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RUSSIANS DESTROY BOGATYR OF VLADIVOSTOCK FLEET

Confirmation of Reported Disaster to Armored Cruiser at Entrance to Vladivostock Harbor.

BLOWN UP TO KEEP OUT OF HANDS OF THE JAPS

London, Saturday, May 21.—A dispatch from Tokio, dated 10 o'clock this morning, says: "A trustworthy report has been received at imperial headquarters that the Russian cruiser Bogatyr ran ashore outside Vladivostock, in a heavy fog and was destroyed. This is the first ship of the Vladivostock squadron to be destroyed." The report of the grounding of the cruiser Bogatyr came Thursday from the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris, and was denounced by the Russian admiralty. Subsequently, a cable from Vladivostock yesterday made no allusion to the Bogatyr and reported all quiet there.

THE REPORT CONFIRMED.

London, May 21, 12:58 p.m.—A dispatch to the St. James Gazette from St. Petersburg, dated today, after confirming the report of the stranding of the Russian protected cruiser Bogatyr on the rocks near the entrance to Vladivostock, adds that Bogatyr subsequently was blown up by the Russians to prevent her falling into the hands of the Japanese.

The Bogatyr was a fine, modern cruiser of 6,750 tons, was built in 1902 and was 416¾ feet long. The armament of the Bogatyr consisted of 12 6-inch guns, 12 3-inch guns, 6 1.8-inch guns, 2 1.4-inch guns and two smaller rapid-fire guns. She had six torpedo tubes and five inches of nickel steel armor over her gun positions. The speed of the Bogatyr was estimated to be over 23 knots and her crew numbered 580 men.

Another Togo's Warships Crippled by the Mines

Sunk by Bow After Explosion, But Was Righted and Got Away.

St. Petersburg, May 20. — Admiral Alexieff has telegraphed to Grand Duke Alexis the following, which he received from Rear Admiral Wigert by mail from Port Arthur Thursday night:

"Three of the enemy's battleships and three cruisers appeared to the eastward Sunday morning. Their movements were watched from Liao Tishin and Golden Hill. After crossing the meridian of Port Arthur the squadron to the eastward appeared to be getting into battle formation. An explosion was observed under the third battleship, a vessel of the two-funneled Fuji type. The ironclad stopped, heeled to starboard, and sank by the bow, sending up a quantity of steam. Two cruisers immediately approached, and it was observed that they had lowered boats, after which the battleship gradually righted herself and appeared to recover from her injury. At that minute another battleship of the Shikishima type drew near the place where the accident had happened and a mine exploded under the midship section, and then there was a second explosion similar to that which occurred in the case of the Petropavlovsk. In the course of one minute she sank. The third ironclad put to sea, the cruisers remaining on the scene of the disaster. I sent 16 torpedo boats to harass the enemy, and should a favorable opportunity present itself to attack the ships separately. The cruiser Novik went out to the passage to support the torpedo boats if necessary, but the cruisers got up steam and drew towards the shore. Five of the cruisers opened fire with all their heavy guns on our torpedo boats, but the latter returned without loss. The damaged ironclad then disappeared below the horizon with the attendant cruisers, escaping from the pursuit of our flotilla. Meantime night had fallen, the wind had freshened, and there was a rough sea. On the morning of May 16 three torpedo boats approached the scene of the disaster. I sent the Novik against them and they put to sea.

"The ship which blew up in Kerr Bay was evidently a cruiser to judge by her funnels and fighting top on the mizzenmast, which are visible at low water.

"According to reports from the coast three torpedo boats covering the attempted landing in Kerr Bay were damaged by our light artillery."

CAPE COLONY'S CENSUS

The Returns Show It to Consist of Over a Million.

Cape Town, May 21.—The census returns for Cape Colony show that the population of the Cape proper totals 1,485,634 persons, of whom 548,926 are whites. At the census of 1891 the total was 1,039,860, the whites then numbering 366,008.

In the native territories the total is 632,229, the white population being 15,770. In 1891 corresponding figures were 487,364 and 10,379 respectively.

In Pondoland and Bechuanaland there are 10,406 white out of a total of 287,005.

The grand total for the whole colony is 2,401,878 as compared with 1,527,224 in 1891.

WOULDN'T SETTLE.

Windsor, Ont., May 21.—Of the eighteen hotelkeepers complained of by the license inspector for violations of the liquor law, all but two settled up. W. L. Perkins secured an adjournment of his case, and has retained Attorney Hanna to fight the case. H. Rochford says he will do the same.

BOER EX-LEADERS IN CONSPIRACY

Plot Unearthed at Lydenburg to Strike for Their Independence.

Johannesburg, May 21. — When the proceedings before the Lydenburg magistrates against the seven conspirators recently captured were resumed, evidence of a startling character was forthcoming.

Durand was the ringleader, and the other members of the band were four Dutchmen—Von Rensburg, Reynders, Groenwald and Klaase—and two Englishmen—Hall and Bail.

The chief witness was Hendrick Reynders, of Johannesburg. He stated that he met Durand there in January last. Durand told him the plan of campaign, which was to seize Lydenburg, its banks, and mines, and initiate a revolution, with the ultimate object of Boer independence.

Durand also stated that the plan included the ex-Boer leader, Kemp, attacking Krugersdorp, and Gen. Delarey attacking Rustenburg, where Lord Milner was expected.

Other forces under other well-known Boers were to take Johannesburg and Pretoria simultaneously.

A secret meeting took place at Durand's house at Johannesburg in February, where the witness was shown a collection of arms and bandoliers.

Gen. Schalkburger was mentioned as one of the conspirators. The witness was arrested on his way to see Gen. Schalkburger in order to satisfy himself as to the real facts.

The accused men and others were bound by dire oaths of secrecy to secure independence of the Transvaal or perish.

CHURCH UNION.

Ruthven, Ont., May 21.—At a meeting of Methodist ministers and laymen of the Windsor district held here yesterday, a resolution favoring the union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches was passed.

PERSECUTED JEWS

Thousands Driven From Russia Are Going to Canada.

Berlin, May 21.—During the past few weeks thousands of Russian Jews have crossed the frontier into Germany. They complain that they have been driven from their homes by the Russian authorities, and as they have had to travel uninterruptedly for several days in very slow trains they arrived in this country in a lamentable condition.

The men all wear the characteristic Russian Jewish dress, with top-boots and peaked cap, and, judging from their appearance, they must be exceedingly poor.

They all make for Frankfurt on the Maine, where their co-religionists provide them with shelter for a few days and supply them with the means of continuing their journey.

The Koelnische Zeitung learns that the ultimate destination is Canada.

A CAUSTIC COMMENT

Montreal Judge Scores Those Who Invested in Credit Company.

Montreal, May 21. — Judge Choquet, in dealing with the Credit Company's cases, made some very strong remarks regarding the methods of those companies and the credulity of the public in investing their money. It was shown that some of those companies had offered as high as 150 per cent.

"A look over the books," concluded the judge, "is a lesson in the credulity of humanity. Here is a company incorporated with $10,000 capital, of which not one dollar is paid up. Without a dollar of capital this company could collect in March over $6,000; in April over $8,000. The Canada Credit Company, which was in existence for three or four months, took in much more. So did several other companies. While I have no right to make any reflection on the solvency of the directors of these companies, I must say it is astonishing that people rush to invest on such odds. If it were possible to pay such interest, all the banks of the city would be put out of business in a short time."

PROF. SMITH'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

New York, May 21.—A dispatch to the Times from Ithaca, N. Y., says: Friends of Goldwin Smith, now professor emeritus in Cornell University, have learned that he has completed an autobiography and placed it in the hands of publishers, to be issued after his death. It is believed to contain many valuable and exceptionally interesting facts, as Professor Smith was intimately acquainted with many of the foremost statesmen of England during the past 50 years. He was secretary of the committee which reorganized Oxford University, and has been closely connected with the leaders of the free trade movement in England.

SIGNING 37,000 BONDS.

New York, May 21. — Mayor McClellan's office is being haunted by men with automatic devices to aid him in signing 37,000 bonds of the city recently sold. Every bond requires the mayor's signature, and that official had no sooner begun the task of signing his name 37,000 times, than scores of inventors appeared with devices to help things along. The mayor tried a few, but found them of little assistance, and is proceeding with the job in small allotments.

JUSTICE FOR CHINESE

Officers to See They Have Free Access to Courts.

London, May 21. — The text of the Chinese labor convention issued by the Government provides that every British colony or protectorate to which the indentured Chinese emigrants proceed shall appoint officers to see that the emigrants have free access to courts of justice.

The London Daily Mail's book reviewer complains that the pampered colonies pay half a crown or a florin for books that cost the British public six shillings or four and sixpence. The English press notice the fact that the late Mr. Herbert Chamberlain took no active part in politics, but his wife, a Canadian, was an energetic politician.

Fifty-four emigrants left for Canada in the care of Rev. Mr. Payne. They are sent under the auspices of the east end emigration fund.

THE HERO FUND

Newfoundlanders Admitted as Participants in the Fund.

Pittsburg, May 21.—A meeting of the Carnegie hero fund commission was held yesterday, attended by all but four of the members. The president, Charles L. Taylor, reported that the commission now has custody of the $5,000,000 in bonds donated by Mr. Carnegie to endow the fund. Mr. Carnegie having instructed the commission that through an oversight the colony of Newfoundland had been admitted as a participant in the hero fund, a resolution was adopted correcting his original memorandum of trust to include this country.

CONDITIONS ARE PERFECT

Splendid Prospects for the Northwest Wheat Crop—Growing Fast.

Winnipeg, May 21.—Discussing the prospects before the Manitoba farmer this year, Premier Roblin says: "Wheat-sowing is practically completed. I never saw the grain growing so quickly and evenly as I have this spring, and I am of the opinion that the grain is as far advanced now as it was this time last year. The conditions are perfect. This is the growing time, and the present continued spell of warm weather has made up for any slight delay in getting the seed into the ground."

LAYING CORNER-STONE

Noted Churchmen and Others Gathered at Ottawa University.

Ottawa, Ont., May 21.—Everything is in readiness for the laying of the corner-stone of the main building of the University on Empire Day.

The honor of handling the trowel has fallen to Monseignor Sbaretti, who represents Pope Pius X. in Canada, and the ceremony will be followed by speeches by Cardinal Gibbons and the Bishop of Valleyfield, and Lord Minto. High mass will be celebrated in St. Joseph's Church at 10 o'clock by the Archbishop of Ottawa, with Cardinal Gibbons on the throne. There will be a luncheon following the ceremony, at which addresses will be delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. R. L. Borden and others.

POLAR EXPEDITION HAS TURNED UP

Ericksen's Party Reaches West Greenland

AFTER HARDSHIPS, SUFFERING

Were Stranded On Saunders Island for a Long Period, Depending Upon Esquimaux.

Copenhagen, May 21.—The Danish scientific expedition to Greenland under the leadership of Ericksen has arrived at the Danish colony of West Greenland, after much hardship and suffering. The expedition reports that it found the whaling ship Gjoa with Captain Ammundson's north pole expedition on board at Dalrymple Rock. All the members of both expeditions are well.

Whalers who returned to Dundee on Nov. 16 last reported that they had found the Danish Ericksen expedition on Saunders Island in a pitiable state of destitution. Count Moltke, the artist of the expedition, was very ill. The explorers, it was added, in the company of Esquimaux, were living in a tattered tent and their food was almost exhausted, except a good supply of eggs from the island. They had only one gun, and had abandoned their boat and one sledge at the northern part of Melville Bay.

The Danes were entirely dependent on the Esquimaux. The whalers left with them supplies and materials to build a new boat.

The Ammundson expedition sailed from Christiania, June 17, 1903. It was first to go to King William Land on the east coast of Greenland and thence to proceed for Behring Strait. The expedition was characterized by Professor Schmidt, of Berlin, as undertaking the most important task in the domain of terrestial magnetism. It was planned to take a route never before attempted. While it was not announced that the expedition was designed to reach the pole, if Capt. Ammundson was able to follow the course projected it would take him almost directly across the pole.

Capt. Ammundson, who is a Norwegian, was the first officer of the Belgica-Ingerlchs Antarctic expedition of 1897-99.

MADDEN ON SPECULATION.

London, May 21. — Archdeacon Madden, reading a paper on the ethics of speculation in gambling, said, in regard to speculation in the marts and markets of the world, while there was no such thing as legitimate gambling, there was such a thing as lawful speculation. When, however, speculation turned from the healthy trade region into flukey and risky enterprise, it became a mere game of chance. Archdeacon Madden declared he had known a dozen lads dismissed from Liverpool offices for embezzlement, and in nearly every case the money was taken for betting.

THE WAR NEWS.

The Jap army of the Yalu, 80,000 strong, which fell back before the Russians to Feng Wang Cheng, is reported as still at that point, the main advance having been suspended for the present. This may be due to the heavy weather, which has made the roads almost impassable.

Kuropatkin, in his official report of the battle, says it lasted for six hours and that he dislodged the Japanese from four positions. The Japanese reported driving the Russians from Kai Chou, which clears the road to New Chwang. There was also a brisk engagement at Tan Shan, a Russ cavalry force being surrounded and routed.

From Gen San (eastern coast of Korea), it is learned that the Cossacks are raiding and plundering the Koreans.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg confirms the reported destruction of the cruiser Bogatyr of the Vladivostock fleet, which had grounded at the entrance to the port. She was blown up by the Russians to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

Viceroy Alexieff reports a third Jap battleship hit a mine, but although badly crippled, managed to keep afloat, and sail away. Admiral Togo cables that he has approached Port Arthur on a recconnoitering expedition, which was successful, despite a hot cross fire from the fortress.

FEW BOATS MOVE ON GREAT LAKES

Big Strike Threatens To Do More Harm Than the Anthracite Tie-Up.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 21. — Last year the port of Buffalo had received up to May 21, 31,657,596 bushels of grain. Up to May 20 of this year the receipts have been 694,300 bushels. Shippers here say that the effects of the tie-up of lake commerce due to the strike ordered by the Masters' and Pilots' Association and the decision of the Lake Carriers' Association to suspend all lake traffic until a settlement is reached, will be more disastrous than the effects of the great anthracite coal strike. The great water highway of trade between the west and the east is practically closed. The smoke of a lumber craft or a tramp steamer is occasionally seen on the lakes, but that is all. No figures are available showing the falling off of ore shipments, but the same proportionate decrease probably prevails. It is estimated that there are in this port 150,000 tons of coal on board of vessels unable to sail on account of the tie-up. A number of grain vessels which have arrived here have not been unloaded because of a strike of monthly men in the elevators and consequently cannot even enter into the lumber carrying business.

FAVOR AMERICANS.

Amherstburg, Ont., May, 21.—Citizens claim that the Canadian workmen are being discriminated against on the repairs to Bois Blanc Island. They state that the Canadian workingmen have been discharged by the foreman of the work, and that Americans have received their places. The island being a Canadian one, John Auld, M. P., will be asked to bring the matter before the proper authorities.

ENGLISH LADY SUICIDES.

San Francisco, May 21.—Alice E. Victoria Murphy, daughter of the late Captain Francis J. Murphy, of the Royal Fusiliers (City of London regiment), sick and destitute, turned on the gas in her room here today, and died from asphyxiation. She had tried to destroy all means of identification. It is believed that she had been married in Ireland to a man named Stauteigh, whose death in southern California had left her penniless in a strange land.

THE DOMINICAN WAR.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, May 21. — A courier of the Associated Press, who has just arrived here from Guayubin, brings the news that Monte Cristi (on the north coast of Santo Domingo, which is held by the Dominican revolutionists), will be attacked by land and sea today.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

TOMORROW—FINE AND WARM.

London, Saturday, May 21.
Sun rises..4:46 a.m. Moon rises..11:09 a.m.
Sun sets...7:42 p.m. Moon sets...12:18 a.m.

Toronto, May 20—8 p.m.

Showers have been general today from the lower lake region to the Maritime Provinces. Elsewhere in Canada the weather has been fine and warm. The outlook is now promising for a period of fine, warm weather in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: New Westminster, 38—66; Calgary, 38—76; Qu'Appelle, 56—72; Winnipeg, 48—82; Port Arthur, 46—74; Parry Sound, 44—68; Toronto, 48—64; Ottawa, 48—56; Montreal, 46—54; Quebec, 40—48; Halifax, 44—64.

FORECASTS.

Today—Moderate west to south winds; fine and warmer.

Sunday—Fine and warm.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	48	48	Fair
Winnipeg	64	62	Clear
Parry Sound	52	40	Clear
Toronto	62	44	Fair
Ottawa	58	46	Fair
Montreal	58	46	Fair
Quebec	52	42	Cloudy
Father Point	46	36	Clear

WEATHER NOTES.

The weather has now become fine in Ontario and Quebec, and the outlook is everywhere warmer. In the Territories and Manitoba the fine, warm conditions continue.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Friday were: Highest, 62°; lowest, 49°.

THOUGHT IT SEA SERPENT

Italians Frightened at Texan Steer in New York Bay.

New York, May 21. — A crowd of frightened Italians called loudly on their patron saint for protection today when they saw a supposed sea serpent swimming up the bay. Bystanders through the haze saw a huge beast floundering in the water. It proved to be a 1,600-pound Texas steer. Where the animal came from is not known, but it is believed that it either jumped from a scow down the bay or a wharf on the Jersey shore. An Iroquois Indian named Saxalia lowered himself to the water's edge and fastened a rope around the steer's body, and with the aid of a derrick hauled it on dry land.

PLAGUE BACILLI LOST

A Tin Case Full of Fever Germs at Large in the United States.

Chicago, May 21.—Several thousand bacilli taken from plague sufferers in India and inclosed in a small tin case, leather bound, have been lost somewhere between St. Paul and Chicago by W. W. H. Hurlburt, M.D., a scientist from London, Eng., who has arrived here. The bacilli are as yet unnamed, though labeled. Some are mounted and some are preserved alive in media prepared by Dr. Hurlburt.

The objects were destined for the use of learned men of England and Germany in their researches regarding the Asiatic plague, which Dr. Hurlburt says up to this time have not yielded definite results. The loss has been reported to the police and railroad officials.

GREAT COLORADO FLOOD

300 Russians at Fort Collins in a Perilous Position.

Denver Col., May 21.—The towns of Livermore, Belleview, Laport, Walington and a portion of Fort Collins are under from three to four feet of water, and in some cases the water reaches to the eaves of the houses.

About 300 Russians at Fort Collins were last night in a perilous position. Their houses were floating about among the trees, and signals of distress were seen and heard. A few of the house have entered the current of the river and been swept down stream, and perhaps shattered or sunk, and their occupants drowned. Two lives have been lost.

EXAMINES GAGS

New an Absurd Rule Laid Down by Dramatic Censor.

London, May 21.—The Lord Chamberlain's office, as dramatic censor, is at all times a trifle absurd, and for want of anything to do he is often making it a laughing stock. Just now he is fluttering the dovecotes in music halls and theater circles in issuing new rules forbidding the use of "gags" on the stage which have not been previously approved. A gag is an impromptu which the actor resorts to either to save a break-down when he has forgotten his lines, or when a joke or happy thought occurs to him, which he thinks will create a laugh. At present, in most theaters, gagging is discouraged, but it is left to the players' discretion. The idea of the Lord Chamberlain forbidding a harmless necessary impromptu is absurd.

CANNIBALISM IN THE CHINESE SEA

Shipwrecked Sailors Meet a Terrible Fate.

TWO OF BOATLOAD RESCUED

Had Been Subjected to Horrible Tortures and One of Them Was Hopelessly Insane.

Copenhagen, May 21. — Capt. Hoelstadt, an experienced Norwegian seaman, has just reached Christiania, after some terrible experiences in the Pacific. He commanded an American ship, the Benjamin Sewall, and in October last the vessel was wrecked. The crew of 23 men and the officers in two boats were drifting about for several days without food or water, and finally in a storm at night the two boats lost touch with each other.

After heroic struggles and much privation, the captain's boat made land, and he at once sent out a vessel in search of the missing men. The rescuers reached an island called Botol-Tabago, inhabited by naked savages, who declared that all the crew were dead.

The island, however, was fortunately explored, and the party hearing a call for help, found a Russian sailor named Reinwald, one of the missing men. He was carefully hidden under a mass of leaves in a ditch, and when he was taken out it was found that he was covered with wounds, in which had been placed thousands of tiny white ants, with the view of torturing him to death. He was almost insane after the sufferings he had undergone.

Later on a second sailor, named Salis, was found. He had been bound and left on a rock exposed to the broiling sun for seven days without food or drink. He still lived, but was hopelessly insane.

Reinwald, after he had recovered, told the rescue party that when the boat first reached the island it was attacked by a hundred naked savages armed with long spears. The exhausted sailors defended themselves as well as they could, but most of them were killed.

Only the two men who were found appeared to have survived, the remainder being, so far as Reinwald could gather, eaten by their captors. With the sailors when they reached the island was the Japanese wife of one of them. No trace of her could be found, and her fate remains unknown.

Hotol-Tabago-Sima is a small island in the Chinese Sea, southeast of Formosa.

THE TANGIER KIDNAPPERS.

Tangier, Morocco, May 21.—Raisuli, the brigand chief, who captured Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley, has sent a number of his men to obtain bedding and linen for the prisoners. Mahommed El Torres, the representative of the Sultan of Tangier, is negotiating with Raisuli.

JAP ADVANCE SUSPENDED OWING TO HEAVY ROADS

Yalu Army of 80,000 Men Stays at Feng Wang Cheng.

A RUSS ROUT AT TAKU SHAN

Togo Reports Hot Engagement With Forts of Port Arthur—Kuropatkin's Report of Jap Repulse.

Mukden, Friday, May 20. — The main body of the Japanese forces, estimated at 80,000 men, remains south of the Russian troops, who are covering Liao Yang. They have apparently suspended their advance. This inaction causes surprise and some satisfaction, as every day's postponement of a decisive engagement is considered favorable for the Russians, who are daily increasing their forces, and are enabled by the delay to strengthen their positions. It is supposed that the recent rains hampered the movement of the Japanese artillery and compelled a temporary halt. The Russians still hold the railroad to Tchikiau.

RUSSIANS POURING IN.

Liao Yang, Friday, May 20. — Eleven military trains have come in here during the past 24 hours.

The Russian rouble is rising.

The rains have stopped suddenly and fine weather has set in.

SURROUNDED AND ROUTED.

Tokio, May 21, 5 p.m.—The Japanese forces, which landed at Taku Shan on Thursday, surrounded and routed a force of Russian cavalry at 7 o'clock Friday evening in the neighborhood of Wang Chi Tung, 7 miles north of Taku Shan. The Russian force, which consisted of about one squadron, lost many men killed or wounded, as well as a captain, who was captured. The Japanese sustained no losses.

TOGO STILL THERE.

London, May 21. — A dispatch to the Japanese legation from Tokio says Vice-Admiral Togo has reported today as follows: "The gunboat squadron and the torpedo-boat destroyers and torpedo boat flotillas approached Port Arthur yesterday for the purpose of reconnoitering, which was successfully effected with little damage, in spite of a hot cross fire from the forts. There were no casualties on our side."

KUROPATKIN'S REPORT.

St. Petersburg, May 20.—The following dispatch from General Kuropatkin to the Emperor, dated at Liao Yang, May 19, has been received here:

"A detachment of Cossacks engaged a detachment of the Japanes advance guard on May 18, north of Feng Wang Cheng, in a mountainous district. The fight began in the morning and lasted until 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

"The Japanese were successively dislodged from four positions, extending over 15 miles.

"The pursuit of the Japanese was stopped at Datlantzy, 13 miles north of Feng Wang Cheng.

"Our casualties were six Cossacks wounded, two horses killed and eight horses wounded.

"There is no trace of the enemy in the Valley of Tsanhoka, as far as the road leading to the Tchangouline Pass, 18 miles north of Feng Wang Cheng, or in the valley of the Ai River, from Saimatsa to Kuan Dian San, on the road to Doun Sian Lintsa.

"A squadron of Japanese cavalry, which left Kuan Dian San on May 17, for Saimatsa, was repulsed by one of our patrols at Schaogo, 12 miles from Kian Dian San. The patrol retired without loss.

"Japanese infantry, 2,000 strong, advanced May 15 toward Salitsaipudza, which was evacuated May 16."

SKRYLDOFF'S ORDERS.

Harbin, May 21.—The expected meeting between Vice-Admiral Skrydloff and Viceroy Alexieff has been postponed. The admiral arrived here this morning and found awaiting him the viceroy's order to proceed to Vladivostock without going to Mukden. Admiral Skrydloff is expected to return to Harbin. The railroad is free of Chinese bandits as far south as Mukden.

COSSACKS RAID KOREA.

Seoul, Friday, May 20.—The Japanese consul at Gen San reports that about 300 Russians occupied Kan Kow (Ham Heung), 40 miles north of Gen San, May 19, with the usual stories of looting and rape by the Cossacks. The main body of 3,000 men, is said to be following the force which occupied Kan Kow. Cossacks attacked the so-called city castle at 7 o'clock in the evening of May 19, and exchanged shots for two hours with the Korean garrison of 300 men, who lost one man killed. The Russians are supposed to have retired toward the northwest. Natives report that several of the Russians were wounded. Telegraphic communication has now been established to a point 80 miles north of Gen San. The consul there believes that part of the force which recently attacked Anju is retreating from Nin Yeng. It is considered possible that the Cossacks have had a base at Kyong Song for weeks past. The Gen San garrison, which consists of a battalion of infantry, will not take the initiative, but will await an attack, which is not expected.

The Japanese authorities here are inclined to ridicule the Russian movements on the east coast and wish for the advance of a large column, making it worth while to cut it off. The only sufferers, it is pointed out, are the Koreans.

JAPS TAKE KAI CHOU.

Tokio, May 21.—Noon.—Although it has not been officially reported, it is said on good authority that the Japanese forces have captured Kai Chou, driving the Russians back to Tashi Chia, in the direction of New Chwang, and preventing the advance of the Russian troops at New Chwang in the direction of Kai Chou.

The bombardment by the Japanese of the vicinity of Kai Chou recently was probably in preparation for the landing of forces in the northwest corner of the Liao Tung Peninsula for the purpose of capturing New Chwang and co-operating with the other armies in the march on Liao Yang. Probably a small Japanese force has been landed at Kin Chou Bay. Taku Shan where Japanese forces were landed May 19, is at the mouth of Dayan River, west of the Yalu.

THE JAP PLANS

New Chwang, Friday, May 20.—The officials have not received any further information regarding the fighting which resulted in the retreat of the Japanese on the Feng Wang Cheng, but there is good authority for saying that the Japanese movements in the direction of Liao Yang and Hai Cheng were for the purpose of causing the Russians in this vicinity to move northward, thus giving the Japanese an opportunity to complete their preparations to capture Port Arthur. When the Japanese begin a determined movement in this vicinity it will be from Feng Wang Cheng and New Chwang. They figure that it does not matter what may be the fate of the Yalu army if they can continue to control the sea and Port Arthur. The Japanese are still fortifying the hills on the neck of land between Talienwan and Kin Chou Bays. Many rapid-fire guns, protected by sandbags, have been mounted there with the object of resisting a sortie of the beleagured garrison.

A spy set fire to the woodwork of the water tanks of the local railroad station this afternoon. It is believed this was part of a plot to injure the railroad.

THE RUSSIANS PUZZLED.

Liao Yang, May 21. — The Japanese plan of campaign is puzzling the Russian authorities. The Japanese appear and then vanish. It is impossible to gauge the strength of the troops they have landed, as they are scattered and are occupying elevated positions in the mountains.

Gen. Kuropatkin yesterday inspected the newly arrived troops all of whom are in excellent condition, especially the Siberian regiments. Typhus is very prevalent in Korea and is increasing daily.

Typhoons are causing immense damage along the coast. Communication is now open to Tchikiau, midway between Henchau and Kai Ping.

The Russian wounded will not wait for complete recovery before taking to the field. The cry of every one of the wounded soldiers is: "We want to get back to the front to get even with those Japanese."

The Japanese and Russian wounded in the hospital are on excellent terms. The Chinese are responsible for all acts of atrocity committed. They boast that, after the Japanese victory on the Yalu, they sent a basket of Russian ears to Pekin.

The Japanese claim that they have many excellent horses all of Australian breed, which are capable of traveling a great distance without fatigue. So far the Japanese have avoided meeting the Cossacks in the open.

JAPS ARE HUMANE.

Liao Yang, May 21. — Two slightly wounded Russian prisoners, who escaped from the Japanese camp, after the battle of Kiu Lien Cheng, have arrived here. They state that the Japanese are treating their wounded prisoners with the greatest humanity. The Japanese, knowing that the Russians were not used to Japanese food, engaged Russian officers, who were captured, to supervise the cooking for the Russian wounded. The refugees state that it was not difficult to escape as the guards, who were supposed to watch the prisoners, frequently go to sleep on duty. The camp from which these prisoners escaped contained 450 wounded Russian prisoners.

RUSS SUBMARINES.

Paris, May 21. — The Petit Journal's St. Petersburg correspondent says he has been permitted to visit the Nevsky shipyards and saw there six submarine boats, two of which are completed and are to start for Vladivostock within a week.

RUSS MINE DID IT.

Tokio, May 20. — Noon. — It is absolutely certain that the battleship Hatsuse was sunk by a Russian mine ten miles off the coast. The position of these mines makes navigation dangerous for neutral vessels and a protest from foreign governments is expected. The loss of the Japanese warships is felt keenly here. No flags are

Continued on page 4.

AMBUSHED BY THE TIBETANS

Gallant Fight of a Small Force to Save the Mail Bags.

London, May 21. — The correspondent of the Times in the British camp near Gyangtse, Tibet, says: A party of mounted infantry, with the mail bags, was ambushed yesterday two miles from here. The eighteen men composing the escort fought gallantly, but had lost one killed and two wounded, and seven horses dead and wounded, when Capt. Ottley, with a relieving party, went out. Twelve to fifteen Tibetans were found dead. Ottley drove off the enemy through two farms, but found them in great numbers occupying the villages on both sides of the river, four miles south of Gyangtse, and was compelled to retire. One heavy mail bag was lost. The real name of this village held by us is Chunglo, and in future I shall refer to it thus to distinguish it from Gyangtse. It is possible the daily post will be discontinued. It is by extraordinary good management and good fortune we have been able to receive it during the fourteen days' bombardment.

A recent number of the Pioneer, Allahabad, had the following:

"The troops engaged in the operations that have become necessary in Tibet are fighting their action at a greater altitude than has ever been known in military history, and their experiences are, indeed, unique. In the matter of the Maxim guns, for example, it was found that the water in the "jacket" enclosing the barrel froze hard and that the firing of more than a few rounds was impossible. This difficulty was overcome by mixing small quantities of rum and kerosene with the water, a simple and effective expedient, but rather trying to the feelings of the men, one would suppose, as regards the rum."

THE BUSY STORES. **WHISKARD'S** 228, 230 DUNDAS STREET.

A Handsome, Becoming Hat

adds greatly to any woman's appearance, as any person of taste well knows; and an ugly, unbecoming piece of headgear is in itself enough to make a beautiful woman look homely. Therefore, choose your hat with care and discrimination, and see to it that you get one that looks well on you, and is at the same time handsome and stylish. The "BUSY STORES" can furnish you with just such a hat, and at prices that are much lower than elsewhere.

Ladies' Trimmed Ready-to-Wear Hats, in brown, tuscan, navy and cream. Regular price $2.00, now each $1.19

One dozen only, Ladies' Fine Ready-to-Wear Hats, in cream and black and plain brown. Regular price $1.69, to clear, each.....97c

Ladies' Black Fancy Straw Turbans, new style, cut price, only each, 75c, $1.25

Ladies' Fancy Black Shapes, in mohair and sequin. Regular $3.50 Hats, our price, each.....$2.50

Special Line of Children's Trimmed Hats, something you will like. See them. Only, each.....$1 39

Children's Line of Galatea Sailor Hats. Regular 35c, now only, each 25c

Millinery Trimming Dept.

White and Black Ospreys, regular 25c, clearing price, each.....10c

Black and White Ospreys, worth 50c. Sale price,each 25c

Special Line of Fine Steel Buckles, at each..... ..... 15c, 25c and 35c

Toy Watches with chains to clear at 2c each.

Ostrich Feather Dept.

Black Ostrich Feathers, cut in price. To clear out, each ...5c, 10c, 15c, 19c and 25c

Worth much more. They have to go.

Special Line of Black Ostrich Feathers, cut in price. To clear at each .... 39c,49c, 69c and 75c

You only want to see them to buy.

Do not forget our big sale of Flowers, Chiffons, and Children's Lawn Sunbonnets, Hats and Caps, less than half price. You had better come and have some of these bargains.

BIG SALE OF FLAGS

Every One To Be Sold. Price Should Sell Them.

Flags, per dozen..... 5c
Flags, per dozen..... 7c
Flags, per dozen..... 10c
Large Flags, worth 8c, for each 5c
Large Flags, worth 15c, for each 8c

Come and get your Flags for Victoria Day.

Big lot of Lace Curtains, Hosiery, Ladies' Vests (in white), Corsets, Towels, Toweling, at cut prices. Sale now on in all these lines.

MALTA WANTS HOME RULE

Island's Claim to Autonomy Made Public by Government.

London, May 21.—A white paper has been issued containing correspondence on the political condition of Malta.

It will be remembered that a deadlock was arrived at last year by the action of the majority of the Legislative Council. The elected members since 1887, when Malta was given a constitution, outnumbered the colonial office nominees on the council. Then came an order-in-council as to the teaching of Italian in Maltese schools, which was resented by the popularly-elected members of the Legislative Council. In return for this the "Nationalist" majority refused to pass the education taxes.

The colonial office replied by taking away the popular constitution, making a majority on the Legislative Council their nominees.

The popularly-elected members, now in a minority, resigned, and were re-elected. All were elected again. All resigned, so that matters were at a deadlock in the council.

Twice this year they have been elected, and twice they have resigned, and at each resignation they have issued a protest to the colonial office.

The latest protest sums up the demands of the Maltese in the following clause:

"We claim for the Maltese people the right to govern itself and to manage its own local affairs, subject only to such restrictions as the security of the fortress requires. We proclaim the tutelage which the Government wishes to exercise over us to be intolerable and coercive; as intolerable and coercive as it is unjust and unconstitutional, unworthy of the people which suffers it and of the free British flag which imposes it."

THE FIRST GARDEN CITY

A New Model Manufacturing Town Started in England.

London, May 21.—The first garden city in England has at last made a start. The estate at Hitchin, 34 miles from London, is now being laid out, roads are being constructed, and some cottages are going up, and preparations are shortly to be made for the erection of factories. Several firms of motor makers, printers, engineers and cabinet makers, etc., from London, are likely to move out to spacious and healthy sites. Within the next year or two it is anticipated that some 2,000 people will have settled in the Garden City, and, with such a nucleus, its further progress will be assured. The estate comprises nearly 4,000 acres, and cost nearly £4 an acre. Already the designs have been issued for the arranging of some 1,200 acres, two-thirds of which will be reserved for factories. The population of this model town is to be limited to 30,000. It will be open and airy, even in the center, which will be occupied with trade and manufactures. Outside this zone will be workers' cottages, villas and gardens, and outside of these a wide belt of agricultural land. The interesting feature of the venture, which is being run by the Garden City Association, is that, after paying 5 per cent to the shareholders, the annual ground rents, the unearned increment will go to liquidate the local rates and otherwise be used for the benefit of the community.

GEN. MANNING ILL.

London, May 21.—Gen. Manning, who is seriously ill as the result of the hardships of the campaign against the Mullah, will, it is believed, return from Somaliland to England at an early date.

In pursuance of the new policy of the Government, it is said some 4,000 Indian and other troops will leave the country as soon as the necessary transport can be secured.

Gen. Egerton will proceed to assume his command in Madras.

TO ENTERTAIN SPOOKS

New York Gentleman Seeks to Acquire a Real Haunted House.

New Brunswick, N. J., May 1.—W. K. Lyons, a real estate dealer here, received an order from William Offerman, of New York City, the secretary of a secret society whose object is the study of the habits of ghosts. The order read:

"We must have a haunted house, and it must be supplied with an authenticated ghost, and some lively spooks, and we don't care how quickly you get it for us."

Mr. Lyons has not disclosed the name of the society, but declares that the order is a bona fide one. He is searching the city for such a house, and is thinking of offering the society the old Bellona Hotel, on Burnet street, formerly run by Commodore Vanderbilt and his wife, prior to his starting in the steamship business here. This house is said to have been haunted with a ghost resembling the commodore in a white rubber coat. The society, Mr. Lyons says, gets a place haunted by ghosts, places its members there, making the house a lodge room, and then entertains the ghosts.

SKULL SMASHED.

Montreal, May 21.—A man between 40 and 45 years of age was found at 7:20 a.m. today lying dead in the basement of the new extension to the court house, which is now being constructed. Upon close examination it was found that the victim's skull had been smashed in, and he bore numerous bruises, which seemed to indicate that he had met with foul play.

RADIUM AND LIFE.

London, May 21.—Professor Rutherford, of Montreal, startled a distinguished audience at the Royal Institute last night with the theory that owing to the heat caused by radium the earth may be inhabitable for many millions of years. This further upsets all accepted theories of the duration of life since a millionth portion of radium only exhausts itself in fifty million years.

BISHOPS ELECTED.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 21. — Dr. William Burt, of Italy, was elected bishop on the fifth ballot by the Methodist General Conference. Rev. Dr. Wilson is presiding elder at Baltimore.

Bishop William Burt, of Rome, Italy, is 51 years of age, and has been for 18 years past, missionary leader in one of the most difficult fields of Protestant propaganda. Rev. Dr. Luther B. Wilson, of Baltimore, was elected bishop on the sixth ballot.

STRAWBERRIES INJURED.

Sandwich, Ont., May 21.—George W. Bennett, fruit farmer of the township of Sandwich East, says the frost of last winter has entirely destroyed all the strawberry plants planted in beds last year. The older plants survived the hard frosts, but as many of the gardeners dug up the old vines when they planted the younger ones, they will have no berries to sell this year. Small fruit trees were not injured, and a plentiful crop from them is looked for.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipative.

STRUGGLED IN THE STORMY SEA

Thrilling Experience of Crew of the Turret Bay.

SWEPT FROM DECK BY WAVES

Engineer Mason Tells How Ship Sank and of His Miraculous Escape.

Halifax, May 21. — Third Engineer Mason, of the steamship Turret Bay, tells the following story of the wreck and the desperate fight for life amid the breakers: "We left Sydney about 10 o'clock Thursday night. She went full speed until 4 a.m. yesterday, when she was put at half-speed and kept so, until she struck. I was at breakfast when I heard at 8:30 a.m. the engine-room telegraph sounding, and felt the ship strike. Immediately I went down into the engine-room. The chief was on watch at the time. I was ten minutes in the engine-room and during that time the engines were reversed four times—full speed ahead twice and full speed astern twice. Finding her settling by the stern I came up on deck and found apparently all the crew except two men in the lifeboat, and the boat being lowered into the water. A sea struck the boat, and threw all hands out of her. Finding the ship sinking by the stern first, I rushed on the bridge, and no sooner did I gain that point than the ship was submerged stern first, nearly up to the bridge. Being a good swimmer I jumped into the water and struck out, but was carried under by the vortex and felt myself whirled around two or three times, but soon came to the surface and saw the lifeboat near at hand with no one in it. I gained the boat and got aboard, and, others coming to the surface, got on board with me—six in all. But it was an awful struggle. The sea was roaring loudly and the spray was tossed high over the rocks. It was a miracle that anyone escaped from that cauldron of death."

The Turret Bay was many miles out of her course. St. Paul's Island is eighty miles from Sydney, whence she sailed for Montreal. Supt. Campbell, of the St. Paul's Island, heard the steamer's whistle, and concluded that it was a steamer passing the southwest end of the island. Very soon after hearing the first blast he heard a prolonged blast, and knew at once that the steamer was ashore. He ran for the lifeboat, which was over a mile from the wreck, and when he got to the spot where the ship went down he saw bubbles rising in the water, and near at hand was a lifeboat with two men in her. Seeing that they were all right for the time, he went and picked up eight men that were clinging to the wreckage. Before taking the men out of the lifeboat, McLeod, the southwest lightkeeper, had taken five men ashore out of the lifeboat before the life-saving crew arrived on the scene.

The Turret Bay struck on a rock, about a hundred yards from shore. No hopes are entertained of finding any of the missing bodies, as they would be carried away with the tide. Many wrecks have occurred at St. Paul's Island, which has almost as grim a record as Sable Island, but this is the worst disaster there for many years. Capt. Wm. Hayden, commander, was making his first trip in command of a steamer, but he had been several years a captain of large sailing vessels all over the globe. He was a native of Waterford, Ireland, where a widow, a Halifax woman, and three children reside. He was many years in command of the Nova Scotia barge Rock City, and never before met with disaster. The Turrret Bay arrived at Sydney on Sunday from London with a cargo of cement, and sailed Thursday on her first trip for the coal company, by whom she was chartered for the St. Lawrence trade.

Tenders For Coal, 1904

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Provincial Secretary, Parliament buildings, Toronto, marked "Tenders for Coal," will be received up to noon on Monday, May 23, for the delivery of such quantities and qualities of coal in the sheds of the following Provincial institutions, on or before the 15th of July next, viz.: Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton, Mimico, Brockville, Cobourg, Orillia and Penetang Asylums; also the Central Prison, Mercer Reformatory, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville, Blind Institue, Brantford.

Specifications of the qualities and quantities of coal required and forms of application, may be obtained on application to the Department, or from the Bursars of the respective institutions.

Tenderers are to specify the mine of origin and the quality of respective kinds of coal, and furnish evidence on delivery that the coal is of origin specified, fresh mined and up to standard of trade grades.

Delivery subject to satisfaction of officers of Department of the Provincial Secretary, who may require additional deliveries, not exceeding 20 per cent, up to 15th of June, 1905.

Tenders will be received for the whole quantity specified, or for the quantities required in each institution. An accepted check for $500, payable to the order of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, must be furnished by each tenderer, and two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfillment of each contract. The lowst or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. R. STRATTON,
Provincial Secretary.
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.
May 13, 1904. 5u-t

SLATE ROOFING.

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

WELFORD BROS., MANUFACTURERS of brooms, twines and cordage. Factory, 381-387 Glebe street. t

PARISTONE HARD WALL PLASTER—Stratfold & Bawden, agents for London. 'Phone 1,460. Best plaster manufactured.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

YOUNG MEN WANTED

to learn Telegraphy for positions on C. P. R. and Canadian Northern Railway. Apply

CANADIAN SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY,
Corner Queen and Yonge Streets, Toronto.
PROSPECTUS MAILED FREE. 46tf-t

PALMISTRY.

MADAM DUMOND, CLAIRVOYANT and palmist, will read from cradle to grave. Please call; nice waiting room. London House, [illegible] St.

IN THE MATTER OF W. A. PIPER, of Westminster, farmer.—All persons having claims against the above-named W. A. Piper are hereby required to forward particulars of same to me at my residence, No. 21 Edward street, in the City of London, on or before the 1st day of June next, after which date I will proceed to distribute any funds in my hands belonging to the said W. A. Piper among such persons, pro rata, as I then shall have had notice. A. M. HUNT, auctioneer. 99c-t

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—40-GALLON OIL TANK, suitable for store; also foot-power grindstone; cheap. Apply 656 Dundas street. b

FOR SALE—245 HIVES OF BEES, IN the Langstroth hives; cheap; in good condition. Apply J. B. Aches, Poplar Hill. 11c

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—PRIVATE sale, three days only. 413 Ridout street. 11c

"BE YOUR OWN PAINTER"—OUR ready-mixed paints are better than you can mix. Wallpaper, room mouldings, window shades. Scarrow, 233 Dundas. ywt

GOOD GROCERY OR BAKERY WAGON for sale. 172 Simcoe street. 1c

FOR SALE—HALF PHAETON BUGGY; also harness. 446 Hamilton road. b

FOR SALE—RUBBER-TIRED BUGGY; also light harness. J. Darch & Son, 379 Talbot street.

FOR SALE—THREE OR FOUR LIGHT wagons, suitable for delivery purposes. Apply 150 Fullarton street, Dart's shop. 11c

FOR SALE—PHAETON BUGGY, WITH hood top, also harness. 60 Euclid avenue. 9c

FOR SALE—COCOANUT OIL PIPES, for water tanks. The London Soap Company. 4tf

FISH! FISH! FISH!—EVERY KIND OF fish, fresh, salted and smoked. 'Phone 1,296. F. S. Onn.

FOR SALE—LADY'S BICYCLE, NEARLY new. Address Box 80, this office. 9k

FOR SALE—EASTMAN NO. 2 BULLS-EYE Kodak, with portrait attachment. Apply 571 Queen's avenue, city. 10c

FOR SALE—ONE-HORSE WAGON, medium light, in good condition. Call at 12 Wellington road. James Forbes. 5tf-tyw

FOR SALE—SHELVING, COUNTERS and store fixtures; cheap. Apply 656 Dundas street. 10u

FOR SALE—GOOD DURHAM COW AND calf. Apply 438 Hill street city. 10c

RAYMOND SEWING MACHINE, WITH complete attachments, in perfect running order; price very low. Address E. A., this office. 3tf

VEGETABLE SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, lily, dahlia, caladium, gladiolus and Madeira vine bulbs. Garden tools and lawn mowers. Morgan's Pet Stock and Garden Supply House, 264 Dundas.

DEEP-WELL IRON PUMP, WITH 40 feet of iron pipe, in perfect order; big chance for farmer. Apply 174 Langarth street, South London. 95tf

FOREST CITY POULTRY YARDS. 31 Briscoe street, London—Eggs from pure-bred Single Comb White and Brown Leghorns, White Cochin Bantams and White Wyandottes, $1 25 per fifteen. 96n-xt

CEMENT FOR SALE—CHEAPEST place to buy cement is at Turnbull's Elevator, Komoka. ywt

TWO HAPPY THOUGHT RANGES—Three leading makes in new ranges; wood cook stoves. Brock's, 197 King. tzw

WE ARE PUTTING UP THE NICEST cooked ham, because it has all its flavor retained in it. James A. Anderson, Market House. ywt

LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED WITH special machinery. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street. 'Phone 1,141.

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—THE NEW coal and wood yard, corner Maitland and G. T. R. 'Phone 299.

CHEAP WOOD—FOR ONE WEEK Green & Co., coal and wood dealers, 495 York street, will sell good quality real dry mixed wood at $1 60 per load.

LADIES—WHEN IN NEED SEND FOR free trial of our never-failing remedy. Relief sure and quick. Paris Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis. 99h-t

LATEST STYLES IN BUGGIES—BEST satisfaction in repairing and painting. J. W. Smith, Richmond and Maple streets.

FORTY SECOND-HAND ORGANS, AT $10, $15 and $25. Payable, $1, $1 50 and $2 per month. Heintzman Company's, 217 Dundas, corner Clarence

LABOR-SAVING BOOKS

for office and factory. Have your books made to suit your own business.

They cost little more than common books, and will save you their price many times over in dollars and labor.

We make them—quality and price right.
CHAPMAN'S BINDERY,
91 Dundas St. 'Phone 370.

VEGETABLE SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, lily, dahlia, caladium, gladiolus and Madeira vine bulbs, Morgan's Pet Stock and Garden Supply House, 264 Dundas. yt

SHINGLES, $1 40 THOUSAND; LUMBER, $15; post, clearing out. Sutherland Lumber Yard, Pall Mall street, opposite C. P. R. freight sheds. 96n-xttttt

BEST VALUE IN TEAS IN THE CITY can be obtained at the Market Grocery, 103 King street. Everything new, fresh, and right prices. 'Phone 1,465. H. T. Johnson. xvt

D. H. GILLIES & CO., EAST END coal and wood dealers. Hardwood blocks, soft wood and slabs. 'Phone 1,312. Corner Adelaide and Bathurst.

OUR PLUMBERS WILL BE SOLD TO you to do your plumbing, etc., at lowest possible rates to do first-class work. Smith Plumbing Company, Masonic Temple, King street. t

NEW BICYCLES, $25; SECOND-HAND ladies' and gentlemen's wheels, $10; Morgan & Wright style tire covers, $1; large stock tires, spring seatposts, coasters, bells and general sundries at reduced prices. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

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

BASEBURNERS, RANGES AND ALL kinds of cook stoves and second-hand furniture at Keene's, 141 King street.

MASSEUSE.

HARRIETTA CAULA—MASSEUSE AND scalp specialist, 260½ Dundas street. Try Neurotone electric treatment for all nervous troubles, rheumatism, sciatica, etc. ywt

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISING WORLD, COLUMBUS, O.—A monthly journal of information, plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c for four months' trial. t

$10 REWARD FOR CONVICTION OF any person found abusing Sage's livery horses. F. E. Sage. 6ttf-t

MILLER'S HAIR STORE, 223 DUNDAS. Try Cutilene for chaped hands. Combings wanted.



THE WEATHER TODAY—Fine and warmer.

Fancy Pin Dot Lusters Only 50c a Yard.

All too seldom an opportunity to let pass to buy a lovely Shirtwaist Suit from our special line Pin Dot Lusters in black and navy. Selling very quickly at only, per yard.....**50c**

BLACK GOODS

OUR favored lines always sell out quickly, but before they are altogether out we cable repeat orders. Many of these repeats arrived this week and the choice lines of our early importations are again represented, making our assortment in Black Dress Goods complete. An early inspection of these repeat lines will be profitable to you and pleasing to us.

"PRIESTLEY'S" ETAMINE—44-inch, fine chain weave, good black, with heavy round thread, a very handsome material for complete gown or skirt, per yard only 85c and **$1 00**

FRENCH VOILE—46-inch, very fine weave, light weight, makes up handsomely over spun glass, soft and clinging effect. Per yard only 75c, 85c and.....**$1 00**

SILK VOILE—Special 46 inch Black Silk Voile, transparent weave, a beautiful material, over silk foundation, specially adapted for the new style of dresses, shirring folds, etc., very bright silk finish. Per yard only.....**$1 25**

"PRIESTLEY'S" SILK VOILE—Heavier weave. Per yard.....**$1 35**

CREPE DE CHINE—44-inch Black Crepe de Chine, a silk and wool mixture, soft crepe weave, clinging effect. This is a very popular material and sells out quickly. We have now in stock at, per yard, 75c, $1 25 and.....**$1 75**

MOST BECOMING SILK WAISTS FOR LADIES.

Next to impossible to here describe the beauty and value of our fine showing of Summer Silk Waists. We have them in almost every color and the styles are the newest and most becoming. They're cool, they fit perfectly, and we have nearly every size. We guarantee entire satisfaction.

Pretty New Waists for summer, in fine Japanese silk, black and white; back, front and full sleeves of narrow tucks; center, front, cuffs and collar finished with open lace insertion and small buttons. Just new and special value for only..... **$3 00**

Fine Japan Silk Waist, of large hemstitched tucks, center front finished with dainty silk grape applique, in black and white; perfectly made and finished; good washing silk Special offer **$3 50**

Another Pretty Japan Silk Waist, front of narrow tucks and fine lace insertion arranged in fancy pattern; collar and cuffs of insertion; tucked back and sleeves; in black and white. Rare value for **$3 50**

Soft Cream Taffeta Waist, fancy front of large and small tucks and small buttons; Gibson back, tucked collar and cuffs; unlined; cool for this season. Splendid value **$4 75**

Dainty White Japan Silk Waist, yoke effect, of straw, lace insertion and clustered straps of pale blue velvet ribbon, wide center front of fine tucks, lace and ribbon, pretty yoke at back, tucked sleeves, with fancy cuffs; excellent style and good value. Only **$6 50**

Handsome Pongee Silk Waist, in linen shade; front of wide tucks and dainty drawn work; drawn yoke at back, large sleeves, with full puff of drawn work and tucks, tucked collar and cuffs; beautiful quality, and one of the newest waists for the season. Rare value **$7 00**

Stylish Black Louisine Silk Waist, fancy front and back of clustered tucks, straw lace insertions and small buttons; new sleeves; top of very fine tucks to give drooping effect; large puffs with clustered tucks; fancy strap and buttons; beautiful soft goods; will give splendid wear. Rare value at **$7 50**

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151 AND 153 DUNDAS STREET.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

ELIZABETH WALKER — VOICE CULTURE, piano, harmony, counterpoint. Prepares for all examinations. 316 King. ywt

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST St. Andrew's Church. Subjects: Organ, piano, harmony, singing. Studio, 640 Wellington. 'Phone, 1,527.

MARGARET B. McCOY, SOPRANO soloist, Dundas Center Church—Church and concert engagements and pupils accepted. 494 Dundas street.

CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS, BARITONE, late London, England—Instruction in art of absolute voice production, breathing and singing. Concert and other engagements. 341 Dundas.

GEORGE C. PHELPS, ORGANIST ST. James' Episcopal Church—Accompanist, teacher piano, harmony. Studio, 321 King street, Telephone 999.

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

ST. JOHN HYTTENRAUCH—PUPILS received for piano, harmony, sight singing, history. Residence, 781 Richmond, or homes of pupils.

JAMES CRESSWELL, TEACHER OF violin, Conductor Grand Opera House Orchestra. Pupils received. 523 King street.

ROSELLE POCOCKE, ORGANIST AND choirmaster, King Street Presbyterian Church. Teacher of voice, violin and piano. 379 King street.

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

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4½ to 5½ per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500,000 PRIVATE and trust funds on first mortgage, at 5 per cent; also on notes and other security. Tennent & Coleridge, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., 78 Dundas street. ywt

INSURANCE.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO

Funds available for security of Queen policyholders, $64,000,000.
J. A. NELLES, Agent,
428 Richmond Street.
'Phone 342. ywt

E. J. MacROBERT.

Insurance Agent, representing stock and mutual companies, life, fire and accident. Fire and Life Insurance Company. Capital and Assets Exceed $62,000,000. Office, Room 107, Masonic Temple. 'Phone 449. London, Ont. ywt

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

E. Towe & Co. Agents. City Office over Bank, corner Dundas and Richmond streets (entrance off Richmond). Phone 690 or 1,107. Farm loans made at 4½ per cent; city loans at 5 per cent.

DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL.

IN THE LONDON CUTTING SCHOOL each pupil receives individual instruction in cutting and fitting by exact measurement; also grading and designing plain and fancy costumes. Correspondence solicited. Removed from 233½ to 243½ Dundas street.

HOTEL CARDS.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally located and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor.

CLARENCE HOUSE—NOW IN THE hands of Fitzpatrick & O'Hagan.

DOMINION HOUSE — ADJOINING Grand Trunk Railway station, London. J. L. Cox, proprietor.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOMAS GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

ISSUED BY C. D. JOHNSTON, 198 Dundas street. Private office.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. BALFOUR, QUEEN'S AVENUE, opposite St. Andrew's Church—Diseases of women and children. 'Phone 22.

DR W. J. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS street. 'Phone 510. Special attention diseases of women and surgery.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON HAS REMOVED to 473 Park avenue. Eye, ear, nose and throat only.

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., 587 RICHMOND street. Phone. 388.

DR. BATESON, 589 RICHMOND street. Telephone, 1,136.

DR. OVENS WILL RESUME PRACTICE on or about May 25.

DR. J. B. CAMPBELL, 390 DUNDAS street. Hours, 12 to 4 and 6 to 8.

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

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S. (England)—Specialist, surgical diseases only. 439 Park avenue. 'Phone 324.

DR. McLELLAN, HOMOEOPATHIST—Graduate New York Eye and Ear Hospital, 1889. Specialist eye, ear, nose and throat only. 497 Talbot street.

DR. G. McNEILL — OFFICE, 260 Queen's avenue. Telephone, 266.

DR. BAYLY, 211 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of children. 'Phone 827.

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

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 11:30 to 4 p.m.

DR. MACKLIN HAS REMOVED TO 443 Park avenue. Telephone, 740.

ARCHITECTS.

MATTHEWS & MURRAY — ARCHITECTS, Duffield Block. Telephone 966. Herbert Matthews. William Murray.

