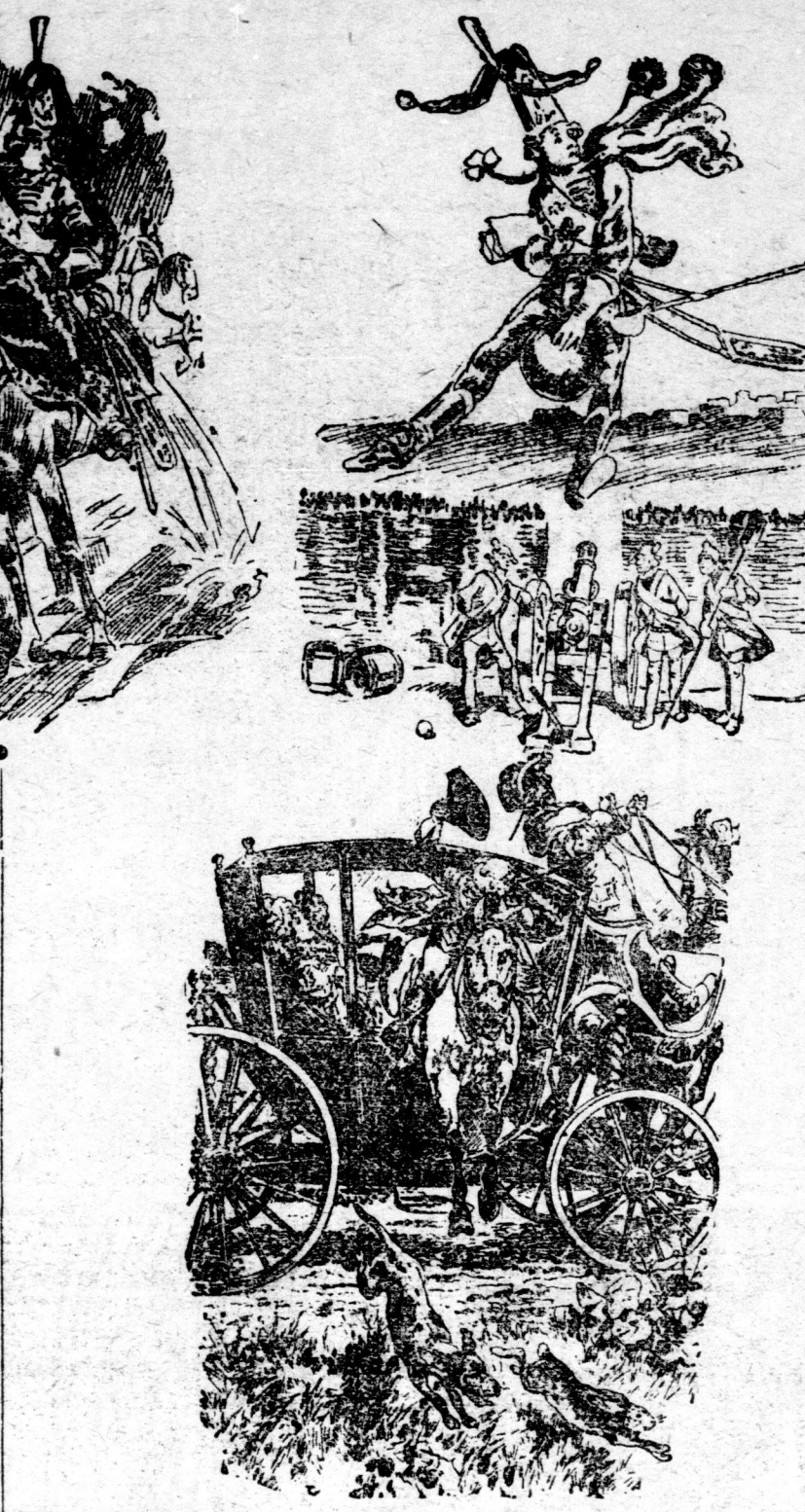
"I do not often tell of this experiment, for the average mind cannot grasp the simple truth, while it snaps greedily at the silly and disgraceful lies told by travellers and others who have no higher honor or modesty than to tell of such exploits. For this reason I hesitate to tell many of my most interesting experiences, unless I am sure of my company. Among friends like yourselves is another matter. I am minded, therefore, to tell you of another rather ingenious expedient that I used not so far away as Persia, but right at home here.

"I was out hunting with Pikas and had used up all my shot, though I still had some powder left, when he went to see what execution I had done. I found the entire seven neatly spitted on the ramrod. I carried my game home that way and had it put right over the fire and served on brochette.

"Shortly after that I had another experience that demanded sudden ingenuity. I came unexpectedly on a black fox. It would have been a thousand pities to damage the wonderful pelt with a bullet. The beast was standing quite beside a great oak. Again I had a happy thought. I remembered that I had put a big nail into my pocket to repair a shelter hut in the forest. I rammed it into my gun instead of a bullet, aimed very carefully and succeeded in accomplishing my design. The fox was neatly nailed to the oak by his tail. Then I took my dog whip and lathered him till he could bear it no longer, and finally slipped out of his skin and ran for his life.

"You laugh! Yet consider that, after all, it was due to the lucky circumstance of my having a nail in my pocket. I was less lucky a few years ago when I stumbled across a fine stag when I had neither shot nor nail. All I had in my hand was a fistful of cherry pits, for I had just been eating that fruit. Well, I couldn't let that noble stag go without an attempt, so I loaded the stones into the gun, fired straight at his forehead and—the stag looked at me ironically and walked quietly away.

"It was quite a joke on me, for, of course, people got wind of it. In fact, after a couple of years I was so tired of having some fellow hunters offer me a handful of cherry pits that I hated the very name of cherries. The next day I happened that the same party of us



hunted in the same district. Suddenly a mighty stag broke cover and came straight to us. What was the surprise of my companions to see that he had a cherry tree ten feet high between him and us! I laid him low and thus had my roast and my dessert secured by one shot.

"I did not have even cherry pits a few days later when I met a maddened old bear, which charged me at once. I sprang for a young birch and had just managed to pull my legs out of harm's way when the furious brute struck the tree, and with such force that his tusks went into the trunk at one side and protruded from the other.

"I saw my opportunity. I slid down, picked up a heavy stone and clinched the points of the tusks. Then I walked home at my ease, went to bed and returned next morning after breakfast. The bear weighed 500 pounds.

"By the way, you will have wondered that I succeeded in bending a bear's tusks as if they were iron nails. This was not possible until after I had battered them with the stone until they were thoroughly heated and thus became soft enough to bend.

"I had another somewhat interesting experience with a bear a few years ago. I was watching for game when a young bear and an old one came trotting. I aimed and fired the old one. He aimed and fired. The young bear scampered away. The old fellow remained standing as if rooted to the spot. I walked cautiously up to him and found that he was stone blind and that he held a bit of the tail of the young bear in his mouth. My bullet had cut the tail off. I took hold of the fragment and started for home, the blind bear following me trustfully. I shall never forget my wife's laughter when I delivered the game right at the kitchen table.

"Such a trick could not have been played with a fox. I remember once, when a lot of game was laid out in the lower part of my castle, I saw a fine fox and ordered my huntsman to skin him at once. Accidentally I entered the room half an hour afterward, and what did I see? That rascally fox was only been doing what foxes do so often—shamming death—and just as I entered he was in the act of putting his pelt on again, as if he were slipping into an overcoat. Well, a bullet settled him.

"Foxes remind me of wolves. In Russia one winter I was driving a single horse to a sleigh just outside of St. Petersburg. Suddenly a gigantic wolf came up behind us and leaped at me. I threw myself flat, and the wolf, missing me, fell on the poor horse. Immediately he began to eat it ravenously. He gorged his headquarters whole, a fact which only redoubled the speed of the wretched animal. I ventured to raise my head, and saw that he was swallowing the rest of the horse.

"I seized the whip and began to lash him with all my might. He leaped forward, the remains of the horse fell from his jaws, and, of course, left him sticking in the harness. I gave him no time to think, but plied the whip madly. Thus we went, helter-skelter, until we reached St. Petersburg and flew through the gates, to the really extreme surprise of everybody.

"The next wolf I met nearly cost me my life. I was without weapons and on foot. The brute jumped at me from a dark thicket, and I had just time to see his widely-opened jaws before he was on me. Involuntarily I thrust out my arm, and my fist went into the beast's gullet. Once in, I pushed with all my might till it was in up to my shoulder.

"We looked at each other in no amiable frame of mind. I could see the determination in his eyes to jump at me if I withdrew my arm. From this desperate situation there was only one way of escape that I could see. I gripped all I could, and while Monster Wolf howled and yelled, I pulled, turned him inside out like a glove, and threw him under some bushes, where the gardener found him next morning. Through him the city learned of the little affair, as, of course, I had not mentioned it.

"I must confess that I never cared to repeat that procedure. When I met a mad dog in a narrow street of St. Petersburg soon afterward, I did not wait, but ran. To expedite my escape I threw him my coat, which he worried till he was killed. I told my servant to hang the coat in the wardrobe and take it to the tailor next day to be cleaned and repaired.

"The next morning I was awakened by his cries. I sprang out of bed, and ran into the dressing room, where the servant was shouting, 'Herr Baron! Herr Baron! Your coat has been mad!' Correct! My coat was pulling all my other garments around the floor and tearing them to bits. It had hydrophobia! Just as I arrived—it seized my evening clothes and began to worry them savagely. I ran for my pistol and shot the mad coat. Then I burned all the other clothes, for fear that they might develop the disease, too.

"This happened while I was visiting General Skhrudassky, whom you must have met here some years ago. He was a delightful host and we had gay parties every night. Of course, there was a good deal of wine. After a while I noticed that though the old General drank just as much as the rest of us, he would merely stroke his head when he got a little tipsy and in a jiffy he was perfectly cool and sober again. Finally, one night I stood behind him and discovered his secret.

"During the Turkish war a splinter of shrapnel had taken off a piece of his skull. This wound had been covered with a silver plate, which the shrewd old soldier had caused to be raised at times. This enabled him to let all the alcoholic vapors escape whenever he felt them getting the better of him.

"On my way home one night from one of these little drinking bouts I met a boar. The creature used to stroll about St. Petersburg somewhat freely. I was totally unarmed; but with quick determination I seized him by the throat and held him firmly till he froze to death.

