

WIFE DIED OF CONSUMPTION HUSBAND NOW TAKEN ILL

Awful Predicament of
Mr. Joseph Smith, of
William Street.

NO PLACE TO SEND HIM

Dr. John D. Wilson Appeals to
the Mayor, But Nothing Can
Be Done for Patient.

A pathetic sequel to the pathetic story of Mrs. Jos. Smith, who died of tuberculosis some time ago on Adelaide street, has just been made known. It will be remembered that when Mrs. Smith was taken ill with the white plague, her husband, frightened of the disease, deserted her, and left her alone under most distressing circumstances.

Smith was arrested for non-support, and was compelled to pay over half of his wages, which amounted to about \$9 or \$10 a week, to his sick wife, who was being cared for by neighbors.

He did so, but finding that he could not make both ends meet very well that way, he decided to go and live with his wife the rest of her days.

And so far as can be learned he treated his wife with the utmost kindness during her last days.

Not long ago, Smith himself was taken with consumption, and now lies at death's door with the dread disease.

He has no place to go, and no one to care for him. This morning he had a very bad hemorrhage, and it was thought that he would not survive.

However, he rallied, and this afternoon is some better.

He is boarding with a friend on William street south. The lady has a grown-up daughter, and she is much frightened, and wants the man removed, as she is afraid of the disease.

No Admittance.

Dr. John D. Wilson gave an order to have Smith removed to the hospital, but Superintendent Heard would not admit him.

He then appealed to Mayor Stevely, but there was no place where his wife could be sent.

"The case is a very sad one," said Dr. Wilson. "Where can we send the man? There is no hospital, there is no place to send him. It is not fair to ask the lady where he is boarding to keep him there. He has no claim, and they have no right to endanger their lives for him. I do not know what to do."

Where Are They?

"I do not see those who were so busy blocking the tuberculosis hospital last winter coming forward and taking care of this man."

"We have a smallpox hospital and the number of deaths from that disease are most insignificant in comparison with the number of deaths from tuberculosis."

"The worst part of it is we might have had a tuberculosis hospital here now, where these people could be cared for, had it not been for the attitude of certain people."

SHORT TO MEDIATE IN C. P. R. STRIKE

Montreal, Sept. 4.—There is a rumor here to the effect that Prof. Adam Shortt will be asked to mediate in the C. P. R. strike.

Leo Martel and Gregorie Martel, charged with the intimidation of the strikers, were acquitted.

SUSPECT ARRESTED IN PETERBORO

On Charge of Having Robbed a Pottersburg Hotel.

High Constable Hughes last evening received a communication from Peterboro, stating that a man named Chas. Smith had been arrested there on suspicion of being the man who recently robbed the Nelson House, Pottersburg, and stole a gold watch.

A watch found on the prisoner did not quite tally with the description sent out of the stolen watch, but the matter will be more fully investigated before Smith is allowed his freedom.

The man arrested in Peterboro is said to be named Laere, and it is supposed that "Smith" was assumed. Laere may be brought to London for trial.

NO TRACE OF RENAUD.

Montreal, Sept. 5.—Though a week has passed since the disappearance of Leon Renaud, the 18-year-old bank clerk, as yet no trace of him has been found, despite the combined efforts of detectives and the family. A liberal reward has been offered for information as to the whereabouts of the missing lad. It is believed a quarrel with a fellow clerk prompted young Renaud to disappear.

GERMAN'S DEATH STILL PUZZLES

Possibility That He Was Dying
When Run Over in the
Toronto Yards.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—The inquest into the death of James German, formerly of London, whose dismembered body was found on the G. T. R. tracks between the King street subway and Teckumseh street on Aug. 22 last, was resumed last night by Coroner Cotton. The crew of the train that dismembered German's body were examined, and their evidence partly supported the theory that German had been lying dead or dying on the track near where his hat and one arm were found. The evidence of other witnesses indicated also that the most probable explanation was that German had bled or was bleeding to death when an engine running light, coming in from King, passed over him. The point where this happened was only a short distance from where he disappeared from sight after G. T. R. Detective O'Brien had fired in his direction, though not at him, the officer claims, when he made his escape.

Another Man Hurt.

Detective Balsam, of the G. T. R. service, was recalled, and testified to another man-hunt, which occurred (Continued on Page Eight.)

MAY BE THREE CANDIDATES FOR MAYORALTY OF 1909

Mayor Stevely May Have Opposition From Ald. W. J. Stevenson
and Ex-Ald. Matthews—Ald. Beattie Is Also Mentioned
as a Possibility.

There is considerable talk about the city hall these days regarding the mayoralty for next year, and already several names have been mentioned for the place.

It is taken for granted that Mayor Stevely will seek a second term. He has not publicly announced that he will run again, but there is no doubt but that he will be in the field. Ald. Stevenson is a mayoralty possibility. He has been mentioned in several quarters, and has, it is said, the promise of the nomination of the

Labor party. He has not yet definitely announced his intention.

Ex-Ald. Matthews will again seek the office of mayor. It has been stated by those closely connected with the Conservative organization that he has been promised the support of the Conservative party, and that he will be the candidate for the office. He has made no announcement on the question, but those in close touch with him say he will run all right.

Ald. Beattie also may be a candidate. The Beck wing of the Conservative party is dead set against Ald. Beattie, and would oppose him.

Alderman Air Personal Grievances Feel They Have Been Overlooked

Gave Chairman Greenlees a Bad
Few Minutes Last Night.

The time of No. 3 committee was occupied last evening largely in listening to the complaints of Ald. Armstrong and Ald. Moorhead, that they had not been consulted about matters affecting the committee.

Ald. Moorhead became much interested, when the report of Acting Fire Chief Aitken was read, in which he referred to the tests made of the pressure throughout the city.

"Was this committee notified about that?" queried Ald. Moorhead. "Was the chairman there, or any of the members of the committee? Has this man, Howe, a right to call out the brigade whenever he wants to?"

Has the Power.

"Mr. Howe, the inspector of the undervisors, has a right to call out the brigade at any time, and ask no questions," said Ald. Greenlees.

"I never was consulted about the parade of the firemen at the veteran firemen's concert," said Ald. Armstrong. "There seems to be a lot of things going on that I never hear anything about. Some person on the street comes up, and tells me things I know nothing about. I think the committee should be consulted."

Ald. Moorhead thought that he had been badly overlooked also, in not being told what was going on.

Ald. Greenlees explained that he had been consulted about the firemen's parade, and about the inspection. He had not consulted his colleagues about it.

Were in Cleveland.

"The inspection took place when the council was in Cleveland," said Ald. Greenlees. "That day I was acting

mayor, board of works, and practically everything else. Of course, if I have neglected my colleagues, I will consult them in future on all questions."

This seemed to appease the wrath of the aldermen, and the incident closed.

A Complaint.

The London Street Railway Company had a complaint against the calcium chloride solution which City Engineer Graydon had used on the streets to keep down the dust, and declared that it interfered with their traffic.

Mr. Graydon asked to report on it, and he declared that the claims of the company were absolute rot, and that the solution did not form a gum on the rails. However, he did not intend to use any more of the solution this year, but would next year, as he found it very good for keeping down the dust.

As To Hocking.

John Chapman, a peddler on the market, complained that Market Clerk Maker would not allow him to sell fruit on the market, although he had taken out a license to do that.

Mr. Maker explained that the man had violated the law, and had been summoned for it. However, he was a newcomer and did not understand the law, and was dismissed with a warning. Since then there had been little or no trouble.

"There are several others violating the law, and they will be summoned also," said Mr. Maker.

The Communication was filed.

A Dog Case.

Mr. S. G. Woodcock explained that he had had to take out a license for a dog he never owned. The matter was referred to Inspector McCallum, Market Clerk Maker, and Secretary Bell.

Those present were Ald. Greenlees (chairman), Ald. Armstrong, Ald. Moorhead, Mayor Stevely, Acting Fire Chief Aitken, Inspector McCallum, Market Clerk Maker, and Secretary Bell.

S. S. King Edward Goes on Rocks

Southampton, Sept. 5.—About four o'clock this morning the steamer King Edward, of the Algoma Central steamship line, northbound from Sandusky to the Soo, while trying to make this port in a fog ran on the reef at the south end of Chantry Island. The distress signals were heard by Capt. Melver, light keeper on Chantry Island, who immediately came over to the mainland and notified the life-

saving crew, who, with the assistance of the fishing tug J. B. McLeod, landed the passengers, about 35 in number, and their baggage, here. The passengers will go forward to their destination by rail today. The freight is being lightened off today. The steamer's bottom is torn by the rocks. She is lying in about seven feet of water and is exposed to all westerly winds, and likely will prove a total loss.

COL. BARTLETT BACK.

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 5.—Col. N. A. Bartlett, former commanding officer of the Essex Fusiliers, who was compelled to take a trip west for his health, arrived home today. He is greatly benefited in health.

TURNED BACK.

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 5.—The new system of immigration inspection went into effect yesterday under Inspector Thomas Robinson, and during the day three or four persons who attempted to cross from Detroit were turned back.

CYCLIST STRUCK BY AN AUTO ACCIDENT ON QUEEN'S AVE

William H. Atkinson, of 576 Princess Avenue, Injured Today—
Became Confused When Colin Duffield Sounded the
Horn—Turned in Front of Machine.

While riding a bicycle on Queen's avenue at 12:30 today, William H. Atkinson, of 576 Princess avenue, was run down by an automobile driven by Colin Duffield, son of Mr. J. C. Duffield.

Atkinson was thrown violently on to the pavement, but escaped being run over. His body is badly bruised, and there were severe abrasions on his knees and ankles.

The injuries are not serious, and he was taken to his home, where he was attended by a physician. He was in the employ of J. A. Brownlee, was on his way home at noon and he wheeled to Queen's avenue. After turning the corner he fell in behind two rigs. They were going too slowly for him, and he drew out to pass them.

Colin Duffield then turned the corner with his automobile. He ran alongside of the rigs and blew the horn.

Atkinson looked around to see the auto, and apparently becoming confused, turned first to the left and then to the right.

As he did so the car struck him. He was thrown onto the pavement and slid for some distance.

Mr. Duffield stopped his car immediately and went to the man's assistance.

He was carried into the office of Dr. MacLaren, where his injuries were dressed and a new cast was taken to his home on Princess avenue in Duffield's car.

Dr. MacLaren stated to The Advertiser that he did not think the man's injuries were serious, merely bad bruises. Spectators say that the automobile was not running at an excessive rate of speed.

EVIDENCE WAS CONTRADICTORY NOBLE INQUEST WAS ADJOURNED

Motormen and Conductors Give Their Version of the Accident to
Coroner MacLaren and a Jury—Passengers Also Give
Testimony—Not Much Light on the Subject.

The inquest into the death of James Noble, who died as a result of injuries received in a street car collision on Aug. 8, was commenced last night before Coroner MacLaren.

The evidence was of a very lengthy and contradictory nature, particularly that of the two motormen. The testimony of the doctors who made the postmortem was not taken last night, as it was too late.

The inquest will be continued on Tuesday evening.

One of the Motormen.

Roy McClure, motorman on car No. 86, said he had stopped at Albert street to take on a passenger. He had started again, and had gone about

15 feet, when the other car crashed into car 86.

When his car finally stopped it was opposite Dr. Bateson's office door, a distance of about 75 feet. The Oxford street car was about 35 feet away after the collision.

The Conductor.

Conductor Albert W. Atkinson, who was on car No. 86, said the car was very much crowded. It had stopped at Albert street to take on a passenger.

Witnesses did not see the other car following until it was right on them. The collision did not smash the rear end of the Wellington street car, and did very little damage to it. The only

Detroit Doesn't Want This Woman Mrs. Julia Payne To Be Deported

Illness Saves Her From Criminal Prosecution—Coming
Back to London.

Mrs. Lena Roberts, whose mother is alleged to have recently attempted to sell her to a life of shame in Detroit, was married in London on the 29th or 30th of June, 1906.

The marriage license was issued by Mr. W. H. Bartram, the Dundas street

attorney. The couple afterward lived for a time at 38 Dundas street, London West.

A Detroit Dispatch Says.

The police have turned Mrs. Julia Payne, alias Willett, who tried to sell her married daughter, Mrs. Roberts, into slavery here this week, over to Immigration Inspector Erick, to be deported to London, Ontario, from whence she came to Detroit about a year ago. Her feeble physical condition probably saved the woman from criminal prosecution by the police.

Magistrate Love Is Back Again

Magistrate Love arrived home last night after spending a two weeks' vacation at Round Lake in Muskoka. His Worship has a coat of tan about a foot deep and looks as healthy as a man can after he has been spending two weeks in the best air that blows and has been living outside and spending the time fishing and tramping.

He was one of a party of seven who went on a fishing trip, and, according to the magistrate, he caught the biggest salmon trout that was ever pulled out of Big Bear Lake. It weighed six pounds. A large number of other fish were caught, but none were as large as the one mentioned. The whole party had the very best of times.

The Governors Not Yet Appointed

The Ontario Government has not appointed the four governors to the Western University as yet.

Hon. Adam Beck was seen by The Advertiser this afternoon, but would not discuss the appointments.

He admitted that an order-in-council would be issued shortly in which the governors would be named, but he refused to give the names of the candidates. It is probable that the governors would be named in time for the university to commence work.

It is expected that the council will appoint four governors on Tuesday night at the council meeting.

Several names have been mentioned in connection with the appointments. It is probable that Mayor Stevely, as representative of the city, Mr. T. H. Purdom, K. C., Mr. J. J. Murphy and Mr. T. H. Smallman will be appointed.

It is assumed that Mr. S. J. Radcliffe, principal of the Normal School, and Mr. Adam T. McMahon will be two of Mr. Beck's appointees.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—MOSTLY FAIR.
FORECASTS.

Toronto, Sept. 5—3 a.m.
Today—Moderate to fresh southwest winds; fine and warm.

Sunday—Strong westerly winds; local showers, but mostly fair.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Max.	Weather.
Ogishville	40	48	48	Clear
Windsor	40	48	48	Cloudy
Port Arthur	52	48	48	Clear
Parry Sound	64	40	48	Fair
Toronto	64	48	48	Clear
Ottawa	64	52	52	Fair
Montreal	60	56	56	Cloudy
Quebec	56	54	54	Cloudy
Fisher Point	58	50	50	Cloudy

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

WEATHER NOTES.

The area of high pressure has moved from the Middle States to the Atlantic. The low area which was north of Lake Superior yesterday had disappeared by night, but another, seemingly of more importance, is moving southward across Manitoba.

The weather is fine throughout the Dominion. The temperature rose to 80° yesterday in the more southern parts of the Western Provinces, and also in parts of Ontario. Elsewhere it was from 60° to 10° lower.

SENT TO TRIAL FOR BRIBERY NO OTHER CAUSE FOR BAYNE

Magistrate Finds that Rum and Money Were Used to Corrupt
Electorate and Came From "Outside"—Would Not Listen
to the Conservative Organizer.

Truro, N. S., Sept. 4.—Stipendiary Magistrate Crowe today gave decision in the Bayne bribery case.

Mr. A. C. Paterson stated to the court that A. L. Davidson, Conservative organizer, was present and wished to make a statement. Mr. Davidson rose, and said he had no connection with this matter. The magistrate said he was not entitled to be heard further.

Review of Evidence.

His Worship then reviewed the evidence, stating that certain witnesses swore they were given sums of money and considerations in Stanfield's interest, and the evidence was uncontradicted. He said anyone who heard the evidence could come to no other conclusion than that rum and money were given for the purpose of influencing the electors.

ending the electors, and that it was of no consequence where Bayne got the money and the rum if they were used for the purpose charged against him.

The court stated further that the money was not the property of Bayne alone. By the testimony of the witnesses it came from a friend on the outside, and if furnished in this way it must strengthen the belief that it was for the purpose of corrupting the electors.

No Alternative Open.

There was no other course open to him, the magistrate said, but to commit the defendant for trial.

Mr. Davidson again attempted to speak, but the court would not permit it, whereupon Mr. Davidson filed a document, which the magistrate declined to make public.

Small Boy Struck by a Trolley Ran Across Tracks on Dundas St.

Tony Sansone Had a Terrible
Experience on Dundas St
Last Night.

Tony Sansone, the 5-year-old son of Mr. S. Sansone, fruit merchant, at 304½ Dundas street, tried to run across Dundas street in front of West London car No. 128, last night, and was struck by the trolley and thrown a considerable distance.

He was picked up and taken to his home, where Dr. John D. Wilson found upon examination that the child had a big bump on his head and had sustained a number of painful bruises. He will be around again shortly.

The little fellow it seems had been playing with another boy named Bryant, and when Bryant started to cross the road Tony Sansone followed him, and apparently did not see the car coming.

The car, which was in charge of Motorman Hynd and Conductor Gould, was stopped as soon as possible.

Is the Hartwick House Haunted?

The former home of the Hartwicks, near Cobble Hill, is looked upon by some of the residents of Thornedale and vicinity as being haunted. At all events so superstitious are some of the people of that vicinity that all efforts to rent or even tenant the house have been futile.

The Hartwick house is owned by a farmer named Aikens, and since the terrible crime there, when James Hartwick literally tore his wife Jane to pieces, the house has been shunned as if haunted.

The house has been newly painted and papered and presents an entirely different appearance to what it did at the time of the crime, but no one lives there.

The farm lands surrounding the place have been turned into pastures for cattle, and the owner of the place has tried in vain to secure the services of a man to take care of the cattle. No one wants to live on the place, though, and it bids fair to become known as the "haunted Hartwick house."

East London Lady Struck by a Car Mrs. John Lackey Seriously Injured

Accident at the Corner of Dundas
St. Last Evening.

Mrs. John Lackey, of 494 English street, was seriously injured by West London car No. 130, at the corner of Dundas and Wellington streets, last night about 5:45 o'clock.

Mrs. Lackey was crossing Dundas street towards the south, and owing to the big steam road roller, did not notice the car approaching.

She was caught by the fender and dragged about three yards before the car was stopped.

Mrs. Lackey was taken to a drug store, and Dr. Becher was called. It was found that by being dragged Mrs. Lackey had sustained most painful injuries, the skin being scraped off her arms and limbs in many places.

She was suffering greatly from shock and complained of pains about the back.

It is feared that she may be internally injured.

At present Mrs. Lackey is doing as well as can be expected.

representations on the subject, has decided to change the annual Thanksgiving Day from a Thursday to a Monday. The date has not yet been definitely set, but due notice will be given of the selection which the Government has made, and the chances are that the date mentioned will be the one chosen.

Thanksgiving Day Monday Oct. 18th

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 4.—Monday, the 19th of October, will probably be appointed for Thanksgiving Day throughout Canada.

It was announced some time ago that the Government, with the desire of meeting the wishes of commercial travelers and others who have made

representations on the subject, has decided to change the annual Thanksgiving Day from a Thursday to a Monday. The date has not yet been definitely set, but due notice will be given of the selection which the Government has made, and the chances are that the date mentioned will be the one chosen.

Welland Visitor Sees Local Market

Mr. Joseph MacMillan, chairman of the Welland market and town hall, was a visitor at the London market today, and was much impressed by the capable manner in which the market was conducted.

Mr. MacMillan was shown about the market by Market Clerk Maker and Weigh Scales Clerk Doan.

Welland has recently sold its market place to the Government for a postoffice site, and will rebuild again shortly. It is the intention to have the hay weigh scales independent of the market proper, thus enabling the farmers to bring their hay to market every day in the week. In London hay is prohibited on Saturdays.

Two New Teachers for the Collegiate

At a meeting of No. 1 committee of the board of education yesterday afternoon, it was decided to recommend that two teachers be employed for the Collegiate Institute, as asked for by Principal McCutcheon.

One will be a writing master, and have charge of the general work for the lower forms, and the other will be a

reading master and also have charge of the general work in the lower form.

In both these departments of the Collegiate work, there has been a decided lack of efficiency, and Inspector Wetherall in his last report of the school, criticised severely this fact.

The two teachers will be experts on this line, if the recommendation of No. 1 committee is adopted.



MR. GEORGE F. DRISCOLL,
Who Has Returned To London To
Manage Bennett's This Season.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

BENNETT'S

ALWAYS GOOD
MATINEE DAILY

GRAND REOPENING

MONDAY MATINEE, SEPTEMBER 7

BIGGEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW YET
BIG HOLIDAY MATINEE MONDAY

ORDER YOUR SEATS NOW. PHONE 1706.

WARD AND CURRAN

In "The Terrible Judge."

NAONI ETHARDO **SAILOR BILL**
Equilibrists. Silver-Voiced Tenor.

THE ZANETTOS **FOUR**
Whirlwind Jugglers.

Jas. & Lucy Cooper **Mack & Williams**
Comedy and Song. Step Dancing.

THE GREATEST MARIONETTE ACT IN AMERICA.

HOLDEN'S MANIKINS

A special treat for the ladies and children.

THE NEWEST BENNETTOGRAPH
Something startling in motion views.

PRICES--Evenings and Monday Matinee, 15c,
25c, 35c, 50c; Daily Matinee, 10c, 15c, 25c

SEND THE "LITTLE ONES" TO OUR
SATURDAY MATINEE--BIG SOUVENIRS

Sept. Western Fair LONDON 11-19

The Great Live Stock Exhibition of Western Ontario

KEMPS' WILD WEST SHOW AND MANY OTHER
ATTRACTIONS

New and novel will take place. The very best of music every day.
THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.
In the Main Building will be of great interest.

FIREWORKS

And full programme each evening.
"The Railway Disaster," "The Eruption of Mount Pelee," and 56
other new and fine effects.

Entirely new list in Ladies' Work. See prize list.
General Entries Close Sept. 10.
Dog Show Entries Close Sept. 8.
Reserve Seat Tickets on Grandstand for Each Performance.

All information on application to
W. J. REID, PRESIDENT. **A. M. HUNT, SECRETARY.**

Canadian National Exhibition Toronto

OPEN UNTIL SATURDAY, SEPT. 12.

Greatest Success Yet Achieved

Grand show of all the country's Resources.
Superb Industrial Exhibits.
Wonderful Live Stock Show.

Glorious Display of Art

"SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL." **TATTOO AND FIREWORKS.**
A TREMENDOUS TRIUMPH.
Cheap fares from everywhere. 51 utz

Ocean Tickets

by ALL lines. ALL classes at ALL prices, outward and prepaid. Special facilities for reserving berths in special direction. Correspondence invited.

LONDON MINERAL BATHS

MORNING.
Boys, with their own towels and suit 8 cents; men, with their own towels and suit, 10 cents.

AFTERNOON.
With or without suit, 15 cents. Sundays and holidays, 15 cents, all day. Corner Dundas and Thames Streets. Phone 2188.

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

ROOMS AND BOARD--REASONABLE. 273 Talbot street. 50c

270 COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms to let in private family. Two minutes' walk from Victoria Park. Apply Box 73, this office. 40c

HELP WANTED.

WANTED--MAN AND WIFE. WITH-OUT children, to work on farm; must be able to milk, man anyway. Address Box 78, Advertiser. 50c-tyw

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY WITH-OUT reserve--50 acres, beautifully situated, one mile from city limits. Mrs. Jackson, lot 12, con. 4, London Township. 50c-tyw

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT CEMENT roofs for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 504 York street, London. 50c

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

GRAND

LABOR DAY Mat. and Night

MR. ROBERT GANTHONY

AND AN EXCELLENT COMPANY IN

THE TYRANNY OF TEARS

AN ENGLISH COMEDY.
By C. Haddon Chambers.

TIMELY PRICES:
Matinee: 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.
Night: 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.

Friday, September 11th,
THE HILARIOUS RURAL COMEDY.

A Pair of Country Kids

10 Great Specialties and Musical Numbers.
POPULAR PRICES: 15, 25, 35, 50
NO HIGHER.

Saturday, Mat. and Night
THE GREAT AMERICAN PLAY

WAGENHALS & KEMPER PRESENT

PAID FULL

By EUGENE WALTER

WITH A BRILLIANT CAST OF PLAYERS.

10 Months in New York
5 Months in Chicago

"Success"--N. Y. Herald.
"Triumph"--N. Y. Telegraph.
"Best Film of Season"--Allan Dale, World.

"Held Audience Breathless"--N. Y. "Great Play"--Chicago American.
"Great Success"--Amy Leslie.
SEAT SALE WEDNESDAY:
Night: 25c, 35c, 50c, \$1, \$1.50.
Matinee: 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c; few \$1.
Note--Mail orders for seats accompanied by check will be accepted now and filed in order received.

MEETINGS.