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

G. CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT—ALBION Building, London.

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

ELECTRO-VAPOR BATHS.

ELECTRO-VAPOR BATHS PREVENT and cure colds, influenza, and catarrh. Experienced male attendant. 320 Dundas street.

MONEY TO LOAN—EASY TERMS—Lowest rates. Avery Casey, barrister, 98 Dundas street (upstairs) London.

PRIVTE FUNDS AT LOWEST RATES—M. P. McDonagh, barrister, 418 Talbot street.

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

SIGN PAINTING.

GLEN BROS.—SIGN PAINTING EXCLUSIVELY. Designs and estimates furnished. 126 Dundas street.

OSTEOPATHY.

H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Chronic diseases. 307 Oxford street, near Waterloo.

LEGAL CARDS.

J. W. G. WINNETT, BARRISTER, solicitor, 420 Talbot street.

JOHN F. FAULDS—BARRISTER, ETC., Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

E. H. JOHNSTON, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary public. 87½ Dundas street. ywt

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

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

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc.—Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Magee, K.C.; J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

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

T. W. SCANDRETT — BARRISTER, solicitor, etc., 98 Dundas street, London.

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

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

McEVOY & PERRIN—BARRISTERS, solicitors, Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

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

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

STUART & GUNN—BARRISTERS, ETC. Office, 112 Masonic Temple. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; George C. Gunn.

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

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

FOR SALE—STREET RAILROAD AND Carling stocks. John Wright, stock broker, London. 'Phone 693.

DOUGLAS, LACEY & CO.'S GUARANTEED investments—Good stocks, paying 10 per cent per annum. Joseph Beech, 379 Princess avenue, London. Phone, 1,658.

DENTAL CARDS.

DR. A. G. FRASER, DENTIST, 189 Dundas street. Telephone 1381.

DR. HARRY SILK, DENTIST, 185½ Dundas street. Terms, cash. Telephones: Office, 1,248; residence 1,244.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Successor to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 173 Dundas street. 'Phone 975.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 228.

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

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

W. R. KINCAID, VETERINARY SURGEON—Twenty years' experience. Office 117 King. Residence, 385 Ridout. Telephone, 435.

TENNENT & BARNES, VETERINARY surgeons—Office, 137 King street; residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington. 'Phones 868 and 278. Treatment of dogs a specialty.

Transient Condensed Advertisements —No Advertisement Less Than Ten Cents.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.—Two cents per word each insertion.

MEETINGS.—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion.

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

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS—One cent per word each insertion; six insertions for price of five; twelve for nine; eighteen for price of thirteen; one month for price of seventeen.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

DIED.

COLLINSON—In Chicago, Feb. 29, 1904, Frank N. Collinson, brother of George, John, Charles, James, Joseph, Mrs. W. R. Plant, Mrs. Pemberton, and Lydia, formerly of this city.

Buried at Elmwood Cemetery, Chicago.

SHARPE—At St. Joseph's Hospital, on May 20, 1904, William Sharpe, aged 72 years.

Funeral will leave D. A. Stewart's undertaking parlors on Sunday, May 22, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 o'clock. Friends please accept this intimation. Interment at St. Johns.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. T. Shields, of Hamilton, will preach next Lord's Day, May 22.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; subject, "The Divine Mother." Evening, 7 o'clock; subject, "Men Wanted: In Politics, Journalism, Business and Other Spheres." Public welcome.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Dyson Hague, rector.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. A. W. Budd will preach in the morning. In the evening, Rev. M. McRobert, on the young man problem. Evening anthems, "Lord, I Have Loved" (Torrence), "Lead, Kindly Light" (Smith); solo by Mrs. Brenton.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m., 7 p.m. Bible Class and Sabbath School, 3 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH—REV. R. HOWARD, B.A., rector. Services, 11 and 7, as usual.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Pastor Birks will conduct both services. Evening subject "The Boy Who Stayed at Home."

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—The pastor will preach morning and evening. Bible School at 2:45 p.m. Anthems "The Home Land" (Sullivan), "God of Our Fathers" (De Koven).

ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN Church—S. B. Culp will preach Sunday morning on "The Value of the Soul." Evening theme, "A Real Case of a Man's Experience in Heaven."

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. T. E. Harrison, pastor. Morning, Rev. M. Madden; evening, Rev. A. G. Harris.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services: Sunday, 11 a.m.; Wednesday, 8 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. George J. Bishop, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach both morning and evening.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., both conducted by the pastor. Sunday School and Pastor's Class at 3 p.m.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Both services, the pastor, Rev. S. J. Allin. Evening, "Looking Toward Home." Song service.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—The pastor, Rev. Jas. Rollins, B.A., will conduct both services. Evening subject, "Isaac."

LATTER-DAY SAINTS' CHURCH, Maitland street—Preaching, 11 and 7. All welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by pastor. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—WHITSUNDAY—Holy Communion, 8:30 a.m. Service, 11 a.m.; preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, M.A. Holy Communion at noon. Service, 7 p.m.; preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, M.A.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Services, 11 a.m., 7 p.m. Rev. Alex. Esler, M.A., Cooke's Church, Toronto, will preach, both services. Sabbath School, 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening.

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

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Ross, pastor. The pastor will conduct all services tomorrow. Morning theme, "The Joy of the Lord." Evening, "The Canaan Life." Free seats. Good singing. All welcome. Baptism after evening service. Come, come!

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. Subjects: 11 a.m., "Springtime in Nature and Grace"; 7 p.m., "A Message to Young Women." Special music.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—Usual services. Evening subject, "Ascension." Preacher, Evangelist Belcher. Blind Harry will sing.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Southwestern Traction Company will be held on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1904, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the company's offices, 205 Masonic Temple, London. A. E. Welch, managing director. 11u-t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the Commissioners of East Middlesex District, to consider a transfer of license from Charles H. Kennedy, of London Junction, to Ben Dyre, City of London, will be held at the Commissioners' rooms, No. 93 King street, London, May 28, at 2 p.m. A. BAILEY, Inspector. 10u

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OR LADIES to employ agents; $800 per year and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, District Manager, 157 Bay street, Toronto. tx

EDUCATIONAL.

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

THE LONDON STUDIO OF ELOCUTION, Vocal and Physical Culture. Miss [illegible] Princess avenue.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

—1904—

Ontario Jockey Club, Toronto

Spring Meeting May 21 to June 4.

Racing and steeplechasing. At least six races each day. The King's Plate will be run on Saturday, May 21, at 4:30 p.m. A regimental band will play daily on the lawn.

Admission $1; Paddock 50c Extra.

Races will begin at 2:30 o'clock each day.

WM. HENDRIE, President. W. P. FRASER, Secretary-Treasurer.

God Save the King.

Grand, Tonight, 8:15

HAPPY HOOLIGAN

Funny Comedians, Pretty Girls. Expert Dancers

Grand electrical and scenic effects.

Prices—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.

EMPIRE DAY, MAY 24.

MISS ELSIE CRESCY

TO DIE AT DAWN

PRICES MATINEE EVENING 15, 25, 35, 50

Seats on sale today.

SPRINGBANK ...PARK...

Opening Week, May 23, 1904.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Litchfield— in their Rural Comedy Sketch "Hallowee'n" at Brook Farm

The Gagnoux (Man & Woman) Clever Juggling.

Cal Stewart— A Yankee Story Teller and Vocalist.

Earl and Wilson— (Man and Woman) Comedy Musical Act.

Vera King— Clever Singing Commedienne.

THE BIOGRAPH.

F. L. Evans and his popular Orchestra.

Rossini's Stabat Mater

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7. Soloists: Mrs. Calder-Leonard, Mrs. Marshall Pease, Marshall Pease, A. L. Garthwaite. Tickets, 25 cents. b

OCEAN RATES.

Inquire for quotations for rates to or from the Old County—Allan Line, C. P. R. and other ships. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

$2 55—LONDON TO DETROIT AND RETURN, Sunday, May 22. $2 30—London to Detroit and return, Monday, May 23; Tuesday, May 24, via boat. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street. ywt

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN-McKillop—Residence, 326 St. James street; 'phone 451. Studio, 356 King street; 'phone 1,270. xt

21 ADVANCED CLASS SOCIABLES—Springbank Pavilion, every Wednesday evening, 8:30 to 11 o'clock. Special cars, return trip. Season tickets only. Liberal terms. Call, or 'phone 1,774. Dayton & McCormick.

PARKHILL RACE MEETING—VICTORIA Day, May 24. $200 in prizes. All events are filled. Baseball match in the morning, 10 o'clock. All booth and game privileges for sale. No fakirs or nutshell men need apply. For any information you may want address W. F. Jamieson, secretary Parkhill Driving Club. 9c

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

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS, DUNDAS street west—Hot and cold water. Open daily. A. P. Yeo.

TONY CORTESE — THE ORIGINAL London Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple street. Telephone 1,570.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard. Special attention given to waltz and two-step. Rapid teaching; low rates; lessons any hour; satisfaction guaranteed. Residence and academy, 345 Princess avenue.

CHOICEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR private parties balls, banquets, etc. Telephone 1,265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

SERVANT WANTED—NO CHILDREN; no washing. Apply 37 Evergreen avenue. 11c

WANTED—ON MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, Thursday and Friday, women to do scrubbing; highest wages paid to good scrubbers. Apply A. Tucker, caretaker, Masonic Temple. b

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Mrs. Ed. E. Reid, 87 Maple street. 11c

SERVANT WANTED, FIRST OF June—Good wages. Apply Mr. Ginge, 361 Queen's avenue. 11c

EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM GIRL and chambermaid wanted. Apply City Hotel. 10n

DINING-ROOM GIRL WANTED—EXPERIENCED; good wages. Queen's Hotel. 10c

SERVANT WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Apply Aged People's Home. 10c

COMPETENT GENERAL SERVANT—Small family; wages, $15. Address, Box 90, London Advertiser. 9c

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — GOOD general servant. Mrs. Walter English, 688 Dundas street. 69tf

WANTED — RELIABLE GENERAL servant; family of four; no children; good wages. Apply Mrs. W. W. Fitzgerald, 595 Talbot street. 10n

DRESSMAKERS, ALSO MACHINE operator. Apply Miss Lashbrook, 581 Richmond street. 10c

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAID for general housework. Apply 297 Wolfe stret. 6tf

WANTED — HOUSEMAID; GOOD wages. Apply 501½ Richmond street.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL AND kitchen girl. Apply at once, Fraser House. 97tf

Auction Sale of Farm, Farm Stock, Etc.

Caleb Millson, lot 19, con. 3, Westminster, Monday, May 23; 25 dairy cows and other cattle; sale at 2 o'clock p.m. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS BARBER; none other need apply; highest wages paid. Cambridge's Barber Shop, 244 Dundas street. 11tf

ACTIVE YOUNG MEN, WITH SOME experience at furniture finishing or painting. Apply at once. Hourd & Co., furniture factory, Quebec street, city. 11c

A FEW RELIABLE MEN WITH RIGS, to appoint agents and sell our standard household remedies. Good positions to right parties. The R. H. Company, 207 St. James, Montreal. b

WANTED—PRACTICAL MAN, WHO understands the pressing of lard oil. Apply A. Keenleyside, 500 King street. b

MAN WANTED, WITH ONE YEAR'S experience or less, to work in cheese factory. Apply at once, personally if possible, to James T. Grieve, Pond Mills. 11c

WANTED—PEOPLE TO RAISE MUSHROOMS, at good income; experience not necessary. English and French Mushroom Spawn Company, Department 9, 176 South Water street, Chicago. b

GOOD LIVE AGENTS WANTED FOR City of London and several towns and townships in Middlesex, Lambton and Huron, for North American Life, wherever this grand institution is not actively represented. Great opportunity for hustling and trustworthy young men to increase their incomes. Apply today to Angus Elliott, district manager North American Life, 204 Masonic Temple, London. 1n-ywt

STUDENTS WHO GRADUATE IN telegraphy at our school are always in demand, for we make the work as nearly like that of the regular railway or telegraph office as it is possible to have it. Our telegraph book, sent free, tells how. Dominion School of Telegraphy, 36 King east, Toronto. b

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AMBITIOUS, well connected, who can see no future in his present position, association with cultivated gentlemen, and an increasing life income assured. Address Success, Advertiser office. 2c-11,21,28

APPRENTICE TO LEARN BARBERING. Apply 388 Ridout street. 10c

BOYS WANTED. REASON'S PAPER Box Works, 80 Dundas street. 10c

WANTED—ORGANIST FOR FIRST Presbyterian Church, London; salary, $400. Address Organist, Box 1,004, London P. O. 10u

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CARPENTERS. Apply at once, at 21-23 York street. Wm. Gerry. 10c

TWO CANVASSERS WANTED AT once, male or female. Apply 265½ Dundas street. 9c

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO EARN free scholarships for the best commercial course in Canada. Only two weeks' work necessary. For particulars apply to Lewis Luke, Box 679, Montreal. wvt

WANTED AT ONCE—STRICTLY TEMPERATE, good general blacksmith and horseshoer. John Armstrong, Kerwood. 8n

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR ONE OF our bread delivery wagons; must have good address and some business experience. Apply at once, Johnston Bros., 262 South street. 7tf

A COMPETENT CANVASSER FOR established high-class goods to consumers; exceptional opportunity. Give your experience full. Cooper, Drawer 531, London, Ont.

BOYS WANTED—15 TO 18 YEARS OF age. Apply to McCormick Manufacturing Company. 1tf

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—BLACK AND WHITE SETTER pup. Reward at Wellington House. 11tf

WANTED.

WANTED—RESIDENCE BY 15th JUNE or 1st July; four bedrooms, conveniences. E. L. Edy, Edy Bros., 214 Dundas. 11c-tyw

WANTED—ESTIMATES ON SOME OFFICE sign painting. Address Box 94, Advertiser. 11c

WANTED—$1,400 ON PROPERTY IN this city, at 4½%; assessed for $2,800. Box 95, Advertiser. 11c

WANTED TO EXCHANGE — GOOD horse, about 1,000 pounds, for good mare, about same weight. Apply James McLean, Huron street, end of Colborne. 11u

WANTED TO RENT OR BUY—A COTTAGE, medium size, north of Dundas. Apply Box 93, Advertiser. 11u

WANTED TO PURCHASE—LARGE tent for camping. Apply R. H. Cullis, 257 Wellington. 9c

WANTED—HOUSE, ABOUT SEVEN apartments, with barn and good garden, within or near city limits. Box 81, Advertiser. 9c

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

COTTAGE TO LET—103 BYRON AVENUE; modern conveniences. Apply Dr. Piper, Wortley road. 11c

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED COTTAGES, west end Fraser Heights, Port Stanley; can be inspected May 24. Address P. O. Box 538 b

HOUSES TO LET—FROM $7 TO $14; also house for sale on monthly installments. Call for list at Scarrow's Wallpaper Store, 233 Dundas. ywt

TO RENT—GARDEN NEAR POTTERSBURG, nearly 2 acres; good soil; 75 choice currant and gooseberry bushes; grape vines. Box 78, Advertiser. 8c-xwt

TO LET—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 310 Grey street, by June 4. Apply Mrs. Philip Cook, 459 Colborne street. 9u-wt

TWO FLATS—FOR CIGAR OR LIGHT manufacturing. Apply on premises, 101 King street. 23tf

TO LET—STORE

with vault, in Albion Block, adjoining Postoffice; heated; immediate possession. Apply T. H. Carling at the Brewery. 38tf

T. EDWARDS & SON—FURNITURE, etc., packed, removal or storage. Furniture repaired, refinished. 85 Bruce street.

TO LET—THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on the corner of Grosvenor and Richmond streets; fine double parlors, library, dining-room, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; gas, furnace; all newly painted and papered. Apply London Moving and Storage Company, 97 Carling street. 'Phone 1,162. 60tf

OFFICE TO LET.

First floor, in Albion Block, with vault; heated; immediate possession. Apply T. H. Carling, at the Brewery. 38tf

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

IMPROVED VANS, BEST STORAGE, private rooms. Furniture for storage carted free. H. Porter & Co., 97 Carling. 'Phones 1,163 and 1,167.

FOREST CITY MOVING VANS, 357 Talbot street. Residence, 554½ Waterloo. Telephone, 1,444. Broughton-McKim.

PEOPLE'S MOVING VAN—LARGEST in city. A. Henderson, corner Colborne and Cheapside. Phone, 1,734.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN.

RICHMOND STREET SOUTH—Two-story frame house, brick foundation, 8 rooms; nice lot. Prince, $1,200.

ANN STREET—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms; in perfect order. At a very reasonable price.

WORTLEY ROAD—A two-story brick residence, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; frame barn; large lot; desirable location. Price, $4,700.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Two-story brick residence, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 60x210 feet. Price, $4,500.

WELLINGTON STREET, close to Victoria Park—A new two-story brick residence, stone foundation, 10 rooms and attic; all modern improvements; lot 47x130 feet. Price, $4,800.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; lot 50x125 feet. Price, $3,400.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; nice lot. Price, $2,550.

LAURA STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms; two cellars; with one acre, which can be subdivided into lots. Price, $1,900.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Two frame cottages, in perfect order, near Adelaide street. Inquire at once.

TALBOT STREET—A splendid two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 11 rooms, in good order; lot 50x110 feet. Price reduced to $1,800.

716 COLBORNE STREET—Two-story frame house, 8 rooms, in good order. Price, $1,600.

DUNDAS STREET, near Waterloo street—A large brick cottage, 7 rooms; furnace; sewer laid in; also two-story brick in rear. The whole of this property will be sold for $2,406. Call and see us.

ST. JAMES STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 9 rooms, lot 35x147. Price, $2,000.

KENT STREET—Two semi-detached two-story brick houses, 11 rooms each, all modern improvements. Price, $5,500.

TALBOT STREET—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms and attic, all modern improvements. Price, $2,800.

ST. GEORGE STREET — 1½-story frame house, on brick foundation, 8 rooms; large corner lot. Price, $1,550.

QUEBEC STREET—Three new brick cottages, 6 rooms each; lots 33x100 feet. Price, $1,200 each.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—A new modern two-story brick residence. Price, $5,000.

ST. JAMES STREET—A solid brick cottage, 6 rooms, veranda; good lot. Price, $1,400.

RICHMOND STREET SOUTH—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements; nice lot. Price, $2,250.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, in good order; sewer laid in; frame barn; nice lot. Price, $2,250.

ONTARIO STREET—1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 49x200 feet. Price, $1,200.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—A new 1¼-story brick house, stone foundation, slate roof, 9 rooms, modern improvements; splendid lot; choice property. Price, $2,800.

WATERLOO STREET, near Hill—A new 1-story brick house, 7 rooms; nice lot. Price, $1,700.

HILL STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,800.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements; lot 34x129 feet. At a bargain.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Two handsome semi-detached two-story brick houses, 11 rooms each, all modern improvements; frame barn; large grounds. Price on application.

BYRON AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; frame barn, large lot. Price, $2,500.

ST. JAMES STREET—A large brick cottage, 7 rooms; brick barn; large lot, 50x150. Price, $1,750.

WORTLEY ROAD, close to Beaconsfield avenue—Four splendid lots, overlooking the city. Call for price.

EVERGREEN AVENUE—Several desirable lots on this avenue now offered for sale. Our prices are very reasonable.

1,000 WATERLOO STREET—Frame cottage on stone foundation, 6 rooms, with 1½ acres, which can be subdivided into lots. Price, $1,000.

281 WILLIAM STREET—1½-story frame house, 9 rooms; corner lot, 28x102 feet. Price, $1,100. Also the adjoining vacant lot at $10 per foot.

WILLIAM STREET—A new frame cottage, 6 rooms; lot 40x142 feet. Price, $975.

ADELAIDE STREET—Frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms; lot 38x175 feet. Price, $1,400.

COLBORNE STREET NORTH—1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 35x350 feet. Price, $1,000.

If you want a building lot, don't fail to see us. We can suit you in any part of the city.

COAL AND WOOD BUSINESS for sale; doing a turnover of $20,000 a year. Satisfactory reasons for selling.

RICHMOND STREET—Cigar stand and contents, doing a satisfactory business. Inspection invited.

VICTOR STREET—1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good repair, with one acre, which can be subdivided into lots.

We have some good building lots on corner of Waterloo and Grosvenor streets. Splendid building lots on Richmond street north.

PICCADILLY STREET—A handsome 1¼-story brick, 8 rooms, finished in style; good lot. Call for price.

PARTRIDGE STREET—A neat frame cottage, 5 rooms; lot 35x150 feet. Price, $700.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 44x135 feet. Price, $1,150.

PALACE STREET—A pair of 1½-story frame houses, 7 rooms each; in good repair and will be sold for $800 each.

879 WILLIAM STREET—Two-story frame house, 8 rooms, in good repair; 121 feet frontage on William street by 186 feet on St. James street. Price, $1,800.

PINE STREET — Frame cottage, 5 rooms, in good repair; frame barn; lot 60x150 feet. Price, $500.

HAMILTON ROAD—A large brick cottage, 8 rooms, in perfect order; large lot. A splendid home for $1,800. Inspection invited.

Several good building lots, corner of Colborne and Grosvenor streets, from $4 to $8 per foot.

P. WALSH,
'Phone 1,021. 110 Dundas St.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS EXCHANGE

Wortley road, modern residence, one of the best built houses in South London; double parlors and bathroom, six bedrooms; price reduced for immediate sale. Fifteen of those fine Central avenue lots, near C. P. R.; they are going fast; only $130 for a lot 62x158; cash payment, $25. Choice lots on Oxford street, $350 each. 646 Talbot street, eight-roomed brick house, part Caldwell estate; price, $1,800. 662 Talbot street, modern brick residence, in fashionable locality; fine new residences being built opposite; low price. Fine lot, Colborne street, adjoining church, 54x330; space for tennis lawn. W. D. BUCKLE.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED — THREE TEACHERS TO travel during vacation; salary, $21 per week and expenses; salary paid weekly and expenses advanced. Address, with stamp, J. A. Alexander, London, Ont., Canada. b

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY IN EXISTENCE for the investment of small and large sums of idle money, where it will produce a large and steady monthly revenue, without risk of loss. Principal back on demand. For full particulars address W. H. Latimer, 413 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. b

THE BITULITHIC PAVEMENT—THE undersigned owners of the patents covering the construction of the Warren Bitulithic Pavement are prepared to sell the necessary patent rights and processes, and furnish the bituminous cements, laboratory work and expert advice necessary, to any responsible contractor or municipality who are equipped or will equip themselves with the necessary plant to property construct the work. We solicit correspondence of such contractors or municipalities, Warren Bros. Company, 93 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

America's relation with Syria are constantly growing more intimate through missionaries, emigrants, tourists and commercial transactions.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—100-ACRE farm; good buildings; price low. Apply Box 91, this office. 11n-tyw

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS, very cheap, corner Central avenue and Elizabeth street. Apply 729 Waterloo street. 75h-t

VETERAN'S LAND GRANT FOR SALE—160 acres. Box 89, this office. 9i

NEW ORCHARD BEACH, PORT STANLEY—Choice location for summer residences; splendid lots. Intercolonial Realty Company.

NICE COTTAGE, WITH GARDEN, $7. Apply W. T. Westby, 109 Dundas. 7n

300 ACRES, NORTH ONTARIO, ADJOINING railway; fine situation; two-story house, barn, poultry house; considerable timber; $1,200. Welch, Masonic Temple. 2tf

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY BRICK, with good stable and shed; large lot, with fruit trees; sell cheap or rent to good party for a term. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

NO. 790 QUEEN'S AVENUE—NEARLY new; splendid two-story brick residence, stone foundation, modern improvements, five bedrooms and two parlors, plate glass windows, grillwork between rooms, furnace, bath, etc.; lot 55x150. Easy terms. Apply F. H. Butler, 16 Masonic Temple. 1tf

A. A. CAMPBELL, THE REALTY DEALER.

No. 428 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

Hereunder are given a few leaders for next week, namely:

William Street—1½-story frame dwelling, contains 7 rooms and woodshed; lot 30x132; desirable locality. Price, $1,150.

Dufferin Avenue—Frame cottage, 5 rooms and woodshed, good cellar, new veranda; newly painted; lot 36x150; excellent locality. Price, $950.

Briscoe Street—Choice building lot, 60 feet frontage, by 189 feet in depth. Price, $175; $10 down and the balance monthly.

Grey Street—Frame cottage, brick foundation, lot 30x140. Price, $900.

Dundas Street—Brick cottage, 9 rooms, furnace and gas; frame stable; lot 52x200. Price, $2,160.

Wortley Road—Two-story brick residence, 9 rooms, bath, gas, corner lot, excellent residential locality. Price reduced from $3,600 to $3,200. Move quick.

Remember, the above are special bargains for next week.

LOANS.

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

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
No. 428 Richmond Street,
London, Ont.
C. H. Armitage, Field Manager.
Telephone 642. 11u-t

J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST.

Cottages for Sale.

Waterloo St	$1,300	Wellington St	$1,600
Colborne St	1,600	Cheapside St	1,300

One-and-a-Half-Story Brick Houses.

Richmond, N	$1,800	Grey St	$1,900
Mill St	2,000	Elias St	1,850
Hamilton Rd	1,475	St. James St	2,150

CENTRAL House on Queen's Ave	$3,200
CENTRAL House on Wellington St.	4,800
CENTRAL House on Maitland St	3,000
CENTRAL House on Queen's Ave	2,250
CENTRAL House on Central Ave	3,500
HOUSE on Waterloo St. north	2,800
HOUSE on St. James St	2,600
HOUSE on Elmwood Ave	4,000
HOUSE on Wortley Rd	3,200

WATERLOO STREET—1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, new and up-to-date, with all modern conveniences. Call for price and particulars.

NEW 1½-STORY BRICK, Lorne avenue—All modern, price low. Call for particulars.

VALUABLE PROPERTY—Corner of Colborne and Dundas, 71x165 feet, with four cottages. Price, $5,000.

BUILDING LOTS on Wellington, north of St. James street, and facing the west. A choice residential locality. Call for prices.

5, 10, 15 or 20 ACRES OF LAND, just outside city limits; good houses and barns, etc.; large and small fruits; three acres of maple bush. Call for prices and particulars.

I have inquiries from purchasers for a large number of central houses. If you have one for sale, please let me know about it, and list it with me.

J. F. SANGSTER,
112 Masonic Temple, - - London.

THE REAL ESTATE OWNER



has the whole earth for a foundation to his fortune. Real Estate is the only permanent fortune. The Barings, with millions in bonds, fail; the Duke of Westminster, with his fortune in land, could not fail if he would. Lay the basis of a permanent fortune by investing your savings in Real Estate.

It is necessary to make judicious investments, however, and to do so our office offers to you a safe and convenient method.

We handle all kinds of properties, from small to large. None too small, nor none too large. Some of the largest Real Estate transactions on the London market have been handled through our office.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange any class of property, you are invited to call. No trouble to show property or give information.

LOANS.

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

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
No. 428 Richmond Street,
London, Ont.
C. H. Armitage, Field Manager.
Telephone 642. 5tf-t

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

THREE FRONT ROOMS TO RENT—Suitable for light housekeeping. Apply Box 92, this office. 11u

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at 434 King street. 9c-wty

A WELL-FURNISHED BEDROOM FOR gentlemen to let, in private family; central. Apply Box 72, Advertiser. 10c

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE HISCOX block, Dundas street; also small house. George T. Hiscox. 8tf

AUCTION SALE.

Household furniture, etc., at 516 William street, on Monday, May 23, at 10:30 a.m. J. W. Jones has been instructed by Mrs. McKenzie to sell her household effects, comprising drawing-room suite in odd pieces, easy chairs, onyx parlor lamp, center tables, bookcase, chenille and lace curtains, Brussels carpets, rugs, lounge, pictures, clock, sideboard, dining-table and chair, dinner set, crockery, glassware, canned fruit, bedroom suites, toiletware, hallstand, lady's work-table, chest of carpenter's tools, lawn mower, hose and reel, extension Waggoner ladder, refrigerator, Souvenir range and baseburner. Student stove, stepladder, kitchen cabinet, garden tools, etc. J. W. JONES, auctioneer. b

THOS. C. KNOTT BULLETIN.

CHELSEA GREEN—WATCH FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF OPENING OF SALE OF LOTS AND HOUSES. THE IRON WORK FOR THE BRIDGE WILL BE HERE IN A FEW DAYS.

215 COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, parlor, 3 bedrooms, two of which are double size, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen; lot 45x95 feet.

VACANT LOTS—IF YOU WANT A BUILDING LOT CALL AND SEE ME. I HAVE GOOD LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOHN ELLIOTT, Esq., situated at 73 Bathurst street—An all-modern house, containing three stories and spacious dining-room, kitchen, pantries and an outside storeroom. Second floor. Six rooms and bathrooms and linen-room, the rooms being suitable for suites if necessary, opening into each other; grates. The third floor contains five bedrooms, with large clothes closets in each. Large stable (brick) and spacious grounds, beautifully cultivated, with large trees, shrubs and flowers; a nice large veranda. The third floor can be completely closed off from the rest of the house if desired. Lot 114x230 feet.

16-18 DUNDAS STREET—Frame two-story semi-detached, rented at $6 per month each. Will sell cheap. Lot 40x120 feet.

365-367 ST. JAMES STREET—Semi-detached two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bath and closet. Will pay 8% over taxes and repairs. Call and get price.

BATHURST STREET—Central 1½-story, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, smoking-room, kitchen; modern conveniences; slate roof. Will sell cheap if sold at once.

812 DUNDAS STREET—Brick story and half, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bath, gas; frame barn, henhouse; lot 35x204 feet; back of lot 66 feet wide.

541 ELIZABETH STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor and kitchen; lot 60 feet frontage. $509.

ENGLISH STREET, near Elias street—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 50x100 feet.

CHELSEA GREEN — TWO NEW FRAME COTTAGES, ON CEMENT FOUNDATION; 3 BEDROOMS, PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN AND SUMMER KITCHEN; LOTS 40x125 FEET. WILL SELL ON EASY TERMS. CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT ONE OF THEM.

138 JOHN STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, kitchen and summer kitchen; brick foundation; also two-story frame house in rear of above, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, brick foundation; lot 35x120 feet. Only $1,000 for both.

566 TALBOT STREET—Brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, woodshed, gas, bathroom; lot 66x128 feet. Will sell cheap. Call for price.

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

745 WATERLOO STREET—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; barn; modern conveniences. Lot 37x120 feet.

BURWELL STREET, near Dundas—New brick, 1¾ stories, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences; lot 33x112 feet. Will be ready about June 10.

53 ELMWOOD AVENUE—Story and half brick-veneer, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, furnace, good cellar, fruit; lot 93x216 feet. Only $2,250.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE — New story and half brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; piped for furnace, electric light and gas; lot 40x200.

871 WATERLOO STREET—New two-story red pressed brick and attic; large parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms; stone foundation; combination fixtures; lot 40x145 feet to a lane.

HYMAN STREET—Brick two-story and attic; 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, library, kitchen; slate roof; lot 36x143 feet. Call for price.

ST. JAMES STREET, near William street—Brick-veneer story and three-quarters, 4 bedrooms, study, reception hall, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, pantry and scullery, kitchen and summer kitchen; combination fixtures; laundry tubs, cellar full size; shingled on asbestos; fruit and ornamental trees; cement walks. Will sell cheap; call for price.

LATE HON. DAVID MILLS' RESIDENCE, South London — Two-story brick, containing 14 rooms and all modern conveniences; lot 132x230; large barn; beautiful grounds and fruit garden; corner lot. Call and get order to see property. Price reduced; will sell cheap.

81 BYRON AVENUE—Brick two-story, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; all modern conveniences; lot 48x180 feet. Will sell cheap.

176 WELLINGTON STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, six rooms; corner lot; lot 55x100 feet. Call for price.

585 HILL STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; chicken coop; lot 41x100 feet and vacant lot 30x198 feet.

202 SIMCOE STREET—Two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, chicken coop; will exchange for cottage up to $1,000 near city limits. $1,650.

786 NELSON STREET—New brick-veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, cistern, city water; lot 66x88 feet. $1,450.

20 DUNDAS STREET—Brick cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; 24x90 feet. Will sell cheap.

IF YOU WISH TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY THIS SPRING, NOW IS THE TIME TO LIST IT WITH ME. REMEMBER THAT I DO NOT CHARGE YOU IF THE PROPERTY IS NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME, AND THEN ONLY THE REGULAR REAL ESTATE AGENT'S COMMISSION.

174 HAMILTON ROAD—Brick cottage, nine rooms, fruit trees, bathroom; lot 60x180 feet; would make good boarding-house. Only $2,000.

549 HAMILTON ROAD—Brick bakery, 2 ovens, open and closed sheds. Call for price.

555 HAMILTON ROAD—Frame cottage, brick foundation, cellar, 7 rooms; lot 50 feet frontage. Only $1,200.

137 ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story frame, brick foundation, 10 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; all modern conveniences. This would make a splendid boarding-house.

1,040 MARY STREET—Story and quarter frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, stable; lot 52x168 feet. Only $1,050.

1,062 MARY STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and woodshed. Only $550.

See Free Press for further list of properties.

4 BRIGHTON STREET—Frame story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, hard and soft water; lot 37x106 feet. Only $1,150.

69½ DUNDAS STREET—Three-story brick, used as a cigar factory. Will sell cheap.

WATERLOO STREET, near St. James street—Three new brick-veneer story and half; 3 bedrooms, bath, w.c., parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar under all of house, divided into three parts; dumb-waiter from basement to pantry; piped for furnace; will sell quick if you want one. Only $1,800.

115 TECUMSEH avenue—Frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, barn; lot 186x226 feet.

772 GREY STREET—Brick-veneer, story and half; 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, bath, pantry; lot 40x198 feet. Will sell cheap.

TRAFALGAR STREET—Frame cottage, 4 rooms, barn; good place for a teamster. Only $600; easy terms.

SANITARY DAIRY, Wellington street, near Dundas—Two-story and basement, red pressed brick, cement floors, stone foundation, steel construction; lot 75 feet and right of way, by 70 feet deep; building is fireproof and suitable for warehouse, factory or office purposes.

1,096 FRANCES STREET—Brick, 1½-story, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry. Only $950.

WOLFE STREET—The only vacant lot on the street. Call soon if you want it. Lot 50x150 feet to lane in rear.

WATERLOO STREET, near Wolfe street—One of the best lots in the north end.

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

776 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Brick-veneer, story and half, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and large pantry, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, stone foundation, slate roof. Call for price.

WANTED—FARMS FROM 2 TO 25 ACRES.

SEVEN ACRES—Frame, two-story, stone foundation, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, sitting-room, dining-room, bathroom, back and front stairs, large double verandas, nice grounds, hedges, etc.; close to the city. Call for price.

SEVEN ACRES, just inside the city limits; brick cottage, 7 rooms, frame barn, clay loam. Will sell cheap.

FARMS—I have a number of farms for sale, some of which I can sell an easy payments. Call and see me if you want a farm.

MARKET GARDENS—I have a block of land suitable for market gardens, just adjoining city; first-class soil; can sell from 2 to 5 acres. Call for particulars.

20 ACRES—Good new two-story frame house; new frame barn, 28x58 feet; soil, first-class clay loam; 2¼ miles from Lambeth, 7 miles from city. Bargain, $1,600.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5%.
THOMAS C. KNOTT,
Temple, London. 'Phone 1,720.
Real Estate Broker, Room 101, Masonic

Sponges, Tooth Brushes, Shaving Brushes,

A Large Assortment.

ODONTINE (C. & L.)—A fragrant and delightful dentifrice. Cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth—makes the gums rosy and firm.

25 CENTS.

Cairncross & Lawrence,
216 Dundas Street,
LONDON, - - - - CANADA.

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GAMMAGE,

207 Dundas Street.

PHONE 90.

The Western Real Estate Exchange

LIMITED,

Telephone "SIX-NINE-SIX."

Head Office:—78 Dundas Street, London, Canada.

U NEED A HOME.
WE NEED A CUSTOMER.

When you are ready to buy we are ready to sell. Why not deal with a responsible firm that has every possible facility for making quick and satisfactory sales, and who can suit you in the choice, in the price and in the terms?

IF YOU ARE ALIVE TO YOUR BEST INTERESTS you will at once investigate the work done by The Western Real Estate Exchange, Limited.

If you want an improved or unimproved farm, or a home, in any city, town or village in Ontario, we can suit you at prices which will SURPRISE you.

IF YOU ONLY KNEW

how quickly we could make a sale of your property YOU WOULD LOSE NO TIME in listing it with us.

THE FACT OF THE WHOLE MATTER is that we are leaving nothing undone to increase our business again this year, and respectfully solicit the trade you can give us yourself, and all you can send our way.

WE WANT YOU TO SEE THESE:

150 acres in the Township of Warwick, County of Lambton; 130 acres cleared, 20 acres beech and maple timber. Price and full particulars in list.

Beautiful farm in the Township of Sarnia, County of Lambton; two-story brick house; lovely spot, overlooking the lake. Price reasonable.

Vacant lots in the northern part of city, convenient to street cars.

House and five acres of land—Only 2½ miles from London. Price on application.

Roller mills and 13 acres of land, in thriving village in the County of Middlesex; 8 miles to market. A snap for the millers.

160 acres in the Township of London—One-half mile to school, church and post-office.

Some splendid farms in the County of Oxford.

See our local in next Saturday's issue—"Farms Sold Off Our Lists During the Past Two Weeks."

For further list of properties for sale see Free Press of this date.

Three or four more agents wanted to represent us in the Old County.

JAMES BURROWS Manager.
E. R. TALBOT, L. M. VANDERMADE, JOHN WATSON and WM. NEEDHAM, Inspectors and Valuators. bd&w

Dissolution of Partnership.

On May 7 the partnership existing under the name of Webster & McCutcheon, coal, wood and cement dealers, was dissolved by mutual consent, and business will now be carried on by Webster & Kernohan, who will collect all accounts due late firm and pay all bills; and would request patronage of all customers of late firm. b

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

Of Traction Engine and Separator by Public Auction re William Stainton, Insolvent.

There will be sold by public auction, at the village of Crumlin, in the County of Middlesex, on the Governor's road, five miles east of the City of London, on Thursday, May 26, 1904, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following machinery: One 18-horse power traction engine, made by Bell, of Seaforth; one separator, made by the McDonald Manufacturing Company, Stratford; one wagon, with water tank and pump, etc. The engine and separator will be sold either separately, or together, as desired, and are in first-class condition; are almost new, having only run one season. They are both A1 machines, and a bargain. Terms: $300 cash on day of sale, and the balance in two approved joint notes at six months and one year respectively, with interest at 7% per annum. For particulars apply ALF ROBINSON, assignee, London, Ont.; E. W. SCATCHERD, solicitor, London, Ont., or THOMAS CLARK, auctioneer. 3n-wty

London Advertiser.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office 107
Job Department 175
Editorial Department 134
LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 21.

The War During the Week.

The only clue that can be picked out of the maze of dispatches this week as to the land operations in Manchuria is that the Japanese are converging on Liao Yang, apparently in three armies. While two of these are working up toward the Russian center from the south, the third is said to be pushing through from the east, with the object of getting behind Liao Yang and cutting off the retreat of the Russians or forcing them to fall back. Affairs of outposts in the mountains north of Feng Wang Cheng are reported, but nothing has been heard from the Japanese army which is conducting the flanking movement in the north. Contradictory reports come from New Chwang, but the probability is that the Russian garrison is still there. There is official news of a skirmish at Kinchow, in rear of Port Arthur, in which the Russian losses were estimated at 300. The Japanese are driving in the outposts in the process of investing the city.

Admiral Togo suffered his first serious reverse on Sunday, when the fine battleship Hatsuse was destroyed by a mine, ten knots southeast of the harbor entrance of Port Arthur, and the cruiser Yoshima was sunk in a collision with the cruiser Kasuga in a deep fog. Two hundred of the crew of the Yoshima, and over 400 on the Hatsuse, were drowned. Both were among the finest vessels of their class. Their loss does not alter, to any appreciable extent, Japan's balance of naval advantage, as it is conceded that Russia's Baltic fleet will not risk the voyage to eastern waters. The Japanese loss is nearly offset by the destruction off Vladivostock of the Russian first-class armored cruiser Bogatyr, a modern ship of 6,000 tons.

The Russian plan of campaign remains a mystery. Sympathizers with Japan, who imagine Russia is already defeated, are reminded of the premature exultation of the enemies of Great Britain in the early stages of the Boer war. It was taken for granted that Great Britain was beaten, it was predicted that the Boers would fulfill their threat to drive the enemy into the sea. But the British "sat tight" and gradually accumulated their forces until they were able to crush the Boers by sheer weight of numbers and resources. It is claimed that the position of Russia is precisely the same as was that of Great Britain, and that as soon as she can bring into play her superiority in men and munitions, the tide will begin to turn.

The analogy is not a perfect one. The British army in the Transvaal was less than a thousand miles from its bases of supplies, at Cape Town or Port Elizabeth. The Russian army at the front is over five thousand miles from the heart of European Russia. The strength of Russia at the seat of war is the strength of the Trans-Siberian Railway. All the evidence goes to show that the Russian Government has been absurdly optimistic as to the capacity of the road, or has been deliberately deceiving the Russian people. The German estimate that the Trans-Siberian Railway could not transport more than 1,000 men per day, with their supplies and equipment, would seem to be verified by events. The military correspondent of the London Times declares that Kuropatkin cannot have a field army at present of more than 150,000. It is now reported that he will remove his base to Harbin, 400 miles north of Liao Yang; but if the railway will not sustain, as has been asserted, more than 250,000 men, the task of reconquering Manchuria will be well-nigh hopeless. The railroad is the key to the whole problem. The presumption is that Japan knows exactly the position of her enemy, or she would not have sent her armies into the recesses of Manchuria. She knows every foot of the ground; her spies swarmed in Manchuria before the war, and her intelligence department has been described as one of amazing efficiency.

Canada at the Fair.

The Canadian who goes to the St. Louis Fair will have reason to be proud of his country. In agriculture, horticulture and mineralogy Canada takes a back seat to no state or country represented at the exhibition. The Canadian building, costing $40,000 to $50,000, is admirably located, and is the center of a vigorous immigration propaganda, which will make itself felt in every part of the United States. A corps of agents is busy imparting information and distributing literature relating to the Canadian West. The visitor will be struck with the thoroughly business-like way in which Canada has gone into the fair. She is looking for direct results. The pamphlets are most attractive to the eye, illustrated in colors, and such as every person will read and keep. This flood of printed matter will make people curious to see what the Dominion has to show and they will find that he exhibits bear out the literature. The immigration canvass and the display go hand in hand. The resources of this country will be brought vividly to the attention of hundreds of thousands who will sow the good seed in every state of the union. A bountiful crop of first-class American settlers has been the reward of official energy during the past three or four years. Over 26,000 entered in 1902, nearly 50,000 last year and this year the rush is even greater. American immigration may be said to have became a hardy annual.

The Dominion Government has taken the fullest advantage of this unique opening for a grand advertisement of Canada. Credit must be given also to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which is backing the immigration movement with its powerful resources, and is strongly in evidence at the fair. In looking out for its own interests in this respect the railroad is also doing the country a good turn. If there is a tide in the affairs of a nation, as of the individual, that leads on to fortune, it is evidently right upon Canada at the present time, and she is taking it at the flood.

Something About Distances.

Take up a map of the world, and you will find that New York city is in about the same parallel of latitude as Madrid. The difference in latitude brings the Canadian ports nearer to the British Isles even if the Maritime Provinces did not stretch out into the Atlantic and give Canada an advantage in longitude as well. From Liverpool to St. John, N. B., is 1,980 miles; from Liverpool to New York, 3,079 miles. Canada is hardly less favorably situated for the trade of the Pacific. From San Francisco to Yokohama it is sixteen days' sailing; from Vancouver to Yokohama, fourteen days'. The Canadian route is the shortest one between the British Isles and the Orient, and Canada should become the main highway between Europe and Asia. This is a great conception behind the new transcontinental railway. As the shortest route across the American continent it will bring Europe and the Orient closer together.

The distance from Winnipeg to Moncton by the Grand Trunk Pacific will be rather less than 1,800 miles. From Moncton to Quebec by the Intercolonial the distance is 488 miles; by the Grand Trunk Pacific it will be only 268 miles. From Quebec to Winnipeg the new route will be 400 miles shorter than the North Bay route originally proposed by the Grand Trunk and supported by many members of the Opposition. The Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to Winnipeg is 1,424 miles, whereas the line suggested by the leader of the Opposition, by way of Winnipeg, Sudbury, Scotia Junction and Coteau, to Montreal, is 1,441 miles, or 17 miles longer. Looking at it from every side the Grand Trunk Pacific will have the advantage in distance over every existing line across the continent and over any alternate route which has been suggested in Parliament.

ST. LOUIS FAIR THROUGH LOCAL GLASSES.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

All the beauty of fancy becomes reality at the fair by night, when from frozen music the rare architectural creation turns to a poem of fire. A drawing of infinite grade in lines of myriad lights, the purple heavens overhead, the fair is a dream in realization, a picture to madden poets. Lalla Rookh never saw stained webs of such beauty as the fabric of light there. Kubla Kahn's stately pleasure dome and sacred river and measureless caverns never achieved such fairy loveliness. No feast of Cleopatra in all its oriental gorgeousness ever attained the like. Aladdin's magic lamp could not produce it. Portia's heavens, studded with patines of bright gold, as seen from her luxurious balcony, were as fireflies to suns compared to the illuminated vista of light and sky from the plaza. Milton never dreamed anything approaching it in his fairest inspirations; nor Dante, nor any other who transcribed the vision of a mind's eye.

DISTINCTION WITHOUT DIFFERENCE.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

"The last time I saw him he had just graduated from college and was waiting for a good position."

"All that's changed. He's looking for a plain job now."

HIS SAD FUNERAL.

[Washington Star.]

"Young man," said the employer sternly "you misinformed me when you said yesterday that you wanted to get away to go to a funeral."

"Well," answered the youth who had seen the home club defeated, "it wasn't exactly a funeral. But it was almost as sad."

DEFENDS THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

The average mother-in-law is not a trespasser in the house or castle of her son-in-law, its lord and master. The chances are that she does not visit his domicile as often as he would like. The chances are also that she has to be pressed and coaxed to come over to spend the day. Of course, there are exceptions as regards mothers-in-law generally, but there are no exceptions among real mothers-in-law.

SCORING THE SIDE STEPPERS.

[George R. Sims in the Referee.]

The greater number of young men who can afford to get married and don't are actuated by purely selfish motives and want to live selfish lives. The bachelor from choice is neither a good citizen nor a good patriot. A grave source of danger to the country is that poor men marry too early and rich men too late.

THRIFTY PICKNICKERS.

[Seaside, Ore., Sentinel.]

The excursion to Seaside last Sunday was very poorly attended, only about 400 people being on the train. Most of them brought a nursing bottle and a ham sandwich, and were very careful not to spend any money.

THE SANDS OF TIME.

[New York Tribune.]

In the British House of Commons, as soon as the question to be decided is put from the chair, a clerk at the table sets in motion a high sand glass, familiarly known to members as the "egg boiler," probably because it takes three minutes to run out. As the last sand runs though the glass the sergeant-at-arms instantly locks the massave oak doors of the chamber, and only those members who have succeeded in getting through the doorway can vote.

A GOOD WORLD AFTER ALL.

[Margaret E. Sangster.]

We take our share of fretting,
Of grieving and forgetting;
The paths are often rough and steep,
And heedless feet may fall.
But yet the days are cheery,
And night brings rest when weary,
And somehow this old planet is a good world,
After all.

SO SOON FORGOTTEN.

[Washington Star.]

It is sad to see how quickly matters of great momentary concern are dismissed from public consideration. Nobody thinks of asking what 16 to 1 means or how old Ann is.

ONE MORE FOR HIM.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"Gentlemen," said Kuropatkin, "I have sworn that the terms of peace shall be agreed upon in Tokio."

"Well," replied the Japs as they closed in a little tighter, "you have another swear coming."

JIM LIVINGSTON'S EXPERIENCE.

[Grimsby Independent.]

My experience with platonic love has been very limited, my inclinations rather running to the calf love. My observations, however, are that a good, healthy platonic love will sooner or later develop into calf love or deteriorate into cold indefference.

I think if a man is going to love at all, he might as well keep clear of the platonic part of it, because indulgences in platonic love will scarcely pay for the time and coal oil wasted.

OPTIMISTIC ARTHUR

Balfour Considers His Government Strong and Useful.

London, May 21. — Mr. Balfour, as Grand master of the Primrose League, gave his annual address at the Albert Hall yesterday (Friday), and took occasion to cheer the hearts of the Conservative party with his happy optimism. It is clear he has no intention of giving way to the Opposition and for all the dangers they have passed, he regards his Government as strong enough to survive the attacks which are promised in the near future. His eloquent references to the Anglo-French agreement, and the difficulties in the near east, will probably be echoed by all parties. His positive assurance that the best is being done in South Africa will raise doubts.

His mention of the "danger" of Irish home rule was in almost identical terms with his utterances in previous years, which some thing strange in view of the new conciliatory spirit which now exists among the English and Irish people. But Mr. Balfour's speech was perhaps more remarkable for its omissions than for what it conveyed to the enthusiastic members of the league. Although they are all fervent fiscal reformers, there was not a word on the subject of free trade or protection, nor Mr. Chamberlain's campaign. This was disappointing to many of his friends, but Mr. Balfour's silence proves Mr. Chamberlain's past efforts are to be recalled no more, and a new campaign, under happier auspices, as he hopes, will be begun next year.

MAXIM TO WORKMEN

Great Inventor Advises Respect for Dignity of Labor.

London, May 21. — Sir Hiram Maxim has been giving practical advice to workingmen on the great need for paying due respect to the dignity of labor, and his advice is applicable alike in this country and in the new countries where democracy is so closely associated with manual labor. He advises the working man who leaves his workshop in dirty clothes, to leave them behind, and on the streets to wear the clean and decent and respectable garb of the citizen. Then, without the badge of manual labor, which now is too often slovenliness and dirt, our young men will freely adopt a trade, rather than enter a shop or an office at starvation wages. It is the disregard for a respectable appearance so common among our mechanics, which drive many young fellows to the clean collar and black coats of a struggling clerkship. In Germany and the United States, they teach our working men a lesson in this respect.

BROUGHT TO TIME

English Authorities Punish Railroads for Unfair Discrimination.

London, May 21. — The president of the board of agriculture has appointed a commission to inquire into the question of the alleged preferential treatment meted out by British railways to shippers of agricultural and orchard and dairy produce from foreign countries. Already, it is said, this action has brought the most unreasonable of the British railway people to their senses. The excuse of the railways is that foreign shipments are regular and large and profitable to handle, whereas British parcels of fruit and farm and dairy produce are badly packed and hard to collect, because of want of organization. The commission, it is expected, will induce the railways to be more helpful to the home producer, and it will probably also make suggestions for the better organization of the home produce traffic, which is a condition precedent to any great alteration in railway rates.

THE COBDEN CENTENARY

A Great Demonstration To Be Held at Birmingham.

London, May 21.—Since Mr. Chamberlain's big meetings are suspended for the present, general interest is being taken in the great free trade demonstration which is to be held in Birmingham on June 4, the centenary of Cobden's birth. Arrangements are being made to carry war into Mr. Chamberlain's camp, which it will be hard for protectionists, who are now precluded from any counter-demonstration, to watch with equanimity. The Cobden century will be a worthy and impressive celebration, for Mr. John Morley, his biographer, is to be the orator, and his stately and sober eloquence will be calculated to inspire a lofty patriotism for great servants of their country, rather than to excite narrow partisan feelings.

HIT AT COOMBES.

Paris, May 21.—Col. Marchand has sent to the Temps a four-column letter regarding his resignation from the French army. The result seriously compromises Premier Coombes' good faith, while clearing Gen. Andre, the Minister of War. Marchand writes calmly, making facts and dates speak for themselves. The general opinion is that the letter is a blow to the Premier's prestige.

PAINS DISAPPEAR WITH IT.—No one need suffer pain when they have available Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. If not in the house when required, it can be procured at the nearest store, as all merchants keep it for sale. Rheumatism and all bodily pains disappear when it is applied, and should they at any time return, experience teaches the user of the

BABIES ON FIRE

With Itching, Burning, Scaly Humours of the Skin

Instantly Relieved by Baths with Cuticura Soap

And Gentle Applications of Cuticura Ointment.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent.

"My niece's little baby boy, two years old, was so badly afflicted with eczema that he needed constant watching. It was all over his face and he scratched the sores constantly. Mornings his clothes would be stained with blood, and his face and hands would be covered. His family never could take him out, as his face was always full of large sores. They had medical treatment, and tried everything they heard of. She commenced using the Cuticura Remedies last spring and found that at last she had a wonderful healer. The sores left his face and he was entirely cured, and now his face is as smooth and rosy as though no sore had ever been there to mar it."

MRS. L. J. ROOT,
JERUSALEM, N. Y.

FEB. 12, 1898.

On March 7, 1903, five years later, Mrs. Root writes:

"I received your note of kind inquiry and am pleased to inform you of the permanent cure of my little boy. He is now a healthy child with pink and white skin free from all blemish. It has been a marvellous cure and brought about in a short time after all other medical aid failed."

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "The Cuticura Skin Book."

IN THE SENATE

Upper House Sits Briefly and Adjourns Until May 31st.

Ottawa, May 21. — After a brief sitting yesterday the senate adjourned until May 21.

The first report of the special committee to inquire into the position of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association was presented by Senator Cloran. It requests the privilege of examining witnesses under oath. The report was adopted.

Senator Gowan handed in the report of the divorce committee, and Senator David moved for a return of all correspondence between the Dominion and Provincial Governments in regard to increased subsidies.

The following biils were read a second time and sent to committee: To incorporate the Boundary, Kamloops and Caribou Central Railway Company; respecting the Edmonton and Slave Lake Railway Company; for the relief of Andrew William Mann; for the relief of Annie Christman; for the relief of Jennie Davison Moore.

The measure of Senator Kerr to amend the insurance act will be given its second reading on June 1.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell gave notice of a motion for a return of the report to council and order for the appointment of J. B. Jackson, commercial agent at Leeds, England.

FREIGHT SHEDS BURNED.

St. Catharines, Ont., May 21. — Fire of supposed incendiary origin, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning completely destroyed the freight sheds and contents at the station of the Welland division of the Grand Trunk Railway on Geneva street. The loss will probably be $5,000.

LINE WAS BLOCKED

Toronto, May 21. — A locomotive and six freight cars were derailed and badly damaged in an accident to an incoming G. T. R. freight train at the foot of Dufferin street, Parkdale, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The train was going at a fair speed when one of the wheels of the engine failed to take the switch at this point and the engine and cars were thrown to the side of the track.

Freight traffic of both roads was badly blocked all morning, as the result of the obstruction, and it was not till early in the afternoon that the wreckage was sufficiently cleared up to permit of traffic being resumed.

TOBOGGANED ON AVALANCHE

Vancouver, May 20. — Hundreds of feet down a precipitous mountain side on the crest of an avalanche was the hair-rasing experience of John Sutherland, lineman on the Vancouver-Dawson telegraph line. This story was brought from the north by the Princess May. Sutherland was severely bumped, but managed to escape with his life. The accident occurred on Naas Mountain in British Columbia.

THE BISLEY TEAM.