"It was cold that winter in St. Petersburg, and in Russia generally. One day we were traveling with a postilion and we commented on the fact that he did not beguile the way as most of his class do, by playing sweet tunes on his accordion. What an injustice we did the poor fellow! That evening when we alighted at a tavern every body crowded around the huge stove. The postilion hung up his horn on the wall. Suddenly it began to play. Tune after tune came out of it. All the famous melodies poured forth with delightful paths, hour after hour. These were the tunes that the postilion had tried to play during the day, but without producing a sound because the frightful cold froze all the notes before they could come out.

"Of course you never have experienced such a cold in this country. Therefore you cannot realize what a Russian winter means, a winter when the weather gets so cold that it is impossible to light a candle because the wax freezes immediately under the burning of the candle.

"That is a trifle otherwise than the weather that I experienced in Ceylon, where I went hunting with the governor. There was a coat of leaden buttons, and it happened often that the heat was so intense that one or more buttons would melt during the day.

"By the way, one afternoon in the jungle I heard a rustling behind me, and there crouched a huge lion, just preparing to leap. I must confess to my shame that I lost my presence of mind and fired a charge of bird shot at him, most foolish proceeding. It only enraged him, and I wheeled around to run. A cold chill over me, for I turned only to a crocodile, that had already spread its horrible jaws to their fullest extent to gulp me down.

"I am sure that Hercules himself would have done what I did in this terrible predicament. I sank to the ground, stunned with terror. The next instant I heard a loud crash and lifted my head. In his fury the lion had jumped over me and clean into the open jaws of the reptile.

"It was the work of an instant to leap to my feet and back the great cat's head off with my hunting knife. Hardly had the body fallen at my feet before I seized my gun and forced the head down into the crocodile's gullet till it choked to death.

"When the rest of the party arrived there was some astonishment at the double bag. We measured the crocodile on the spot and found that it was exactly 40 feet 7 inches long. It is now a prized possession of the great museum in Amsterdam, but I never go there because the shameful liar who has charge of the exhibits is in the habit of telling strangers that the lion leaped clear through the reptile before I could kill him. To embellish an adventure thus untruthfully is highly offensive to me.

"I can tell you that a great load fell from my heart when I saw both brutes dead at my feet. By the way, I can show you that load some day. I picked it up as it fell, and have it in my collection. It is a red, white and blue stone, and weighs thirty-two pounds. The lion's paw was in the air. As soon as the storm subsided they all fell perpendicularly into their respective places and took root again. I said 'all.' That is not precisely true. When

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"The largest tree was blown into the air. It happened to have on it an old man and his wife, who were gathering cucumbers. (That honest vegetable grows on trees there.) The weight of this couple overbalanced the tree when it descended and brought it down out of position.

"It struck the headman of the island and killed him on the spot. He had run from his house when the storm began and was just returning through his own gate when this fortunate accident happened.

"I say 'fortunate.' This requires some explanation. The chief was an avowed, oppressive, infamous tyrant. He had plundered the natives, and they were starving, while the goods that he had stolen from them were rotting in his storehouse. The grateful people chose the two cucumber gatherers to govern them, as a mark of their esteem for having destroyed the tyrant.

"However, we were speaking of heat. I call to mind an incident which will serve to suggest what heat can be like. It was when I was in Turkey. An American named Smith arrived in Constantinople one day in a balloon in which he had started from New York five days before, thus making a fairly quick passage. He invited me to make an ascension with him. We took with us only one companion, a huge Persian monkey. We rose swiftly. In five minutes we were so high that I could see the entire Black Sea spread out below, also a good bit of the Mediterranean and a part of Africa. In an hour all Europe lay below us like a map.

"Still we went higher, till at last we could see all of Asia, including China and Japan. It was really interesting. I was not looking down, but I was at least fifteen or twenty miles above sea level, and my friend Smith could not manage his monster. I tried to help him by opening the valve, and broke the rope. I fell backward, and the rascally air, together with the terrible heat, due to our being so much nearer the sun, overcame me, so that I lay unconscious for a time.

"When I recovered I found Smith lying insensible, and the bound monkey was seizing a gun and shot at the gas bag. The air was so thin that I could not hear the report, but the shot had its effect. The hole in the bag and we began to descend. Mr. Smith recovered gradually, and we both began to feel very hungry. I looked around for food, and found that the fierce heat had done me one kindness at least. It had roasted the dog to a brown turn.

"I had never eaten roast dog before, but I must say that it did not taste half bad. Just as we finished our strange repast, the balloon had lost the use of a datapin, which provided us with a descent, at exactly the right moment. After we had eaten a couple of bushels of these, we felt refreshed enough to climb down, and discovered that we had landed in Arabia. We made our way to Europe without any notable happening. I will mention one as another illustration of the degree of heat, that all things should come out in one piece. I had it tanned and made into a pair of shoes, which I kept on day and night for fourteen years, and which showing the slightest signs of wear.

"The heat that we felt on that memorable day reminded me of the heat that I took into the Gulf Stream some years ago. It is true that the water happened to be more than ordinarily warm, but there was there, and this may have increased the heat of the Gulf Stream, but it was ordinary. At any rate, a very sunny day that it was sufficient merely to dip one's meat and other food into it to have it heated.

"What surprised me the most were the fish that swam around the ship in enormous numbers, quite harmless. One day only to die the moment they were pulled out with line or net. By the time they reached the deck they were dead and all ready to eat.

"We were in the water for a long time, and I understood how the fully cooked fish could swim and play in the boiling water, but the explanation like the explanation of all apparent wonders, was simple enough. It was the force of habit. The fish became accustomed to the water gradually. Then, when they are suddenly introduced into the cool air, of course the heat strikes in, ends their lives and cooks them.

"So there is nothing very marvelous about it, after all.

"On that same voyage I had an excellent hunting dog aboard. One day, on our observations showed that we were at least a thousand miles from land. I observed that the dog kept coming to a point again and again. I told the captain that we must be near some kind of land. He laughed aloud, and others joined him. Finally I wagered one hundred guineas that I would find game within half an hour.

SCHOOL FOR HOUSEWIVES

BY MARION HARLAND

SOFT SUMMER DRINKS



Our Thirsty Girls—after a Bout at Tennis

IN THIRTY old times, the thirsty soul—or body—sated itself with plain water or with lemonade. The chief variation upon this was iced tea and, once in a while, iced coffee. These were the only beverages open to the drinker of temperate habits.

We have improved upon that sort of thing and have introduced "soft" punches, in which our old friend, lemonade, while still serving as a foundation, would not recognize itself. Tea, too, is metamorphosed, although hardly improved, and other mixtures of which we did not dream in earlier days are taken as a matter of course.

We may call ourselves old-fashioned and make fun of these innovations—but we cannot help acknowledging that some of them are very good. Especially are they a delight to the palates of our thirsty girls and boys who come in after a tramp across the golf links, or a bout at tennis, or a game of baseball. Even the seniors of the party may be beguiled into taking a second glass. The house where the pleasant welcome and the best and most refreshing thirst-quenchers are offered is likely to be the one to which the young people will flock, and we need not fear that our boys and girls will wander off to undesirable associations while they know that good things, both spiritual and physical, await them at home.

None of the drinks I have given below contains liquor of any sort. Those who have tried it, know that alcohol not only fails to relieve thirst, but also raises the temperature of the body in warm weather as in cold. Be our principles what they may, common sense urges us that when we wish to be cool we should take cooling drinks, and I do not hesitate to recommend those I have given as means to the end of lowered temperature, without and within.

Iced Tea.

Just as there is a popular fallacy that every one can make a cup of good hot tea, so there is an impression that any one can make good cold tea. The one idea is as mistaken as the other. You cannot make good iced tea of the dregs of the teapot, after the water has stood on the leaves all through the meal, by the simple expedient of filling up the teapot with boiling water.

There are two right ways of preparing tea for iced tea. One is the Russian fashion of making the tea hot with freshly boiling water and pouring it not upon cracked ice, in tumblers, when

this is done, the tea must be pretty strong in the first place, as the melting ice weakens it. The other way is by making the tea fresh some hours before it is to be used, and then pouring it off the leaves and setting it aside to cool. In one country house, where I am always a happy guest, iced tea is served as a beverage at luncheon, and in place of the regular 5 o'clock function of afternoon tea, all during the hot weather. The hostess makes the breakfast tea from the boiling kettle that swings on the crane at her elbow, and, when she has poured out her own morning cup, fills the teapot from the still bubbling kettle and strains the tea into a big pitcher, to be set aside until it is needed. Then it is poured into the ice-filled glasses and is a drink to cast nectar into the shade.

Such is iced tea at its best, and there is no reason why it should ever fall below perfection. Let me parody Bishop Butler: "Doubtless a better drink could have been made, but doubtless it never was."

Iced Tea Punch.

Make iced tea and turn it into a punch bowl on a big lump of ice. Add to a quart of the strong tea a tablespoonful of lemon juice, a bottle of apollinaris water and sugar to taste. Cut thin slices of lemon, and let them float on the surface of the punch. When they are in season, a few strawberries or cherries or a bit of pineapple may be added. Ladle out and drink in tumblers.

Ginger Ale Punch.

Squeeze the juice of six lemons upon a cupful of granulated sugar and leave on the ice for an hour. When it is to be served, put two cupfuls of cracked ice in a punch bowl with the lemon and sugar, a quart of water and the contents of two bottles of ginger ale. Have ready long sprays of fresh mint, bruise their stems between the fingers, then thrust them into the punch.

Mint Punch.

Make a lemonade foundation of lemon and sugar, as directed in the preceding recipe, by putting together lemon juice and sugar, and add to this a double handful of mint sprays, which have been bruised, with a couple of tablespoonfuls of white sugar. Let these stand in a cool place for an hour; put into a punch bowl with a block of ice and pour upon them



And Strain the Tea into a Big Pitcher.

two bottles of "charged" water, or the contents of two apollinaris seltzer. This is very refreshing.

Orange Sherbet.

Peel and squeeze eight large oranges and two lemons. Put the juice of the lemons and the pulp and juice of the oranges into a bowl with a small cup of granulated sugar. After it has stood ten minutes and the sugar is well melted, add a tablespoonful of minced pineapple, and after standing a few minutes longer pour upon a block of ice in a punch bowl or large pitcher with plenty of ice. Stir up well from the bottom before pouring out.

Fruit Punch.

Make a foundation of a good lemonade, allowing five lemons to a quart of water and sweetening to taste. To each quart of the lemonade allow half an orange, sliced, a tablespoonful of pineapple, cut into dice; a small banana, sliced, and a handful of cherries or strawberries or raspberries. Let all stand half an hour before serving, and turn into a punch bowl or large pitcher with plenty of ice. Stir up well from the bottom before pouring out.

There Are Many Worse Drinks than Good, Clear Coffee, with Plenty of Ice.