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE Union will hold their regular meeting in their booth on the fair grounds on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A large attendance is desired.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE--A MAID. APPLY 412 Dufferin avenue. 50c

WANTED--EXPERIENCED GENERAL MAID; three in family; no children. Dundas street. 50c

GOOD COOK WANTED AT ONCE. APPLY Morkin House. 50c

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED PAPER HANGING; work can be had at home. Box 78, Advertiser. 50c

ORGANIST WANTED FOR FIRST Presbyterian Church, London; also leading soprano. Address Music Committee, Box 65, London P. O. 50c-tyw

WANTED--GOOD COOK. APPLY IMMEDIATELY to Miss Harris, 361 Richmond street. 50c

WANTED--A HOUSE-PARLORMAID with references. Apply Mrs. Gates, 76 Albert street. 50c

WANTED--A KITCHEN AND UP-PAIRS girl. Apply McEwan's Intelligence Office, 5014 Richmond. 50c

WANTED--A NURSE-HOUSEMAID; must be handy with needle. Apply Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson, 300 Queen's avenue. 50c

WANTED--EXPERIENCED HOUSE-MAID. Apply Housekeeper, Tecumseh House. 50c

MAID WANTED FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 571 Ridout. 50c

WANTED--A SERVANT; NO WASHING; family of three. Apply 385 William street. 50c

WANTED--GOOD COOK. APPLY MRS. EDWARDS, 504 Wellington street. 40c

LADIES WANTED TO INFORM THEIR husbands and boys that Mr. Linda is the best smoke on the market. Manufactured by Vega Cigarette Company. 20c

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST--ONE WHITE SKIRT. ONE black and white skirt. One white waist, one child's white waist coat; between Argyle street and Richmond. Friday, Sept. 4. Finder kindly leave at Palace Cafe. 40c

STRAYED OR STOLEN--A BROWN mare, about Aug. 18; 6 years old, weight about 1,500; height, about 15 hands; small white stripe on forehead; hind legs white; wart on back of left ear. Liberal reward for recovery. Andrew Gunn, Pottersburg. Wire all information to J. A. Hughes, high constable, Court House, London. 40c-tyw

LOST--OLD BOY'S GOLD-PLATED SPOON. VENIR badge of 1906. Reward at this office. 40c

LOST--A GOLD BRACELET. MONDAY night, on Dundas car or Adelaide street. Reward at this office. 40c

FORFEITED PUP LOST--HAD ON collar, with address "E. M. 74 Great street." Please notify or return to 411 King street. 80c

LOST--ON ALBERT OR RICHMOND street--A lady's watch, gemstone case, with letter "W" engraved on back. Reward, this office. 40c

LOST--BLACK AND WHITE FOX-HOUND, black and tan face. Anyone found detaining after this notice will be prosecuted. 35 Grey street east. 40c

FOUND--THE BEST CIGAR ON THE market, Mr. Linda. Buy one and enjoy it. For sale at all stands. Manufactured by Vega Cigarette Company. 20c

LOST--AN OPPORTUNITY TO SMOKE delicious, famous cigar. Anyone who did not call for Mr. Linda. Clear Havana. Spanish made, manufactured by Vega Cigarette Company. 20c

GARMENT CUTTING.

WE TEACH DRAFTING FITTED PATTERNS, copying styles, preparing custom work or wholesale; also cutting material and finishing garments. The London Cutting School, 26 Dundas street. 50c

Births, Marriages and Deaths

MARRIAGES.
STRACHAN--LEA--At the Parsonage, 3411 Steeles avenue, Winnipeg, Man., on Saturday, Aug. 22, by the Rev. B. S. East, brother-in-law of the bride, Mr. Harry Strachan, of Winnipeg, Man., to Miss Minnie H. Lea, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crumlin, Ont.

DEATHS.
MITCHELL--In London Township, on Sept. 4, 1908, George, beloved husband of Eleanor Mitchell, aged 65 years. Funeral (private) from his late residence, lot 4, con. 4, London Township, on Sunday, Sept. 6, Interment at Siloam Cemetery.

MALE HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN WANTED--IF YOU ARE ambitious and want to earn a good salary, our free catalogue, "A Knight of the Girdle" will show you how to do it. Travelling salesmen earn from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year and expenses. Hundreds of positions open. You can easily secure one of them. We place our graduates with the best firms in the United States and Canada. Write for the full particulars today. Address Dept. 706, National Salesmen's Association, 1100 Madison block, Chicago, Ill.; Scarritt building, Kansas City; Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

STOVE BLACKERS, EXPERIENCED. Apply to F. W. King, foundry department, Nelson street, McClary Manufacturing Company. 50c

EXPERIENCED SPECIALTY SALESMEN handle our line exclusively or side line. Liberal commission. Write for particulars. Dominion School of Telegraphy, Toronto. 50c

DO YOUR SHOES NEED REPAIRING? Send them to the Famous Shoe Repair Shop, 364 Dundas street. Phone 375. 50c

BE A RAILROAD TELEGRAPHER. Earn from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars monthly. Write for particulars. Dominion School of Telegraphy, Toronto. 50c

PROFESSIONAL--BIG PAY, SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES. Write for particulars. Dominion School of Telegraphy, Toronto. 50c

BLACKSMITH WANTED--HORSESHOEING and general jobbing. Apply R. A. Holme, Oil Springs. 40c

C. P. R.

Wanted by Canadian Pacific Railway--First-class machinists, boilermakers, fitters, car inspectors, blacksmiths, carmen. Apply local agency, 179 Dundas street, London, from 2 p.m. daily. Agent can be met between 9 and 12:40 daily at Grand Central Hotel, St. Thomas. 40c

Wanted--100 MEN TO SMOKE Mr. Linda Cigars, the best on the market. Clear Havana, Spanish made, manufactured by Vega Cigarette Company. For sale at all stands. 20c

CANVASSER WANTED--SALARY OR COMMISSION. Apply Alfred Tyler, 355 Clarence street, London. 40c

SALESMEN WANTED FOR "AUTO-BOILER." Apply to J. A. Hughes, high constable, Court House, London. 40c

WANTED.

STABLE FOR FOUR HORSES and shed for four wagons, sleighs, etc., cottage with stable, etc. Address, giving location and rent. Box 53, this office. 50c

WANTED--BOARD AND LODGING by young business lady; modern and central. Box 80, Advertiser. 50c

WANTED--SMALL GROCERY STOCK. About \$500; good locality essential. Box 81, Advertiser. 50c

WANTED--TEAM HEAVY DRAFT horses or teamster's outfit. Apply Savoy Hotel, Clarence street. 50c

SEWING WANTED BY THE DAY by dressmaker. Apply 412 Richmond street. 50c

WANTED TO RENT--COTTAGE with good-sized barn, suitable for accommodation. Apply to J. A. Hughes, high constable, Court House, London. 40c

WANTED--WASHING DONE AT HOME. Rough dry. 53 Regina. 50c

WORN-OUT JEWELRY CAN BE SOLD--Take it to Milroy, 394 Richmond. 40c

WANTED--PONY AND OUTFIT; give color, height, age; name pieces in outfit. Box 72, Woodstock. 50c

ROUGH DRY WASHING WANTED. Clothes dried outside city limits; offered for and delivered. Address 93 Albion street. 40c

MEN'S AND BOYS' BICYCLES WANTED. Cash paid. Durd's, 188 Dundas street. 40c

MEN WANTED EVERYWHERE to smoke Mr. Linda Cigars, the best smoke on the market. Manufactured by Vega Cigarette Company. 20c

TRY THE BIG BELL RESTAURANT gentlemen, 2c. Everybody welcome.

DENTAL CARDS.

Dr. S. M. Thomas
DENTIST
252 1/2 Dundas Street. Phone 2085.

DR. H. G. KENNEDY, DENTIST. Specialty, preservation natural teeth. Address Box 74, this office. 50c

DR. BENTLEY, DENTIST. Over Sovereign Bank, Dundas and Adelaide. Phone 2483. 50c

WOOLVERTON & BROWN, DENTISTS. 218 Dundas street over Cairncross & Lawrence. Phone 322. 50c

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG MAN WANTS THREE or four hours' work each day at typewriting, bookkeeping or other office work. Address Box 74, this office. 50c

WANTED--SITUATION AS BUTCHER by experienced man. Apply Box 71, Advertiser. 40c

SIGNS.

SIGNS, BANNERS, CARDS--UP-TO-DATE. Prices reasonable. Apply J. S. Gigney, 150 Dundas street. 40c

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. ECCLES, CORNER QUEEN'S AVE. N.E. and Wellington. Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 till 2.

PERSONAL.

CARL & ROLLIN, TRUTHFUL, RELIABLE. Convincing clairvoyants; foretell your future for time, stamp and birth date. 60 North Clark street, Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

KEEP KOOL SALE

All Kool Comfortable Summer Kleos at cost. Kleos to please the ladies. Prices to please the drs.

LOU PALADINO

MISS D. McNAUGHTON, MODISTE, has returned, and will reopen her parlors Sept. 8.

REPAIRS TO ALL MAKES OF SEWING machines--Williams, Singers, Whites, Remingtons; any kind repaired and cleaned, 60c; expert repair man, 247 Dundas street. Phone 1700. 50c

STRATFORD & BAWDEN, CONTRACTORS. Jobbing, repairing, painting, horsehoes, a specialty. 208 Wellington street. 50c

CARPETS REMODELLED, CLEANED and laid promptly at hand work. W. Thorne, 530 York street. Phone 1564. 50c

ELECTROPLATING, NICKEL and antique finishing our specialty. Bicycle renickel. Belts, 34 Carling street. 50c

ARNOLD BROS. FOR PHOTOS and enlargements. See samples. 695 1/2 Dundas. 50c

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

TO LET--OFFICE OR CLUB ROOM. 49 1/2 Richmond street, near postoffice. 50c

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Apply 129 Fullerton street. 50c

TO LET--MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE. In good repair. 47 Alma street. 50c

TO LET--16-STORY HOUSE. SEVEN rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 porches, 3 closets, 3 cupboards, 3 pantries, 3 cellars, 3 attics, 3 porches, 3 closets, 3 cupboards, 3 pantries, 3 cellars, 3 attics. 50c

TO LET--FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms; modern conveniences; also front and back parlors. 508 King street. 50c

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET at 74 Wellington street; all modern conveniences. 50c

TO RENT--ROOM, MODERN CONVENIENCES, and use of phone. Mrs. Steele, 566 Post street. 50c

BRICK HOUSE, MODERN, 55 COLBORNE also three rooms, 34 Dufferin street, for light housekeeping. Apply 420 Oxford. 50c

BRICK COTTAGE, 80 MAITLAND street, 6 rooms, with mantel. Apply 434 Pall Mall. 50c

SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED rooms; light housekeeping; modern conveniences; light and heat. 552 Colborne street. 50c

TO LET--LARGE STORE ON DUNDAS street, between Clarence and Wellington streets, with lane to yard at rear; the whole or part of store will be rented; possession can be given immediately. Apply to Western Real Estate Exchange, Limited, 78 Dundas street, London, Ont. 40c-tyw

TO LET--HALF OF UP-TO-DATE house, 3 bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen, bath and cold water; use of front and back veranda; no rent; rent couple need apply; house too large for present needs. 100 West street. 40c-tyw

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE--ALL modern. Apply 306 Lorne avenue. 40c-tyw

HOUSES--\$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$15 and \$18. Scarrow's Wallpaper, 32 King street. 50c-tyw

TO LET--NEW 14-STORY BRICK house, 110 Princess avenue; modern with veranda; very low rent; good tenant. Apply G. A. Hatch, auctioneer. 40c-tyw

TO LET--TWO-STORY BRICK, THREE bedrooms, modern kitchen, bathroom, gas, \$14. 38 Kent. 40c-tyw

TO LET--SMALL STORE IN THE NEW Cooper building, 383 Dundas street; steam heated; suitable for jewelry or book store. Apply to Frank Cooper. 50c

TO LET--STORY AND HALF HOUSE with electric lights, modern conveniences; 3 bedrooms; rent, \$12 and water rates to right. Apply George W. Sherlock, 36 Stanley street. 40c

TO RENT--OFFICE, WITH VAULT in Carling block. Apply to T. H. Carling or F. J. Hammond. 40c-tyw

TO LET--A LARGE STORE, WITH 1000 sq. ft. of vaulting; Dundas street, now occupied by Mr. M. Hornstein; furniture store, yard at back, with rear entrance; suitable for grocery or other business; also suitable for ground floor of office. Apply to the Western Real Estate Exchange, 78 Dundas street. Telephone 40c-tyw

NEW EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE, HORN street, 4 bedrooms, modern; ten minutes' walk from market. Apply 18 Horn street. 40c

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 49 STANLEY street, modern improvements. Apply 58 Stanley street. 40c

TO RENT--A BRICK AND A FRAME cottage, on Nelson street, 64 and 66 Nelson; in good condition; immediate possession. Apply A. Keenleyside. 40c

TO LET--DESIRABLE NEW BRICK house, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences. 318 Oxford street. 40c

TO LET--MODERN BRICK RESI- DENCE, 214 Central; also cottages 681 and 570 Pall Mall street. Apply 33 Dufferin avenue. 40c

HOUSE TO LET--TWO-STORY BRICK, modern, 124 Bathurst street. Apply J. D. O'Neil, solicitor, 42 Richmond street. 40c

BRICK COTTAGE, 364 KING STREET in rear; city and soft water; gas and electric; all for \$11. For family; possession Oct. 1. Apply 324 King street. 40c

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or double, in quiet locality, central. Apply 27 King street. 40c

TO LET--SIX-ROOM HOUSE, 14-STORY 183 Lonsdale street. Apply R. North, 32 George street. 40c

TO LET--COR. 422 AND 424 YORK street, nos. Burwell, all modern conveniences; keys at 351, or family; possession Oct. 1. Apply 324 King street. 40c

FORST CITY UNION MOVING VANS largest and most carefully moved. V. A. Broughton (successor to John Biggs), Storage, 97 Carling street. Phone 1182; 40c

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS and pictures; separate rooms; clean and dry. Rates reasonable. John J. Biggs, 97 Carling. 40c

COMBINGS WANTED--SELL YOUR combings, any shade. 225 1/2 Dundas street. 50c

London Advertiser.

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NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.
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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5.

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

With cooler weather and the end of the holiday season, the presidential contest has begun in earnest. It will arouse more interest and more excitement than any campaign since 1896, when Bryan made his debut. In every battle since then Republican success has been a foregone conclusion, but on this occasion it is not so certain, although it is probable.

At the present time the electoral college consists of 433 members, the basis being 92 members (equal to the number of senators representing the States, and 331 members in full standing of the lower house of Congress, not including delegates from the territories. To secure a majority, a candidate must therefore receive 217 of these electoral votes, and they may be divided among the states, as is occasionally the case, but as a rule the delegation is a unit for a single party.

While it has not been the recent experience, it is possible that the successful candidate may be in the minority of the popular vote; but since 1896 Republican electoral and popular majorities have steadily increased. In that year Bryan carried 24 states to 23 for McKinley, but the Democratic candidates' total electoral vote was only 176 as against 241 for his opponent. At the same time the Republican plurality on popular vote was 692,555.

In the election of 1906 Bryan made a much poorer showing, the Republican plurality on popular vote increasing to 871,513. Bryan carried 17 states with 155 electoral votes and McKinley 28 states with 292 electoral votes.

Even more decisive was the vote in 1904, when the Republican plurality on popular vote was 2,545,515. The states voted thus:

	Parker.	Roosevelt.
Alabama.....	11	10
Arkansas.....	9	5
California.....	5	7
Florida.....	9	5
Georgia.....	13	3
Kentucky.....	13	3
Louisiana.....	9	3
Maryland.....	10	3
Massachusetts.....	12	15
Michigan.....	14	14
Minnesota.....	11	11
Missouri.....	13	13
Montana.....	3	3
Nebraska.....	3	3
Nevada.....	3	3
New Hampshire.....	3	3
New Jersey.....	12	12
New York.....	39	39
North Dakota.....	3	3
Ohio.....	23	23
Oregon.....	4	4
Pennsylvania.....	34	34
Rhode Island.....	4	4
South Dakota.....	3	3
Utah.....	4	4
Vermont.....	3	3
Washington.....	7	7
West Virginia.....	7	7
Wisconsin.....	12	12
Wyoming.....	3	3
Total.....	140	140

Oklahoma, with seven electoral votes, has since been added to the list of states, making the total electoral vote, as stated, 432.

What is now puzzling Democratic mathematicians is how and where Mr. Bryan, is to get 102 more electoral votes than did Mr. Parker in 1904. As none of the politicians for a moment imagines the votes can come from east of the Allegheny Mountains, the only possible source seems to be the Middle West. It is upon this section of the country that the Bryan campaign forces will be concentrated.

AN UNBIASED ELECTION PROPHET.

The Canadian correspondent of the Boston Transcript, the leading newspaper in New England, is Mr. E. W. Thomson, described by a Conservative organ as a "famous journalist of rugged honesty" and as a "fair, impartial and fearless critic." In a recent letter Mr. Thomson completely disposed of the so-called "timber limits scandal," of which Mr. Ames, M. P. of Montreal, is making so much during his tour of the west, characterizing it as "essentially baseless or founded on wild speculations."

In his latest letter, Mr. Thomson, discussing the Liberals' prospects of winning in the coming elections, weighs every argument that might operate against the Government and surveys the whole situation from a non-party standpoint, and is forced to the conclusion that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be sustained by a large majority. If, says Mr. Thomson, the Saskatchewan elections may be accepted as a test, the verdict in that Province is equivalent to a majority of sixty for Sir Wilfrid throughout the Dominion. Contrasting the present Premier's great work as a nation-builder and an empire builder with the record of Mr. Jorden, the writer declares the Opposi-

tion leader to be an impossibility as premier.

Dealing with the exposures of the insurance commission, which revealed Mr. Geo. E. Foster as a speculator with the trust funds of Foresters' widows and orphans, the correspondent advises Mr. Borden to boldly announce that Foster would not be given a place in any Conservative cabinet.

Summing up the situation, Mr. Thomson says it is largely a replica of that of 1904, when Sir Wilfrid obtained a majority of 68. Then the premier's brisk and ever-hopeful opponents not only prophesied but reprehensively betted even money that they would beat him. That, again, was but a repetition of their belief in 1900. "One cannot," he says, "but admire combatant spirits who never know when they are going to be whipped, but at the same time everyone knows what estimate to place on their boasts."

Mr. Thomson's view of the situation will be shared in by every impartial observer. It is realized that to turn Sir Wilfrid Laurier from power at a time when he is more than ever needed, while his greatest work, the National Transcontinental Railway, is well under way, would be a great national mistake. Despite Conservative boasts, there is evidence on every hand that the people of Canada still trust the men who, for the past dozen years, have so wisely administered the affairs of the country.

THE UNITED STATES, CHINA AND JAPAN.

There are alarmists among our neighbors to the south who persist in seeing a Japanese peril, in declaring that the United States is on the verge of war with Japan, and in contending that only an alliance with China can save the republic from a costly and, perhaps, humiliating experience. It was possibly with the view of allaying such fears that President Roosevelt this week inquired of Howard Richards, of Boone College, Wu Chang, China, who is on a visit home, as to the possibility of such an alliance as a means of strengthening the prestige and safeguarding the interests of the United States in the Far East. If such was the President's object he got little encouragement, for Mr. Richards unhesitatingly answered, according to the telegraphed report: "Such a thing is impossible; there is absolutely no sentiment in China in favor of it."

What either the United States or China can hope to gain by joining hands it is difficult to see. In the event of Japan "showing fight," it would be the nearest and weakest half of the alliance that would be first to suffer, and the United States would find itself a source of weakness rather than a strength. An alliance, even for trading purposes, would involve a radical departure from the republic's traditional policies. Doubtless Uncle Sam will be able to continue to demand the full measure of international rights in China and will obtain them without recourse to a partnership. As the Washington Star says, to seek special advantages, amounting to an exploitation of China, would mean that the United States would run the risk of making the Washington Government the object of deep distrust at every capital in the world. Only by dealing without discrimination and holding aloof from entangling alliances can the republic hope to maintain a strong position abroad.

UNDECIDED.

[Puck.]
"Callers—Is the cashier in?"
Bank President—Yes, I think he is, but we don't know how much yet. The examiner is going over the books.

CAUSE FOR THANKS.

[Punch.]
"Misses (fanning herself, to maid)—Oh, Emily, isn't it hot? They say it's 89 in the shade."
Maid—Well, Miss, we can only be thankful there isn't much shade!

A BUTTER-IN.

[Toronto Star.]
Kier Hardie, M.P., may call it giving good advice, but there are a certain number of coarse people in this country who would speak of it as butting in.

ANOTHER INVENTION NEEDED.

[Toronto Star.]
An anaesthetic treatment has been discovered which allows a patient to smile on the operating table. All that is wanted now is another treatment which will enable a patient to smile when the bill is presented.

THE CAUSE.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]
Little Wife—Granddad, what makes a man always give a woman a diamond engagement ring?
Grandfather—The woman.

ADVICE TO POLITICAL VIRGINS?

[Aylmer Sun.]
It is now certain that there will be a general election this fall, either in October or November, and candidates should from now on keep their lamps trimmed and burning.

THE PEDIGREE OF THE FOUNTAIN PEN.

[Pittman's Weekly.]
It is not generally known that although the modern fountain pen with a gold nib originated in America, the first fountain pen was brought out in this country. The original English fountain pens were made of glass in 1800, and also of silver. The happy idea of using hard rubber for fountain pens originated in America, where they were first made of this substance in 1820. A few gold pens were made in England previous to 1840, but it was the introduction of iridium points by American inventors which made the gold fountain pen as we know it today such a marked success. An American manufacturer gives the following valuable testimony to the durability of the gold pen: "I have," he says, "one of the first pens made in 1841 now in my possession. It was used by a lady who did all her writing with it for over fifty years. It is still a good pen, and can be used for many years." If gold fountain pens were in

universal use the world would be saved the great waste of good steel which now takes place with the use of ordinary nibs.

NAVAL FOGIES.

[Washington Post.]
Meanwhile, in every department of navy progress we simply imitate the English. Three years ago the British Admiralty announced that every one of its battleships thereafter would have turbines—this week our department reaches the same conclusion. And it is the Admiralty which is getting ahead of us again by conducting experiments with gasoline and suction-gas engines. As Mr. Lewis Nixon pointed out in our columns on Monday, the navy department simply will not interest itself in anything so new or so progressive.

A DISTINGUISHED BOWLER.

[Hamilton Herald.]
Goldwin Smith in his old age is learning the noble game of bowls. The defects of the game are now likely to be for the first time exposed in the purest of English.

THE TARIFF ON WOOLLENS.

[Toronto Star.]
The manufacturers of woollens would have reason for sorrow if the Government leveled up the duties on leather and woollens. The tariff on leather is not 15 per cent or 17 1/2 per cent, but on the average more than 30 per cent. The duties on woollens imported from Germany average more than 50 per cent. In nine months of 1907 woollens to the value of \$2,200,000 imported under the general tariff paid duties of \$533,894. Woollens to the value of \$1,800,000 imported under the preferential tariff, paid duties of \$253,281. Woollens to the value of \$4,270,555 was paid on an import of \$14,800. When an industry enjoys protection to the extent of \$4,270,555, it is fair to say that Mr. Fielding is driving the operatives out into the streets?

CHILD LABOR.

[Montreal Star.]
One thing is certain. The stunting of tender childhood in our industries is a price our humanity cannot afford to pay for mere monetary advantage. Our hearts are enlightened regarding the future of our citizens alike forbid it.

A THEORY ACCEPTED.

[Toronto Star.]
"You say de world over you livin'?" said Mr. Erasmus Pinkley.
"Da's what I done says," answered the young man who has been dabbling in amateur economics.
"Well, den, you jes' run along to de 'writ an' collect you livin' an' stop tryin' to borrow money 'fun me."

THE MONEY GOD.

[Professor John C. Van Dyke.]
The American idea of what constitutes success is not so widely known as it is. The parents are as in what they hope the children will become. The older people are usually frank in the admission that they have failed, but the new generation has splendid promise in its eyes; and there is the consoling thought that it will succeed, that it will win. What is it that the average American cares to win? Is it honor, right conduct, virtuous living, decent living? It is perhaps the happiness of others, the welfare of the state, the glory of country and race? There are those, to be sure, who seek such things. Noble ambitions, thank heaven, are still to be found among us. But it would be idle to contend that the very great majority of our people are more than a very small minority of our people. Everyone knows that success with the great masses spells money. It is money that the new generation expects to win, and it is money that the parents want them to win. The boy will make it, and the girl, if she is not a goose, will marry it. They will get it in one way or another.

NEW YORK'S "HANGING GARDENS."

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]
The dropping of a flower pot from a high window sill on the head of a passer-by a day or two ago calls attention to the number of "hanging gardens" in New York city. Our average New York flat dweller is a great lover of plants. In his tiny apartment he seems to admire them in proportion to the difficulty of raising them in the cramped quarters of the ordinary city apartment house. Many thousands of plants may be seen blooming on window sills in the most unpromising locations, and they always show that the plants are regularly tended. There is a very fine geranium in bloom in the window of an awful looking den on the Bowery, not far from Steve Brodie's "hotel," which has been growing for weeks for travellers on the "L" trains. An elderly looking woman can sometimes be seen within, and doubtless she is the owner of the plant. Anyhow, its red blossoms shine like a beacon like of country joys in the midst of horribly squalid surroundings. It is a sign of "one touch of nature" where it is most needed.

BREAKING IT GENTLY.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"I understand, sir, that you are the possessor of a swollen fortune?"
"Well," gruffly answered the beautiful girl's father, "what is that to you?"
"I merely thought that I would give you due notice of my intention to help take the swelling out of it. Myrtle and I are going to be married."

ENGAGEMENTS.

[New York Sun.]
"Do you," he asked, "when the beautiful young widow had promised to be his 'believe in long engagements?"
"Only in the matter of cooks," she sweetly replied.

IN NEW YORK.

[New York Sun.]
"You say you have got up early in order to reach your office before noon?"
"Why, I thought you lived in a flat within a few minutes' ride of the business section of town."
"I do, but you see my office is on the one hundred and twenty-seventh floor of our newest tall building."

SHE KNEW.

[Yonkers Statesman.]
Bell—The rock of Gibraltar must be something like the Diamond stone.
Beulah—What are you talking about?
"Why, the Blarney stone is associated with kissing, isn't it?"
"Well, they say the rock of Gibraltar is honeycombed with seventy miles of tunnels."