Ottawa, May 21.—The following members of the Bisley aggregate of 1903 have accepted places upon the Canadian rifle team for the year 1904: Capt. E. C. Blair, Seventy-eighth Regiment, Truro, N. S.; Capt. R. Dillon, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Whitby, Ont.; C. C. Scott, Forty-third Regiment, Ottawa, Ont.; Capt. J. Crowe, Thirtieth Regiment, Guelph; Corp. R. McGregor, G. G. F. G., Ottawa; Pte. H. Tyers, Tenth Regiment, Toronto; Pte. W. G. Fowler, Twenfth Regiment, Toronto, Ont.; Color-Sergeant A. G. Gardner, Fifty-third Regiment, Sherbrooke, Que.; Color-Sergeant Youhill, Ninetieth Regiment, Winnipeg, Man.; Sergt. G. Mortimer, Tenth Regiment; Pte. A. Daynton, Forty-eighth Highlanders, Toronto; Pte. N. Smith, Twenty-first Regiment, Windsor; Major W. P. Moore, Twentieth Regiment, Georgetown; Pte. T. Westman, Forty-third Regiment, Ottawa; Sergt. W. Gould, Thirtieth Regiment, Guelph; Color-Sergt. W. Will, Thirteenth Regiment, Hamilton; Color-Sergt. W. H. Davidson, Fourteenth Regiment, Montreal. There are two from whom replies are yet awaited: Capt. J. J. Limpert, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Hespeler, Ont., and Pte. E. H. Haystead, Sixty-third Regiment, Halifax, N. S. Commandant-Lieut.-Col. W. P. Anderson, R. O., Ottawa. Fifty-second, in command, and Adjutant-Major McDougall, Eight Hussars, McDougall, N. B.

FLYER FOR SATURDAY

"Bargains in Every Department."

HOSIERY SPECIALS.

Children's Black Cashmere Hose, all sizes, with fancy fronts, regular 45c and 50c, selling for..... **25c** and **30c**
Special bargain—regular 25c Ribbed Cotton Hose, slightly damaged, clearing at.. **15c**
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, balbriggan soles..... **25c**
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, 2 pairs for..... **25c**
Ladies' Black Lisle Hose, lace ankles..... **35c**

GLOVE SPECIALS.

Ladies' Pure Silk Gloves, double tips, in navy and gold, brown and seal, only..... **35c**
Ladies' Golf Gloves, in canvas, with kid palms, white and tan, at..... **25c**
Ladies' 2-Clasp White and Black Lisle Gloves..... **25c**
Ladies' Seamless Frame-Made Lisle Gloves, silk-plated, in tans and black..... **40c**

Dainty White Lawn Blouses.

Ladies' White Mercerized Damask Blouses.
Full blouse fronts, trimmed with half-inch tucks, point bishop sleeve and tab collar. Price **$1.75**

Ladies' Most Stylish Blouses.
Finest selection of Ladies' Blouses, in white linen, large pleats back and front, bishop sleeve and tab collar. Price..... **$2.00**

Ladies' Extra Fine Blouses.
Ladies' Blouses, in linen shade, fronts embroidered in black, bishop sleeve and tucked back. Price **$3.75**



Ladies' Dainty Blouses.
Ladies' Blouses, in linen shade, fronts embroidered in white, tucked back, bishop sleeve. Price **$3.25**

Ladies' White Lawn Blouses.
Handsome selection of the daintiest Blouses—the newest styles (no two alike), trimmed with embroidery and fine lace insertions, bishop sleeves—all the newest patterns and ideas. Ranging in price from **75c** to **$6.00**

Ladies' White and colored Blouses.
Very neatly made and trimmed, the largest assortment to choose from, just arrived, selling at..... **75c** to **$1.00**

Laces, Insertions and Veilings.

Guipure Laces and insertions, in white, ecru and cream..... 25c to $1.50
Cluny Insertions, all widths, in white and champagne..... 10c to 75c
Real Torchon Laces and insertions to match..... 5c to 25c
French Valenciennes Laces, and insertions to match..... 7c to 16c

Net Veiling, special line at..... 25c
Fancy Veiling, in navy, gray, brown and white..... 25c to 45c

LADIES' STYLISH NECKWEAR.
White and Colored Wash Stocks, the largest assortment..25c to 55c
Wash Stocks, in white and all the newest shades, the latest out, at ...30c to 55c

What We Advertise Is So. **Kingsmill's** Saturday's Special Bargains.

JAP ADVANCE IS SUSPENDED

[Continued from page 1.]

flying in this city and the nightly lantern parades have been abandoned.

GOOD NEWS EXPECTED.

Paris, May 21.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says it is believed that important news has been received concerning Gen. Kuropatkin's plans. An officer of the general staff said: "May 20 will mark the culminating point of the enemy's offensive operations and big, good news may be expected within ten days."

WAR NOTES.

London, May 21. — The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says the Hankow-Canton Railroad affair is causing international difficulties between King Leopold and the Government of the United States over the interests of American shareholders.

THE ENTRANCE CLEAR.

St. Petersburg, May 21.—Naval officers say that the channel to Port Arthur is free, despite the Japanese claims to the contrary, and that the Russian fleet may go out again within a fortnight. Second thoughts have caused the admiralty officials to discredit the report that the Japanese battleships Shikishima and Fuji have been destroyed.

THE OTHER TOGO BUSY.

Tokio, May 20, 4 p.m.—The report of Rear-Admiral Togo, who should not be confounded with the Vice-Admiral of that name, and who commands the Japanese fleet, sent to attack Kai Chou on the west coast of the Liao Tung Peninsula, south of New Chwang, says he reached Port Arthur soon after the Japanese battleship Hatsuse was blown up, and assisted in saving her crew and driving back the Russian torpedo boat flotilla, which came out that evening. Rear-Admiral Togo entered Chi Li Gulf the morning of the 16th, reconnoitered the coast near Kai Chou and drove the enemy off a range of hills near Tong Shan. On the 17th, after clearing the sea of mines, Rear-Admiral Togo entered Kin Chou Bay, from which his gunboats bombarded the railroad bridge, a military train and the enemy's buildings, effecting some damage.

NO RELIEF FOR FORTRESS.

St. Petersburg, May 20.—The general staff today denied the report of a battle having been fought at Kai Chou, in which 200 Russians were killed. The Russians quietly withdrew from Kai Chou, being unwilling to expose their force at that point to the attack of a column marching from the east that landed in South Liao Tung. The evacuation of Kai Chou also shows, it is said, that there is no truth in the report that Kuropatkin has sent 10,000 men to retake that place.

The report that Kuropatkin has sent 70,000 men to relieve Port Arthur is declared by the general staff to be incredible. Such a move, they say, would only court disaster, for Kuroki naturally would take advantage of the movement to throw his entire army across the railroad and strike from the rear while the Japanese troops in Southern Liao Tung would attack in front. No news has reached here of the engagement at Kin Chou.

JAP PRISONERS.

Tokio, May 20, 10 a.m.—A Russian captured during the recent fighting near Kin Chou (Liao Tung Peninsula), reports that the enemy on the Kin Chou Peninsula consists of the majority of the fourth infantry division and all of the seventh infantry division. The prisoner adds that one Japanese naval officer and 30 men, are prisoners at Port Arthur. They are survivors of the last blocking operations.

HEARD AN EXPLOSION.

Chicago, Ill., May 20. — A special to the Daily News from Che Foo says: At 10:30 this morning a tremendous explosion was heard in the direction of Port Arthur. It was impossible to ascertain the cause.

A RUSSIAN UKASE.

St. Petersburg, May 21. — The expected ukase regarding the duty on the foreign goods was issued today. It permits the importation of such goods free of duty into the government-general of the Amur territory through ports south of the Amur and further south, as well as over the Manchurian frontier, with the limitation that duty will still be payable on goods subject to duty in Russia. The duty on Russian cotton products imported into the Amur territory will be remitted. The new regulations will become effective today.

GLASS DIAMONDS

Sequel to Discovery of Jewel Deposits in Orange Colony.

Durban, May 2?. — A remarkable "find" of precious stones by the Hope Valley syndicate, a South African venture which acquired a farm of the same name in the Orange River Colony, was announced. The capital of the syndicate was £30,000 in £5 shares, but as a result of the booming of the affair nearly all the shares were taken up in Natal.

The manager brought with him samples of a "find," samples which he declared showed the farm to be the richest diamond-bearing field in the world. The samples, he said, were genuine diamonds, and he also exhibited sapphires, rubies, topaz and emeralds galore.

The press sent representatives to the "exhibition," and were also duped into printing glowing articles of the riches which would obtain to the envied shareholders.

The manager approached the Durban share market, and got his syndicate registered. As a result of all this the shares rose from £5 to £70 and £80 apiece.

But then the blow fell. In accordance with the diamond law the manager had to "declare" his "find." As soon as this was made ahe experts in Johannesburg examined the agglomeration of gems and pronounced them to be nothing more or less than glass. The shares, which had gone to £70, could be had for a crown.

The Transvaal press is considerably incensed over the affair, and the shareholders clamor for an explanation or legal action.

PALE, SICKLY CHILDREN should use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Worms are one of the principal causes of suffering in children, and should be expelled from the system.

$16.05 to St. Louis and Return

Is the rate via Grand Trunk, and gives you the privilege of stopping over at Canadian stations, also at Detroit and Chicago. No person should miss this great opportunity to visit the largest exposition ever held, and which is now in full swing. Apply at City Ticket Office for tickets and information. 10-n

A fountain blacking brush is the latest addition to the long list of useful appliances that inventive genius has recently contributed to the home. The commendable features of this affair, according to the inventor, include cleanliness and thoroughness.

TREE'S DRAMATIC SCHOOL

The Celebrated Actor Opens His Academy in London.

London, May 21. — Mr. Tree's long-talked-of Academy of Dramatic Art and Speaking has been started at his majesty's theater. A large company of theatrical friends of the interesting movement were present, when Mr. Tree, in his inaugural speech, explained his views and answered the objections which some of the profession have urged against it. Sir Henry Irving, Sir Squire Bancroft, Mr. John Hare, Miss Ellen Terry Moore, Sarah Bernhardt and other celebrities wrote or telegraphed their approval. Mr. Rivers, the dramatist, offered to become a professor, while the distinguished French actor, M. Coquelin, declared he would be a pupil, if it were only to learn to play the gravedigger in Hamlet in the original. Many have objected to Mr. Tree's idea, because "acting cannot be taught." This Mr. Tree does not wholly admit. The great actor is born and not made, it is true, but the average actor has much to learn, and in the essential matter of distinctness of utterance, the new academy should do much to improve the art of the English stage.

A LONDON BRIDGE.

At first sight there appears nothing romantic about Southwark Bridge, whose reconstruction is now being debated. But there is a wonderful little story behind it, after all. There was the inevitable fight over its construction. Street traffic and the necessities of pedestrianism might go hang, so long as the traffic of the river was not interfered with; and it was to get over the opposition of the corporation and conservators that the Rennies had to make such enormous spans—the largest ever attempted in the history of engineering up to that period. This necessitated the use of blocks of granite greater in extent than had ever been quarried since the days of the ancients. It could not be done, masons declared. Sir John Rennie on his part swore that it could and should. He went to Aberdeen, and at Peterhead found a block of granite weighing twenty-five tons. That he would have whole, he said.

By excessive wages and unprecedented largesse of the native wine, men were got to cut and detach the mass from its moorings. But then it had to be taken four miles along the road to port. Such a thing had never been heard of. Sir John managed to fake up a carriage, and after a journey of a day and a half, part of which time was spent in digging the monster out of collapsed roadways, twelve or fourteen horses got it to the vessel which after extraordinary difficulties, the engineer had succeeded in chartering. There were no cranes to lift such a weight. They had to build a scaffolding in the bed of the harbor to get the block aboard. Eventually the thing was accomplished, and although every mariner save the one who had undertaken the commission believed that the enterprise would send the vessel to the bottom, the granite was safely brought to London, and a new era in engineering inaugurated. One curious feature in the history of Southwark Bridge is that it was opened at dead of night. As the clock of St. Paul's chimed midnight it was declared free to the public. —St. James's Gazette.

HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of its failing to remove even the worst kind.

There are nearly five hundred Christian churches in Japan, and over one thousand missionaries.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Military Matters of Interest to the Officers and Men of London District

The special train at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning for Niagara Falls will carry out of this city as fine a regiment as ever left the city on an outing. The Seventh Fusiliers were never in better shape, as was proved Thursday night, when at the annual inspection the greatest satisfaction was expressed by the D. O. C. There has been no recruiting since the first of May, and all of the newest men are well up in their drill, as well as the older members of the regiment, and with the establishment exceeded, the regiment will no doubt show the Falls what a lucky place London is.

Lieut. Morton, of the Twenty-first Essex Fusiliers, is at Wolseley Barracks, taking a course of instruction so as to qualify to take command of the new Maxim gun squad of that regiment.

When the citizens of Hamilton were first approached the Ninety-first Highland Regiment consisted of four companies, and the amount required to outfit them was $9,000; subsequently two additional companies were authorized, and the amount required was increased to $12,000. Of this amount over $6,000 has already been subscribed, and the Government and civic grants and proceeds of band concerts will increase the fund to within $2,500 of the amount required, and it is confidently expected that this amount will be forthcoming.

It was just four years ago tomorrow—on May 22, 1900, that Hon. Joseph Chamberlain cabled to the Governor-General of Canada: "Congratulate Canada on great service rendered by Canadian artillery in relief of Mafeking."

Monday last, May 16, was the anniversary of the surrender of Louis Riel in the Northwest rebellion.

"A" Squadron, First Hussars, will meet at the drill shed tonight for the first time this year, preparatory to going into camp, June 14. They will be given a trial of the new drill.

Col. Buchan, D. O. C., Kingston, formerly of London, has recently issued a very salutary order to the effect that militiamen must not appear in the streets partly in uniform and partly in plain clothes.

A dispatch from Kingsville states that the First Hussars, of which the Kingsville cavalry is a part, will go into camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake on June 14. Lieut.-Col. Arthur King will be in command of the regiment, which will comprise, under the new establishment, three hundred and thirty men.

The Kingsville cavalry, or D Squadron, will be commanded by Capt. John Gartshore, with Lieuts. Charles King, and D. Douglas. The total strength of the squadron is now eighty officers, non-commissioner officers and men. Obviously it would be impossible to raise so many men in Kingsville, so under the circumstances the officers have decided to form troops of about eighteen men each in Amherstburg, Essex, and probably this year, at least, one troop at Leamington. Ten years ago the Kingsville cavalry was allowed three officers, and today they have, or will have, eight.

The Guelph Rifle Association has held its annual meeting and elected officers. It was decided to affiliate with the National Rifle Association of England. Messrs. John Crowe, Ed O'Brien and Mr. Goulds, members of the association, have places on the Canadian Bisley team.

In regard to the proposed Victoria Day visit of the Thirteenth Regiment to Woodstock, it now appears that Hon. James Sutherland, on hearing that the city council of Woodstock had refused to grant $200 for a military celebration on May 24, wired that he would be pleased to pay the amount himself, rather than see the project dropped. Thereupon the council reconsidered the matter and voted the cash required.

The dress uniforms for the Ninety-first Highlanders have arrived in Hamilton from the old country. There are 300 uniforms and feather bonnets. The officers' uniforms were expected this week, and word has been received that the arms for the two recently added companies are being marked and will be along in a few days. The only thing lacking to make the dress uniforms complete are the shell jackets. For the present at least service serges will be worn with the kilts. When made they were cut away in front so as to show the sporran. The first dress parade of the regiment will be held on Victoria Day.

Hamilton is to have a military tattoo at an early date, probably about the beginning of June.

The bugle band of the Thirtieth Regiment, Wellington Rifles, is to be reorganized at Guelph at once. Capt. L. C. Wideman has just sent an order for twelve new imperial cornet bugles, and these with the present ones will make a total of over thirty instruments. There are at least ten drums available and the band will be stronger than ever before. The band will go into camp in this city.

The Government may build an armory at the Mohawk Reserve near Brantford. The armory will not be a large one, though of sufficient size for the use of the company. It will probably be built this year.

The new armories of the Seventy-seventh Regiment in Dundas are to be formally opened on Victoria Day. Sir Frederick Borden will be present.

Colonel Macqueen, of Woodstock, was in Toronto this week looking after the new uniforms to be supplied the Twenty-second Regiment Band. These uniforms will be worn for the first time on May 24. They will be the usual dark blue tunics and trousers with neat band caps.

Word was received at Hamilton from the militia department at Ottawa this week that the establishment of the Thirteenth Regiment is to be increased by the addition of 53 privates.

In the last militia changes at Chatham, Capt. George Massay is promoted to be major of the Twenty-fourth Regiment. Other promotions have been decided upon as follows: To be captain D. Company—Lieut. J. S. Turner. To be lieutenant C. Company—Lieut. A. E. Jewett, now of A. Company. The new appointments made were as follows: To be lieutenants—J. F. McKeough and J. W. Plewes.

Hamilton's baby regiment, the Ninety-first Highlanders, is to have another very important event in connection with its early history shortly, namely, the first annual inspection, which takes place May 27 for the company inspection, and May 30 for the battalion.

The officers of the Dufferin Rifles have decided to adopt the naval style of forage cap. At present nearly every city corps has adopted this style, and the Brantford mess is determined not to be behind the times.

The rifle ranges in the Mohawk flats for the Brantford soldiers will be ready for use today. The competition for the Moffat cup will continue on Monday night as usual. It is the intention of many of the men to keep the rifle ranges busy.

While at Ottawa this week, Lieut.-Col. Macqueen, of Woodstock, interviewed Hon. James Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, in regard to the new armory and drill hall for the Twenty-second Regiment, and received assurances that the work on the new building would be commenced as soon as possible. It is not unlikely that the building will go up this season.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

The Batoche celebration of the sergeants of the Royal Grenadiers, held in the sergeants' mess of that regiment, was chiefly notable for the large number of officers and ex-officers of the regiment who were present. Among the ex-officers were Lieut.-Col. Geo. A. Shaw, who resigned the command no less than 24 years ago; Lieut.-Col. John Bruce, Lieut.-Col. J. B. MacLean, a former adjutant; Lieut.-Col. J. I. Davidson, now commanding the Toronto Infantry Brigade, and Major F. F. Manly. Of present officers, those who sat down to dinner were Lieut.-Col Stimson, commanding regiment; Major Meyers, Captains Shanly, Wilkins, and Montgomery, Lieutenants Hunter, Burson and Osborne, and Surgeon-Major King, Sergeant Johnstone, W. O., presided, and there were present besides, nearly fifty sergeants and staff sergeants of the Royal Grenadiers and about two score of N. C. Os. from other regiments. The memory of Batoche and of fellow comrades, was, of course, duly honored, the whole affair turning out a complete success.

The garrison church parade of Sunday last was, so far as number is concerned, one of the very best that has ever been held. Had the Toronto Light Horse been able to join the ranks, which they were not, in consequence of not having received their new uniforms, it would have been the largest church parade which has ever taken place in the Province of Ontario. However, it is not long until September, then all the corps will be represented, and it is to be hoped that a record number will be on the march.

The Toronto daily papers of Monday commented on the numbers on parade and on the good appearance presented by the men. They all failed to comment, though, or say one approving word, of the manner in which the march to and from Massey Hall was executed. There is one exception to this, though, for one of the evening papers on Wednesday, in a special article, speaks its mind most explicitly. That paper evidently thinks that "good" is not the word with which to describe the appearance of the troops.

The company inspections of the Queen's Own Rifles, the Royal Grenadiers, and the Forty-eighth Highlanders, were concluded on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week respectively for each corps. The Q. O. R. had a very pleasant reception in their mess rooms on the conclusion of Wednesday evening's parade.

The local companies belonging to the Twelfth York Rangers, which are going to camp at Niagara in June, are preparing for that event. There is no doubt that the Twelfth will be able to present a very good appearance.

Captain E. Wyly Grier has been engaged for three days this week in taking over the stores of the Ninth Toronto Field Battery from Major R. Myles, who has resigned the command. Captain Grier has given unremitting attention to affairs of the battery for several weeks past and there is no doubt that it will go into camp in a better prepared state that it has done for the last two or three years.

A band concert will be given in the Toronto armories on Saturday next, that, in all probability, will mark the end of the drill season for Toronto Infantry Brigade.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ON PARADE.



"London's Own" coming up the York street hill, at Ridout street, on its return from divine service at St. James' Church, South London.

A B. C. "SAW-OFF"

By Mutual Consent All Election Protests Are Dropped.

Victoria, B. C., May 21.—Negotiations which have been in progress between the Government, represented by Premier McBride, and the Opposition, represented by Stuart Henderson, looking to the dropping of all election petitions, have consummated in a mutual agreement to that effect, followed by instructions to the different solicitors to cancel all the proceedings against the respective candidates. It has been understood for some time that a practical agreement had been reached in every case involved, excepting that against the president of the council, J. F. Fulton, against whom the Opposition held so clear a case that they could not think of abandoning it. Finally the Premier undertook to solve the difficulty by giving Mr. Fulton the vacant portfolio of provincial secretary, which has been vacant almost ever since the organization of the cabinet, thus involving Mr. Fulton's resignation and return to his constituency for re-election. Nominations for Fulton's seat, Kamloops, is set for June 20, and election for June 30. The seats involved in the saw-off include Victoria 4, Cranbrook, Esquimalt, Kamloops and Revelstoke.

A NARROW GAUGE WRECK

Engineer Killed and Forty-One Injured in Rocky Mountains.

Salida, Col., May 21. — The narrow-gauge Denver and Rio Grande southbound passenger train has been wrecked on Cumber's Hill. The engineer was killed and 41 are reported injured.

AMERICAN COMPETITION

Consul at Philadelphia Says It Will Spread to Colonies.

London, May 21.—A consular report on trade from the British consul at Philadelphia, issued from the foreign office, says that in Canada, although there is an adverse tariff, the United States sent railway engines to the Dominion valued at £29,000, as against the United Kingdom's £4,000. The advantage in freight rates may have had some difference in favor of the United States, but push, advertising and good business methods did more. The fear is expressed that when manufacturers in the United States become as familiar with conditions in other British colonies as they have in Canada, they may accomplish similar results.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR COMMERCE

Trade Reports for the Summer Are Optimistic--The Local Situation.

Toronto, May 20. — Bradstreet's weekly review of Canadian trade says trade at Montreal has been somewhat quiet the past week in some lines, and slow remittance are reported in some trades. Renewals have been requested in certain cases as a result of slow sales. In the country the situation is healthy and the outlook for a larger movement in wholesale business later on is encouraging. The dairy product markets are still very dull. The sorting trade in hardware and drygoods is moderately active. More vessels are arriving and there is more activity in shipping circles.

Toronto wholesale businss is a trifle more active in some departments. Seasonable goods are moving fairly well, now, the light stocks in the country making it necessary to increase the sorting demand, and retailers are buying fair quantities in certain lines of goods. Values of staples are firmly held. There is a good demand for labor here, and the prospects are that there will be a shortage in this respect before the end of the summer. Business prospects are very fair for this season.

Wholesale business at Quebec continues rather quiet. The rain, which has been badly wanted, has had a beneficial effect in the country districts, especially throughout the Lake St. John section, where, at present, considerable activity is noticed through the influx of new arrivals. Lumbermen, as a rule, are jubilant over the rapid rise of the rivers, which has enabled them to get their logs floated in abundance. Shipping is extremely quiet and no grain has been shipped from the port as yet.

At Victoria-Vancouver finer weather the past month at Pacific coast industriel centers have improved the position of wage earners that has materially increased the activity of retail trade. The jobbing business has experienced the benefit of this in a better demand to sort stocks. The run of spring salmon has been fair, and the supply is abundant. Real estate is still active, and values in some cases show an advance of 100 per cent over a year ago.

Winnipeg wholesale trade has been moderately active. Stocks in some cases are running low, owing, doubtless, to the fact that the opening of navigation at the head of Lake Superior is a month later than last year. The large amount of railway work in sight and the better crop prospects have combined to make the outlook for business encouraging.

Business at Hamilton has been fairly active. Large shipments are now being made to meet the current requirements of the retail trade through the country. Travelers are sending in numrous orders, and the business done through mail orders and buyers visiting the Hamilton market, have all combined to make up a large aggregate volume of trade for the week.

In London jobbing trade circles the demand continues of fairly large dimensions. Retailers are ordering quite freely in the expectation of larger sales the next few weeks. Prices continue steady.

In Ottawa the conditions of wholesale trade are healthy and the outlook is encouraging. The sales so far this season have been very good, and an increased demand is looked for the next two months. Values are firmly held.

HELPS CANADIAN BOATS.

Chicago, May 21. — Canadian boats, which have been carrying Manitoba wheat from Fort William, have begun to appear in the Chicago market for grain to Georgian Bay. One of the turret boats was placed for corn to Midland at 2 cents. From present indications there will be all the Canadian tonnage that Chicago shippers can handle on the market within a fortnight.

EXTREME OF DECOLLETE.

Five inches of bodies, with even less at the back, a narrow velvet band or jeweled shoulder strap doing duty for a sleeve, constitutes the evening gown of a fashionable woman. In the most extravagant days of France the gowns were not nearly so low as is considered good form in English Society today.—Lady Jeune in London Mail.

MARRETT ACQUITTED.

Calgary, N. W. T., May 20. — Frank Marrett, the young Frenchman who killed his brother at Canmore last Wednesday, was acquitted on the plea of insanity. The evidence was similar to that given at the inquest and preliminary trials, except that medical evidence was given for the defense and was unanimous. The jury were out ten minutes. Marrett will be sent to the asylum.

Today's Was the Busiest Market for Some Weeks

Small Stuff in Abundance—Farmers Have Many Things to Talk About.

The busiest market of the past few weeks on the London square was that of this morning. The fine weather and the fact that there will be no market on Tuesday next, because of the holiday, resulted in heavy offerings, with a very large attendance of purchasers.

As is the rule at this season, small stuff occupied the majority of the space on the square. London housewives had the benefit of a great choice from the immense offerings this morning. Lettuce came forward in greater quantity and sold for 30 to 50 cents a dozen bunches. Radishes, crisp and new, brought 35 to 40 cents, and odoriferous but none the less tempting onions sold for 40 cents a dozen bunches. Asparagus was plentiful at 50 to 60 cents per dozen, and spinach could be bought for 60 to 70 cents per bushel.

Rhubarb still continues a mainstay of the market, and 20 cents a dozen was deemed a fair price for it.

In the dairy building, and indeed, all over the market, eggs and butter were offered in great quantities. One lot of 900 pounds of store butter sold for 13 cents a pound to a local dealer, and much of it is said to be of first-class quality. The general run of prices appeared to be about 15 cents a pound for crocks, and 16 cents for rolls.

The low price of butter is a thorn in the side of the farmers these days. There is no demand for cheese, as the cold storages are full of it. Consequently there is no demand for milk at the factories, and what is sold by the farmers to the cheese men brings only 51 cents per 100 pound, whereas a year ago milk brought $1 01 per 100 pounds. And, of course, a large amount of the milk is now being made into butter, and the increased supply of the product keeps prices down. Some of the farmers on the market today accounted for the slump in Canadian cheese in England by the assertion that Canadians have been manufacturing cheese in the winter, when the milk was poor, owing to the cattle being stall fed, and, of course, the cheese did not possess the peculiar flavor, which made Canadian cheese famous.

The supply of potatoes was very large, but the tubers were held at $1 20 to $1 25 a bag. It is said that all through the County of Middlesex potatoes have been pretty well cleaned up, and although the supply was large on the market, the farmers kept up the price. In Strathroy and other places outside of London, it is said potatoes are selling for $1 25 a bag, and they are snapped up at this figure.

Hogs sold for $4 80 per hundred-pounds, but there appears to be little demand for them. Mr. Dan McIntyre said this morning that the Canadian packers claim that in curing and packing hogs and sending them to the English market they are losing $2 a hog at the present prices. At this rate there appears to be no valid reason why the packers should be anxious to purchase.

The farmers are still complaining of the losses they have sustained on fall wheat. One man from Delaware said he had 20 acres for which he would be glad to get $100. Although some of the farmers have plowed up their fields others are sowing barley in with the wheat, and will use the product for fodder next winter. With the slump in the prices of cheese, butter and hogs, and the havoc of the frost with fall wheat, the farmers are not short of subjects for discussion in the market these days.

As to the prices of cattle Mr. McIntyre says he sold 45 head the other day and the milch cows averaged $42 a piece.

The flower offerings this morning were abundant and beautiful. A treat which visitors to the square rarely miss ist he spending of a few minutes at the north end of the market house where wagons and stands banked with loads of green flowers, covered with brilliant-hued bloom, meet the eye. The florists reported a large demand this morning, especially for good, hardy out-door plants.

TO GO TO ENGLAND

Mr. J. M. Thompson Secured By Western Real Estate Exchange.

The Western Real Estate Exchange, Limited, of London, is sending several representatives to the old country th's spring, and summer, to induce prospective purchasers of farm, city, town, village and business properties to emigrate to Ontario.

Mr. J. M. Thompson, of Waterford, Ont., started for the old country about a week ago under contract with the Exchange to advertise extensively in the old country the real estate in Ontario which the Exchange may have on hand from time to time for sale. Mr. Thompson is well suited for the work which he has undertaken, and no doubt good results may be expected from his work in the old country. Mr. Thompson has been a very successful high school teacher in Ontario and in the States. He has traveled extensively in Ontario, and over the most of the American continent, and is consequently well qualified to speak from personal knowledge of the great advantages which Ontario possesses as a field for emigration for people from the old country. He intends holding meetings in various rural districts throughout England, Scotland and Ireland in school houses and other public places, and delivering lectures and addresses to the people upon the agricultural and other resources of Ontario. At these meetings he will distribute copies of the Ontario Real Estate Monthly, containing minute descriptions of the various farm and other properties in Ontario, which are in the hands of the Exchange for sale. He also purposes appointing a number of local agents in the different districts which he visits, whose duties will be to advertise the Exchange and its method of doing business, and also to induce prospective purchasers of real estate to emigrate to Ontario. The Exchange is advertising on another page of this paper for three or four more agents to represent them in the old country.

MICROBES IN THE HOUSE

British Commoners Wax Eloquent Over Hygienics in Chamber.

London, May 21. — One whole evening recently the British House of Commons devoted its attention from the nation's affairs to the important business of setting itself in order and arranging hygienic conditions. Members who are seldom heard in the debates were eloquent in voicing the woes of the long-suffering M. P. in a chamber where accommodation is so restricted that they have not where to lay their hats. It was bitterly compained, too, that the recent fall in the Government majorities was due to the pumping of dry air through the dusty matting under the Government benches! Others complained that they could not consistently support temperance legislation and at the same time practice the necessary habit of adding Scotch whisky to the impure water supplied to members of the House. There is a scientific system of ventilation which scorns open windows and pumps the air through the filthy floor mat. An ingenious member suggested Japanese slippers and the employment of Japanese handmaidens to see to it that members left their muddy boots outside. Some daring Radicals suggested the plan of extending the accommodation of the House of Commons by making a raid upon the House of Lords. Another country member quaintly observed they could add to the general convenience by utilizing "a naked chamber," whereat the front bench blushed violently till it was explained that the chamber only wanted furniture to make it an excellent smoking-room.

Some members were ungallant enough to protest against the influx of lady visitors to the House, thus interfering with serious thought. The British House of Commons is not seemingly what it was supposed to be, "the best club in London"; it is, in fact, the worst. If British legislation is sometimes faulty, and governments are slow, it is not the men who are to be blamed, but the microbes, which infest the somnolent atmosphere. They have windows at Westminster, but no one is daring enough to propose the policy of an open window as a means of waking up weary legislators. With British pluck and sang-froid our M. P.s ended the discussion by laughing at one another.

ENGLISH WORDS USED.

No one can say how many words there are in the English language, because there are so many words of doubtful standing. The ordinary English vocabulary may be said to contain from 30,000 to 50,000 words, the latter estimate being large. No single writer of literature has used so many as the lower number named. Shakespeare, whose vocabulary is larger than that of any other English poet, unless it be Browning, used about 15,000 words, while Milton, whose range was narrower, employed only about half that number. The common estimate of the average vocabulary of educated people is from 5,000 to 6,000, but in this cause the number of words which are known but not used is enormously increased. A well-read college graduate should be familiar with perhaps 100,000 words, while in the course of a year he might not use 5,000 of them in his writing or conversation. Shorthand reporters find about 2,500 word signs and contractions ample for representing the words which are commonly used in public speaking. — Springfield Republican.

French tobacco raisers in 1900 and 1901 received $166 and $170 per ton, while for foreign tobacco the administration paid $270 per ton in 1900 and $262 in 1901. In 1898 $340, or exactly double the price of home-raised tobacco, was paid for the foreign article.

You'll sleep all the better for a bed-time glass of

Kronthal

Lithia Water

JAMES THOMPSON, KINGSTON, ONT.
Wholesale Distributor for Canada.

The Algonquin

ST. ANDREWS, N B.

On Passamaquoddy Bay, near Eastport, Me. Excellent golf links, boating, bathing, fishing. HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue Boston. ywt

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SINGLE FARE

VICTORIA DAY

Going May 21, 22, 23, 24, returning until May 25, between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur and east.

W. FULTON, C. P. and T. A., London. A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, Toronto.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

From Montreal and Quebec every Friday, to Liverpool, via Moville.

First cabin, $65 and upwards; second cabin, $37 50 and $40; and third class, to Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow and London, $25 and $26. Through tickets to South Africa.

London Agents—E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke.

HEADACHES

If all the people who are suffering today from headaches would use Nerviline occasionally, they would not have headaches.

Nerviline goes right to the root of the trouble, and by strengthening the stomach and digestion it prevents as well as cures headaches.

Polson's Nerviline

No medicine gives such splendid results in sick or nervous headache as POLSON'S NERVILINE. It has been in use for more than thirty-five years and always proves satisfactory.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

World's Fair, St. Louis,

RETURN RATES FROM LONDON.

$16 05—15-DAY TICKETS.
$21.40—60-DAY TICKETS.
$25.70—SEASON TICKETS.

Victoria Day, May 24,

Single Fare for Round Trip.

Good going May 21, 22, 23 and 24; valid returning until May 25.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. A., Chicago. JOHN PAUL, C. P. and T. A., London. 'Phone 205.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamships from New York regularly for Glasgow via Londonderry.

Superior Accommodations at Lowest Rates for all Classes of Passengers

For Rates and New Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROS., New York; or E. DE LA HOOKE, Dundas and Richmond streets; or F. B CLARKE, 16 Richmond street; or W. FULTON, 181 Dundas street, London.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

VICTORIA DAY

Single Fare for Round Trip,

Good going May 21, 22, 23 and 24, valid returning until May 25, giving an opportunity to see the King's Plate race at Toronto, Saturday, May 21.

$16.05 World's Fair, St. Louis, and Return,

and an oportunity to stop over at any Canadian station, also at Detroit and Chicago.

For tickets and further information apply to E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A.; C. E. HORNING, depot ticket station.

—THE—

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

CALENDAR FOR MAY SAYS—

"True eloquence consists in saying all that is necessary and nothing but what is necessary."

La Rochefoucauld.

The fishing in the streams and lakes of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces and the ocean bordering those provinces is the finest on the continent. Write for Intercolonial detailed pamphlets to

General Passenger Department

MONCTON, N. B.

WHITE STAR LINE

United States and Royal Mail Steamers

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool,

MAJESTIC.....MAY 25, 10 A.M.
ARABIC.....MAY 27, 4 P.M.
OCEANIC.....JUNE 1, 8 A.M.
TEUTONIC.....JUNE 8, 10 A.M.

Saloon rates from $75 up. Second saloon from $45 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derry, $28 and $29 50.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, Sole Agent for London.

OVER THE WABASH

To the great World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo. Everything is now wide open. Round trip tickets now on sale daily until Dec. 1, from St. Thomas, $16 05, good 15 days; $21 40, good 60 days; correspondingly low rates from other stations. Now is the time to see this, the greatest exhibition in the history of the world. Passengers leaving London or St. Thomas, night trains, arrive in St. Louis next day at noon. The great Wabash is the shortest, best and quickest route, the only line that owns and controls its own rails from Canada direct to the World's Fair gates. For time tables and descriptive World's Fair folder address any ticket agent, or J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, Toronto, or St. Thomas.

R & O Richelieu Ontario Nav Co

For Tickets apply to E. De la Hooke, G.T. Railway, or W. Fulton, C. P. Railway.

HAMILTON-MONTREAL LINE MAY EXCURSIONS.

Hamilton to Montreal—Single $7, Return $12.

Toronto to Montreal—Single $6.50, Return $11.50

Meals and berth included. Low rates between ports.

Steamers leave Hamilton 1 p.m., and Toronto 7:30 p.m., Mondays and Thursdays; on and after June 7, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

H FOSTER CHAFFEE, western passenger agent, Toronto.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD.

Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway.

Victoria Day, May 24

Round trip tickets will be sold between all stations on this line at ONE-WAY FARE, good going May 21, 23 and 24, valid for return until May 25, 1904.

On May 24, for Port Stanley, round-trip tickets will be sold at the Thirty Cent rate, good going on trains leaving at 6 a.m., 9:45 a.m., and 2:30 p.m.; returning, leaving Port Stanley at 7:55 a.m., 12 noon, 4:20 p.m., and 7 p.m.

For tickets and further information apply at city tickets office, T. MARSHALL, general agent. H. F. MOELLER, general passenger agent, Detroit. 10c

Through the "Soo" in 1903 passed 35,000,000 tons of freight—three times as much as was carried on the Suez Canal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

We paid $100,000 for Liquozone; and we paid $500,000 more to buy a million bottles and give them to a million sick.

We paid $100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone. And we have spent $500,000 in the past four months to buy a million bottles and give them to a million sick ones. Don't you realize that this product must be of wonderful worth to humanity? Won't you see what it means to you?

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process which requires immense apparatus and 14 days' time. Each cubic inch of Liquozone represents the virtues of 1,250 cubic inches of the gas. The process by which these virtues are concentrated into liquid, stable form has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research for more than 20 years.

The result is a product which does what oxygen does. Oxygen is the nerve food, the blood food, the scavenger of the blood. It is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. But oxygen is a gas, and unstable; while Liquozone is fixed and concentrated; it gets an excess of oxygen virtues into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. The result is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare.

Kills Inside Germs.

But the great value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. There is nothing else known which will do that. Any drug that kills germs is a poison and it cannot be taken internally. For that reason, medicine is practically helpless in any germ disease.

Liquozone is so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and an excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetal matter. Liquozone is certain destruction to germs, yet to the human body it is the most helpful thing in the world. There is no other way to end the cause of any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50 cents and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Company, 458-460 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

I have never tried Liquozone, or Powley's Liquefied Ozone but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

My disease is.....

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.....

.....

67C Give full address—write plainly.

Liquozone was formerly known in Canada as Powley's Liquefied Ozone.

DEPOSIT WITH US.

HAVE YOU TRIED A SAVINGS BANK?

You can save your small sums of money by using a "bank." They cannot be opened unless you come to our office. Try one for a month.

Dominion Savings & Investment Society.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.
NO. 1 MASONIC TEMPLE.

F. H. BUTLER,
STOCK BROKER,

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margins. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance 'phone 1,278. OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.

LATEST MARKETS

STOCK MARKETS.

H. C. Becher, broker, Bank of Commerce building, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington today:

New York, May 21—Close.—The market has shown considerable strength this morning, but without any marked increase in activity, and the dealings continue almost exclusively professional. The belief is that traders who have sold short in the expectation that gold shipments would effect the money market had been disappointed, and were now covering. The bank statement is the only feature of interest in the day's developments, with its enormous decrease in loans and deposits, and the consequent maintenance of reserve. This, with the weakness in exchange, would seem to indicate a probability of easy money for weeks, if not months, to come. The reports as to general business throughout the country are not favorable, and while the present rally may go somewhat further, there are no indications of an increase of outside interests in securities.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 21.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	117¼	117
Winnipeg Electric	200	140
Montreal Street Railway	210	208
West India	70	45
Toronto Railway	100¾	100¼
Halifax Railway	96	92
St. John Street Railway	120	100
Twin City	95½	95
Richelieu & Ontario	87	86⅝
Bell Telephone	150	..
Dominion Iron and Steel, com	12	10¾
Dom Iron and Steel, pref	33	31⅛
Montreal H. L. and P.	74	73¾
Nova Scotia Steel, com	74	73¾
Detroit Railway	64½	62⅛
Montreal Cotton	..	107
Canada Colored Cotton	36	31
Montreal Street Bonds	104¼	102½
Dominion Coal, com	65½	64⅝
Dominion Coal, preferred	110½	110
Int. Coal	100	..
Bank of Montreal	250	240
Merchants'	160	..
Mackay, com	24	22
Mackay, pref	69	67
Ogilvie Bonds	122	115
Ogilvie Bonds	115	112
Dominion I. and S. Bonds	67½	66¾
Cable Coup. Bonds	..	92½
Toledo Railway	21	19

SALES: C. P. R., 25 at 117, 75 at 117½; Twin City, 10 at 95, 25 at 94¾, 15 at 94⅞; Toledo Railway, 5 at 19⅝; Power, 50 at 73½, 50 at 73¾; R. and O., 25 at 86¾; Scotia, 25 at 73, 25 at 73¼, 25 at 73½; Coal, preferred, 56 at 110½; Iron bonds, 4,000 at 66⅞.

TORONTO.

Toronto, May 21.

	Ask.	Off
Ontario	..	125
Toronto	..	224
Commerce	..	151
Imperial	..	214
Dominion	228	226
Hamilton		207
Traders	140	135
British America	100	..
Western Assurance	80	..
Imperial Life		149
Consumers Gas	206½	..
Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land	–	95
Canada Northwest Land, pref	..	99½
Can. Pacific Railway Stock	117⅜	117⅛
Soo, pref	122	119
Soo, com	63	62
Toronto Electric Light	..	135
General Electric	..	144
London Electric	100	..
Dominion Telegraph	..	120
Bell Telephone	..	144¼
Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co	..	86⅜
Niagara Navigation	..	117¼
Northern Navigation	..	65
St. L. and C. Navigation	.	99
Twin City Railway, new	95	94½
Winnipeg St. Railway	..	160
Sao Paulo Tramway	98	97¾
Dominion Steel, com	10½	10⅜
Dominion Coal, com	65½	64⅝
Nova Scotia Steel, common,	75	73
Crow's Nest Coal	350	.
Mackay, common	23	22
Mackay, preferred	68	67
Canada Salt	115	.
British Canadian L. and I		80
Canada Landed and Nat. Inv	107	105
Canada Permanent	..	121½
Canada Savings and Loan	..	119
Central Canada Loan	..	150
Dominion Savings and Invest	..	70
Hamilton Provident	..	120
Huron and Erie L. and S. Co	..	180
Landed Banking and Loan	..	120
Manitoba Loan	..	95
Lon. and Can. L. and A	92	..
Toronto Mortgage	..	91
London Loan	..	..
Ontario Loan and Deb	..	122½
Dom. Steel Bonds	..	67
Nova Scotia Steel	..	108

SALES: Dominion Bank, 20 at 227, 20 at 226½, 20 at 226¾; Twin City, 10 at 94⅜, 65 at 94¾; Sao Paulo, 25 at 98, 100 at 97⅛, 4 at 97½; Mackay, common, 20 at 22; Mackay, preferred, 8 at 67¾, 10 at 67⅞; Dominion Steel, 11 at 10¼; Coal, 25 at 64⅝, 50 at 64¾; Nova Scotia Steel, 25 at 72¾, 25 at 73¼, 25 preferred at 116½; Canada Permanent, 120 at 122.

Board adjourned until Wednesday.

By Your Choice of an Executor

You may set at nought all your careful and thoughtful provisions for wife and family. The private executor may become insolvent or die. In the latter case the affairs of the estate may pass into the very hands you most wish to avoid.

The London and Western Trusts Co.

has perpetuity of existence. It cannot abscond. Its compensation will not be more than that allowed to the private individual.

Correspondence and interviews invited.

FLAXSEED.
CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 20.—Flaxseed—Northwest, $1 12; July, $1 02½; September, $1 06.

C. N. SPENCER, STOCK BROKER

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash and on margin. Long distance 'phone 180. Offices, Market Lane.

NEW YORK.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

New York, May 21.

	Open	High	Low.	Close
Amal. Copper	49⅝	49⅞	49½	49⅞
American Sugar Co.	125¼	126⅛	125¼	126⅛
American Locomotive	18¼	19¼	18¼	19¼
American Foundry	17		..	
American Refining	49	49¼	49	49⅛
Atchison, com	68⅜	69¼	68¼	69½
Atcheson Pfd	92		..	..
B. & O.	78⅛	78½	77⅞	78½
Brooklyn Tran	45⅞	46½	45⅞	46⅜
C. P. R.	117⅛	117⅜	117	117⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	31	..	..	..
Chic. Great Western	15	..	..	..
Chicago & Alton	37¼		..	
Consolidated Gas	209½	209¾	209	209
Delaware and Hudson	151½	155	154½	155
Erie	23⅞	24⅛	23⅛	24
Erie Pfd	59	59¾	59	59¾
Illinois Central	129¾		..	..
Kan. and Tex, com	15¾	..	..	..
Kan. and Tex.pref	35½		..	
Louisville and Nashville	107½	108	107½	108
Manhattan	142¾	143½	142¾	143½
Metropolitan St. Ry.	110¾	111	110¾	111
Mexican Central	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
M. P.	90¼	..	..	..
N. Y. Central	111½	..		..
Norfolk and W	56½			
Ont. and West	21	21¼	21	21¼
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	26	26¼	26	26¼
Pennsylvania	114¼	114⅜	113¾	114⅜
People's Gas	95¼			
Reading	44	44	43⅞	44
Rock Island	20½	21¼	20½	21¼
Southern Railway	20½	20¾	20½	20⅝
Southern Pacific	46	46⅜	45⅞	46⅜
St. Paul	139¼	140½	139⅜	140½
Twin City	95		..	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¾
Union Pacific	83	83⅞	83⅛	83⅞
U. S. Leather	6¾			
U. S. Rubber	16⅜	16¾	16⅜	16¾
U. S. Steel, com	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼
U. S. Steel, pref.	53	53⅜	53	4⅛
Wabash, pref	33⅝	34¼	33¾	34¼
Western Union Tel	86½	87¼	86½	87¼
Wisconsin Central	17		..	..

LOCAL MARKET.

Saturday, May 21.

The market today was largely attended by the farmers. The buyers were also out in large numbers, and they seemed anxious to buy without haggling over prices. The result was that a large amount of business was transacted in a short space of time. Every line offered was pretty well sold by 11:30 o'clock. Prices were steady, and on the whole the market could be considered a good one, and should have been satisfactory to the farmers.

Grain—Oats, new, as has been the case for some time, formed the bulk of the offerings, nearly 50 loads being on sale; prices were a shade easier, most of the loads going at $1 05 per cental. A few loads sold at $1 06 to $1 07. An offer of 95c per bu for 1,000 bu of fall wheat was refused by the holder.

Several loads of hay, which were bargained for on Thursday, were brought. Prices were $9 50 and $10 per ton; one load of straw sold at $5 per ton.

Butter and Eggs—Butter continues to be dull of sale; there was a large supply offered, and it now looks as if there will not be any change for some time, owing partly to the low price of cheese. One load of 900 lbs was purchased from a storekeeper at 13c per lb; it was a mixed lot. The general run of prices was 14c for crocks and 14c to 16c for rolls. Eggs were quite plentiful at 13½c per dozen by the crate and 14c by the basket lot, and 15c per dozen retail.

Apples were in good demand; there was not a very good quality offered; prices ranged from 75c to $1 per bag, or $1 75 to $2 25 per barrel.

Vegetables and Roots—This line was one of the features of the market; there were a large number of bags of potatoes offered; a number of the farmers from Caradoc Township say potatoes are about marketed, and there will be very few to come from that district after today; sales were brisk at $1 20 to $1 25 per bag; small seed potatoes sold at 85c to $1 per bag; lettuce, 30c to 40c per dozen; radishes, 35c to 50c per dozen; asparagus was scarce at 50c per dozen.

Poultry—Not a great deal offered; turkeys were lower in price at 12½c to 13c per lb for gobblers and 15c for hens; dressed chickens sold at $1 to $1 25 per pair, alive, $1 per pair.

Dressed Hogs—About 60 carcases were offered; sales were moderately brisk at $6 50 per cwt for most of them; $6 75 was paid for a few, and $7 per cwt for a couple of extra choice.

Live Hogs—The price for Monday will be $4 80 per cwt; small pigs were quite numerous, at $4 to $6 per pair.

Butchers' Meats—The supply was light and prices were firm; beef sold at $6 to $8 per cwt; mutton was lower in price, at $6 to $8 per cwt; veal sold at $5 to $6 50 per cwt.

BEAN MARKETS.
DETROIT.

Detroit, May 20.—Beans—Cash, $1 78; May, 1 car at $1 78; October, $1 70 bid.

WILLIAM ABBOTT
Bond, Grain and Stock Broker.

Correspondent W. F. Dever & Co., New York, Boston and Chicago. Stocks bought and sold on margin and for cash. 113 Masonic Temple. Long distance 'phone 1,113.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, May 21.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—	May	99	99¾	98¾	99¾
	July	86⅝	88	86⅝	87⅞
	Sept	80⅜	81⅛	80¼	81
Corn—	May	47¾	48	47⅝	48
	July	48⅛	48⅝	48	48¼
	Sept	47½	47¾	47⅛	47½
Oats—	May	41⅝	42	41	41½
	July	38⅜	38½	38⅛	38¼
	Sept	30½	30⅝	30⅜	30½
Pork—	July	10 95	11 00	10 87	10 95
	Sept	11 22	11 22	11 12	11 20
Lard—	July	6 27	6 30	6 25	6 27
	Sept	6 45	6 47	6 40	6 45
Ribs—	July	6 35	6 37	6 32	6 35
	Sept.	6 52	6 52	6 47	6 52

ENGLISH MARKETS.
LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, May 21.—Holiday in the grain market.

Beef—Extra India mess easy, 58s 9d.

Pork—Prime mess western easy, 62s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, quiet, 45s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, firm, 36s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, steady, 35s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, quiet, 35s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, quiet, 35s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, steady, 35s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, dull, 36s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, firm, 32s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, quiet, 32s 9d; American refined in pails, dull, 33s 6d.

Butter—Good United States steady, 74s.

Cheese—American finest white, old, easy, 40s; do, new, steady, 38s; do, colored, old, easy, 42s; do, new, steady, 38s.

Tallow—Prime city easy, 20s.

Turpentine Spirits—Steady, 43s 3d.

Rosin—Common firm, 7s 3d.

Petroleum—Refined quiet, 7d.

Linseed Oil—Dull, 16s 3d.

CORN! CORN!

Wheat, oats, etc. Market advices from Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, members of all leading stock and grain exchanges. Long distance 'phone 213.

H. C. BECHER,
Bond and Stock Broker, 412 Richmond St.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.
OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, May 20.—Canadian cattle are steady, at 11½c to 12¾c per lb; refrigerator beef, 9⅝c per lb; sheep firm, 13½c to 14½c per lb; yearlings, 15c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; steady; good to prime steers, $5 20 to $5 70; poor to medium, $4 25 to $5 20; stockers and feeders, $3 25 to $4 60; cows, $1 50 to $4 65; heifers, $2 50 to $4 85; canners, $1 50 to $2 75; bulls, $2 25 to $4 25; calves, $2 50 to $4 75; Texas-fed steers, $4 to $4 60.

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; market 5c lower; mixed and butchers, $4 60 to $4 77½; good to choice heavy, $4 70 to $4 80; rough heavy, $4 55 to $4 65; light, $4 60 to $4 70; bulk of sales at $4 65 to $4 75.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; market steady; good to choice wethers, $5 to $5 60; fair to choice mixed, $3 75 to $5.

For The Bath

Bath Sponges,
Bath Tablets,
Bath Mitts,
Bath Soaps,
Bath Brushes,
Marine or Rubber Bath Sponges,
Loofahs—Wash Rags,
Toilet Waters, Etc.

Quality and Prices Right at

Strong's Drug Store,
184 DUNDAS STREET.

Strong's Baking Powder leads—others follow.

DAIRY MARKETS.
NAPANEE.

Napanee, Ont., May 20.—At the cheese board this afternoon 1,359 boxes cheese were boarded, of which 614 were white and 745 colored; sales, 564 white and 100 colored at 7⅞c. Buyers present: Thompson, Alexander, Cleall, McKinnon, Gibson, Brenton, Bert and Cook.

PERTH.

Perth, Ont., May 20.—Perth cheese market opened for the season today; 160 boxes were brought in and all sold at 8c. Buyers present were Bissell, Webster, Ferguson and Patten.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 20.—Butter easier; receipts, 4,553 pkgs; creamery extras, 20c; do, firsts, 18½c to 19½c. Cheese firmer; receipts, 2,971 boxes; state full cream, colored, small choice, 8c; do, fair to good, 7¼c to 7¾c; do, white, small choice, 7c to 7¼c; do, fair to good, 6¼c to 6¾c; do, colored, large choice, 7c; do, fair to good, 6¼c to 6¾c; do, large, poor, 5c to 6c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 20.—Butter easier; creameries, 14c to 19c; dairies, 12c to 17c. Cheese weak; new goods, 7¾c to 9½c.

OIL MARKETS.
PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 20.—Oil opened and closed at $1 62.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., May 20.—Credit balances, $1 62; certificates, no bid; shipments, 88,719 barrels.

LONDON.

London, May 20.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 7-16d; spirits, 8¾d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, May 20.—Petroleum, 19 francs 50 centimes.

BREMEN.

Bremen, May 20.—Petroleum, 6 marks 35 pfennings.

HAY MARKETS.
TORONTO.

Toronto, May 20.—Baled Hay—There is plenty of hay coming forward to fill the demand; the market is quoted unchanged, at $9 per ton for car lots on the track here.

Baled Straw—The demand is only fair, and plenty of baled and loose straw is coming forward; car lots on track here are quoted unchanged, at $5 50 per ton.

PRODUCE MARKETS.
TORONTO.

Toronto, May 21.—Wheat—Market unchanged; No. 2 white and red winter are selling at 95c outside; spring is quoted at 90c to 91c east, and goose at 81c to 82c east; there is a firmer feeling in Manitoba; No. 1 northern, 92c to 93c, Georgian Bay ports; No. 2 northern, 89c to 90c; No. 1 hard, 93c to 94c, 6c to be added for grinding in transit. Flour—Market continues steady, and quotations are unchanged; 90 per cent patents, in buyers' bags, $3 65, with choice brands 15c to 20c higher; straight rollers of special brands, $4 25 to $4 40, in barrels; Manitoba, $4 80 for Hungarian patents and $4 40 for strong bakers, bags included, on the track at Toronto. Millfeed—Market unaltered, at $17 to $17 50 for shorts and $16 outside; bran, $15 50 to $16 50; Manitoba bran, in sacks, $17, and shorts at $19 here. Barley—Unchanged; No. 2 is quoted at 42c, middle freights; No. 3 extra, 40c to 40½c, and No. 3 at 38c to 39c, middle freights. Buckwheat—Steady; No. 2 at 49c to 50c east; the market is quiet. Rye—Prices are nominal, at 57c to 58c outside. Corn—Steady; No. 2 yellow American has sold at 60c to 60½c, on the track at Toronto; No. 3 mixed is quoted at 59c; Canadian corn, 44c to 45c west, with little offering. Oats—The market is quiet and unchanged; No. 2 white is quoted at 31½c to 32c west, and 32c to 32½c middle freights; No. 1 white, 33½c to 34c east, and No. 2 at 33c east. Rolled oats—Steady, at $4 50 for cars of bags and $4 75 for barrels, on the track at Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside. Peas—Dull, at 61c at 62c for No. 2, shipping west or east. Butter—The market is easy and receipts in all lines are heavy; prices unchanged. Eggs—Firm in tone; receipts light and prices steady, at 15c. Cheese—Firmer, at 8½c for new large and 8¾c for small; old large are unchanged, at 9½c.

GREEK SCULPTURE

Valuable Collection of Casts Nearly Lost at Sea.

Copenhagen, May 21.—The King of Greece has more than once sent valuable casts of famous Greek sculpture to the Copenhagen Museum, and recently he sent a fresh collection.

The steamer which was carrying the royal gift ran aground on the west coast of Jutland, and the whole of the general cargo, including a large quantity of corn had to be thrown overboard. For some time it was feared that the casts would have to go as well, but, fortunately, these were, with great difficulty preserved. They have just reached Copenhagen.

THEY DESERVED IT

Two Presentations Made by the Canadian Press Association.