Iced Coffee.

Make your coffee clear and strong. And add to it plenty of cream and no milk. The best plan is to have the clear coffee in a pitcher and add cream and sugar as it is needed. To those who have never tried it, let me say that there are many worse drinks on a hot day than good, clear coffee, served with plenty of ice and without cream or sugar. But the coffee must be of the best and freshly made—not the leftovers of the breakfast beverage.

Pineapple Lemonade.

Boil two cups of sugar and a pint of water ten minutes and then set it aside to cool. When it is cold add it the juice of three good-sized lemons



"Ginger Ale Punch."

and a grated pineapple. Let this stand on the ice for two hours. When ready to serve add a quart of water, either plain or "charged," and pour on a piece of ice in a punch bowl or in a large pitcher.

Currant Punch.

Make a syrup of sugar and water as in the preceding recipe, and set aside to cool. Crush together four cups of red or white currants and a cup of red raspberries. Put them through a press and put with them the syrup and three pints of cold water. Add the juice of a lemon and let all stand for a couple of hours before serving. Throw a handful of stemmed currants and of raspberries into the bowl or pitcher from which the punch is served.

Strawberry Punch.

Make as the currant punch is compounded, substituting a pint of strawberry juice for that of the other fruits, and add the juice of three

lemons instead of one. Put a handful of the hulled berries into the punch when made. While this punch is especially good when made with the fresh fruit, it may be made from the fresh strawberry syrup when the berries themselves are out of season. The addition of a half cupful of red raspberries to this punch is an improvement.

Raspberry Shrub.

For a foundation for this beverage one must have the old preparation of raspberry vinegar or raspberry royal. To five teaspoonfuls of this a quart of cold water must be allowed, and the mixture must be served with plenty of ice. If red raspberries to float on the surface of the punch cannot be procured, in their place may be used a cupful of shredded pineapple or a banana cut into dice.

Marion Harland

Family Meals for a Week

SUNDAY

BREAKFAST: Melons, cracked wheat and cream, deviled kidneys, popovers, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Cold chicken, Saratoga potatoes, tomato and lettuce, cream, blackberries and cream, cake, iced tea.

DINNER.

Yesterday's soup, roast of beef, Swiss chard, young beet, boiled with the tops; peach "surprise," cake, black coffee.

MONDAY

BREAKFAST: Baked pears and cream, dried rusks, fried tripe, rolls, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Mince of chicken (a left-over), salad of lettuce and cream, Swedish crackers, Graham bread and butter (thin), gingerbread and cocoa.

DINNER.

Cream of chard soup (a left-over), cold roast beef, stuffed eggplant, green corn, peach shortcake, black coffee.

TUESDAY

BREAKFAST: Melons, cereal and cream, barbecued ham, rolls, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Hash of beef and mashed potatoes (a left-over), green corn fritters (a left-over), broiled tomatoes, peaches and cream, tea.

WEDNESDAY

BREAKFAST: Grapes, cereal and cream, bacon and fried peppers, corn bread, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Ragout of liver and mushrooms (a left-over), salad of peas and beans on crisp lettuce.

THURSDAY

BREAKFAST: Melons, cereal and cream, omelet, with cheese; muffins, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Scallop of veal (a left-over), soufflé of spinach (a left-over), string beans and lettuce salad (a left-over), with French dressing; crackers and cheese, rice pudding, tea.

DINNER.

Cream of corn soup, broiled fowls, with egg sauce, rice croquettes, baked tomatoes, peach shortcake, with brandy sauce, black coffee.

FRIDAY

BREAKFAST: Fruit, cereal and cream, slices of flour, stewed potatoes, brown bread, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Cold chicken (a left-over), broiled tomatoes, hashed and browned potatoes, crackers and cottage cheese, with gooseberry jam; tea.

DINNER.

Codfish chowder, chicken and lettuce salad, with mayonnaise (a left-over); asparagus, peach ice cream and cake, black coffee.

SATURDAY

BREAKFAST: Melons, cereal and cream, bacon and eggs, quick biscuits, toast, tea and coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Chowder (a left-over), browned potatoes, egg and nasturtium salad, toasted crackers and cheese, melons, ginger ale punch.

DINNER.

Okra and tomato soup, beef's heart, stuffed and baked; squash, onions, green apple tart, black coffee.

THE HOUSEMOTHERS' EXCHANGE

WE "move up" a little closer today—after the manner of other family circles when a welcome guest appears in the doorway—to seat at our council table a woman who has a story to tell, and who knows how to tell it. She is moved to it by reading what has been written by sister housemothers upon the all-important theme of daily living and daily expenses. When her experience has been read nobody will cavil at the unusual quantity of space granted to her.

I do not dare trust my pen to run on after setting down that monosyllabic, SPACE! For that way madness lies! I growl more and more at limitations which must be inevitable—or they would not be yet which fret me grievously as the tide of interesting correspondence swells from week to week.

But my growl has stolen already nearly a "slice" of room designed for the teacher of the hour.

Twelve years ago I left school teaching to begin home making, with a husband, three of five children and a small income. My inexperience in housekeeping made his risk as great as mine, but love made up deficiencies and we began life with a big

capital of courage. There was little money to live help with, and home must be clean and attractive, so the lack of time has prevented me from giving my opinion when the subject of marrying on a \$15-a-week income has come up. But the letter of "Mrs. O. J. E." draws my hands from the sweater and dust cloth to the typewriter, for health, happiness, contentment and even comfort are possible on \$11 a week for two.

First, we must have the love that "makes good" everything; second, common sense; third, cheerfulness that can serve as sauce for the plainest meal. There are many families living comfortably on incomes that would make the really well-to-do shudder. Of course, they do not have the delicacies of the season and they do not follow out many of the printed menus, for time, as well as expense, has to be considered in the preparation of meals. Still, there are simple bills of fare that have brought one family at least to strong and happy manhood and womanhood.

I learned in that long ago time the extent of income, my husband's actual expenses, insurance, midday lunch downtown, and details—then the amount left for food. Seven of us really lived on an average of \$1 a week for the first four years after we were married. After that the expense of living increased, but the salary was larger. Then, when two little ones came in for a share of our love and income, we were able to allow \$1 a week for each person, and that seems quite like luxury, but always home and "mamma's" cooking have

been the best in the world to the children—some of whom come to it now only at intervals.

Our breakfast was a well-cooked cereal—a different one for every seven days—bread, butter and cocoa for the children and coffee for the father. We always had molasses cookies, for our Solomon had a love for them, and long-cooked dried fruit, and often fresh fruit was ours by "managing." Luncheon was bread or corn mush and milk with one warm dish, such as baked or scalloped potatoes, or hash, or meat or fish balls with salad or some left-over from the dinner before. My idea of economy is to have but little left over and nothing wasted but cores or peelings. A square inch of meat put through a meat chopper, a handful of crumbs, or a few potatoes are not to be despised, for croquettes are very nice. Bits or suet can be "fried out" and saved for frying purposes, although "fried" things as well as "pork" do not often appear on our table. But our dinner? How we did revel in talk, laughter and cheap cuts of meat or my meat at all!

Some vegetables are always cheap and we serve them in pure ways than there are days in a week, and there are so many different kinds of bread, or wheat of falling the same "batch," and "made dishes" are so appetizing that we always have a great variety of good things. We have all sorts of fruit made with few eggs and plain milk. Every Saturday night we are sure of beans and brown bread with a salad and light dessert. We do not like soup, but a whole meal has been pronounced perfect when a

pound of meat has slowly seasoned a half-dozen different vegetables. We are fond of salads, and a bit of ground green cucumber, lettuce and tomatoes for many a meal. Macaroni and cheese are as "filling" as meat, and lima beans are another friend.

Care, thought and slow cooking make many a dainty meal. I use a freest cooking stove, but I have taken so much of your time now that I cannot tell you of any of them. As one learns the tastes of one's family, favorite dishes count for more than a quantity of them. I learn all of this and with a brave heart that knows no discouragement, a home full of love and good health, she has a wonderful opportunity for being a helpmeet indeed.

Mrs. W. B. H. (Minneapolis, Minn.)

In my humble and individual opinion, one letter like that would conduce to the best interests of the Housemothers' Exchange more than half a dozen editorial "leads." True, it is not every woman who can indulge such. It is full of useful suggestions and practical wisdom. The writer has arrived at the right appreciation of a great truth, which

thousands of excellent women never fully apprehend—to wit, that housewifery is a profession, and that she scores a tremendous point who loves her calling, throwing herself into the details and routine with as much enthusiasm after fifty years of practice as she felt at the outset. What we love to do we generally do well.

Hungry for Mental Improvement.

There are many colleges for the culture and training of young women. Can you tell me of one for older women who have years against them, but still possess elasticity and activity of mind and body with ever-renewed desire for knowledge? Successive years of hard work and disappointment brought many needful lessons, but they have not destroyed my love of study, which I am now free to indulge, had I the means.

Is there any place in any college or home where I could exchange "help" where part of my time could be given to household duties in return for instruction in music and literature? I am hungry for mental improvement in every way, and I would give faithful service for the same.

KATHERINE O. H. (Clinton, Miss.)

If it were right for me to pub-

lish the personal epistle inclosing the foregoing appeal, many a heart would throb with sympathy and compassion for the writer. Since this may not be, I lay the request before the family-at-large. The plaint is dignified. There is no weak whim in the lament over lost years. Yet at every line there sounded in my ear as if uttered by the "hungry" woman: "O I feel like a seed in the cold earth. Quickening at heart, and longing for the air!"

Who will open the clouds and let in the sunshine and air?

"For Drawback."

Several weeks ago I read in your department an inquiry as to the meaning of the words "For Drawback" on a bag containing flour or other mill products. The words mean that the empty bag was manufactured in a foreign country (probably Great Britain) and the importer thereof had signified his intention of returning it when filled to the country whence it came. Should he do so, he would be entitled to a rebate or "drawback" of the amount of duty paid on the empty sack. Many times the flour or other goods packed in these bags is not exported, but shipped to different parts of the United States, where the phrase is usually as much of a mystery

as it is to your correspondent. The words have no reference to the grade, quality or quantity of the contents, and the inquirer, if she follows carefully the excellent hints and recipes of your department, will have equally as satisfactory culinary results from a sack of flour stamped "For Drawback" as from any other.

JOHN J. E. (Chicago.)

I am grateful to our masculine member for confessing that, although a man—and a business man at that—he does not comprehend the significance of the cabalistic "drawback." It is an unlucky technical term.