A WOMAN'S MIND.

[London Woman.]
There is nothing under heaven that the average woman dislikes so much as having to make up her mind. She knows it is not the sort of thing that she can be expected to do alone; it is one of those pieces of hard labor which her sentimental custom decrees that the nearest male thing has to do for her.

TIT FOR TAT.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]
The Japanese do not like to be called Japs. A noted diplomat was travelling from Yokohama to the north of America in the car learned across and said, "Say, what 'ese' are you, Chinese or Japanese?"
Quick as a flash came in excellent English, "May I enquire what 'key' are you, Yankee or monkey?"

NO GRAFT IN MARINE DEPT.

Many Montreal Witnesses Indignantly Spurn Insinuations of Commission.

Montreal, Que., Sept. 4.—Indignantly spurned by the many witnesses heard in the insinuations that there was any shadow of graft or dishonesty in their dealings with the marine department in Judge Cassels' court of investigation today. John D. Oppe, of the Marconi Company, declared that none of the officials of the department had any interest in the company as stockholders or otherwise. The witnesses heard this morning included George Cover, hill hardware; Alex. Wood, representing James Robertson & Co., and Jas. Robertson, of Thomas Robertson & Co., plumbers' supplies and hardware; and Albert Hudon, of Hudon & Orsalla wholesale grocers. The witnesses stated that they supplied the department by tender.

AN M. P. DISAPPEARED.

Conservative Causes Political and Business Sensation in New Brunswick.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 4.—Walter B. Dickson, one of the members of the Legislature for Albert County, has left the country, and is now believed to be in hiding in the United States.

Mr. Dickson was elected at the recent local election, a supporter of Premier Hazen. He was a prominent resident of Albert County, largely engaged in lumbering and shipping, and acted as representative at Hillsboro, of W. Malcolm Mackay, one of St. John's leading lumber exporters. Recently Mr. Mackay was surprised to find that he had no cargo to ship with him to Hillsboro to load. Today before Judge McLean, an absconding debtor's order was applied for on Mr. Mackay's behalf and granted.

The extent of Mr. Dickson's transactions have not been disclosed, and the parties interested are very reticent, but the affair has created some thing of a political as well as a business sensation. Dickson is said to have left St. John on Monday last.

MRS. HUBBARD TO WED HOWARD ELLIS M. P.

Naples, Sept. 4.—Mrs. Hubbard, the widow of Leonidas Hubbard, the Labrador explorer, who lost his life while in those northern wilds, is spending a day or two with her sister, Mrs. (Rev.) McCoy, in company with Mrs. Ellis, wife of Right Hon. J. E. Ellis, of London, Eng., and her daughter, Miss Edie Ellis. The party are on their way to Toronto, where Mrs. Hubbard is to be married to Mr. Howard Ellis, son of the British M. P.

CANADIAN

Hamilton Collegiate Institute is to be enlarged.

Burglars blew the safe of W. Wark & son at Belmont and got \$12. In July, 11,322 immigrants came to Canada, a decrease of 57 per cent.

Dr. Giles, of Haliburton, has been nominated to oppose Col. Sam Hughes, M. P.

Six new teachers have been added to the public school staff of Hamilton.

Ald. McLaren is mentioned as the Liberal candidate for mayor of Hamilton.

J. J. Donnelly, of Pinkerton, is the Conservative candidate in South Bruce.

Six additional gas buoys have been placed in the channel in Lake St. Peter.

John McAlinich, of Guelph Township, aged 83, ended his life by taking Paris green.

Hon. Wm. Paterson addressed a campaign meeting in Sydney last night.

P. T. McGibbon, lumberman, of Lacute, is the Liberal candidate at Argenteuil.

Orley Wigle, a farmer of Kingsville, was robbed by highwaymen while on his way home.

Geo. Raybould was arrested at Fruitland on charges of horse stealing and incendiarism.

The Government will inquire into the complaints that the C. P. R. are importing strike breakers.

Charles Hurton, caretaker of Hamilton city hall, fell down an elevator shaft and broke his thigh.

The last of the fanatical Doukhobors at Arcadia have been taken back to their villages on the C. N. R.

Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, is mentioned as a possible federal labor candidate in East Hamilton.

Messrs. Fitzmaurice, Vandelat and Madjeska, the engineers on the Quebec bridge, inspected the wreck yesterday.

Riflemen of the Thirteenth Regiment, Hamilton, who were at the D. R. A. meeting, will be given a reception on their return.

Grand Trunk earnings from Aug. 22 to 31, 1908, are \$1,112,026; for the period in 1907, \$1,333,997; a decrease of \$221,971.

Fresh fish from the Maritime Provinces can now be forwarded to Ontario and Quebec at two-thirds the regular rate.

Mr. W. A. Clark, of Palmerston, has been selected by the North Wellington Conservatives to stand for the Dominion House.

REV. DR. POTTER ILL.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.—Rev. Dr. Wm. Potter, of Bethany Presbyterian church, Toronto, suffered a stroke of apoplexy at his home here. Dr. Potter is paralyzed from the hips down, but is quite bright.

SEVENTEEN CARS IN DITCH SEVERAL DESTROYED BY FIRE

Despite Fact One Car Contained Horseshoes, Fast Grand Trunk Freight Was Wrecked Near Trenton While Going at Great Speed.

Trenton, Sept. 4.—A whole carload of horse shoes were not enough to save a Grand Trunk freight train from being wrecked near here at 3 o'clock this morning. The old superstition would have got its death blow for sure if it had not been that nine of the train hands received injuries, and a goodly portion of the train escaped destruction. Temperance people and lovers of the drink that inebriates will differ as to whether another proof was shown that good luck was at work that remained intact, one contained a large shipment of whisky.

Eight cars were ditched, and of these three were badly smashed and totally destroyed by fire. The wrecked train was a west-bound freight of some 45 cars, loaded with various merchandise. The mishap occurred just east of the Trenton station.

The wreck resulted in the destruction of half dozen cars, with their contents.

Seventeen Left Tracks.

As the train neared Trenton, travelling at a high speed, a split rail caused about seventeen cars to leave the track, several of which went over

ONE-THIRD OF ST. REMI, QUE., IS NOW A SMOKING RUINS

Conflagration Swept Over the Town, 25 Miles South of Montreal—Causing Loss of \$150,000—Montreal Sent Fire Engines and Helped the Plucky Townspeople.

Montreal, Sept. 4.—At 6:30 this morning fire broke out in the store of Mr. Ladure at St. Remi from some unknown cause, and rapidly spread to adjoining buildings, threatening to sweep the entire town. A hurried call for assistance was sent to Montreal, and several fire engines fully equipped left on a special train early this morning for the scene of the fire.

Among the destroyed buildings are the restaurant of Alex. Taynt, Dr. Trudeau's office, the residence of Mr. J. D. Black, the Ste. Marie store, and the residences of Mr. A. Taitton and Mr. Lesame. The townspeople put up a plucky fight, but were badly handicapped for the want of proper apparatus. The Montreal fire brigade soon got several streams of hose into action, and at noon the fire was said to be under control. As yet the loss can hardly be estimated, but will likely be in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

A dispatch from St. Remi this afternoon states that the fire there this morning was more serious than early dispatches declared.

Fully a third of the town was wiped out. Most of the buildings destroyed were private residences.

The loss is placed at \$150,000, and the total insurance amounts to only \$75,000.

St. Remi is about 25 miles south of Montreal, and has a population of nearly 1,200 people, with one bank.

Judging from the above dispatch, about seventy buildings have been destroyed.

All New England Threatened By Titanic Street Car Strike

Providence, Sept. 4.—The executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America has declared itself in favor of a general strike of 32,000 members of the association in New England, according to a statement made today by General Organizer William J. Walsh, of Quincy, Mass., who has been in this city looking after the local interests of the street railway employees. Mr. Walsh said that delegates from fifteen divisions of the street railway system under the control of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway have been instructed to gather at New Haven, Conn., tomorrow, to receive instructions regarding their future conduct.

The trouble started some time ago in this city, when 54 men on the Rhode Island Company's street railway system, controlled by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway, were discharged. The company officials stated that the men were released because of a breach of discipline, while the union men contended that the discharge was the result of the formation of a local branch of the Amalgamated Association.

Mr. Walsh stated that should the strike be declared, only the New Haven system, including 7,000 men, would at first be affected, but that if the grievances were not quickly adjusted, the strike would be extended to other New England street railway systems, affecting 32,000 men.

Witness Confused.

Witness here became greatly confused and had to be called to order. Then he said he meant to say when he had said yards. Witness said he applied the brakes but the car was not stopped, only slackened down until it was going about six miles an hour.

"Does it require a whole block to stop a car in," asked the coroner.

"Some cars are easily stopped, others are not," said the witness.

"You didn't try very hard to stop it," said the coroner. "Wasn't it your duty to stop when you saw the other car stop, and apply the emergency brakes?"

"I did not want to throw the people over the seats," replied the witness.

"I got pulling on the other brake and

Witness Recalled.

Motorman McClure was recalled and asked why he had not waited for the bell. He replied that he saw the Oxford car coming, and hurried up to get out of its way.

The Other Conductor.

Conductor W. R. Blinn, of the Oxford street car, stated that when the cars collided his car was going about seven miles an hour. Witness did not see the car ahead. The shock, when the cars struck, was not sufficient to take him off his feet.

Motorman Bartlett.

Motorman John Bartlett, of the Oxford street car, stated that he had been on the cars about three days.

Witness had been learning for 12 days before. He had been passed as competent to operate a car.

On the night of the accident he was running up Richmond street at full speed until he saw the Wellington car stop about 600 yards ahead and then he tried to slow down.

Witness here became greatly confused and had to be called to order. Then he said he meant to say when he had said yards. Witness said he applied the brakes but the car was not stopped, only slackened down until it was going about six miles an hour.

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"I got pulling on the other brake and

Never ask for a bottle of ink! If you do, the dealer may give you a substitute for Stephens'. By insisting on having

Stephens' Ink

you obtain the most fluid & reliable ink in the world.

lost too much time. The car then slid into the Wellington street car."

"Your evidence is very hazy," said the coroner.

A Passenger Testifies.

Miss Cecilia Francis, a passenger on the Wellington street car,

The Wings of the Morning

BY LOUIS TRACY.

The girl choked back her emotion, and sadly essayed the task of providing a meal which was hateful to her. In doing so she saw her Bible, lying where she had placed it that morning, the leaves still open at the 91st Psalm. She had indeed forgotten the promise it contained—

"For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways."

A few tears fell now and made little furrows down her soiled cheeks. But they were helpful tears, tears of resignation, not of despair. Although the "destruction that wasteth at noon-day" was trying her sorely she again felt strong and sustained.

She even smiled on detecting an involuntary effort to clear her stained face. She was about to carry a biscuit and some thinned meat to the sailor when a sharp exclamation from him caused her to hasten to his side. The Dyaks looked on with interest, running in scattered sections across the sands, they were risking such loss as the defenders might be able to inflict upon them during a brief race to the shelter and food to be obtained in the other part of the island.

Jenks did not fire at the scurrying gang. He was waiting for one man, Taung Sah. But that redoubtable person, having probably suggested this dash for liberty, had fully realized the enervating share of attention he would attract during the passage. He therefore discarded his vivid attire, and by borrowing odd garments, made himself sufficiently like unto the remainder of his yet expected guests, the sailor until the rush of men was over. Among them ran the Mohammedan, who did not look up the valley but waved his hand.

When all had quieted down again Jenks understood how he had been fooled. He laughed so heartily that Iris, not knowing either the cause of his merriment or the reason of his unlooked-for clemency to the flying foe, feared the sun had affected him.

He at once quitted the post occupied during so protracted a vigil.

"Now," he cried, "we can eat in peace. I have stripped the chief of his fury. His men can twilt him on being forced to shed his gorgeous plumage in order to save his life. Anyhow they will leave us in peace until night falls, so we must make the best of a hot afternoon."

But he was mistaken. A greater danger than any yet experienced threatened them, though Iris, after perusing that wonderful psalm, might have warned him of it had she known the purpose of those long bamboos carried by some of the savages.

For Taung Sah, furious and unrelenting, resolved that if he could not obtain the girl he would slay the pair of them; and he had terrible weapons in his possession—weapons that could send "silent death" even to the place where they stood.

CHAPTER XIII.

Really vs. Romance—The Case for the Defendant.

Residents in tropical countries know that the heat is great, but certainly not least bearable, between two and four o'clock in the afternoon.

At the conclusion of a not very luxurious repast, Jenks suggested that they should not yet expect to be in such wise as to gain protection from the sun and yet enable him to cast a watchful eye over the valley. Iris helped to raise the great canvas sheet on the supports he had prepared. Once shut off from the scorching rays, the hot breeze then springing into full existence cooled their blistered but perspiring skin and made life somewhat tolerable.

Still adhering to his policy of combating the first fervor of the attack of thirst, the sailor sanctioned the consumption of the remaining water. As a last desperate expedient, to be resorted to only in case of sheer necessity, he uncorked a bottle of champagne and filled the tin cup. The sparkling wine, with its volume of creamy foam, looked so tempting that Iris would then and there have risked its potency were she not promptly withheld.

Jenks explained to her that when he wine became quite flat and insipid they might use it to moisten their parched lips. Even so, in their present super-heated state, the liquor was unquestionably dangerous, but he hoped it would not harm them if taken in minute quantities.

Accustomed now to implicitly accept his advice, she fought and steadily conquered within her. Oddly enough, the "thawing" of their scorched bodies beneath the tarpaulin brought a certain degree of relief. They were supremely uncomfortable, but that was as naught compared with the relaxation from the torments previously borne.

For a long time—the best part of an hour perhaps—they remained silent. The sailor was reviewing the pros and cons of their precarious condition. "A would, of course, be a matter of supreme importance were the Indian to be faithful to his promise. Here the prospect was decidedly hopeful. The man was an old sower, and the ex-officer of native cavalry knew how enduring was the attachment of this poor convict to home and military service. Probably at that moment the Mohammedan was praying to the prophet and his nephews to aid him in rescuing the shah and the woman whom the shah held so dear, for the all-wise and all-powerful Sir-kah is very merciful to offending natives who thus condone their former crimes."

But, however, willing he might be, what could one man do among so many? The Dyaks were hostile to him in race and creed, and assuredly he was not the foreign devil who had killed or wounded in round numbers, one-fifth of their total force. Very likely the hapless Mussulman would lose his life that night in attempting to bring water to the foot of the rock.

Well, he, Jenks, might have something to say in that regard. By mid-night the moon would illumine nearly the whole of Prospect Park. If the Mohammedan were slain in front of the cavern his soul would travel to the next world attended by a Nizam's cohort of slaughtered slaves.

Even if the man succeeded in elud-

ing the vigilance of his present associates, where was the water to come from? There was none on the island save that in the well. In all likelihood the Dyaks had a store in the remaining sampans, but the native ally of the beleaguered pair would have a task of exceeding difficulty in obtaining one of the jars or skins containing it. Again, granting all things went well that night, what would be the final outcome of the struggle? How long could Iris withstand the exposure, the strain, the heart-breaking misery of the rock? The future was blurred, crowded with ugly and affrighting fiends passing in fantastic array before his vision, and moulting dumb threats of madness and death.

He shook restlessly, not aware that the girl's sorrowful glance, luminous with love and pain, was fixed upon him. Summarily dismissing these grisly phantoms of the mind, he asked himself what the Mohammedan expected of him. He was winning him against the trees on the right and the "silent death" that might come from them. He was about to crawl forth to the lip of the rock and investigate matters in that locality when Iris, who also was busy with her thoughts, restrained him.

"Wait a little while," she said. "None of the Dyaks will venture into the open until night falls. And I have something to say to you."

There was a quiet solemnity in her voice that Jenks had never heard before. It chilled him. His heart acknowledged a quick sense of evil omen. He raised himself slightly and turned toward her. Her face, beautiful and serene beneath its disfigurements, wore an expression of settled purpose. For the life of him he dared not question her.

"The man, the interpreter," she said, "told you that if I were given up to the chief, he and his followers would go away and molest you no more."

His forehead seemed with sudden anger.

"A mere bait," he protested. "In any event it is hardly worth discussion."

And the answer came, clear and resolute—"I think I will agree to those terms."

At first he regarded her with undisguised and wordless amazement. Then the appalling thought darted through his brain that she contemplated this supreme sacrifice in order to save him. A clammy sweat beaded his brow, but by sheer will power he contrived to say—

"You must be mad to even dream of such a thing. Don't you understand what it means to you—and to me? It is a ruse to trap us. They are ungoverned savages. Once they had you in their power they would laugh at a promise made to me."

"I have some sense of fair dealing. Even assuming that such was their intention, they may depart from it. They have already slain a great many men. The chief having gained his main object, might not be able to persuade them to take further risks. I will make it a part of the bargain that they first supply you with plenty of water. Then you, unaided, could keep them at bay for many days. We lose nothing; we can gain a great deal by endeavoring to pacify them."

"Iris!" he gasped, "what are you saying?"

The unexpected sound of her name on his lips almost unnerved her. But no martyr ever went to the stake with more settled purpose than this pure woman, resolved to immolate herself for the sake of the man she loved. He had dared all for her, faced death in many shapes. Now it was his turn. Her eyes were lit with a seraphic fire, her sweet face resigned as that of an angel.

"I have thought it out," she murmured, gazing at him steadily yet scarce seeing him. It is worth trying as a last expedient. We are abandoned by all, save the Lord; and it does not appear to be his holy will to help us on earth. We can struggle here until we die. Is that right, when one of us may live?"

Her very candor had betrayed her. She would go away with these monstrous captors, endure them, even batter them, until she and they were far removed from the island. And then—she would kill herself. In her innocence she imagined that self-destruction, under such circumstances was a pardonable offence. She only wished to save a life, and greater love than this is not known to God or man.

The sailor, in a tempest of wrath and wild emotion, had it in his mind to compel her into reason, to shake her, as one shakes a wayward child.

He rose to his knees with this half-formed notion in his fevered brain. Then he looked at her, and a mist seemed to shut her out from his sight. Was she lost to him already? Was all that had gone before an idle dream of joy and grief, a wizard's glimpse of mirrored happiness and vague perils? Was Iris, the crystal-voiced—thrown to him by the storm-lashed waves—to be snatched away by some irresistible and malign influence?

In the mere physical effort to assure himself that she was still near to him he gathered her up in his strong hands. Yes, she was there, breathing, working, pulsating. He folded her closely to his breast and yielding to the passionate longings of his tired heart, whispered to her—

"My darling, do you think I can survive your loss? You are life itself to me. If we have to die sweet one, let us die together."

Then Iris flung her arms around his neck.

"I am quite, quite happy now," she sobbed brokenly. "I didn't imagine it would come this way, but—I am thankful—it has come."

For a little while they yielded to the glamour of the divine knowledge that amidst the chaos of eternity each soul had found its mate. There was no need for words. Love, tremendous in its power, unfathomable in its mystery, had cast its spell over them. They were garbed in light, throned in a palace built by fairy hands. On all sides squatted the ghoul of privation, misery, danger, even grim death; but they heeded not the Inferno; they

had created a paradise in an earthly hell.

Then Iris withdrew herself from the man's embrace. She was delightfully shy and timid now.

"So you really do love me?" she whispered, crimson-faced, with shining eyes and parted lips.

He drew her to him again and kissed her tenderly. For he had cast all doubt to the winds. No matter what the future had in store she was his, his only; it was not in man's power to part them. A glorious effulgence dazzled his brain. Her love had given him the strength of Goliath, the confidence of David. He would pluck her from the perils that environed her. The Dyak was not yet born who should rend her from him.

He fondled her hair and gently rubbed her cheek with his rough fingers. The sudden sense of ownership of this fair woman was entrancing. It almost bewitched him. His first instinct was, clinging to him in utter confidence and trust.

(To be Continued.)

GREAT SHOOTING BY SERG'T SMITH

Some Fine Marksmanship in Second Range of Governor-General's Match.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—When shooting was to have opened on the Rocklife range this morning, a dense fog over the range caused a delay of half an hour, as the targets were almost invisible. There was very little doing when the extra series opened at the 800 yards in the second stage of the Governor-General's, as the holders of extra series tickets shot them off in conjunction with the regular match, the weather being clearing all the time, and two slights being allowed. When the match did start the weather was clear, with little or no wind, and what there was a rear, steady one. The first ranges were shot before luncheon, and they started early to show the breaks in the ranks. Lieut. C. D. Spittal, the winner of N. R. A. medal in the first range, only made 12 points. Sgt. T. W. A. Smith, of Ottawa, put on a possible, and followed it with a possible at 900, extra series 30 in the match. He then made a wonderful performance, 30, in the regular match, bringing his total up to 160 with a range to shoot. Capt. J. McVittie leads at present, with 165. Gordon Highlanders trophy went to Third Victorias and Toronto Forty-eighth Highlanders, and the Tenth R. G. captured the next two places, only a point dividing them. Ottawa won the last range, with 165. Sgt. J. P. White, Q. O. R., was second.

THE MOROCCAN MUDDLE

Germany Believes France is Endeavouring To Break Influence.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—The French policy in Morocco has been interpreted in this city as designed to manoeuvre Germany out of any direct part in Moroccan affairs, with the ultimate purpose, supported by Great Britain, of acquiring that paramount position which was the object of France previous to the Algeiras conference. The French aims are regarded today as being precisely what they were before the conference, namely the independence of Morocco politically and commercially, with no superior position for France or any other power.

Germany declines to recognize the theory of the French foreign office that France and Spain, being the mandatories of the power in Morocco, should have the right to initiate the suggestions, and is not disposed to allow Moula Hadid to be compelled to take over large and indefinite French pecuniary claims, the one of which at the outbreak of his reign would be to reduce him to the position of a French vassal.

This also may be described as what was held previous to the Algeiras conference, namely the independence of Morocco politically and commercially, with no superior position for France or any other power.

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PRESSMEN AT THE FAIR

Notable Gathering of Newspapers at the Toronto Exhibition.

Toronto, Sept. 4.—Another fine day welcomed the members of the press, engineers and York pioneers at the exhibition today, and representatives of all three classes gathered from far and near, most of them being guests of the directors' luncheon at noon.

Among the prominent newspapermen were Mr. D. Williams, speaking-wood, president of the Canadian Press Association; Mr. L. S. Channell, of the Sherbrook Record, first vice-president, and Mr. J. F. MacKay, of the Toronto Globe, vice-president. Among other prominent men present were Hugh Clark, M. P. P.; W. H. Moore, Rev. J. A. MacDonald, Senator Jaffray, Hon. G. P. Graham, P. D. Ross, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Professor Goldwin Smith, E. J. B. Fense, Wm. Frecheville, London, Eng.; W. T. Ross, Swansea, Wales; Gen. Wm. Wilson, of New York National Guard, and Herman Wupperman, of Dusseldorf, Germany. The latter, speaking in German, predicted that Canada would soon take a high place among the nations of the world.

Shortly before noon the York pioneers held a meeting in the old log cabin near the lake front and then adjourned to a restaurant for luncheon. At the luncheon several speakers joined in a demand for better quarters for the old-timers, and both President Rennie and Dr. Orr promised a new building for next year.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for every form of itching, burning, and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. See at all dealers or send for a box to Dr. Chase's Ointment.

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No More Headaches

SUFFERED FROM CONSTANT HEADACHES—CURED BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES" WHEN DOCTORS FAILED.

"I was a sufferer from fearful headaches for over two years, sometimes they were so bad that I was unable to work for days at a time. I took all kinds of medicines, was treated by physicians, and yet the headaches persisted. I was rarely free from headache. A short time ago I was advised to try 'Fruit-a-tives,' and I did so with, I must confess very little faith, but after I had taken them for three days my headaches were easier and in a week they left me. After I had taken a box of the tablets my headaches were quite cured. My appetite was always poor and my stomach bad, and now my appetite is splendid and my digestion is excellent. I had become thin and weak now not only have I been cured of all these awful headaches, but my strength is growing up once more, and I feel like a new man. I have taken in all three boxes of 'Fruit-a-tives.' I am exceedingly grateful to 'Fruit-a-tives' for curing me, and I give this unsolicited testimony as a great pleasure, as I hope thereby some other sufferer of headaches will be induced to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and will be cured."

(Sgt.) B. CORNELL, Taylorsville, Ont.

"Fruit-a-tives" is now put up in the new 25c trial size as well as the regular 50c boxes. Write Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa, if your dealer will not supply you.

MELBOURNE'S CARNIVAL

American Fleet Sails From Australian Capital Today.

Melbourne, Sept. 4.—This is the last day of the series of entertainments in honor of the men and officers of the American battleship fleet which brought the people of Melbourne into such pleasant and personal contact with their visitors. It dawned bright and beautiful in which it was the inclement weather of the early part of the week, and the programme was carried out without hitch or interruption.

Tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock the fleet sails away for Albany, West Australia, where it will remain for a week taking coal. It has been a busy season for Melbourne, as well as for the visitors, and the city has found accommodation for vast throngs from the provinces, and the last of the week, and the programme was carried out without hitch or interruption.

The Melbourne Daily Age publishes an editorial article, bidding farewell to the fleet in which it says, "The hosts see their guests depart with sincere regret."

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STRICT RULES STOP IMMIGRANTS

Immigration for Month of July Shows Decrease as Compared With Last Year's Figures.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—The difficulties and restrictions with which Canada had surrounded the immigrant who aims to enter Canada has had an effect upon the arrivals. Last winter the minister of the interior adopted a policy of closing the country more strictly than had ever been done before, and it was required that the immigrants to gain admission to Canada must come on a direct ticket from their country of origin and must possess at least twenty-five dollars in cash. The object was to keep track of the newcomers and to insure that they should not become a public charge. Then at the beginning of April inspectors were placed along the United States boundary to prevent immigrants who could not get in otherwise, coming in by that route.