The Canadian Press Association's special train from the St. Louis Fair passed through here this morning shortly after 8 o'clock en route to Toronto. The excursionists reported one of the best times the association ever had. A few minutes' delay was made for lunch, and also for two presentations. The association presented Mr. McDonald, the district passenger agent of the Grand Trunk, with a handsome diamond ring, and they also made a presentation to their energetic secretary-treasurer, both having done much to make the outing the success it proved to be.

MANY OUT OF WORK

Foreigners in Montreal Living in Railway Box Cars.

Montreal, May 20. — A large number of foreigners, who for some time past have been making their homes in the box cars belonging to the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, were brought before the police court yesterday on a charge of loitering. When questioned by Judge Lafontaine they claimed to be out of work and without means of subsistence. While they had been in Montreal for some time they claimed to be unable to obtain work. After listening to their stories the judge fined each man $5 or ten days and they were sent down to jail.

Pavement Initiation On King Street Is Opposed.

Petition Being Circulated Against the Proposed Asphalting of the Roadway.

The wars of the pavements are to be continued on King street this year, and the prospects are that that thoroughfare will remain as it is for many a day.

Last year a large majority of the property owners presented a petition to the city council for a Trinidad asphalt pavement on King street. The petition was accepted, and after being found to be sufficiently signed a bylaw was passed authorizing its construction. Just at this time, however, the aldermen came to the conclusion that they would not permit the people to dictate to them what class of material shou'd be laid, as when Trinidad asphalt was specified there could be no competition, and letting contracts where there was no chance for one contractor to outbid another was not to the city's liking. The result was that the bylaw which authorized the construction of a Trinidad asphalt pavement on King street was rescinded.

The next thing the city did was to attempt to initiate a pavement, utterly ignoring the petition which had been sent in by the property owners. All the people interested were notified by registered letter, and also by an advertisement in the daily papers, the last publication of which was on April 28. This was the city's share of the proceedings. Now the property owners are out with a petition which, it is said, is being liberally signed, and which is intended to knock out the proposed initiation. There is said to be not the slightest doubt that the required number of names will be secured.

One of the men who are behind the petition told a reporter today that the people objected to the city initiating an asphalt pavement because the city did not say what class of pavement will be laid—that is, it might be a cheap California asphalt, or it might not. Then again the people do not know what guarantee will be asked of the contractor by the city, nor do they know anything about the specifications. The construction of the pavement means much money to King street ratepayers, he said, and they naturally did not feel like buying a pig in a bag. The aldermen undoubtedly knew a great deal, but they did not know better than the people of King street what King street people wanted.

If the proposed initiation is knocked out, the city, according to the law, cannot initiate a pavement on the street for two years, but the people may at any time they feel so disposed, ask for a pavement under the local improvement act.

Engineer Graydon is industriously preparing the specifications for the asphalt block pavement on Wellington street between Dundas and York. There is no mention of a park in the center of the street. Tenders for this work are to be in by Thursday next.

IS REPRESENTED AT THE WOODBINE

London Has a Delegation of One Hundred at Toronto This Afternoon.

Toronto is today the Mecca of thousands of lovers of horse-racing. From every part of the Province of Ontario; from numerous places in the Province of Quebec, and also from places in New York, near the Canadian frontier, there have gone to the Queen City those who own horses and those who don't, but who nevertheless are interested in the races at the Woodbine.

Londoners, like others, are among the throngs, and as is the case with everybody else, they are more concerned over the outcome of the King's Plate than anything else on the programme. There are about 100 residents of London who went to Toronto, principally to see the blue ribbon event of the Canadian turf, and there were none but wanted to see the sovereigns come to the Forest City with the Beck stable, which is to be represented in the race by Hawkins and Grand Lodge, Hawkeye being scratched. Several years have elapsed sice the plate came to London with Kitestring, owned by the late T. D. Hodgens.

The cheap rates on the railways went into force today, and this in itself would mean a much bigger crowd than would be seen at the Woodbine if the full rates were in vogue.

LONDON BOY PROMOTED.

The many friends in this city of Mr. William F. McMichael, formerly of the M. C. R. ticket office, and latterly of St. Thomas and Detroit, will be pleased to hear of his promotion to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he is in charge of the Union ticket office.

WANTED TO WORK, BUT NOT HARD

Farm Hand in Quest of a Snap Is Advised to "Go West."

Today a young Englishman called at the city hall and asked if he could be referred to a place where he could secure work. He was referred to Inspector McCallum, to whom the man stated that he had been two months in Canada, and had been until a few days ago, employed on a farm a few miles out of London. In the oid country he had been a farmer, but he told the inspector the work was too hard in this country. He didn't mention his employers, but he did say that there was such a thing as working a free horse to death. Then the wages he was receiving were very small, and he thought he could do better in the city.

The inspector told him bluntly that if he was looking for an easy thing he had better get out of Canada. Then Mr. McCallum read the fellow a sermon, in which he pointed out the benefits to be derived from a judicious tilling of the virgin lands of Western Canada, which can now be secured by settlers almost free, and he advised the young fellow, like Horace Greely, to go west.

The visitor said he appreciated the sermon, but he was looking for a job where the work would not be too hard, and where there was a chance for promotion. And he left to look for it.

DESTROY THEM, SAYS A DEALER

Favors Destruction of All Old Pianos—Are a Bar to Good Business.

A local piano dealer was asked today if the Canadian piano men had any idea of following the lead of the manufacturers of the New England States, who have agreed to hereafter destroy all second-hand square pianos, and also all organs which may come into their hands in the dealings.

The local man replied that he had heard nothing of such a movement here, but that he felt it would be in the interests of the Canadian manufacturers if they followed the example of the Americans.

"The old pianos merely keep people from buying new ones," he said, "and in nine cases out of ten it would be a good thing for the people themselves if there were no second-hand instruments to tempt them with cheap prices. The old ones keep coming back to us time and again, as people grow tired of them, and they are a great nuisance in the business.

"The organ problem is also bothering the dealers just now," continued the merchant. "If a woman wants a piano; and she has an old organ, you have to take the organ in part payment or you make no sale. And when you get a row of these wheezy, old relics in your wareroom, you feel like destroying them, and are only restrained, because you live in hopes that some day some person will come around and take one of them at any price."

THE BACONIAN CLUB BANQUET

Twentieth Annual Reunion Was the Most Successful in the Long List.

The 20th annual banquet of the Baconian Club of this city was held last evening and was one of the most successful in the long line of functions of this kind. There were 45 guests present, all of whom enjoyed the evening, which began with the serving of an excellent menu by the restaurateur.

Mr. S. B. McCready, B.A., the president, filled the chair, and made an excellent toastmaster. After the King had been honored the following toasts were proposed and responded to by the respective speakers:

"Lord Bacon," Mr. M. W. Rossie, vice-president; "Canada," Mr. F. W. C. McCutcheon; "The Belligerents," Rev. W. J. Clark, honorary president; "Canadian Literature," Mr. John Cameron; "Our Guests," Messrs. Cy Warman and H. Marshall Graydon; "Our Habitant Brothers," Messrs. Jared Vining and Frank Lawson; "The Long Green," Messrs. E. Atkins, A. G. Calder and George C. Phelps; "The Old Boys," Messrs. G. N. Weekes, R. A. Little, B.A., T. J. Murphy, J. M. McEvoy, C. B. Edwards and John Bowman.

The reciters of the evening were Messrs. C. G. Jarvis, John A. Cottam and John M. Gunn. Solos were rendered by Messrs. Ed Webster, J. W. McIntosh, H. Bapty, R. Jex and H. Marshall Graydon, Mr. George C. Phelps acting as accompanist.

St. Louis Besieged By Throng of Journalists

Canadians Form a Pleasant Party Over the C. P. R. and the Wabash.

All this week the city of St. Louis was besieged by newspaper men from almost every state in the Union and from Canada. Special Pullman trains were run from all points to St. Louis, carrying newspaper editors to attend the meetings of the National Editorial Association, which were in session on the exposition grounds.

On Saturday morning last there arrived in St. Louis under the guidance of Mr. George H. Ham, of the C. P. R. head office at Montreal, a party of eighteen Canadian newspapermen.

A special Pullman car, called Shuswap was attached to the 11:35 a.m. C. P. R. train, leaving London, May 13, and, notwithstanding that the day was Friday, and the date the "unlucky 13th," the trip proved a most enjoyable one in every particular. The party arrived in St. Louis at 8:30 Saturday morning, remaining there until Tuesday night, May 17, and then went to Chicago, where they spent Wednesday and Wednesday evening seeing the sights of the Windy City. Detroit was reached on Thursday morning, the 19th, four hours being given to enable the travelers to visit the prominent places in the City of the Straits.

In order to show appreciation of Mr. Ham's unfailing kindness and courtesy to the party, a handsome gilt clock was presented to him after leaving the American border. The clock was inscribed as follows:

"To George H. Ham, from Press Party, St. Louis Fair, May, 1904."

The presentation was a complete surprise to Mr. Ham, who, in accepting the gift, stated that it was his duty to provide every enjoyment, and he had certainly found the newspapermen accompanying him to be one of the jolliest and best-natured crowds he ever had on a trip.

Col. Markham, proprietor of the St. John, N. B., Sun, expressed the gratitude of the journalists for the kindness extended to them by Mr. Ham, and by the Canadian Pacific and Wabash Railroads, and for Mr. Ham's care and attention during the trip. The scribes then had the pleasure of listening to a Talmudic reading by Mr. A. M. Belding, of the St. John Telegraph, giving a humorous description of the trip. Some minor presentations of a humorous nature followed, causing much mirth, until London was reached, when the representatives of the London papers were tendered a hearty farewell at the C. P. R. depot here.

The representatives from newspapers in the Lower Provinces will arrive home this evening, and will have traveled a total distance of almost 4,000 miles. To the eastern passengers the country west of Toronto was entirely new, and they were loud in their praises of the agricultural district surrounding London and west to Detroit, and of the C. P. R.'s fine roadbed. It was a revelation to them to see a country devoid of hills and covered with verdure. From Detroit west the Wabash passes through the states of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri. It was particularly noticed that there was no jolting nor sharp curves in the run from Detroit to St. Louis.

The party comprised the following newspapermen: Col. Markham, Sun, St. John, N. B.; A. M. Belding, Telegraph, St. John, N. B.; J. W. Power, Recorder, Halifax, N. S.; W. R. McCurdy, Herald, Halifax, N. S.; Smeaton White, Gazette, Montreal, Que.; Charles Robillard, La Patrie, Montreal, Que.; P. Arthur Cote, La Presse, Montreal, Que.; A. Laurente, La Journal, Montreal, Que.; C. B. Allardice, Weekly Star, Montreal, Que.; Burnside Robinson, Star, Montreal, Que.; Capt. Morrison, Citizen, Ottawa; F. B. Ellis, Globe, St. John, N. B.; D. F. Burk, Herald, Port Arthur; A. E. Miller, Free Press, London; C. Frank Adams, The Advertiser, London.

The C. P. R. and Wabash Railroads are running special trains direct to St. Louis. The connections arranged by the two roads give quick travel and every comfort and convenience for passengers. Pullman cars run direct from Montreal to St. Louis. A rate of $16 95 is offered by these two roads for a trip from London to St. Louis and return, good for fifteen days.

WITH BUILDING FREE OF DEBT

Y. W. C. A. Wants to Get Into Its New Home by Aug. 1.

The Y. W. C. A. expect to go into its new home on Wellington street, opposite Victoria Park, by Aug. 1, and it is anxious to do so with the building free of debt. To attain this end the association is sending out circulars appealing for subscriptions. The circular is as follows:

"The directors of the Young Women's Christian Association beg to submit the following statement, concerning their building fund. Subscriptions, promised in 1902, $9,011; legacy, payable, 1905, $1,000; total, $10,011; shrinkage known to date, $225; balance, $9,786.

"The association has recently purchased the Hobbs' property on Wellington street, for the sum of $11,500, and intends making a few necessary alterations, viz., finishing rooms on the third floor adding partitions, etc., which, with furnishing according to estimates, may bring the entire cost to $16,000. The directors hope to enter the building Aug. 1, entirely free of debt. There has been paid on promised subscriptions prior to May 1, 1904, with interest, $2,783; paid since May 1, 1904, which includes new subscriptions of $175, $1,935; total, $4,718, leaving the amount still due, $6,039.

"If this debt is paid the directors will see their way clear to making the institution almost self-supporting, as the small amount between the regular income, and the expenditure will be easily met by revenue from lunch room, educational classes, maintenance fund, membership fees, etc."

The circular is signed by Mrs. C. W. Leonard, 284 Central avenue, convener of the Y. W. C. A. building fund, who will give further information if desired. The association is naturally desirous of getting subscriptions in at once, and as the work is undoubtedly a worthy and noble one there should be a ready response.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Chief Engineer Hobson, of the G. T. R., was in the city today.

—Ald. Forristal's condition continues to improve at St. Joseph's Hospital.

—John Harlton was taken from the county jail to the asylum this morning.

—Mr. Malcolm McGuigan, M. P. for West Middlesex, was in the city today on his way from Ottawa. He is much improved in health.

—Following the example of London, Brantford and other places, the Stratford Board of Health are preparing a bylaw to prevent spitting on the streets and in public places.

—Dr. Hutchinson was notified today that a number of cows, though to be infected with tuberculosis, were on a certain dairy farm in London township. The doctor at once ordered the cattle removed to another place until a thorough investigation can be made.

—Tomorrow evening Rev. J. J. Ross, pastor of the Talbot Street Church, will deliver the second of his addresses on "The First of the Pilgrim Fathers," taking as his specific theme, "The Canaan Life." These addresses are very helpful, and are bringing such large congregations that the edifice is generally filled before 7 o'clock. The ordinance of baptism will again be administered tomorrow evening, after the service. This ordinance has been administered every Sunday evening for the last eight weeks at Talbot Street Church.

DEATH OF WILLIAM SHARPE.

William Sharpe, of Hyde Park, died Friday morning at St. Joseph's Hospital. He was 74 years of age and unmarried. The funeral will be held tomorrow from the undertaking parlors of D. A. Stewart.

GOLF ON THE HOLIDAY.

A special tea will be given at the London Golf Club on Victoria Day by Miss Helen Macfie, Miss Mary Puddicombe and Miss Florence Somerville. A team from St. Thomas and Clinton will play the men of the London club, on the Barracks links, and it is hoped that all the members and their friends will attend.

THORNDALE MARKSMEN.

The Civilian Rifle Club at Thorndale has completed its organization, and will hold its first practice on Tuesday, May 24. The club starts under favorable auspices, having an energetic staff of officers and a membership of 84, which it is expected will be largely increased in a short time. The officers are: Captain, John Taylor; secretary, C. H. Lee; treasurer, Wesley Logan.

LECTURE BY OLD BOY.

Prof. F. H. Sykes, now of Columbia University, but formerly of the Western University of this city, is announced to lecture under the auspices of the Western University Club next Thursday evening. The lecture, which will be free, is to be given on Trackeray and to be given in the Normal School.

FIREMEN WERE PROMPT.

At 6 o'clock this morning Fire Chief Clark, who was around on an early inspection, sent in a telephone call to No. 2 station. The chief sent the message from the McCormick building, at the corner of Dundas and Wellington streets and the men responded, thinking it to be a genuine alarm. The company were quickly on the spot, and the chief said today that he was satisfied with the turnout. Fireman "Archie" Nicholson is acting foreman of No. 2 during the absence of Foreman Findlater, who was injured by falling from a wagon on Dundas street a few days ago.

WILL OPEN GYMNASIUM.

The Askin Street Methodist Church have not lost much time in getting the new gymnasium ready. The new building has a parlor, reading room and gymnasium, and it is expected that they will be much appreciated by the younger members of the church. On Tuesday evening, May 24, there will be a formal opening, which will take the form of a social. Refreshment booths will be decorated with tennis nets and other things suggestive of the work of the club. The public will, therefore, have an opportunity to inspect the new building.

PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS

Roberts Scholarship Won by A. J. Bourchier, Washington, Ont.

The results of the 67th semi-annual examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy have been announced. A. J. Bourchier, of Washington, Brant, wins the John Roberts scholarship and the college gold medal.

The honor list includes (in the order of merit) the following among many others: A. J. Bourchier, Washington; W. W. Simpson, Brantford; A. M. Reid, Sault Ste. Marie; John Lemp, Tavistock; E. E. Sexsmith, Glencoe; W. M. Jackson, Woodstock; W. G. Logan, London; J. W. McConley, Strathroy; C. L. Deo, St. Thomas; P. L. R. Scott, London; W. S. Cole, Lucan.

The following appear in the pass list (alphabetically arranged): W. E. Almas, Sarnia; C. A. Baird, St. Marys; A. D. Campbell, Ailsa Craig; S. L. Carr, Woodstock; G. A. W. Denham, Petrolea; R. J. Easson, Stratford; H. H. Mitchell, Watford; H. W. Mitchell, Sarnia; U. M. Milton, Ridgetown; J. A. McColl, Rodney; W. A. McConnell, Port Burwell; H. A. McLachlin, St. Thomas; D. C. McMillan, Sarnia; P. W. McNabb, Stratford; G. E. Parker, Tilbury; E. A. Richards, Aylmer; F. A. Taylor, Watford; R. S. Thompson, Kincardine; J. B. Waugh, Stratford.

—A chimney fire gave the firemen a run to the corner of Hill and Wellington streets today. There was no damage.

The Mutual Life of Canada

Is 34 years old.
Is the sole property of policyholders.
Avoids all speculative investments.
Has the lowest expense rate in Canada.
Earns largest percent of profits, which belong to policyholders.

C. E. GERMAN,
General Agent,
421 Richmond Street.

JUST DYE THAT CARPET

That's all that's needed with the good Wilton or Axminster Carpet that has unfortunately become soiled. You cannot take the stains out, but we can dye the carpet a beautiful green or crimson, and give you really a new carpet again at little cost.

R. PARKER & CO.,
Cleaners and Dyers.
400 Richmond Street, near corner of Dundas, London, Ont.

You Want Good Koal

The Koal we sell is from the best mines, and is the most desirable and economical fuel you can buy. All sizes.

DALY'S, 19 YORK ST. PHONE 348

Seven Reasons

Why the Bank of Toronto Is Popular With Money-Savers:

FIRST—It is a safe, conservative bank.
SECOND—It is a bank for all the people—rich and poor, men, women and children.
THIRD—It is courteous to depositors and aims to accommodate them.
FOURTH—It allows a reasonable rate of interest on money intrusted to its care.
FIFTH—It invites new accounts from all who wish to save or invest money.
SIXTH—It has a separate department for women, containing private waiting rooms, lavatory, telephone, etc.
SEVENTH—All business intrusted to it is strictly confidential.

JOHN PRINGLE, Manager.

FAST MILE BY A GREEN PACER

Walter Direct Clips It Off in 2:08 3-4—Oliphant Gets Sixty Days.

Lou Dillon signalized her debut in public this year by stepping a handy mile at the matinee racing at the driving park at Memphis Thursday in 2:12. She was driven by her trainer, Millard Saunders, to sulky, and horsemen expressed surprise at the easy manner in which she accomplished the time. Saunders intended rating Lou Dillon a mile in about 2:17. The most sensational performance, track conditions taken into consideration, was the time made in the straight heat victory of Ed Geers' green pacer, Walter Direct. Driven by his owner, Walter Direct finished the second heat in 2:08¾.

Robert Sievier, former owner of the mare Scepter, has been warned off the turf by the stewards of the English Jockey Club, presumably on account of the discreditable relations disclosed in his unsuccessful slander action against Sir James Dyke. These revelations concerned the turf, but indirectly, and Mr. Sievier has never been in any trouble with the authorities or owners. But the stewards of the Jockey Club possess discretionary powers to warn any person off Newmarket Heath, and they exercised them in the case of Mr. Sievier.

Jack Oliphant, who leads the riders in winning mounts at Worth, was suspended for 60 days for rough riding in the second race and hitting Jockey Newman in the face with his whip in a mix-up at the first turn. Oliphant had the mount on Marlin, the favorite, while Newman rode Alma Girl. Clonmell, second choice in the betting, led all the way and won the race by a neck from the long shot, Eleven Bells. Marlin, the favorite, and Misanthrope, the well-backed third choice, were never in it after the mix-up at the first turn.

HARD BLOW FOR RACE GAMBLING

Western Union's Decision to Cut Off Service Paralyzed the Business.

Horse-race gambling in every large city was given a paralyzing blow when the Western Union Telegraph Company on orders from President Clowry abruptly suspended its racing news service. In Chicago, New York, San Francisco and other betting centers the bookmakers practically were put out of business.

Gamblers soon found one ray of comfort in the situation. The telegraph company will not refuse to transmit racing information over its wires provided it is filed by persons not in the employ of the company. It is believed the gamblers as soon as possible will make arrangements to send their own racing results where such a plan will not prove too costly.

The larger bookmakers in Chicago were not unprepared for the announcement by the telegraph company. In some mysterious way they learned that the order would be issued on Tuesday, and it is said steps already have been taken by them to secure racing returns from the tracks by trustworthy agents, who will supply the place that was filled by Western Union operators.

It was upon the handbooks in the saloons, hotels, barber shops and cigar stores that the blow was heaviest. Already harassed by the police gambling detail until it is said their business has fallen off 80 per cent, the order from the Western Union was the last straw. Most of them closed when the returns failed to come in from Hammond and the barnlike telegraph office just outside the city limits at Dunning.

POLICE RAID THE POOLROOMS.

Simultaneous raids on 22 poolrooms and poolroom exchanges were made in New York yesterday by the police, acting under orders from Commissioner McAdoo. Axes, hammers and crowbars were used at many of the places to batter down specially constructed iron and steel doors, and to gain entrance through barred windows. Seventy prisoners were taken, and many telephones and telegraph instruments were confiscated, besides books, and racing cards. "The" Allens' place in Sixth avenue, where 81 previous raids have been made, was visited by the police, as was "Honest" John Kelly's house in Forty-first street.

WHO WILL DRAW FIRST BLOOD?

Inaugural Game, President vs. Vice-President, at Thistle Bowling Club.

The following is the draw for the first match, president vs. vice-president, at the Thistle Bowling Club, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock:

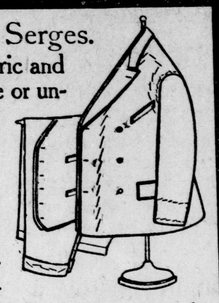
President.	Vice-president.
A. H. Beddome, skip,	E. R. C. Struthers, skip,
T. Blakeney,	A. G. McWhinney,
H. C. McBride,	Charles Tune,
J. K. Campbell,	H. G. Hopkirk.
Robert Reid, skip	Alf Talbot, skip,
L. J. Walker,	W. T. Strong,
Gordon Crawford,	James Houston,
T. R. Parker,	Geo. L. McHattie.
W. C. Ferguson, skip,	Samuel Stevely, skip,
T. C. Wright,	E. A. Kortright,
F. J. Darch,	J. M. Ferguson,
I. H. Hunter,	C. E. Preston.
C. M. R. Graham, skip,	John Pringle, skip,
A.E. Barbour,	Philip Pocock,
Harry Ranahan,	Herbert Johnston,
McK. Milliman,	Louis H. Graves.
Harry Gillies, skip,	A. Tillmann, skip,
Charles Firth,	Jack McNee,
H. W. Lind,	Arch. McPherson,
Harry Dodgson.	Arthur Reid.
C. Sterling, skip,	Col. C. E. H. Fisher, skip.
C. D. Neville,	Geo. S. Gibbons,
Joseph H. Booth,	Stephen Grant.
Charles Bowman,	W. D. L. Wright.

DONOVAN MAY BECOME MAGNATE

Possible Holder of Majority Holdings in Washington Club, 'Tis Said.

In getting Patsy Donovan to take hold of the Senators, the American League not only secures a good manager for this straggling aggregation of ball players, but has also picked up a prospective purchaser of the majority holdings of stock, says the Washington correspondent of the Sporting News. This is the opinion of certain Washington baseball men, who are closely in touch with the dealings of President Johnson with this club as any local men can be. It is also the statement made by some of Donovan's closest friends. Two or three good men, he figures, would put the club on an equality with most of the others in the league. He has found the players he wants and can get them by purchasing, but the powers that be refuse to come forward with the money. One of the men Donovan likes best and would like to secure is Pat Flaherty, one of Comiskey's trio of scuffpaws. But to get him he would have to assume a contract for $3,000, and this the governing powers prohibit. To make a success in Washington Donovan realizes that the incubus that now weighs down the local club must be removed, and if it cannot be done his friends declare he will get out himself. Ownership of a sufficient amount of the stock in the club to give himself carte blanche to run it in his own way is alluring to him, and if some such deal can be made, he will probably be willing to tie up with the Ban Johnson organization.

Blue and Black Serges.



The quality of the fabric and the way it's tailored make or unmake the serge suit.

The ordinary difficulty with serges is that they become shiny quickly—a defect due entirely to the poorness of the cloth. For Semi-ready we tailor the celebrated Botany serge—made in the big mills of the west of England—of wool imported direct from Australia. Each suit is distinctive—each suit is individual, each breathing the atmosphere of tailored excellence that makes the suit a personality fitting garment. $18.00 Blue or Black.

Semi-ready Tailoring

149

LONDON 146 DUNDAS STREET

WHITEWASHING ORDER OF DAY

Seven Coats Applied in Major Leagues—Washington Administered One.

Whitewashing was the order of the day in the three major leagues yesterday, no less than seven clubs receiving applications—two in the National, two in the American and three in the Eastern.

Brooklyn and Philadelphia were the unfortunate ones in the National, St. Louis and Detroit in the American, and Baltimore, Rochester and Newark in the Eastern. The coat of the white stuff applied to the Phillies was the thickest, the score standing 10 to 0 in favor of the Cincinnati Reds, but the biggest wonder was the shutting out of Detroit by Washington.

The Chicago-New York games in both the American and National were marked by possibly the most exciting finishes of the day. The Nationals played at Chicago, and at the eighth inning the score was 2 to 1 in favor of New York's Giants. In the ninth the Giants failed to add to their runs, whereas the Chicago nine went in and scored twice, winning the game by a margin of one run. Eleven innings were necessary in the game between the Highlanders and Chicago at New York, and a coincidence in connection with the match was the fact that the score was the same as at Chicago. Chicago scored a run in the eighth and another in the ninth, tieing the score, but in the eleventh inning the Highlanders got the winning run.

Five teams played without an error. The scores:

IN THE NATIONAL.

At Chicago—	R.	H.	E.
Chicago .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—3	7	2	
New York.....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2	4	0	

Batteries—Weimer and O'Neill; Mathewson and Warner. Umpires, Johnstone and Emslie. Attendance, 10,500.

At Pittsburg—	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg .....0 0 1 0 3 4 0 0 *—8	12	1	
Boston .....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2	6	2	

Batteries—Phillippi, Leever and Phelps; Willis and Needham. Umpire, O'Day. Attendance, 2,530.

At St. Louis—	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 *—4	9	1	
Brooklyn .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	3	3	

Batteries—O'Neill and Grady; Reidy and Bergen. Umpire, Moran. Attendance, 2,900.

At Cincinnati—	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati .....4 1 0 2 0 1 1 1 *—10	11	0	
Philadelphia .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	1	7	

Batteries—Harper and Peitz; Breckenridge, Lush and Roth. Umpire, Zimmer. Attendance, 2,800.

IN THE AMERICAN.

At Boston—	R.	H.	E.
Boston .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 *—2	9	4	
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	3	0	

Batteries—Dineen and Farrell; Siever and Sugden. Umpire, Connolly. Attendance, 3,805.

At Philadelphia—	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland .....0 3 2 0 2 1 0 0 *—8	8	0	
Philadelphia .....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 3—5	9	5	

Batteries—Moore and Bemis; Berthold, Henley and Powers. Umpires, Carpenter and O'Loughlin. Attendance, 5,170.

At New York—	R.	H.	E.
New York.....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—3	6	2	
Chicago .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2	6	3	

Batteries—Chesbro and McGuire; White and Sullivan. Umpires, Dwyer and King. Attendance, 3,030.

At Washington—	R.	H.	E.
Washington .....0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 *—3	10	1	
Detroit .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	8	2	

Batteries—Patten and Drill; Killian, Stovail, Ferry and Wood. Umpire, Sheridan.

IN THE EASTERN.

At Buffalo—	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore .....0 0 0 0 0—0	2	1	
Buffalo .....0 0 0 0 2—2	6	0	

Game ended in fifth inning on account of rain. Batteries—Atkins and Hearn; Jones and McAllister. Umpire, Haskill.

At Rochester—	R.	H.	E.
Providence .....0 0 1 1 0 0—2	6	3	
Rochester .....0 0 0 0 0 *—0	7	1	

Game called at end of sixth inning on account of rain. Batteries—Viau and Thomas; Fertsch and Walls. Umpires, Sullivan and Gifford.

At Toronto—	R.	H.	E.
Newark .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	3	1	
Toronto .....0 0 6 0 0 2 0 0 *—8	7	1	

Batteries—Wenig and Shea; Applegate and Raub. Umpire Egan.

Wet grounds at Montreal.

"SIMPLY HELL."

Rufus Choate, one of the most conservative northern men of the time as to the slavery question, is said to have expressed the opinion, as the result of careful study, that he had no reason to think that the industrial condition of the slave, all things considered, was worse than that of the laboring population in most European countries, but that for the colored woman the condition of slavery was "simply hell." The race of mixed blood in America is the outcome of that condition; and that the colored race has emerged from such subjugation into the comparatively decent moral condition which it now holds proves conclusively that it is human in its virtues as well as in its sins. This I say as one who has been for nearly ten years trustee of a school for freedmen in the heart of the Southern black district. The simple fact admitted by all candid Southern men and women, that no charges of immorality are ever brought against the graduates of these schools and that wherever they go they are the center of a healthy influence, is sufficient proof that what the whole Southern region needs is to deal with the negro race no longer as outcasts, but as men and women. This I say as one of those Northern men who brought some odium on themselves for a time by advocating, during President Hayes' administration, the final withdrawal of the national troops from Southern States, with a view of trusting them to their own honor.—T. W. Higginson, in the Atlantic.

ATTEMPTED TO MOB REFEREE

Police Interfered and Saved Official—Fitz and Kid McCoy to Meet.

Benny Yanger, of Chicago, easily got the decision over Charles Neary, of Milwaukee, in a six-round bout before the Badger A. C. at Milwaukee. Yanger was too clever for Neary, and outpointed him nearly two to one. Yanger inflicted terrific body punishment and only in two rounds, the first and the fourth, were the fighters on even terms. An attempt was made to mob Referee Bardell by a crowd of Neary's friends, but the police prevented anything serious. This was Neary's first defeat this season.

DID NOT CLASH.

Joe Gans, the light-weight champion, and Willie Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, who were to have met in a six-round bout in New Jersey before the recently organized Weehawken A. C., did not clash last night. The manager of the building where the affair was to be held decided to give up all connection with it. As a result the promoters of the exhibition have announced that they intend to bring legal proceedings against him for $5,000 damages for breaking a verbal contract to rent his dancing hall for sparring exhibitions.

MEMSIC KNOCKED OUT.

Jimmy Gardner, of Lowell, Mass., knocked out George Memsic, of Chicago, in the third round of what was to have been a six-round contest at Chicago last night. Gardner was entirely too fast for the local man and was never in danger.

FITZ AND KID TO MEET.

Robert Fitzsimmons and Kid McCoy will meet in 'Frisco before the Yosemite A. C. on July 4. This is the announcement made at New York by a prominent sporting authority.

WELLS GOT THE BIGGEST FEE

Received £37 for Every Second's Riding in a Famous Race.

There are a number of well-known jockeys who possess valets, and are in an admirable financial position to indulge in such a luxury, drawing, as they do, immense sums yearly from their work on the turf.

Archer, the great English jockey, it will be remembered, was at one time in his too short life said to be worth at least £200,000; and in spite of heavy losses on the stock exchange, he was able to leave £60,000 behind him, though he did not live to see his 30th birthday. Enormous as were the sums Fred Archer earned, his records have been eclipsed both in annual income and individual fees by other jockeys. Wells is credited with the largest sum ever paid to a jockey for riding in a single race. When in 1848 Sir Joseph Hawley discovered that his horse Blue Gown was the favorite of the public, he decided that "they should have a run for their money," though he himself had so little faith in the son of Beadsman that he would not invest a shilling on him. Blue Gown was first past the post, and Sir Joseph, in his delight, handed over the entire stakes, amounting to nearly £6,000, to John Wells, who had so cleverly piloted him to victory. This was equal to £37 for every second's riding.

When Teddington, that "glorious son of Orlando," carried Sir Joseph Hawley's colors first past the post in the Derby of 1851—and incidentally caused Davis, the "leviathan" bookmaker, to lose £100,000—Sir Joseph presented Job Marson, the lucky jockey, with £2,000, and further presents from his admirers made the ride worth £3,000 to him.

Daley, who rode the despised Hermit to victory in that most memorable Derby of 1867, which ruined the Marquis of Hastings, is said to have done even better than Marson, for presents were so lavishly showered on him that he actually found himself £4,000 the richer for his ride of well under three minutes.

Last year O. Madden scored 150 wins out of 781 mounts, and thus earned in regulation fees alone an income greater than that which some of the British cabinet ministers enjoy; but it probably does not represent half of Madden's riding revenue for the year.

CLOSE SCORE IN FOOTBALL GAME

London Defeats Salford by a Score of 2 to 1 On St. John's Field.

That London has a good Association football team was demonstrated yesterday, when, at the St. John's A. C. grounds, the local kickers defeated Salford by a score of 2 to 1. The play lasted 50 minutes, and at the end of that time the score stood 2 to 1 in London's favor. The local players showed up well in all departments, as did also the Salford men. Mr. W. M. Govenlock was referee.

The lineup was as follows:

London (2)—Goal, Couse; full backs, Bryant and Wallace; half backs, O'Grady, Wiggins, Downing; forwards, Hartrey, Garret, Carter, Gillies; center, Crisp.

Salford (1) — Goal, Woolson; full backs, Lands, Hutt; half backs, H. Hutt; Mayberry, Poole; forwards, F. Polle, Smith, MacKay, Warren; center, Duffy.

MANY FAST ONES WILL BE HERE

Entries for the June Meeting Are Now Coming in in Quick Order.

Entries for the London races, to be held June 14, 15 and 16, will close on June 8, and already many owners have posted their papers. It is said that seldom in the history of the Canadian circuit has there been a promise of so many fast ones for a meeting. Many of them are American animals, the purses hung up having proved an attraction to the horsemen across the border. Local horses will also figure in the events, and are expected to give a good account of themselves.

The programme for the three days' racing is as follows:

First day—2:35 pace, $300; 2:15 pace and trot, $300; five-eights run heats, citizens' purse, $150.

Second day—2:18 pace, hotelkeepers' purse, $300; 2:30 trot, $300; three-quarter run heats, $150.

Third day — Free-for-all, brewers' purse, $400; 2:22 pace, $300; 2:20 trot, $300.

PLUNGER HAD A LUCKY DAY

"Bookies" Were Scorched at Morris Park by John J. Ryan —$30,000 Picked Up.

John J. Ryan, the "get-rich-quick" man, made his first really big plunge of the season Tuesday at Morris Park. Ryan regarded H. B. Duryea's Hortensia as a cinch for the fourth race, at seven furlongs, in spite of the fact that Toboggan, from the Keene stable, was an overwhelming favorite. Hortensia opened at 3 to 1, and Ryan got busy immediately. He went down the line betting $500 and $1,000 at a clip until the Meddler filly dropped to 7 to 5. That Ryan is traveling under a lucky star goes without saying, as Toboggan met with an accident at the post and was not inclined to get away with the others. Hortensia won, therefore, and Ryan, according to those who said they knew what went into the ring, picked up $30,000 as easy as rolling off a log. It was hinted that Ryan won even more than this amount, but the actual figures could not be obtained.

The "get-rich-quick" man paid $6,800 recently for Rellable at the Whitney sale. He got a bargain, and when the Watercress horse started in the last race his new owner proceeded to win him out three or four times over. At least one commission of $5,000 placed by Ryan on his horse was kept track of in the ring, and there were several others, it was said. When Ryan gets into his stride, look out! Last year he won $90,000 on three races in one day, but it was generally understood that he was requested by the powers that be to curtail his investments in future. This was one of the conditions named, it is said, when Ryan was reinstated by the Jockey Club early this sprihg.

PAPA BRITT SAYS "NOT FOR JIMMY"

Will Not Consent to His Son Entering Ring With Joe Gans.

There was a move on foot not long since to arrange a match between Jimmy Britt, who recently got the decision over Young Corbett, and Joe Gans, the colored lightweight champion. The idea has been abandoned, Britt's father knocking it in the head. In a recent letter to Gans' manager, the elder Britt declares that if Jimmy ever fights a colored man he will be ostracised by the family.

My boy, says Pa Britt, promised his mother (who, by the way, was born at Harper's Ferry, Va.) that under no circumstances would he ever fight anyone other than white men, and he has got to keep his word with her and me, or take the consequences. Should I hear any more from you or your friend Pagley on this matter, I intend to have some of my friends introduce an ordinance prohibiting prize fighting between colored and white men. My boy may have, under goading of some people here, agreed to meet Gans at 133 ringside, but as soon as I heard it, I jumped in and stopped it, they telling me he might just as well try to make $100 and giving that as a reason why they agreed to draw the color line.

TWELVE HOT ROUNDS.

Marvin Hart, of Louisville, and Gus Rublin, of Akron, fought twelve hot rounds to a draw tonight before the Eureka Athletic and Social Club. Hart forced the fighting throughout the contest. Both men were strong at the finish.

A DAY'S GENERAL SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL.

DEFEATED WINGHAM.

Brussels, junior champions of the W. F. A., defeated Wingham Juniors in a fast game of football at Brussels last evening by a score of 1 to 0.

STRATFORD HOLDS SERIES.

Stratford and Tavistock played a draw game yesterday at Stratford in the intermediate W. F. A. The game was a fast one. The goal-kepers showed great form. Stratford now holds the series.

BASEBALL.

TORONTO SIGNS NEW MAN.

Manager Irwin announced yesterday morning that he had signed Shortstop Lynch, who captained the Notre Dame University team in Indiana last year. Lynch is a good man, having done good work with the stick last season. Now that Lynch has been signed it is probable that Second Baseman Clark will be let go, although the management of the club has not yet announced the fact.

THE TURF.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At Morris Park—Girdle (Lyne), 5 to 1; The Claimant (Shaw), 1 to 2; Czaraphine (Lyne), 6 to 5; Hortensia (J. Jones), even; Go Between (Hildebrand), 13 to 5; City Bank (Hildebrand), 2 to 1.

At Worth—Glen Gallant (Sheehan), 8 to 5; Michael Byrnes (T. Dean), 9 to 5; Komoko (L. Wilson), 5 to 1; Port Royal (Robbins), 7 to 1; Sarilla (Johnson), 13 to 2; Emperor of India (Johnson), 5 to 1.

RING.

GARDNER MARRIED.

Gus Gardner, pugilist, was yesterday married at Toledo to Minnie Storms, an actress, giving her home as Chicago. Gardner is 25 years of age and the bride gave her age as 35.

Time For the Fair.

This is not too soon to go to the World's Fair and tens of thousands are going there daily. The reduced fares on the C. P. R. started last month and are being taken advantage of all over the country. For a fifteen days' return trip it costs only $16 05, and over the fastest road. W. Fulton, city passenger agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, will tell you all about it. 11-n

"FAKE" ANTIQUES.

There is such a demand for antique furniture nowadays that the demand is far in excess of the supply. But it is certain that the supply will never be allowed to fail so long as the demand exists. Of course, there is very little genuine antique furniture to be picked up, and the dealer must either turn away good customers or else fabricate the furniture. For example, a man will pick up an antique bedstead in a remote country place, which only costs him a dollar or less, and from it will fashion an antique cabinet which would deceive any one except a connoisseur, and quickly find a purchaser who will be willing to pay him from $150 to $300 for it. With the aid of sulphuric acid and French polish he will make it as black as ebony, and a few minutes with a shotgun will riddle it with worm holes in the most realistic and artistic manner.

In the same way an old chest of drawers or a wardrobe, the designs of which are not sufficiently artistic to find a purchaser in that form, can be converted into a costly piece of furniture, which has every appearance of a well preserved example of sixteenth or seventeenth century work. And likewise a genuine antique can be converted into an number of pieces, any one of which will bring the price which the original would have sold for.

An ingenious way of disposing of this bogus furniture is to send it to some remote country cottage, where the custodian, coached for the purpose, will explain to the unsuspecting purchaser that "it has been in the family for centuries." The collector has no reason to suspect this statement, and he adds the bogus treasures to his collection with joy in his heart at his good luck.

It occasionally happens that the dealer chances upon a treasure house of real ancient furniture in some out-of-the-way corner of the world. The owner knows little of the real value of the ancient article, and in many cases it has been relegated to the attic years before. He regards the dealer who pays what to him seems a fabulous sum for the old furniture as a rich man with a hobby, and taking the money, proceeds to refurnish his house with furniture of the most modern design—spring plush rockers, box couches and enameled beds.—Philadelphia North American.

QUACK MUSIC TEACHERS.

"Ninety-five per cent of all vocal teachers are quacks," said an old musician. Few singers would doubt the assertion. Probably in no other kind of work can a man who knows practically nothing about a subject do so quickly a lucrative amount of teaching. There are many common types; the piano teacher who cannot get enough pupils to make a living, the broken-down old-time singer, the derelict of the concert halls, who never could sing himself, but who now gives fifty or more lessons a week at from three to five dollars each, and many more. Their half-hour lessons may be said to consist one-third of chat and gossip, one-third of scales and exercises and one-third of the singing of the pupil's favorite songs, all interpersed with just enough commendation and criticism to keep the pupil's good opinion of both herself and of her teacher. There are teachers who make their pupils sing at a brass-headed tack in the wall, and there are others whose training has not only ruined voices, but temporarily harmed general health as well. Over against these charlatans of the profession there are conscientious men and women who can detect faults in a voice and know how to correct them, who are a constant inspiration to the student's musicianship, and who work carefully and enthusiastically for each individual pupil.

It is not easy to tell the good teacher from the quack, and you will find bitter early experiences in many a successful singer's career.—Leslie's Monthly.

There are more CANADA METAL CO. STEREOTYPE and LINOTYPE METALS Used in Canada, than any other.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS

Best in the World. All the Latest Improvements—Double Slip Sockets Ball-Bearing Knee Joints.

Port Coldwell, April 8, 1904.

Messrs. Authors & Cox, Toronto:

Dear Sirs,—I wish to add a few words to your long list of testimonials. But first I must ask pardon for not writing sooner. My intentions were good. Well, the leg you made for me has given entire satisfaction. I can walk far better than I anticipated. The other day I walked two miles in thirty minutes, and felt none the worse for doing so. And, WHAT IS MORE, I LIKE THE WAY YOU DO BUSINESS. Wishing you every success, I remain, respectfully yours,

JOHN MacLEAN.

Authors & Cox, Manufacturers of Artifical Legs, 135 Church Street, Toronto. 81-bg-t

How Easy

to dispel all anxiety about providing for your wife and family in case you were suddenly called away.

For $2.00 Per Week

THE NORTHERN ... LIFE ...

will guarantee to pay your wife, after your death, the sum of

$250.00 Every Year.

for twenty years certain, and as much longer as she will live.

Write for booklet giving description of this and other policies.

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Managing Director, London, Ont.

Iceland Refrigerators

In construction, vastly different to anything yet shown.

No Sweating. No Mustiness.

Perfect circulation and perfect ventilation secured by a scientific flue construction, making a perfect refrigerating system, requiring less ice than any so-called Refrigerator made at the present time.

A Refrigerator Not an Ice Box.

The Hobbs Hardware Co. LIMITED.

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EVERY JAR OF

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MacLaren's Roquefort

contains a coupon offering the following valuable premiums on the basis given below:



Imperial Cheese Silver Holders.

OUR OFFER

Imperial Cheese Knife	4 coupons and	$ .20
Imperial Individual Holder	4 coupons and	.65
Imperial Small Holder	4 coupons and	.85
Imperial Medium Holder	4 coupons and	1.00
Imperial Large Holder	4 coupons and	1.25
Roquefort Cheese Holder, small	4 coupons and	.65
Roquefort Cheese Holder, large	4 coupons and	.85

Which is about one-third actual value of the ware.



Imperial Cheese Silver Knife.

OUR GUARANTEE

If the ware is not perfectly satisfactory when you receive it, please return and we will refund your money.

No charge for mailing knife or holder when you address the coupons and the cash (or stamps) to

A. F. MACLAREN IMPERIAL CHEESE CO., Limited, 51 Colborne street, Toronto, Ont.

(The coupon below, if cut out and sent to us, will be accepted as four coupons.)

(Write Plainly.)

Name .....

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No. 6. Postoffice .....



Going for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Don't put yourself in this man's place, but keep a bottle of this remedy in your home. There is nothing so good for Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea. It is equally valuable for Summer Complaint and Cholera Infantum and has saved the lives of more children than any other medicine in use.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

You, or some one of your family, are sure to need this remedy sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it badly; you will need it quickly. Why not buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency? Price, 35 cents.

BASEBALL.

FELL OF THE VACANT LOT

The Never Sweats are ready for the fray,
They'll beat their rivals off their feet today;
For Micky Finn is up to toss the ball,
To make the Window Smashers hump and crawl.

There's little Percy Plimmer, and a lark
At swatting daylights out the trading mark;
He is his mamma's pet, and papa's joy:
He lives upon the Ave, this Fauntleroy.

And also he is quite a lively duck,
When he gets on the diamond to chuck
His inshoots for the Never Sweats to graze,
For his delivery it has a faze.

The game is partly over, and the score
Is signalized by something that is sore—
The Never Sweats are seven to the bad
Because of the deliv'ry Percy had.

There is a fixed purpose on the face
Of Mickey when he takes the batter's place;
He'll swipe a peacherino to the sky—
But Percy plunked him in his hazel eye!

There's clawing up of sod, and scattered hair
Is tossing in the breezes ev'rywhere;
And Micky Finn is fighting underneath,
With Percy doing dental on his teeth.

It was a lively scrimmage from the start,
With ev'ry player doing leading part.
And Micky Finn and Percy Plimmer, they
Will bear the scars of that eventful day.

It's whoop, hurrah and hullu till it's done;
It's over, and another game begun.
Though years they pass, we never have forgot
The fun we had upon the vacant lot.

—Horace Seymour Keller, in the New York Sun.

Do You Mean

Business? Are you in earnest about your future success? The

F.C.B.C.

Has helped thousands and can help you.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

Proud of our Position.

We have reason to be proud of our position as ladies' and gentlemen's tailors. When we see the demand for our expert work growing so fast that it's hard to get them out as quickly as we would like, there must be some good reason why particular people will wait a little longer rather than go elsewhere.

O. Labelle, Oddfellows' Block Corner.

The Best Values in Fishing Tackle at Brock's Gun Store.



60-yard Multiplying Nickel-plated Reel, with back-sliding click and drag. Only 60c
10½-foot Hexagonal Spit Bamboo Rod, full nickel-plated mountings, cork grip, with extra tip, complete, in grooved form, with cover. Each...$1 25
Trout Flies, per dozen........ 25c
Nickel-plated Trolling and Casting Spoons, all sizes. Each 15c

BROCK'S GUN STORE

192 Dundas Street, - London, Ont.

D. A. STEWART,

Successor to J. T. STEPHENSON,

THE LEADING UNDERTAKER.

Director of funerals and embalmer. Importer and dealer in all classes of caskets. Sole agent for the Detroit Metallic Casket Company. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Residence on the premises. GEORGE E. LOGAN, Assistant Manager.

104 Dundas St. 'Phone 459.

AETNA BAKING POWDER.

None purer. At MARSHALL BROS. & CO., 67 Dundas street.

W. J. SMITH & SONS

Undertakers and Embalmers,

113 Dundas St. Phone 586. Open day and night. Residence on premises.

Wall Paper, Painting, Picture Framing.

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212 DUNDAS STREET.

R. K. COWAN,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., County Bldgs., next Court House, London.

CAMERAS From $1 up **KODAKS** From $6 up.

A few good second-hand Cameras in stock.

W. A. McKENZIE, PHOTO SUPPLIES

Opposite City Hall, Upstairs.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

And all Facial Blemishes removed by Electrolysis at

Dermatological Parlors,

235½ DUNDAS STREET.

SUPPORT A HOME INSTITUTION BY INSURING IN THE

MONARCH CASH MUTUAL FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

This is the only company with its head office in London. Authorized stock capital, $500,000. 'Phone 1,611.

Head Office—59 Dundas St., London.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR DAISY FLOUR.

It yields light, white, wholesome bread and rolls.

AT YOUR GROCERS.

The highest market price paid for wheat delivered at Arva Roller Mills.

It Pays to Learn a Good System

Miss Wardell, a graduate of the Western Ontario Shorthand Academy, London, has been placed as stenographer for McKay, Dods & Grant, Toronto, at a large salary. Pupils may join our classes at any time.

WM. C. COO, C. S. R., Principal.

Business Openings.

The passenger department of the Great Northern Railway has issued the fifth edition of "Business Openings," a descriptive booklet giving a detailed list of the opportunities in the Northwest for large and small investors in every line of business along its line. Send 2 cents in stamps for "Business Openings Along the Line of the Great Northern Railway," to F. I. Whitney, G. P. and T. A., St. Paul, Minn. 11c

The British people pay $5,000,000 a year to the florists for their produce, out of which $1,500,000 goes to the foreigner.

Ordinary meadow grass rarely yields over a ton and a half of hay to the acre, but clover will give up to three tons.

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

Going Fishing?

We sell good tackle. It will pay you to buy here.

Jointed Bamboo Fish Rods, 10c up.
Four-piece Split Bamboo Rods, $1.50.
Good Brass Reels, 15c.
Good Braided Lines, 5c and 10c.
Fine Braided Linen Lines, 25c.
English Flax Lines, 35c.
Best Single Gut Hooks, 20c dozen.
Best Double Gut Hooks, 35c dozen.
Trolling Bait, 15c up.
Bait Tins, 15c.
Minnow Pails, 75c.

GURD'S Sign of The Big Gun.

185 Dundas Street.

Consignment of Copyright Books

Just received, which we are selling at

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See the South Window.

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BOOKSTORE,

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BRANCH Office, Mt. Brydges (Wednesdays.)

X RAY Treatment is positively harmless and painless. Attended with most satisfactory results in lupus, rodent ulcer, eczema, neuralgia, acne, tubercular glands and joints, epithelomia, etc., etc.

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RINGS! RINGS! RINGS!

All sizes, kinds and varieties—but there is a special story of worth and excellence that goes with our Wedding Rings.

THOS. GILLEAN,

402 Richmond St.

WE CAN FILL ALL ORDERS FOR CHESTNUT, STOVE AND EGG

COAL

PROMPTLY.

JOHN MANN & SONS,

401 Clarence Street,

425 York Street,

'Phone 470.

We cannot say anything too strong in recommending Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread. From crust to core it is thoroughly baked and wholesome for young and old—strong and weak—worker and invalid. Try it.

'PHONE 818. JOHNSTON BROS.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Mr. B. S. Murray, of this city, has sold a heavy carriage horse to Mr. F. C. Ferguson, of St. Thomas for $200.

—Mr. J. Caesar, a Londoner, who has been absent seventeen years in New York, is visiting relatives in this city.

—The London and Western Trusts Company has been appointed administrator of the estates of Mary Edwards, Ann Edwards and Francis Edwards.

—Mr. Fred Jenkins, of Cleveland, is to sing at the First Methodist Church tomorrow morning. Mr. Jenkins is well known to Londoners, having appeared here in "Samson" and other oratorios.

—A. McLean, of Cincinnati, Ohio, president of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society of the Christian Church, who recently made a tour around the world, will be one of the chief speakers in the provincial convention of Disciples of Christ to be held in the Elizabeth Street Christian Church on June 3 to 6.

—SUBCRIBER—A hired B for six months, starting April 1, nothing mentioned about holidays. How many holidays is allowed and what are they? Ans.—A domestic or a farm servant has no holidays absolutely. He must perform necessary work on Sundays and the other holidays observed as such by his employer. The legal holidays, other than Sunday, during the six months are Empire Day, Dominion Day and Labor Day, to which days he is entitled as holidays.

REV. W. A. WYLIE TO LEAVE.

The session of St. Andrew's Church has been asked by Rev. W. A. Wylie, B.A., to release him from acting pastor, as he has decided to take charge of a Presbyterian church at Morris, Man., and wishes to begin there June 4.

NEW ROADMASTER.

C. C. Hill has been appointed general roadmaster of the southern division of the G. T. R., and Wabash, with headquarters at St. Thomas, in succession to P. H. McCool, who resigned to go with the Texas and Pacific. Mr. Hill was formerly resident engineer of the G. T. R. at Detroit. He has already assumed his new duties.

LONDONER AT TARA.

Speaking of the oratorio "Queen Esther" at Tara, the Leader of that place, says: "Mr. C. E. Tanney, of South London, took the part of 'King Ahasureus,' and his commanding figure and well-assumed pompous manner, suited well the character of an eastern monarch. He has a very melodious, well-trained voice, and sang admirably. The proceeds amounted to the sum of about $75."

CONCERT FOR ORCHESTRA.

A concert was given in the Wellington Street Methodist Church last evening for the Cresswell orchestra, which plays in the Sunday school, and it was in every way a success. The contributors to the programme were well received. They were Mrs. D. S. Robb and Mr. Coleman, vocalists; Miss Ethel Lane and Mr. Thomas Alexander, readings, and Mr. G. Blinkhorn, clarinet solo. The above were interspersed with well-rendered selections by the orchestra.

WEDDED AT LEAMINGTON.

Miss Edna Mary Rowell, eldest daughter of Mr. Arthur T. Rowell, of Leamington, formerly of the London police force, was the bride in a pretty church wedding at Leamington Wednesday evening, the groom being Mr. T. Winfield Harrison, son of the late Mr. Thos. Harrison, of London township. Rev. Mr. Newton, of Kingsville, performed the ceremony. Miss Pearl Rowell was bridesmaid and Mr. Lawrence Wilkinson, of Leamington, groomsman. There was a large number of guests present.

TO ATTEND DIVINE SERVICE.

The annual divine service of the members of Lambeth Lodge, No. 217, A. O. U. W., will be held in the Methodist Church, Lambeth, on Sunday afternoon, the 29th inst. The service will be conducted by Bro. Rev. W. G. Howson, of Askin Street Methodist Church, South London. The splendid choir of the church will render appropriate music. It is expected that the members of the sister lodges in this city, accompanied by D. D. G. M. Bro. A. Carrothers, Bro. White, grand organizer, and Bro. S. Grant, of Grand Lodge, will be present to participate in the service. The committee having charge of the arrangements are Bro. A. M. Hunt and Bro. James. W. Cook.

COLLEGE GIRLS HAD FUN.

After the result of the voting on the Alma College bylaw was made known at St. Thomas Thursday evening, there was a fine display of fireworks on the college campus, and the students had fun. Twenty of the girls had formed themselves into a kazoo band, and marched down Moore and Wellington streets, tooting their tin horns, voicing the college yell, and making all the noise possible. They were hatless and coatless, and, marshaled by a tall blonde, marched west on Wellington, stopping to serenade well-known friends of the bylaw. It was a harmless frolic that pleased all the people who witnessed it.

RUN OVER BY A WAGON.

While Mr. John Footit, head bookkeeper for the Carling Brewing and Malting Company, was riding in a wagon with Mr. Isaac Sargent, yesterday afternoon, the seat broke, at the corner of Richmond and Piccadilly streets, and both occupants were thrown to the ground. Mr. Footit fell under the wagon, the wheel of which passed over his neck. He was not severely injured, however, the fact that the accident occurred on soft ground saving his life. As it was, he suffered some painful abrasions. Mr. Sargent escaped uninjured.

SOMETHING FOR SPRING.