Marking House Linen

WHO has not found difficulty in writing upon linen with indelible ink? One woman has discovered a way to remedy the trouble. Stretch the portion of linen to be marked in an embroidery frame, which holds the fabric so tight that it is almost as easy to write upon it as upon a writing tablet. When a simple discovery like this is made one wonders, "Why didn't I think of that?"

The Arncliffe Puzzle

By GORDON HOLMES, Author "A Mysterious Disappearance."

"You wished to see me, I understand?" said Mrs. Warren. "I am sorry that my son is not in the house at the moment."

"Oh, never mind; his presence is not really necessary. Please take a chair. And you, too, Simpson."

Mrs. Warren bowed and sat down, while Simpson poised himself perilously on the edge of a seat. He knew his place, even if the solicitor were pleased to treat him so civilly. One wonders what happens when a genuine English servant of the upper class meets his employers in the next world.

"I have requested your attendance," explained Mr. Angier, looking at them severely over the edge of the manuscript, and speaking in dry, professional tones, "in order to communicate to you the terms of the late Lord Arncliffe's will. Under ordinary circumstances I should, as is usual, have deferred this melancholy duty until after my dear old friend had been laid to rest, but in view of certain directions left by his lordship I think it better that those interested should be acquainted with his testamentary dispositions at once."

He coughed authoritatively. The others sat in breathless surprise, and the lawyer went on: "I think I may say, without disrespect, that his lordship, like all the rest of us, indulged in certain little amiable fads; and while I am proud to believe that my firm enjoyed his entire confidence, it was his lordship's pleasure to draw up his will without legal assistance. It is, therefore, a holograph will, but while it is not, perhaps, set out as I could wish" (that was to say, Lord Arncliffe had condensed into one page what might very well have been said in twenty), "it is, I think, sufficiently clear. The terms are as follows:

"This is the last will and testament of me, William Bradshaw, Baron Arncliffe, of Arncliffe Hall in the county of Northumberland. I give and devise to my legal adviser and esteemed friend, Thomas Angier, (ahem! ahem!) solicitor, of Grey street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the sum of one thousand pounds and the entire contents of my wine cellar. I give and bequeath to my housekeeper, Adelaide Warren, the sum of one thousand pounds and

my house in Arncliffe village known as Briar Lodge, with the grounds appertaining thereto. And, in further recognition of her services, I direct my trustees and executors their heirs and assigns, to pay to the said Adelaide Warren the sum of one hundred pounds per annum during her lifetime."

Angier paused for a moment. Mrs. Warren put a tremulous hand to her eyes, but recovered herself immediately. She was exceedingly pale. Probably she had not expected such generosity from her late master. The lawyer continued:

"To my attached friend and faithful servant, David Simpson (a stranger in the firm of the late, valet), the sum of one hundred pounds, all my wearing apparel and a cottage on my estate to be selected by my trustees. I further direct that a sum of one pound weekly shall be paid to the said David Simpson during his lifetime. It is my will that all the above-mentioned legacies be paid free of duty."

Then Mr. Angier focused the paper in a clear light and read, very slowly: "I leave the entire residue of my estate, real and personal, to my son, retainer and amanuensis, Edith Holt, whom I have long regarded as a beloved daughter. I make this bequest with the full conviction that she will make good use of my money, retain as far as practicable, my present establishment, take loving care of the artistic treasures accumulated at Arncliffe, and carry out, by personal interest and endeavor, the investigations which have occupied me since my childhood years of my life. My personal advice to her is not to marry. Should she, however, elect to enter the married state, I trust she will be guided in the choice of a husband by qualities of mind rather than body, by attainment rather than inherited rank. I appoint the aforesaid Thomas Angier and Edith Holt sole trustees and executors of this my will, and I revoke all former wills and codicils."

The lawyer's crisp tones ceased. An awesome hush fell on the little gathering. Simpson, with bowed head, and cheeks sinking down his furrowed cheeks, had probably heard little since the mention of his own name. Mrs. Warren, who exhibited marvelous self-control, had laid a motherly hand on Edith's shoulder, but the young girl who suddenly found herself the inheritor of wealth indeed, the dreams of avarice sat with blanched cheeks and startled eyes, her lips quivering with an emotion that tried vainly to find expression in words.

"Come, come, my dear Miss Holt," began the lawyer, soothingly, "must not break down. After all—" "You don't understand!" she gasped, as though the words restored her faculties. "It is all a terrible mistake! He did not mean me to have it."

"Oh, yes, indeed he did," retorted Angier with decision. "But pray you calm yourself. There is, I regret to say, a codicil, added by Lord Arncliffe a month ago, which I have yet to read."

"Ah!" exclaimed Edith. The taut color did not return to her cheeks, but she smiled bravely at her old friend. He smiled back reassuringly. "A moment and I shall have finished," he said. Then he bent over the paper again:

"This is a codicil to the will of me, William Bradshaw, Baron Arncliffe, of Arncliffe Hall in the county of Northumberland, the said will being dated 23rd of July, 190— I have reason to believe that poison has been administered to me, and that I shall owe my death to that cause. I hereby direct my trustees and executors as aforesaid to pay the sum of ten thousand pounds to the person or persons who shall, in their opinion, be the person by whom such poison has been administered, and this without regard to the question whether such poison has been given to me willfully or otherwise. And I further direct that as soon as shall be ascertained by the post-mortem examination of my remains, standing, preferably the expert empoisoner in such cases by the home office."

During this recital the valet, Simpson, listened with rapt attention. Now he sprang to his feet with an exclamation that startled even Mrs. Warren, and he cried:

"I knew it! My poor old master was murdered."

"Will you kindly be quiet, Simpson?" said Angier, sternly.

The man hesitated, but the habit of subordination was strong, and he relapsed into silence, only glancing sullenly around him as though he expected to find the murderer within his reach.

"I need hardly say," continued the solicitor, "that I do not believe there is the smallest foundation for this unfortunate notion of Lord Arncliffe's. People who pursue gruesome studies always dipping into medical works to imagine themselves to be afflicted with all sorts of diseases. However, Lord Arncliffe's wishes must be carried out; and I have already communicated with Sir Henry Matheson, the home office analyst, from whom, no doubt, I shall hear in the course of the day. Meanwhile, it is desirable that scandal should be avoided if possible, and I hope that no one—you hear me, Simpson?—no one, I say, will discuss anything that has passed between us."

"Very good, sir," replied the man, humbly. "But—there was a note of peasant obstinacy in his voice—I told me so himself—told me so long ago the day when he expected to die. And if it costs me every penny I owe to his goodness, I'll never rest until I've brought his murderer to the gallows."

CHAPTER V.

Warren Objects.

Mrs. Warren and the valet had retired, but Angier signed to Edith to remain. When they were alone he strove to rally her into a less despondent mood.

"Upon my word," he cried, "for a young lady who has just come into

forty-odd thousands a year you are not unduly jubilant.

But Edith could not respond to his mood.

"Not even forty thousand pounds a year can help me to disguise the fact that I am in great trouble," she murmured brokenly. "I have grave reason to believe that had Lord Arncliffe lived he would have made another will of very different significance to that which you have just read."

"Well, then, let us be thankful he didn't," retorted the lawyer, somewhat brusquely. "I don't mean we should be glad he didn't live, but that he didn't make another will. I'm sure he could not have improved upon this one. What possible foundation have you for what you say?"

"I cannot tell you exactly," she faltered; "the secret is not my own. But I was so unfortunate as to vex Lord Arncliffe very much some few weeks ago, and although he treated me with the greatest kindness, he gave me clearly to understand that I must not expect to benefit in any way under his will."

"Strange," said Mr. Angier, musingly. "When did this most potent secret event occur?"

"About six weeks since."

"And it is scarcely a month since he added the codicil to his will. My dear child, if he had intended to cut you out of his will he would have done so then."

"He might have forgotten," protested Edith, with a faint feminine lack of the sense of proportion.

"Forgotten that you were his heir-ess? Nonsense! In any case—I am an old fool, people do forget some things. Lord Arncliffe, however, never forgot to be given to you privately after his will was read, and here am I keeping it in my pocket when it may be the key to the mystery which is troubling you. Little head and so much. Here it is. Now just see what it throws any light on the subject."

Edith opened the letter in silence. For a moment the sight of the well-remembered handwriting so stirred her eyes with emotion that she could not read a line. Then the words focused into coherence, and as she realized their import, her face lightened into such happiness that her tears burst forth afresh.

"Oh, Mr. Angier," she sobbed, "now, indeed, I know that all is well."

"I must say you have a remarkable way of showing it. However, you certainly look more like a restful creature than you did five minutes ago. So everything is all right?"

"Look!"

She handed him the letter and he, adjusting his glasses, read it aloud as people do whose eyes are not so young as they used to be:

"My dear child:—I am an old man for the plank he has played upon, and I am stupid enough to wish to test you, though I might have known that you would follow the nobler course whatever the cost to yourself. You will know you read this letter, and I have made you my heir-ess. I need not tell you to use the wealth entrusted to you wisely and generously; and if selfishness and purity of heart have their reward on earth I need not wish you happiness. Think kindly of your old friend, ARNCLIFFE."

"A very sensible letter," commented the lawyer, "though I don't know what on earth means. Still, that doesn't matter. Now I think, for the time being, we had better forget you are so important a personage as Miss Holt of Arncliffe Hall, and then I can give you my commands. You shall expect to go and bathe those eyes, which you do not so bright as I like to see them, and then take a run in the park and try if the wind cannot blow some roses into those pale cheeks."

"Very well, I will, indeed, obey you. But is there anything I can do for you first?"

"No, my dear. It is twelve o'clock now, and at that time I must meet Mrs. Angier at the station. Meanwhile, you shall stroll into the village and see if I can come across this Dr. Lester who has so upset everybody."

Edith, far too confused to room to his words, hastened to her room. In a few minutes Angier set out briskly, and as luck would have it he encountered the object of his search strolling in the direction of the trout stream, his purpose betrayed by his creel and rod he carried. Well-dressed strangers were not so plentiful in the little Northumberland village, and there was much likelihood of a mistake; and indeed, this bronzed, rather distinguished-looking individual, smacked more of the military man than of the medico, the lawyer accosted him without any misgivings.

"Pardon me, have I the pleasure of addressing Dr. Lester?"

"That is my name," was the smiling answer.

"Allow me to introduce myself. My name is Angier, and I had the honor to act as the late Lord Arncliffe's legal adviser. I am anxious to consult you as to the circumstances of his lordship's death. I am the more pleased to meet you because I understand you are the gentleman who so successfully carried out certain terrological researches in which Lord Arncliffe was deeply interested."