The July returns of Immigration show that 11,322 immigrants arrived during the month while in the same month the year before the arrivals numbered 26,341. The decrease was fifty-seven per cent. During the first six months of the year the arrivals numbered 107,451 against 195,760 during the first six months of 1907, the decline being forty-five per cent.

Since the inspectors were placed in the United States boundary on April 1 they have turned back 323 persons as inadmissible, justifying their usefulness in three months. During the first six months of the year 437 persons were refused permission to land at Canadian ports and 872 persons were returned to the countries from which they came.

Acting on the suggestion of Mrs. George F. Lowell, the women of Newton, Mass., are investigating the question whether the women teachers of Newton are getting fair pay.

A C. P. R. BRIDGE BURNED

And Traffic Badly Disorganized On Lake Superior Division.

North Bay, Ont., Sept. 4.—Passenger traffic on the C. P. R. was completely disorganized today by the burning of the 800-foot bridge, between White River and Schreiber, which will take at least three days to rebuild. Bush fires are supposed to have ignited the bridge.

Imperial Limited Express, which left North Bay Wednesday night for Winnipeg, reached White River, and will have to return to Sudbury and go over the "Soo" line, via Minneapolis, to Winnipeg. The trains from Winnipeg will also have to use the "Soo" line, via Minneapolis, until the bridge is replaced. A party of C. P. R. directors from Montreal on the Imperial Limited, bound for Winnipeg, will have a longer trip than they anticipated. The delay to stock trains is a serious feature. Superintendent Brady left tonight on a special for the scene, and materials and men are being rushed to replace the burned bridge.



\$5.75

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

500 pairs Lace Curtains to clear at less than factory prices. Only one or two pairs of a kind.
100 Iron Beds to clear at ... \$3.00
50 Mattresses, regular \$4, at \$2.85
50 Springs, regular \$3.50, at \$2.50
24 Oak Rockers, regular, \$3.50, at ... \$2.45
6 Parlor Suites, regular \$30.00, at ... \$18.50
10 Bedroom Suites, regular \$25.00, at ... \$17.50

Stoves—SOUVENIR—Ranges

We are city agents for this famous line of Stoves and Ranges. We will carry a complete line of these Stoves on our floor at all times. Be sure and let us show you these goods and quote you prices before you buy.

The Ontario Furniture Co.

228-230 DUNDAS STREET.

BARRIE'S NEW PLAY

MAKES USUAL HIT

It Deals With English Social and Political Life.

London, Sept. 4.—The lifting of the curtain on a new Barrie play has the importance of an historic event for the English stage. J. M. Barrie's latest production, "What Every Woman Knows," was produced under Charles Frohm's management at the Duke of York Theatre last night, and it proved the equal of its predecessors. Perhaps it will be considered the best that he has done. The audience received all four acts of the play with undiminished interest, and delight.

Two acts are laid in Scotland, and two depict English political society. The plot and incidents are fresh, and strong; the conversation sparkles with wit and witicism at the expense of Scotch thriftiness, English politics, society and human nature generally. Gerald Du Maurier and Miss Hilda Trevelyan achieved the best work in their careers in the leading parts. Henry Vibart, as a canny father-in-law, Mrs. Beethoven Tree, Lilah McVittie, as a charming and witty sister, and Sydney Valentine, the latter as a cabinet member, pointedly impersonating Secretary Birrell, distinguished themselves.

NOVA SCOTIA CAMPAIGN

The Hon. William Patterson Speaks at Sydney.

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 4.—The Lyceum Theatre was filled to the doors to-night with a cheering audience when Hon. William Patterson and Mr. E. M. Macdonald fired a shot in the Liberal campaign in Nova Scotia. Ex-Mayor Walter Crook, K. C., chairman, introduced the speakers, observing that the first meeting in the campaign, found the Liberals eager for the fray, and ready to repeat the victories of 1900 and 1904.

Mr. Patterson was given a great reception, and delivered a vigorous address, which caught the crowd. He shattered the Opposition criticism, and made a clear-cut presentation of the Liberal record.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald delivered a fighting speech, which carried the audience by storm.

Mr. Alex. Johnston, the popular member for South Cape Breton, got an ovation in closing his remarks, which is an augury of Liberal success in Nova Scotia. Tomorrow night Mr. Patterson and Mr. Macdonald will speak at North Sydney, and on Saturday night at Glace Bay, where they will be joined by Mr. Fielding.

NO DIFFERENCES OVER BATTLEFIELDS

Mayor Garneau, of Quebec, Contradicts the Story.

Quebec, Sept. 4.—The story published in Toronto papers to the effect that there is a serious division among the members of the battlefields commission over the future plans for the battlefields, as to whether they shall be allowed to stand as at present or be transformed into the beauty of a national park, with trees, driveways and flowers, is denied by Mayor Garneau. Mayor Garneau said that the battlefields question has not come up before the commission, and that when it does come up he was assured that it would be considered in the same harmonious manner that all the other matters have been settled.

Regarding the question of the surplus, his worship said that he did not intend to speak on that matter for the present, as he could make no definite statement as to the actual amount, but he would say that the expenditure was within the bounds of the grant made by the Government.

MURDERED BY BURGLARS.

Detroit, Sept. 4.—Daniel Walsler, confectioner at 705 Woodward avenue, was fatally shot by burglars late last night at his store. Neighbors heard the shots, saw two men run away and afterwards found Walsler lying unconscious on the sidewalk in front of his open door. Walsler had been sleeping alone in the living room at the rear of the store, and a broken show-case and other damage gave evidence of a terrific struggle. Walsler died on the way to Harper Hospital. He was shot once through the chest and once in the shoulder.

The total value of the telegraph and telephone line poles used in the United States during 1906 was \$9,471,171.

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

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

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Greatest Bargains!

This is the greatest bargain that we have ever offered. The regular price of these Carts is \$12.00. We secured 75 of these at less than half-price, and next week will pass them along to you for \$5.75

These Carts are the famous Allwin Carts, fitted with fancy lace or silk parasols; upholstered in tan leatherette.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

500 pairs Lace Curtains to clear at less than factory prices. Only one or two pairs of a kind.
100 Iron Beds to clear at ... \$3.00
50 Mattresses, regular \$4, at \$2.85
50 Springs, regular \$3.50, at \$2.50
24 Oak Rockers, regular, \$3.50, at ... \$2.45
6 Parlor Suites, regular \$30.00, at ... \$18.50
10 Bedroom Suites, regular \$25.00, at ... \$17.50

Stoves—SOUVENIR—Ranges

We are city agents for this famous line of Stoves and Ranges. We will carry a complete line of these Stoves on our floor at all times. Be sure and let us show you these goods and quote you prices before you buy.

The Ontario Furniture Co.

228-230 DUNDAS STREET.

Singer Talks

4. Evidence of Positive Supremacy

There are forty-six manufacturers of sewing machines in America.

How many can you name? How many did you ever hear of?

One name comes to the mind of every woman immediately—the Singer—and there's a very good reason.

The Singer makes and sells as many machines in a year as all the other forty-five manufacturers combined.

The Singer Sewing Machine is known as the best sewing machine in every country on the globe. There is a Singer store in every city of the world. Why?

MITCHELL TOOK GOV. GENERAL'S

Close of the D. R. A. Shoot at
the Capital—Names of Bis-
ley Qualifiers.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—The Dominion Rifle Association meet closed tonight. The great event of the day, 12th, in fact of the week, was the governor-general's match, in which Capt. T. H. Mitchell came first, with a score of 189. However, he does not now belong to the active militia, having retired some time ago, and in consequence is disqualified.

The first four prizes in the governor-general's reserved for militia men only, and thus it was won by the next highest, which was Capt. Hart McHarg, who made 183.

The chief winners were:
Medal and \$200, Capt. W. Hart McHarg, D. C. O. R., 183; \$150, Serg. W. J. Kelly, 186; \$100, Serg. W. A. Smith, 184; \$50, Capt. W. A. Smith, 184; \$25, Capt. T. Mitchell, 180; \$25, Pte. Armstrong, 178; \$25, Capt. J. McVittie, 178; \$25, Lieut. C. Milne, 178; \$25, D. C. O. R., 184.

The Bisley aggregate, of which the first 20 composed the Bisley team is: Capt. McVittie, 45th Highlanders, 391.

Serg. W. A. Smith, G. F. G., 335; Lieut. F. H. Morris, 45th, 333; Capt. C. R. Crow, 383.

S. Serg. F. Richardson, 5 C. A., 351; Capt. W. H. Forrest, 6 D. C. O. R., 379.

Col. Serg. Jas. Frohman, 13th, 379; Serg. H. Welford, 90th, 379; Corp. D. McNis, 19th A. R., 377.

S. Serg. T. Mitchell, 10 R. G., 377; Lieut. Neil Smith, 24th, 374; Serg. Major G. G. Huggins, 13th, 373.

S. Serg. H. Kerr, 48th, 373; Serg. W. H. Moore, 57th, 372; Serg. G. W. Russell, G. F. G., 372.

Pte. H. D. Gougen, 90th, 371; Serg. W. Kelly, 10 R. G., 371; Corp. G. Copping, 3rd V. R. C., 370.

Major G. A. Jones, 32nd, 369; Serg. H. M. Hardan, 90th, 369; Serg. Geo. Creighton, Q. O. R., 369; Major J. E. Hutcheson, 43rd, 368.

Pte. W. J. Clifford, 10 R. G., 368; Serg. F. A. Stock, 48th, 368; Capt. H. C. Blair, R. O., 368; Lieut. E. M. Nicols, 12th, 368; Major W. C. King, 46th, 367.

A revolver association was formed which will hold its annual meeting next D. R. A. meet. It is to be called the Canadian Revolver Association. The officers are: Hon. president, Col. Samuel Hughes, M. P.; president, Mr. A. S. Todd, Montreal.

A WONDERFUL FLIGHT
Orville Wright Pulls Off Remarkable Test of His Aerplane.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Orville Wright made another flight over the drill grounds at Fort Myer, Virginia, today. He encircled the field five times, besides making his aerplane fly its full length, before landing directly in front of the tent which shelters the machine. The total time consumed in flight was four minutes and fifteen seconds, the aerplane being under control of Mr. Wright throughout the flight. The wind was blowing at a rate of three and three-fifths miles per hour, and the speed of the aerplane was estimated at 35 miles an hour. Thirty feet from the ground was the greatest height attained. It was evident that the navigator had the machine under better control today than yesterday. This morning Mr. Wright replaced the rudder broken yesterday.

"With each succeeding flight," said he, after he landed, "I will secure a better control of the aerplane. The difficulty I experience now is that I pull the levers too far."

An enthusiastic crowd witnessed today's flight. The parade ground was kept clear by soldiers standing at attention. Mr. Wright was greatly pleased with the test and will make a flight tomorrow if weather conditions are favorable.

STUDYING HANNA'S CASE
Cardinal Del Val Looks Into Charges Against Rev. Hanna.

Rome, Sept. 4.—Cardinal Merry Del Val, the papal secretary of state, will leave Castle Gandolfo, the latter part of September for Subiaco, where he will spend the remainder of his yearly vacation. Since the secretary has been at Castle Gandolfo he has given much attention to the matter of the appointment of the Rev. Edward J. Hanna, of Rochester, N. Y., as co-adjutor bishop of San Francisco, in succession to the late Bishop Montomery. This matter has been complicated by the accusations of modernism brought against Dr. Hanna, and it has brought out considerable discussion, both favorable and unfavorable, to the candidate. The question is to come up again before the congregation of the propaganda.

Too Late For Toronto Exposition.
Had the samples of "Progress Brand" clothing for spring and summer, 1909, been ready in time, they would have been placed on view during the Toronto Exhibition. And in all likelihood they would have been awarded the first prize, for such workmanship, such style and finish, have never been seen before on Canadian-made garments. However, merchants who are attending the fair need feel no disappointment in this respect, because these Progress Brand samples will be exhibited to them personally in their own stores. Retailers who desire to inspect these attractive goods, will be sure of receiving a call from the Progress Brand travellers, by requesting this of Messrs. H. Vineberg & Co., makers of Progress Brand Clothing, "Star" Building, Montreal.

VERY BUSY PEOPLE AT FAIR OFFICES

Greater Interest Than Ever in
London's Popular
Exhibition.

"We are so busy taking entries and attending to preparations for our great exhibition, that we have no time for visiting at the Western Fair offices now," said Secretary Hunt this morning when interviewed, "but we are always pleased to see the people come just the same, and will do our best to attend to all their various wants." Prospects were never better for a grand success than they are this year. The management and chairmen of the different departments have taken a greater interest in their work this year than ever before, and although there have been very successful exhibitions held in the past, it is fully expected this year will eclipse them all. For a few years past the management have added different departments to the exhibition, and this year will see many new and interesting additions.

Monday, Sept. 14, will be Athletic Day, when a grand programme of single events and relay races will be put in for which handsome trophies have been provided.

The entire programme of attractions will also be put on, as the secretary received word from each company under contract that they will positively be here for the first performance on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. If the public want to see a good afternoon's sport make calculations to go on Monday.

In the Main Building the different arrangement will be the most noticeable, especially in the gallery. Some of the finest exhibits to be seen in the building will be there. The exhibits will all be placed at the outside, and the inside will be devoted to the weaving. The old curiosity shop will be on this floor, and certainly will be interesting. The management are fortunate in being able to secure, through the kindness of citizens and others, many old and interesting exhibits, some of them being hundreds of years old. Anything loaned towards this exhibit will be looked after, a caretaker being especially appointed for that department. The Ladies' Work promises to be very interesting on account of the new list of work this year, and although glass cases and cabinets have been provided for this work they will be filled to overflowing.

All the other departments are rapidly filling up. The Dog Show is creating special interest, entries for which close next Tuesday night, when a catalogue of the entries will be issued before the exhibition.

General entries close next Thursday night, and the great exhibition of 1908 will be in full swing.

SHANKLIN—CAVERHILL
Charming Lawn Wedding at Lobo of Popular Couple.

Spicedale, the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Caverhill, of Ivan, was on Tuesday afternoon last the scene of a very happy gathering, the occasion being the marriage of their eldest daughter, Hattie, to Mr. Wesley Shanklin, also of Ivan.

Punctually at the hour of half-past six, the young couple took their places on the lawn beneath an arch of evergreen, the bride being given away by her father. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Argo, of Ivan, pastor of the young people. Miss Agnes Caverhill, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, the groom being accompanied by his cousin, Mr. Clifford J. Gilbank, of London. The bride was very becomingly robed in a dress of white, with satin and lace trimmings, and carried a lovely bouquet of white roses, her sister, wearing white muslin, carrying a bouquet of pink roses.

After congratulations had been extended to the newly-wedded pair, the guests, to the number of about 80, sat down to the wedding supper, where an excellent menu was provided. The toast to the bride was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Argo, and was spoken to very happily by Mr. E. F. Caverhill, Mr. Arthur Caverhill, of the St. Catharines and others.

Friends were present from far and near—Cleveland, South Dakota, St. Catharines, Hamilton, London, Desford and other places, and an exceedingly enjoyable evening was spent by all the Messrs. Paterson, of Carleton Place, and Miss Paterson, of Ottawa, contributing largely to the enjoyment by their excellent rendering of a number of popular songs.

The bride was the recipient of a large number of beautiful and useful presents, among them being a Bible and Presbyterian Book of Prayers, from the Sabbath school and choir of Melville Church, with both of which organizations she had been long connected.

Mr. and Mrs. Shanklin took their departure at an early hour for London, amid showers of rice, and followed by the good wishes of their many friends.

ORLEANS AT FRISCO
Claimant of the French Crown to Tour United States and Canada.

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—Accompanied by a party of friends, including Count H. De Bernis and Countess De Brionde, Duke Ferdinand De Montpensier, son of Louis Philippe D'Orleans, claimant of the French crown, arrived here Monday, and the Pacific mail liner Monrovia, yesterday, and is registered at the St. Francis Hotel as M. F. De Villiers, in order to escape publicity.

Duke Ferdinand said that his party expected to stay in San Francisco several days, and would visit various parts of the United States and Canada, sailing for Europe in October. He said that he expected to return to this country next year. The duke is 23 years old.

TRADE GROWING WITH AUSTRALIA

The All-Red Route Finds Much
Favor With the Common-
wealth.

Toronto, Sept. 4.—Testimony as to the progressive policy of the present Government in developing the trade relations of Canada with the other integral portions of the empire, is borne out by the growth of trade with the Commonwealth of Australia and Dominion of New Zealand, and none is in a better position to speak to that growth than Mr. D. H. Ross, the Canadian trade commissioner at Melbourne, who is at present on a visit to Toronto. Mr. Ross, who is native of Halifax, has spent 25 years in the southern hemisphere, and his efforts to foster and improve the commercial relations between Canada and the Commonwealth of New Zealand have been attended with much success. An authority on everything Australian, Mr. Ross is naturally interested in the all-red route scheme. Interviewed in the King Edward last night, he assured the globe that there is a strong sympathy in the Commonwealth with the project provided the financial end of the proposition can be arranged satisfactorily. "Though the Australian parliament has not yet pronounced any opinion on the subject," he said, "I can state that it is favorably disposed towards continuing the present subsidy to the Canadian-Australian steamers. The Vancouver service is regarded in Australia with favor, and is every year becoming more largely patronized by passengers proceeding to and from England."

Speaking of the new Australian tariff, Mr. Ross stated that before he left Melbourne he had an interview with Hon. Alfred Deakin, the premier of the Commonwealth, who informed him that the Canadian proposals would be considered by the Government during the recess, and that he was in hopes that the Commonwealth would be able to enter into an agreement with Canada before the end of the year. Elaborate arrangements are being made for the reception and entertainment of the delegates, of whom there will be quite a number from Canada. It is hoped that a representative of the cabinet will also attend.

Mr. Ross spoke highly of the enterprise of Canadian firms who are pushing their business in Australia. The principal exports of the Dominion include such lines as "news" and wall papers, agricultural implements, and machinery, furniture, desks, chairs, rubber goods and lumber. The leading manufacturers in Ontario, he said, are steadily increasing their business in the Commonwealth.

CIVIL SERVANT SUICIDES
An Employee of Auditor-General's Department Drowns Himself.

Ottawa, Sept. 4.—The body of James H. Carroll, of the auditor-general's department, who has been missing since Wednesday, was found floating this morning in the Rideau Canal, opposite the Parliament buildings. He was of a melancholy disposition and suicide is the most probable explanation. There was, however, a gash over his nose, which had been crushed before death. This may have been caused by striking an object in falling in. He had been since he attempted to end his life. He came here from Truro, N. S.

THE DEADLY CANOE
Detroit Lad Drowned While Summering at Royal Muskoka.

Royal Muskoka, Ont., Sept. 4.—Irving Otto, aged 17 years, of Detroit, was drowned this morning while summering at the shore of the Royal Muskoka golf links. He and a companion, Alex. Brede, jun., also of Detroit, were canoeing when they struck a rock, capsizing their canoe. Brede tried to get his friend to shore but holding him across the canoe, but Otto slipped off and immediately sank. The body was recovered after being fifteen minutes under water.

PHARMACISTS ELECT
Annual Convention Closes to Meet Again at Banff.

Toronto, Sept. 4.—The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association at their final meeting today adopted a resolution favoring reciprocity in the matter of diplomas between the provinces. A resolution was also passed advocating the standardization of education throughout the pharmaceutical colleges of the Dominion.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, G. E. Ribbidge, Toronto; vice-president, G. A. Burleigh, Halifax; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Tremble, Montreal.

The next meeting of the association will hold at Banff.

\$11,000 Atlantic City and Return.
The last excursion this year, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, Sept. 4. Participants, 64 King street east, Toronto. 419 ywtwtx.

That life are wages has been decided by the appeals court of England. The case came before it in a claim made under the workmen's compensation act, in behalf of a waiter who was accidentally killed in a dining car.

For many years a curious superstition has prevailed in the Carnarvonshire slate quarries with regard to Asa-cension Day. Fatal accidents frequently happened in the quarries on that day.

Barnard's Annual WATCH SALE!

The whole of our immense stock of Watches, suitable for every class of wearer, is now being offered at special prices. The following are a few of the many genuine bargains:

Boys' Nickel Watch, warranted one year.....\$1.00
Nickel Lever Watch, regular \$2.25, now.....\$1.75
Nickel Lever Watch, regular \$2.50, now.....\$2.00

Our Special Lever Watch, boys' small size, regular \$5.50, now.....\$4.00
Our Special Lever Watch, larger size, regular \$6.00, now.....\$4.00
Our Special Lever, solid Sterling silver case, regular \$10, now.....\$7.00

Thin Model Waltham Watch, in Sterling silver case, now.....\$6.00
Solid Gold Watch, handsomely engraved, jointed open case, fitted with 15-jewel nickel Waltham works, 18 size, regular \$35.00, now.....\$25.00

Solid 14-k Gold, open face, jointed case, extra heavy, with Waltham works, regular \$55.00, now.....\$40.00
Enameled Watches, regular \$5.00, now.....\$2.50
Gunmetal Watches, fancy shapes, regular \$5.50, now.....\$4.00

Sterling Silver Hunting Watch, plain polished, fine works, regular \$8.00, now.....\$6.00
New Nurses' Watches, in Sterling silver, open face cases, distinct dials and second hand, in leather wristlets or fob, complete, regular \$11.00, now.....\$9.00

The same watch, cased in plain polished 14-k gold-filled case, warranted for 25 years, regular \$14, now.....\$12.00
Waltham Works, in solid 14-k gold cases, regular \$25.00, now.....\$18.00

Every Watch warranted as represented. Initials engraved free.

JOHN S. BARNARD
170 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON

PANIC LOAN PAID
Trust Company of America Liquidates \$25,000,000 Advance.

New York, Sept. 4.—The Trust Company of America, which during the panic last fall successfully withstood the severest run to which any institution in this country was ever subjected, has paid off in its entirety the loan of \$25,000,000 made to it by the associated trust companies through the committee of five headed by Edward King, president of the Union Trust Company. The formalities connected with the payment of the final instalment of the loan, amounting to \$2,400,000, were completed yesterday, following the actual payment of the money last week.

The stock of the Trust Company of America, it will be recalled, was placed last fall in the hands of the trust company committee voting trustees, but the management of the trust company's affairs has all through the period since this arrangement was entered into been in the hands of the Trust Company of America's own management. The committee of five was an advisory committee, with authority to direct the trust company's affairs, but it is understood that the committee never actually put this authority into effect, the officers and directors of the company managing its affairs precisely as was done before the arrangement entered into last fall. Control of the stock of the company is now again fully in the hands of the stockholders.

SAVED BY MILK TRAIN
Attempt to Wreck Chicago Express Frustrated.

New York, Sept. 4.—Detectives in the employ of the New York Central Railroad investigated today what they suspect was an attempt to wreck the Chicago express in a cut at Hyde Park, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., last night. A milk train which entered the cut just before the express was due ran into a pile of ties which blocked both tracks and the locomotive threw the ties from its pathway. Around the curve less than a mile down the track the rumbling of the express was heard running at top speed in an effort of the engineer to make up twelve minutes of lost time.

Trainmen swung the ties to one side, and when the headlight of the express flashed into the cut the way was clear and the train dashed by unharmed. It is believed that the men who placed the ties on the track were interrupted by the arrival of the milk train.

ASLEEP ON TRACK
KILLED BY TRAIN

Chatham, Sept. 4.—A grey-haired man was found dead beside the M. C. R. tracks near here today. He had evidently been run down by a train and instantly killed.

The British colonial office recently sent out an expert to report on the Kenia forest, in the East Africa protectorate. He finds the forest extends to 287 miles long by 8 miles broad, and comprises 1,000,000 acres of timber, valued at \$115,000,000 for the wood alone.

MOOSE

OPEN SEASON
New Brunswick
September 15—November 30

Nova Scotia
October 1—November 30

Quebec
September 1—December 31

Write General Passenger Department.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
MONCTON, N. B.
Or Toronto ticket office, 51 King street east, for free copies of "MOOSE IN THE MICMAC COUNTRY," "FISHING AND HUNTING."

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."

LABORDAY
September 7th

One first class limited fare for the round trip, Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7, limit to return, Sept. 8, 1908.

Michigan State Fair
Detroit, Mich.

One first class limited fare for the round trip, Sept. 3 to 4; limit to return, Sept. 12. For full information apply to Michigan Central agents: W. J. LYNCH, T. M. Chicago; O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. A., St. Louis; R. E. PALMER, G. P. A., St. Thomas. London office, 418 Richmond street. Phone 235. THOMAS EVANS, agent.