The best is what you want to drink this spring, whether you take it for a tonic or for pleasure. Try

HAMILTON'S ALE AND PORTER.

From All Dealers.

The Newest Rings.

The nicer the Ring that adorns your finger the prouder you are of it. We have good Solid Gold Rings at low prices, but not one in twenty customers cares to buy anything but the best. It's our pride that the best Rings can be bought here at most reasonable prices.

WARD, THE JEWELER, 374 Richmond St.

4% 4% 4% 4%

NEW ISSUE CANADIAN DEBENTURES

$50,000.00

..ONLY..

to be issued June 1. Interest, 4%, payable half-yearly.

Debentures $100 and Upwards.

Apply at once.

The Canadian S. & L. Co.

M. H. ROWLAND, Manager.

420, 422 Richmond Street.

All Humors

Are impure matters which the skin, liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them.

They litter the whole system.

Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headaches and many other troubles are due to them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove all humors, overcome all their effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system.

"My health was poor and I suffered much from hives and kidney trouble. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was cured. I regard this medicine as superior to all others." MRS. JOSEPH HOLLINSHEAD, Harrison, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

The Wedding Season Is On Us.

You will no doubt be having invitations to some of them, and will be puzzling your brains to know what to buy. Let us help you. Our stock is full of suggestions, even though you may not want to pay a very high price. Come in and let us show you what we have.

WILLMOT,

217½ Dundas St.

Victoria Day

Our factory will be closed. Customers will kindly take their supply of Bread for that day on Monday.

The PARNELL-DEAN CO.

75 and 77 Bruce Street.

PHONE 929.

A new message each day—watch for it.

THE FOREST PROCESS.

"Are your methods so different from other laundries?" says one.

"Are there not good and bad in all trades?" say we. "And the laundry business is no exception."

The FOREST PROCESS is the standard of careful laundry work.

'Phone 1,048, or postal card will bring one of our white wagons.

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY,

"The Careful Laundry,"

72-74 King Street.

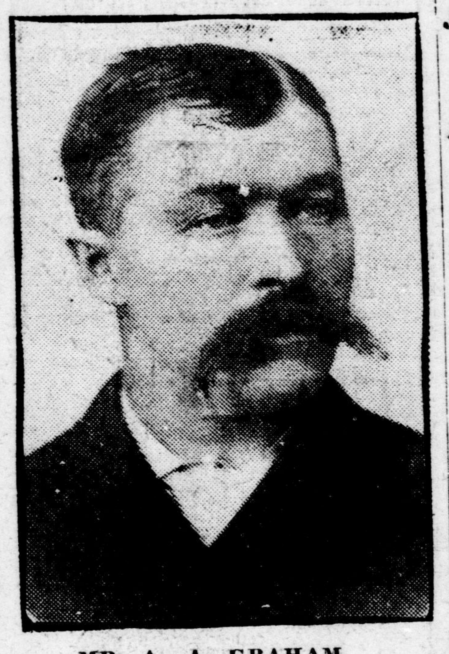
CLOSED THE SEASON

Final Meeting of the Normal School Literary Society.

The closing meeting of the London Normal School Literary Society was held last evening. Many friends of the students were present, and all enjoyed the pleasant programme presented. The following numbers were very acceptably rendered: Instrumental solo, Miss Foy; "First Reading of Chips From the Normal Block," Miss Alexander; recitation, Miss Murdock; solo, Mr. Leich; address, "The Rewards of Teachers," Mr. Dearness; recitation, Miss Hagerman; solo, Miss E. McBride; "Second Reading of Chips From the Normal Block," Miss Perry; duet, by our kindergarten friends, Master and Miss Webb. The report of the secretary was read by Miss Amos, and the financial statement was presented by Miss Coulter. Miss Allaster read an interesting history of the society.

Encores were given for several of the numbers, and at the close of the programme a vote of thanks was given to Miss Murdock, Mr. Leich and the little friends for the able way in which they had assisted in bringing the society's season to a successful close. The meeting was concluded with the "National Anthem."

A NEW MIDDLESEX COUNTY JAIL OFFICIAL



MR. A. A. GRAHAM,

Recently appointed to one of the vacancies on the staff at Boston Castle. Mr. Graham was a resident of Lobo for many years.

ATTRACTIONS FOR SPRINGBANK PARK

Opening of Season On Monday Night Next—Some Clever Turns.

The Springbank Park season will open on Monday, May 23. The attractions secured for this summer are far superior to anything that has appeared at the park previously. Arrangements were made months ago with the Vaudeville Association of New York, to book artists for this season, and those engaged by the London Street Railway management are par excellence. The expenditure involved in obtaining suitable entertainers for the park this season is very great.

The opening bill comprises five different acts, three of them being double turns.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Litchfield present a rural comedy sketch which is a laugh provoker from beginning to end. Neil Litchfield has appeared in London on several occasions already, and is a well-known artist on the vaudeville circuits during the winter season, his time being completely taken up in playing Keitn's and Proctor's circuits.

The Gagnouxs' act consists of some clever juggling.

Cal Stewart is a vocalist who is also well known on the American stage. In addition to his songs, Mr. Stewart is a good story teller, having a fund of anecdotes which will be sure to cause much merriment.

The musical act on the programme, by Earl and Wilson, is given by a man and a woman, and it is not often that a team like this follows the summer park circuit. They have an excellent reputation and will doubtless be one of the leading features of the opening week.

Vera King is a singing comedienne and her act will in all probability prove a favorite one.

The programme will close with several scenes by the biograph.

This summer the Fred L. Evans orchestra has been engaged for the park.

For Victoria Day the street railway management will run extra cars on their Springbank line to accommodate the crowds who will attend London's favorite resort.

Low Rates to St. Louis.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has made arrangements with the great Wabash road, so that the fares all summer to the World's Fair, St. Louis, will be remarkably low. From this city right into the fair grounds and return, it will only cost $16 05 for a fifteen-day trip, and correspondingly low rates for trips of longer duration. Ask at the city ticket office. 11-n

THE ROUTLEDGE FAMILY---ONE OF THE MOST WIDELY-KNOWN IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX



The death of Mr. Henry Routledge, which occurred this week at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. George Beattie, 513 Grosvenor street, caused the first break in a family, which is widely and favorably known throughout the county of Middlesex, and particularly in London township. Mr. Routledge was the fourth oldest in the above group of nine, and like the others, had spend his entire life in the county. The oldest member of the family is Mrs. Nelson Norton, of Brick street, who has attained the age of 82, and is still quite active. Next in point of years comes Robert Routledge, of Hyde Park, who is in his 81st. Mr. Routledge was for a long period connected with the London Township Agricultural Fair, occupying the office of president for some years. Mr. Thomas Routledge, the next in seniority, was warden of the county of Middlesex at one time, and reeve of London township. The other members of the family are Allan, of Hyde Park; John, of East London; George, of Hyde Park; William, of Hyde Park, and Miss Jane Routledge, who lives with her brother Robert. The combined ages of the nine children was 645 years, or an average of 72 years each. In the group there are: Rear, row, reading from the left: George, Hyde Park; Henry (deceased); William, Jane and Thomas, of Hyde Park. The front row, from the left, comprises John, East London; Robert, Hyde Park; Mrs. Nelson Norton, Brick street, and Allan, of Hyde Park.

FIRST WAXED WARM AND THEN DEVELOPED INTO A LOVE FEAST

Joint Meeting of City and County Hospital Committee.

Agreement for Maintenance of County Patients at Victoria Renewed for Five Years.

Mayor Beck and the members of No. 1 committee of the city council met a deputation from the county council yesterday afternoon, and concluded an agreement whereby the arrangement with the county for the care of county patients in Victoria Hospital will be renewed—that is, 75 cents a day.

The meeting lasted about an hour, and during that time the discussion waxed warm at times. Auditor Stanley (one of the county representatives) remarked again that he did not think patients in the long ward now received the same treatment as patients in the private wards, and he said the city wanted to charge county patients as much for a cot in the long ward as they could get for a room in the private ward.

This aroused the mayor's ire, and he called Mr. Stanley to book for what he (the mayor) termed an unwarranted insinuation. Mayor Beck, in defense of the hospital, went so far as to say that if he himself were ill he would consider the long ward treatment good enough for him. If there was anything wrong with the hospital, Auditor Stanley should have made complaint to the county representative instead of making charges in public.

Auditor Stanley replied that the mayor could say what he would, but the case he (the councilor), referred to at the last meeting had been admitted by Superintendent Heard, and he did not think such a case added to the prestige of the hospital. He had not made complaint to the county representative, because he had only heard the facts of the case a couple of hours before he made his statement at the meeting in the city hall.

Ald. Becher, as a medical man, spoke in the highest terms of Victoria Hospital.

Then the meeting developed into a love feast, and the county councilors vied with each other in their expressions of good will toward the city and the hospital.

Councilor Grigg moved, seconded by Mayor Beck, that the agreement, which has been in force, be continued for a period of five years, and it was unanimously agreed to. As the Government grant for poor patients will be about 16 cents per patient per day this year, the hospital will draw, with the 75 cents per day from the county, about 90 cents a day for county patients.

RAILWAY WAS VINDICATED

Trespassers Arrested at Toronto Are Now in the Lockup Here.

Two trespassers on the C. P. R. were behind the bars this morning—both Toronto boys, Edward Carson and Hugh Ross—and they were sent to jail for a few days. Only last night the Toronto Telegram had the following under its Junction notes:

"C. P. R. Constable Richardson was made to feel quite uncomfortable in the police court this morning by Magistrate Ellis. Two inoffensive youths, Edward Carson, 311 Markham street, and Hugh Ross, 87 Davenport road, were arrested by Richardson at the C. P. R. station, while standing on the track shortly after the London train went out. On hearing the particulars his worship promptly dismissed the charges, saying that he was not going to assist the C. P. R. in any such tyranny. Mr. Ellis has repeatedly expressed himself very strongly on such petty actions by railway constables. For dismissing a G. T. R. case some time ago he was reported to the Attorney-General, but he was sustained in his ruling."

The C. P. R. was vindicated this morning when its detective, Mr. Simser, explained that when the boys were arrested he had just put them off the train for London, and he was not at the Junction when the court sat. It was he that arrested them here last night for the same offense they had committed before. Magistrate Love fined Carson $5 or twenty days and Ross $2 or five days.

Two intoxicated individuals were indisposed this morning, and will come up on Monday.

The charge against Jos. Moise for neglecting to send his children to school was withdrawn, he having since complied with the demands of Truant Officer Weir.

Alfred A. Taylor, of Margaree, says: "One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT cured a swelling of the gamble joint, and saved a horse worth $140."

Thomas W. Payne, of Bathurst, saved the life of a valuable horse that the vet. had given up, with a few bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

CADETS CONCERT AT THE GRAND

Local and Outside Talent Furnishes Programme Before Fair-Sized Audience.

The Highland Cadets' concert was given last evening in the Grand Opera House and the attendance was only fair

The programme was opened by Mr. Close, violinist, of Woodstock, who played De Beriot's 7th concerto Allegro Maestoso and Allegro Moderato. From the moment he first drew his bow across the strings, Mr. Close made an impression. His work throughout was given with the style and finish of a much older player. His command of the bow and delicacy of touch, with a perfect technique, stamped him as an artist who will come still further forward in the ranks of Canada's musicians. His second number was Raffs' "Cavatina," and his third, "Annie Laurie." Soldom have Londoners the pleasure of hearing that old Scottish melody so beautifully rendered. His phrasing was excellent and he put his greatest feeling in the old song, so that an encore was asked. Mr. Close responded with Pierinne's Serenade, another delightful number.

Mr. James Fax, comedian, Toronto, certainly succeeded in gaining applause—in fact, in keeping with the weather, there were storms of it. It began when he walked on the stage in a "Rube" costume and started to sing "Sight Seeing in the City." As an encore number he sang "How Do They Know That I'm Irish?" In his next number "At My Time o' Life," and in his other numbers he had the sympathy of the audience.

Mr. Fred Jenkins, of Cleveland, was the other outside contributor, and he had several encores. He was not at home in his Scotch songs, as much as he was in his regular repertoire.

The treat of the evening was afforded by Miss Edna Mortimore, of this city, who was received with delight, and well-deserved the encore that was accorded on each appearance. Her very grace is winning. Her voice, as she sang "Butterflies," had a charm that was reassuring as to her future. In "The Lesson With the Fan," her first encore, Miss Mortimore showed a new quality—the talent of dramatic singing. Her first motions, perhaps, a little stiff, but she finished the song with some graceful fan movements. "Daffodils" was given with a power for one so young, while her encore number, "Mad Cap Margery," was a good example of her ease of expression. "Love Has Eyes," and as an encore "Killarney" were her last numbers, and in these she was equally pleasing. Her part in the programme was responsible for the success of the whole concert.

ENTIRE CIRCUIT WAS REARRANGED

London Methodist District Also Appoints Conference Representatives.

The annual session of the London district of the Methodist Church was concluded last evening, when the lay section selected representatives to the annual conference, and the combined sections decided upon the rearrangement of the Thorndale circuit, which will now be Thorndale, Bethesda and Wyton, as one circuit; Thamesford, Townline and Evans, as another; and Dorchester, Bayley's and Nilestown, as another circuit. The meeting chose Rev. H. D. Moyer as representative to the stationing committee, and Rev. A. K. Birks as reserve representative.

The representatives to the conference, chosen by the laymen were the following: Messrs. J. H. Chapman, W. M. Spencer, Thos. McCormick, George Robinson, Dr. Eccles, C. B. Keenleyside, S. Abbott, Wm. Bowman, C. J. Beal, D. A. McDermid, W. H. Wortman, Isaac Webster, C. E. German, Wm. Wyatt, R. Webster, W. Gorman, George Jackson, F. C. Toon, Geo. McMullen, Wm. Gibson, George Miller, Dr. Reynolds, Wm. Jenkins, city; Thos. Robinson, Siloam; Fred Branton, Delaware; W. R. Langford, Bryanston; J. Hawkins, Jas. Jupp, St. John; George Dundas, Thamesford; Joseph Wheaton, Thos. Bedggood, Thorndale; E. S. Hunt, William Kettlewell, Frank Bennett, Westminster; John Kelly, Lambeth; E. McCann, Arthur Small, Dorchester; Andrew Venning, Belmont.

The Canada Life.

Stability, Integrity and Economy, are the Canada Life's watchword. Ask to see the G. A. C. Policy.

Statistics compiled by the Zemtvos of 49 provinces of European Russia showed that 891,000 peasant families, representing a population of perhaps seven million, had only nine acres of land to the family, and that 2,219,444 peasant households, representing a population of about eighteen million, had only twenty acres each, although hundreds of thousands of such households consisted of from eight to twenty-five members.

"Munching parties" in London are the outcome of the new health fad. The guests at such meals are invited only on condition that each mouthful of food is chewed 32 times before it is swallowed.

LET IT SPEAK.

If your stomach could tell what kind of food it wants it would beg for Life Chips Every pain and that distressed feeling after meals is a call for a change. Why not listen? Some nourishing foods are not palatable, but Life Chips are pleasant to eat and easy to digest. A 10c package contains more nutriment than 50c worth of the best beef. It is handy to get and

Handy to Serve.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

London Advertiser

Push The Advertiser It Pushes Your Ads.

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1904. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Younghusband of Tibet Britain's Man of the Hour

Life and Adventures of the Famous Soldier and Explorer Who Is Leading the British Advance Into the Mysterious Land of the Lamas.

A conspicuous man in the world's eye today is Col. Francis Younghusband, the daring explorer, diplomat and soldier who heads the British advance in Tibet.

Col. Francis Younghusband is the elder of two brothers, both famous as explorers and fighters in frontier campaigns.

Their father, Major-General Younghusband, C. S. I., is a sturdy old warrior, who fought through the Indian mutiny and many other campaigns. One of their uncles was killed in the mutiny. Another, Robert Shaw, became famous as the first English explorer of Turkestan.

The old major-general wanted his eldest son to serve in a crack English regiment, so he got him a commission in the First Dragoon Guards, and the young man found the call of the east too strong to resist, and he exchanged into the Indian staff corps, to live the life of his ancestors.

As soon as he got into India he began to devour every book on Asiatic exploration that he could find.

One evening he met another young Anglo-Indian named Rose at dinner. They talked about the travels they would like to undertake until far into the dawn. A few days later Rose burst into Younghusband's bungalow and said:

"I'm going on an exploring trip. Will you come with me?"

Younghusband did not wait to ask where he was going, but shouted "Yes" at once.

Rose explained that he meant to travel through Manchuria and climb the untrodden "Long White Mountain." Younghusband got leave of absence, and in 1887 they started.

They went right through Manchuria, which at that time was a little known country. They narrowly escaped drowning in the swollen Sungari River, risked death many times at the hands of the bandit Chunchuses and unfriendly Manchu officials, and nearly starved before reaching the summit of the "Long White Mountain." On one occasion they had to subsist for three days on one partridge.

"But our worst experience," says Younghusband, "was when we got through at last to Pekin. The first white man's house we reached was the Scottish medical mission, near that city. We were deplorable objects—ragged, bootless, dirty, with long, straggling beards, for we had not been able to shave for months. However, the hospitable Scotsmen came out and gave us a hearty welcome and took us right inside into the middle of a ladies' tea party. We wished ourselves back among the Manchurian brigands."

ACROSS GLOBE DESERT.

Younghusband rested at Pekin after his arduous trip and was lionized by the foreign colony there. Just as he was about to return to India, Col. Bell, an officer whom he knew, arrived at Pekin to travel overland from that place through Chinese Tuskestan and the Desert of Gobi to the Indian frontier. Younghusband cabled direct to the viceroy of India, and got an extension of leave to enable him to go with Col. Bell.

"We will go by different routes," said the colonel, "and thus do a double amount of exploring. I will meet you at Hami at noon on such a day"—naming a Chinese town nearly 2,000 miles from Pekin—"and we will go on together to India."

"But you cannot tell what progress you will make on a trip like this," said Younghusband. "We had better wait for one another several days at Hami, if necessary."

"I will be there when I say," replied the colonel, "and perhaps I will wait for you an hour or two."

Punctually at noon on the appointed day, Bell sat down in the market place of Hami and waited all day, but Younghusband did not arrive. Next morning the colonel went on to India, crossed the frontier on the day he had fixed, and reported himself at Simla at the very hour he had told the viceroy to expect him several months before.

Younghusband got safely through to India after a journey of great hardship, during which he visited many tribes and settlements never before reached by white men. His ability as an explorer was recognized by the Indian Government, and he was taken off his military duties and assigned to that work.

He spent the next four or five years exploring the wildest regions of the Pamirs, Chitral, Hunza and other parts of Central Asia. But he was not only an explorer; he was also a diplomatist sent by the Indian Government to warn the tribal chieftains on "the Roof of the World" not to succumb to Russian intrigues.

Naturally, he often came into collision with the Russian agents sent from Turkestan to work among the same tribes. In 1890, while he was camping out on the Pamirs with a single servant a Russian surveying party, commanded by Col. Yonoff, pitched its camp close by him. The party consisted of several officers and 20 Cossacks. Younghusband, with an Englishman's devotion to etiquette, sent his servant to the Russian camp with his card and an inquiry when he might have the pleasure of calling on the colonel.

The colonel met his advances with courtesy, and before nightfall they were dining together, the guest of friends. Younghusband toasted the Czar, Yonoff proposed the health of Queen Victoria, and they made the mountains echo with the strains of one another's national anthems. Day after day they went hunting together and dined with one another alternately.

Then one morning Yonoff came over to Younghusband's tent with a doleful expression on his face and a telegram in his hand.

"Alas! my friend," he said, "I have been ordered by my Government to arrest you and deport you from this territory. It desolates me to lose the pleasure of your society, but I must do my duty as a soldier."

"All right, colonel," replied Younghusband. "I'm sorry. Of course, I shall protest to my Government, but I suppose you can wait long enough to come to dinner with me tonight, as we had arranged."

The jailer and his prisoner dined together and had the jolliest of all their festivities. Yonoff offered to let Younghusband leave the territory without being arrested if he would promise not to return by any one of several mountain passes, which he named. An agreement to this effect was drawn up, and Yonoff inserted the name of every known pass.

Younghusband marched over into Chinese Turkestan and then calmly returned and skirted round the mountain ranges until he discovered a new pass by which he could get back to the Pamirs without breaking his word. He finishes his exploring work there, carefully keeping out of the way of his Russian friends. Then he returned to India and lodged a protest against his expulsion, which seriously strained the relations between the Russian and British Governments for some time. Ultimately, the foreign minister at St. Petersburg made an apology to the British ambassador, and Russia formally relinquished all claim to the disputed territory.

Although Younghusband has constantly come into professional conflict with Russians, he has a great liking for them.

THE RUSS A GOOD FELLOW.

"Whenever you meet a Russian," he said, "you meet a good fellow. One of the best evenings I ever spent was at Hami, in Chinese Turkestan. I had traveled for weeks without seeing a white face, and at last I found a solitary Russian merchant at that town. He couldn't speak a word of English, and I knew no Russian; but he managed somehow to invite me to dinner. We had a splendid time, although conversation lagged.

"I would hold up my glass and say, 'Czar,' and he would drink to the Czar. Then I would say 'Skobeleff,' 'Kuropatkin,' 'Dragomiroff' and the names of other great Russians I could remember, and we would drink in turn to them. Unfortunately, my friend did not know the names of any English notables. He could only say 'Queen,' which he did every two or three minutes in acknowledgment of my Russian toasts."

Younghusband was accompanied on one of his expeditions to the Pamirs by the Hon. George Curzon, long before the latter dreamed that he would ever return to India as a peer and the viceroy and be in a position to give his friend the command of an expedition into Tibet. Sir Mortimer Durand, the present British ambassador at Washington, was another of Younghusband's closest friends and colleagues.

Younghusband served as political agent of the Indian Government in Hunza and in Chitral for some years. As those states are on the borders of Tibet, he was thus able to gain a great deal of knowledge about the Tibetans which must be of service to him at the present time. Subsequently he was political agent in the Indian native states of Haroati and Tonk, and his knowledge of the intrigues of native courts is probably surpassed by that of no other Anglo-Indian. Whenever he tried to introduce reforms he needed to be on his guard against attempts to assassinate him. He started out by trying to be a most thorough reformer, but experience cooled his enthusiasm.

When the war with the Chitralis broke out in 1895 the Younghusband brothers both managed to join the British invading expedition, and both were appointed special correspondents of the London Times.

When the British troops besieged the hill fortress of Nilt, the brothers distinguished themselves by producing a foot ball from their kit and starting a game within half a mile of the fortress on the only level piece of ground for miles around. They were joined by several other officers and the enthusiasm for the game did not even abate when the Chitralis opened fire on them. They played day after day, but the enemy's aim was so bad that only one man was slightly wounded.

MUCH HONORED.

Many honors have been bestowed upon him, and in 1891 he was awarded the decoration most coveted by Anglo-Indians—the Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal for public service in India. Physically he is a man of iron frame, tall, finely built, and so deeply tanned by the sun that he might easily pass for a native, as he has done many times on his various expeditions among unfriendly tribes.

Although never hesitating to use the bullet when occasion requires it, Younghusband has been uniformly humane whenever possible. When he met the Tibetan generals just before the recent massacre he made every effort to assure them that he wished nothing more than peace and that his only desire was to enter into friendly relations with the Government at Lhassa. He ordered the military commander not to fire unless in self-defense, and the British then proceeded to "push" the Tibetans out of their path.

But when the Tibetans had opened fire Younghusband made no effort to restrain the fury of his Sihks and Ghurkas. He believes that war is war, and that when once begun it cannot be waged too fiercely. So the withering fire of magazine rifles and machine guns was kept up long after the barbarians had retreated, and as long as one of them remained in sight.

But after the fighting was over Younghusband's men picked up their wounded enemies and cared for them as tenderly as though they had been their own brothers.

EASY FOR ROOSEVELT

708 Out of 962 Delegates Pledged to Nominate Him.

Washington May 21. — Under the call of the Republican national committee this is the last week in which conventions for the selections of delegates to the Chicago convention may be made. Returns received thus far at the White House indicate that of the 988 delegates to the Chicago convention 926 were elected up to Thursday evening. Seven hundred and eight have been instructed absolutely for President Roosevelt. A majority of the remainder have indicated their intention to support the President.

ARE NOT SETTLERS

Stranded Italians Refuse Assistance Offered By the Government.

Ottawa, May 21. — Signori Mariotti and P. Cattelin, representing the Italian colony of Montreal, called on the Minister of the Interior yesterday and asked some measures of Government relief for the 7,000 Italian laborers in Montreal who have crossed the Atlantic expecting employment on the Grand Trunk Pacific, and find themselves stranded without any immediate prospect of engagement.

Mr. Sifton did not see what he could do for them other than to assist them to the West, where they can take up land. This, though, is not what the Italians want. In the meantime they have become a heavy tax on the Benevolent Society in the Metropolis. Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Brodeur, Prefontaine and Lemieux and Jacques Bureau, M. P., have gone to Three Rivers for the funeral of Judge Desmarais.

WIRELESS POSTS IN THE GULF

Government to Establish Seven Stations—Will Take Commercial Messages.

Montreal, May 21. — The Dominion Government, through Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, minister of marine and fisheries, yesterday signed a contract with the Marconi Telegraph Company for the establishment of seven stations at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. The contract calls for the completion of the seven stations by April 1, 1905.

F. W. Fishback, manager of the company, in discussing the contract, said that the first four stations to be erected would be Fame Point, Heath Point, Point Amour, and Belle Isle. These four stations would be completed and placed in operation by July 31. The three remaining stations would be at Cape Race, Sable Island, and a point near Canso.

By the contract the Government pay for the installation and maintenance of the stations, while the company will build and run them. All Government messages will be received free, while all the commercial messages will go to the company. The stations are at points on the upper and lower channel that should insure the safety of all vessels coming to the St. Lawrence.

CLEANING OUT THE POOLROOMS

New York City Authorities Make a Wholesale Raid On Gamblers.

New York, May 20.—Simultaneous raids of twenty-two alleged poolrooms and poolroom exchanges were made here today by the police, acting under orders from Police Commissioner McAdoo. Axes, hammers, and crowbars were used at many of the places to batter down specially constructed iron and steel doors, and to gain entrance through barred wondows. Less than an hour was spent at the work, and police officials are highly pleased with the results. Seventy prisoners were taken and telephones and telegraph instruments were confiscated, besides a number of books and racing charts that were found in the rooms. One of the places raided was in the Edison building, in Broad street, in a vine-covered house, on the roof of which thirty-four telephones and thirteen men were found. The police claim that this is the chief headquarters of the poolroom syndicate in the distribution of each racing information, and the raid was regarded as the most important of the day, as the entire Wall street pool business will be seriously affected, if not ruined, by it. Another raid was in the syndicate building in Park Row, where twenty prisoners, thirty-three telephones and three telegraph instruments were taken. T. Allen's place in Sixth avenue, where 81 previous raids are said to have been made, was also visited by the police, as was "Honest John" Kelly's house in Forty-first street. Kelly, who was arrested described himself as a mechanic and said there had been no gambling at his place for some time. He was soon released his bond being fixed at $1,000. Police Commissioner McAdoo said after the raids: "I will not discuss or divulge the details of my operations or my intentions in the future against the poolrooms except to say that I am doing everything in my power to break up the system in New York. No matter what the poolroom men may say the public can rest assured that the blow delivered at the system today is a very serious one."

DEATH OF ROBT. B. MILES

Well-Known Citizen of Tillsonburg Passes Away.

Tillsonburg, Ont., May 21. — The death occurred here yesterday morning of Robert B. Miles, who had been a resident of this section nearly 60 years. Mr. Miles, who was in his 82nd year, came from Tyrone County, Ireland. In his youth he learned to weave, but on coming to this country he learned wagon making. After he had served a four years' apprenticeship he started in business for himself in Brantford, but about a year later left that place and established a carriage and wagon-making industry at Mount Elgin, where he remained for twenty years, and then moved to Tillsonburg, engaging in the same business. He retired some years ago, having gained a competence. At one time he owned extensive tracts of land in Manitoba, but disposed of his property there some years ago. He owned a fine farm of 150 acres in Dereham, and also owned considerable real estate in Tillsonburg. His wife died about three years ago.

JAP CONSUL NOSSE TALKS

Says Japan Is Still Mistress of Far Eastern Seas.

Ottawa, May 21. — Hon. Mr. Nosse, Japanese consul-general to Canada, received word yesterday confirming the dispatches telling of the loss of the two Japanese ships.

Mr. Nosse, while sharing the general regret in the disaster, does not think it gives occasion for elation on the part of the Russians nor that it seriously will hamper the progress of the Japanese campaign. He is of the opinion that the Russians are unable to cope with the Japanese in a square ship to ship naval encounter, and therefore, have set a lot of mechanical mines afloat, and that these are straying far out from the harbor.

DOCKSTADER AND TEDDY

Moving Pictures Coupling Minstrel With President Confiscated.

New York, May 21. — Lou Dockstader, negro minstrel, yesterday turned over to the police the moving picture films that were used in a camera Thursday in the Capitol grounds at Washington, where photographs were made of a man made up to represent President Roosevelt, extending aid to a negro lying on the ground. The films as yet are undeveloped. Dockstader's action followed a visit from a police inspector after a secret service officer from Washington had made a call at the detective bureau and stated that the Washington police wished the films.

"I wanted the pictures for a new monologue," said Dockstader, after leaving the inspector's office, "and I am sorry that my venture should have caused such a commotion. It is not true that I was made up to look like Booker T. Washington, although the other man was meant to resemble President Roosevelt. It was with the most innocent intentions that I had my confederate made up as the President."

THE WRECK OF THE TURRET BAY

Five Perish and a Number Are Missing in Gulf Disaster.

Halifax, N. S., May 21. — The steamship Turret Bay, wrecked Thursday on St. Paul's Island, struck the southwest point of the island, backed off and sank in deep water. Fourteen men were saved by the life-saving crew on the island, but five of them died before reaching shore. Heavy seas and dense fog prevailed at the time. The cargo was shipped by the Dominion Coal Company.

St. Paul's Island is a very small place in Cabot Strait, and about 25 miles north of the Island of Cape Breton.

The wrecked steamer was 297 feet long, with a 40-foot beam, and had a tonnage of 2,211. She was capable of carrying 4,000 tons of coal. Her crew numbered 22, all of whom were Scandinavians except four. Captain William Hayden, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was in command.

The Turret Bay was seven years old, and was rated A1 at Lloyd's. She was valued at $150,000, and carried insurance of £25,000. She was purchased by the Canadian Lake and Ocean Navigation Company two years ago, and up to this trip was a tramp steamer on the high seas.

This was her first trip as a collier, and was being made for the Dominion Company. The gentlemen who form the company are Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, Col. Pellatt, A. E. Ames, Z. A. Lash, E. R. Wood, J. H. Plummer, Hugh Sutherland, of Winnipeg, and B. W. Folger. Mr. Plummer is president. Col. Pellatt vice-president, Mr. B. W. Folger general manager and Frank Plummer secretary-treasurer.

The following men were saved from the steamer Turret Bay, wrecked on St. Paul's Island: Mason, third engineer; J. Hacker, John Soderhorte, Jacob Kristerner, fireman; John G. Johnston, John Niggust, Jacob Treast, Gustav Gustavson, sailors; Canderson, carpenter. The dead are: Grey, second mate; the steward, name unknown; Harry Busk, mess room; Lindercott, fireman; engineer, name unknown. The missing, as far as known, are: Captain Hayden, First Mate McCarr, Chief Engineer Adam, Second Engineer Matthews, Beathaway Johnston, fireman; Brown, sailor; cook, name unknown.

SPANK WIFE, RULES COURT

Michigan Judge Advises Husband to Be Master of Household.

Detroit, May 21. — "A husband should spank an unruly wife; it is his right to do so," declares Judge Mandell, himself a bachelor. August Sobke petitioned the Wayne circuit court to restrain Mrs. Sobke from beating him. The court advised Sobke that the best thing he could do would be to take his wife over his knee and give her a good spanking. If the charges in Sobke's petition were true, the court said, he was entitled to protection of the police, but as head of his family he should be able to control his wife. This was the construction Judge Mandell put upon the law in giving a decree of divorce — the wife should bow to the husband, who is the sole head of the family. Sobke admits his inability physically to rule his household; the last time he tried to do so his wife knocked him insensible with a club.

THROWN AGAINST SAW.

Ottawa, May 21. — Jacques Courchaine, a man employed in Cumming's mill at Maniwaki, met with a horrible death Thursday at that place. He was operating a big circular saw, when a plank flew against a carriage near by and struck him, hurling the man up against the circular saw. His right leg was completely severed and other injuries were sustained. A doctor was summoned, but before he arrived the man died from shock. He was about 35 years old, was married, and leaves a family.

TORONTO FIREMAN SUICIDES.

Toronto, May 21. — Charles Idpliss, a fireman, of Parkdale station, aged about 60, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head last evening. He was in ill-health for some time, and had several severe falls from the reel, and it is supposed his mind was unhinged.

TO STORM PORT ARTHUR

Early Capture of the Fortress Has Become Imperative.

Chicago, May 21.—A special to the Daily News from Tokio says: Port Arthur is to be taken by storm the moment proper preparations have been completed. Siege guns have yet to be placed in position, and the land forces appointed for the assault have to be strengthened. The unexpected loss of two vessels have emphasized the insecurity of sea power, and the authorities feel that no chances will be taken that would encourage Russia to send out the Baltic fleet counting on finding a harbor of refuge in Port Arthur. It is realized that the storming of the fortress will inevitably cost many lives, but it is said that the waters where the Japanese are forced to maneuver are becoming so dangerous because of floating mines that heroic measures are imperative. Under these circumstances it is thought that life will be economized by storming the stronghold and eliminating it and the adjacent waters from the area of actual conflict.

ANOTHER BIG MONTREAL FIRE

Carriage Manufactory and Adjoining Buildings Destroyed —$300,000 Damage.

Montreal, May 21. — One of the worst and most costly fires that Montreal has experienced for a long time broke out shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the big carriage factory of B. Ledoux & Co., on Osborne street, and within a few hours the building, with all its valuable contents, was destroyed, entailing a large loss of between $250,000 and $300,000.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it is supposed that it started in the carpenter shop, in the rear.

The flames jumped from one end of the building to the other, and despite the work of the whole brigade, it was impossible to save any part of the building. Within an hour the great walls fell in, carrying destruction to a number of smaller buildings in the neighborhood.

The factory will be a complete ruin. It was one of the best-equipped factories in Canada, containing a great deal of valuable material and many vehicles of all descriptions.

The loss is placed at over $250,000, partially covered by insurance. The Church Immigration Society, whose building adjoined the factory, suffered about $4,000 damages from the falling walls.

BOER OFFICERS ARE ARRAIGNED

Threatening Letter Says Webster Davis Did the Boers No Good.

New York, May 21.—General Samuel Pearson, of the Boer army, and Cornelius Vander Hoogt, who were arrested last Tuesday accused of writing to Webster Davis, ex-assistant secretary of the interior, asking him if it were really true that the Boer Government had intrusted him with £40,000 and what he had done with it, were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson market police court on Thursday.

Abe Levick, who appeared for Davis, drew up a fresh complaint, in which he incorporated the letter. The text of the letter, which the defendants deny writing, was as follows:

"Continental Hotel, May 3, 1904.

"Mr. Webster Davis: Dear Sir,—Two gentlemen are anxious to see you, one was with the Boer army, now living in Scranton the other is his friend now living in Washington we are all friends and are determined to make you give us some of the money you are supposed to have got from South Africa we are busted and in need of funds and the newspapers say the Boers gave you money you ought to divide with us for we have always stood by the Boers our friends have been working to get letters from people who pretend to know that you got money and they will be published unless you shell out and do the proper thing by us as some newspapermen are urging us to do this for publication if you don't let us have some money before thirty days you won't be worth thirty cents we mean business we must have at least $25,000 you didn't do any good for the Boers anyhow you deserted the only good party and have even come to New York to work for these rotten Democratic party and have already been speaking for tammany our friends will call on you in due time and don't fail to treat them right or we will fix you good and plenty.

"J. H., a friend of the Boers."

The letter was written in pencil and was without punctuation. The other letters, which the prisoners admit writing, were not so illiterate. The affidavit stated that the defendants laughed and did not deny it when charged with writing this letter.

Pearson and Vander Hoogt were held in $500 bail and paroled in the custody of their counsel, Morgan Mann, to secure bail.

Late in the afternoon, Major McCrystal called up the court on the telephone and said that Florence J. Sullivan, an ex-district attorney of Montgomery county, had been retained by the Irish of this city who sympathize with the Boers to defend Pearson and Vander Hoogt.

Mr. Van Hermit and Dr. Macdonald, of the Transportation Company, by which Pearson is employed, Count Casetra, who says he is a Spanish Carlist, and Samuel Morse, were in court, and made efforts to get bail for the prisoners.

THE KING'S COURT.

London, May 21.—The court held by King Edward and Queen Alexandra at Buckingham Palace last night was not as well attended as the other courts of the season owing to the Whitsuntide holidays. The Duchess of Roxburghe made her first appearance at court and was presented by the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe.

JAPAN BURIES PIECE OF HERO

Remarkable Demonstration Over Fragment of Hirose.

DIED TRYING TO SAVE COMRADE

War Fleet Fires Salute as Bit of Flesh Is Carried to Tokio in Transport

Richard Harding Davis, the celebrated author and war correspondent, contributes the following to Collier's Weekly under date of Tokio, April 15:

Today a small piece of flesh, which was once a portion of the body of a young naval officer, was burned here with such honors from the Mikado and Government and, on the part of the people, with such demonstrations of reverence, that, as half saint, half hero, the memory of Commander Hirose now ranks in Japan near to that of the Forty-seven Ronins.

[The adventures of the legendary Forty-seven Ronins, heroic warriors of infinite resources, are retold by each new generation in Japan. They hold a place in story somewhat like that of King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table.]

Hirose attempted what Hobson attempted, and in the venture lost his life. That he died in an effort to save the life of one of his crew, as well as in an effort to serve his country, has not lessened the value of his sacrifice. The sentiment of the Japanese toward him is that same sentiment which Kipling declares considers less the Commissary-General than the Tommy who steps outside the square to drag a comrade to safety.

On the night of the second attempt to block the entrance to Port Arthur, Hirose commanded one of the four steamers marked out for self-destruction. They were picked up two miles distant from the harbor mouth by the Russian searchlights, and the remainder of the run was made under a terrific fire from both the guardships and the forts. Hirose's steamer, the Fukui Maru, had reached the harbor mouth and was about to anchor in the entrance when she was struck by a torpedo. At the moment, Sugino, a gunner, was below lighting the magazine which was to blow up the vessel and let in the water. But the torpedo had let in the water, and Hirose and his crew were escaping from the sinking steamer in the shore boat before they discovered that Sugino was not with them. Hirose instantly climbed again on board and ran below, searching for the missing man. He failed to find him, and on returning to the deck and learning he had not yet reached the shore boat, twice again went below, the last time remaining there until the rush of the rising water drove him on deck. He had but just dropped in safety into the short boat when a shell struck him and tore him into small pieces. One of these pieces fell in the boat. It was buried today. But before it was buried it was treated with the honors paid to a reigning monarch. As it passed in the transport that conveyed it to Japan it received the salutes of the entire Japanese fleet, the guns were fired, the yards were manned, the flags lowered to half mast. Later a detail of officers escorted it to Tokio where it was met by a great concourse of people, and today as it was borne on a gun-carriage to the grave the people turned out to do it reverence, and in thousands and thousands lined the streets. Before the procession moved the Mikado sent to Hirose's family a roll of silk, a compliment the importance of which can be understood only here, and raised Hirose and his family to the senior grade at court. And at once his statute is to be erected in one of the public parks. This in a city where the only statues I have seen are those of imperial princes.

Already the true story of Hirose is being hung with legends. As the transport carrying he piece of flesh passed the battleship on which Hirose had served, the engines refused to work, and for a few minutes the transport lay motionless.

"This, which happened before the eyes of the whole squadron," says a Japanese paper published last week in Yokohama, "made a great impression upon all who witnessed it. It was as though the brave Hirose even in death refused to be saparated from the ship in which he had held command."

TRAGEDY OF THE WOODS

Unknown Stranger Perishes of Hunger North of Ottawa.

Ottawa, May 21.—A pathetic tale of death, evidently from starvation and exposure, comes down from the Gatineau country. In November last a middle-aged man, well-dressed and intelligent in appearance and manner, passed through Maniwaki on his way north, and the people whom he met were given to understand that he was going on a hunting expedition. He traveled alone, and leaving Maniwaki, passed up through the Baskatong district. Nothing more was seen of him until a day or so ago when Joe Jocke, an Indian, found the dead body of the stranger in an old hut near Baskatong Lake. A shanty which was near the hut had been burned down and in the latter building the remains were discovered, emaciated and decomposed. There were no evidences of violence, but it is believed that the unknown, whoever he was, had been taken ill, and unable to make his way to any settlement and with scanty food, collapsed by the wayside, and actually starved to death. The body was taken to Baskatong, where on Wednesday the Indians chanted a funeral dirge over the remains and then buried them. Who the stranger was, or what took him away up there without guide or companion, will probably never be known. From the decomposed state in which the body was when found it is evident that death occurred months ago.

CAUGHT IN SULLY'S FLIGHT.

Montreal, May 20. — Another case of a youth of 20 dabbling in stock gambling was decided in appeal yesterday. A young man named Braute tried to follow Dan J. Sully's flight in the market and dropped $1,300, which was $800 more than his deposit. He refused to pay the broker, on the ground that it was a gambling transaction. The broker sued, and the court decided it was a legal business transaction.

KOREAN COURT REEKS INTRIGUE

Independence of the Country Is Tottering.

AT THE MERCY OF JAPANESE

The Emperor Is a Prey to Witches and Fortune-Tellers, and Fears For His Life.

Seoul, via Che Foo, May 21. — Korean independence is tottering. The court reeks with intrigues. A weak Emperor is appointing and removing a faction-torn cabinet and is concentrating in himself whatever semblance of government the country still possesses. Yet he is a complete prey to the witches and fortune-tellers who are infesting the palace and the victim of two scheming women who enjoy Japanese support. The most powerful of these ranks as chief concubine and has been paramount since the Empress was murdered. She now aspires to be empress. The second is Gen. Hyenyungun's concubine. She was once a dancer at Fusan, where she learned the Japanese language. She is now the first lady-in-waiting. She has acted as interpreter during imperial audiences, and received marked attention from the Marquis Ito during that statesman's recent visit to Seoul. Today she is recognized as the go-between for Minister Hayashi and the Emperor. She steadily acquires power by pledging her alleged Japanese influence in support of Lady Om's aspiration to the position of empress.

Meantime, it is well known that Hyenyungun is a Japanese protege. He is notoriously dishonorable, as he has proved in several civil positions. Last January he was a major, but has already been promoted to be a general and vice-minister of war. Foreigners are surprised at the unscrupulous gang of Koreans forced into office by the Japanese, who are forging the failure of similar tactics in 1895. Doubt is widespread of the insincerity of the promised reforms, because it is inexplicable why they should be alienating the respectable element and laying the creation of the new party to discredited politicians. The numerous recent resignations from the cabinet are largely traceable to fear of the Japanese and their proteges, who refuse to recognize the old officials.

The landed families hesitate to fill offices in this transition period, dreading the war and its uncertainties. This apparently suits the Japanese, who are thus clearing the field for a new party and emperor. The provincial chiefs are reported to desire the return of the Russians because they are ignorant of the worst features of the Russian rule, while they are sadly aware that Japan occupation means the appropriation of the entire country. The recent declaration of the foreign office, that as the Seoul-Wiju railway was purely a war measure it must revert to Korea or be removed after the war, was a powerful indication of official sentiment, because the Japanese usurp a valid contract that Korea had with a syndicate that the railway should be constructed by French engineers with French materials. Japan aggressively controls the Korean telegraph system and demands the fishing rights of three western provinces claimed by China. This has been the subject of two stormy scenes at the palace. They have also obtained extensive trading privileges from the municipal government for Japanese commodities. Minister Hayashi repeatedly urges the emperor to move the east palace near the Japanese quarters. The Emperor fears to leave the imaginary security of the vicinity of the legation and the foreigners' residences. Even Japanese advisers expect to assume the direction of the financial and the political administration within a months. Last Monday Minister Hayashi advised the court that when it undertakes to employ foreign advisers or to renew political contracts, it must submit the proposition to the Japanese legation. The legation grip is becoming complete. The Koreans are everywhere suppressed. Daily street scenes give evidence that even the coolies hold the cowed natives in contempt.

FOUL PLAY, PERHAPS

Body of Unidentified Man Found Near Ottawa.

Ottawa, May 21.—Another body, the third within a week, was found floating in the Ottawa River Thursday night by George Ariel, at Kettle Island. It was terribly decomposed, and Ariel merely tied it by a piece of twine to a sprig by the shore. He then telephoned to the coroner, and Chief Hamilton and an undertaker went down for the body and found it after a lengthy search. It proved a gruesome sight, and it was a disagreeable task to handle it, the flesh falling off. The body was nude, except for a pair of socks, a pair of low shoes and rubbers on the feet. There is no clue to its identity. There was a suspicious-looking hole in the man's chest and there may have been foul play.

BIT A DOZEN CHILDREN.

Washington, N. J., May 21.—Entering the village school here yesterday a large St. Bernard dog bit a dozen children before they could escape from the room. Charles Puffer, 7 years old, was the only one seriously injured. The dog caught him after all the other children had gotten away, threw him to the floor and chewed his legs and feet, breaking the bones of both feet and leaving the child so fearful torn that it is thought he will never be able to walk again. The dog was shot.

LOSS WAS $9,000,000.

Toronto, May 21.—Secretary Garrow, of the underwriters' adjustment committee, now places at $9,000,000 the total insurance of property destroyed by the recent Toronto conflagration. Of this, $4,467,201 has been reported to date with a total loss involved of $5,288,201. A large portion of the losses, those in which insurance was carried by single companies, will not be reported to the committee. The estimate of $9,000,000 covers the insurance carried by Canadian companies; it is estimated that there will be an additional $250,000 or $300,000 of insurance in foreign companies, not licensed in Canada.

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FIGHTING FOR A NAME.

That afternoon Miriam Heatherton received it, and the hot blood surged to her temples, and her usually gentle eye flashed indignant fire as she read the coarse, insolent, cold-blooded lines which the cruel father of her no less cruel husband had penned.

"Why was I so foolish as to suppose that any appeal could touch him?" she cried with curling lips. "I might have known that the haughty father of a man, with no more principle than Richard Heatherton possessed, could not have much heart. Ah, I pray heaven that no taint from their character may be allowed to mar my dear boy's nature."

When Mr. Lawson returned she had recovered her usual serenity of manner, and without making any comment, quietly handed Mr. Heatherton's letter to him.

He read it through, then passed it back to her without a word, but Miriam caught the gleam of a vicious sparkle in the old man's eyes, while his mouth settled into rigid lines of scorn, and she knew that his heart and sympathies were with her, although she did not have a suspicion that any relationship existed between the two men.

She resolved that she would not say anything to Ned regarding what she had done, for if he did not inherit any of the grosser qualities of his father's or grandfather's nature, he certainly did inherit a good amount of pride from herself, and it would have galled him exceedingly to know of this insulting rebuff to her appeal.

But she had set her heart upon his going to college, and she was keenly disappointed, as well as humiliated, by this failure to accomplish her cherished project.

When she went up to her room that night she brought forth her bankbook, and added the columns of figures representing the amount of money which from time to time she had laid by for this very purpose since she had occupied her present position as housekeeper for Mr. Lawson.

"Only four hundred and eighty dollars!" she murmured, with a sigh, after going over the figures twice. "It seems very little, but I have done the best I could. Ned's clothes have cost a great deal these last three or four years, since he grew too tall and large for me to make over Mr. Lawson's old ones for him. He might possibly manage to get along for a year or so on this amount, but where the money would come from for the other three years I do not see. I'm afraid he cannot go," and two great crystal drops of disappointment rolled down the fond mother's cheeks.

She had not talked very much with Ned about her desire for him to go to college, for she had feared to raise hopes which could never be realized, so she did not really know what his own plans and wishes might be regarding the subject.

There were still three months before the beginning of the year at Harvard and she cherished a faint hope that some way might yet be opened for the accomplishment of her long-cherished desire.

* * * * * * *

Two or three days after the reception of Thomas Heatherton's cruel letter, Ned sought his mother, and said:

"Mother, I am going down to Nantasket for the afternoon. Mr. Lawson wants me to open and air the cottage, and see if anything in the way of repairs is needed, before we go down for the summer."

"Very well, dear," Mrs. Heatherton replied; "but there is a cold east wind today, and you will do well to take your overcoat; it will be late and damp when you come home."

"What a thoughtful mother!" Ned fondly remarked, as he kissed her goodbye, and then he ran softly downstairs humming a snatch of a gay song.

He found quite a crowd of people on the boat, but no one among them whom he knew, so he installed himself in a comfortable nook on the deck and fell to musing over his last interview with Gertrude, which had been an unusually delightful one.

There had been a severe storm during the night previous, and the sea was still quite rough from it, but Ned noticed that a number of yachts were putting out as the steamer started, while as they went on they met several others coming in.

One in particular attracted his attention.

It was a dainty affair of white and gold, with spotless sails, and everything apparently fresh and new about her, while he could discern a party of three ladies and two gentlemen seated on her deck.

It was a beauty, and Ned's gaze rested admiringly upon it, for he was a dear lover of sailing craft of any kind.

But it was badly managed, he could plainly perceive; for, as the steamer and yacht drew near each other, the skipper, suddenly tacked as if to cross to the port side of the channel, and directly in the steamer's track.

"Is the man a fool?" Ned muttered, excitedly, as he sprang to his feet and leaned over the railing, great anxiety depicted upon his face. "He will never have time to cross, and she will surely be run down."

The pilot and crew of the steamer also seemed to be greatly disturbed, and the former shouted sharply to the skipper "to have a care and keep off."

But the man either did not hear distinctly, or, out of a spirit of foolhardiness, paid no attention to the order and kept directly on his course.

The pilot gave the signal to reverse the engine, and used almost superhuman efforts at the wheel to assist in avoiding the yacht, but he could not work impossibilities, there was a slight shock, accompanied by screams from frightened women and children, shouts from men, then the steamer swerved to the right, revealing the disabled yacht careened upon one side, her deck almost on a line with the water, while Ned, to his consternation, saw that there were now only two ladies on board, and these, in a state of abject terror, were clinging to a mast; while the men, one in particular, were making the most frantic gesticulations to the skipper and his assistants.

Ned's heart sank as he wondered what had become of the third lady.

Ah, this was soon explained, for, as he glanced beyond the boat, he saw an object struggling in the water, while the steamer, now putting about to aid the disabled yacht, drew near and nearer to it.

Now he sees it distinctly as a head and a white face rise above the blue waves.

It is the lady whom but a few moments previous he had seen upon the deck of the yacht.

It took but an instant for the brave boy to throw off his shoes, remove his coat and vest and spring upon the railing. The next he had cleft the sea and disappeared from sight.

There was a moment of awful silence after this daring act.

Then cheer after cheer arose from a hundred throats as he came up from the depths and struck boldly out toward the unfortunate woman who was just on the point of sinking for the second time.

Ned was an expert swimmer.

Every summer during his sojourn at Nantasket he had spent a great deal of time on and in the water.

He loved the sea; he had learned to dive, to float, to tread water, and to swim with vigorous strokes, and felt almost as much at home in the water as upon land.

He was strong. He did not tire easy; for he knew how to save his strength, and he now put forth every effort, for he knew that not an instant must be lost if he was to rescue that drowning woman before she again disappeared beneath the waves.

The steamer had stopped now, and the sailors were hurrying to lower a boat to go to the brave fellow's assistance.

There was a deathlike stillness after that one outburst, while everyone watched with bated breath and anxious hearts this desperate race for life.

Ah, he has reached her! He has grasped her clothing! Another moment he raises her head above the water and lays it upon his shoulder.

The form is slight and fragile—the burden is not much in his strong arms, although she is a dead weight because of her unconsciousness, and Ned turns and strikes out boldly for the steamer, from which he sees a boat coming to meet him.

[To be Continued.]

A curious sight on the coast of Java is a long stretch of shore, about twenty-nine miles in length, where the sand is filled with particles of magnetic iron. In some places it is said that the surface sand contains 80 per cent of iron. It can be smelted, and a company has been formed to exploit the deposits.

Japan excluding Formosa, has a population of 40,000,000.

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Big Salaries Are Paid Some Railway Presidents

Aggregate Yearly Pay of Nine Across the Line $485,000.

A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania, Heads List, $75,000.

More Would Be Paid If Necessary to Keep Him—Presidents Are Keen Business Men.

Nine railway presidents in the United Statts draw salaries aggregating $485,000 per annum, an average of $48,500 for each individual. Few of these men are capitalists, but each one wields a laboring oar in railway management and takes great responsibilities off the shoulders of the capitalists who employ him. The list is as follows:

A. J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania R R.	$75,000
George F. Baer, Reading Co.....	50,000
L. F. Loree, Rock Island	50,000
James J. Hill, Great Northern..	50,000
Wm. H. Newman, N.Y.C. system	50,000
Samuel Spencer, Southern R. R....	50,000
F. D. Underwood, Erie system..	40,000
E. B. Thomas, Lehigh Valley....	40,000
M. Hughitt, Chicago and N. W....	40,000
E. P. Ripley, Atchison system..	40,000
Total	$485,000

In most cases these large salaries include compensation for services rendered as the executive head of several different companits, all, however, belonging to one system.

Commodore Vanderbilt said toward the close of his remarkably successful career: "If I can find a man who will manage my railroad interests entirely to my satisfaction he can name his own salary." The strenuous old commodore died without acknowledging that he had found such a man, and the era of big salaries for railroad presidents did not begin for many years afterwards. To be sure, William H. Vanderbilt enjoyed his father's confidence to such an extent that he was made the sole master of about $90,000,000 of accumulated wealth, and he demonstrated his business capacity by more than doubling this immense fortune in the eighty years that he lived to manage it. Commodore Vanderbilt died on Jan. 4, 1877, and William H. Vanderbilt died on Dec. 8, 1884.

The burden of caring for $200,000,000 proved to be too great a strain even for a man of W. H. Vanderbilt's country training and rugged physique. He was stricken down without a moment's warning. A few months before he died he told Chauncey M. Depew that the responsibility of managing such a vast estate was too much for one man, and he did not intend to place so heavy a burden upon any one of his sons. When his will was read it was found that he had left $10,000,000 to each of his eight children and divided the remainder equally betwen his two eldest sons.

DIVIDING RESPONSIBILITY.

The lesson of Mr. Vanderbilt's sudden death was taken to heart by other men of large business interests, and it soon became the fashion for great capitalists to divide responsibilities and shift work upon the shoulders of paid employes, Jay Gould was particularly impressed by Mr. Vanderbilt's death from apoplexy, and in his large railroad enterprises he surrounded himself with the ablest lieutenants that he could find, regardless of the cost. He took pains to get men capable of relieving him of all anxiety as to details, and he was probably the first man to make up the salary of a railroad president to $30,000. That was the figure at which he engaged S. H. H. Clark as president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

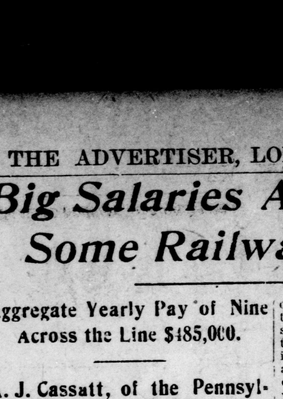
Chauncy M. Depew, who succeeded J. H. Rutter as president of the New York Central two or three years after William H. Vanderbilt's death, received a combination of salaries, aggregating $100,000. His was an exceptional case, however, for as an official and confidential representative of the Vanderbilt family he became president of a score of railroad companies and a director in 63 different corporations.