"I never saw Lord Arncliffe in his life," replied the other, "although, in the sense that we correspond with each other voluminously, we were somewhat intimate some years since. As you are probably aware, he took a keen interest in toxicology, and I have devoted some little attention to that branch of medical science."

To Be Continued.

SUMMER COMPLAINT

KILLS LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather months give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours they will be beyond cure. These tablets will be promptly cured these troubles if they are taken at once. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine so effective and the mother has the guarantee of a Government Analyst, that the tablets are absolutely safe. Mrs. E. LeBrun, Carleton Place, Ont., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I know of for regulating the stomach and bowels. I think no mother should be without this medicine." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Lord Rosebery on Scottish Success

THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE STATE—SPEECH AT GLASGOW UPON BEING INSTALLED AS CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Within the Bute Hall of the Glasgow University on Thursday, June 11, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage, the Earl of Rosebery was installed as chancellor of the university.

Lord Rosebery, in delivering his address as chancellor, thanked the university for the high honor they had done him in putting him into that illustrious chair. It was not often that a former lord rector had returned to their councils as chancellor, but it was a source of pride that after experiencing him as lord rector they should desire to obtain his permanent services as chancellor. (Cheers.) But he could not fill the place of his great predecessor, Lord Kelvin. It was a signal honor to be summoned from the first city of the empire to the second—from the great metropolis of a university to the seat of ancient seat of learning in Scotland, that "old pedagogy," to use the characteristic phrase which belonged to it. While the university of London dated no further back than last century, and looked forward rather than backward, her sister of Glasgow had celebrated her ninth jubilee. There was this connection between them, that the suggestion of the new university of London came from Thomas Campbell, a Glasgow poet laureate and bred, and rector of Glasgow the university. (Cheers.) What a contrast was presented by the small knot of London founders, the keen laymen in the van of modern thought, and the Roman Pontiff who founded Glasgow at the instance of the Roman bishop, the lord paramount of the mediaeval town!

What enabled them to face such a training? Was it not, humbly speaking, that Scottish characteristic of self-reliance, the heart of Scottish independence and of Scottish success? (Cheers.) That was the stamp he found on the University of Glasgow affixed on her teaching of the graduates she sent out to the world. Everything

SELF-RELIANCE.

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Big Game for Roosevelt

LIONS, LEOPARDS, ELEPHANTS AWAIT HIM IN AFRICA.

Okapi, Too, If He Can Find Them—Antelopes, Zebras and Baboons Plentiful.

When President Roosevelt retires from office, he says, he will go to Africa to make his strenuous personality felt among the big game of that continent. He announces that it is his ambition to secure with his own hands a specimen of each species of African big fauna. This is an ambitious project and will be hard to carry out.

Famous hunters have gone to the small territory where the okapi browses in the swamps in the darkness and hides in dense thickets in the hours of daylight, but very few have been so fortunate as to bag one of these elusive animals.

Is the president sanguine that he will bring home the skin of a white rhinoceros? The fact that one was killed recently was thought worth telegraphing all over the world. Less than a century ago the white rhinoceros was living in large numbers from the Cape to the Sahara, but decades now pass without one being killed.

There is not a specimen of the white rhinoceros in many of the largest museums. If Mr. Roosevelt can bring them back, he will be worth a small fortune to him.

In one of his books Mr. Roosevelt says: "The most striking and melancholy fact in connection with American big game is the rapidity with which it has been exterminated. It is also regrettable that the same process of rapid elimination of big game has long gone on in Africa."

Needless sensational views on this subject are widespread. Mr. Schilling, who has been a photographer and hunter of Africa's big game for years, is a realist on this subject. Big game has already been exterminated, especially in parts of South Africa, but the fact is that the nations of no other continent have done more than this in now being done in Africa to save these animals. Some varieties of splendid creatures have utterly disappeared, but there is now little danger that any more of them will be exterminated.

No mercy is shown to lions, leopards and a few others that kill man and destroy his livestock. All the African Governments permit them to be killed any time and anywhere. Their eventual fate will be to produce their kind only in captivity.

Practically all other big game will continue to flourish as well as they can on reservations, where they may live under natural conditions and be very much wiser than if they were tamed. They will, of course, cease to have a continental range, as man appropriates more and more of Africa to his economic purposes. That is the history of big game in all lands, and it is inexorable and inevitable.

But unbridled slaughter is practically at an end. Some of the Governments are even restricting the number of rhinoceroses and hippopotami that a hunter may kill in one season.

We have yet much to learn about many of the important animals of Africa. Doubtless there are not a few of which we have never heard. A sensation was caused in recent years by the discovery of the okapi, a beautiful animal with some of the physical characteristics both of the horse and the giraffe. When Boyd Alexander crossed Nigeria and the Sudan between the Niger and the Nile three years ago he discovered eighteen specimens of mammals that were new to science. Schillings, in the over-hunted regions of British and German

was being done to swamp self-reliance, to make it superfluous, and almost ridiculous. In all great political parties mechanical organization overruled individual opinion, and independent thought and opinion were banned and condemned. Politics were made for men, not men for politics—by which he implied that men should control politics and not politics men, and that politics should embody certain principles and ends and not be tied to a mere shibboleth. In questions of religion, philosophy or economics universities still sent forth independent voices. He should like to see them train men to think for themselves and act for themselves in other fields as well—men who absolutely would refuse to harness their intellects to the current cant of the day, men not languid, but true to themselves and their faith. He would have self-reliance, the quality for which Scots were famous but which was being daily sapped, the principle for which gallant as a fact—his would have such reliance as the assay mark of the university.

STATE AND INDIVIDUAL.

It was by self-reliance that the Scots had thriven in India, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and even in England. (Laughter.) They did not ask much from the state, but the state invited them every day to lean upon it. Their motto was "Level up," while the creed of modern civilization was "level down"; let the Government have a finger in every pie, probing, prying, disturbing. Every day the area for initiative was being narrowed. Every day the standing ground of self-reliance was being undermined. Every day the public with the best intentions—the nation was being taken into custody by the state. Speaking as a Scotsman to Scotsmen, he pleaded for their historical character, for the

enforced wherever practicable and every effort is made to preserve the existing fauna. The results are already remarkable.

It is officially reported from South Africa that "the rarer and more beautiful antelopes are becoming in certain districts more numerous than at any previous time for over a generation and game generally is plentiful throughout the length and breadth of the land."

In the Transvaal and Orange River colonies where the Boers had more or less obliterated all game "the increase in the number of some of the antelopes, and particularly the springbok, is so great that the close season will probably be shortened."

Some few years ago the big game of Africa had for a time a far more formidable enemy than the hunter. It was the rinderpest, which not only decimated the herds of native and white farmers but also killed hundreds of thousands of the finest game in Africa. Year must elapse before the big game fully recovers from the terrible loss inflicted by this epidemic.

Mr. Roosevelt proposes to hunt in the remarkable game country of the British East Africa Protectorate from Mombasa to Uganda. In spite of the frightful slaughter in this region before the game laws went into force it is still one of the finest fields of great game in the world.

There are stretches of scores of miles along the Uganda Railroad where hundreds of animals in large variety are constantly in view from the car windows. Not long ago Mr. Schillings sat for two hours in a tree on the edge of a forest, and here is what he saw pass before his eyes on the plain in front of him: A large herd of the wonderfully—Pallah antelopes, some twenty Grant's gazelles, uncounted numbers of the water buck antelope, nine stately eland antelopes, some 300 baboons and finally a numerous herd of zebras.

What is being done in British East Africa to prevent the extermination of this wonderful wealth of game? The British are maintaining in that protectorate three game reservations of a total area of 48,995 square miles, almost the exact size of New York State. In these areas no one can hunt without special permission, and this is granted only under rigid restrictions.

No white man is permitted to hunt or capture animals without a license in any part of the protectorate, and in all cases the number of animals that may be killed under the license is limited, as for example, the elephant, rhinoceros, zebra and antelope, to two each. In the adjoining colony of German East Africa the protection of big game is still far from satisfactory. There was never in any part of the world a more earnest effort to protect big game from ruthless and exterminative slaughter than we now see in most parts of Africa. That the effort does not always attain the high efficiency is not surprising for the arm of the law is not yet long enough to reach all offenders in those wild regions.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

In other words, a rich elephant country about 125,000 square miles in extent, more than two and a half times as large as New York State, is kept as an elephant preserve where peace. It is the credit of the Congo State that it is doing all it can to perpetuate this source of wealth.

In May, 1900, an agreement was made by England, Germany, Spain, the Congo State, France, Italy, and Portugal for the preservation of game in a zone bounded by the twentieth parallel north of the equator on the north, the Atlantic Ocean on the west, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean on the east and the northern boundary of German Southwest Africa and the southern bank of the Zambezi on the south. This agreement did not include the British colonies in South Africa, every one of which today has its game laws, and some animals that were almost exterminated are now altogether protected and have close seasons. The game laws are rigidly

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WAY TO REMEMBER DATES

The following lines, committed to memory, give an easy method of stating or finding the date of the week of any date in 1908:

"Just a mother's arms, my joyous Jean,
A spell o'er Nature's dream."

The number of letters in each word represents the date of the first Saturday in the particular month to which it corresponds; thus, "Just," for January, has four letters, because the first Saturday in January is the fourth of the month; "Jean," representing February, has one letter, as the first Saturday in February is the first of that month; and so on through all the twelve months. Each word of the twelve, excepting the last "a," begins with the same letter as the month it represents. Thus, "Just" begins with "J" because January begins with "J"; "mother's" begins with "M" because March begins with "M"; and so on all through, with the exception of "a" for February.

Having obtained the dates of the first Saturdays, the date of every other Saturday in the month is got by the addition of the necessary number of seven, from which it is but a step to any intermediate day. For example, to know the day on which Christmas Day falls this year, "dream," standing for December, has five letters, so that the first Saturday in December is the 5th of that month; the second Saturday is the 12th; the third the 19th; the 26th, being six days from the first, falls six days on from Saturday—Friday.

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MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

WHISKY

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WHISKY

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WHISKY

WHISKY

Mr. Churchill on Foreign Missions

INSPIRING ADDRESS BY YOUNG
BRITISH STATESMAN AT LON-
DON MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S
EXHIBITION.

Mr. Winston Churchill, president of the board of trade, formally opened the London Missionary Society's exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, London, June 31. The Agricultural Hall is really a series of halls. The one in which Mr. Churchill spoke will hold eight thousand persons, and it was crowded. Sir Albert Spicer, M. P., presided, and there were many well-known Nonconformists on the platform. Canon Hensley Henson also supported the chairman, and it was announced that the Archbishop of Canterbury had sent a sympathetic letter.