R&O FALL EXCURSIONS
via steamers Toronto and Kingston, leaving Toronto at 3 p.m. daily until Sept. 12, and Sept. 14 to 20 Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Toronto to Montreal and return, \$15; Toronto to Quebec and return, \$25. Toronto to Saguenay and return, \$35, including meals and berths. Steamer Belleville, via Bay of Quinte, leaves Hamilton at 12 noon, and Toronto at 1:30 p.m., every Tuesday. Hamilton to Montreal, single, \$8; return, \$15. Toronto to Montreal, single, \$7.50; return, \$14.50. Including meals and berth. For tickets apply to R. E. PALMER, G. P. A., St. Thomas, C. P. R. H. POSTER CHAPMAN, A. G. P. A., Toronto, Ont.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS
WHITE STAR LINE.
New York—Quebec—Liverpool—London.
New York—Quebec—Saguenay—Saguenay.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
E. DE LA HOOKE, SOLID AGENT.
AMERICAN LINE.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Shampton.
Philadelphia—Quebec—Liverpool.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
New York—London Direct.
DOMINION LINE.
Montreal—Quebec—Liverpool (Summer).
Portland—Liverpool Direct (Winter).
RED STAR LINE.
New York—London, via Dover—Antwerp.
E. DE LA HOOKE or W. FULTON, Agts.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL
Turbine Steamers
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL

Virginian sails.....Aug. 28 Sept. 25
Tunisian sails.....Sept. 4 Oct. 2
Victorian sails.....Sept. 11 Oct. 8
Corsean sails.....Sept. 18 Oct. 16

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW
Hesperian sails.....Aug. 28 Sept. 25
Ionian sails.....Sept. 5 Oct. 2
Grampian sails.....Sept. 12 Oct. 10
Pretorian sails.....Sept. 19 Oct. 17

MONTREAL TO HAVRE, LONDON
Corinthian sails.....Sept. 12 Oct. 24
Parisian sails.....Sept. 26 Nov. 7

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

C. P. R. Atlantic Lines to Europe
F. B. Clarke Agent, Richmond St.

G. P. R. Atlantic Steamers
To Liverpool. From
Sept. 4.....Empress of Britain.....Sept. 26
Sept. 18.....Lake Erie.....Oct. 20
Sept. 18.....Empress of Ireland.....Sept. 4
Sept. 26.....Lake Manitoba.....Sept. 9

RATES—According to steamer: First class, \$72.50 up; second, \$42.50 up; third, \$27.50 up. Lake Erie and Lake Champlain carry only one class (second cabin) passengers.

Apply nearest ticket agent or to S. J. SHARP, W. P. A., Toronto. ywt

WABASH
will sell during the months of September and October one-way second class colonist tickets at very low rates from all stations to

CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA, MEXICO, OREGON, IDAHO, MONTANA, WASHINGTON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS.

Tickets will be on sale via all direct routes, with stop-over privileges. See that your tickets read over the Wabash, the short and true route to the above points.

For full particulars call on your nearest Wabash agent, or address J. A. RICH, Wabash agent, district passenger agent, No. 8 Yonge street (Traders' Bank building), Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*7:30 a.m., 10:55 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:23 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *7:00 p.m., 10 p.m.
Arrive from the west—12:09 a.m., *3:35 a.m., *11:28 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—12:14 a.m., *3:40 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9 a.m., *11:38 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m., (Eastern Flyer).

The trains leaving at 7:30 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations.
Depart for the west—*4:00 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *8:18 p.m., *11:27 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *8:10 p.m. (International Limited).

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:40 p.m. trains stop at all stations.
LONDON AND WINDSOR.
Arrive—10:00 a.m., *7 p.m., *6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), 11 p.m.
Depart—8:30 a.m., *11:27 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *8:10 p.m. (International Limited).

STRATFORD BRANCH.
Arrive—*2:30 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:35 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.
Depart—6:10 a.m., 10:20 a.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.
Arrive—10:10 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
Depart—8:20 a.m., 4:50 p.m.
Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run only except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Arrive—From the west—*11:30 a.m., 8 p.m., *10:52 p.m. From the west—*4:30 a.m., *8:20 a.m., *5:20 p.m., 8:28 a.m., *5:28 p.m., *7 p.m., *11:38 a.m., *11:10 p.m., *11:00 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run only except Sunday. *From Chatham only. *Runs only to Chatham.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 6:10 p.m., 9:50 p.m.
Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., *10:25 p.m.

*Runs through to Waterford.
PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.
Depart—5:40 a.m., *7:10 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 1:20 p.m., 2:30 p.m., *3:30 p.m., 5:05 p.m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m.

On Saturdays a train will leave London at 10:40 p.m. for Port Stanley. Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:15 p.m., 1:40 p.m., 4:05 p.m., 6 p.m., 7:40 p.m., 9:20 p.m., 9:45 p.m., 11:45 p.m.

*To and from Walkerville, without change. Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD
LABOR DAY
SEPTEMBER 7

Single Fare
For round trip between all stations in Canada, good going Sept. 4, 5 and 7, return, Sept. 8.

H. F. Mueller, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich. J. W. Kearns, T. P. A., London, Ont. 49-c

CANADIAN PACIFIC WESTERN EXCURSIONS
September 17, 18, 19

Return fares from London: DETROIT.....\$3.40
SAGINAW, MICH.....\$4.25
BAY CITY.....\$4.35
GRAND RAPIDS.....\$5.20
CLEVELAND via Detroit.....\$5.00
CHICAGO.....\$9.25

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS
\$28.40 all rail route.
\$31.90 via lake route.
Final return limit Oct. 5.

UNEQUALLED TRAIN SERVICE
HOMESEEKERS
Round-trip Northwest excursions with tourist sleepers.

SEPTEMBER 15 and 29
Rates and Fall information at London offices: W. Fulton, 161 Dundas St. W. FULTON, C. P. R.; or F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond St., Toronto.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO
\$3.40 FROM LONDON

Good going daily until Sept. 12. Special Excursion Rate, \$2.55

Good going Sept. 5, 8 and 10; return limit on all tickets, Sept. 15.

Special Service
Leaving 10:30 a.m., Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10, returning special leaves Toronto 4:30 p.m., Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,

Cases Entered for the Fall Assizes

Two jury cases have been set down for hearing at the October assizes. Percie G. S. Aldridge, a former employee of the defendant company, seeks to recover \$2,000 damages from the Canadian Electrical Traction Company, for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained on May 25, 1907, by the derailing of a handcar near St. Thomas. The accident occurred during the construction of the Southwestern Traction Company lines.

Matter of Light Weights on Market

The question of light weights on the market was brought to the attention of the Ontario Municipal Union, at Toronto yesterday by Ald. Greenleaf and Ald. Armstrong. They desired that the convention ask for legislation compelling vendors of goods on the markets to sell by standard measure or weight. "The question was referred to the executive," said Ald. Moorehead. "It is probable that something will be done to remedy the evil. I thought even more drastic efforts should be taken to stop it. However, the executive committee is seized of the fact that there should be something done, and will probably ask that legislation be introduced to remedy the difficulty."

Rev. Mr. Howard Home From England

Rev. R. S. W. Howard, pastor of Christ Church, arrived home this morning from London, England, where he has been attending the Pan-Anglican congress. Mr. Howard says he had a most delightful trip and enjoyed it very much. He returned on the steamer Cedric. Bishop Williams will arrive home next week. He is coming on the Emerald.

Railway Traffic Is Very Heavy Now

Railroad traffic is again at a record-breaking point, owing to the fact that Toronto Fair and Labor Day are two big attractions beginning next week. Thousands of people from this vicinity left for Toronto on the morning trains, and will spend Sunday in the Queen City and take in the fair on Monday.

No Evening Train on Pere Marquette

There seems no likelihood that the evening service on the Pere Marquette between London and St. Thomas will be resumed this fall.

Mayor Stevely interested himself in the matter, and corresponded with Superintendent Pyatt, of the Pere Marquette, and asked him if it would not be possible to restore the service. He called attention to the fact that there are a large number of residents of Westminster and Glanworth, as well as of the city of London, who were anxious to have the service.



OLD FREIGHT CAR SET ON FIRE

By a Spark From a Locomotive in the East End Yards.

An empty freight car, standing on the old race course siding of the Grand Trunk east of the city, caught fire this morning from a spark from a passing locomotive. Yard Engine No. 22 was called and quickly ran the burning car under the water supply tank, but before the fire had been extinguished the roof had been burned off.

BIG LOCOMOTIVE TRANSFERRED HERE

Grand Trunk Business Is Booming in This Direction.

On account of the rush in the freight traffic on the local division of the Grand Trunk, the company has found it necessary to transfer three heavy locomotives from the western division to this. The first of the engines arrived at the Grand Trunk roundhouse this afternoon, and the others will follow immediately.

EAST ENDERS WANT CURB AND GUTTERS

On Nelson Street—Petition To Be Presented At Once.

A petition will be circulated immediately by the residents of Nelson street, from Rectory street to Dreaney avenue on the south side and Rectory on the north side, asking the city council to construct a cement curb and gutter there as soon as possible.

A curb and gutter was constructed on Nelson, between Dreaney avenue and Adelaide street on the south side about a year ago.

The road was torn up when a trunk sewer was laid last summer, and the residents have decided to beautify the street before the street is gravelled, as it will be next spring.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL LORRY OVERTURNED

One of the Horses Was Injured in the Mix-Up.

While backing up to the market entrance of Darch & Hunter's place of business yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, a Michigan Central lorry overturned and fell forward on one of the horses, which sustained a badly injured leg. The driver escaped injury.

ALD. STEVENSON WILL TAKE MATTER UP

Street Car Service Is Wanted for East End Workers.

A number of the men employed at the Empire brass works, who desire the street railway company to hold the Dundas car a minute in front of the factory at 6 o'clock, have waited on Ald. Stevenson for the purpose of having that gentleman arrange it with the company.

A SMALL FIRE IN EAST LONDON

Gas Jet Exploded in J. W. Cunningham's Residence.

While exercising on Dundas street east this morning the firemen of No. 2 station were called to the residence of Mr. J. W. Cunningham, where a gas jet had exploded, shattering the mantle, and shooting a flame several feet long into the air.

EAST LONDON NOTES.

A new brick landing has been placed at the street railway loop at the fair grounds, where the mud was the cause of much complaint during wet weather. Passengers getting off the cars were generally compelled to wade through mud and several inches deep, and com-

plaint was made with the result that a platform has been erected.

The street railway company is removing the piles of earth and gravel from the loop in accordance with the fair board's request, as the big exhibition opens on Sept. 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Sheppard, of Queen's avenue east, have removed to Toronto, where they will in future reside.

Mr. M. C. Polson, of Kingston, is visiting with his sister, Mrs. (Rev.) Jas. Rollins, at the King Street Presbyterian manse.

As Rev. Jas. Rollins, the pastor of King Street Presbyterian Church, is in Madock attending the funeral of his mother, Rev. Mr. Smith will conduct tomorrow's services at the church.

Local Items

—Toronto Globe: His Grace the Archbishop and Mrs. Sweetman have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Edith Margaret, to Mr. John Lowe Walton, on Monday, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock, in the Cathedral of St. Alban the Martyr, and afterwards at the See House.

Hand Hurt. Mr. Fred Brown, of the Purdon Hardware Company, fell from his bicycle on Thursday and his hand was badly injured.

The wedding took place in Winnipeg on Aug. 22, of Miss Winnie H. Lea, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lea, of Crumlin, and Mr. Harry Strachan, a well-known young citizen of Winnipeg. The ceremony was performed by Rev. B. S. East.

First Run of Season. The London Hunt Club this morning had the first run of the season. The throw-off was made back of Mount St. Joseph, the wind-up being behind home at Sherwood farm. Despite the fact that the weather was a trifle warm, the hounds did well.

Mayor Will Attend. A meeting of the eWaterloo Ontario Municipalities Association will be held in Toronto on Wednesday next. It is probable that Mayor Stevely will attend.

Very Ill. Mr. John Campbell, a well-to-do Fernhill farmer, is lying at the point of death from heart disease at his home in Fernhill.

Elected for Trial. Bert Smith and Edward Dunn, recently committed for trial by Squire Chittick at Gloucester on charges of fraud, appeared before Judge Elliott yesterday and elected that afternoon to Mount men pleaded not guilty. The trial was set down for one week from next Tuesday. Mr. E. W. Scattered appeared for Smith and Dunn.

Postoffice Memorandum. On Labor Day there will be only one letter-carrier delivery, namely, the forenoon delivery. The general delivery of mail and stamp vendor's office will be open from 8 to 10 a.m., and from 6 to 7 p.m. Public lobby open all day, and all mails dispatched as usual.

Fireman Cole. Fireman William Cole, who was so seriously injured in the Westminster fire, continues to improve. He is about the house for a couple of hours each day, and will soon be able to be out of the house. The burns on his back are healing rapidly. It will be some weeks before he will report for duty, however.

James Noble's Funeral. The funeral of James Noble was held from the family residence, 355 Colborne street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Pleasant Cemetery and was very largely attended. It was held under the auspices of the A. O. U. W. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Anderson, of the Richmond Street Mission. A large number of workmen from Leonard's, where the deceased worked, attended the funeral.

Death of Frank Morrow. Word has been received in this city of the death of Mr. Frank Morrow at Portage la Prairie.

Morrow was very well known here, having managed Hiscox's livery for several years.

He was sixty-six years old, and came to Canada, settling in London in 1875. Three years later he left for Winnipeg, finally settling in Portage la Prairie, where he had a large veterinary practice.

He was a cousin of Mrs. Wm. Tackaberry, of this city.

New Premises. Dayton & McCormick have secured new premises in the Oddfellows block at the corner of Dundas and Clarence streets. The whole third floor on the west side has been secured, and it will make one of the finest dancing academies, when finished, in Canada. The painters and decorators are at work on the building, and it is expected that they will finish work within a short time. The opening will take place during the first week of October. The hall is particularly adapted for dancing purposes. The ceiling is very high, and the floor of the finest in London. There is a fine dressing room in connection, and a splendid supper-room. The building has been thoroughly inspected, and is perfectly safe.

—Rev. A. J. Vining, pastor of the Tabbot Baptist Church, has returned with his family from a vacation trip. He will resume his pastoral work tomorrow.

LONDON VOCALIST APPOINTED. Mr. Verne L. Hewer, well known vocalist, receives an appointment as vocal instructor at Alma College, St. Thomas.

Mr. Hewer will still reside in London, conducting his vocal class here, as well as choir and concert work. This appointment stands out as an important point; it being the first experience of the college with a male instructor as principal of the vocal department. Mr. Hewer is well-known throughout Ontario in concert work, and as leader of Hewer's Male Quartette and Concert Company.

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QUALITY

Our goods speak for themselves. A satisfied customer is our best ad. Call on us and become one.

W. T. STRONG DISPENSING CHEMIST, London, 184 Dundas Street.

The first requisite to success in baking is to use a good, pure baking powder. That's Strong's. 25c a pound.

Many rare recipes in our new Cook Book. Copy free to householders on application.

JACK FROST IN LOCAL COURT

Jack Frost made his first appearance in this vicinity last night. Mr. Frost appeared in the police court today, as he was arrested last night on a charge of being drunk.

Magistrate Love, being in a lenient mood, allowed Frost to go.

A case of domestic infidelity was heard in court. The husband had beaten his wife, but she begged that he be allowed to go to the street. They met a big policeman and couldn't knock his hat off so he took them to the station. They pleaded guilty and were each fined \$2.

Fred Johnston and John Enos, two colored gentlemen, imbibed rather freely last evening and started in to amuse themselves by knocking the hats off people they met on the street. They met a big policeman and couldn't knock his hat off so he took them to the station. They pleaded guilty and were each fined \$2.

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THE BANK OF TORONTO

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

Harvest time brings pleasure to many thousands, with its gathering in of the proceeds of the labor of the spring and summer, but to the worker in town or city, harvest time comes every week or month in the weekly or monthly earnings.

Why not store away in The Bank of Toronto for future use and protection against want, a portion of the income of today? \$5.00 deposited on the first of each month will produce \$699.67 in ten years.

In Our Saving Department Interest is added to all balances four times a year. Small or large sums may be added to your balance at any time. Our large resources insure the absolute safety of your money.

YOUR ACCOUNT IS INVITED.

THREE OFFICES IN LONDON

1836 THE BANK OF 1908

British North America

OVER \$50,000,000 ASSETS

A STRONG CONSERVATIVE, YET THOROUGHLY PROGRESSIVE BANK FOR PROGRESSIVE FARMERS

A Checking Account provides a very safe and convenient way of paying your bills, as each check issued returns to you as a receipt.

Loan Accounts opened with reliable farmers who require ready money at this season.

Saving Accounts may be started with \$1.00 or upwards. Interest paid four times a year.

THREE BRANCHES IN LONDON: MAIN OFFICE, HAMILTON ROAD, MARKET SQUARE, G. B. GERRARD, Manager. 47c-ywt

IMPORTANT BUSINESS REMOVAL

FRANK COOPER, Photographer

has removed to his new ground floor fashionable studio, 330B DUNDAS STREET, OPP. ARMORIES

This beautiful studio has been designed and built for its special purpose, namely, up-to-date, modern photography. Beautiful soft light and airy apartments. ywt

You Can Digest the Fact

That you have often met people, quite well along in years, who had such a small number of teeth, as to cause astonishment. This indicates just what many people are doing today, failing to care for their teeth at the proper time.

Little unnoticed decay grows larger just as sure as they are there. Just such cavities I fill quickly at a price that doesn't cause regret for having it done, and it will please you to know that your teeth are sound.

You'll be glad to tell others what my operations are like.

DR. HUTCHISON

PHONE 1372. 214 DUNDAS STREET.

Returning along the track they found German's arm and hat and noticed nothing else except a pool of blood in the middle of the track.

Several witnesses gave immaterial evidence as to the presence of German and Grey on the scene.

A Ghostly Discovery. Mercer Martin, G. T. R. engineer, said that he brought in an engine with caboose, the engine running tender first, from King street. He saw no one on the tracks. On arrival at the shop he found what appeared to be a portion of a man's brain on the pilot. There was no blood on the wheels, or elsewhere.

Fireman Furnam, who was with the previous witness, was keeping a good lookout on the south side, and was positive nobody tried to board them. He would only have noticed any object between the tracks if it had moved.

Jerry Flash, brakeman, said he was on the rear of the tender to keep a lookout. He saw nothing, but admitted that he would not have noticed anybody lying on the tracks.

Conductor Stour was in the caboose, but saw nothing till next morning, when he saw the pool of blood near the glass works, by the subway.

The inquest was adjourned at this point till next Friday.

LATEST STOCK MARKET REPORTS

Montreal, Toronto and New York Stock Exchanges are closed today, and will not reopen until Tuesday.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE. Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser, Chicago, Sept. 5.

Wheat—High, Low, Close. May \$1.01 1/2 \$1.01 1/2 \$1.00 1/2 September 98 1/2 98 1/2 97 1/2 December 97 1/2 97 1/2 96 1/2

How Noted Misers Live and Die

STARVED TO DEATH SURROUNDED BY BAGS OF GOLD—THE LONDON SATURDAY JOURNAL CITES STRANGE CASES.

[London Saturday Journal.]

It is one of the laws governing the workings of poetic justice that a man wallowing in any one of the greater vices which beset humanity shall be allowed to work out his own destruction. And particularly noticeable is this in the case of the miser. He starts on his get-rich-at-any-cost path, denying himself the little luxuries of life, and ends, alas! in beggary, even the necessities. The one inevitable result is that in nine cases out of every ten he dies of starvation.

A striking example is the death a few weeks ago of a man at Hanwell. Once a compositor, the evidence at the inquest showed that since the death of his father (an ab proprietor) he had lived an altogether eccentric life. He never spoke to his neighbors and refused to see his friends and acquaintances. Every day, wet or fine, he made a journey to the nearest baker's shop to buy a loaf of bread. This, with a small quantity of milk, left regularly at his door, was his only food. Yet, on his death, brought about by starvation, gold and silver were found in his house to the extent of several pounds, while his bank book showed deposits amounting to nearly £500.

One of the most remarkable misers was a man named Daniel Dancer. He was a miser by heredity. Dancer was born at Harrow and inherited most of his father's savings. He lived in a house which stood amid eighty acres of rich meadow land, dotted by clusters of fine old oaks. But the soil was never tilled, just as the house was never mended or repaired; so that finally it fell into decay. As the years went on, the gates rotted from their hinges and the broken windowpanes were stuffed with filthy rags. About the house the untrampled hedges grew and grew until they made the deeply shaded lawn a place of gloom. Dancer was so stingy that he seldom washed his hands and face; and when he did so he never used either soap or towels, but dabbed at the wrinkles with bits of rags. The tatters which he called clothes were held around his body by a band of hay and his legs likewise were swathed in hay and straw. At last he boarded up every door and window of his house, save one window on the upper story, which he used to enter by means of a ladder. Like a second Robinson Crusoe. Yet even Daniel Dancer had some virtues. He was honest in his dealings with others; and, as the event showed, he had a sense of gratitude. A neighbor of his, one Lady Tempest, had been kind to him during an illness, and had begged him to purchase some of the necessities of life. This he refused to do. He would not even give up the heap of sacks on which he had slept for years, and which had never been aired or washed. Lady Tempest, pitying the old man, sent him a decent bed. It made a great impression on his mind; so that when he was actually dying he sent for her and handed her a folded document. "Here is my will," said he. "I have left everything to you." Soon after he died; and when he had been buried a search was made both in his house and in the outbuildings. Under a heap of refuse the searchers found £30,000 in gold. In the stable an old jacket, which was nailed to the manger, had £25 in one of its pockets. In the house a teapot yielded up Bank of England notes to the value of £750. In many rooms there were cracked jugs filled with gold and silver. His chimney alone held £2,500.

A very different type of miser was John Elwes, who began his life as a spendthrift. He, too, inherited the

strain of avarice which finally appeared in his nature; for his uncle was a noted miser, and his mother starved herself to death, although she had £125,000 in her possession. She had, however, given her son an excellent education, and when he came of age he inherited from her and from his uncle sums of money amounting to £400,000. Elwes was peculiar in two respects. First, because he struggled and pinched to save pennies so far as his personal comfort was concerned, while at the same time he squandered thousands of pounds in gambling. He was a member of some of the most fashionable clubs in London, which, however, he frequented solely for the sake of gaming. He used to boast that few men played more recklessly than he. On one occasion he even sat at the gaming table for two whole days and nights with a duke; and when at last he reeled out of the room, exhausted, he was the loser of a small fortune. All this time his personal expenses were less than those of a poor clerk. When he went into the country he hired a room in a farmer's cottage, and dressed in the meanest possible clothing. He was fond of hunting, yet he tried to hunt at small expense. He made his huntsmen milk the cows and cook his meals. As he grew old he gave up hunting, and practiced a still more rigid economy. He owned many houses in London and would occupy whichever one of them happened to be empty. His sole furniture consisted of two beds and two chairs. His sole attendant was an old woman. He died at the home of his son, whimpering that he had lost a small money-bag, which he had brought with him, and which he declared, with tears, was all the money he had in the world. After his death, however, his estate was found to be worth nearly one million pounds.

The records of avarice now and then show gleams of humor. They appear in the case of an English lady, Miss Elizabeth Bolaine, of Canterbury, who had been well brought up, and was a sister-in-law of a countess. Miss Bolaine was a born miser. Personally, she was attractive and received a good many offers of marriage, but she always jilted any one in favor of another who had a little more money. Finally, suitors became scarce; and finally one was suggested that no man should propose to her unless she would give a bond of two thousand pounds, to be forfeited if she failed to marry. At last she accepted a man who was much older than herself, but who appealed to her fancy because he could wash and iron clothes and keep the house clean, and thus save her the expense of a servant maid. Also, he was an obliging creature as to his food, for he would eat anything from moldy crusts to tainted meat. This strange couple set up a carriage, such as it was. It was drawn by two clumsy farm horses. The coachman's livery was a moth-eaten military uniform. When he drove out for any distance, the top of the carriage was covered with a host of pickle jars, garden tools, and a warning pan. It happened finally that, during an excursion, one of the horses dropped dead from starvation. Immediately Miss Bolaine, for so she called herself even after her marriage—descended from her coach, auctioned off the animal to a seller of meat, who happened to be passing, sold her carriage to another person, and then finished her journey on foot. When she died she provided in her will for a most gorgeous funeral, and directed that a costly monument should be reared over her remains. Perhaps the meanest and most

contemptible miser who ever lived was an Englishman named Thomas Cooke. His wealth and his shameful penury made him known all over Great Britain. When a boy, Cooke was employed in a factory, but later obtained a small position in the excise, coming to London with 5 shillings in his pocket. He formed the acquaintance of a brewer, into whose good graces he wormed his way, until he learned all the details of the business. At the brewer's death Cooke told the widow that the business could be carried on profitably only if she married him, since he alone knew all the secrets of the trade. This he persuaded her to do, and thus Cooke found himself possessed of a comfortable fortune. Money begets the love of money, so that Cooke now showed his miserly instincts to the full. He dispensed with all servants, cut down the food of his household to the starvation point, and deprived his wife of so many necessities that before long she died. Cooke, indeed, attempted to feed himself without paying anything for it. He used to make visits to persons whom he knew, timing his calls so as to be asked to dinner or to supper. Then he would throw out hints to the effect that he had just made his will, and that he had not forgotten his entertainers. He pretended to be very anxious to get the exact names of the children, which he would then write down in a memorandum book. Naturally he was very well fed on such occasions. At other times he would pretend to fall down in a fit at the home of some handsome house, into which he would be carried and kindly treated. On the following day he used to call and thank his benefactors for their benevolence, declaring that they had saved his life, and that some day they would receive a rich reward. When he died he was 86 years of age, and though he had practically done no work, he was found to have £175,000.

THE BEAUTY SPOTS OF OLD LONDON

OASES THAT FLOURISH IN THE MIDST OF THE BUSY CITY.

Not for many years has the foliage of London trees been as beautiful as this summer. Weeks of sunshine have brought it to a luxuriance and richness of color it seldom attains.