As the president of one railroad system, Alexander J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is the highest salaried executive yet known in the history of American railroads. His yearly pay of $75,000 would undoubtedly be quickly increased to $100,000 if there were any danger of his being enticed by a rival railroad corporation. There apparently is no such danger, because Mr. Cassatt is a capitalist with very large vested interests in Pennsylvania Railroad properties. For many years before he became president Mr. Cassatt was a potent influence in the management of the Pennsylvania system, as one of its principal stockholders and directors. The great schemes of Pennsylvania extension, now being worked out, were born in Mr. Cassatt's brain ten or fifteen years ago, and it is no secret that but for his earnest desire to bring these schemes to a successful issue he would have retired from the active management long ago. It is no exaggeration of the facts to say that were Mr. Cassatt's extraordinary executive ability "in the market" at least half a dozen great railroad systems would be bidding for his services away above the $100,000 mark.

MR. BAER INDEPENDENTLY RICH

George F. Baer, who, as president of the Reading system, not only manages two great railroads, but also the largest anthracite coal industry in the world, is practically independent of salary considerations. He is independently rich, and accepted the presidency of the Reading at a salary of $50,000 only because he deemed it his duty to aid and safeguard a partly disorganized property in which he was largely interested financially. The stock control of the Reading is divided between the Vanderbilts and Pennsylvania railroad interests, but President Baer has a free hand in the actual management. His ability and force of character have been conspicuously demonstrated in the improved condition of the property, and his qualities of leadership were manifested by his management of the interests of the coal producers throughout the protracted strike of the anthracite miners. Although not without criticism from various quarters, Mr. Baer's attitude during that trying period was strong and consistent from the point of view of the coal companies. As president of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which was bought by the Reading Company, Mr. Baer has been called upon to exercise a sagacious judgment in nuturing and developing a complex and steadily increasing suburban traffic. No railroad man, nor railroad stockholder, will deny that George F. Baer earns his $50,000 per annum.

The career of L. F. Loree, recently called from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad presidency to the executive control of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific system with its 15,000 miles of line, has been remarkable, especially with regard to his rapid promotion within the last five years. Although only 45 years old, Mr. Loree has been in railroad service 26 years, in which time he has worked his way up through various grades from the humblest post of assistant on an engineering corps. Old railroad associates of Rock Island's new president say "Loree is a peculiar fellow." Really that means that he is a hustler, a driver and a strict disciplinarian. The latter quality he might readily have acquired through his brief connection with the engineering corps of the United States army. Certainly he has left a trail of success and progress wherever he has been placed in managerial control. Less than four years ago he was general manager of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg. About that time E. B. Thomas, then president of the Erie Railroad, wanted a good man for vice-president, and he offered the place to Mr. Loree. President Cassatt would not listen to Mr. Loree's proposition to leave the service of the Pennsylvania, and made him fourth vice-president of the western lines, and soon afterward placed him at the head of the Baltimore and Ohio. W. B. Leeds is an old railroad associate of Loree, and, knowing something of the man's caliber, he picked him out as his successor when he (Leeds) made up his mind to retire from the Rock Island presidency. Some of the Rock Island directors say that Loree is to receive $50,000 a year. Other persons put the figures as high as $75,000. If this hustling young men is as successful in his new position as he was with the Baltimore and Ohio it will not be many years before he will be able to command a salary even greater than the last amount mentioned.



MR. WM. WAINWRIGHT,
General Assistant and Comptroller of the Grand Trunk.

AN OLD CANADIAN RAILROAD OFFICIAL

NO RIVAL TO J. J. HILL.

James J. Hill, president and principal owner of the Great Northern Railway, is in a class by himself. He has no rival nor compeer. By his energy and cagacity he has built up a prosperous railroad system in the control of which he is supreme. There is no questioning whisper against his absolute authority. In the management of this property he is more a czar than either W. K. Vanderbilt, Cassatt or George J. Gould in their respective fields. His salary of $50,000, which, according to excellent authority, he draws as president of the Great Northern, might be $250,000 if he so desired, and there would be no "kick" from his shareholders, for they subscribe to the belief that he has made their property what it is now.

William H. Newman, president of the New York Central system, is about as busy a railroad man as there is anywhere. His capacity for work is phenomenal, and he seems to thrive on it physically. He knows how to pick good lieutenants, consequently he is relieved of much detail that otherwise would not only worry him, but would consume time. From his office in the Grand Central station in New York, Mr. Newman discharges the duties of president of 26 different railroads. These roads all belong to the Vanderbilt system, and they include the New York Central, the Lake Shore, West Shore, Lake Erie and Western, the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg, the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, Pittsburg and Lake Erie, Mohawk and Malone, the Detroit and Chicago and Northern Ohio Railroad. In 1896 Mr. Newman was third vice-president of the Chicago and Northwestern. Subsequently he became president of the Lake Shore, and when President Callaway of the New York Central resigned Mr. Newman's presidency was extended over most of the Vanderbilt lines. W. K. Vanderbilt has much confidence in his ability and judgment.

When the Baltimore and Ohia Railroad met reverses under the management of Robert Garrett, the principal security holders placed at its head an energetic, keen-witted man who brought comparative order out of chaos. That man was Samuel Spencer, now the executive head of the Southern Railway system. Mr. Spencer's effective work on the Baltimore and Ohio so impressed J. Pierpont Morgan that he engaged the keen-witted railroad man to act in an advisory capacity with his firm in railway matters. After Mr. Morgan had reorganized the old Richmond terminal properties and formed the Southern Railway Company he placed Mr. Spencer at its head, and the latter's administration has been very successful. Mr. Spencer is now president of six different railroads, including the Southern, the Mobile and Ohio, the Alabama Great Southern, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific, and the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway.

MR. UNDERWOOD'S RISE.

F. D. Underwood, president of the Erie, is one of the foremost of the younger class of railroad presidents. His rise in recent years has been rapid and his success rests upon solid achievements. He was called to the Erie presidency from a subordinate office on the Baltimore and Ohio, which, by the way, seems to be a graduating school for capable railroad men. James J. Hill, who acquired an important interest in the Erie, is credited with having made Mr. Underwood president of this system. The entire road between New York and Chicago is practically being rebuilt under President Underwood's direction. Since he became president of the Erie Mr. Underwood's name has been frequently mentioned in connection with other large systems. There have been reports that he was offered the presidency of the Great Northern, the presidency of the Northern Pacific, and more recently the presidency of the Rock Island.

E. B. Thomas was called to the presidency of the Lehigh Valley to build up that property and enable the stockholders to get some return on their investment. He is not only one of the best all-around railroad men in this country, but he is one in whose conservatism and sound judgment all who know him rely implicitly. Mr. Morgan has the utmost confidence in him, and it was chiefly through Mr. Morgan's instrumentality that he took hold of the Lehigh Valley system. Mr. Thomas has independent means, and for many years he has ranked as one of the high-salaried railway officers.

Western railroad presidents are not, as a rule, paid as liberally as the eastern presidents. There are some western roads on which vice-presidents in charge of traffic receive as high salaries as the presidents. Marvin Hughitt, the veteran president of the great Chicago and Northwestern system, has long commanded a large salary. He has been "in demand" for many years and there have doubtless been occasions when he could have increased his annual stipend by accepting an offer from another railroad. Like Mr. Cassatt, however, Mr. Hughitt is a stockholder as well as an officeholder, and his chief interests are bound up in the Chicago and Northwestern. Mr. Hughitt is also president of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad.

E. P. Ripley has demonstrated his right to be classed with the high salaried railroad men by his pronounced success as president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system. A thoroughly trained railroad men, he has grasped and mastered difficult problems in the far western railroad territory, and he has brought constantly increasing success to the reorganized Atchison Company.

E. H. Harriman's salary as president of the Southern Pacific Railway is said to be merely nominal. He succeeded Charles M. Hays, who had a contract with the company for a yearly wage of $50,000. Mr. Hays retired under pressure during his first year of service, and the company, it is understood, paid him the full amount for the year. Under the circumstances, therefore, Mr. Harriman had his own salary fixed at a nominal figure. Being in undisputed control of the property, Mr. Harriman could undoubtedly have any salary that he was disposed to name. Should he retain the presidencies of both the Union Pacific and the Southern, it is probable that he will rank in the very high-salaried class.

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LOCAL SOCIAL GLEANINGS

Exceedingly pretty and picturesque was the scene at the Kennels on Tuesday afternoon, when Mrs. Gibbons and the Misses Gibbons gave a large reception in honor of their guest, Miss Peabody, of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Adam Beck, Mrs. Beeher, Mrs. Hale, Miss Jessie Hale (Brantford), Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harper, Mr. and Mrs. John Carling, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Farncombe, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reid, Mrs. Lyons Biggar (Ottawa), Miss Harris, Mrs. Gerrard, Miss Vroom, Mrs. John E. Smallman, Mrs. Kaye, Mrs. Sterling, Mrs. Drake, Miss Harrington, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Fritz Beck, Mrs. Niven, Miss McDonough, Miss Shaw-Wood, Miss Allie Hyman, Miss Laura Hyman, Miss Beddome, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Macbeth, Miss Nenone Carling, Miss Frelda Puddicombe, Miss Dora Labatt, Miss Edna Leonard, Miss Graydon, Misses Beatrice and Helen Richardson, Miss Harkness, the Misses Boucher, Miss Zimmerman, Miss Meredith, Miss Isabel Belton, the Misses Moore, Mr. Ernest Smith, Major Layborn, Dr. Becher, Capt. Kaye, Capt. Raikes, Mr. J. Innes Carling, Lieut. Boyle, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Coulson, Mr. Procter, Mr. Ibbotson Leonard, Mr. Graydon, Mr. James Boucher, Mr. George Gunn, Mr. John Hobbs, Mr. Charles Hunt, and others, were among those who enjoyed the delightful function.

Miss Fanny Birrel, of Chatham, came to London today to visit her sister, Mrs. Charles Richardson, Woodlands, Grand avenue.

Mr. George C. Gibbons, the Misses Gibbons, Miss Peabody and Mr. George Gibbons formed a party from London for the races which opened in Toronto today.

Miss Amy McDonough, Parkhurst, who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Patterson, in Hamilton, will attend the races in Toronto next week.

A continuous round of small but smart affairs has marked each succeeding day of the past week, of which the many bright visitors in town have been the raison d'etre. Mrs. Adam Beck, Headley, was the ever charming hostess of a very pretty luncheon on Thursday afternoon at which covers were laid for Miss Peabody (Boston). Miss Harrington (Port Huron), Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Fritz Beck, Miss Amy McDonough, Miss Harris, Miss May Beddome, Miss Macbeth and Miss Gibbons.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Fred Harper and Mrs. Frank Reid, two equally charming hostesses, together entertained a large number to luncheon at the Kennels, at which the visitors in town were the guests of honor.

A most delightful dinner dance at the Kennels on Saturday evening last claimed Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Puddicombe, The Beeches, as host and hostess. The center of the long table of 28 covers was beautifully decorated with crystal bowls of narcissus and English cowslips, and during the progress of the dinner the orchestra played softly. Being Saturday evening the dance ended shortly after 11, the party returning to town on the last car. The guests were Miss Beddome, Miss Lillian Puddicombe, Miss Laura Hyman, Miss Nita Hunt, Miss Helen Gibbons, Miss Tabby Moore, Miss Nenone Carling, Miss Lorna Gibbons, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Dora Labatt, Miss Edna Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Smallman, Mr. Macbeth, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Gibbons, Lieut. Bogle, Mr. Kortright, Dr. Becher, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Gunn, Mr. Coulson, Mr. Little, Mr. Innes Carling and Mr. Charles Hunt.

Mrs. J. Lyons Biggar, Ottawa, spent from Sunday to Wednesday of the past week the guest of Miss Harris, Eldon House.

Miss Macbeth, Bleak House, gave a most enjoyable luncheon at Glenmore on Wednesday afternoon for a few friends to have the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Biggar, Ottawa. Mrs. Buchan, of Kingston, and Miss Peabody, of Boston, in whose honor the function was arranged. The hostess wore a smart russet brown tailor-made costume, and Mrs. Biggar wore a stunning dark blue tailor-made suit, white liberty blouse with dark blue chapeau en suit. Miss Peabody, who is tall and fair, looked very chic in a brown cloth coat and skirt, with tussore silk blouse.

Ottawa residents have been prophesying that the Duke of Sutherland, who recently took a hurried trip through Canada will be the next Governor-General, while others again are of the opinion that the next occupant of Rideau Hall will be an out-and-out Englishman, possibly Lord Jersey.

Mrs. Niven will be the hostess of the weekly tea at the Kennels on Monday afternoon next.

Mrs. George F. Jewell, Dundas street, is the guest of her son in Toronto.

A luncheon of most exquisite appointments was that of Friday last, which claimed Mrs. Eccles, Queen's avenue, as hostess. Mrs. (Colonel) Walker (Boston) was the charming raison d'etre, and among others there, were Mrs. Talbot Macbeth, Mrs. Gerrard, Mrs. Kaye, Miss Harris and Miss Vroom.

The London Hunt Ladies' Golf Club have challenged the Buffalo Golf Club, and the interesting match will be played on the links at Glenmore.

Miss Marguerite Ginge and Miss Dorothy Bullen are the hostesses of the London Golf Club tea this afternoon.

Mrs. Philip Mackenzie, Rat Partage, is visiting her sisters-in-law, the Misses Mackenzie, Sprucehurst, South London.

The following from a Hamilton exchange will be of interest to many Londoners: The news that Mrs. Coleman, better known as "Kit," the clever writer, has come to Hamilton to reside, is received with general rejoicing. Toronto has secured so many of Hamilton's bright daughters that Hamilton is glad, in turn to welcome one of Toronto's brightest. Dr. and Mrs. Coleman will reside on Main street east.

Mrs. Gibbons, Lornehurst, is entertaining a bridge party this evening.

Miss Clara Robinson, who has been spending the winter with Mrs. George F. Jewell, Dundas street, left on Monday for her home in Portage la Prairie

Mr. George E. Clarke, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Clarke, Ottawa, formerly of this city, has received an appointment in the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Ottawa.

The president, Mrs. Robert W. Puddicombe, gave the first of the weekly golf club teas at Glenmore on Monday afternoon, and the affair proved to be one of great enjoyment for the many who went out, among whom were noted Mrs. George C. Gibbons, the Misses Gibbons, Mrs. John Carling, Mrs. Biggar, Ottawa; Miss Harris, Mrs. Gerrard, Miss Vroom, Miss Peabody, Boston; Mrs. George Brown, Miss Amy McDonough, Mrs. Betts, Miss Puddicombe, Miss Madge Smith, Miss Dorothy Betts, Mrs. Drake, Miss Beddome and others. The putting and approaching contest was keen. Mrs. Geo. Brown, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Allie Hyman, Miss Laura Hyman, Miss Macbeth, Miss Jo Belton, Miss Scatcherd, Miss Zimmerman and Miss Mary Puddicombe participating. The prize given by Miss Lorna Gibbons, a pretty silver pencil, was captured by Miss Edith Scatcherd.

The London Hunt Ladies' Golf Club have accepted the challenge of the Toronto Golf Club, and the match will be played in Toronto next month. The players have not yet been arranged.

Colonel Smith, who left London on Monday last for New York, will sail for Liverpool at an early date.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Beck went down to Toronto for the races.

Mrs. Fred Harper asked a few friends of her mother, Mrs. Charles Hutchinson, in for afternoon tea on Thursday last. Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Hutchinson received in the drawing-room, and tea was served in the dining-room, where the tea table, made lovely with clusters of pink roses, was graciously presided over by Mrs. Yarker and Mrs. W. B. Richardson, assisted by Miss Shaw-Wood and Miss Beatrice Richardson. Among the guests were Mrs. Cleghorn, Boston, Mrs. Edge, Mrs. Niven, Mrs. Charles Richardson, Mrs. Labatt, Mrs. Scatcherd, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. John Hunt, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Parfitt, Mrs. Graydon, Mrs. Betts and several others.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Cameron, Ottawa, formerly of South London, have recently moved to a beautiful home in Rideauville, a residential suburb of the capital.

Mrs. Jeffery Hale and Miss Jessie Hale, of Brantford, have been spending a few days in town this week with Mrs. Becher, Thornwood.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kerrigan intend going to Toronto for the races.

Mrs. Douglas Young will remain in Toronto another week.

Miss Harris, Eldon House, delightfully entertained at a dinner of twelve covers on Tuesday evening, in honor of her charming guest, Mrs. Lyons Biggar, of Ottawa. Mrs. Biggar wore a most becoming toilette of pale green grepe de chine and white chiffon. Yellow tulips in crystal vases gave a very smart and exceedingly pretty effect to the table, at which covers were laid for Mrs. Biggar, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Meredith, Miss Gibbons, Miss Peabody, Miss Frieda Puddicombe, Major Layborn, Capt. Raikes, Lieut. Boyle and Mr. Campbell Becher.

Miss Tabby Moore is spending a ten days' visit in Buffalo, where she is the guest of Miss Madeline Scatcherd.

Miss Mary Harrington, of Port Huron, is a very bright and charming visitor in London, with Mrs. Drake, on Wellington street.

Mrs. Cleghorn, Boston, Mass., is a very welcome visitor in town, with her son, Mr. Andrew Cleghorn, Colborne street.

Miss Mary Love and Miss Kathleen McMillan are enjoying a visit in Ingersoll with Miss Cook.

Mrs. (Col.) Gartshore and her niece, Miss Helen Gunn, who have been wintering in Madeira, are now en route for home.

Mrs. Harley Brown has the sympathy of very many friends in her illness of the past two weeks.

Mr. Marshall Graydon, who has taken a passage for the old country, leaves town early in June.

Miss L. Gibson is spending a few days in the home of her brother, Mr. Joseph Gibson, postmaster, Ingersoll.

Mrs. David Williams (nee McVean), of North Bay, is spending a long visit with her mother, Mrs. McVean, Colborne street.

The Misses Mackenzie, Sprucehurst, were the gracious hostesses of a very pretty luncheon party on Thursday afternoon, for a few friends to have a pleasant opportunity of meeting their sister-in-law, Mrs. Mackenzie, of Rat Portage. Mrs. Mackenzie is a very charming young matron, who looked very chic in an exquisite pale green silk voile costume, with white lace berthe. Large double white tulips enhanced the beauty of the prettily appointed luncheon table, at which covers were laid for Mrs. W. B. Richardson, Mrs. James Kerrigan, Mrs. John Smallman, Mrs. Fred Harper, Mrs. Frank Reid, Mrs. Mackenzie, the ralson d'etre of the pleasant occasion, and the hostesses.

Mrs. Fred Hare and her baby son, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Carrick, on Dufferin avenue, leave early next week to spend a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Hare, Tilsonburg, before returning to her home in Chicago.

Mrs. (Col) Buchan, Kingston, is at Wolseley Barracks, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. (Capt) Kaye.

Mr. Proctor, of Toronto, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hunt, Merriville, during a short stay in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hunt entertained the sixteen graduate nurses from Victoria Hospital at the Kennels on Thursday evening, when nurses and young doctors forgot the worries of their professions and thoroughly enjoyed a very jolly dance.

An Ottawa correspondent writes: There is much interest here in the announcement that Capt. John Sinclair M. P. for Forfarshire, Scotland, is about to marry Lady Marjorie Gordon, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen. Lady Marjorie has very many friends in Canada. Here she grew up into young womanhood, taking much interest in the many matters that occupied the attention of her mother. Of a literary turn of mind, she has for some years conducted the juvenile periodical Wee Willie Winkie; but the domestic side was not left uncultivated by her practical parents. While yet but a child the elements of domestic economy were her study, and it was no uncommon thing at Rideau Hall for Lady Marjorie to organize a little dinner party in the pretty little summer house assigned to her, and invite her friends to partake of dishes that she had cooked there. Like her mother, Lady Marjorie, too, has taken an intelligent interest in public affairs, and at the last school board elections in a parish neighboring her father's estate at Haddo, Aberdeenshire, she was chosen as a representative, and has been doing much good service. Her husband-to-be is a neighboring laird, who has always been a close friend of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen. When they went to Ireland in the eighties, and when Lord Aberdeen proved the most popular Lord Lieutenant of modern times, John Sinclair went with him as secretary, and again, after having been active in the British expedition to the Soudan, he was called by Lord Aberdeen to accompany him as secretary in Canada, a post which he held till 1897, when he was requested to become Liberal candidate in the historic constituency of Forfarshire, and was elected by a substantial majority. Thus, from the days when his promised wife was a winsome wee lassie, Capt. Sinclair has been closely associated with her family. He is 44 years of age, and Lady Marjorie is not yet 25. A little bird brings me the news, nevertheless, that it is a real love match.

KATRINKA.

DOCTOR HAS THE PROOF.

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Are a Sure Cure for Urinary Complaints.

St. Mary's Ferry, York County, N. B., May 16.—(Special).—"Some years ago I began to suffer from pain in the back accompanied by a lethargy impossible to overcome," says Mr. Thos. Harrison, of this place, in an interview. "I was attended by a physician, but continued to grow worse and started to pass bloody urine.

"On the advice of a friend I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and by the time I had taken one box I passed a stone that is now in the doctor's possession. Three boxes cured me completely."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys, and with sound Kidneys you need never have urinary complaints.

VIRTUE ITS OWN REWARD.

Some time ago a tall, prosperous looking man strolled down Montague street on the way to the ferry. When he reached Hicks street he seemed to be interested in the children's playground, maintained within the brick inclosure on the northwest corner for the little children of the rich. He stepped up to one of the iron gates and looked within at the happy youngsters, who were there exemplifying their interpretation of the strenuous life. As he looked a smile stole over the face of the spectator. He seemed gratified and happy. Not so one of the women in attendance, who appeared not to like the inspection.

"What are you doing?" she inquired sharply.

"Looking at the children," was the mild and surprised answer.

"Well you had better go about your business," the woman snapped back.

"I am doing no harm. I like to see them enjoying themselves," said the man.

"If you don't go 'way, I will call a policeman," shrilled the woman.

The man hesitated a minute, then, seeing a car approach, he jumped aboard, although he had only a few hundred feet to walk to the ferry, and thus escaped.

The man was Cornelius E. Donnellan, the owner of the plot of ground used as a play-ground, and who gives the use of it without return.—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE PATRIOTISM OF ANTS.

Many times and in many ways the devotion of ants to their commune has been tested. The rule is well nigh invariable of instant and absolute self-abnegation, and surrender of personal ease and appetite, life and limb, to the public welfare. The pesting of sentinels at gateways is customary, and they are apt to know first the approach of danger. With heads and quivering antennae protruded from the opening, these city watchmen not only dispatch within news of threatening peril, but rush out with utter abandon to face the foe. With ants patriotism is not "second nature;" it is instinctive, inborn, seemingly as strong in the callow antling as in the veteran brave.

It must be confessed however, that it is rigidly exclusive. Racial catholicity is not an emmetorian virtue. Ants are without that elastic hospitality which embraces and assimilates all foreigners. Even the slave makers hold their domestic auxiliaries strictly distinct. It may be due to overmastering patriotism that one fails to discover individual benevolence in ants. Friendships and personal affection, in the limited and specialized sense familiar among domestic animals, are as yet unknown. And thus it is with other social insects.—From Harpers.

PAPA IN A TIGHT PLACE.

When Esther Cleveland was a little girl her father once telephoned to the White House from Chicago and asked Mrs. Cleveland to bring the child to the 'phone, says an exchange. Lifting the little one up to the instrument Mrs. Cleveland watched her expression change from bewilderment to wonder, and then to fear.

It was surely her father's voice—yet Esther looked at the telephone incredulously. After examining the tiny opening in the receiver, the little girl suddenly burst into tears.

"Oh, mamma," she sobbed, "how can we ever get papa out of that little hole?"

A correspondent says the last was the worst Christmas that the makers of dolls and toys in Germany ever experienced. The Berlin police order the removal of the new revolving doors from all establishments of a public character.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

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

Of Interest to Women

THE FORTUNE TELLER.

Dainty Miss Dorothy sits by my side,
Weaving a dainty chain for a bride;
And, when the beautiful garland is done,
Picks the white petals all off, one by one.
"What are you doing there, Dorothy, pray?"
"Telling my fortune, sir—this is the way:
Rich-man, or Poor-man, or Beggar, or Thief?
Doctor, or Lawyer, or Merchant, or Chief"
"Dearest of maids with the witch-wizard's power,
Seeking your destiny there in a flower—
Which shall you marry? Why, all of them, dear.
Give me the garlands, and I'll be the seer.

"'Rich-man' he will be, when you are his own;
'Poor-man' he is, till you come to his home;
'Beggar,' since humbly he begs for your hand;
'Thief,' when your heart is gone, his to command;
'Doctor'—all aches of the heart he will quell;
'Lawyer'—he's pleading his case fairly well;
'Merchant'—his specialty love's merchandise;
'Chief' of all others if he is your choice.
"Loves of these eight mystic men as a sum
Makes but a total of one—only one—
One who shall win you, sweet maid, if he can:
Dorothy, dearest, may I be that man?"

Missions.

Often I have wondered why so much is said about foreign missions when there is so much need for home missions, and last night I wondered again.

It was in Toronto, and I had gone down with a ministerial friend of mine to be of what help I could in their mission service. I didn't know very much about the services, but this one was quite a revelation to me, and I discovered a great deal that I had not known before.

The services are held in a little, bare church, just a simple, frame building, painted white, with no "pomp or circumstance" about it, to frighten the people away. The walls are adorned with simple texts, and on the platform is a plain reading desk and a piano.

Every night in the week, from Sunday to Saturday, service is held there, and everyone is made welcome. The work in the particular mission is conducted by a woman—just a mere girl.

Every night she is there at her post, leading the meeting, playing the piano, conducting the singing, praying and very often preaching, herself. She comes down off the platform and goes among those hardened reprobates, the very dregs of humanity, as fearlessly as though they were the noblest men on earth. She sits beside them and pleads with them personally, laying a hand on their shoulders and talking to them as if they were her personal friends.

I wondered, as I watched her last night, if anyone could estimate the good that girl has done in the world, and I believe it would be impossible.

One little instance I heard of. Two or three years ago there was a man here who stood on the corner of King and Yonge, day after day, begging for the money for drink. He seemed irretrievably lost, when one night he wandered into the mission, was moved by their service, came again and again, and finally awoke to a realization of all that he was and all that he had lost.

Incredible as it may seem, that man was a graduate of Oxford University, had lost his position in England and had drifted to Canada, where he sank lower and lower in the social scale, until he was reached by the mission. Now, he is considered one of the best accountants in Canada, has an excellent position, is educating his son at Upper Canada College and is one of the most interested and best workers in mission life.

That is just one story of the work done by the mission. It reaches a class untouched by the churches, because these people would not go inside a church. They go to the mission when they are turned out of the lowest saloon, when there is no place else but the street, left open to them.

It seems to me that it is about the best and most Christian work one could be engaged in. There is an often-quoted saying that "Charity begins at home," and there is a great deal of truth in it. A great deal could be done, even in London, where we see and hear so little about poverty and misery.

There are a great many mission schools in Toronto, where some of the most fashionable young women here, go every day to teach the girls of the street how to sew, to cook, to read, to write, to sing, and to do all that is possible for them to learn.

Truly, home missions are a profitable investment and I very much wish that more London women would devote some of their time to that much-neglected work.

HER REVENGE.

A Japanese women, when abandoned by her lover takes a peculiar and picturesque revenge. When she no longer has any doubt as to his faithlessness she gets up in the middle of the night and puts on a pleasing dress and wooden sandals. Attached to her headdress she carries three lighted candles and suspended to her neck hangs a small mirror. She takes in her left hand a small straw effigy of the faithless one, and in her right a hammer and nails. Walking gravely to the sanctuary she selects one of the sacred trees and nails the effigy securely to the trunk. She then prays for the death of the traitor, vowing that if her wish is granted she will take out the nails which trouble her god, since they are fastened to a sacred tree. Night after night she comes to the tree, adding one or two nails, and repeating her prayers, persuaded that her god will not hesitate to sacrifice the man to save the tree.—London Mail.

WIDOW CAN'T REMARRY.

Good society in Korea has many curious customs. One of these is that widows must not remarry. No widow in the really "smart set" would dream of remarrying, however young she may be or however soon the death of her husband may have followed her wedding. Married life in Korea is by no means an unmixed blessing to the woman, so perhaps perpetual widowhood might not be objectionable if it were not for the necessity of perpetually wearing mourning for the departed. This means that during the whole of her life she is limited to blue, black, and green as colors for her costumes.

5,000 OPERATIONS FOR APPENDICITIS

LAST YEAR IN CANADA THAT COULD HAVE BEEN AVERTED BY OBSERVING THE COMMONEST RULES OF HEALTH.

For years the doctors were unable to explain the exact cause of this acute disease, but recent light upon the subject shows appendicitis has two general causes—constipation and harsh purgatives.

If people kept free from constipation and avoided laxatives that inflame, irritate and gripe, there would be almost an end of appendicitis.

Of course in every home a laxative medicine of some kind is frequently needed and consequently much depends on selecting one that will act without injurious effects. The best form in which a laxative can be taken is in Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, which are composed entirely of health-giving vegetable extracts.

Made according to Dr. Hamilton's own private formula Dr. Hamilton's Pills are sure to be satisfactory. They gently stimulate the liver and bowels and cure the causes that give rise to constipation. Just right for elderly people, for the very young and for those in delicate health, Dr. Hamilton's Pills are a delight to all who use them—mild, certain and every effective.

For all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels there is no medicine so successful as Dr. Hamilton's famous pills. They cure sick headache, biliousness, poor appetite and impart tone to the entire system.

Sold by all druggists, 25c per box, or five boxes for $1 00. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

SOME LATEST FANCIES OF SMART WOMEN

NEWEST STYLES IN SWELL VEILS SPRING WRAPS AND EMBROIDERED BLOUSES.

Exaggerated veils are the novelty, and I may say the curiosity of Paris. Anything like them would be difficult to behold, for they are fearfully and wonderfully made I might add attached, for the chic of the veil depends upon its adjustment.

The automobile has had something to do with the renaissance of the immense veils now so much in vogue, recalling as they do other civilizations.

Naturally the really smart veil is of real lace, a delicate, intricate pattern of some sort which harmonizes with the hat—I can hardly say above it, but in the midst of it.

The new veils are none of them worn over the face, but pushed away from it in a graceful fashion. Some, indeed, are so draped as to fall over the brim of the hat like a flounce. Of course, to excuse it, the modistes pretend that this flounce protects the eyes. Parisians, who always like an excuse for everything, believe this, but it is more of a lure to encourage flounce veils than a fact.

Other veils are draped in the back and hang down in long ends, over the shoulders, while still others are fulled in a careless, fancy fashion upon the crown and the brim of the hat.

Double hued veils are among the latest novelties in their line, and the blue and scarlet, the brown and green, the mauve and lemon, are the favorite color combinations.

Netting, crepes, chiffon, and all kinds of gauzes are used as veils, and of course tulle is always in good taste, as well as always in vogue.

The newest thing in spring wraps is the "Mandarin," quite enough to suggest the events of the east. Such wraps are made of fine, red cloth in one single piece, without a single seam save under the arms. Despite the difficulties in the matter of its adjustment to the figure it falls marvelously well. As one might expect of a garment called "Mandarin," it is embroidered quite like a Chinese robe with soutache braid outlining the edges.

The "chic" of the garment, however, lies in the fastening of a rich band of cherry satin surmounted by the huge "button" the Chinese mandarin wears as a mark of his rank. The button is either in gold or coral, and would drive the average celestial prince green with envy. The wrap is lined with rich white satin and is most attractive, as well as convenient.

Quite a contrast in the way of a mantle, and a most charming affair, is the Directoire mantle. Such wraps are like those of the epoch made with a high rolled collar. In addition there is the adjusted cape, smartly fitting the shoulders. The revers and two rows of buttons, which complete the trimming, are exceedingly effective.

A great deal of mohair galloon is being used to ornament all kinds of outdoor garments, as well as the exceedingly fancy silk braids, which are so dressy in effect.

Naturally the question of blouses always agitates the Parisian woman. So much depends upon the blouse despite the fact that the dressmakers have long since declared that no blouses would be worn. Embroidered blouses, whether cloths embroidered in silks, or linen embroidered in flux, are the favorite blouses of the season, and orders are pouring in from America for them.

At Rouff's they were perplexed, however, by an order from an attractive Chicago woman asking for a dozen embroidered blouses, with the following measures: "Waist, 30 centimeters, collar, 37 centimeters"—that is to say, waist 12 inches, collar 15 inches. What kind of a figure could such a woman have? The more they thought about it the more excited they got: the head "premiere" and the second "premiere" and the little "premieres" were all aghast. The "manikins" were measured, but no one possessed such a waist. Indeed, "Polaire," the spindle-waisted cafe concert dancer, alone bears the reputation of a twelve inch waist. "No," sighed Rouff, "zee American lady, she is exact, veery exact, but her waist cannot be smaller zan his neck."

The Way to Tell Whether or Not She Loves You.

BY HELEN OLDFIELD IN CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

There is but one answer to the question: How can a man tell when a woman is in love with him? An answer so self-evident that it seems strange that so many men should put the question to any other than the woman herself. Ask her and find out

"He either fears his fate too much,
Or his desert is small,
Who dares not put it too the touch
And win or lose it all."

Tradition and customs from the beginning ordain that no self-respecting woman may tell her love until she is invited, nay, pressed to do so. Like the good child in the nursery rhyme, she must speak only when spoken to; must come only when she s called. This subject is a sore one with the advocates of equal rights for women. "Why?" asks a recent writer, "Why is it that in the matter of the initative a coarse, unattractive young man should have the privilage to ask any unmarried woman in the whole world to marry him, while his refined and much superior sister must make no motion towards any choice of her own, but is expected to sit still and wait until some mediocre man sees fit to propose to her? The practice is a survival of Asiatic barbarism." Whatever element of justice this view may contain few women and fewer men, in their heart of hearts, would approve of any such subversal of the existing order of things. We are all of us creatures of habit, and, as Leather-stocking had said: "When a thing is contrary to nature it goes against the grain."

A good woman, as a rule, yields her favors little by little, however sincerely she may be in love, and he who would win them must perforce woo. Unfortunately women are to the full as susceptible as men. Human love is not the growth of human love and cannot be turned on and off at pleasure to suit their circumstances of the case. Now and again, alas, a woman bestows her heart unsought; then it is the old, old story:

"She never told her love, but let concealment, like a worm in the bud, feed on her damask cheek."

Unless, indeed, she have tact and charm sufficent to win her love to be her lover. It is a pity, still it is true, that the effort to hide a strong attachment, the effort made by womanly pride to prevent the supicion that a heart has been given unasked, sometimes renders the woman, whose whole happiness hangs upon her power to attract, stiff and frigid to the extreme of repulsion. Miss Broughton's heroine, whose excess of feeling made her appear more than indifferent to the lover whom she longed to encourage, is by no means an exaggerated type, while her sister, the heartless coquette, all gracious and smiles, who attracts men as honey pot does flies, or a candle allures moths, is the other extreme which throws the character sketch into full relief.

Coldness of manner on the part of a woman towards a man is not always a true indication of dislike; on the contrary, it is often assumed as a mask for a degree of interest too warm to be shown for any but a declared lover. Young girls especially sometimes make the mistake of pretending to dislike men whom they consciously admire more than they are willing to confess, and even go to the length of speaking to their discredit; both to disarm suspicion of their real feelings and also to have the satisfaction of hearing other people praise them. This is, in some sort, a similar instinct to that which leads the ground lark to flutter and make an outcry, with the intent to conceal from possible marauders the whereabouts of her nest.

If it was a wise man who said that a woman's hatred was only her love turned inside out, and that with care and patience it may almost always be turned back again, as good as ever. No man need despair of winning a woman merely because she does not distinguish him above other men nor parade her liking for him for all the world to see. To the contrary, an attitude of frank friendiness, of bon camaraderie is, of all attitudes, that most unfavorable to her falling in love with him. This is the friendship of which Mrs. Hemans sings:

"O, wear the ring and guard the flower,
Her heart may not be thine."

He who is wise will manage his own love affairs and ask no aid from outsiders in his wooing. As a rule go-betweens do much more harm than good. Neither is there often any reason why a man should be afraid of woman. Whoever she may be, she counts it no discredit to him that he admires herself, and whether she reciprocates his affection or not, it is the rare exception that she does not always thereafter experience a kindly feeling for the man whom she believes has really and truly loved her. For this reason, if for none other, the most important point in winning a woman's heart is to convince her that the suitor's own heart is altogether engaged in the wooing o' it. It must be confessed that the feminine contingent in proverbially uncertain. There is a story of an eminent English jurist, telling how a valued client once sought counsel of him in a love affair, and inquired of him what he thought the lady would do under certain circumstances. The great lawyer, who was a confirmed bachelor, lost sight of the compliment to his judgment in the absurdity of the question. "Sir," he replied, "if there is any man on earth who can tell with any degree of certainty what any particular woman will do under any given conditions I have never met that person. Perhaps a mind reader or a nerve specialist might advise you as to what a woman will do when she is in love, but a mere lawyer. No! It is not within our province."

No man can expect to know a woman's mind without asking it; opportunity is worthless until it is seized. Neither can a prophet nor the son of a prophet foretell whither a woman's fancy may lead her or her heart incline her. Venus married Vulcan; Titania was enamored of Bottom, ass's head notwithstanding. We all know of instances in which an apparently sensible woman would none of suitors eminently eligible in every respect, but who, as the saying goes, went through the woods to pick up a crooked stick. Even the old saws on the subject contradict each other; as, for instance: "Like seeks like," and "opposite attract," the one saying being as true as the other.

Therefore, the conclusion of the whole matter is, that if any man loves a woman and wishes to win her he must tell her of his wish in such wise that he can have no doubt of his truth and earnestness. She may love him with all her heart, but that heart must remain a sealed fountain until the key of his love shall open the door. Moreover, it may be well to suggest that however he may elect to word his proposal the man should make the woman clearly understand that he is asking her to be his wife. She cannot, in accordance with commonly accepted ideas of maidenly modesty, urge him to be explicit, and she cannot say him yea or nay until the direct question is put to her. But even this error is less than not asking at all. St. Nicholas once published a nursery rhyme of a youth with a haddock who once met a maid with a shaddock. Both youth and maid would fain have exchanged wares, but neither dared propose the exchange to the other, and so each went their way unsatisfied. The jingle has a meaning for beyond the ken of the children whom it was written to amuse. "Ask, and ye shall receive."

A Mother's Life Saved By the Use of Paine's Celery Compound

Mrs. A. R. Cobb, Seamo, Man., tells of the wonders done for her by Paine's Celery Compound as follows: "Before using your valuable compound I was so crippled with rheumatism that I had to crawl on hands and knees from one place to another. I also suffered from neuralgia and dreadful headaches and could not get more than one or two hours of sleep each night. I often thought it would be better to die than live and endure my terrible agony. I was happily advised to use Paine's Celery Compound, and after use of six bottles the rheumatism and neuralgia are banished, and I now eat, rest and sleep well. My present state of health is due entirely to the health-giving virtues of Paine's Celery Compound, which has done wonders for me. My husband is now using it for dyspepsia, and it is doing wonders for him."

Paine's Celery Compound Is the Medicine That Cures When All Others Fail.

If you are sick and desire free medical advice, write to "Consulting Physician," The Wells & Richardson Company, Limited, 200 Mountain street, Montreal, P. Q.

NEW FIELD FOR WOMEN.

The automobile business has opened a new field for the impecunious woman in high society in England, and many are making much money acting as agents for the various makes of machines. A certain woman of title is known to have sold, within six months, five-high-power cars and 14 smaller ones, and make in commissions about $15,000. There was no trouble in making the transaction, for all she had to do was to tell her wealthy friends that her car was the best on the market, and give her card to the intending purchaser, to be presented to the maker. Some of the smart women make additional profits by selling the cars placed at their disposal on the spot for $500 more than the price, and then paying for the machines so sold at their leisure, at the regular price, less the commission.

HER DARLING.

Once by his little hand she led
Him timidly from chair to chair;
Once softly o'er his bended head
Her fingers stroked his curly hair;
Once, standing by his little bed,
She breathed a mother's tender prayer.

Behold the shackles on his wrist,
Soft curls fall o'er his brow no more;
The unrelenting lock resists
His blows upon the iron door;
He beats the stone walls with his fists
And vainly stamps upon the floor.

There is a grave that's green to-day,
And o'er it verdant creepers wind;
There peacefully she sleeps away—
She went ere he to sin resigned.
The soul she gave him—who shall say
That death may not sometimes be kind?
—Exchange.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

Large numbers of ready-made cottages are being shipped to the Amazon from New York.

HUMAN SKILL versus MACHINES.

Man's ingenuity invents machines to do work, man's skill cannot do.

No fingers, however deft, could ever sew a stitch locked **inside** a piece of leather.

No eye, however true, could gauge with **absolute accuracy** the length of the stitches on a hundred thousand pairs of shoes—or on one pair.

No human muscle could work eight, ten, fifteen or twenty-four hours a day, and draw the stitches evenly, tightly, **all day long.**

And no human being would have the patience to wax his thread **before every** stitch—or **remember** to do it if he had the patience.

And **fifty** men could not make as many **imperfect** shoes in the time **one** Goodyear Welt Machine takes to makes **fifty perfect pairs.**

"What does Goodyear Welt mean?"

"It is the very best, most perfect method ever invented for joining the Uppers of shoes to the Soles."



GOODYEAR WELT LOCKED STITCH.

"Why is it the best?"

"Because it's the **only** method that makes a shoe **without** a **stitch** or a **tack under** the **foot** and **stronger** than **hand sewing.**"

"Why is it stronger than hand sewing?"

"Because it locks its stitches **inside** the leather of the outer sole, draws them **tighter** and **more uniformly** than hand sewing."

"What advantage does the lock stitch give?"

"The holding power of the stitch remains till the sole is **worn through** whereas in hand sewn shoes, the top of the stitch wears off in a **few days** and only straight **strands of thread are left** to hold the sole on.

"Does it make the shoe cheaper as well as better?"

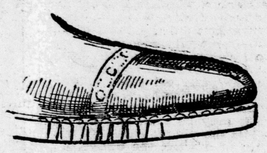
"It does because it makes **fifty perfect pairs,** where **one imperfect** pair **could not** be made by hand."

"Have any improvements been made in the Goodyear Machines in recent years?"

"Yes, a vast improvement has been made in the New, Improved Goodyear Welt Machine, now in use in the Slater Shoe Factory."

"What is the nature of the improvement?"

"A better motion of the parts, producing better results in the shoe."



ORDINARY STITCH.

"Can a novice tell a Goodyear Welt by seeing it?"

"Not always because there are imitations."

"How can he be sure of getting a **genuine Goodyear Welt Shoe?**"

"By buying only "The Slater Shoe" because "Slater Shoes" are made only by the new, improved Goodyear Welt process."

Stamped on the sole with the makers' name and price, $3.50 and $5.00.

Write for a Catalogue. It is free.

SLATER SHOE STORE 171 Dundas Street, LONDON, ONTARIO.
C. A. HARDEMAN, Manager.

THE LISTENING ART NEEDS CULTIVATION

SUCCESS OF CONVERSATIONAL POWERS LARGELY DEPEND ON THE LISTENERS.

In this hurly-burly rush of the twentieth century, the mere listener seems in a singular way quite underrated, appearing to the casual observer a humble being who does nothing but efface her personality, allowing herself to be talked to so that she is regarded as hardly worth consideration.

But passive as her role may be, the listener, whether taken individually or otherwise, is anything but a person of no importance, for it is very often upon her inclination to play her part well that the success or failure of conversation will largely turn, as it lies within the power of the listener to draw from the conversationalist her best, by appreciation or enthusiasm, or else to discourage by listlessness or indifference.

Everyone fully appreciates what a different thing the art of conversation may become under different circumstances.

Sometimes we feel we can chat away, having plenty to say with a sufficiently happy knack of expressing our ideas. Again, we experience a total inability to talk, and oftener than not attribute the fault to ourselves, concluding we are "off color," when often the chances are that the variation of our conversational powers are due to our listiners.

For a very simple example: Who is there that has not felt at a dance how much the evening's enjoyment depends upon the capacity of partners to prove good listeners? So far as the pleasure of the dance itself is concerned, it matters little whether the partner is deaf or dumb or not, but beyond the "maze" there are the intervals, and the "sittings out" to be reckoned with, and though these may be inconsiderable trifles at a ball, to many they are the play itself, to which the dance is but a pleasant prelude.

At these moments even the most brilliant of conversationalists realize the value of a good listener, for whether the talk be of the smallest kind, or whether it takes the form of a rational, if dilettante nature, one of the twain, at least, must be a good listener.

The wise hostess has learned from that wisest of teachers—experience—that a dinner or supper party composed entirely of brilliant talkers is doomed to be the most signal of failures, but she will also realize that her entertainments go off with a dash and a vim if she intersperses the talkers with others not so gifted, where the listening qualities will be well recognized without being named. What humorist was it that said when his opinions were asked he always took care to ascertain the inquirer's views and agree with them and so gained a reputation for wisdom?

In the same way we women are often inclined to say that so-and-so is such an interesting person because he or she listens patiently to our flood of talk. It is always flattering to our vanity to find an attentive listener, and there is a temptation to praise intelligence that reflects a certain amount of glory upon ourselves.

Regarded in this light, then, the function of the listener is not a very high one. But when I speak of a listener I refer not to the one who is absolutely silent, but rather of one who is thoroughly versed in the subjects under discussion and can draw from the person talking and with judicious words fills up the intervals and stimulates conversation along its best lines.

The listener then must be sympathetic enough to be generally interested, though not always agreeing with what is said, for what is more interesting that a show of opposition when arguments do not become too heated?

There are so many women right in our own midst who, if not called upon to listen as an act of courtesy, will pay no attention whatever to any conversation outside their special range of interest. Why should they? they ask. What advantage is there in forcing attention upon matters that make no personal appeal to them. But is it not our duty, as well as to our interest, to count nothing too common for our sympathies.

The maxim, "Know something of everything and everything of something" is an excellent one if broadly interpreted. A modern writer has said: "He who has not broad interests cannot be reckoned a good listener and if he is not a good listener he is allowing one of the widest by-paths of knowledge to be obstructed."

Let us try and remember that there is infinite pleasure in extracting the best thoughts of others. A pleasure attended by no risk, for at the worst it is not the listener who is a bore.

TEMPTATIONS.

A profound scholar told me recently that the original form of the Lord's prayer read: "Lead us into temptation, but deliver us from evil."

This construction would mean that we are to be sustained by divine strength from yielding to the temptations to be weak, which lie at every corner in life's twisted pathway.

The translators of this noble prayer, unable to grasp its full significance, introduced the word "not."

I do not know how authentic the statement is, but it seems consistent and reasonable.

It is impossible to live the most secluded and rigid life and avoid temptation. It lurks at our threshold, and waits in our solitary room, as well as on the highway and in the crowded assembly.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

Not every owner of a velveteen gown is aware that velveteen stands washing. Yet this can be successfully done. Have ready a warm, soapy lather, immerse the velveteen garment in it, and gently rub until the dirt disappears. After rinsing, press as dry as possible, and iron damp on wrong side, with irons frequently changed. Then hang in front of fire to finish, and the pile will come up like new.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

SOME OF THE THINGS THAT A MAN LIKES

WHAT A GIRL OUGHT TO KNOW IN ORDER TO WIN A MAN'S APPRECIATION.

It is quite possible that there are some girls who possess none of the faults mentioned hereafter. A perusal of my little essay, however, will do them no harm. In fact, it might possibly help them to guard against developing habits which are as unbecoming to them as they are distasteful to friend or admirer or lover or bridegroom.

To become a faultless girl is, of course, an impossible task. But every girl who wishes to appear at her best—and what girl is there who does not?—must approach as near to that ideal as she possibly can. It is not true, as some would have us believe, that a girl with faults, will keep them to the end of her days. They can be remedied by steady perseverance by any girl who takes a pride in herself and her manners. "We are seven." I may speak as one having authority.

One of the most common failings among girls is that of making themselves distasteful to man's eye. Either they try to improve whatever beauty nature has bestowed upon them by extravagent artificial means, or, through envy of the appearance of others girls, and because it is the fashion, dress themselves in all manner of fantastic hats and costumes, without giving the least thought as to whether the costume suits their stature and face and figure or not. It is quite true that men like a well-groomed, well-dressed woman, but a woman is not well-dressed who does not use a little discretion in the choice of her clothes.

Neither is she likely to earn a man's appreciation by resorting to all the wiles and arts of a complexion specialist and hair-dye artist. These only produce an illustration of beauty, which is quickly seen through.

My experience is that a man likes to see a girl dress neatly, quietly and becomingly, no matter if her apparel be not of the atest fashion. He unconsciously to himself admires the suitable colors and "style" which show off a girl to the best advantage. He hates to see a girl make a positive scarecrow of herself, simply because of her desire to be in the fashion, as much as he hates to see her make a liberal use of paint and powder to heighten the color of her complexion.



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E.T. Corsets

FITS EPILEPSY

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus' Dance, or have children or relatives that do, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle with valuable treatise on these deplorable diseases. The sample bottle will be sent by mail prepaid to your nearest Post-office address. Leibig's Fit Cure brings permanent relief and cure. When writing, mention this paper and give name, age and full address to

THE LEIBIG CO.,
179 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

Lord Masham, who has just entered upon his 90th year, and who last week presented to the town of Bradford a great public hall in memory of Dr. Cartwright, the inventor of weaving machinery, is himself a great inventor, and has by means of the hundred or so patents which he has taken out for his inventions during the course of his career, all in connection with silk and wool manufacture, created no less than three new industries, namely: machine wool combing, power loom velvet and plush weaving, and that of the utilization of waste silk. In working out the machinery for these industries he spent, as he loves to relate, over $3,000,000, but finds his reward in the colossal fortunes which he has reaped therefrom. In fact, his career is one of the romances of industry, and furnishes a striking illustration of how the British peerage is recruited from those who have contributed to the economic prosperity and welfare of the nation.

A common mistake, however, made in connection with the description of his life is to allege that he is a self-made man in the sense that he is of humble parentage and of obscure origin. On the contrary, he started out with birth and wealth, being a member of the old Cunliffe family of Lancashire, inherited fortunes from relatives of Lister and of Kay, to which he owes his patronymic of Cunliffe-Lister, and was brought up without his parents and relatives ever contemplating that he would turn his attention to either trade or industry, for both of which they entertained the prejudice that prevailed among their caste in those days. Lord Masham, who was raised to the peerage about twelve years ago, has spent a large sum in the purchase of land, his Swinton Park estate, which comprises the famous Jervaulx Abbey, extending over an area of 32,000 acres, the largest and most compact estate in the north of England.

Lord Mostyn, who has just been celebrating his silver wedding, is the ground landlord of the town of Llandudno and one of the territorial magnates of Wales. He claims to derive his descent from the royal house of Tudor, and has a grand old place known as Gloddaeth in North Wales, which passed into the possession of his house thanks, it may be said, to the plague. For in 1443 the plague killed off within the space of a week the owner of the castle, his wife and seven of his children, leaving only one daughter, Marjorie, as his sole heiress, who married Hywel Ab Tevan, vychan of Mostyn, and castle and estates have been owned by the Mostyns ever since. Let me add that Lord Mostyn, who is titular vice-admiral of North Wales, is not the only peer of the house of Mostyn. Another member of his family in the House of Lords is Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, while Sir Pyers Mostyn, of Talacre, has a baronetcy conferred in the reign of Queen Anne.

People do not always relish having their families and their homes portrayed in popular novels, no matter how flattering the sketch may be, and both Sir Anthony and Lady Cope have been subjected to no end of annoyance through the identification of Brockhurst of Lucas Malet's novel, "Sir Richard Calmady," with Bramshill, their fine old Jacobean country place in Berkshire. Bramshill is one of the most beautiful places in England, and Mrs. William Harrison—for that is the real name of Lucas Malet—made the acquaintance of the mansion and of its then master, the late Sir William Cope, when her father, the late Charles Kingsley, was the rector of Eversley, a parish of which Sir William was the squire. In fact, since the publication of "Sir Richard Calmady," and the recognition of Brockhurst as Bramshill, Sir Anthony and Lady Cope have had their place overrun with strangers of one kind and another.

Bramshill stands on the slope of an eminence leading from Hartley Wintney to Strathfieldsaye, the latter being the country seat of the Duke of Wellington, and was originally built as a palace for Prince Henry, the eldest son of King James I. Bramshill, by the way, is the traditional scene of the mistletoe-bough tragedy, and another of its stories is that when George Abbot, the archbishop of Canterbury, stayed there in 1620 he shot at a buck, which he missed, killing instead the head gamekeeper. It was visited by Queen Victoria with Prince Albert in 1848, and the present King was there in 1871.

It may be questioned whether King Edward will be altogether pleased with the peerage adopted by the present Earl of Darnley to secure the transformation of his peerage from an Irish into an English one, which latter would furnish him with a seat in the House of Lords. For the municipalities of Rochester, of Gravesend, and of other places in the neighborhood of his country seat, Cobham Hall, are presenting memorials and petitions, both to the crown and to the Prime Minister, asking that the earl should be granted a peerage of the United Kingdom in addition to his present dignity.

This is an altogether unprecedented method, and as people do not hesitate to assert that it is the earl who instigated the petitions, it is probable that they will tend to militate in the King's mind against the grant of the honors demanded rather than in favor thereof.

This is to be regretted, for Lord Darnley is a popular man, and, prior to his accession to the peerage of his most eccentric brother and predecessor, was famous as a cricketer under the name of Ivo Bligh. Indeed, it was while playing on an English cricketing eleven out in Australia that he met his wife, a daughter of Stephen Morphy, of Melbourne, and secured her hand.

Lord Darnley's pricipal country seat at Cobham Hall stands in the midst of a country rich in Dickens associations. Indeed, the famous "Leather Bottel Inn," to which Mr. Tracy Tupman retired for the purpose of self-destruction, and where he was discovered, not dead, but discussing a fine bottle of port wine, by his friend Pickwick, is just outside the park wall.

While the earl cannot be described as the descendant of the celebrated Lord Darnley, who was the husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, he can nevertheless claim connection with that ill-fated peer's family on the distaff side. The real founder of the present house of Bligh, of which the present Lord Darnley is the chief, was an attorney who not only made a fortune out of the transfers of land under the Cromwellian forfeitures, but acquired also a considerable estate for himself.

The earl is a claimant to the Dukedom of Lennox, now held by the Duke of Richmond. The last of the legitimate Dukes of Lennox died in 1672, when, there being no male heir, King Charles II., as nearest male relative of the duke, appropriated the peerage and conferred it, along with the Dukedom of Richmond, upon his son by Louise de Querouailles, Duchess of Portsmouth.

The Dukedom of Lennox, however, was a Scotch dukedom, and nearly half of the peerages of Scotland are transmissible through the female as well as the male line. There is a doubt as to whether the Dukedom of Lennox belongs to this category of peerages or not, and that is a question which will have to be decided by the House of Lords, sitting at the tribunal for the purpose. But if it does come under that head, then undoubtedly Lord Darnley's claim is a just one. For the last Duke of Lennox, of what may be called the legitimate line, although he left no son, was survived by a daughter, Lady Catharine Stewart, one of whose legitimate descendants married that Irish attorney, John Bligh, who was created by Queen Anne Earl of Darnley.

There are considerable lands and castles in Scotland which go with the Dukedom of Lennox, and all of these may have to be surrendered by the Duke of Richmond to Lord Darnley in the event of the House of Lords pronouncing a decision in his favor, as is expected by genealogical experts in England and Scotland.

Months of imprisonment in Germany, Austria, Russia or any other monarchical country in continental Europe, assuredly would have been the fate of the telephone girl in Paris who responded to a telephone call from the Elysee, and to a protest against the delay in attending thereto, with the exclamation of "You old fat hippopotamus."

The recipient of this compliment was no less a person than President Loubet, who had spent several minutes in vainly endeavoring to telephone to a friend. Shocked not so much at the indignity to which he had been subjected, since it was obvious that the girl had no idea of whom she was addressing, as by the lamentable lack of respect for the public which the language denoted, the worthy chief magistrate notified the minister of posts and telegraphs of the affair, prohibiting him, however, from dismissing the girl, and asking that she should be sent to him at the Elysee.