Mr. Churchill said the relations between the governors and officials of British possessions and the missionaries who were working in their midst were improving every year, and had never been better than they were to-day. He repeated the tribute which he has more than once paid to the striking work of the missionaries in Uganda. There in the center of Africa, he said, the traveler came upon a race of negroes clothed in peaceful, law-abiding, polite, of whom a great number had embraced the Christian faith and more than a hundred thousand had been taught to read and write solely by the influence of the missions and without the state having contributed a single penny. (Applause.) The moral service of the missionaries to the empire could never be measured. The King had armies and fleets; there were thousands of armed men watching over the peace and order of his dominions; but it was not on that armed force that the strength and cohesion, the health and life of the Empire depended. If that were its only foundation it would collapse and perish, vanish and fade into the mists of the past which had shrouded so many powerful dominions. It was upon the essential goodness of British purpose, the high and lofty aims which the people of this island had always faithfully fought for, upon the spirit of earnest philanthropy, upon disinterested civilizing exertions, high principles of religion and public government—it was upon that and that alone that the permanent continuation of the British empire must be based. (Applause.)

ANSWER TO OBJECTIONS.

There were two arguments against missionary work which he wished to

examine. There was the ordinary unthinking argument—"Why can't you leave the natives alone? Isn't his own religion better suited to his conditions than a religion and civilization from the west?" Pitt abundantly replied to that argument when he pointed out that if it had always been applied we ourselves would have remained in the state of brutality and degradation of our ancestors. Then they were told that charity should begin at home—that there were jungles and morasses in England to be cleared and drained, numberless souls at home which needed saving. That was a stronger argument than the other, but it was not without an answer. Nothing was more important in this commercial age than to cultivate and develop the element of disinterested labor on the part of individuals and classes. The first responsibility we had to face was no doubt here at home, but that was not our only responsibility. We were all conscious of a sense of relief when we could escape from the poor little vessel of our own personality, mocked by the deep unseen tides of ocean, the sport of all the winds that blow, and take our stand upon some hilltop of high purpose, upon the rock of some great cause, and contemplate in serene and yet reverent independence a range upon range of moral or spiritual conceptions opening ever more brightly to the eye of science, of reason, of faith. No great benefit would be gained by any purely self-centered movement, however grave might be the need, however harsh the conditions which impelled it. Democracy must not be self-centered. Our countrymen must not think only of themselves. They must always have room in their hearts for outside interests and causes superior to anything that concerned themselves. (Loud applause.)

THE GLORY OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

It had long been the glory of our people—yes, even the poorest among them—that they had always possessed the faculty of enthusiasm for things which did not affect their daily life at home. When the Bulgarian or Macedonian peasant was invaded and outraged, when there were atrocities in the distant recesses of the Congo, the poor man in the street, who perhaps knew not where his next meal was to come from, still felt a moral indignation which raised him to a level with the great thinkers and teachers of the world. (Applause.) He thought our people had learnt more perhaps than any other people, that there was no something to another.

The Tramp: A Short Story

(By Guy de Maupassant.)

He had been tramping in search of work for forty days. He had left his home, Ville-Avaray, in the Manche, because work was slack. He was 27 and a carpenter by trade; he was the eldest son and was willing to protect his family and his country. Times were hard and bread grew scarce; the two sisters were forced to seek employment, but they earned little. Jacques Raudel, the strongest, did nothing because there was nothing for him to do, and he did not like the idea of taking the bread away from the others.

He told the mayor and the secretary of his hardships, and they agreed he should try and find work in the middle of France. After thinking the question over carefully he took their advice. He bade his family good-by, well protected by papers and credentials, he started off.

He tramped for many days, taking little rest, sometimes walking most of the day and night, under the heat of the day and in the pouring rain. Though he made every effort, he did not succeed in getting home.

At first he only sought work as a carpenter, because this was his trade. But in every quarter where he asked for work he was told they had discharged the men they had. Gradually he was suffering from lack of food and rest and he was glad to do any work offered him.

He became in turn excavator, stable man, scissor grinder, wood chopper, well digger, faggot gatherer and shepherd.

He refused no work, for the smallest job brought a few pennies, though he was not always paid what it was worth. But after a few weeks work grew more and more scanty.

His money was soon spent, and all he had to eat was the bread he begged from the farm women seated before their doors.

It was nightfall and Jacques Raudel, harassed, his feet sore with tramping, his stomach gnawing with hunger, was walking barefooted along the country road.

Raudel was suffering from hunger. He was a hunger known to most wild beasts and which impels wolves to hunt men for prey. Unable to tramp any longer, he threw himself on the ground; the blood in his head rushed to his swollen eyes and his lips were parched.

He clutched his walking stick as if he were planning to strike anyone who should come his way carrying food. He glanced here and there to see if a few scattered potatoes were lying on the ground. Had there only been a few he would have gathered some twigs and kindled a fire with a burning ember.

For two days he had spoken his every thought aloud. He could think no longer, for his courage and thoughts now failed him. But fatigue, seeking work in vain, rebuffs, his solitary living, and many nights passed in lonely fields deprived him of every thought except "Why did I not stay at home?" The strongest of his arms he wished to put to use and could not. The thought that the family were in want at home made the color mount to his cheeks, and many times during the day he gave vent to his feelings in muttering. Kicking aside the rough stones that scratched his bare feet, he said: "What a miserable man I am—a carpenter by trade—and not four pennies to my name."

He was angry with himself; he felt a strong hatred for all men and all

nature. He began to mutter "What brutes there are!" as he noticed the fine gray smoke coming up from kitchen stacks, showing that some supper were cooking inside. He was of the opinion that his feeling of hatred and longing to steal were wicked. The only thought he had was to go into one of these farm-houses, to throw the occupants out, and to enjoy the supper alone.

He finally exclaimed: "I have not the right to live any longer! Here I am left to starve. I ask for work and it is refused me. Wicked people!" The pain in his limbs, the gnawing of his stomach, and the hatred in his breast stirred his brain until it became stercoraceous. He thought: "I have the right to live, because I breathe. The elements belong to all mankind!"

The rain began to fall in torrents and soon changed into icy sleet. He muttered time and again: "Bah! I should have to tramp a whole month before I reached home!"

Night soon fell, clothing the fields in deep shadows. He saw at a distance a dark shadow in a field. As it came nearer he knew it was a cow. The animal came near him without coming, "If I only had a cup of milk I might have some milk. He looked at the cow and she at him. Then, suddenly giving her a kick in the side, he cried, "Fie down!"

The animal responded to the blow. The man ducked his head under the animal, worked her udders, and drank until he had stilled his hunger.

But it began to rain harder and the air was cooler. His hunger was gone, though his body was growing colder every minute. The cow turned away on her side to rest. He seated himself near her and patted her head, showing that he had appreciated his supper. Noticing the steam that came from her nose he said: "You don't suffer from cold like me."

He warmed his hands and then his face against her warm front, and before he knew it he was fast asleep.

Then, kissing her and hugging her a last time, he said: "Good-by, my dear—until another time; you are a good friend. Good-by."

He wakened, for two hours, always following the same road. But he was soon so tired he had to rest along the roadside. Day had come, for ever, the bells in the steeple towers were sounding gladly. Men in blue shirts and women in snow-white caps passed by, walking and driving in small carts, hurrying to friends and relatives in the village nearby. A large peasant passed driving a flock of bellowing sheep.

Raudel thought to himself: "Have you not work for a hungry man?" The peasant answered, giving him an ugly look: "I haven't work for men tramping through the country."

So the tramp seated himself along the road to wait. He waited for a kindly face; this time he selected a man with a long coat and wearing a heavy gold chain.

"I have been looking for work two months," he said. "But I can find nothing and I have not a cent to my name." To his surprise came the

answer: "You had better read the signs posted along the road, 'Vagrancy is not permitted.' Do you know that I am the mayor? If you do not move on at a lively gait I shall have you arrested!"

"I shall at least not die of hunger," and he sat down again. In a quarter of an hour two soldiers appeared, wearing bright uniforms. Though he knew why they were coming, he did not stir. They asked him many questions, and though he explained that he was without money and work and showed them the soiled papers he had in his pocket, they were unwilling to let him go.

Then one soldier announced: "Arrest you as a vagabond, a vagrant wandering along the highways without money and work."

The tired man rose and said, "Take me where you will," and, placing himself between the two soldiers, he exclaimed: "This at least will give me food and a roof."

He was taken to the council room by the guardians. Raudel found that morning seated at his table the magistrate. "Ah! ah!" exclaimed the magistrate. "Here you are, my merry fellow. I told you that I would have you arrested. Well, brigadier, what has he done?"

The brigadier answered: "He is a tramp without money, work, fire and home. He is arrested as a vagrant, but the letters and papers he has in his pocket are not to his discredit."

The mayor demanded the papers, read them over carefully, and then asked what he was doing that morning on the open highway.

"Seeking work," came the answer. "You certainly cannot expect me to find work in this country."

Their faces showed as much hatred as if they were animals belonging to species that hated each other. The magistrate said: "I shall let you go, but with the understanding you shall not return."

The carpenter answered: "I should rather stay. I am tired of chasing roads."

But the mayor shouted, "Hold your tongue!" Then he explained to his police: "You conduct this man two hundred meters from this village and start him on his way."

When they left Raudel outside the village he had no idea which way to go. He started for nearly one-half hour, too discouraged to move, and his steps stopped take him. Suddenly he stopped before a small cottage, for the kitchen window was open and the smell from the kettles told him food was being cooked inside. The old hunger, that same devouring hunger, forced him against the door.

He screamed with excitement: "In the name of God, someone will give me food, and he gave emphasis to his cries by striking against the door with his stick."

No one answered, and he cried louder than ever: "Hi! hi! inside. Someone must be inside."

But no sound came. He went to the window, pushing up, he came close to the pane, and he saw a great plenty of good odor of meat and vegetables boiling, a pleasant contrast to the cold. With one leap he was inside. He found a table set for two places. He thought the owners were surely asleep. He had left the soup, meat and vegetables to boil until they returned, in a cupboard he found plenty of fresh bread and two bottles filled with light wine.

Raudel started his meal with bread, and he took such great pleasure that he could hardly get them down. He managed to wash them down with wine as well as he could. But the odor of the meat was too tempting. He took out the bottle of wine, plunged the fork in, and brought out a great piece of beef. Then he piled his plate high with cauliflower, carrots and onions. Then he sat down and ate as contentedly as if he had been at home.