No matter how hot and dry the summer days may be here, Londoners have one great advantage over dwellers in most other cities. They can always find, even in the very heart of their metropolis, cool, shady spots like bits of the country, with magnificent trees, tiny streams of grass and perhaps a sun dial, a fountain or an old oaken bench. These are oases which have been preserved by some happy chance. Very few persons realize how many trees there are in the square mile that goes to make up that part of London known as the city. Here in this most populous, busy part of town there are some 1,200 well-established trees.

Among the 1,200, however, there is not a single specimen of the English national tree, the oak. Though there is a beech street there are no beeches. But there is plenty of variety in those trees that do grow and thrive in the heart of the city. There are 28 elms, 8 ash trees, 8 sycamores, 11 elms, 2 rowans, 3 figs, 6 wych elms, 7 mulberry trees, 2 birches, 21 weeping aspens, 3 willows, 3 service trees and 1 solitary pear tree, which grows in the Master of the Temple's garden.

The most frequently seen tree in the city is the plane. It is to London what the maple is to many Canadian cities. It seems to enjoy the dirt and smoke of central London, for it flourishes and grows in the face of dirt that would daunt most of the trees.

It was Leigh Hunt who boasted that in London one could never be out of sight of a tree, and thanks to the hardy plane even nowadays this is very nearly true. There are in the city alone 520 plane trees, and it would be difficult to estimate the number in all London together.

Next to the plane in popularity comes the fragrant lime, of which there are 200 trees, and then, 3 poplars, of which only 8 are the tall Lombardy poplars landscape painters love. The thorn, hawthorn and blackthorn, number 61 and laburnums are only 40.

Many of the city's trees are famous in verse and song. There is the plane tree at the corner of Cheapside and Wood street, which owes its immortality to Wordsworth. Now it is no longer an inspiring sight, as it has been cut and lopped until it is little more than a mere bunch. Then there were the two famous limes that grew in Crosby Square. They have gone with the palace itself.

Some very beautiful plane trees are those along the north side of St. Paul's churchyard. They are 70 feet in height and command the gaze of every one passing the cathedral on that side. Still another well-known plane tree, though it has not been immortalized by any poet, is planted in the courtyard of the houses in Stationers' Hall court. It fills the dingy court with its presence and roofs it over with leaves.

It gets almost no sunshine and has a daily shower of soot from nearby chimneys, yet for ages it has grown and flourished to the admiration and gratitude of all who work or live in that dreary neighborhood. Presumably once it was in a beautiful garden which has now become the crowded Stationers' Hall court.

The lime tree in the garden of the Bank of England is undoubtedly the chief of all the city trees. It is a magnificent specimen and dominates the little garden plot. It is older even than the bank itself and at one time, no doubt, it was growing in the churchyard of St. Christopher's, the vanished church of one of the three old parishes on which the bank is built. It is as healthy as any tree with- in miles of London and in the summer evenings sends forth an exquisite perfume. This year a pair of wood pigeons nested in its branches.

The Temple Gardens and Finsbury Circus are the chief paradises of trees in the city. Fountain court, in the Temple, has a venerable elm and plenty of plane and mulberry trees. Finsbury Circus has fourteen plane trees, twenty-five mulberries, twenty limes, two fine weeping aspens and an elm. The old city churchyards are also repositories of London's greenery. One can turn off from the rush and noise of a busy street and sit in the shade of ancient trees in a quiet ancient churchyard and forget the modern world's existence, so far away seems all bustle and hurry.

The lime and plane avenue of Christ Church is worth seeing and the music of the birds at Cripplegate makes one sure one is in the depths of the country. The trees at Cripplegate have always been the homes of countless birds. Milton used to sit and listen to them when he was a parishioner at the church, and though many of the trees are not the same he walked among, yet the birds of Cripplegate are still famous in the annals of city history.

At St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, there is a poplar with a twisted, wrinkled, knotted black trunk with a seat around it that looks as if it had once been the centre of a village green.

Another peaceful little old world



TEACHER—Johnnie, what does this represent?
JOHNNIE—Perrin's School Biscuits.
TEACHER—What do you know about them?
JOHNNIE—They are good to eat. Mother says they are the best biscuits made for hungry boys and girls.
TEACHER—Correct, Johnnie, your Mother is right. I also use them and find them exceedingly good.

DIARRHOEA

There is no need of anyone suffering long with this disease, for to effect a quick cure it is only necessary to take a few doses of

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy

In fact, in most cases one dose is sufficient. It never fails and can be relied upon in the most severe and dangerous cases. It is equally valuable for children and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year. In the world's history no medicine has ever met with greater success. PRICE THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY

OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure you and make a man of you. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified so that all phlegms, blotches and ulcers heal up; the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, shyness and despondency disappear; the eyes become bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body, and the moral, physical and mental systems are invigorated; all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. The various organs become natural and healthy. You feel yourself a man and know marriage cannot be a failure. We invite all afflicted to consult us confidentially and free of charge. Don't let quacks and fakirs rob you of your hard-earned dollars. FREE OF CHARGE. DON'T USE WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT.

THREATENED WITH PARALYSIS.

Peter F. Summers, of Kalamazoo, Mich., relates his experience: "I was troubled with Nervous Debility for many years. I lay it to indigestion and excesses in early youth. I became very despondent and didn't care whether I worked or not. I imagined everybody who looked at me guessed my secret. I imagined dreams at night, I was weak—my back ached, had pain in the back of my head, hands and feet were cold, tired in the morning, poor appetite, fingers were shaky, eyes blurred, hair loose, memory poor, etc. Numbers in the fingers set in and the doctor told me he feared paralysis. I took all kinds of medicines and tried many first-class physicians, wrote an electric belt for three months, went to Mt. Clemens for baths, but received little benefit. While at Mt. Clemens I was induced to consult Dr. Kennedy & Kennedy, though I had lost all faith in doctors. Like a crowing man I commenced the New Method Treatment and it saved my life. The improvement was like magic—I could feel the vigor going through the nerves. I was cured mentally and physically. I have sent them many patients and will continue to do so."

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. We treat and cure VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD AND URINARY COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES and Diseases peculiar to Men. CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. If unable to call write for a Question Blank for Home Treatment.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY
Cor. Michigan Ave., and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

Aluminum, All Grades, Lowest Prices

THE CANADA METAL CO., LIMITED, WILLIAM ST., TORONTO

tragic episodes of this kind in the life of Mrs. Oliphant. She came to see him once; and her husband was to announce that she would pay the bills, which a relative had forged, and she sat down to write and write and write until the forgeries were met, and the relative saved from destruction. And finally, the last child left to her—a boy who was the very apple of her eyes—died before she did. I know few pages of family history—I know no story of

A MESSAGE FOR PILE SUFFERERS

From One Who Has Been Cured of an Unusually Severe Case by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Never give up hope until Dr. Chase's Ointment has been tried, even if your case is extremely severe. We welcome the severest cases because more credit is reflected on the preparation when cured, and Dr. Chase's Ointment can cure piles of every description. Not only do the thousands of testimonials printed from time to time witness its virtue, but also the years of success it has had since being on the market. The sale has increased by leaps and bounds; if it couldn't cure you can rest assured that the story of

Dr. Chase's Ointment

wouldn't be one of success. That it is the most effective and satisfactory treatment for piles ever recommended is now generally conceded, the proof of which is added to almost every day by unsolicited letters telling of cases where persons have suffered for periods of ten, twenty and thirty years only to be cured at last by this ointment.

Surgical operations are past, because they are expensive, dangerous and not entirely satisfactory. Dr. Chase's Ointment came, it stayed, and will remain, because, as well as being cheap, it cures and isn't in any way dangerous.

SUFFERING CANNOT BE DESCRIBED.

Mrs. Geo. H. Simser, Grant, Russell Co., Ont., writes:—"Eleven years ago I began to suffer from piles, and as they caused keen distress and became worse I doctored for them, but with little or no avail. They were bleeding, itching and protruding, and, oh, the torture I suffered at times can never be described. It was with suffering that the bowels moved, and as nothing brought relief I could only endure the misery with an aching heart and without hope of cure."

"Finally a lady told me about Dr. Chase's Ointment curing piles, and, to my surprise I felt relief at once on using this ointment; the little tumors soon disappeared, the ulcers healed, and the bowels became regular. That was five years ago, and I have never been troubled with this terrible ailment since, a thousand thanks to Dr. Chase's Ointment."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for irregular kidneys and torpid liver; one pill a dose, one cent a dose.

CHURCHES MUST MEET NEW TIMES WITH NEW METHODS

BY NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

The following is a stenographic report of an address by Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., of Brooklyn, at a meeting of ministers and others called to promote the summer tent campaign in New York:

In the providence of God, we have come to a great crisis, not only for the churches, but for the ministers. For the first time in twenty years the working people are hungry for a message. God has turned the heart of the common people toward us and they hear us gladly. Go where you will, into the park, or the marketplace, preach in the tent, or from the wagon, and the multitudes will crowd and throng about you. The common people are tired of materialism and pleasure, of mere food and raiment. They have tried the seaside and the beer garden, the baseball and the bicycle, they have tried all the things that perish with the using, and they have discovered that these things end with the use. The old century is gone, and many old things, thank God, have gone with it. Once more the people are plastic. They are earnest, also, and eager for the great truths of God and his divine love, of Jesus Christ and his redeeming cross. The time when the working people seemed to have turned away from the church, but we are at the beginning of the new era. Today the church that wants the people can have them. No need, therefore, for a minister to ask for an audience if he really has a great passionate love for the common people. Only we must deserve the audience, and by very force of affection compel the people to come to him. The minister who would have friends among the poor must show himself friendly.

And most striking the change! Men are coming to church today whose feet have not crossed the threshold of the church for years. But the minister must meet the new times with the new method. It is not enough to preach once or twice on Sunday. The politicians know how to grow a movement and how to give it momentum. The politician speaks four and five times a day for two months at a stretch. The ministers have yet to discover that the way to learn how to preach is by preaching. When a man has been making sermons for six months, polishing them and perfecting them, he ought to close the study door and go forth and preach them. Let him repeat the sermon in the forenoon and again in the afternoon before an attentive audience, and twice in the evening, and he will acquire skill, accustom himself to public speech, and discover that it is an exercise that makes for health; that it builds the body up. I have spoken here in the open air half a dozen times during the past week. I spoke today from a cart over at the gate of the Brooklyn navy yard. No man ever had a more attentive audience, nor one more keenly appreciative. It was to me no concern that they smoked while I preached; it was of infinite concern that they listened eagerly. It is all nonsense for ministers to say that we are overworked. Look at George Booth. When he was 15 years of age he was speaking three times a day. Think of John Wesley, at 24 years of age, starting out on a preaching tour! He arose at 6 o'clock and made his sermon; he preached from 6 to 7. After breakfast he rode twelve miles over the hills and preached in the open air from 10 to 11. After luncheon he mounted his horse for another long ride and preached from 2 to 4 o'clock. He then made a ten-mile drive over the hills to another village and a sermon from 9 to 10. During that long preaching tour, that old man, John Wesley, travelled 2,000 miles, and addressed audiences of three millions of people, and was more than a four-score years of age. Meanwhile he was doing other work. He was organizing churches and churches, forming temperance societies, editing a library, of cheap literature, getting out a book on medicine, giving sermons. Preaching, when he was dying, John Wesley said to his physician, "I think if I could only preach a sermon and have one more pulp, sweat, I might yet recover." It is in the working with the sense of failure that kills ministers. Preaching that is successful is medicinal. The man that has a flaming heart, who has the love of God, and has experienced the saving power of Jesus Christ, and wants to give the good news to others who are starving in their work. The multitudes are ready for our message. God is abroad working upon the hearts of the people. It is the day of God's power, and he has made the people willing. To care for the work of God has given a flock to be fed. Alas, for the shepherd if the sheep starve! Blessed are those who, when life is over, can say: "Here are the sheep that thou has given me and not one of them is lost."

But what about the sermon and the message? I criticize no one, I judge no one, I judge myself. For every mistake you have made, I will offer you ten. For myself, I have been interested in subjects and in good sermons. Branching is coming to think that no minister will reach the common people until he is willing to preach a poorer sermon than he can preach. We must be willing also to give up the luxury of preaching on the subjects which interest and make for our personal culture, and preach on the themes that will save men. What matters it that you are built up by your preaching if the people starve? Here is a minister who likes philosophy and theology. He

preaches along that line because it builds him up intellectually. Meanwhile his audience is dissolving. He will die an unfulfilled prophecy. He has quite forgotten the days of power in his youth. The time was when the people crowded his pews. They would now, if they were fed the fruit of God instead of the dry hay and straw and chaff of metaphysics. In your early ministry your preaching was largely the statement of your experience. In the fresh ardor of your faith you told the story of what Christ had been to you. With flaming heart you poured forth the story of God's love and you moved men mightily.

What exquisite happiness then was yours! Like Paul you were a witness-bearer. Like the apostle you told "the heavenly vision." Listening men wept, and, like Christ, they left behind the slough of Despond. While sinful men heard, the burden dropped away. But now you have lost the art of wearing your heart upon the sleeve. You have ceased to be a witness-bearer. The personal note has gone out of your ministry. Today you preach on subjects. Your sermons are become essays. Not an essay has a subject; a sermon has an object. Now for you the theme is everything. Once the object-bearer was everything. No sermon has power that has lost the personal note. Henry Ward Beecher had one theme, the story of that May day when he met God and experienced his forgiveness while he prayed in the forest of Indians. All the great sermons of Robertson, also, are confessions of faith, and so are those of Phillips Brooks. We, too, like Paul, are to go every whither telling the evangel of God's love.

AN ESSAY ON BRIDGE WHIST

IT IS ORDINARY WHIST WITH A
WHEEL-OF-FORTUNE
ATTACHMENT.

Bridge whist is ordinary whist with a wheel-of-fortune attached. It is a cross between double-entry bookkeeping and roulette, and is played with a deck of cards, an adding machine, and a promissory note. It is listed as a game, but generally varies between a vice and a life-sentence. That is the way George Fitch defines it in the current Collier's. Continuing, he says:

Bridge whist can easily be explained to any one who knows all about ordinary whist, compound fractions, Robert's rules of order, wireless telegraphy, mind-reading, and silent signals. The rules of ordinary whist prevail as far as they go, but, in order to make the game appear more like real life, each suit is given a different value in the counting. Each trick over six when spades are trumps counts two pennies or automobiles, depending upon the location of the game. Clubs count four, diamonds six and hearts eight. It is also possible to cut out trumps altogether by a simple mechanism in which case each trick counts twelve.

Then, in order to add a Wall Street touch to the game, the values of these tricks can be doubled or quadrupled by anyone with a taste for plunging; and in order to complicate matters still further, so that the experienced player may get her just dues from the beginner, each court card is permitted at times to break into the score with a count of its own. This explains the double-entry feature of the game. After a hand has been played, and the winner's extra tricks have been multiplied by 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 48, or 96 according to the value of the trumps and the intensity of the proceedings the losers appropriate the pencil and do a little harvesting of their own. If they have held a majority of the court cards in the trump suit, they may count themselves twice the value of the trump suit. If they have held four court cards, they get four times the value of the trump, and if they have held five, they get five times its value. That ought to be the game was invented by a firm believer in monopoly. It is possible, if you hold four court cards in one hand to count yourself eight times the value of the trump, while five court

THE GRAVE ROBBED OF ITS PREY!

GIVEN UP BY DOCTOR--NOW IN PINK OF HEALTH!

No words of ours could be more convincing of Psychine's power to make the sick well than those of John A. Galbraith, a well-to-do farmer of Plympton, Ont. He says: "I did not seem able to gain any strength after the attack of pneumonia. One doctor said that tuberculosis had developed, that I could not recover, and advised me to settle all my affairs as quickly as possible. This was the condition I was in when my pastor, Rev. C. E. Burrell of the Baptist Church, advised me to try PSYCHINE, and procured for me a trial bottle. This was in May, 1906, and at that time I was reduced in weight to 120 pounds.



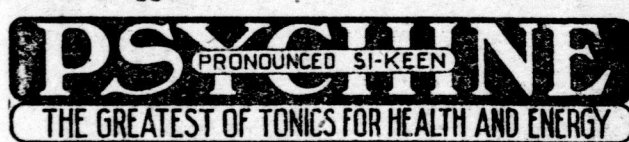
PASTOR SAID PSYCHINE SAVED HIS WIFE

I GAVE HIM HOPE

THE PASTOR TESTIFIES.

Rev. C. E. Burrell, Baptist Pastor, Fore St., says: "Several years ago my wife was so seriously ill of lung trouble as to be unable to walk, at which time a noted physician told me that the next dress that I would buy for her would be a shroud. She used PSYCHINE and is now reasonably well."

Through Mr. Burrell PSYCHINE was brought to the notice of Mr. J. A. Galbraith of Forest, a well-known and successful farmer, and the story of his remarkable cure appears above. Look at it. Vouched for by himself, and the local druggist.



Trial Bottle Free

Send Coupon, with your name and address, to Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Slocum Building, Spadina Avenue, Toronto, and receive a trial bottle of Psychine FREE. London Advertiser, Sept. 5, 1908.

"The PSYCHINE did good from the start. I gained 1 in weight at the rate of half a pound a day until I went up to 150 pounds, steadily regaining my strength and feeling better. I actually had to have my clothes enlarged, not through any corpulence, but owing to a putting on of good flesh all over. I have resumed my work and have gone through a severe and sickly winter with nothing worse than an attack of grip, which my system was able to throw off without any serious results. I give this statement for the purpose of showing how PSYCHINE has probably saved my life, and in hope that others may be likewise benefited by its use."

PSYCHINE IS THE GREATEST OF TONICS. THERE IS LIFE IN EVERY DOSE.

PSYCHINE regulates and strengthens the stomach and is an infallible remedy for all disorders of the throat, lungs and chest. All druggists and grocers, 50c-1.00.

FREE TRIAL SENT ON APPLICATION. (SEE COUPON).

"I SAW HIM"

H. J. Pettypiece, Esq., ex-M.P.P., publisher of The Forest Free Press, says:

"The Galbraith cure is considered a miracle here. I know his case was considered hopeless by his physician, and that something had pulled him together. I have only just learned that it was PSYCHINE."

Three months after Mr. Pettypiece writes: "I saw Galbraith in town yesterday. He is looking the pink of health—says he never felt better, and that he is doing his share of the work on the farm, instead of being under the sod, where just one year ago, the doctors told him he would be."



DRUGGIST SOLD PSYCHINE AND NOTED IMPROVEMENT

I Sold Him Psychine

THE DRUGGIST SPEAKS.

Mr. Ralph Scott, druggist, Forest, says: "I have read the statements made by Mr. J. A. Galbraith and Rev. C. E. Burrell regarding the results of the use of PSYCHINE. I know both gentlemen personally and can heartily endorse all that they have said. Mr. Galbraith obtained his supply of PSYCHINE at my drug store, saying from time to time that he was doing his good. I took interest in his case and noted a steady improvement. Altogether I sold him about \$15.00 worth of PSYCHINE. I have a big run here, and so far as I know is always used with beneficial results."



NOW WORKS ON FARM IN PINK OF HEALTH SAYS H. J. PETTYPIECE, EX-M.P.P.

cards in one hand gives you ten times the trump's value.

This it will readily be seen that, while the winners of a hand in bridge may cord up a total of two points by skill, the losers may make ten times that much, simply by standing in with the royal family. This makes it evident, without explanation, that the game was invented in England.

The fascination of bridge lies partly in the fact that the game continues to be interesting long after the last card has been played. The participants generally play a rubber of three games, and then spend the rest of the evening doing sums in simple addition, to find out who won last night's game, but they will not find out who won tonight's game until some one remembers to bring home another tablet of scratch paper.

The varying values in bridge account for its peculiarly exasperating qualities and its skill in breaking the hearts of its fishermen friends would like perhaps even the chances of a roller day with pike, or roach, or barbel may be slighter than they would if restocking were easier and fishermen fewer.

But in one respect it is unequalled by any river in the world, that is, in the opportunity it gives for the pleasant and most restful of all entertainments, a full day spent on its quiet waters by the foam of its racing falls, under its dreaming trees. From Badock Hythe to Richmond it is a widening stream of many purposes and many uses, but none know its purposes better than those whose shining blades dip in the steady current, or whose punt poles thrust into the weedy gravel perhaps only a less stately mode of moving over water than the graceful ease of the gondola.

Henley possibly would be decided by the foreigners to show the English water party at its best, and certainly Henley shows the Frenchman and Belgian and American something that he cannot find in his own country, but a Henley water party, though it gains double points in the racing and the peculiar charm of the crowded sunny river, lacks one of the chief essential pleasures, and that is the solitude and space of the water on less fashionable occasions. An ideal water party does not ask for a deserted river, but it ought to be possible to be alone. The choice of a boat is one of the first attractions. Each kind of boat has its own conveniences and drawbacks. For those who like exercise a double-ended boat is the best, but it ought to be possible to be alone. The choice of a boat is one of the first attractions. Each kind of boat has its own conveniences and drawbacks. For those who like exercise a double-ended boat is the best, but it ought to be possible to be alone.

Water Parties On Thames

ONE MAY USE PUNTS, SCULLING
BOATS AND CANOES.

Each Has Its Advantages, But the
Launch Is the Lazy Man's Craft
—A Guest to Be Shunned.

The Thames, with its backwaters, its locks and its tumbling weirs, may never develop into a salmon river, but it may never provide so many opportunities of amusement and recreation as the river of its fishermen friends would like perhaps even the chances of a roller day with pike, or roach, or barbel may be slighter than they would if restocking were easier and fishermen fewer.

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One great advantage of such a boat is the pace at which it can be rowed along, especially if any need for extra quickness should spring up suddenly, as may easily happen on turning a corner, and seeing that the lock is at the end of the cutting is open. To be in a punt in deep or difficult water in the lock will evidently shut in about two minutes, and it will take at least five to get there, can be the height of exasperation.

BOAT VERSUS PUNT.

One great advantage of such a boat is the pace at which it can be rowed along, especially if any need for extra quickness should spring up suddenly, as may easily happen on turning a corner, and seeing that the lock is at the end of the cutting is open. To be in a punt in deep or difficult water in the lock will evidently shut in about two minutes, and it will take at least five to get there, can be the height of exasperation.

But a punt has its own advantages. To lie on the broad, easy cushions is a rest in itself; to move slowly over the water, looking up into the shade of alders quivering in the wind, or watching the willow her's and the wild parsley on the gliding banks with the cool ripples lapping gently under the bows is one of the most luxurious forms of rest imaginable. Punting, of course, can be tiring, especially against a heavy stream, or in a high wind, when it is tiresome into the bargain; but one would not choose a punt on a windy day or for heavy water, and with an ordinary stream it combines a pleasant form of exercise with the amusement of demanding a considerable amount of skill.

Then, again, it is so much easier to talk in a punt than in a rowing boat.

But a punt after all is not the best boat to talk in. The best is a Canadian canoe, in which two, or at most three, persons can sit close enough to chat as they please, and which makes no noise itself in moving over the water. A punt makes very little noise, but the pole must splash a little; the Canadian canoe can be absolutely silent. The objection to the canoe is that it does not easily carry a luncheon basket. But as a companion boat to the more solid punt, or a slow-going sculling boat, it is a perfect little vessel.

Punts, sculling boats and canoes all need men to do the work, and most men enjoy the work. But the most luxurious form of water party is, of course, the launch. Indeed, it is, if anything too luxurious. Not all mortals, surely, deserve the superb sense of ease and enjoyment of the loveliest things the river can offer; the sunlight on warm wood, the buoyant motion of the boat, the speed at which the familiar, sunny landscape passes. It needs an education, perhaps not very difficult to acquire, to spend two of the best hours of the morning on the deck of an electric launch and then to feel that lunch has been thoroughly well earned.

PROBLEMS FOR THE HOST.

Some persons are able to achieve such a height of virtuous contentment easily; some are born contented. That is a consideration which must always be present to the mind of a host arranging a water party. There are certain temperaments which adapt themselves to the mingled ease and work of a rowing boat or a punt; others who chafe at inaction, and will not rest or be silent; others who either cannot use a punt pole or a scull, but use it so atrociously that they must be restrained. The host must choose and divide up his party judiciously; the lazy people must go in the boat with the workers, and the restless people must not be made to chafe at the repose of the launch.—From the London Field.

EGG-SHAPED HEADS.

The egg-shaped heads of some of the natives of Malakula, in the New Hebrides, were once thought to be naturally conical. For that reason scientific men decided that the Malakulans were in the lowest rung of the human ladder.

Later it was found that the conical heads were produced as the Chinese women distorted their feet, by binding them in infancy. The egg-shaped head is still fashionable in Malakula, where some extraordinary results are achieved.

A conical head retreats from the forehead in such a manner that one is amazed to know the owner of this remarkable profile preserves his or her proper senses, such as they are. I could not hear, however, that the custom was supposed to affect the intellect in any way.

The conical shape is produced by winding a strong sinnet cord spirally about the heads of young babies and tightening the coils from time to time. A piece of plaited mat is first put on the head and the cord is coiled over this, so as to give it a good purchase. The crown of the head is left to develop in the upward and backward fashion that is so much admired.

One fears the poor babies suffer very much from the process. The child I saw was fretful and crying, and looked as if it were constantly in pain; but the mother, forgetting for the moment her fear of the strange white woman, showed it to me quite proudly, pointing out the cords with a smile.

She had a normally shaped head herself, and it seems that she had suffered by her parents' neglect, of this important matter, for she was married to a man who was of no particular account. A young girl who was standing beside her had evidently had a more careful mother, for her head was almost sugar-loaf shaped. It is interesting to know that this well-brought-up young woman has married a chief.—National Geographical Magazine.