Accordingly, after having been subjected to a severe reprimand by the minister, she was dispatched to the palace with directions to present a humble apology to the President. Needless to say that she arrived at the executive residence in a state of agonizing fear, visions of imprisonment and even of Cayenne and New Caledonia filling her mind.

Loubet, however, received her kindly, gave her a thoroughly paternal talking to, and then dismissed her with a shake of the hand, after having obtained from her a solemn promise never to render herself guilty of such disrespect again to the public, of which, he pointed out to her, she, as well as himself, were the paid servants.

It is difficult to believe that Queen Isabella left anything like the fortune with which she has been credited by the newspapers. For, in spite of her handsome allowance from the Spanish treasury, she was by reason of her extravagance in such perpetual financial straits that two magnificent portraits by Velasquez of her ancestors were constantly being carried to and fro between the Palais de Castile, her residence in the Avenue Kleber, in Paris, and the Mont de Piete, or government pawnoffice, which was always ready to advance 40,000 francs on these old masters. When that did not suffice, she was wont to pledge her fine diamond necklace, on which she was invariably able to secure 60,000 francs more.

The member of her household employed for the commissions was a former "huissier," or sheriff's officer, and his only other duties consisted in staving off creditors, which kept him busily employed. For, while the liabilities were usually small, they were numerous, and those who had accounts against the Queen were perfectly aware that, since by virtue of the extra-territorial prerogatives which she enjoyed as a member of a foreign reigning house, she was not amenable to the jurisdiction of the French courts, and could not be sued, the only way of securing payment was by persistent dunning and clamoring for a settlement.

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If Lacking in Nerve Force, Build Up Your System With Ferrozone — It Has Helped Others — Let It Help You Too.

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The weak nervous man is distanced before the race starts. But he shouldn't give up without trying what Ferrozone can do for him. This strengthening tonic has great power for building up people who are run down, tired and exhausted.

Ferrozone starts right at the root of the trouble and drives all impurities out of the blood. Then it gives the blood an additional supply of iron and other strengthening elements which enables it to nourish the nerves back to normal condition. Once the nerves are toned up, indigestion and stomach trouble disappear. Then your system is in good order, and capable of being rebuilt in the proper way. Nerve tissue is formed, flabby muscles begin to harden, weak organs regain strength, and before long the half-wrecked man glories in the new-found vigor that Ferrozone has brought him.

You may have tried a hundred remedies; they may all have failed. But this mustn't influence you against Ferrozone, which is so different from other preparations. Ferrozone actually makes blood, and makes the kind of blood that is valuable in maintaining health. Then Ferrozone has a wonderful action on food, converting it into nutriment, so that everything you eat is going to be useful to your body.

Ferrozone is unexcelled as a rebuilding tonic for children, women and men, the young and old, in face everybody can derive benefit from Ferrozone, which is specially recommended for chlorosis, anaemia, lassitude, weakness and all disorders arising from impaired nerves or blood. Try Ferrozone yourself. Price 50c per box or six boxes for $2 50. Sold by druggists and by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

WHEN YOU DON'T WANT TO SNEEZE.

"There are times when to sneeze is to be embarrassed," Mr. T. B. Blanchard confided to me, "at a dinner table, a social function of some sort, or in a theater, for example, but most people console themselves with the thought that it is something that can't be prevented. They are mistaken in this belief, however, for it can be prevented, and by a very simple expedient. When one feels the premonitory symptoms of a sneeze coming on, if he will just press firmly down on the lip on either side of and a little below the nostrils, the symptoms will never cash in, and the sneeze will be avoided. A doctor told me about this trick several years ago, and on a number of occasions since I have had opportunity to test its efficacy. It has never yet failed me."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MATCHES

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SULPHUR: "TELEGRAPH," "TELEPHONE."

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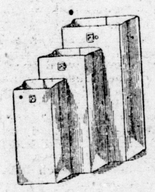
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WEIGHS 215 POUNDS AGE 12.

The biggest boy in Missouri of his age is Early Payne, of Fulton, a negro. Early is 12 years old and weighs 215 pounds. He is a brother of W. C. Payne, principal of the colored public school of Fulton. His parents, who live near Fulton, weigh about 200 pounds each.

When Early was ten years of age his weight was about 140 pounds. About one year ago, he weighed 185 pounds. His height is now five feet six inches. Some of his measurements will convey some idea of his size: Chest, normal, 45 inches; chest, expanded, 47 inches; waist, 42 inches; right calf, 18 inches; left calf, 17 inches.—Fulton (Mo.) Sun.

Mother and Baby

both helped by the use of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

It will enrich the mother's milk and make the baby thrive. If it is a bottle baby, put a part of a teaspoonful in the bottle when it is fed. For poorly nourished babies and children we believe it has no equal in the world.

GENIAL MARK TWAIN INTRODUCED STANLEY

HOW THE HISTORIAN OF "THE INNOCENTS" PRESENTED THE NOTED EXPLORER.

Major J. B. Pond, in his "Eccentricities of Genius," tells how Henry Ward Beecher advised him to undertake the management of Henry M. Stanley's American lecture tour. "Get Stanley if you can," said Beecher. "He is one of the greatest men we have. I have been reading 'Through the Dark Continent'; it is a great book. He is doing good work for civilization. He is clean."

So Stanley was got, and to make success doubly sure Mark Twain was prevailed upon to introduce him to his Boston audience. This is how he did it:

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—If any should ask, 'Why is it that you are here as introducer of the lecturer?' I should answer that I happened to be around and was asked to perform this function. I was quite willing to do so, and, as there was no sort of need of any introduction, anyway, it could be necessary only that some person come forward for a moment and do an unnecessary thing, and this is quite in my line. Now, to introduce so illustrious a name as Henry M. Stanley by any detail of what the man has done is clear aside from my purpose; that would be stretching the unnecessary to an unconscionable degree. When I contrast what I have achieved in my measurably brief life with what he has achieved in his possibly briefer one, the effect is to sweep utterly away the ten-story edifice of my own self-appreciation and leave nothing behind but the cellar. When you compare these achievements of really great men who exist in history, the comparison, I believe, is in his favor.

"I am not here to disparage Columbus. No, I won't do that; but when you come to regard the achievements of these two men, Columbus and Stanley, from the standpoint of the difficulties they encountered, the advantage is with Stanley and against Columbus. Now, Columbus started out to discover America. Well, he didn't need to do anything at all but sit in the cabin of his ship and hold his grip and sail straight on, and America would discover itself. Here is was, barring his passage the whole length and breadth of the South American continent, and he couldn't get by it. But Stanley started out to find Dr. Livingstone, who was scattered abroad, as you may say, over the length and breadth of a vast slab of Africa as big as the United States.

"It was a blind kind of search. He was the most scattered of men. But I will throw the weight of this introduction upon one very peculiar feature of Mr. Stanley's character, and that is his indestructible Americanism—an Americanism which he is proud of. And in this day and time, when it is the custom to ape and imitate English methods and fashion, it is like a breath of fresh air to stand in the presence of this untainted American citizen, who has been caressed and complimented by half of the crowned heads of Europe; who could clothe his body from his head to his heels with the orders and decorations that have been heaped upon him. And yet, when the untitled myriads of his own country put out their hands in welcome to him and greet him, 'Well done!' through the Congress of the United States, that is the crown that is worth all the rest to him. He is the product of institutions which exist in no other country on earth —institutions that bring out all that is best and noblest in a man. I introduce Henry M. Stanley."

Lame Back.

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles and may be cured by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm two or three times a day and rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If this does not afford relief, bind on a piece of flannel slightly dampened with Pain Balm, and quick relief is almost sure to follow. For sale by all druggists.

The German Reichstag has passed a resolution in favor of allowing members $5 a day for attendance during the sitting of the Reichstag, and also of granting them free railway passes.

THE COUNTRY WEEKLY.

After you have read the city daily scanning cable dispatches that tell of hovering war clouds, of treaties and entangling alliances, have perused a column and more descriptive of disaster on land or sea, have read with throbbing pulses the story of the latest tragedy, murder or suicide, after having done this, is it not a pleasure to open a country newspaper? It is like a glass of cold cream after a repast where pate de fois gras and caviar were the leading attractions. There you see it, all about Tom Smith painting the wing of his house, about Aunt Sally Hopkins going to the Center for a week's visit with her daughter; about Uncle Ebenezer's rheumatism. You learn that Cy Jones has another baby boy, and you recall the day when you and Cy fought at school and he kicked your shins with his copper-toed boot. You read that Viola Jones is the new soprano in the Methodist Church, and it comes to you in a pleasant picture how you and Vi used to go buggy-riding and she would sing while you used to drive the old white horse with one hand. The editor tells of Deacon White's cow having been placed in the pound, and you remember how you did the very same trick one day and wonder how the boys looked who did it this time. The advertisements are also read in order to be sure that nothing escapes your observation. Your former companions are the business men who are letting the public know what they have to sell. Everything is interesting—you read it all. The country newspaper will always be a welcome visitor to thousands of homes. It is separate and distinct from that of the permorming a mission that is entirely great daily. Its gossip paragraphs are like the pies our mothers used to make—they touch the right spot.—Exchange.

THEY ARE A POWERFUL NERVINE.—Dyspepsia causes derangement of the nervous system, and nervous debility, once engendered, is difficult to deal with. There are many testimonials as to the efficacy of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in treating this disorder, showing that they never fail to produce good results. By giving proper tone to the digestive organs, they restore equilibrium to the nerve centers.

The chief source of radium is pitchblende, a European mineral, but lately it has been found that an American mineral from Utah, carnolite, yields sufficient radium to make it a practicable source from which to obtain that substance. The activity of radium from carnolite is said, however, to be inferior to that obtained from pitchblende.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Just ask your doctor all about it. He will tell you "It is the best blood medicine you can possibly buy." J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

MOST PERFECT MADE.

SOLD AND USED EVERYWHERE.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.



THE GRAND.

Tonight ..... "Happy Hooligan"
Tuesday, matinee and night.....
..... "To Die at Dawn"
Thursday ..... "The Country Fair"
Saturday, matinee and night.....
.... "Red Feather"

Although the Grand Opera House season practically closes on Saturday next, the theatrical week promises to be a very good one.

Tuesday, Empire Day, there will be a matinee and night performance of Laurence Lee's latest success, "To Die at Dawn."

Thursday Mr. Neil Burgess in "The County Fair" will be the attraction. "The County Fair" is acknowledged to be one of the greatest and most successful comedies ever written, and as Mr. Burgess is not likely to visit London for some years, as he leaves for England shortly, he will no doubt be greeted by a large audience next Thursday.

Saturday afternoon and evening "Red Feather" with Miss Grace Van Studdiford in the leading role, will be seen at the Grand, and that Miss Van Studdiford's recent successes here will be repeated is undoubted. Miss Cora Tracy, the London contralto, will also be heard in "Red Feather."

The approaching return visit of Miss Grace Van Studdiford will add to the interest of the following remarks by this most popular artist:

"To analyze the desires of the music-loving public and offer a forecast of what the American theater-going public want in the way of stage entertainment, would require all the equipment of a weather bureau station, and as I have never felt that I possess the qualities of a seer I have often hesitated in expressing my opinion as to the needs of the lyric stage. However, so many critics and even laymen have deprecated the degeneration of material in the latter-day productions of the lyric stage that the question has arisen, Is comic opera on the decline? I should say no, most emphatically.

"The public taste is the same as it always was, probably better, for musical knowledge is more generally diffused among the masses, and the increase of population has enabled managers to make more ornate productions, and fierce competition has almost beggared managers in embellishing their plays and operas. That it is necessary to produce so lavishly I doubt, seriously, but it still remains the vogue, managers thinking these pictorial adjuncts will make the work. Stage embellishment can go no further, and the lay mind can readily understand that 'to deliver the goods' there must be something more than scenery and costumes to make either a play or opera acceptable to the public, and this is the issue of the argument, a well-written play—a well-composed opera—interpreted by artists is necessary to achieve success.

"Operatic entertainment is to be the most delightful form of stage expression, and a well-constructed, coherent and melodiously-composed opera should never fail, and that this form of lyric work lives is exemplified in the familiar works in the light opera repertoire, which include 'The Barber of Seville,' 'Fra Diavolo,' 'Martha,' several of the works of Gilbert and Sullivan, and one or two Audran and Offenbach, and even 'Robin Hood.' The reason for the alleged decadence of comic opera in this country is because there have been but few genuine comic operas."

It is said theater-goers will be afforded the felicity of indulging in what may be termed without much straining of language the acme of present-day comedy when they witness the production of "Happy Hooligan," which will be presented by a company of farceurs. The plot, we are told, is ingenious, and at the same time comprehensible, and is spoken of as being as full of fun as an egg is of meat. It contains a plot of bewilderingly complicated cross purposes, and is said to be extraordinarily funny in its situations and startlingly ludicrous in its climaxes. A cast of well-known players, it is said, will aid in its presentation, and the scenic embellishments will be exceptionally fine.

The historical Bowery Theater, New York, is the last relic of artistic glory left the famous thoroughfare, and this will disappear in a few months. It has sold, and is to be torn down during the summer. All the other alleged theaters on the Bowery (and there are about twenty of them) are cheap music halls, where decrepit comedians and faded soubrettes appear nightly to amuse the sailors and the strangers in the city. To the last the old Bowery, or the Thalia, as it is now called, maintained its dignity. Recently it was given over to the production of the Yiddish drama of the better kind, and it attracted the thoughtful element of the Eastside Ghetto.

" 'Tom people' are getting ready for the pike." To the uninitiated this ambiguous statement means little, but to those in the know it conveys the sentiment that the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" shows are getting ready for the annual tour. The fierce Siberian bloodhounds have been hauled from their winter kennels and treated by veterinarians for the distemper and mange, and Elizas all over the country have been climbing stairs and skipping rocks to get rid of surplus tissue. A fat Eliza rolling over floating ice and chased by man-eating hounds at ten, twenty, and thirty would be a violation of the conventions which no manager would stand for—not for a minute.

The biggest "Uncle Tom's Cabin" show in the business is just now fitting out for the season in Minneapolis. This is headquarters for the Wilharts & Smith's "Premier Uncle Tom's Cabin Company," and it takes two cars to carry the hounds, Little Evas, Simon Legrees, Topsies, tents, seats, and those who follow the thespian life and "double in brass." "Tom people" travel in style. They have at their disposal a private sleeping and dining car. This car is the perambulating home of fifty-two people, including the colored folks who wear white coats and silk tiles in the parade, peel potatoes, and wash dishes, show up in a cotton-picking scene, act as chattels in the auction house, weep with gusto at the death of diminutive Eva, and cut pigeon wings at the concert which follows the big show. They also act as the "gentlemanly ticket-sellers who will now pass among you," and make themselves generally useful when not otherwise employed.

Nothing but wind and water can beat the managers of an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" show out of getting the money. From the minute the band begins to play in the village street, people begin to dig down in the weazel skin for the price of tickets. It is a row which never becomes old to the masses, and no matter how dull the theatrical season may be, "Tom people" are prosperous.

There have been hustle and bustle about the railroad tracks at Fourth Avenue, N, and Fifth Streets this week. The two big cars belonging to the Minneapolis promoters have been repainted and scrubbed until they shine like Uncle Tom's countenance. Trucks have been hauling in load after load of canvas for the big tents, and scenery, seats, dogs, ponies, trombones, actors, and actorines, and all that goes to make up the travelling village, have been in evidence. The bloodhounds have consistently tried to bite the leg of every loafer they could reach, and the Shetland ponies have tried to kick the sides of the car. Marks came near meeting his finish while assisting to feed the pups, and Miss Ophelia sat on the car steps and made goo-goo eyes at the manager.

All was hurry and bustle. Seriously speaking, the Uncle Tom business has come to be regarded as much of an investment as the playing of stocks and bonds. City people smile at the old play, but it takes cold cash and a lot of it to put a big show of this kind on the road. It is a miniature circus these days, and demands the same keen business management required in any other line of business. The show which has been outfitting in Minneapolis this week carries almost seventy-five people, including actors, canvasmen, business agents, and the ticket-sellers and takers. The company will play North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Large crowds have watched the work from the Fifth Street bridge but the abusive language used by the dogs has prevented too large a crowd from interfering with the work of the laborers.—Minneapolis Journal.

A man with capital and an inclination to invest it is never lacking when there is a new play or a new star to launch. Perhaps the willingness grows out of his love for art; more likely it is his susceptibility to the fascinations of a pair of bright eyes.

So the money end of theatricals is divided between two great classes—the "angels" and the "anglers." The hooks of the latter are always baited alluringly—legimately but alluringly. The former are always willing victims of the snare.

The "angels" are never nonentities or "come ons," in the ordinary sense of the term. Indeed, the infallible rule is that the cleverer or better educated or more generally experienced an "angel" is the easier it is induce him to invest his cash in the tinseled world. The prime necessity is that he have the cash.

A list of the "angels" behind New York theatrical enterprises during the last few years would make many a staid New Yorker sit up and take notice. The New York World says the list would include bankers and brokers of prominence in Wall Street, capitalists who have retired and made money spending their pastime, doctors and lawyers, and lights of other professions, and, most numerous of all, that great horde of unemployed young clubmen whose wealth has been secured by inheritance, and who never learned the value of a dollar by the hard task of earning it. They are not the youths who comprise the great standing army of "Jommies." They are not conspicuous around the playhouses. You find them in the boxes of the theaters where their special attractions are, and if you ask the man at the box office he will generally tell you that they pay hard cash for their seats.

There was recently an angler for "angels" in New York who had reduced the process of catching backers for his expensive musical comedians to such an exact science that he kept a list of the young rich men who were about to come into their inheritances. No sooner had the unsuspecting object of his enterprise had a final session with his family's lawyers than this manager had shown him advantageously the path to fame and greater wealth. Nine chances out of ten the path had a turning, and the "angel" footed the bill. This same manager, meanwhile, lived in luxury and reaped the passing advantages of his theatrical enterprises. He was reputed to be a wealthy man, but he did not have a dollar that was his own. He "controlled" capital—that is he, controlled "angels."

All the sage advice which George W. Vanderbilt gave to charming Edna Woollen, and which the Southern beauty rejected in view of her aspirations for stage honors, is now being earnestly reconsidered by her since being repeated by wise Dan Cupid. It is announced that she will leave the footlights to appear beside the hearthstone.

Her not less beautiful sister, Miss Virginia, will follow suit, and if present plans do not miscarry, a double wedding will soon be celebrated.

It is just as Mr. Vanderbilt said would be the case. The Woollen girls were leaders among the younger society set in Asheville, N. C., and Mr. Vanderbilt became much interested in them. He provided for Miss Edna Woollen's musical education at Biltmore. The sisters wished to become self-supporting and turned to the stage for this purpose.

Mr. Vanderbilt and his manager, Col. Charles McNamee, tried to dissuade them, saying that the stage was too strenuous a calling for girls of their antecedents and that they would quickly tire of the occupation. They are nieces of Gen. Lew Wallace, and their parents are dead. Miss Virginia Woollen secured an engagement with "The Isle of Spice" company, and her sister started with Paula Edwards at the Casino, New York, in "Winsome Winnie" This was a year ago, and Edna is now with "A China Doll" company in Philadelphia.

She is to marry young Guy Mallom, of Milwaukee, whom she met while he was a student of the Bingham School in Asheville. He has since graduated from Yale and is prospective heir to a large fortune. Virginia is to marry Charles Gibbons, of the "David Harum" company. The picture of the sisters as children were awarded the first prize at the World's Fair.

Mr. John Hare was a guest at the Royal Academy dinner in London, and was called upon to reply to the toast of the drama. Of course he did not miss so favorable an opportunity of putting in a good word in behalf of his pet scheme, a British national theater. He asked permission, he said, to make "one little plea on behalf of the Cinderella of the arts—the drama. True, her sisters have not been either haughty or unkind, but she still awaits her fairy prince to take her by the hand, to raise her from the basement and give her the privileges enjoyed by those more favored. In the presence of so many distinguished members of the Legislature I would venture to express a hope that on some fair spring afternoon when, free from the graver cares of State, their minds may lightly turn to thoughts of love—to love of the arts—they may help us to the fulfillment of our ligitimate aspirations, the endowment of a national theater—a theater which should uphold the noblest traditions of the British stage, where the best and worthiest dramas of British authors should be performed, and to which a sound school of gratuitous dramatic teaching should be attached. Such an institution would at once raise the dignity of the drama to the level it occupies in other great nations of the world, and would help to check those malignant growths which are poisoning and undermining our very existence, and making our stage a byword and reproach." This faith in the power of a national theater to put an end to all the evils that afflict the stage is pathetic. At best it could only do in one place what the old stock company system did in a hundred places at once—provide experience for novices and bring out any latent genius by actual trial. No art was ever yet benefited by coddling, except in the days of earliest infancy. With patronage comes degeneration. What the stage wants to-day is competition, together with a little affliction to try men's mettle, starve the incompetents out of the profession, and reveal the capable players by the process of natural selection. Supposing Mr. Hare's most ardent ambition to be gratified, and the British national theater established, who does he suppose would be at the head of it? Who would be the teachers to recreate the art of acting? Young, energetic, inventive, enthusiastic men like Mr. Benson, or respected veterans, longing for ease with dignity, such as Sir Squire Bancroft, Mr. John Hare himself, or Sir Henry Irving. It would not be long before the institution became more of an asylum than a school. At any rate, it would only be one school. Let Mr. Hare devote his energies to the invention of a concerted plan for the gradual overthrow of Trusts and the restoration of the old stock company system, and he will help to establish a national theater in every city of the country.—New York Post.



THE AMERICAN PATTI.

Miss Grace Van Studdiford, Who Will Be Seen Again in "Red Feather" at the Grand.

LIFE TODAY IN JOHANNESBURG

By H. C. Shelley, in The Westminster Budget.

Johannesburg is popularly supposed to be a city of gold dust. At the present time the adjective "gold" had better be deleted. Then the popular notion will hold good. Much was said in Monday's debate about the expensiveness of life in Johannesburgh, but a few facts will help the reader to realize the actual truth. The announcement that plague also had made its appearance makes this subject of importance at the present moment.

There are times when those correspondents of London papers who live in the capital of the Rand think it worth while to inform the world, at a cost of a shilling a word, that there has been a "dust-storm" in Johannesburg. When a visitation of that kind compels fame at an outlay of a shilling a word it must be worth seeing—once—for the normal atmospheric condition of that town is one of dust. So mush so, indeed, that nearly every shop door is adorned with a variant of this legend:

COME IN. CLOSED ON ACOUNT OF THE DUST.

Under happier conditions, perhaps, a generation hence, Johannesburg may cease to be a town of dust, and rise to its reputation as a town of gold. The latter condition, indeed, will certainly be more quickly attained than the former, for everything is against such a marvelous change. The roads are of friable soil, which sucks in the heaviest deluge of rain in an hour or two, and this friable surface is continually being milled into finer and still finer atoms by the traffic which is the most conglomerate of any city in the world. The rickshas and the cabs hardly count, but the heavy drays do, and the incessant stream of ox-wagons, with their sixteen spans of animals, would be enough to try the most perfectly macadamized surface.

But these drays and wagons are by no means the worst enemies of Johannesburg's unmacadamized roads. The town is the paradise of the traction engine. The heaviest and most unwieldy type of that road-destroyer runs riot in the streets of Johannesburg, and it is generally dragging in its train a full half dozen massive goods-trucks, laden to repletion with such inconsiderable items as bricks or iron girders. A crucial test, this, for the most substantial highway in the world. It is fatal where the road surface, as in Johannesburg, is crumbled into dust as easily as a woman crushes a piece of salt in a bread-pan.

As an Englishman's life radiates from his home, a word or two may be devoted to the house in Johannesburg. They vary, of course, as in every other town of the British Empire. Johannesburg has its East End and its West End. In the West End, the district north of and including most of Wolmarans street—Parktown, in short—there are homes which might safely challenge comparison with the most comfortable and best-appointed abodes in England. They are the homes, of course, of the mining magnates, the much-talked-of millionaires of the Rand. These mansions, with their well-kept grounds, their brightly-colored gardens, are often, both inside and out, restful pictures for the eye jaded with gazing on hideous headgears and unlovely tailing-heaps.

That there is an East End in Johannesburg, and that there the homes are squalid and miserable, is more a disgrace to the Rand than it is a disgrace to London that there is a Whitechapel in the Metropolis of England. Such contrasts of poverty and plenty are inevitable everywhere. But what has to be said in favor of Johannesburg is that a big scheme is now in process of evolution by which the homes of the poorer classes will be made such in structure and environment that they will compare favorably with the best in any town at home. In the meantime, the homes of the poorer classes on the Rand can only be described as wretched tin hovels, in which it must be impossible to observe the most elementary decencies of civilized life.

Before life in Johannesburg can be enjoyable to the man who has lived most of his years at home there will be needed a radical revolution in the food supply of the town. What the Rand would do at the present time without tinned products it is impossible to say. And who would have the termidity to pose as a champion of foodstuffs which call for the services of the tin opener? There are occasions when tinned foods are not only tolerable but actually relishable; and there are varieties in such commodities which are the luxuries of the rich rather than the necessaries of the poor; but what healthy appetite can conceive a more terrible fate than to have to rely for its satisfaction upon an unbroken and almost unvaried course of viands which reach it through the tinned medium? After a time the label on the outside is consigned to the limbo of other exploded myths. No matter what the name on the outside may be, all the contents appear to have the same herbivorous flavor. This is one dilemma in Johannesburg.

Frozen meat is, of course, plentiful in Johannesburg, is fairly cheap, but in most cases possesses the other quality a well. It is probably due to lack of skill in the thawing process that Johannesburg frozen meat is either so wholly devoid of flavor or is so liberally endowed with a flavor which is fatal to the most healthy appetite. It is a dictum heartily subscribed to by most experienced trenchers that in no town in the world does the day's menu cost so much and give less value in return for the cost than in Johannesburg. Fruits and vegetables, judging from the picturesque appearance of the overloaded baskets carried round the town by coolies, appear to be plentiful and of irreproachable quality. But they are only another sad illustration of the fact that things are not what they seem. Vegetables and fruits alike share in that curious no-flavor which is common to all other viands of South Africa.

Johannesburg is a city of spacious distances. Immense open squares are a common feature; the streets have a noble width; and the entire planning of the town and its suburbs has been carried out with a lavish disregard of space. All this means an extra tax on his purse for the transit of his body. For pedestrianism is not conspicuously exercised in Johannesburg. For one thing, the elevation of the town makes much walking practically impossible; for another, the roads and sidepaths are so undulating, so bestrewn with excrescences, so bewilderingly rich in varied excavations, that a walk of half a mile in Johannesburg entails greater physical discomfort and exhaustion than a walk of two miles in an ordinary town would create.

Hence the Johannesburger is a liberal patron of public conveyances. Of these he has a great variety—all dear and most of them uncomfortable. The cheapest substitute for walking is the rickshaw, with its minimum fare of sixpence a mile. The tramcars of Johannesburg are uncomfortable and dear and dirty; the cabs are always the second, frequently the third, and sometimes the first. The typical cab of Johannesburg is a vehicle of the victoria type, and its only protection against the torrential rains which so frequently descend in the summer consists of a huge waterproof sheet stretched oover the gap between the hood and the driver's seat. This sometimes keeps out the rain, and always shuts in the passenger as effectually as though he were taking a trip in the criminal's black omnibus. The cabman's fare in Johannesburg is regulated by the clock. After 7 p. m. he can—and, of course, does—claim a fare and a half; after midnight he demands double fare, or as much more as the paucity of vehicles warrants him in extorting. All this spells extra addition to the expenses of one's theater-going.

And theater-going is the chief amusement of Johannesburg. No matter how hard the times, a company can always count upon a full house most nights of the week. And this is not because seats in the theater are cheap. The prices, on the average, rule higher than in the best theaters of London. Stalls are always half a guinea, and there is nothing answering to the London pit.

Apart from the theaters, the Johannesburger can always count upon a liberal supply of pleasant time-killing functions being provided at Wanderer's Hall, where fancy-dress balls are frequent and concerts common. In the grounds attached to the hall, cricket and base-ball matches, tennis tournaments, shows, and other outdoor amusements give constant relief to the stress of life on the Rand. Nor should it be forgotten that the lover of horseflesh can generally depend upon a good meeting about twice a month on the picturesque course of Turffontein.

Less adequate are the resources of those whose recreative tastes lie in the direction of reading. It is true that there is a public library, of sorts, and that the town appears to be well stocked with booksellers' shops. But an effort to compile a hundred-best-books library would be worse than a labor of Hercules. To some extent this is the fault of our publishers at home. Most of them have their "Colonial Libraries" nowadays, but that they hold a poor opinion of the Colonial's mental appetite is shown by the rareness of their issuing in those libraries any volumes save such as retail the lightest of fiction.

A BRAIN TEST.

"Wanted—A stenographer. Call at —— State street," was all the advertisement said.

Margaret Roberts called. There were just seven girls ahead of her and as they sat in the little reception room and looked at one another a pigeon-breasted man came out and handed to each a long sheet of paper covered with figures. He said gruffly to each girl: "Add them and write your name on the paper."

Margaret's heart sank. She knew she couldn't add, and she might just as well leave at once, but three others were going, and that mean man was smiling cynically. At any rate, she wouldn't give him the satisfaction of seeing her count on her fingers. So along a column her pencil flew, and a figure was put down. The second column was taken in the same way, and the third and fourth were hardly glanced at as she put down the figures.

The other girls stared, got nervous, forgot what they were carrying and had to begin again.

Calmly Margaret handed her paper to the manager and waited for him to say: "Wrong. You may go."

"That's right," he said, comparing it with some figures on a slip of paper in his hand. "Step into my office."

Two minutes later the manager was explaining that the stenographer would have no figuring to do, but he always used this method as a brain test.

Margaret said nothing—she simply looked intelligent. She still has the position, and she is firmly convinced that it pays to make a bluff.—Chicago News.

IT WAS "CATCHING."

The Copenhagen papers publish this piquant little story:

A prominent business man appeared at the office of his family physician and communicated to him with great concern that his son, the joy and hope of the family, to all appearances was suffering from diphtheria.

The doctor shrugged his shoulders in a sympathetic way: "Very sorry to hear it. No mother's son is safe when that sneaking disease comes around."

"But," continued the man, "the dear young lad has confessed that he caught the disease from the housemaid, whom he had kissed."

"Well, what in the world shall one say to that? Young people are very thoughtless," remarked the doctor, discreetly.

"But, don't you see, doctor—how—to be plain—between you and me—I have also kissed the girl (the horrid thing!); perhaps I, too, will be down with the disease."

"Yes, by thunder, that is the next thing to expect——"

"And I kiss my dear wife every morning and evening, so we risk having her——"

"Gracious goodness!" exclaimed the doctor, bringing his fist down with emphasis, "then I, too, will have it!"

Tableau.

THE MAJOR'S BARGAIN.

A well-known major has an idea that he can manage the affairs of the pantry better than his wife.

"My dear," said he, one day, "that baker of yours is cheating you. He ought to give you seven of those buns for sixpence. I can get seven for that price."

So the major set off for the baker's shop.

On arriving he pointed to a pile of buns on the counter, and said, in his severest way:

"I want seven of those buns for sixpence."

"But——" said the girl in attendance.

"No 'buts' in the matter!" roared the major. "If you don't give me seven I'll go elsewhere and get them."

"Well, sir, if you insist," said the girl, "I'll——"

"I do insist," said the major.

So the girl counted seven buns into a paper bag and gave them to the major, when went off home greatly elated with his success.

"Look what firmness can do," he said to his wife. "I got seven for sixpence."

"Yes," said his wife, "but you have been cheated. These are ha'penny buns!"—Spare Moments.

TO CARE FOR LAMPS.

Never touch the chimney of a lamp with water. A few drops of kerosene oil will remove the smoke and dimness, and a rub with soft flannel or chamois skin will result in a clear polish.

Clean every bit of the burner with a rag dipped in kerosene, and polish it dry and bright. Boil very dirty, neglected burners in soda and water.

See that the outside of the lamp is dry, clean and perfectly free from oil after being filled. Each day rub off the burned portion of the wick with a duster; do not cut the wick.

Do not fill the lamp to the brim.

Do not let a lamp burn after the oil is exhausted, or turn it down. Nearly the same amount of oil is consumed as when the flame is full, what is not burned, passing off in the form of gas, which is often smelled when entering a room where the lamp has been turned low.

A bit of camphor the size of a hazelnut put into the oil reservoir improves the light.

Empty and wash the reservoir every few weeks to prevent the collection of sediment from the oil.

Soak new wicks in vinegar, and dry thoroughly before putting in the burner.

HIS ARTISTIC INSTINCT

BY H. T. GEORGE.

It would not be quite fair to Floyd to say that she had rehearsed the scene, but certainly she had planned it very carefully beforehand. It is even possible that she had a fine sense of its dramatic possibilities, for a woman can indulge her theatrical instincts when her heart is breaking. Moreover, she did not mean him to know that she cared. But even if it were quite true that he had ceased to love her, she had fancied that in the moment of losing her he would care. And this was the crucial moment, when she held out to him the ring—the ring whose sweet significance she had hidden from her friends, that the secret of their love might lie between her heart and his.

He took the little symbol quietly. His face was white, but that was from anger, she thought.

"You are sure you know what you are saying, Floyd?" he asked, quietly.

"I quite understand," she said, the fingers of her pride gripping the sobs in her throat. "And I am not blaming you in the least. You would not be the artist you are if you did not love beauty. And if you should marry a woman who was not beautiful, it would not be your fault if you repented it. But it would be your fault—and hers — if you married her. We will not make that mistake, you and I."

"I had thought," he retorted sharply, "that you were above being jealous of another woman's face." There was a disappointment in his voice that hurt her, even while she flushed angrily under the insult.

"You may call it that if you like," she relied. "It is not because you have painted her portrait. I am above being jealous of your models; but I am tired of hearing you praise her — that is all; tired of seeing you look at her from the moment she enters a room until she leaves it; tired of sitting by while you sketch her, and being asked to admire her eyelashes and the curve of her chin. I am tired of all this I who am not a beauty, who can in no way appeal to your artistic instincts."

"I did not want you for a model," he began.

"No, you have shown me that often enough."

"And I have told you that I am not at all in love with Miss Erwin, and that I am very much in love with you. But can't promise that when I marry you I shall close my eyes thenceforth to beauty in women. I shall always admire a pretty woman."

"I know that," she said quietly, "and that is why your model would be always happier than your wife."

Lespard reached for his hat. "You are impossible, Floyd," he said impatiently. "Tomorrow I'll come up again. By that time you will see things more clearly."

"That will be quite useless," she returned. "I would rather you did not come again. And perhaps"—Floyd had said her ideas of the process were largely traditional — "perhaps you will be good enough to send me back the—the letters I have sent you?"

Something that might have been a laugh in Lespard's eyes was drowned in apprehensive pity.

"My dear girl," he said apologetically, "you know what sort of a fellow I am. It really never occurred to me—I was seeing you every day, you know—to save your letters."

The next day, when Floyd met Russell, who shared a studio with Lespard, he greeted her warmly, and asked her if she was on her way to the fete—the studio fete she had helped Lespard to plan, and which she was trying to forget. It was in honor of the "Lady in Blue," who was to be unveiled. When she told Russell she was not going to the studio, he gently chided her with his honest, critical eyes, as well as with his voice, in a way that made Floyd hesitate.

With a woman's grasp of details in the face of a crisis, she reviewed the fact that her gown was appropriate for the occasion, and that her last covert glance into a plate glass window had been not unsatisfactory. And if Russell suspected, he might fancy she was afraid — afraid of Miss Erwin! She turned the next corner with him.

"I was entertaining a belief in a headache," she told him confidentially. "But for your sake, Mr. Russell"——

"For my sake," he said gratefully; and they went together.

Lespard shook hands with her gravely. His cold, dignified reproach gravely frightened her, and she felt very small and lost in the thronged studio, filled with technical criticisms and low laughter. She was only one of the rest, but the "Lady in Blue" was supreme. The picture, the painted proud face, with its insolent knowledge of itself faced the model across the room, and Floyd looked from one side to the other, and hated both fiercely.

"My head is so bad!" she told him. Her voice shook piteously.

"I am sorry," he said gently. "Perhaps if you sit here quietly it will be better. The rooms are overcrowded."

He came back presently with a well-worn portfolio in his hand.

"Would you like to look at these sketches?" he asked. "They're mostly Lespard's. I make it a point to lose mine."

He went away laughing. Floyd opened the portfolio, turning the pages of impressionistic daubs listlessly. And then a thin sheet of paper fluttered out. She picked it up and looked at it hungrily, pitifully, for the line at the top was in Lespard's handwriting, and she read it through a mist of tenderness.

"My dear mother," it ran, and then stopped abruptly. The rest of the sheet was covered with sketches — pen and ink sketches — sketches of—

Floyd gave a half articulate little sob of rapturous assurance. "They're me!" she whispered ungrammatically. "Me, all of them!"

A face shadowed by a drooping Gainsborough, a face tipped upward to the light, a face in profile, with the loose hair falling about it, a face half finished, only the eyes distinct — and all the faces here.

"My dear mother"—and then at the name of the woman he had loved first he had fallen to dreaming of the woman he loved most. After all, he had been the lover of tradition, seeing his sweetheart's face in her absence, and seeing it beautiful through his love.

What was that portrait on the easel to these half-finished sketches? He had painted that because the woman was fair and he could sell her face. He had drawn these because the face was in his heart and he loved it.

Russell, strolling back to her corner, looked down into radiantly uplifted eyes. "You like the sketches?" he asked. And then he lifted the paper and laughed at her. "Oh, woman, woman! Thy name is unchange!!" he sighed despairingly.

Floyd flushed guiltily. "I am afraid" — she began, and then she laid her hand on his, with the trust some men inspire in women. "I fancy you know why I liked that page so well" she said shyly.

"I have guessed," he answered. "One could not live long with Lespard and not guess."

Floyd colored again with happiness at the revelation in his speech.

"He has made me prettier than I am," she said, not so irrelevantly as it sounded.

Russell studied her face for a moment. "I would trust his memory, if I were you, I think," he said; and he drew another sheet from the portfolio.

Floyd gasped as she looked at it. It was a water color drawing of herself, and she remembered the night she had worn that gown of violet and gray. It was the night Russell had introduced her to Lespard. He had remembered her, then, as she came into his life that night.

"Yes," Floyd decided critically. "It is almost beautiful. And he has handled the nose so skillfully. It is such a tender smudge!" In her happiness, she was able to see the humor of it.

She sat in the corner a long time watching Lespard across the room with a rhapsody in her eyes.

As the crowd thinned she made her penitent way to him.

"Are you going?" he asked coolly, the smile fading from the face that had been turned upon Miss Erwin at his side. But Floyd's smile did not falter.

"Yes, it is late, and I have not congratulated you. I'll do that tonight, if you come up. You will come, won't you? I shall be waiting."

"I will come," he said kindly, and rather as one bestows a favor upon a child who has been naughty and repented.

That night Lespard hailed Russel as he came into the room.

"I began a letter to my mother the other day," he said. "Do you know where I laid it? I've forgotten how much I'd written, but I want to finish it and post it on my way to Floyd's. Oh, here it is in your portfolio. Why, what, who—say, who did this? It's Floyd!"

"You did it," Russell said flinching a little. "And she found it this afternoon."

He bore Lespard's stare heroically.

"Well—that was skillful of you, old man," Lespard said at length. "Poor little thing, she was jealous of Miss Erwin. So this is the explanation of the truce!"

"That and this," Russell said shortly. He set his mouth hard as he laid the water color before his friend who regarded it critically.

"By Jove, old man, that's good!" he said. "That's a fine color scheme. I never saw her wear that dress."

"Yes, you did — the night you first met her: and, you remembered it and painted it. You see, I have to recall all this so that you can discuss the matter intelligently tonight."

Lespard was silent for a long time. At last he laid the picture gently down. "And she didn't notice the name on the cover?" he asked most tenderly.

"No," replied Russell quietly. "She didn't look for the name on the cover."

Lespard came back after he had left the room, and put a tiny sketch book in his pocket.

"I didn't know these things pleased a woman," he explained apologetically. "You understand better than I."

"I didn't do it to please a woman," Russell answered slowly. He was staring down at the study in violet and gray.

"I know." Lespard said hurriedly. "It was only that she happened to appeal to your artistic instinct."

"Yes," Russell agreed, smiling now at the face. "That was it, perhaps."—New York News.

Wise Ways of Women.

No "prizes" offered with common soaps will long tempt the wise woman to use common soaps. The wise woman soon sees she has to pay dearly for "prizes" in the low quality of soap, in the damage common soaps do her clothes and her hands. The wise woman considers her health—so soon ruined if she were to continue breathing the steam of adulterated common soaps. The wise woman recognizes the difference between such soaps and Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar. 213

IT IS GOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST.—Not only is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil of incomparable value in the household, but the farmer and stockman will find it very serviceable in the farmyard and on the cattle range, often saving the service of a veterinary surgeon. In injuries to stock, and in cases of cough and pains, it can be used with good effect.

Citizens of Manchester, England, are complaining bitterly and writing to the papers because the conducters on the tram cars "squeeze twenty persons into seats constructed for eighteen," and wore still, "allow some people to stand up."

MILD IN THEIR ACTION.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are very mild in their action. They do not cause griping in the stomach or cause disturbances there, as so many pills do. Therefore, the most delicate can take them without fear of unpleasant results. They can, too, be administered to children without imposing the penalties which follow the use of pills not so carefully prepared.

Notice.

Feather Pillows and Mattresses cleaned and sterilized. New Feather Pillows in art tickings, and Cushions, Hair Mattresses, Wool Mattresses, Spring Beds, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Feathers sold by the pound at Hunt & Sons' Feather Pillow and Mattress Manufactory, 33 Richmond street north. Telephone 397.

MUNYON'S COLD CURE.

I WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY IF IT FAILS TO CURE.



If you have a cold don't fail to take my Cold Cure. I know that it will relieve the head, nose, throat and lungs almost immediately, and prevent Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Grippe and other diseases of the throat or lungs.

Get a twenty-five cent bottle of these little pellets, and if you are not perfectly satisfied with results I will refund your money.—Munyon. 105

BIBLE CLASS SHOWN ROCKEFELLER'S LEDGER

FIRST ACCOUNT BOOK KEPT BY THE MULTI-MILLIONAIRE—SYSTEMATIC GIVING.

A New York correspondent says: Copies of the first book of accounts kept by John D. Rockefeller here were yesterday distributed to the membetrs of the Bible class of his son at Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. The volume bore in gilt letters the legend: "First Ledger of a Successful Man of Affairs."

In the book is printed a speech of the senior Mr. Rockefeller on March 27, 1897, in which he reviewed his early struggles toward success.

His expenditures, his regrettable extravagance in buying a $2.50 pair of gloves when mittens would have sufficed; the orderly distribution of his surplus pennies to charity, and the story of the accumulation of his first $1,000 were set forth in this interesting document. Here are a few entries:

"I was trained in business affairs and I learned how to keep a ledger. The practice of keeping a little personal ledger by young men just starting in business and earning money and requiring to learn its value is, I think, a good one. It is more than 40 years ago since I wrote what this ledger contains.

"I believe it is a religious duty to get all the money you can," he continued, "fairly and honestly; to keep all you can and to give away all you can.

"I have told you before what pleasure this little book gives me. I dare not let you read it through, because my children who have read it say that I did not spell 'toothbrush' correctly.

"It shows that from Sept. 26, 1855, until Jan. 1, 1856, I received $50. Out of that I paid the washerwoman and the lady I boarded with, and I saved a little money to put away.

"Among other things I found that I gave a cent to the Sunday school every Sunday. I was also giving to several other religious objects what I could afford to give regularly, and it has been a pleasure to me all my life to do so.

"I had a large increase in my revenue the next year. It went up to $25 a month. I began to be a capitalist, and had I regarded myself then as we regard capitalists now I ought to have felt like a criminal because I had so much money, but we had no trusts or monopolies then.

"I paid my own bills and always had a little to give away. In fact, I am not so independent now as I was then."—Boston Herald.

Your Breath Is Bad

AND YOU OUGHT TO REMEDY IT JUST AS FAST AS POSSIBLE.

Bad breath is an evidence that the microbes of Catarrh have found a resting place. If you aren't careful your throat and lungs will soon become diseased.

No remedy so effective for bad breath and catarrh as inhaling Catarrhozone. It kills the catarrh outright, cleanses all the breathing organs, makes the breath pure and sweet. If you are considerate for your friends and for yourself you'll get Catarrhozone right away. It's guaranteed to cure catarrh and bad breath, so you run no risk. Price $1 at all druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

POLAR BEAR SAILS WELL.

The polar bear is the only wild animal that likes a trip on the water, according to a French scientist who has studied their behavior at sea. He is quite jolly when aboard ship, but all other animals violently resent such a voyage, and vociferously give vent to their feelings until seasickness brings silence. The tiger suffers most of all. He whines pitifully, his eyes water continually, and he rubs his stomach with his terrible paws. Horses are bad sailors, and often perish on a sea voyage. Oxen are heroic in their attempts not to give way to sickness. Elephants do not like the sea, but they are amenable to medical treatment. A good remedy is a bucketful of hot water, containing three and a half pints of whisky and seven ounces of quinine. —Chicago Tribune.

How Iron-ox Tablets Completely Cured Jas. Huston of 20 Years' Serious Trouble.

January 27, 1903.

I cannot express in words the praise that is due to Iron-ox Tablets, which I got as a trial package from our druggist, Mr. McDonald, who told me they were just what I wanted. I took them more for fun, but before I had finished one box I got great relief. I was subject to great misery after meals, with bloating, and would rift up bile of the bitterest taste, and always woke up in the morning in the same way for the last twenty years. Had tried all medicines, but now I am completely cured, and it was by taking Iron-ox Tablets. Words cannot express my gratitude to you.

JAS. HUSTON,
Victoria Hotel, Virden, Manitoba.

Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

HAVE REVERENCE FOR THE SWORD

THE IMPORTANT SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WEAPON TO A JAPANESE SOLDIER.

Some of Their Weapons, Preserved for Centuries, Are Still Carried Into Battle.

"The girded sword is the soul of the samurai." So says one of the oldest and most famous legends of Japan. In every country the sword is honored, but in no country has it been made the object of such reverence as in Japan. It is at once a divine symbol, a knightly weapon, and a certificate of noble birth.

"The Japanese sword has been the precious possession of lord and vassal from times older than the Christian era," said the Hon. Inugai Ki, a member of the Japanese Parliament and a "samurai" by descent, who recently visited America. "From the tail of the dragon was born the sword which the Sun Goddess gave to the ancestor of our Imperial Household. By the sword of the clustering clouds of heaven Prince Yamota-dake subdued the eastern part of our country. By the sword our mortal heroes won their fame."

The spirit of Old Japan, which is expressed by those untranslatable words "Yamato Damashii," that mean so much more to a Japanese than an Occidental can understand from their foreign equivalents, centered in the sword. It stood for honor, art, romance, poetry, all that made life worth living. If the sword were abstracted from the history of Japan there would be hardly anything left.

The names of famous swordmakers are preserved through the ages, like those of monarchs. The first of whom there is record in Japanese annals was named Ameno Miura. He wrought his weapons in the reign of Jimmu Tenno, the founder of the present dynasty of Japan, about 660 B. C. So that the dynasty of the swordmakers of Nippon can claim to be as ancient as that of the Emperors. Legends tell of the wondrous qualities of Miura's swords of copper and iron, but unfortunately none of them is now extant.

EARLY SWORDMAKERS.

There were many good swordmakers after Miura, but the next who bulk largely in history and tradition are Yasutsuna and Sanemori, who were famous in the days of the Emperors Kojin and Heijo (770-809 A. D.). Their iron swords are cherished as sacred heirlooms in noble Japanese families to this day. They have been borne into battle by the head of the house, generation after generation, for a thousand years, and have never been broken or surrendered. No wonder that the great "samuria" families who still rule Japan do not fear to try conclusions with the greatest military power on earth when they look upon these swords and think of all they stand for.

The golden age of Japanese swordmaking was in the reign of the Emperor Gotoba, 700 years ago. He was an enthusiast in the art. He summoned smiths from all parts of the country to his capital, and the imperial palace at Kioto resounded from end to end with the merry clang of anvils. The Emperor himself took the hammer in hand, and welded the iron like an expert. Some of the swords which he made are still preserved, and have his signature, "Gotoba Tenno," upon them, for all the famous swordmakers of Japan signed their work, just as artists sign their pictures.

A hundred years later, the famous Masamune came upon the scene and revolutionized the sacred art by inventing what is known as the "Soshu" method of swordmaking. Hitherto the smiths had found it hard to strike the happy mean between hard and soft iron. If the metal was too hard the blade was brittle and often broke at the first hard blow. If too soft, it bent easily. Masamune discovered the secret of welding hard and soft iron so as to make a practically perfect blade. He had ten disciples, who became famous with him, and the swords made by these eleven men are the most highly prized in Japan today.

Masamune used to make the finest blades at midnight, after purifying himself by an ice-cold bath and donning the peculiar cap and decorated apron which were the sacred emblems of his profession. Like all the great Japanese swordmakers, he lived the life of an ascetic for a time and purified himself of all gross and earthly passions before commencing one of his masterpieces.

REVERENCE FOR THE SWORD.

Every man who has counted for anything in Japan has loved swords as he might love his children. Shoguns and Emperors have vied with one another in showering honors upon the most famous swordmakers of their day. Hideyoshi the greatest warrior of a warrior race, was a celebrated collector of swords and patron of the art. He would go out into the country for days at a time, searching for new smiths unknown to fame, but masters of their craft. And when he found one, toiling in some obscure country village for a bare subsistence, he would give him fine robes to wear, treat him in princely fashion, and hail him as a brother. So it was with all the great potentates of Japan from time immemorial.

The "samurai" in ancient times were followed by retainers carrying swords as long as two feet and seven inches, sometimes more than three feet in length. The swords which the "samurai" himself wore were rarely shorter than two feet seven inches. The ancient heroes, however, used to carry swords more than four feet long, but during the sixteenth century the use of long swords became less frequent, and swords two feet two inches long were most common. The long swords were not thrown away, for in Japan the sacred weapons are handed down from father to son as a most precious heritage.

In the early ages of Japan the sword was swung loosely from a girdle; but in the sixteenth century the fashion of thrusting it in a sash, which seems so queer to an Occidental eye, was introduced. It was handy to have the sword swung in the old days when the bow was commonly used in battle, but later on the spear was a more usual weapon, and the disposal of the sword in the sash then became more convenient.

SWORDS SOLD TO TOURISTS.

The so-called Japanese swords brought home by tourists or purchased by foreign collectors are not representative of the handicraft. They are too elaborately decorated to be mistaken for one instant for "samurai" swords. The old swords were made for use, not for show; and they are not in the market. They are treasured in "samurai" families, who would not sell them even to save themselves from starvation. Very few of the old swords had the broad, decorated blades common today. The famous swords of Awadaguchi and Koziben were narrow, finely tempered, workmanlike weapons. Those made by Masamune and his ten followers were the only old swords that had broad blades worked in the elaborate patterns familiar to foreign connoisseurs.

After the seventeenth century too much attention was paid to the decoration of the swords. The makers vied with each other in producing ornamental blades, and lost sight of the primary purpose for which the weapon was intended. The blades were as brittle as ice, and broke at the first blow. As they were produced during a period of uninterrupted peace, lasting for 250 years, this did not matter so much as might be supposed. But many of these same swords were carried by officers of "samurai" birth during the war with China, and they often broke at awkward moments. After the war, an army order was issued forbidding the future use of any swords produced during this degenerate period of Japanese swordmaking. These are the weapons sold to unsuspecting tourists today as the finest works of the old masters.

SHODDY SWORDS.

But with all their defects, they are better than the shoddy articles now turned out by the hundred thousand from Osaka and other manufacturing centers to fill the orders for cheap foreign trade, which demands genuine "samurai" swords at a dollar apiece, and thinks that it gets them. The Japanese who reverences the swords of his ancestors will not condescend to speak of such base imitations, but even the high-class modern work cannot compare with the old. It is vulgar and roughly made, its texture is coarse and shiny, its richness is almost gone after a year's wear, the blade is too glistening, and the grain runs irregularly. The man who is buying what he deems to be a real old Japanese sword should note these points.

"I cannot help feeling commiseration for those who buy our exported swords," said the head of one of the largest Japanese art establishments in New York. "They are rudely and clumsily made. Most of them are counterfeits, and the names of the well-known swordmakers are forged on them. Various figures are embossed on the blade, such as Benkei on a bridge, the battle of Yashima, or even the pictures of unworthy geisha. They are indeed monstrous works.

"The guard and hilt are chased in silver and gold in a most vulgar manner. I can hardly believe they are Japanese work—they are so revolting to good taste. It is one of the drawbacks of the industrialism introduced into our country from America and Europe. Imagine such swords as these having been worn by samuria! It is incredible. A samuria would have died sooner than have so dishonored himself. You may search the shops, the museums, and the private collections of foreigners in vain to find swords which were made when the Yamota spirit was rife. These strong, beautiful weapons, with their classic lines and absence of decoration, are as superior to the modern swords as an ancient Greek statue is superior to the kind of statuary you see at an up-to-date exposition. The sight of the old weapons—strong, simple, deadly awaken a feeling of awe; the sight of the 'machibori'—city work—of today, which Americans rave over, awakens only disgust in the breast of the man who knows what the real Japanese sword is like."—Harold Carrothers in Washington Star.

STOP RIGHT NOW AND START OVER

WHAT'S THE USE OF FEELING MISERABLE WHEN DODD'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS WILL MAKE YOU BRIGHT AND HEALTHY AND CHEERFUL?

Do you feel irritable? Do little things bother you? Are you making your life miserable over trifles that ordinarily you would hardly notice.

If you are, don't blame the weather. It's your stomach that needs attention. Put it in working order by using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and the world will look sunnier and brighter all round.

People who have used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets all tell you to quit being miserable and to start enjoying life. M. Mongeot, of Masson, Que., says:

"I suffered from Dyspepsia and was terribly troubled with nervousness. For eighteen months I was miserable. One fortunate day an advertisement led me to try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. The first box helped me and I was soon completely cured."

THE MAGIC OF CARBON.

Steel is cast iron, half way on to wrought iron. It has some of the stiff, harsh, stubborn traits of the cast iron, combined with the bending, yielding qualities of the wrought iron, and inherits from its pig-iron forefather the family trait of absorbing carbon. Carbon, then, in varying proportions, is the great distinguishing mark between iron and steel. The subtle play of this element, as found in steel, is one of the most marvelously fascinating exhibitions of natural phenomena. The smallest quantity, changed in the slightest degree, produces effects as different as night from day.—St. Nicholas.

Heart Palpitated.

FAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS.

FELT WEAK AND NERVOUS.

COULD SCARCELY EAT.

TWO BOXES OF

MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS

Cured Mrs. Edmond Brown, Inwood, Ont., when she had almost given up hope of ever getting well again.

She writes: "I was so run down that I was not able to do my work, was short of breath, had a sour stomach every night and could scarcely eat. My heart palpitated, I had faint and dizzy spells and felt weak and nervous all the time. My husband got me a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills but I told him it was no use, that I had given up hope of ever being cured. He however persuaded me to take them and before I had used half the box I began to feel better. Two boxes made a new woman of me and I have been well and have been able to do my work ever since."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cts. box, or 3 for $1.25, all dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

TEACHING LIONS THEIR TRICKS

THE BIG CAT IN THE ARENA IS NEVERTHELESS A WILD BEAST STILL.

He Yields to the Brain and Will, But He Never Loves His Master.

"One of the most noticeable features of the taste of the American public for amusements has been the increasing interest shown in recent years in the exhibition of trained animals, especially of animals by nature savage and ferocious," observed a man who had been in the show business for many years.