It was warm, he took plenty of it, and it gave him more strength than he had known in months. His skin grew warm and every nerve in his body began to tingle.

But suddenly a bell began to sound in the distance. "Mass must be over," he said to himself, as a feeling of prudence rather than fear took possession of him.

He put the rest of the bread in one pocket, the bottle of wine in the other. He got out of the house as he came in. He quickened his steps and never rested until he reached the open field. Then he sat down under a tree, brought out the bottle of wine, and took swallow after swallow until thoughts flashed through his brain and the muscles felt elastic.

Though he could not walk fast, the air seemed balmy and the ground as soft as if it were carpeted with velvet. He started off singing a song he had learned when a boy at home.

All at once he found himself at the beginning of a narrow road and he saw a tall girl dressed like a servant maid. She was carrying a bundle carrying two pairs of milk. He seized her and pinched her.

Raising the shawl from her head, she exclaimed: "Is it you who are singing?"

He said nothing, but flew after her when she started away. She exclaimed: "What do you want?"

But he said nothing. He was too intoxicated by wine, food, and a respite from hardship and suffering to heed her question. It was only by hurrying one of her wooden shoes at his head that she broke away and escaped.

But Raudel had not gone far when he was taken with an unexplainable fear. He ran as hard and long as he could, but his brain was afe and his legs grew too weak to carry him. Exhausted, he threw himself under a tree and soon was fast asleep.

He was awakened by a heavy jerk. He saw the two policemen who had taken him that morning standing over him. "I knew that I should get you again," the one said with a chuckle. Raudel did not resist. The men shook him until he was almost senseless, and then they commanded him to march on. The three started, and in less than a half hour they had reached the village. The town gates were open and the angry peasants were waiting to get at him with curses, cries and blows of violence. Raudel was followed from the time he reached the first house until he was taken before the mayor.

As the mayor saw the young fellow he said, "O, my light-hearted wanton, you are here again."

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OLD AGE AND THE ARTERIES

FRENCH PHYSICIAN SEEKS TO UPSET A THEORY COMMONLY HELD.

For a long time now books have put down arterio-sclerosis, or hardening of the walls of the arteries, as a malady of old age. Indeed the malady of old age. A book published only the other day by a physician of long standing on how to attain old age contained the same familiar declarations. It has even been said that hardening of the arteries is what causes old age, and that if the arteries could be prevented from hardening old age could be barred, deferred, put off indefinitely.

M. Lancereux has told the French Academy of Medicine that this is not so. He finds arterio-sclerosis rather in the young than in the old, and says that it is less harmful in the old than in the younger, and that the way to cure is to begin early with young persons predisposed to it through heredity, much as one should do to cure young girls inclined to hysteria.

"Arterio-sclerosis is not a disease of old age," said M. Lancereux, "but of middle age. It does not appear after the sixtieth or the sixty-fifth year, or at any rate undergoes a period of abatement then which renders it less dangerous."

The disease is not rare among adults, even between 20 and 30. It is more frequent among those between 20 and 40. But it is between 50 and 60 that it is most prevalent, and in such cases most often brings death between 50 and 65.

"Its development is more rapid among young persons than in the aged, and when occurring in the aged it is the less formidable."

M. Lancereux attacked another theory when he declared that, contrary to the general belief among doctors, arterio-sclerosis was not commonly due to prolonged indulgence in alcoholic drinks, no more than it was due to abuse of tobacco. The proofs offered that it came from those causes, he said, were wholly insufficient.

Neither was poisoning through too much meat in the diet accountable for the affection, nor was alimentary excess.

According to M. Lancereux gouty inflammation is most often the cause of the malady. In treatment it was necessary to attack the initial phenomena as shown in nervous disorder.

KITCHENER'S NEXT WORK

HIS TERM IN INDIA EXPIRES IN NOVEMBER.

Lord Kitchener's prolonged term of command in India expires in November and the usual crop of rumors as to what will be the next employment for him is already springing up. It is generally believed that the King is a great admirer of Kitchener's abilities and has had more than one discussion with the secretary of war regarding his future employment on leaving India.

It is generally believed that the King will promote him to an earldom, but this, of course, from an army point of view will be merely a decorative advancement. It was naturally proposed that he should be promoted to the rank of field marshal, but Kitchener himself is believed to have asked that the field marshal's baton be withheld for a time. Except in time of actual war an officer of the rank of field marshal is barred from accepting certain posts at the war office or elsewhere, and Kitchener is a man who wants to be always doing.

Meanwhile one of the latest rumors is that he will succeed the Duke of Connaught in the Mediterranean, the post of commander in chief of the British army. In abeyance since the retirement of the late Duke of Cambridge, being revived for the duke.

THE CENSOR IN TURKEY.

Last week the horses belonging to the late British Ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Nicholas O'Connor, were sold at auction. The usual notice was put in the local press, but the censor in the list writes in the names Pasha, Selim and Haroun, which he considered was offensive to Turks, so the list had to appear without the names.

The word "pinti," meaning availing, is not allowed to be used, as it was the Sultan's nickname when he was a prince, as he was of a most miserly character. For the same reason none of Mollath's plays are allowed in the country, as he wrote one called "L'Avare"—London Telegraph.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS

BUSY STATE GAME FARM

HOW ILLINOIS IS ENDEAVORING TO RESTOCK ITS WOODS AND PRAIRIES.

The state game farm near Auburn is now the busiest place in Illinois. Already this month 8,000 baby birds have made their appearance and in the next few days 2,000 more are expected. The birds are sitting patiently on that number of eggs, and every day another is made happy by the arrival of chicks.

Thirty thousand eggs of game birds were placed this spring at the farm. They include pheasants, native quail, ducks, turkeys and all kinds of game that inhabit this state. In addition to the eggs which were placed under the hens at the farm the game warden, Dr. J. A. Wheeler, sent throughout the state 30,000 eggs for private use. The farm is now producing from 900 to 1,000 eggs a day from the 1,400 hens.

"Game birds in Illinois came through the winter remarkably well," said Dr. Wheeler. "We have had the most encouraging reports from every section of the state. The pheasant is proving itself to be an ideal bird for Illinois. You cannot starve it. It will eat the bark on a tree before it will quit. I have been surprised at its hardiness."

HIGHEST PEAK IN CANADA

TWO MEN WILL TRY TO SURMOUNT THE SNOWS OF MOUNT ROBSON THIS SUMMER.

Two trained mountaineers of Canada, Dr. Coleman, the geologist of Toronto University, and Mr. Kinney, of Victoria, B. C., will attempt to reach the top of Mount Robson this summer. It is a virgin peak. Mr. Kinney went to the mountain last year only to meet rain below and he could not make the climb.

Mount Robson is one of the most inaccessible summits in North America. It stands a little west of the divide between waters going to the Arctic Ocean and others flowing to the Pacific.

So far as is known it is the highest point in Canada. Its height was ascertained by the Canadian Geological Survey only about ten years ago. It is 12,700 feet above the sea and rises 10,750 feet above the neighboring valley, but somehow it never impressed those who saw it with its tremendous elevation, nearly two miles above their standpoint.

It is in the center of scenery of remarkable grandeur. James McEvoy, of the Canadian Geological Survey, explored this region in 1888 and said that the descriptions of Milton and Chaucer written in 1865 had in no respect been overdrawn.

This is of interest to all tourists in America, because this magnificent mountain region, now very hard to reach and impossible for the ordinary traveler to traverse, will before long be open to all. The route of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is now being extended westward from Edmonton, will be carried through the Yellow Head Pass, and in the stretch where it will skirt the northern bank of the upper Fraser the trains will pass only a few miles south of the great mountain.

Mount Robson will be a hard proposition for the average mountaineer, and its ascent will doubtless be left to experts, for it has a slope of 60 degrees practically from base to summit. It is glacier clad, very rugged, and its apex of ice, glittering in the morning sun, two miles in the air, is said to be one of the finest sights that mountains anywhere afford.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS A SECOND.

An enormous cannon has just been placed on the coast of Havre, which, with one well-directed shell, can sink at a distance of 20 kilometers the most formidable armored cruiser. The Germans, on their part, have installed in the port of Wilhelmshafen Krupp cannons which cost the trifling sum of \$79,000, every shot of which costs \$1,650—\$267 for the projectile, \$185 for the charge which expels the shell, and \$338 for the checking apparatus. This gun cannot fire more than 95 shots before it is completely useless. Because of the repeated action of the explosions erosions are made in the bore, which destroy the quality of the steel, and the piece can no longer be used without danger of bursting. If we consider that after the deflagration of the charge the projectile remains in the gun only about the fiftieth part of a second, we can see that a cannon rendered useless after 95 shots has not yielded more than two seconds of active service!—\$79,000 for two seconds. That gives the makers of the gun a wage of \$2,370,000 a minute, \$142,200,000 an hour. Here lies the wealth of the steel and powder merchants.—Metropolitan.

On account of continued trouble with one of his legs, the physician in charge of Hon. John Charlton has decided to amputate the limb.

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Lord Cromer on Tariff Reform

He Declares for Free Trade

Neither was the cause of free trade solely imperilled from this direction. They heard, in the heart of the free trade camp, occasional allusions to what was called a constructive free trade policy. He regarded these qualifying adjectives with much suspicion. He always feared that they were the harbinger of a new era when the cover the advance of an army, which proposed to attack sound economic principles under the banner of opportunism.

He saw in some quarters that the budget recently introduced by the prime minister was claimed as a greater free trade triumph. And so it was a triumph in the sense that, under a free trade system, there had been a large reduction of debt and that, the sugar duties had been partially repealed. Whether it would be possible

Tariff Reform Paves for Free Trade

one of the chief reasons for unemployment was to be found in the enormous strides which had of late years been made in the use of labor-saving machinery. The rapid absorption of the vast amount of labor which had been years before set free by the use of labor-saving machinery was the best and most triumphant illustration of the efficacy of the fiscal system under which we now lived. He would very much like to see local associations formed, who would employ an active band of men, more especially in the manufacturing centers, to deliver frequent lectures on these subjects, and to bring home the facts to the people. In order to effect this he would need the aid of the State to collect this money and organize the work required. In both respects free traders were at present at some disadvantage. In view of the enormous profits which

some wealthy individuals would gain by a reversal of our fiscal policy, it was, perhaps, no great matter for surprise that money should be more abundant in the tariff reform than in the free trade camp and that thus

Under these very difficult circumstances what advice is it possible to give to a Unionist free trader? Is he to join the Liberal party, with the certainty that in doing so he may sacrifice the cause of the Union, and at the same time possibly not save the cause of free trade, or is he to join the tariff reform party, with the equal certainty that in doing so he may sacrifice the cause of free trade, and at the same time not feel quite certain that he will save the cause of the Union? Individuals, of course, may follow their own devices. I can only say what I intend to do as an individual Unionist free trader. I intend to do. I intend to remain precisely the same political position which I now occupy, without yielding in the slightest to any of the arguments which shall arise for better times, or though I am quite aware that the world

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TORONTO, ONT.