CORN ON THE COB.

David Benson holds the present roasting-ear record with fifty denuded corn cobs at one sitting. Weather like this is more suitable to read of a green corn contest than of a beefsteak dinner. Corn is the great North American vegetable, and there should be a great deal more of it eaten. It is cheap, wholesome, toothsome, and, eaten from the cob, it encourages dexterity and penalizes clumsiness. Corn was here long before Christopher Columbus. It is found in the mound-builders' homes, in the Pueblo rock houses, in the Aztec kitchens. To the Indians it always was the staple vegetable. Green, roasted, parched or dried, it furnished the main food.

In the old American cooking, which far surpassed anything in imitation of Paris or Berlin restaurants, corn stood first. For breakfast, corn cakes or fritters; for dinner, corn bread; for supper, corn biscuit or mush, fried or broiled; for dessert, corn pudding—nothing can beat them if made by the hand of loving experience.

To cook corn properly the cook must have been born in the United States. White corn a black cook can growl at. For white corn a black cook and for

ST. VITUS DANCE

A SEVERE CASE CURED BY DR.
WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

St. Vitus dance is a disease of the nerves brought on by a morbid condition of the blood. It is a common disease with children and attacks females often than males. The only cure lies in plenty of pure blood, because good blood is the life food of the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure even the most severe forms of this trouble because they enrich the blood supply, thus carrying the necessary food to the nerves. In proof of this we have the statement of Mrs. Alex. Cameron, Summerside, P. E. I., who says: "Some years ago my daughter Lena, then a child of ten years, became afflicted with St. Vitus dance. At that time she was attending school and the first indication I had that something was wrong, was that she appeared easily discouraged in her studies. She was naturally a spirited child, not given to tears, but she would cry over what I thought should be easy work for her. The disease progressed so rapidly that in the course of a few weeks she became unable to hold anything in her hands, and we were obliged to take her out of school. She became so afflicted that she could not hold a cup to her lips without suddenly losing hold of it. I knew from the first by the symptoms that her ailment was St. Vitus dance, and despaired of seeing her cured, as it was looked on as such a hopeless ailment. She became so bad that she could not hold herself still for the space of ten seconds. Her hands or feet were continually moving and last of all she would comfort her features so that she was losing her natural expression. At this stage I chanced on a paper containing a testimonial in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, describing the cure of a little girl afflicted as mine was. I hastened to get a couple of boxes of the Pills, and by the time she had used them I noticed a decided change for the better, and purchased a further supply. By the time she had taken seven boxes she was entirely cured. Although she seemed thoroughly cured I was afraid the disease might return again, but it never did, and she has since enjoyed the best of health. I cannot thank Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enough for what they did for my child, and I hope my experience may be of benefit to someone afflicted as my daughter was."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be obtained by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

green corn a white cook produces the best tasting effects.

As for roasting ears, which in fact are boiled and not roasted, holders and like appliances should be forbidden. No one needs them who learned to eat corn when a boy or girl. As well eat the old style half-moon apple pie with a fork.—N. Y. World.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Like the sun, which dispels all darkness, the Pen-Angle trademark dispenses the gloom of uncertainty which enshrouds the buying of underwear. Pen-Angle garments fit best, wear longest, are unskrinkable, and guaranteed.



UNDERWEAR

"Silver Plate that Wears"
Fancy Serving Pieces
Spoons, knives, forks, etc.,
can be copied to match—
all marked
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
Unexcelled for exclusive designs
and lasting quality.
SOLD BY ALL SETS, TURENS, LAKING
DISHERS, ETC., INSIST ON GOODS MADE BY
MERIDEN BRIT CO.

SANTAL-MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet,
Blepharitis and Runny Eyes
in 48 HOURS. Cures Kid-
ney and Bladder Troubles.

OPENING OF THE LONDON THEATRES

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Monday "Tyranny of Tears"
Friday "A Pair of Country Kids"
Saturday "Paid in Full"
BENNETT'S.
All Week, Vaudeville
..... Matinee and Night
..... "Tyranny of Tears."

Labor Day (Monday, Sept. 7), the Grand Opera House, and Bennett's Vaudeville Theatre will open for the season.

"The Tyranny of Tears" will be the attraction at the Grand, and Manager George S. McLeish, who is a man of his word and one of the best men who ever managed a theatre in London, says the attraction will be a good one. The house has been thoroughly cleaned and renovated, and reflects credit on Mr. A. J. Small, the proprietor, and upon Mr. McLeish.

Bennett's popular playhouse has been thoroughly gone over, and is as usual a thing of beauty.

The bill is said to be an excellent one, and it will undoubtedly please Londoners.

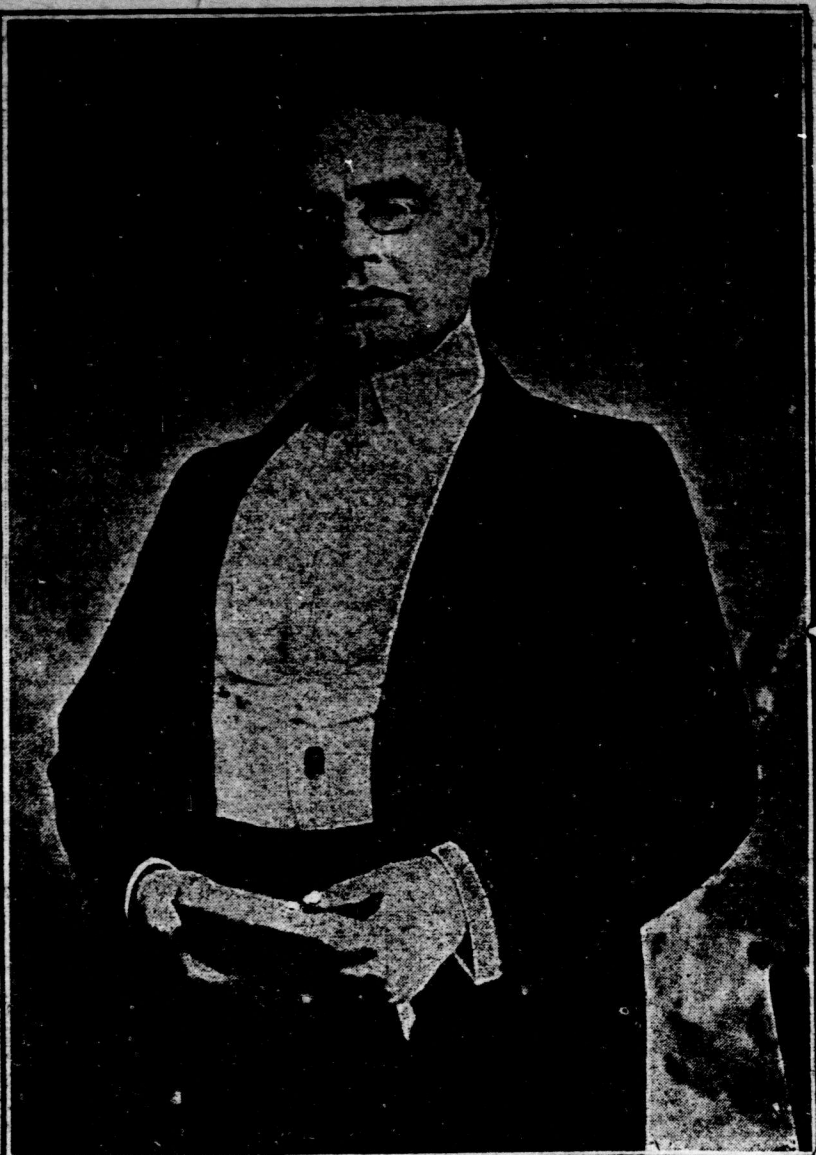
Mr. George F. Driscoll, the popular manager, has been brought from Montreal to manage the house, and he is leaving nothing undone which might add to the comforts of the patrons of Bennett's. Mr. Driscoll is extremely well liked here, and Bennett's are to be congratulated upon again bringing him to this city.

At the Grand, Professor Creswell will again lead the orchestra, and at Bennett's, Professor Stevens will be in his old place this season.

London has every reason to feel proud of its theatres, and the attractions should be well patronized this season.

ed for presentation here by Messrs. Wagenhals and Kemper on Saturday, Sept. 12.

"Paid in Full" is in four acts, and Mr. Walter treats a great proposition in the American life with a candor and a strength which marks him as one of the truly great writers of the American stage. He has taken for his subject the greatest class of American people, and he has built his arguments on the command, "Thou Shalt Not Steal," and his absolute frankness of treatment stamps him indelibly with the mark of real genius. His story concerns the fortunes of Joseph Brooks, his wife, Captain Williams, who is president of the Latin-American Steamship Company, and a mutual friend, Jimmy Smith. Brooks is an egotist, self-centered, selfish and grasping. He believes the world owes him a living, and because it is not presented to him in equal proportions with that given more favored individuals, he sulks, then steals. His wife has borne with him long and patiently, even though she went out of her station to marry him, and when finally he begins to steal, he covers over his source of income with the explanation that Captain Williams has advanced his salary, and as a bonus for conscientious work has given him six months back pay, at the new scale. They live in a manner befitting their new income, and as might be expected the denouement is one tragic with the inevitable. There are new turns and twists to this play that have not been seen before in play-writing, and Mr. Walter is to be congratulated that Wagenhals and Kemper have given him the interpreting cast they have. It is a safe assumption that this play is going to prove one of the



MR. ROBERT GANTHONY,
Who Will Be Seen in "The Tyranny of Tears" at the Grand, Labor Day, Matinee and Evening.

Curran, who will present their great laughing success, "The Terrible Judge." This act has been the headline attraction at Montreal, Ottawa, and Hamilton and has received great praise from the newspapers in those cities.

The Zanettos are the famous European hand balancers, who created such a sensation at the London Hippodrome, and in fact the only act that ever remained in that large playhouse for a period of six months without a break.

Eddie Mack and Dot Williams will offer their pretty little dancing act. Mr. Mack is also known in London. During the action of their number Mr. Mack introduces his famous New York Telegraph baseball dance.

Mamie Delmar is a very pretty young lady, and has a very sweet contralto voice, which is very pleasing.

Jones and Jones are two funny men, who manage to keep the audience in good humor while they are on the stage.

The big attraction of this bill will be Holden's Manikins, one of the most pleasing marionette acts in vaudeville. This act carries one of the most beautiful miniature stage settings one could wish to see. For the ladies and children this number will be especially interesting, and will in all probability be one of the biggest hits on the entire bill.

Sailor Bill is a tenor singer of no little ability, and sings many of the latest successes.

On the whole this bill should be one of the best ever offered at this popular playhouse, and will undoubtedly draw capacity houses. The same policy and scale of prices will prevail this season as last.

Bennett's Dramatic Sketch Club.

Manager Driscoll is inaugurating a local amateur dramatic sketch club, the idea of which is to bring out each week any local amateurs who may be desirous of displaying their talents. He will place any sketch which, after proper rehearsals, show themselves worthy of being placed amongst the various acts on any of the weekly bills. It is expected that this idea will create much local interest, and bring out many able amateurs who would otherwise never be heard from.

Daisy Harcourt is an early booking at Bennett's.

Among the future bookings at Bennett's



A scene from Eugene Walter's great American play, which comes to the Grand Saturday, Sept. 12.

"The Tyranny of Tears," an English comedy by H. Haddon Chambers, has been selected as the opening bill at the Grand. Two presentations of this highly successful play will be given on Labor Day.

The piece is best described as an English comedy. This description implies the polish, the quiet and unostentatious humor, and at the same time the lightness of meritorious English comedy.

"The Tyranny of Tears" was first produced at the Criterion Theatre, in London, Eng., April 6, 1899, making an instant and striking success, and ran to enormous business until the end of the season. It was revived Jan. 29, 1900, when the press, previously unstinted in its praise, greeted it with a renewed enthusiasm. Mr. Ganthony, who will play the role originally played by Sir Charles Wyndham, in London, and Mr. John Drew, in New York, is one of the cleverest playwrights of modern times, and one of the leading actors of England. He will be supported by Miss Hazel Stanmore, and an all-star cast.

A Pair of Country Kids.
A rural comedy drama, is the play announced at the Grand for Friday evening next. The country kids are said to be a lively pair and seem to be making a large number of friends everywhere. The play is highly spoken of as a clean, up-to-date rural comedy drama, true to nature and with all those lovable folks "down on the farm." This company is made up of actors who can act, sing and dance and will give you an evening of genuine amusement and you will surely laugh at the kids for they are busy constantly getting in and out of mischief.

The Great American Play, "Paid in Full."

"Paid in Full" a virile, forceful, vital play of contemporaneous American life by Eugene Walter, is announced

strongest that local playgoers have enjoyed in many seasons. To quote one western writer, "It is the play of the age." It is still running in New York and has to its credit a five months' run at the Grand Opera House, Chicago. The sale of seats will open on Wednesday.

Bennett's Opening Bill.

Monday afternoon Bennett's Theatre will enter upon its third successful season as a Keith vaudeville house. One of the best and most varied bills ever offered in London will hold the boards, and will present such well-known and clever acts as Ward, and



DOT WILLIAMS,
Of Mack & Williams, at Bennett's Next Week.

WONDERFUL RUINS ON RIVER NILE

TEMPLE FOUND THAT TOOK
NEARLY 3,000 YEARS TO
BUILD.

The most interesting place on the Nile River is Luxor, a small town built on the site of ancient Thebes, one of the oldest, largest and most remarkable cities of ancient times. Thebes occupies both sides of the river, and the excavations made show that it was more than twelve miles around it. In all parts of the city are wonderful ruins of old tombs and temples. How many there were nobody knows, as the excavations made only cover a small part of the city. The most remarkable temple uncovered is Karnak, the greatest of all the wonderful temples of Egypt. It was nearly 3,000 years in building. It is now one of the most interesting and colossal ruins in the world. We visit Karnak, but its wonders are of such varied interest as to bewilder the beholder, and we can not appreciate much less describe it.

Across the river from Karnak and some three or four miles back from the shore, is a great, tortuous, desolate gulch of the mountains, in which are the famous "Tombs of the Kings." These tombs, vast and gloomy, are hewn out of the solid rock. They are dimly lighted by electric lights, and you go down, down, down, until you feel as though you would never get out again, and there you find the sarcophagi and the mummies of the kings, where they have lain thousands of years. All around on the walls are paintings, sculptures and inscriptions. And so, wander where you will, for miles around, you find these marvelous relics that tell of the age and glory and greatness of early Egypt.

GREAT RESORT FOR INVALIDS.

We went up the river to Assuan, where is the first cataract, and which is as far up as most tourists go. Here the valley narrows and the river is hemmed in by solid granite walls. This is a great resort for invalids. There is no rain, and it is said to be the healthiest place in the east. A great dam has been built here, and it is to be raised still higher. It regulates the flow of the Nile in all lower Egypt. It is a marvel of engineering enterprise and skill. Upon the maintenance and proper operation of this dam depends the prosperity of all the people living between Assuan and the sea. When we look upon this, one of the greatest of modern enterprises, and compare it with the ancient tombs, and temples and palaces, we can realize, if we will stop to think about it, what progress the world is making in humane and enlightened government. Sir William Wilcox, the engineer of this great dam, whom we subsequently met, told us of the relieving of the people as far up as most tourists go. Here he said to spread their fertility over the sandy soil, causing it to blossom and bear fruit. He said that wherever he traveled, and it was known that he was coming, the people met him at the entrance to their villages, bringing their best animals for him to ride, and having put a crown upon his head, went before him into the towns waving palm branches, and doing their utmost to show their delight and appreciation. In the old days the rulers built only for their own glory and aggrandisement, with little thought or care for the masses and their subjects. Today governments build to promote the public good and bring benefits to all the people. Here lies the essential difference between the old and the new, between barbarism and civilization.

PYRAMIDS AND PALACES.

The pyramids have been described so often and so fully that I make only brief mention of them. There are many scattered over the desert, of varying sizes, and in different states of preservation. The finest of these is at Ghizeh, only some six miles from Cairo, and can be easily reached by carriage or trolley car. These are of prodigious size, fairly well preserved, and stand upon the edge of the desert, grim and impressive monuments of the old days. The avenue leading from the city out to them is an imposing and delightful one. Along its entire length it is lined with lofty and superb trees. It connects by a short hour's drive, the bustle and brightness of the city, with the quiet and desolation of the desert. It is crowded from morning



LUCY COOPER,
Of Cooper & Cooper at Bennett's Next Week.

Bennett's popular vaudeville house are Willard Simms & Company, Laura Burt and Henry Stanford, who were seen here New Year's in the "Walls of Jericho." Geo. Wood, the well-known monologist; Al Lawrence, who was on the opening bill at Bennett's two seasons ago; Rock and Fulton, the act that ran so long in New York City, and which created such a sensation there by their famous "Devil" dance. One of the biggest bills ever seen in London will hold the boards at Bennett's next week, and, judging from the sale, the house will enjoy large patronage all the week.

HOW TO STOP DIARRHOEA.

It is sure to come with the summer. No prescription is so swift to relieve and so certain to cure as "Nerviline." In all bowel disorders, cramps, diarrhoea and acute indigestion Polson's Nerviline is unsurpassed. Try a 25c bottle.

CLARK'S POTTED MEATS

Crisp toast—lightly buttered—with a thin layer of Clark's Potted Meats is so good that a more tasty morsel could not be thought of.

Try it for Tea!

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This business watch dog has both eyes on your store all the time.

YOU NEED ONE. Every merchant needs one. We can PROVE it.

Our method of selling enables every businessman to buy one and never feel the cost.

You will ask how.

We can show you that it will PAY FOR ITSELF—that it will give you an extra ONE PER CENT PROFIT ON EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH OF GOODS YOU SELL.

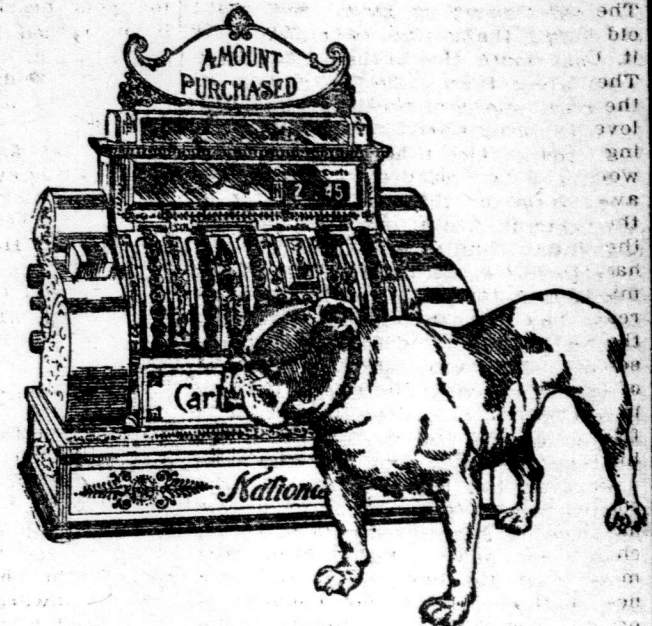
This may sound big, but it is true. We will prove it to you right in your own store or in our store. It is true with a small store as well as a large one.

We have proven this to 650,000 businessmen throughout the world.

Busy times are coming. Get ready for them! Stop the leaks in your store. They exist there as well as in every other store.

Let us show you how our registers benefit the following:

First yourself, then your clerks, your cashier, your customers, their children and servants.



Our registers are sold on terms in proportion to what they will save. They cost you nothing.

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We guarantee to furnish a better cash register for less money than any other concern in the world.

Write for our pamphlet giving full information, or have one of our experts call on you.

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ing until night. In the early part of the day it is filled with traffic, the country folks coming and going and long lines of mules, donkeys and camels, carrying the products of the country and the wares of the city, to and from the market. In the afternoon from the market, and it is a rich and gay city, is walking, driving and motoring and displaying wealth and beauty, groomed and gowned in all the latest styles.

And so side by side we see the pyramids and palaces, the temples and tombs of the great and powerful nations of the past, and the luxury and fashion and progress of the present. And the same sun shines now as then, and the Nile flows steadily on to the sea, and the dead sleep and the living labor along its historic banks.

UNITED STATES PAID TOLL.

It is related that the army, headed by Sheridan and his staff, left Winchester by the valley pike early in the morning, the column moving toward Stephens City. Just as day was breaking the staff reached the toll-gate, and was much discomfited to find the toll pole down and guarded by a young and beautiful girl, Charlotte Hillman, famed locally for her girlish charms. Even the war-hardened Sheridan seems not to have been proof against the persuasion of a pair of black eyes and a pretty face, and when toll was demanded straightway produced the tithe, setting an example that was followed by his staff.

"But," said Sheridan, as he passed through the gate, "I cannot vouch for my army."

When the common soldiery came the girl again lowered the toll bar and demanded toll. This was met by jeers from the soldiers, whereupon she wisely raised the guard. All day the dusty troopers passed through, and all day Charlotte Hillman stood at her post. For every ten soldiers who passed the gate she cut a notch in the toll pole. Early fled beyond the Blue Ridge with the remnants of his disorganized army; in the Valley of Virginia Lee, beaten back by Grant's overwhelming numbers, gave up the fight; in the southeast Joe Johnston

St. Ilders, P. Q., Aug. 13, 1904.

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited: Gentlemen—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT, and also prescribe it for my patients, always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly,

DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

Hewson Unshrinkable Underwear

Hewson Underwear conforms snugly to every line and curve of the body. It possesses that springy, elastic tendency which assures perfect freedom of bodily movement. This unusual flexibility is due to the high quality of wool used and the superior way in which the garments are knit.

Hewson Underwear feels wonderfully smooth, soft and restful to the body. No rough seams to annoy you.

They are neatly covered by a process that required the introduction of special machines for the purpose.

For comfort's sake buy Underwear trade-marked with the Hewson oval.

Also Makers of Hewson Pure Wool Tweeds.

Hewson Woolen Mills
Amherst, Nova Scotia

fired the last burlesque shots, and peace came again over the north and south. Then, when relations with Washington had been re-established and the administration's policy was one of magnanimity, Charlotte Hillman counted the notches in the toll pole and sent her bill to Washington. And the bill was paid—Metropolitan Magazine.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory, J. F. HUNT & SONS, 663 Richmond street. Phone 967.

Every Woman
is interested and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray. The new vaginal syringe. Best. Most convenient. Most effective. Instantly.

Are you distressed by it? If so, supply the A. J. A. I. spray, not only, but send stamp for illustrated book—see it. It gives full particulars and directions in English and French. Write to: WINDHOLM DISPENSARY CO., Windsor, Ontario. General Agents for Canada.

PLOW REPAIRS

For South Bend Plows, Just Arrived Since Fire.

WESTMAN'S HARDWARE

436 RICHMOND ST.

Harnessing the World's Greatest Cataract

ENERGY OF VICTORIA FALLS FIVE TIMES GREATER THAN NIAGARA—WILL BE CARRIED 600 MILES OVER ALUMINUM CABLES—HOW THE POWER WILL BE USED—FRANK S. CARPENTER'S LETTER.

The financial arrangements for harnessing the Niagara of the Zambesi have been completed, writes Frank S. Carpenter, the famous correspondent. Within the past few months a London syndicate has been formed, with a paid-up capital of \$15,000,000, and surveys are now making for the installation of one of the greatest electrical plants of the world. The various power companies of the Rand have been purchased, and the new syndicate practically controls the power possibilities of South Africa. The works which it has in operation about Johannesburg and in the gold mines will pay something like \$400,000 a year above their operating expenses. It is planned to transmit the enormous force of Victoria Falls by wire, not only to the Transvaal, but everywhere within a radius of 600 miles from this point.

I have already written of the beauty and grandeur of the Zambesi. It surpasses Niagara in their scenic effects, and the engineers claim that they surpass it also in the mighty force with which these millions of tons of water drop down upon the rocks. They fall with a thunder like that of artillery. The noise can be heard ten miles away, and the spray on a bright day goes up to a height of 1,200 feet in clouds or pillars of mist which are visible for 50 miles around.

As to the exact force of the falls, this is a matter of scientific calculation. The engineers claim that they have a possibility of 35,000,000-horsepower. The possibilities at Niagara are put at seven millions, and if these figures are correct the Victoria Falls as a working force are five times as great as our own. Not only the falls themselves, but the descent of the river through forty miles of gorges may possibly be utilized. At any rate, there is no doubt that they have here a force greater than all the demands that can be created for many years to come, and that it may be used for the building up of an industrial empire which will affect the whole of this part of the continent.

THIRTY-FIVE MILLION HORSE-POWER.

Have you any conception as to what 35,000,000-horsepower means? If the total fall of Niagara could be used it would equal the latent power of 200,000 tons of coal every day. This power here, at the same rate, would daily equal the force of 1,000,000 tons of coal, so that, figuratively speaking, a million tons of black diamonds are dropping down into this gorge every 24 hours. In other words, the Victoria Falls every two weeks supply an energy equal to that of the yearly coal output of the State of Alabama, and in one year, if their volume were the same from season to season, they would almost equal the force contained in all the coal mined in the United States in that year. Our total production of coal is now 375,000,000 tons per annum.

Whether these enormous figures are correct or not is of little matter. The

possibilities are beyond any demand. The horsepower to be used in the Transvaal is less than 300,000, and all that we have developed at Niagara is not quite two-thirds as large. This present syndicate plans to start out with 50,000-horsepower, and it will have a quarter of a million horsepower within not many years.

HOW THE FALLS WILL BE USED.