"Yet, despite the hundreds of exhibitions of this sort which have been given, there is one point that the sight-seeing public has entirely failed to comprehend. They think the lions, tigers, bears and other sharp-toothed and long-clawed creatures which perform so many difficult tricks with such apparent willingness have been tamed. Not one has, or, in my opinion, ever will be. They have been trained, an entirely different proposition. This natural mistake on the part of the spectators is not a matter of much moment. But if an animal trainer should make the same mistake his career would be short.

TRAINED, NOT TAMED.

"A lion or a tiger may be taught to do all sorts of tricks, and apparently to yield ready obedience to his trainer, but underneath this superficial training is the real, inherited, wild beast nature, which sooner or later is almost certain to crop out.

"Animals, especially the larger and stronger ones, are not bright. A lion does not need to trouble himself about strategy in order to overcome his prey or to protect himself. His giant muscles and wonderful agility settle those problems for him. For this reason the animal mind is better developed in weaker creatures, who cannot trust to their unaided physical qualifications to attain their prey or prevent themselves from being the prey of others.

"To the lion, tiger or jaguar the trainer is a mysterious being. He knows that man is a creature of strange and wonderful powers, and the unknown inspires a feeling of awe in him, exactly as it does in savage or half-civilized men. To this unknown power the lion yields obedience, but almost always grudging obedience.

"Combined with the feeling that man is a creature of mysterious powers goes an ignorance of the animal's own strength. A tiger would crush his trainer's sicull with one blow of his paw, but the tiger does not appreciate this fact. It is the lack of appreciation, not any affection for his trainer, that makes the beast seem so apparently tractable and obedient.

MAY TURN ON TRAINER.

"Once let a tiger or a lion appreciate that his trainer is helpless against him, and that animal's value as a performer is gone forever. He not only will not go through his accustomed tricks, but if any effort is made to force him he is almost certain to turn on his trainer. Any man who expects to make a success of training wild animals must devote his whole time to studying the peculiarities of his individual charges. He thus gradually acquires an insight into their characters and dispositions which may enable him to tell the moment when one of them has suddeenly awakened to a realization of his own strength.

"But animals are cunning, and sometimes a trainer does not realize that this perception of their prowess has come to them until it is too late. Then there is another tragedy.

"This ignorance of their physical strength, as comared with that of man, is one of the reasons why animals captured in their native wilds are more likely to make good performers than those born in captivity. A lion born in civilization associates with men from the moment he opens his eyes as a furry, playful cub. Man is not the strange, awe-inspiring creature to him that he is to the lion caught when half or fully grown. This feeling of familiarity tends to make the cage-born animal a bad subject for training.

CAGE-BORN ANIMALS.

"There is another and even more important reason why animals born in captivity are dangerous pupils. They are almost certain to realize their own strength and ability to take care of themselves. A cub, for instance, is petted until it attains a fair size. Then comes a day when, in trying to escape from someone who is holding it, the young lion uses its claws. They are by this time sharp and long enough to inflict unpleasant scratches. The cub finds himself free in an instant. And in that instant he has learned the first lesson which tends to make him useless as a trained animal—that he has claws and teeth, and that the use of them will enable him to escape from disagreeable surroundings. As he grows larger and stronger this lesson is more and more impressed upon his mind. When he has attained his full strength the only place for him will be behind the bars of a strong cage. The finstances of cage-born animals of the cat tribe that have been successfully trained are few.

"One of the mistakes of the general public, which does not recognize that animals are trained, not tamed, is a belief that wild beasts in many cases have an affection for their keepers and trainers. A lion will often purr and rub himself against the bars of his cage at the approach of his trainer. This is because he has become accustomed to associate the trainer with the good things of life. The trainer feeds him, he strokes the fur and rubs the back of the big cat, and does many other things which the animal likes. Therefore, the animal is glad to see him.

"A lion may show the greatest delight at the approach of his trainer, and an hour later, if the trainer happens to slip and fall or make some mistake while going through the performance with his animals, that same lion will be on him in a second. This is even more true of tigers, leopards and jaguars, which are more treacherous and far quicker to anger than a lion."—New York Sun.

PASS ON THE PRAISE.

"You're a great little wife and I don't know what I would do without you." And as he spoke he put his arms about her and kissed her, and she forgot all the care in that moment. And, forgetting all, she sang as she washed the dishes, and sang on as she made the beds, and the song was heard next door, and a woman there caught the refrain also, and two homes were happier because he had told her that sweet story—the story of the love of a husband for a wife.

As she sang the butcher boy who called for the order heard it and went out whistling on his journey, and the world heard the whistle, and one man, hearing it, thought: "Here is a lad who loves his work, a lad happy and contented."

And because she sang her heart was mellowed, and as she swept about the back door the cold air kissed her on each cheek, and she thought of a poor old woman she knew, and a little basket went over to that home with a quarter for a crate or two of wood.

So, because he kissed her and praised her, the song came, and the influence went out.

Pass on the praise.

A word and you make a rift in the cloud; a smile and you may create a new resolve; a grasp of the hand and you may repossess a soul from hell.

Pass on the praise.

Does your clerk do well?

Pass on the prise.

Tell him that you are pleased, and if he is a good clerk he will appreciate it more than a raise. A good clerk does not work for his salary alone.

Teacher, if the child is good, tell him about it; if he is better, tell him again. Thus, you see, good, better, best.

Pass on the praise now. Pass it on in the home. Don't go to the grave and call "mother!" Don't plead. "Hear me, mother! You were a kind mother, and smoothed away many a rugged path for me!"

Those ears cannot hear the glad admission. Those eyes cannot see the light of earnestness in yours. Those hands may not return the embrace you now wish to give. Why call so late? Pass on the praise.—Florida Capital.

SUBMARINES IN WAR.

[New York Herald.]

The loss of the British submarine torpedo boat is a pathetic illustration of the sacrifices that must in one form or another be accepted by the sea powers in their efforts to solve the problem of national defense. The possibility, if not the probability, of disaster must always enter when so many agencies and such fields of endeavor have to be exploited.

Apart from the direct and sad consequences other harm may be worked. It is unreasonable to expect that the morale of the details specially assigned to similar duty will not be shaken by this sea tragedy, but this we may be sure will not be permanent, as daily experience teaches the improbability of a recurrence. What may be more lasting is the distrust of the type that is certain to be excited. This will be most unfortunate, as that modern submarine is a necessary agency of war, and nothing before immunerable experiments justifies such a sweeping condemnation. The risk in its handling has always existed and always will exist, but this is in all fairness, no greater than that found in the gun, the ram or the torpedo, or, indeed than that which lurks in the high sea maneuvers the nations must practice. The submarine or submersible boat has an important place as an auxiliary in all logical schemes of coast and harbor defense, and when some one design is perfected it must be employed because of the material and moral effect it will have upon an attacking enemy.

THE STORY OF LIFE.

Making the best of life is getting the best health you can out of it—good digestion is the key. What you eat may or may not do you good. It depends upon how it is handled by the digestive apparatus of the stomach—If it is deranged, the blood, instead of taking new life and strength to the various organs of the body, takes poison which clogs the kidneys, irritates the nerves, distresses the heart, causing headache, sleeplessness, weary, dull feeling, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia—makes the complexion sallow—causes biliousness and constipation. The great, new discovery ANTI-PILL has a marvellous influence in correcting a crippled or rebellious stomach, and the results that follow—ANTI-PILL is the most perfect help to have when you feel wrong, out of sorts, sick or getting sick. It brightens you up—makes you feel better. 50 cents per bottle at druggists or Wilson-Fyle Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.

FULL-GROWN OWL AS A PET

Perhaps one of the oddest pets in Albany is a full grown owl owned by William Hill, of No. 37 Washington avenue. Mr. Hill has a farm in the vicinity of Greenbush Heights, and last fall while gathering the apples from his orchard he captured the owl and brought it home with him.

An owl, when captured after attaining its full growth, is considered one of the hardest birds in the world to keep alive in captivity. Yet Mr. Hill's owl has never shown any signs of pining. Its favorite roost is on the top of a large clock in Mr. Hill's place of business, where it perches for hours at a time, like Poe's raven on the marble bust of Pallas. On this account it has been christened "Owl Father Time." Three or four times during the day it will fly around the room.

Mr. Hill believes that owls can see much better in the daytime than most persons suppose; for his bird has no trouble in making the circuit of the room without colliding with anything. Moreover, when a piece of fish is left on a bench the owl promptly flies to it and devours it. At other times when hungry the owl will leave his perch on the clock, fly down to the floor and take his station within about two feet of his master, where he will cock his head first on one side and then on the other in the most comical manner. When he is given something to eat he promptly returns to his perch on the clock.—Albany Press.



The cooking capacity of a gas range has to be large—many styles are made on too small a scale and are too small for large families or boarding houses. The

Oxford Economy Range

is so constructed as to cook a very large or a very small meal with the very least expenditure of gas. All ranges are equipped with one giant burner and one simmering burner in addition to regular burners. Ovens are fitted with removable, polished cast-iron cake griddles. The fire is always visible and can be easily regulated from a standing position.

If your agent doesn't handle Oxford Gas Ranges, write us direct.



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FOR SALE BY GURNEY OXFORD STOVE STORE
W. C. WOOD, Manager, 382 Richmond Street.

EVERY day people are finding that it pays to discriminate between the pure article and the trash that is offered for sale. Nothing proves this better than

Cowan's Perfection COCOA

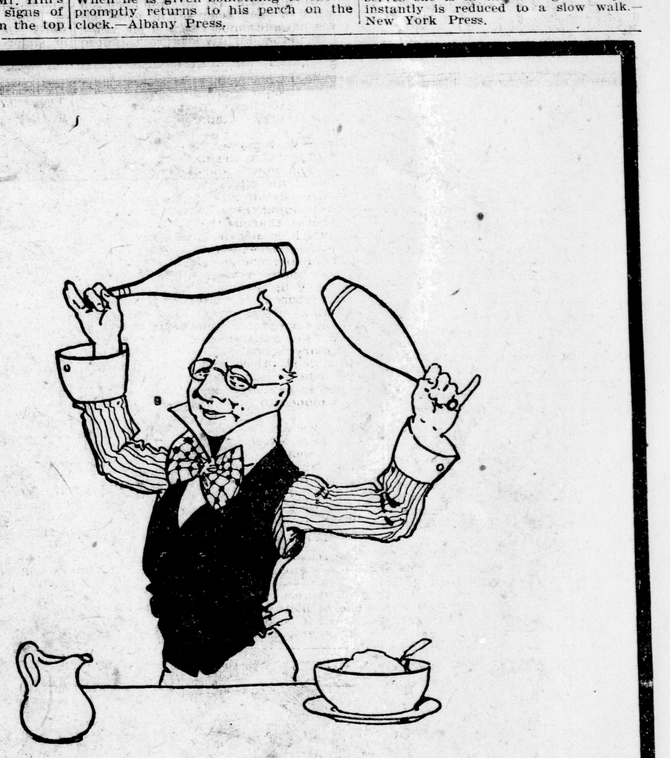
The sales of which are doubling every year.
Sold by all grocers.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO.

HALOS GIVEN AWAY HERE.

As an advertising medium an exhibition in one of the tall buildings near Herald Square has a man with a searchlight stationed in one of the windows looking up Broadway. He varies the monotonous work of sweeping the housetops and the heavens with the powerful ray by fixing it on almost every man or woman who crosses Broadway at either Thirty-fifth or Thirty-sixth street.

Just as a great tragedian or a leading lady is followed across the stage by a "spot light," so does the chance wayfarer at those crossings have a halo shed on his or her path by the man behind the searchlight. Some of the men hurry their steps in an attempt to get out of the brilliant circle cast about them. But one notices that when any woman observes she is in the limelight her pace instantly is reduced to a slow walk.—New York Press.



If you eat "FORCE" regularly, it's more than likely I shall have to square myself with your druggist.

But I shan't mind that.

Sunny Jim

Concentration, and energetic action, wear out Brain and Nerve, and make the body cry aloud for drugs, unless the waste they cause is made good by foods rich in Phosphates and Nitrogen.
"FORCE" is such a food, consisting of the Phosphates, Nitrogen, and Protein of wheat, malted into quick digestibility with Barley. Served cold, with Cream, it is delicious.

HER FATHER WAS A DRUNKARD

A Plucky Young Lady Takes on Herself to Cure Her Father of the Liquor Habit.

STORY OF HER SUCCESS.



A portion of her letter reads as follows: "My father had often promised mother to stop drinking, and would do so for a time, but then returned to it stronger than ever. One day after a terrible spree, he said to us, 'It's no use. I can't stop drinking.' Our hearts seemed to turn to stone, and we decided to try the Tasteless Samaria Prescription, which we had read about in the papers. We gave him the remedy, entirely without his knowledge, in his tea, coffee or food regularly, according to directions, and he never knew he was taking it. One package removed all his desire for liquor, and he says it is now distasteful to him. His health and appetite are also wonderfully improved, and no one would know him for the same man. It is now fifteen months since we gave it to him and we feel sure that the change is for good. Please send me one of your little books, as I want to give it to a friend."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address **The Samaria Remedy Co.**, **25** Jordan Street, Toronto, Canada.

Also for sale by W. T. Strong & Co., 186 Dundas street, London.

READY REFERENCE GUIDE OF LONDON—BANKS, WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

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PORTER & CO. 'Phone 1,162.

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DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
CANADIAN SAVINGS AND LOAN.

DRYGOODS.
ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO., 343 Rich.

IRON, BRASS, WIRE WORKS.
DENNIS WIRE & IRON CO., King.

INSURANCE.
NORTHERN LIFE, Masonic Temple.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.
A. M. SMITH & CO., 170 York street.
ELLIOTT, MARR & CO., King St.

HARDWARE.
HOBBS HARDWARE CO., 393 Rich.

LUMBER BOXES.
LONDON BOX MFG. & LUMBER CO. (Limited).

SANTAL-MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhoea and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles. MIDY

Handsome Cabinet Photo of a Celebrated Oil Painting, Also a Tin of

LACTATED FOOD

Sent FREE to Mothers.

A handsome full-sized cabinet photo of a celebrated oil painting, prepared by one of Canada's best photographers, will be sent free with a trial tin of Lactated Food to any mother who has not yet given this famous infant food a trial. No cost to the mother, and it may be the means of saving baby's life.

Send name and full postoffice address to The Wells & Richardson Company, Limited, 200 Mountain street, Montreal, P. Q. This offer is good till July 30.

FISHING WITH CORMORANTS.

Dr. Logan Jack, who has traveled extensively in China, thus describes the process of fishing with cormorants: "On a tiny open canoe stood a man armed with a paddle and accompanied by a score of cormorants. Merely to balance himself as the boat rushed down the shallow rapids was a feat of which any acrobat might be proud, but the sportsman did much more than this.

As he struck the bottom from time to time with his paddle, the cormorants on seeing a fish rise, would jump overboard and size it, whereupon the boatman would stretch out the paddle for the bird to step upon and with dexterous sweep bring bird and fish on board. This was repeated again and again, to our amazement and admiration. When the cormorants warmed to the work the whole flock would spring into the water and while swimming with the boat scramble for the prey. The moment one of them had secured a prize he made for the canoe and was taken on board. The birds must be as highly trained as the man."

EAT CHEESE AND BE HEALTHY

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S ADVICE, WHICH IS INDORSED BY LOCAL EXPERTS.

Eat Slowly, Take Good Exercise, and You Will Find Cheese an Excellent Food.

John D. Rockefeller made a discovery the other day, and he was so surprised and edified that in a spirit of charity he felt himself bound to communicate it to the world at large with a bit of wholesome advice. "Eat cheese," he told a New York reporter, "eat slowly and take exercise and you will enjoy good health." And he explained: "Do you know, I came recently upon an article of a well-known scientific man to the effect that cheese is an excellent article of diet. I wish that I had read that article a long time ago. I had been afraid that cheese had a tendency to produce indigestion, and for that reason never touched it. Now I eat a good deal of it and find that it agrees with me. Take my advice. Eat cheese."

And while the multi-millionaire did not specify the Canadian make, perhaps he will when he gets better acquainted with the more than 57 varieties which can be got on the market.

BEST CHEESE EXPORTED.

"And it's a strange thing," commented a local dairyman yesterday "how little the people of this country appreciate the value of cheese as a food. The trouble is that it has been looked upon more as a luxury than a necessity. It should be a staple article of diet, just like bread and butter. It contains the best of fat and casein. Perhaps one reason has been that for years all the cheese of the better sort has been shipped out of the country.

"Britain you know, takes most of it. Here, look at the figures. In 1903 we sent to Great Britain 228,394,482 pounds, to the United States 56,676 pounds and to other countries 648,767 pounds, with a total value of $24,712,943. That figures up a very respectable trade, and yet Canadians and Americans are probably the poorest cheese eaters in the world. Why is it?"

CANADA EATS THE CULLED.

Yesterday a reporter man dropped around on some of the local commission houses to find the answer. Summed up, it was to the effect that the people of Canada have not been educated to eat cheese as a food. Inferior cheese has had its ill effects, and all because the home market has had to be largely content with the culls, the more profitable markets abroad getting the good. The farmers last year went into cheesemaking on a huge scale because there was money in it; the result was an overproduction, and a still further result is a feeling of thankfulness that the late spring season will counteract the overproduction to some extent.

There is a movement on foot in the United States to boom the use of cheese, it having been pointed out from Washington that cheese constitutes less than half of 1 per cent. of the total food consumed in the United States, although this represents 1.6 per cent. of the total protein and 1.6 per cent. of the total fat in the American food supply.

PEOPLE NEED EDUCATING.

Henry Wright, president of the A. F. MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co., who has been connected with the trade almost since boyhood, linked together beans, nuts and cheese as articles of healthful diet. There was more nourishment in one pound of these than in four times the amount of beefsteak. If people would eat more farinaceous food and eat cheese for food with oil contained they would be the better for it.

"We have for years been educating the retailers on the benefit of good cheese, and now"—and he named half a dozen of the city's leading grocers—"they are buying only the better kinds and are finding the demand increasing. The cheese that is trouble-making is that which is not matured, which is put on the market within 15 or 30 days.

"In England cheese is eaten by rich and poor alike. Bread and cheese and beer make up a muscle-building meal for the laborer. In Ontario the cheese is getting better every year, being made under proper surveillance and through the assistance of the government dairy schools. The farmers are getting good prices and are making good money. But the farmer doesn't use cheese as food; every pound of it means money to him, and therefore he sells it.

"Yes, we are trying to educate the people to a better understanding. Last year we bought all the cheese that was at the exhibition, and we disposed of it to city dealers."

He recommended the good Canadian cheese, well matured. The foreign varieties are for epicures.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONIAL.

"The reason cheese has got the reputation of being indigestible is the habit of taking it as a relish after a full meal; whereas it is itself a nourishing article of diet, capable of furnishing a full meal if eaten alone or with bread, as it is among the poorer people of Germany, Austria and many parts of England," said a prominent Toronto medical man. "There is no truth in the doggerel lines:

'Cheese is a mity elf,
Digesting all things but itself.'

"Cheese is not an aid to digestion, rather is it specially indigestible; it is a concentrated, nourishing food, and should be treated as such. In Cheshire they have a saying that 'Bad cheese requires butter; good cheese deserves it.'"



A MUSICIAN WELL-KNOWN TO LONDONERS

Mr. Angelo Cortese, the Favorite Harpist, of This City.

RAINY RIVER MAN HAD TROUBLES

'TILL DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIS KIDNEYS.

Then His Rheumatism and Other Pains Vanished Once and for All —His Case Only One of Many.

Barwick, Ont., May 20.—That Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Rheumatism, or any other disease resulting from disordered Kidneys is the experience of many of the settlers in this Rainy River country. The case of William John Dixon, of this place, is a fair sample of the work the great Canadian Kidney Remedy is doing.

"I had Rheumatism so bad I had to use a stick to walk. I had pains in my back and right hip, and I had no comfort in sleeping.

"I could no more than dress or undress myself for nearly two months, and I was for nearly three weeks I could not lace my right shoe.

"My brother advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and I did so. After taking three boxes I could walk around and lace up my shoes and do my work. Six boxes cured me completely."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one sure cure for sick Kidneys. Sick Kidneys are the cause of nine-tenths of the ills the human family suffers from.

The ranches of Colorado, June 1st, 1900, numbered 24,700, and were valued at $106,344,035. Of this amount, $16,002,512, or 15.0 per cent., represents the value of buildings, and $90,341,523, or 85.0 per cent., the value of land and improvements other than buildings. On the same date, the value of implements and machinery was $4,746,765, and of live stock $49,954,311. These values, added to that of ranches, give $161,045,111, the "total value of farm property."

THE LITERARY LADY WHO NEEDED CLOTHES

CLUB WOMEN SENT HER SOME—A SURPRISE FOLLOWED THE COMPARING OF NOTES.

Some charitably inclined club women had a rather awakening experience a few weeks ago. One of them, a club president, by the way, whose name is known throughout the country for her philanthropic work, received a very touching letter from a young girl in the South, who described herself as being greatly handicapped in the race of life by being in Miss Flora McFlimsey's deplorable plight.

"If I only had something to wear, dear Mrs. Kindheart," was the purport of the letter, "I could so easily find work suitable to my station and ability. I am one of a large family of girls, and we are all suffering for garments such as self-respecting women can wear," etc.

The writer then said she was very handy with her needle; therefore, the size, style or previous condition of servitude of the donation did not in the least matter. Anything in short, would be thankfully received.

"That appeal haunted me," Madam President says. "I could not rest till I had overhauled my wardrobe and made up a bundle. A week later I was rewarded by a most grateful effusion.

"Oh, dear lady," wrote my correspondent, who by the way, has a most peculiar name, "if you could only see me with your white silk waist and the lovely blue cloth skirt you sent! I wore them to our literary meeting and everybody noticed them. There was a piece in the paper about me."

"In the virtuous glow engendered by so much appreciation, I went to a luncheon at the house of a friend, where most of the guests were club sisters. Hardly were we seated at the table before one of them turned to her neighbor and said: 'Before I forget, I must give you this letter from——' she mentioned the name of my grateful young Southerner.

"What! Dash! Blank!" a general shout went up to the table and every one of the women around that festive board put her hand in her pocket and pulled out a letter. Word for word they were all alike. It seemed that this remarkably clever woman had altered some nine costumes and worn them all to the literary meeting on the same evening (by her own showing). She neglected to state however, whether she wore them one over the other, like Harlequin in a pantomime or whether she made nine lightning changes during the evening, like a vaudeville artist.

"It would be interesting also to know just how many columns of the local paper were given up to her that day. These are some of the mysteries we shall never have solved, I suppose, but we made a compact then and there to compare notes when "touching" appeals come from distant cities."—New York Mail.

NO WORN OUT RUBBERS.

Worn-out rubber, like worn-out silver, is something that does not exist in these days. Ever since the advent of bicycles and motor cars, both of which drew heavily on the world's rubber supply, and ever since the hundred and one uses to which rubber is put in connection with electricity, the material has become more and more scarce and valuable, so that even the old rubber shoe and worn out rubber boot may throw out their chests in pride at being worth really something. Nothing containing rubber is discarded nowadays. The old rubber coat over which the spring tires of a motor car may run on a country road today may some day find a nesting place in the soft tresses of a woman's hair, after having been tranformed into a handsome comb.

Even vulcanized rubber, which, owing to the sulphuric process to which it was subjected, was formerly valueless, is now subjected to a process which rejuvenates it and makes it fit to be worked up again for the purpose of the manufacturer. Immense quantities of this product, which formerly was assigned to a rubbish heap, are now treated and admixed with a certain percentage of new gum, enough to cheapen the price of most rubber goods turned out by the manufacturers today. Old rubber, however, can be used by itself without any addition of fresh gum, the process of treatment being a simple one.—London Answers.

MAPPING OUT PANAMA CANAL

WORK OF CONSTRUCTION IS NOT LIKELY TO BEGIN UNDER A YEAR AT LEAST.

Commissioners Pay a Visit to the Isthmus—Sanitary Work First in Order.

With the Isthmian Canal Commission I reached Colon April 5, after a pleasant and rapid voyage, and landed at that most interesting spot amid a downpour of rain. Fortunately, however, the rain did not last but two days, and the commission to explore the isthmus under comparatively comfortable conditions.

The ancient town of Colon, or Aspinwall, as it was formerly called, is not an attractive place at best, and viewed between the raindrops it does not fill one with a yearning desire to spend the rest of his life there. The first thing you are apt to do, after landing and taking a good look around, is to examine your pocketbook to make sure that your return ticket is still with you. The next, to inquire as to the time the next boat leaves.

The general atmosphere there is depressing. The air is moist and humid, and permeated with the sickening odor arising from the native section.

AT COLON.

The town is located along the beach and is shaped like a crescent. At one end the American quarters, occupied by the resident Americans, mostly empoyes of the Panama Railway Company, are located. At the other, known as Christophor Colon, are the houses erected by de Lesseps, which will be the headquarters of the commission while on the isthmus. The section of the island occupied by the American residents is not an unpleasant place.

The houses face the ocean, and most of them are equipped with large front yards, whose luxuriant flower beds would make the eyes of an average suburbanite bulge with envy. They have asphalt walks, good roads and as there is a constant breeze from the sea they manage to keep pretty comfortable. The most unpleasant feature with which they have to contend is the impossibility of securing water fit to drink. They have to depend entirely upon the rain water which is kept in large iron tanks. Needless to say these tanks form an attractive breeding place for the ever busy isthmus mosquito. The utter absence of decent drinking water at any part of the isthmus is one of the serious problems which will be presented to the sanitary commissioner for solution.

The de Lesseps' houses at the other end of Colon are most delightfully located. They are on an artificial neck of land running some distance out into the sea, and the beautiful tropical flowers and foliage with which they are surrounded present a most pleasant native quarters. If one could take and underground route in going from the American section to the de Lesseps' property it would not be so bad, but as you must of necessity pass through the intermediate portion, the ony thing to do is to hold your nose and get to the other side as quickly as possible.

THE NATIVE QUARTER

Without exception the native section of Colon is the worst place I have ever seen. This portion of the island is considerably below the sea level. As a result it is practically nothing but a huge pool of stagnant water and slimy mud.

The population consists of Jamaica negroes, Chinese and Japanese, with the negroes predominating. The personal habits of these people are filthy in the extreme, and when you consider that they are living in dirty frame huts, built directly over a gigantic marsh, with an absolute lack of any attempt at sanitation, you can readily understand that the result must be anything but desirable. The principal business thoroughfare of Colon, known as Front street, is used by the Panama Railroad Company as a shifting yard.

The Columbian currency is still in use on the isthmus, and is exchangeable for United States coin at the rate of two for one. It gives one rather a pleasant sensation upon making a 50 cent purchase to present a dollar bill and receive a dollar and a half change, but when you undertake to spend the dollar and half Colombian, you quickly realize that you are nothing ahead of the deal. With a population not exceeding 3,000 people, their police department numbers over 250 men. These for the most part of native little chaps, resembling the Japanese blue uniforms and white helmets present a trim and business-like appearance.

The sanitary officers accompanying the commission have concluded that they can convert Colon into a reasonably healthy place. They will undoubtedly have their hands full. It is not possible at present to form any idea as to the death rate, as no official statistics are obtainable, but from what I saw there is no doubt in my mind that the mortality among the natives is heavy.

VISIT TO PANAMA.

The commissioners upon their arrival at Colon were taken directly to the de Lesseps house and the next day set out for Panama upon a special train to pay their respects to the president and members of his cabinet. As the train pulled into the station at Panama it was welcomed by a committee of prominent citizens arrayed in the conventional frock coat and silk hat, some of them of a style in vogue years ago. The commissioners were placed in carriages and driven to the palace, where, between a double line of Panama soldiers, gorgeously uniformed in red trousers and blue coats, with abundance of gold lace, they ascended the palace steps to the tune of "Hiawatha," played by the native band in attendance.

After greeting President Amador the party was driven to the Grand Central Hotel, where breakfast was served. From the breakfast table the commissioners returned to their train which immediately pulled out for La Boca. A stop of half an hour was made there to enable the party to look over the ground at that point, when they again boarded their train, and after a side trip through the Culebre Cut, returned to Colon.

The members of the canal commission certainly got over every inch of the canal zone during their stay. Early each morning they would leave Colon on their special car or in boats, returning after a hard day's work late in the evening. The purpose of their present trip was to inform themselves as to existing conditions there that they might return to Washington and formulate a plan of action with a thorough knowledge of the situation on the isthmus.

YEAR BEFORE BEGINNING.

Admiral Walker said it would probably be at least a year before work was begun on the canal. The sanitary problem will doubtless be taken up before any construction work on the canal is attempted. The next thing the commission will have to determine is the character of the canal it is going to build. It is generally conceded that the sea-level canal would be more desirable than the lock style, but it presents greater engineering difficulties, would take far lofger to build and would be vastly more expensive.

The natives on the isthmus are expecting great things from the great American Government. They do not seem to realize that some time must elapse before any actual work on the canal is begun, but are coming into Panama and Colon from the isthmus and surrounding islands in crowds anticipating a "job" on the canal. And their idea of a job is big pay and little work.

Real estate in both the cities is at a premium. Most of the property owners and business men have been holding on for years expecting that the United States would undertake the completion of the canal, and they all feel happy in their belief that their anticipations have at last been realized and fortunes are in sight for them.

DID HE KEEP HIS WORD?

It was at his quiet home in Hartford, Conn., that Mark Twain told this tale one evening while chatting to a couple of journalists on his front porch.

"I had a terrible experience once. The memory of it haunts me now. I inflicted the most awful fate possible to imagine upon a fellow-creature. It was in Germany. I didn't know the language very well, and I suppose I must have made some blunder in addressing a fiery-looking chap at a hotel there. What it was I don't know, but at any rate he declared he had been insulted, and he demanded a duel on the spot.

"One of us," he cried, in tones of fearful wrath, "shall never leave this room alive!"

"I knew him to be an expert swordsman. But was I afraid? No! 'So let it be,' I said. And then I rushed out of the room, locked the door behind me and left him there. I have often wondered if he kept his word."—London Answers.

The "Ins" and "Outs" of Life.

You're money out and worry in if you don't use Clark's Lunch Tongue. It saves the fire and you, too. Wm. Clark, Manufacturer, Montreal.

HERBERT GLADSTONE POPULAR

The sweet-faced young wife of the Liberal Whip, who has been called the most popular man in the House of Commons," began life as a consistent Tory, for her father, Sir Richard Paget, was one of the Grand's Old Man's most respected and life-long opponents. Accordingly the engagements of Mr. Herbert Gladstone to Miss Dorathy Paget created quite a sensation, and formed the occasion of one of the most human scenes ever witnessed in the House of Commons. The Liberal Whip's forthcoming marriage had just been announced, and on his first appearance on the floor of the House, after the news had been made public, every M. P., irrespective of party, rose and cheered him to the echo.

Mrs. Herbert Gladstone is very pretty. She was brought up in a simple, old-fashioned way and as a consequence she has many accomplishments which the modern, athletic girl of today sadly lacks. She is very musical, and it is said to have been the "Heavenly Maid" which first drew her to her future husband. Mr. Gladstone's marriage took place in comparative privacy; but it may be doubted if any politican, even Mr. Asquith himself, ever had so many wedding-presents especially from those who count themselves his political opponents.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Three Parisian "apaches," or hooligans, recently set on a man who was taking his wife home after a performance at the Odeon. It chanced that the man was a professor of Savate — hand and foot "boxing" — and the roughs were insensible when the police took them away.



No social affair is complete without the delicious-tasting

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

The fragrance and rich creamy taste of this tea are peculiar to it alone.

Forty Cents

Black Mixed Ceylon Green — Should be Fifty — Ask for the Red Label

401

"AN EXCELLENT FOOD,

admirably adapted to the Wants of Infants."

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D., *Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.*

Neave's Food

For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

GOLD MEDAL, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, London, 1900.

DR. BARNARDO says:—

"We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

USED IN THE

Russian Imperial Nursery.

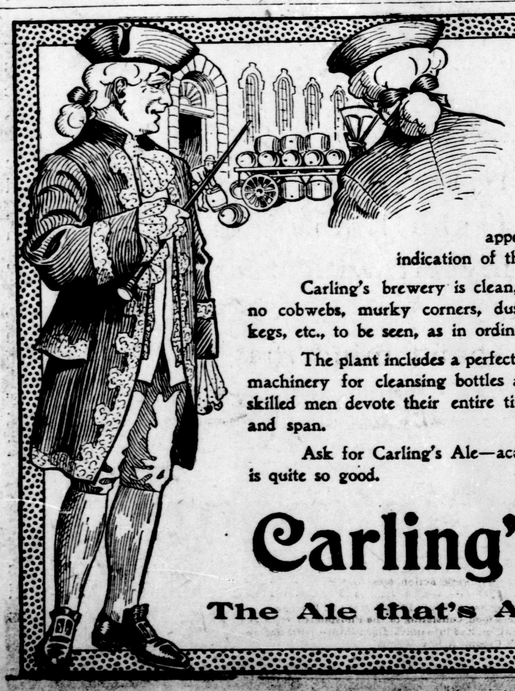
Manufacturers:—JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.

Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

Lee Hing Laundry.

Telephone 1,344. 467 Richmond Street.

Shirt collars ironed straight, so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.



Brewery Purity

The outward, general appearance of a brewery is a true indication of the methods followed within.

Carling's brewery is clean, tidy and always well kept—no cobwebs, murky corners, dusty shelves, tainted malt, sour kegs, etc., to be seen, as in ordinary breweries.

The plant includes a perfect system of cold storage, modern machinery for cleansing bottles and kegs, and a large staff of skilled men devote their entire time to keeping everything spic and span.

Ask for Carling's Ale—accept no other, because no other is quite so good.

Carling's Ale

The Ale that's Always Pure

There is no other dessert looks so appetizing and tastes so delicious as that made with Pure Gold Jelly Powder. Pure and sparkling in nine true fruit flavors.

PURE GOLD

JELLY POWDER

Pure Gold—Pure Foods—No Adulteration.
All good grocers sell it. 104

Dye With Maypole Soap
Dye With Ease at Home
Dye With Sure Results
Made in England but sold everywhere. 10c. for colors, 15c. for black.

LIPTON'S

"Known quality" and "known economy" are the reasons for their popularity.
No other teas in the world have such a sale as

LIPTON'S TEAS

CAN MAKE MEN SOUND AND STRONG

Detroit Specialist Discovers Something Entirely New for the Cure of Men's Diseases in Their Own homes.

YOU PAY ONLY IF CURED.

Expects No Money Unless He Cures You—Method and Full Particulars Sent Free—Write for it This Very Day.

A Detroit specialist who has 14 certificates and diplomas from medical colleges and state boards of medical examiners, has perfected a startling method of curing the diseases of men in their own homes; so that there may be no doubt in the mind of any man that he has both



DR. S. GOLDBERG,

The Possessor of 14 Diplomas and Certificates Who Wants No Money That He Does Not Earn.

the method and the ability to do as he says, Dr. Goldberg, the discoverer, will send the method entirely free to all men who send him their name and address. He wants to hear from men who have stricture that they have been unable to get cured, prostatic trouble, sexual weakness, varicocele, lost manhood, blood poison, hydrocele, emaciation of parts, impotency, etc. His wonderful method not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney trouble, heart disease, nervous debility, etc.

The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up, so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It would seem, therefore, that it is to the best interests of every man who suffers in this way, to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him. He sends the method, as well as many booklets on the subject, including the one that contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply:

Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward Ave., Room G Detroit, Mich., and it will all immediately be sent you free.

This is something entirely new and well worth learning more about.

EASE FOR INGROWING NAIL.

A daughter sends a pleasant letter, giving her mother's remedy for sore and aching feet. She says:

That dear and good mother has long since passed into the life beyond. I was reminded of the remedy by recently reading in your columns about the potato paste. Mother's remedy is this: Boil potatoes in plenty of water until done, and then use water to soak the feet in as hot as can be comfortably borne for from 20 to 30 minutes. Potatoes are not to be peeled, but boiled with jackets on. I suffered for three weeks with an ingrowing toe nail before thinking of potato water, and I thought I would try it, as it took so much ache out of feet. After soaking my feet in potato water half an hour I was able to lift up the nail and put cotton with vaseline under it, and without any more pain. I trust this will do some one good.—Buffalo Courier

A SIMPLE HOME REMEDY.
CURES ALL KINDS OF CORNS.

To those who are troubled with corns we can highly recommend the use of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, which is known wherever the English language is spoken. For many years it has been used with splendid success in curing corns, warts, bunions and callouses. Failure is impossible with "Putnam's," the only cure that's guaranteed.

WORKING HIS BRAIN.

"Remember, gentlemen," said the enterprising faker with the powder-burnt face, "I warrant each and every bottle of this magic remedy to be the famous cough cure used by Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina, a statesman who may have his peculiar ways, gentlemen, some of which we may not like, but a man who, with all his faults, is a good judge of cough medicine. Nobody who knows the Hon. Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina, formerly Governor, but now United States senator from that proud old commonwealth, will doubt his ability to recognize a reliable and certain cough mixture when he sees it, and I warrant each and every bottle I sell to be the identical cough mixture used by this remarkable man. Cure your cough, gentlemen, with the celebrated Tillman remedy. Only 25 cents a bottle and each bottle holds a quart."

Every man in the crowd bought a bottle.

Half of them had coughs, and the other half thought the stuff was whisky.—Chicago Tribune.

THE SURGEON'S DARING SKILL.

Early in this month of March a surgeon stood with the beating heart of a live man held in his hand. He took six stitches in the organ, put it back in the right place, and the man lived on. The operation was one of a series of surgical marvels of the last two or three years through which the heart has ceased to be the one part of the body sacred from the daring knife and needle.

And now there is news of the heart massage. The vital organ is exposed and subjected to gentle manipulations which restore its beating. So life returns to persons who have seemed to die.

Nor do the newest marvels of surgery stop with operations upon the heart. Within a week there has been announced at a Philadelphia hospital the miracle of splicing nerves. An interrupted telegraphic circuit of the body was remedied, just as a Western Union line is restored to service by the piecing of two wires. The world moves on, and the doctors with it. The one point further for science to go is to demonstrate life itself.—New York World.

'TWAS HIS FIRST "ASSIGNMENT"

NEW REPORTER RUSHED OVER TO INTERVIEW STANLEY THE EXPLORER.

An Interesting Reminiscence of a Popular Preacher's Early Newspaper Days.

"My boy, rush over to the Southern Hotel and get an interview with Henry M. Stanley. He's just come to town with his bride. Wasn't expected till 6 tonight. Hurry and we'll get it into the 4 o'clock."

I was already down one floor, from the fourth story editorial rooms, and was shaking the rickety old staircase in my headlong descent when—"Make him talk now; make him talk"—echoed down 'longside, and I could see that my chief was more than ordinarily interested.

Indeed it was the first assignment he gave me. I wasn't sure that he knew my name. He soldom showed interest in the local end. I had been on the paper three months and had seen him cross the threshold of the foul, long-tabled, broken-chaired, nicotine-floored reporters' room but once before.

This time he was interested. The city editor was out, so he inquired for Saunders, who was looked upon as the paper's encyclopedia; then for Parker, who didn't know very much about anything, but just enough about everything to overawe my young mind with the greatness of his attainments, and the wonderful good fortune of the Scripps in securing his services to "do" Missouri politics at $15 per Saturday night; then for Joe Campbell, who did the sporting end of the paper as a usual thing, and was drafted into service on any miscellaneous errands where a shabby-genteel personage with a dramatic saunter and a New York twang could be used. None of these being in sight, the lot fell on me as a forlorn hope, and I was to "rush over to the Southern, and interview Henry M. Stanley."

A primary flush of "nerve" gave way, as I ran, to a consciousness that I was sent on a task for which I was not fitted. A poorly-clad youth of 20, with Canadian notions of the greatness of the great of earth, and the greatness of the chasm between the great and the small—how could I dare go into the presence of the famous explorer whose books, which I had read in my father's house, showed him the iron-willed despot of Victoria Nyanza and the Upper Nile? But I bribed some of the "their's-but-to-do-and-die" spirit of the true reporter, and I walked up to the hotel register as if I occupied the best suite of rooms there myself, and found the signature: "H. M. Stanley, wife, valet and maid"—written in a bold hand like unto the hieroglyphics under his picture on the cover of one of the subscription books on "Stanley in Africa." Sure enough he was here. Likely enough we had caught Pulitzer's paper napping, for the distinguished guests had just arrived, and I felt if I had my bird in the hand.

"Please send that to 206." I tried to act as if I was an old friend, just dropped in, dontcherknow, and that the sending up of that card was the most to-be-looked-for thing in the world. The clerk—he's there today, though fourteen years have gone, and I have never quite overlooked his demeanor that day—gave me a sympathetic look which said, "poor wee lamb," and sent up the card. I was just as sure that I'd be told to go right up as I was that I worked for the St. Louis Chronicle, and I began to frame my end of the interview. What was I going to ask about? Upon my soul, I couldn't think of a thing to inquire of him, except maybe, how the bride was, and whether it was so that Emin Pasha found him, instead of his finding Emin. The American press had been "roasting" him along the line of his lecture tour, but I was in blissful ignorance of that. There I was, momentarily more conscious that I didn't know a thing about H. M. Stanley upon which I could frame a conversation.

"Wahn's to be 'scused"—was the bellboy's withering announcement, and I retreated in Russian disorder—but the news was accepted with stoicism, which is also very Russian. I stood in the corridor a while to think it over. "Make him talk now; make him talk"—rang into my ears. I dare not go back empty-handed, I must have that interview. I grew desperate. The ordinary rules of politeness were thrown to the winds, in my anxiety to do this exploit. I ran up the great marble stairway, and across the parlor in search of room 206. I was almost at the door, when out came Henry M. Stanley and the bride! I knew him, of course. His surly face was shaded by a gray slouch hat with which he had just that instant covered a head of white. He was as tall as I could have imagined him to be, and if I remember correctly, the lady whose name had just been changed from Tennant to Stanley stood almost as high as her burly husband. She had just given vent to a merry ha-ha, but his face showed no trace of a smile. I had no time for contemplation. I threw myself on his mercy, and he was already well past me, when I said:

"Oh, Mr. Stanley, I must have a word. I send up my card, but—"

"Well, if you must, you must, my man,"—and I am sure there was a sympathetic element in his gutturals. To this day I believe that his newspaper experience told him that here was a youth in a dilemma from which he could be rescued by a five minutes' interview. At any rate he was kind enough to give it.

I can see him sitting there now, his hat in his one hand, his other stretched over his knee in just the right way to expose the tremendous size of the fingers. He was just going out to show Mrs. Stanley a town in which he himself had been a reporter. Was the old French Cathedral on Elm street still standing? Were the old paintings in the dome of the court house still distinct? Was the old Planters' House still open? Could they get in to see the pictures on the walls of the fine old dining-room? Who was mayor of St. Louis, and who was David R. Francis who he heard was Governor of Missouri? Was Senator David Armstrong still on earth? How far was it out to Shaw's Garden? The catechism he gave me disarranged all my plans. I couldn't think of a question to ask. I had answered as I could, but when he had pointed out all he wanted to know, and sat silent for a moment, I was discomfited.

He was equal to the occasion if I was not. He walked over to an English suit case, picked out a newspaper, and handed it to me, saying: "Perhaps this will give you the basis for something you might want to write. You can shape it to suit yourself. Good day."

I bowed myself out, upsetting a stool as I did so. He had been gruff, but kind, and I carried the paper he gave me into the hotel writing room with a glad heart. I found that he had been talking freely to a Chicago newspaper man, and I had no difficulty in fixing up a couple of paragraphs in such shape that had the Chicago scribe been privileged to see the stuff in type, he never would have accused me of plagiarism. As I remember, the interview was largely about the Emin Pasha relief expedition, embracing a denial of reports that his party had plundered the African villages along their route.

I fixed up a description of Mrs. Stanley which could be used with equal propriety in the society columns any June day, and I am not just certain that I had the color of her dress right or not. But I went in triumph to the office, after having left of the Chicago paper neither root nor branch.

I expected there would be great excitement around the office when I arrived with my interview. Alas! I did not know the cold ways of a cold world! I expected—well, never mind; but—all I remember realizing out of it was that the next time the chief wanted to address me, he called me by name. Was that all? No, no. I had met Stanley, the explorer, and had spoed his charming wife.

His lecture was a huge failure in many ways. The audience was small, and the lecturer spoke mechanically, with his eye resting on the same auditor right in front of him all through the hour. Next day the newspapers scored him—all but one, and the youth that had the assignment on that exceptional sheet would sooner have lost his right arm than to write one word of criticism. He felt that an old newspaper man had taken pity on a younger brother.

BYRON H. STAUFFER.

Fifty or More Orphans, 7 to 12 Years Old, Are Daily Cared For at Mt. St. Joseph's



Of all the broad and beautiful acres of which the Province of Ontario can boast, there is probably no more beautiful site than that upon which stands the splendid institution known as Mount St. Joseph. Situated on the Proof Line road, north of Brough's bridge, on an eminence which just now is a grassy slope, studded with beautiful cone-shaped pines, the institution, three stories high, commands a view of the rocky and not unpicturesque valley of the Thames for almost a mile to the east or west. While if one looks straight to the south the many and uneven roofs of the busy city stretch out far and wide.

In these grounds the 50 or 60 orphans who are taken care of at Mount St. Joseph, romp and play, the objects of the tender consideration of the Sisters garbed in black. At Mount St. Joseph all the Catholic orphans of the city, between the ages of 7 and 12 years, are housed, and they are in addition educated there, and are also given religious instruction. All the orphans of a younger age are cared for at the Mount Hope Orphanage on Richmond street. Mount St. Joseph, it might be said, is supported solely by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and by the donations they receive from the citizens of London, for the Government pays but two cents a day for the keep of each orphan and the city of London pays nothing, though, of course, the council makes an annual grant of $300 to the Mount Hope Orphanage.

The Sisters who teach in the separate schools of the city devote their salaries to the noble work of maintaining the institution, and it is to the untiring zeal of the members of the order that the success of the enterprise can be traced. All the other work in the institution, besides the care of the orphans is performed by the Sisters themselves, the only person under salary in the building being the engineer. All the laundry work, mending, making of clothing and cooking is done by the Sisters, and when it is considered that there are between 50 and 60 orphans there, it is easily seen that the task is no small one.

With the exception of the well-kept lawn which leads up to the building, all the grounds of Mount St. Joseph are under cultivation, and each year a large amount of vegetables is grown for the use of the inmates. But great as their endeavors surely are, the Sisters say that were it not for the generosity and kindness of citizens of all denominations, they would not be able to keep the ball rolling and look after the friendless little ones who find a shelter and comforts in the home.

Mount St. Joseph is known also as the mother house, in the order, and is presided over by the Mother Superior. There are always a number of novitiates there, too (in addition to the Sisters who have already taken their vows), who are preparing themselves for the final entry into the order. Those Sisters who are to teach in the separate school are also prepared for certificates in Mount St. Joseph, as teachers in the separate, as well as in the public school, must possess certificates.

No child is kept whose age exceeds 12 years, but owing to the good work of Inspector O'Connor, it is seldom a child of that age is left in Mount St. Joseph, good homes being found for them by the Inspector.

HAIR-DRESSING AS A FINE ART

A SCHOOL IN SWALLOW STREET, OLD LONDON, CONDUCTED BY PROFESSORS.

Graduates Get $50 for Five Hours' Work in Making a Woman Look Beautiful.

There is a crooked, narrow, little thoroughfare called Swallow street, running out of fashionable Regent street in London, which can boast of an institution of learning not known, perhaps, to the faculties of Harvard, Yale, Chicago, or other of the great universities, but which has wielded an influence over the realm of femininity as great, perhaps, as that of any center of culture in England or the United States. It has its distinguished professors, its carefully-chosen curriculum, its degrees and all the other paraphernalia of a mighty university, and you may be sure it takes itself most seriously, even if it does happen to be hairdressing that is the chief item of learning in this establishment.

Anw why not? But for the artists turned out by the Swallow street university, and the elaborate professors who nurture these artists, the world's fashions in the arrangement of woman's crowning glory might become such a hopeless jumble that every member of the sex would do up her hair in her own way, regardless of precedent, convention, mode or dictate of nature.

ORIGIN OF SCHOOL.

Such a disaster, however, can never happen while Swallow street sends forth its graduates to conserve the styles in hairdressing for the women of the English-speaking world, and to collaborate with their fellow-artists in Paris in originating new twists and curls for the further beautification of their patronesses.

The Swallow street center of tonsorial culture, which is now, I believe, the greatest institution of the kind in the world, was the outcome of an association that was formed in the hairdressing trade in London 22 years ago, with the sordid object of increasing the hairdressers' wages. The organizers soon discovered, however, that it was owing to their lack of skill that English hairdressers were unable to compete with highly trained French and German experts, and consequently it was resolved to form a school where hairdressers could receive instruction in higher branches of their art.

The idea caught on with the members of the association, with the result that there are now 500 students who pay a fee of 60 cents a month and receive in return a course of tuition in simple, fancy and historical hairdressing, which extends over three years. Examinations and competitions are held half yearly and successful students receive diplomas according to their proficiency. As a result English hairdressers are now admitted to be the best in the world, and London gets the fashion instead of Paris.

THEY ARE WELL PAID.

The students range in age from 18 to 45, and the seriousness with which they regard their course of instruction is surprising until one learns a hairdresser's assistant even in a fashionable shop gets only $6 or $7 a week if unprovided with a first-class diploma from the "Academie de Coiffure," whereas a man who has obtained such a testimonial of scholarship will earn anywhere from $12 50 to $30, which is a lot of money for London, where wages are far lower than in the United States.

The academy is open two nights a week and three haughty professors are usually in attendance. These personages are retained by the school, and at times are commissioned to visit Paris and Vienna to study the modes in hairdressing and return with the latest fashions, upon which they improve as inspiration dictates.

Prof. Montagu Parsons is, I am told, the world's greatest authority on historical hair work. Prof. I. Forster excels in dressing the hair to suit the contour of the face. He knows every modern style of hairdressing and lays great stress upon the importance of the coiffure being in harmony with the features and figure.

Short, stout women, according to his doctrine, require different styles of hair arrangement from the fashion set for tall ladies. Girls with chubby cheeks should be treated differently from their thin sisters, and so on through the various types of feminine beauty. Professor Forster is indeed the champion hairdresser of the world. Two years ago at the competition held in Paris, open to all nations he won the first prize and gold medal. He is also the winner of the silver shield presented annually by the corporation of Brighton for efficiency in hairdressing.

CATER TO SMART SET.

Brighton, it may be mentioned—lest the prize be thought a queer one for a municipality to hold forth—offers a silver shield for hairdressing on account of the anxiety that exists among the members of the town council to make it the resort for the smart set in English society. They want to make every grande dame feel that Brighton is in all respects the equal of London as far as its shops and resources of the toilet are concerned. Hence Brighton today is the seaside adjunct of the west end.

The first six months' tuition at the "Academie de Coiffure" is devoted to brushing, combing and plating the hair of wax models. The students are kept at this until they arrive at a delicacy of touch which is deemed by their professor to be worthy of practice on living models. For this purpose twelve girls, who get $1 25 a sitting, with marvelous coiffures thrown in, are now retained by the academy.

The second class is instructed in ordinary hairdressing, and when the members become proficient in everyday coiffures they study in the historical section. They receive instruction in dressing hair in the styles of all ages, and at least twelve months' close study is necessary before proficiency is acquired. Those who reach this dizzy height of art find occupation in preparing ladies for fancy dress balls and in dressing the hair of actresses who prefer their own hair to wigs. Let it be supposed that this post-graduate course is somewhat frivolous. I beg you to consider the fact that a coiffure of the Louis Quatorze period takes from three to five hours, while two hours is the average time it takes an expert hairdresser to copy an historical plate or picture.—London correspondence of Chicago Record-Herald.



Free Silver with This Cereal

Coupons in every 15c. package are redeemed in handsome heavy plated silverware.

The food is prepared from best Canadian wheat mixed by a special process with a special product which makes it delicate to the taste and strong in its nutriment.

ASK YOUR GROCER

FOR "STUCK-UP" PEOPLE.

For the benefit of those who may feel "exclusive" or "stuck-up," or who prate about blue-blood, etc., it will be well to remember that if we go back but twenty generations, or seven hundred years, each one of us has 1,048,576 ancestors, and are related more or less closely to at least 270,000,000 of our fellows. Going back a couple of hundred years further, and tracing down our genealogy we would find that we have more cousins than there are people in the world, and that on the basis of but two children per family. The discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that there have been so many intermarriages we have only as many cousins as there are in the world today, but are related to a great many many times over.

A Great Future

For the New Scale Williams Piano

Miss Eva N. Roblyn, vocal instructress of the Alma Ladies College, an artist of superior training and attainments, after carefully testing the New Scale Williams Piano, writes as follows:—"Gentlemen,—After thoroughly testing your New Scale Williams Piano, it gives me great pleasure to express to you my high appreciation of its excellent qualities. It's beautiful mellow sustaining tone is especially adapted to supporting the voice. I predict for the New Scale Williams a great future. Very sincerely yours (signed) EVA N. ROBLYN."

The New Scale Williams is a piano which has been constructed along entirely new lines and possesses so many advantages over other makes that it is well worth one's calling at the local warerooms to examine them. The Williams Piano Co., Oshawa, publish three booklets on the history and construction of a piano, which can be had direct by mail on application, or from the local representatives of this celebrated Piano.

For sale by The Williams Piano Company, Limited, sole agents, 171 Dundas street, London, Ont.

The people of Korea are neither Japanese nor Chinese. They are Mongolians, and have a polysyllabic language, with a phonetic alphabet. They have a recorded history, of disputed authenticity, which claims for them a continuous existence as a Korean people of about five thousand years, the earlier part of which, of course, is shrouded in mists of tradition and fable.

Bu-Ju

Cures when all others fail. Cures Rheumatism by cleansing the Blood of uric acid and other poisons

Toronto, Aug. 17, 1903.

Claflin Chemical Co., Windsor, Ont.

I tried a box of Bu-Ju Pills and I found them excellent. Am still using Bu-Ju and recommending it to friends. *Yours truly, MRS. MANN.*

For sale by druggists everywhere, or by mail on receipt of price; 50 cents a box.

The Claflin Chemical Co. LIMITED. NEW YORK, N. Y., AND WINDSOR, ONT.

The Kidney Pill

TORTURED BY ECZEMA.

A Pitiable Sight to See How These Little Girls Suffered—It Seemed Impossible to Relieve Them Until Dr. Chase's Ointment Was Used—A Perfect Cure.

Young children seem especially liable to eczema. Not only is the suffering from the itching, burning skin intense, but there is always the danger of eczema becoming chronic, spreading over the entire body and lasting for years.

There has never yet been discovered a preparation which is anything like as successful as Dr. Chase's Ointment in the cure of eczema. There are thousands of cases on record to prove this statement.

Bathe the parts with tepid water and castile soap and apply Dr. Chase's Ointment night and morning, and the soothing, healing influence of this Ointment will bring relief quickly and soon make a thorough cure, leaving the skin soft, smooth and natural.



MRS. E. ST. AMOUR, 293 Richelieu St., St. Cunegonde, Montreal, Que., writes:—"For fifteen months I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for my two little girls, Angeline and Antoinette, who suffered dreadfully with eczema. Their hands were all covered with itching sores, and though we tried all sorts of salves and lotions it seemed impossible to obtain a cure.

"Then we heard of Dr. Chase's Ointment and began to use it. As the result of this treatment my two little girls were completely cured, and are happy to be free from this terrible ailment which caused them to suffer so much. I do not believe there is a better Ointment than Dr. Chase's, for I have seen it tested in this case of my children. It was a pitiable sight to see how they suffered, and the cure is perfect."

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Is useful in a score of ways in every home. Where there are children it is well-nigh indispensable as a treatment for skin troubles, chafing, burns and sores. Wherever there is itching or a sore that will not heal it will be used with most excellent results, and will not injure the most delicate skin. 60 cents a box. At all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

☞ To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box of his remedies.