HIGH GRADE

GILLETTE
GRINDING
CREAM
TARTAR
MANUFACTURING

CREAM TARTAR

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SOLD IN PACKAGES AND CANS

Same Price as the cheap
adulterated kinds.

E.W. GILLETTE COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO, ONT.



SEVEN
BRANCHES

Grafton & Co. Ltd.

THREE
FACTORIES



OPPORTUNITY

May knock at the door but once in a lifetime: the wise are ready to grasp it.

OUR GREATER

Mid-Summer Sale Now On!

A GREATER SALE because we are a greater firm than we were one year ago. A Greater Sale because our purchasing power has increased since we heralded our last Summer Sale. A Greater Sale because our manufacturing facilities are being constantly improved and perfected. This year we have added to our already large plant another factory for the manufacture of our High-Grade Clothing. We are constantly on the alert to improve the facilities in the making of garments for our patrons. Our ever-increasing trade in this fair Dominion is beyond our expectations. We are preparing for greater things, and this sale will be remembered by our customers as the greatest value event ever put on by the firm of GRAFTON & CO. Bear in mind that our stocks are the largest carried by any clothing house in Canada, and at this opportune time to purchase summer apparel, you will find a larger stock on our tables than you can find in any other house at the beginning of the season. We have lost sight of the cost of production in clipping the prices for this great sale. All summer lines of Clothing must leave our various stores, no matter what the sacrifice. Orders from our head warehouses make it imperative that no summer lines will linger here at the close of our GREAT SUMMER SALE.

GRAFTON'S MEN'S SUITS

MEN'S TWEED AND FANCY WORSTED SUITS

Men's Tweed Suits, Sale Price	\$2.98; worth \$ 4.50
Men's Tweed Suits, Sale Price	\$3.48; worth \$ 5.50
Men's Tweed Suits, Sale Price	\$4.48; worth \$ 6.50
Men's Tweed Suits, Sale Price	\$5.98; worth \$ 9.00
Men's Tweed Suits, Sale Price	\$6.98; worth \$10.00
Men's Tweed Suits, Sale Price	\$7.98; worth \$12.00

Over 350 Men's Fancy Worsted Suits, in plain and fancy weaves, single and double breasted "Goodwood Models," sizes 35 to 42; every suit built in our best factory, and trimmed with high-grade trimmings. Suits in plain gray, fancy gray, stripes, shadow checks and stripes. Suits sold as high as \$14.00, \$16.00, \$18.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00. SALE PRICES, \$9.98, \$11.98, \$12.98, \$13.98, \$14.98, and \$15.98.

We will make alterations on any garment without extra charge during our Great Mid-Summer Sale.

MEN'S TWO-PIECE SUMMER SUITS

Men's Summer Suits, Sale Price	\$ 3.98; worth \$ 6.00
Men's Summer Suits, Sale Price	\$ 4.98; worth \$ 7.50
Men's Summer Suits, Sale Price	\$ 7.48; worth \$12.00
Men's Summer Suits, Sale Price	\$ 8.98; worth \$14.00
Men's Summer Suits, Sale Price	\$10.48; worth \$15.00
Men's Summer Suits, Sale Price	\$12.98; worth \$16.00

The Men's Two-Piece Suit Section is crowded with hundreds of the most up-to-date garments. We are constantly on the watch for what is new. Thus there is a character and a freshness about Grafton's Two-Piece Suits that the best-informed, well-dressed men realize and appreciate.

Every Summer Suit must go at this sale. The former prices will be clipped to rush the selling from the store of this Greater Sale. Suits that sold all through the season, at \$18.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00 will be tagged at this sale at \$12.98, \$13.98, \$14.98

YOUTHS' SUITS

Ages 14 to 20 Years

The degrees of style are well marked in our Youth's Clothing stock—from the most conservative to the ultra-extreme, and each model is an achievement. Every line of every garment lends grace and distinction to the whole—harmonizing, finishing.

We introduce new styles throughout the season. What you have seen is greatly augmented by later arrivals from our factories. Good ideas have no stated time for development, and with our facilities as manufacturers we are in a position to put a good idea in work at once.

There's much in keeping up-to-date, and a little in the lead, if only to show that efforts are being constantly made in your behalf. Efforts are made, and results accomplished here. Note the great price reductions in our Youths' Suit Department.

Youths' Tweed Suits, Sale Price	\$3.98; worth \$ 6.50
Youths' Tweed Suits, Sale Price	\$4.98; worth \$ 7.50
Youths' Tweed Suits, Sale Price	\$5.98; worth \$ 8.50
Youths' Tweed Suits, Sale Price	\$6.98; worth \$10.00

About 100 Suits in youths' sizes, sold formerly at \$12.00, \$14.00 and \$16.00. Sale Prices—\$7.98, \$10.98, \$11.98.

MEN'S HATS

Black Derby Hats, sale price, 98c; worth	\$1.50
Black Derby Hats, sale price, \$1.25; worth	\$2.00
Black Derby Hats, sale price, \$1.50; worth	\$2.50
Black Derby Hats, sale price, \$2.00; worth	\$3.00
Black Derby Hats, sale price, \$2.50; worth	\$3.50
Black Derby Hats, sale price, \$3.00; worth	\$4.00
Included in this lot of Hats for Men such makers as Stetson, Christy, Borilicano, Carrick and many others are represented.	
Men's Soft Hats, sale price, 79c; worth	\$1.25 and \$1.50
Men's Soft Hats, sale price, 98c; worth	\$1.50 and \$2.00
Men's Soft Hats, sale price, \$1.50; worth	\$2.50 and \$3.00
Men's Soft Hats, sale price, \$2.00; worth	\$3.00 and \$3.50
Straw Sailors, sale price, 50c; worth	\$1.00
Straw Sailors, sale price, 75c; worth	\$1.50
Straw Sailors, sale price, \$1.00; worth	\$2.00
Straw Sailors, sale price, \$1.50; worth	\$3.00
Straw Bowlers, sale price, 50c; worth	\$1.00
Straw Bowlers, sale price, 75c; worth	\$1.50
Straw Bowlers, sale price, \$1.00; worth	\$2.00
Straw Bowlers, sale price, \$1.50; worth	\$3.00

BIG REDUCTIONS IN BOYS' CLOTHES

No other store in the country has the will and the power to equal our service in the matter of clothing for boys. No other store has had the experience we have. We've been outfitting boys since 1853. No other store equals Grafton's performances, of which these are just a few examples:

BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS.

Suits, Sale Price	\$1.98	Worth	\$3.00
Suits, Sale Price	\$2.98	Worth	\$4.50
Suits, Sale Price	\$3.98	Worth	\$5.50
Suits, Sale Price	\$4.48	Worth	\$6.00
Suits, Sale Price	\$4.98	Worth	\$7.00
Suits, Sale Price	\$5.98	Worth	\$8.00

BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS.

A special lot of all sizes and styles ranging in ages 4 to 10 years. Blouse Suits, Buster, Norfolk, plain, single and double-breasted garments. Must move at this great sale. Now is your opportunity to clothe your boy at less than cut-rate prices.

Suits, Sale Price	98c	Worth	\$1.25
Suits, Sale Price	\$1.48	Worth	\$2.25
Suits, Sale Price	\$1.98	Worth	\$2.75
Suits, Sale Price	\$2.48	Worth	\$3.50
Suits, Sale Price	\$3.98	Worth	\$5.50

MEN'S SOX.

Cotton Sox, sale price	5c; worth	10c
Fine Black Cotton Sox, sale price	10c; worth	20c
Tan and Black Cotton, sale price	12c; worth	20c
Fancy Lisle Half Hose, sale price	19c; worth	25c
Black Cashmere Hose, sale price	15c; worth	25c
Fancy Lisle Half Hose, sale price	25c; worth	50c

MEN'S BRACES.

Men's Braces	15c; worth	25c
Men's Braces	25c; worth	45c
Men's Braces	35c; worth	50c
Boys' Braces, special	5c, 7c and	10c

MEN'S KID AND CAPE GLOVES.

Tan shades, light and dark	89c; worth	\$1.25
Tan shades, light and dark	98c; worth	\$1.50
Gunmetal, and gray shades	98c; worth	\$1.75
Tan shades, light and dark	\$1.25; worth	\$1.75

UNDERWEAR FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Men's Balbriggan Underwear	25c; worth	40c
Men's Balbriggan Underwear	35c; worth	50c
Men's Balbriggan Underwear	50c; worth	65c
Men's Merino Underwear	35c; worth	50c
Men's Merino Underwear	50c; worth	75c
Boys' Underwear	25c; worth	35c

MEN'S SHIRTS.

Men's Soft Front Shirts	49c; worth	75c
Men's Soft Front Shirts	75c; worth	\$1.00
Men's Soft Front Shirts	98c; worth	\$1.50
Men's Working Shirts	29c; worth	45c
Men's Working Shirts	35c; worth	50c
Boys' Cotton Shirts	25c; worth	50c
Boys' Soft Front Shirts	35c; worth	50c

MEN'S WASH VESTS.

Wash Vests, sale price	79c; worth	\$1.25
Wash Vests, sale price	98c; worth	\$1.50
Wash Vests, sale price	\$1.25; worth	\$2.00
Wash Vests, sale price	\$1.48; worth	\$2.50
Wash Vests, sale price	\$1.98; worth	\$3.50

MEN'S AND BOYS' NECKWEAR.

Wash Ties	5c; worth	10c
Wash Ties	10c; worth	20c
Silk Four-in-Hand	12c; worth	25c
Silk Four-in-Hand	29c; worth	50c
Teck Hook-on Ties	12c; worth	25c
Hook-on Bow Ties	15c; worth	25c
Silk Four-in-Hand	39c; worth	75c

London Branch, 158 Dundas St

Factories—Hamilton, Dundas and Brantford.

Branches—Hamilton, London, Peterboro, Brantford, Woodstock, Owen Sound and Dundas.

Branches—Hamilton, London, Brantford, Woodstock, Peterboro, Owen Sound, Dundas. Factories—Dundas, Hamilton, Brantford

Grafton & Co. Ltd.

J. M. HICKEY, Manager

Manufacturers and Retailers of High-Grade Union-Made Clothing.