During my stay here I have gone with the officials of the British South Africa Company to the proposed power station, and to the northern bank of the river, above the falls, where the canal will be dug which will take the water and drop it into the turbines. At some distance above the falls the Zambesi is two miles wide. It narrows to a mile before it reaches the great gorge into which it goes in one mighty drop of 400 feet. The falls are as wide as from the Treasury in the Capitol in Washington, and the water jumps straight down for a distance of 400 feet. By means of the canal now projected, the water will be only 350 feet, and the water will pour into ten great turbines, each of which will generate 5,000-horsepower, making 50,000-horsepower at the first installation. The machinery used is to be just the same as is now employed at Niagara, and one of the chief engineers connected with the construction is a man who has put up works at Niagara. This is Mr. Ralph D. Mereson, of New York, a well-known authority on the transmission of electricity at high tension. Mr. Mereson has said that there is no doubt that this power can be carried for a distance of 600 miles, and he speaks of the scheme as practical and probable.

Among the other European authorities who have investigated it are Prof. Blondel, of Paris; Dr. Tissot, of Basle, and Prof. Klingenberg, of Berlin. I am told that Lord Kelvin made a careful investigation of it, and that the chief German electrical works are interested, and that they will supply some of the machinery.

CARRYING ELECTRICITY SIX HUNDRED MILES.

The scheme involves the carrying of the juice, or electrical current, for a distance of 600 miles, and it is proposed to construct a line that runs from here to the gold mines of the Transvaal, for a first installation. This is much farther than power has yet been carried in our or any other country. We are working plants more than half that far in California. There are tramways in Oakland which carry their electricity from water powers 140 miles away, and there are certain stations served by the California Gas and Electric company at a distance of 350 miles. If this plan succeeds it will result in the power of Niagara Falls being carried to far beyond Chicago, and to its utilization in New York, Boston, Washington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and throughout the mighty industrial belt which is spread within a 600-mile radius of Buffalo.

As is now planned, the power will be

carried through aluminum cables as big around as a man's wrist, and they will be supported by great steel towers 60 feet high. Each tower will weigh in the neighborhood of 3,000 pounds. It will be bedded in a cement foundation and will be made about six times as strong as the weight of the cables and insulators seems to demand. An experimental tower was recently made in Scotland and tested. This tower is much like some which are now used in the United States. It looks like those used for windmills and is 60 feet high. Each tower will probably carry several cables. The insulators will be of porcelain and will weigh from 50 to 75 pounds each. The cables will be made of aluminum wire with a large number of strands to each cable. The towers will be erected a thousand feet apart, and it will take in the neighborhood of 3,000 tons to reach from here to the Transvaal.

It is probable that there will be a much less loss of power on account of the wires being so high in the air, and the scientists claim that the percentage of waste during the transmission will be exceedingly small. They say that they can probably send the electricity at a pressure of 150,000 volts, which is much greater, as I understand it, than has yet been attained by any working system. The current of some of the Niagara companies is sent at a voltage of 60,000 and this is two and one-half times that.

IN THE ZAMBESI GORGE.

One of the most remarkable features of the falls is the mighty gorge into which the floods pour. This gorge is over 40 miles long, and the water within it falls so rapidly that the falls themselves. Within fifteen miles there is a fall of 700 feet; and a thousand-foot fall could be made within about twenty miles. Indeed, it is said that a canal which would cost comparatively little to construct could be made so that it would develop one million-horsepower, and at almost four times as much as the total horsepower now used in the Transvaal.

As to the utilization of power to be developed by Victoria Falls, it will comprise the greater part of South-Central Africa. Victoria Falls is just about 600 miles from Belra, on the Indian Ocean. It is a little more than 600 miles from Johannesburg and a like distance away from the great copper mountains of the Congo Free State. Within that radius would come more than a thousand miles of the Cape to Cairo Railroad, all of the 2,000 miles of the railroads of Rhodesia, and a large portion of the mines of the Transvaal. This and other hundreds of small gold mines in Rhodesia and the great deposits of iron which lie between the Zambesi and the Congo Free State. If the experiments for carrying electricity which are now under way in this country and Europe are successful, the ore from these mines may be turned into pig iron by the power from the falls. They will also be especially valuable to the great copper syndicate which has recently been organized to develop the vast deposits just over the boundary of the Congo Free State.

As it is now, the Transvaal is said to be paying something like \$15,000,000 annually for power, and a large revenue should come to the company from the gold mines alone. The initial plant, which is to produce 50,000-horsepower, will all be used by the Rand, and other plants will speedily follow. The success of this project will depend on whether the power can be successfully and profitably carried to a distance of 600 miles, or about as far as from New York to Cleveland.

RESERVE STATIONS.

One very serious matter in connection with the project is the possible breakage of the wires, but this will be avoided by a reserve turbine station of 20,000-horsepower capacity. This will furnish power to supply a temporary breaking down of the main plant, and there are other projects under way which will furnish additional power in such cases.

As to the aggregate possibilities of the falls, I quote the figures that are given here. There is no doubt but that the force is greater than that of Africa can use for a century to come. As for myself, I doubt the statement that it so far surpasses Niagara, for the reason that there are times of the year when the Zambesi is low, and a waterfall of this kind can only be gauged by its minimum flow. The Zambesi can certainly furnish several million horsepower year in and year out.

One of the great questions in connection with Niagara is whether the taking away of the water for electricity will eventually destroy the falls. It is claimed that the volume of water flowing over the American Falls is already much less than it was, and that the diversion, when all the works now operating or under construction, are carried out, will be equal to about 40 percent of the minimum discharge of the Niagara River. At present the plants are said to have a capacity of about 50,000 cubic feet of water per second, whereas the normal discharge of Lake Erie over the falls is only a little more than 200,000 cubic feet per second. At this rate it will not be many years before the beauty of our falls as a great natural wonder will pass away.

The same fear has been expressed as to the Zambesi Falls, but the British South Africa Company has been careful in granting concessions which will prevent anything of this kind. The difference in the fall of the Zambesi is very great at different times of the year, and the views when the river is high cannot be impaired.

DIVINERS IN INDIA.

Diviners and spellbinders and adepts in white and black magic still abound in India, and though their habitat is the village there are no strangers in the city. Just before the last year a curious case of the kind came before Mr. Tornhill, the chief presidency magistrate at Calcutta.

A theft was committed in the house of one Nando Lal Khosla, a Brahmin. He learned that there lived in the neighborhood a man named Satya Nando Saraswati, who was a reputed adept in tantra lore, and was supposed to detect thieves by means of a process known as natchala, or the sense of smell. The man's ser-

vices were requisitioned, and by means of divination he "smelt out" a certain person in public as the person who had committed the theft.

The latter felt himself lowered in the estimation of his friends and relatives in consequence, and obtained a writ against the accused, who was accordingly arrested and with due gravity and formality charged with defamation "by having singled out by means of certain rites" an inoffensive person as a man of low character, capable of robbing a neighbor.

Now in the ordinary course of events Satya Nando would have gone to prison, but the complaining citizen, repenting at the last moment of having exposed to this danger a man gifted with the power of divination, besought the clemency of the magistrate, and through an advocate bearing the historic name of Gopal Chunder Mookerjee intimated that the matter had been amicably settled, and requested permission to withdraw the charge. This was accordingly done.—London Standard.

HOW THE MOTHS TRAVEL.

People had begun to believe the allegations that the moths which threaten ravages of Worcester County orchards and woodland were carried from place to place by automobiles, when the trolley cars were charged with being instrumental in spreading the pests, and now investigations by the state experts in the northern towns tend to confirm the theory. The state experts are especially ways and means of travel by the torments of trolley cars. Along the highways and railways are the points where the moth fighters need to throw out their skirmish lines and wage their war of extermination.—Worcester Gazette.

REMARKABLE FEATS WITH REVOLVERS

CRACK SHOTS WHO CAN KILL A FLY 20 YARDS AWAY.

Mr. Walter Winans, the well-known millionaire sportsman, who is making arrangements for the deadliest shots in the world to exhibit their skill in London, is himself perhaps the most phenomenal marksman living today. Indeed, his feats with revolver and rifle are so amazing that they border on the miraculous.

Some years ago, at a fête at Bagshot, he gave some astonishing exhibitions of his marksmanship for the entertainment of the visitors. Among other equally wonderful feats were the following: He sent bullet after bullet clean through the centre of a fly's head at a distance of a dozen yards; never once missing; a tiny bullet during the whole afternoon. He repeatedly shattered a glass ball placed on the glass of his watch as it lay face upward on a table; and earned six consecutive shots, with a revolver, at a target 16 yards distant, he placed a bullet on a bullseye only three inches in diameter, scarcely as large as the palm of a man's hand.

Mr. Walter Winans' rifle shooting, by the way, is quite as amazing as his marksmanship with the revolver, and the stag which can escape, at any possible range, from his death-dealing bullet is exceedingly lucky. He has killed over six hundred stags in a single season, including the record number of twelve in one stalk; while some years ago he had accounted for 1,000 stags. The record feat of killing a dozen stags in a single stalk was performed by six cravens up to a herd of fifteen and killing twelve with many shots before they escaped out of his range. On one occasion, too, Mr. Louis Winans, who is little less clever than his brother, laid twenty stags in one stalk, and on another occasion, low with an axe, he shot a stag.

Mr. Walter Winans, who is as modest as he is clever, always declares that the late Chevalier Ira Paine was a much deadlier shot than himself, and that the force of his bullet was such that he could kill a stag with a single shot on the white part of a target 20 yards away. This performance ranks as quite the most wonderful in the annals of shooting, and no wonder.

But there have been many famous shots before Paine and Winans handled a revolver, and one of the greatest of them all was Capt. Horatio Ross, who was in his prime about 30 years ago. He was only about 22 and was in the habit of shooting at a target and that for the full journey to Cowes still lower by nearly 2 knots, his real ocean speed test works out much better, says a special correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle.

Reckoned from land to land—frum South Point, Belle Isle, to Land's End—the cruiser's average works out at 24.3 knots, which, as I said yesterday, is a record for warships, and is almost equal to the achievements of ocean greyhounds like the Lusitania and the Mauretania. In fact, at one stage of the voyage the cruiser, even of excellent the best work of these liners, for she steamed 24.4 knots for four hours.

The chief impression made on spectators today—one which would have delighted the heart of Mr. Samuel Pilsimoff—was that the Indomitable's water line is six or seven feet higher than when she left Quebec six days ago. The consumption of 3,000 tons of coal, which she bunkered at Quebec, has lessened her displacement to such extent, making her look like an ocean tramp after discharging its cargo.

The next thing that struck one on a near view of the colossal cruiser was the airy starlike devices adjusted between her masts, the wireless telegraph apparatus which has kept the Indomitable in constant touch with the admiralty from either the American or the British side ever since she cleared the Straits of Belle Isle and thus escaped the dangers of fogs and icebergs. One of these floating icebergs, which suggested a transference of the Arctic regions to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, seemed to rise 300 feet out of the sea and was computed to weigh 20,000 tons.

Today the Indomitable has lost the most distinguished member of her crew. The Prince of Wales, who for a lante the Indomitable is lying off Coves today an object of wonder and admiration to all the seafaring folk assembled here. The secrecy observed regarding her construction when she was on the stocks in the Clyde yard is now recalled with renewed interest, for her latest run throws new light on the purpose of that secrecy.

Although her average speed from Quebec to Fastnet was only about 22 knots, and that for the full journey to Cowes still lower by nearly 2 knots, her real ocean speed test works out much better, says a special correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle.

ENGINEER TITUS AND HIS WORK

NEW YORK HERALD'S DESCRIPTION OF HIS ARTISAN'S WELL SYSTEM AND ITS RESULTS.

A citizen asks insertion of an article from the New York Herald, in order to give the public some idea of the work of Engineer Titus, who offered to establish a system of artesian wells in this city. The article is as follows: Has Silas W. Titus some secret that enables him to extract from a well more water than any other man versed in hydraulics is able to get? With the same machinery will waste flow for him where it refuses to run for the ordinary engineer?

Titus says so, and he seems to have evidence at hand tending to establish his claim.

Has he some mysterious manner of determining from the surface of the ground under what precise point he will strike a subterranean stream?

You must excuse me, says Titus. "You know the ridicule and obloquy that has been the fate of each inventor in turn after the discovery of some great principle that was startlingly new—locomotion by steam, the cable and the wireless telegraph. I have no wish to make an assertion that may be denied by all who depend upon the books for their knowledge of hydraulics scientifically tested, and I suggested that some of the great Carnegie fund trustees. My proposals are all ways upon the basis that unless I am wrong in my calculations, and that was the way I approached the Carnegie trustees. However, there was nothing in the books to give them a scientific groundwork for my experiments, and the time being I shall keep that particular secret which forms part of my stock in trade."

There seems to be no question but that Titus has "made good" at Jameco, L. I., and that the wells there are doing good work. He is sending a jingling gold piece into his pockets. He is the sole independent contractor who sells to the city water pumped from wells actually belonging to New York City. He is, however, a partner in Meyer's City Water Supply Company of New York, which disposes of water to the metropolis, but Titus stands alone in the position of working city wells and obtaining money for the greater part of what he draws from them.

A CURIOUS CONTRACT.

The history of his contract with the city is very curious. Brooklyn requires more water than it gets and he volunteered to supply a part of the deficiency. Of course he was laughed at for his pains. He then set out to force the officials to agree to his plan by offering them more than the city was likely to get. He refused. He tried them out and finally got what he wanted.

"Will you repeat that offer to the commissioner right off," he quotes as William Cozier, deputy water commissioner in charge of the Brooklyn district, as having exclaimed after listening to him.

"I shall," he replied. "Very well, then, come on!" cried Mr. Cozier, and forthwith led him before Commissioner John H. O'Brien. The contract followed in due course.

This was the scheme: The Jameco pumping station was supplying some of the water like 1,350,000 gallons of water a day, and he offered to furnish a bond to keep on furnishing that amount, with the proviso that he should get \$30 for each additional million gallons that he could force into the big conduit that runs from the city to the city. On this agreement he was willing to do the work for two years and four months and to put in a handsome plant, which he

should become the property of the city at the close of that time. The city's one obligation was to supply the coal.

In the opinion of certain experts, representing the city, this was a contract that was positively lopsided, as the city was to get everything, Titus was to do the work, and he was to pay for himself, and which would soon become municipal property.

The result has created excitement in the water supply department. Titus, with only fifteen out of the twenty-one wells at Jameco in operation, and with his plant not yet completed and more than two years of his contract still to run, is now sending a daily stream of 9,000,000 gallons in Brooklyn. He speaks so confidently of increasing this supply that the commissioner says he is liable to deplete the city's water supply. Early explorers said that the proposed \$15,000,000 Cateskill water system will be superfluous.

IS PERFECTLY FILTERED.

"It is splendid water," said Titus yesterday, leaning over an eight-inch limpid stream that poured into a receiving tank. The ground is marshy and the water is full of weeds, but it is salt above and with high winds from far beneath a clay bank, where it runs between sand and gravel, and it is perfectly pure.

"Naturally the water that comes from the earth has fallen as rain, but the water that I get here has been necessarily fallen in Long Island. There is a good well in Barren Island and there is no possibility that the water flowing from it has fallen from the sky. Oh, possibly from a great distance, but I have no doubt that no water could be obtained on the Staten Plains; now there are plenty of wells there, their supplies coming from the Rocky Mountains."

Titus has had a number of practical experiences in obtaining water and he admits that he has made some mistakes, but insists that they have been at his own expense. His contract with the city bids fair to be enormously profitable as his improvements, while the substantial and seemingly excellent, are not very expensive. He has a contract with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company which is a good thing in its way. The company had been paying \$133 a day to the city for water supply that was deemed hardly adequate.

He proposed to the officials to put in a plant which would supply all that they could possibly need, and which would become their property at the end of the term. For this he asked the same payment the company was actually making to the city. This was accepted, and he put in for the company the largest plant of its kind in the United States, in Third avenue between Second and Third streets, about fifty feet from the Gowanus Canal.

"The story of the Jameco pumping station runs back about twenty years," said Titus. "At that time William D. Andrews & Brother were putting driven wells all over the country under the Green patents. They did a lot of work about here. Alfred T. White became commissioner of public works in Brooklyn and called in Mr. Platt, retired engineer. Mr. Platt recommended Titus, saying that he could do here. They were then getting about 2,750,000 gallons a day. I sank four 8-inch wells and one 10-inch well, and the production ran up to more than 4,000,000 gallons, practically double what it had been. They thought they were educated, and they put in sixteen more wells. The re-

sult was that the production gradually fell off to 1,250,000 gallons. "It is the general experience that the flow of water decreases after the start. I have different results. I do not force the flow at the outset, but I keep on getting more than at first."

"I proposed twelve years ago that this station should be placed in my charge. Then, seven years ago, I said I would demonstrate what I could do. They had driven holes at Massapequa to a depth of 600 feet, and they said they could get no water. I said I would show them, and I sank a well between 500 and 650 feet, with another by its side of 125 feet, and I had abundant water in both, so they say my process of pumping—the Titus system—I could pump 4,400,000 gallons.

"I sold out my interests about here seven years ago. I came up again a year ago last August and I started to get in here again. I kept on until I wore them out. I presented my plan to Commissioner Oakley and then to Commissioner Ellison. When the contract was drawn it was intended to be so severe that I should be discouraged."

"Somebody has said that what I have done is ridiculously easy, but it was a big task with a lot of worry and risk. The city is not paying me much. It pays the Citizens' Company for getting the water at the end. Manufacturers who use millions of gallons a day have to pay \$133 for it."

"I am using only old wells, and I have not arranged all of them yet. I have made another suggestion to the Water Supply Department, and if they turn me loose I'll make a record. I told them at the start what I'd do, and I have gone beyond their expectations. If I don't strike subterranean veins my work will never cost them a cent."

The wells that are being worked are covered with black boards, and have arrangements for regulating the supply of air below. The new machinery is placed in temporary wooden structures.

"It is the best that can be bought and has all my patents," said Titus with a chuckle. "There is nothing better, as I must obtain the very best results in my own interest. I can get a lot more water out of this station than I have yet. They turn the plant over to the city those who run it without my secret may do so well."

One of his secrets consists of placing gravel, through which he draws the water. He says others have tried the scheme, but have invariably come to grief, as they did not possess his knowledge. He declared that he can make a practical demonstration of the superiority of his system, but he cannot give a scientific explanation.

OPENED UP MANY FIELDS.

In reciting his experiences he said he had taken a contract to supply five million gallons of water to Elizabeth and had given the city eight million a day. He did similar work in Savannah and in Florida. He put in twenty-two oil plants in Beaumont, Texas. He bought a strip of land in Texas four miles by ten in size, and supposedly of little value, as it had no water. Presently there was an abundance of water and he was asked to sell it. He sold it for \$100,000, where he says his efforts in obtaining water resulted in opening up the Devil's River Country, and the town heaped dignities upon him in recognition of his services. He believes that Long Island now offers the greatest possible field for his work.

STORY OF THE STATION.

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cord, and the Prince of Wales was the first to offer his services.

But the Prince of Wales showed that he had a mind to study as well as a stomach to endure, and on the way out he spent much of his time in writing and in reading works referring to the early history of Canada, as may have been gathered from his well-informed speeches at Quebec.

In other respects the prince showed his great liking for the profession to which he was trained. Last Sunday he dined in the officers' wardroom, and before he parted with the Indomitable he presented most of the officers with souvenirs of the voyage, besides leaving a sum of money to be distributed among them.

It has been stated that the Indomitable's average speed was 23.13 knots, but while that is correct as originally announced, the effect of a command given by the King today is to reduce that average for the purpose of the official record. The King's command was that the speed of the Indomitable should be returned "from land to land." In other words, his majesty ordered that the record should be made not from Quebec to Cowes, nor from Quebec to Fastnet, but from South Point, Belle Isle, to Land's End. The effect of this order was to reduce the average by some points.

Apart from the cruiser's record-making spin across the Atlantic I am assured that she has given complete satisfaction in every way, and that even higher things may be expected of her when she settles down into her professional paces.

You will see from a printed reply to a parliamentary question that the first lord of the admiralty informed Mr. Bellairs that the practical test served by the Indomitable being subjected to "the strain of racing" across the Atlantic is that of an endurance test at high speed. We all know now how much she has stood the test, while setting up new speed records. For a genuine test of engines the sea conditions were as exacting as could have been desired, and the Indomitable has proved herself as steady in a head sea as if she were at anchor. Commander Ayres are immensely proud of the achievements of their beautiful vessel.

The action of the prince and the members of his suite in taking on themselves this distinction was no mere idle freak intended to relieve the tedium of the voyage. It was a serious undertaking and was made in response to a call for volunteers. Everyone on the Indomitable was anxious about the

record, and the Prince of Wales was the first to offer his services.

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MINDARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Dynastic requirements and necessities occasionally lead to something much akin to domestic tragedies among the reigning houses of Europe. It is difficult to describe by any other name than that of tragedy the shipwreck of the matrimonial happiness of a prince of the blood who is forced to put aside a morganatic wife to whom he is devoted and to take leave of her and of the children that she has borne him in order to contract a loveless marriage for the purpose of assuring the succession to the throne.

This is the fate that is now overtaking Duke Adolphus Frederick of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who, although no mention is made thereof in the Almanach de Gotha, has been for several years past exceedingly happily married with a woman of bourgeois birth, but of much refinement and education, as well as of irreproachable antecedents. She is extremely attractive, has borne him a couple of children, and he has not only been happy with her, but is likewise passionately devoted both to her and to his little ones. Yet so much pressure has been brought to bear upon him that he has been compelled to yield, and the necessary steps for the dissolution of his marriage have been inaugurated, in order that he may provide by a royal alliance for the perpetuation of the ancient dynasty of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The duke was urged and entreated to take this step not only by the members of the grand ducal family, but also by the leading statesmen and by the people of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, as well as by the rulers and princes of the other sovereign states of the confederation known as the German Empire.

The reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who has been married for the last four years to Princess Alexandra of Great Britain and of Brunswick, daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, has no children and no hopes or expectations are entertained of their union resulting in any offspring. He has no brothers and his only uncle, namely, Henry, has become prince consort of Holland, and as such ineligible to the succession to the grand ducal throne. Another of his uncles, Duke John Albert, the regent of Brunswick, a quite elderly man, has lately lost his wife, to whom he was much attached, and will not hear of marrying again. A third uncle, Duke Paul, is, like his only son, a bankrupt, and moreover was obliged on the occasion of his marriage to the Roman Catholic Princess Marie Windschgratz to surrender for himself and for any sons born to the union all rights of succession to the throne of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. He and his wife and son are, by reason of

their financial irregularities, under the ban of the various royal houses of Europe, unable to live in Germany, and subjected to the severest kind of boycott.

Adolph Frederick is the only remaining uncle, and being 35 years of age, handsome and popular, is looked to by the members of the house and by the people of the grand duchy to perpetuate this dynasty, which claims to be the most ancient in all Europe.

The duke is devoted to sports of every kind, has broken collarbones while steepchasing, his arms and ribs in motor accidents, and has ridden on horseback all the way from Berlin to Constantinople, where the Sultan bestowed upon him the Ottoman life-saving medal for having during the course of a private audience jumped up to prevent a light wooden screen from falling upon the head of his Turkish majesty. The prince is one of the most enthusiastic fox-hunters in Berlin, and a welcome and dashing figure at court and in society, much better favored than any of his brothers. He has achieved considerable fame as an African traveler and explorer, bringing back many trophies of big game from the dark continent.

In the event of the present Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and his uncles, Adolphus Frederick and Duke John Albert, regent of Brunswick, dying without leaving any sons of royal rank, the throne would pass to the ruler of the neighboring grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin would lose the independent existence that it has enjoyed for the last 200 years or more.

The dissolution of a morganatic union is not an ecclesiastical but a civil affair, for a morganatic marriage differs in this from the ordinary marriage. It is a purely civil contract, not a civil contract. It is a marriage which legalizes the relations of the husband and wife in the eyes of the church, but not in those of the law, not, at any rate, to the extent of investing the wife and the children born to the union with the customary rights to the name and property of the husband and father.

Quite a long list of names could be furnished of royal and imperial princes who morganatically married, having been obliged to secure in one fashion or another the annulment of these unions by the church, for reasons of state and for dynastic causes. In several instances the royal husbands have taken advantage of the fact that their morganatic marriages were not binding in the eyes of the law to wed a woman of their own rank without taking the trouble to surrender their former union by means of an ecclesiastical severance.

A case of this kind was that of King George IV., who in spite of his secret marriage with Mrs. Thomas Fitzherbert, and without taking any steps to obtain a dissolution of the union, contracted another matrimonial alliance with Princess Caroline of Brunswick. His marriage to the latter was prompted solely by financial considerations; Parliament had promised to pay his enormous debts if he would marry a princess, and thereby not only provide for the succession to the throne but likewise set at rest the popular rumors as to the existence of his marriage to a Roman Catholic. That this marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert, which according to the terms of the English constitution and of the act of settlement, should have deprived him of all his rights to the English throne, really existed has been established by the publication two years ago, with King Edward's permission, of the certificate signed by George himself, by the officiating clergyman, by Mrs. Fitzherbert's brother, Jack Smyth, and by her uncle, Henry Errington.

On the other hand, King Frederick William II. of Prussia, although married, first of all to Princess Elizabeth of Brunswick, and then to Princess Louise of Hesse, contracted during the existence of his union to the latter of these princesses morganatic, that is to say, ecclesiastical, marriages with Countess Julia Voss, whom he created Countess Ingenheim, and after her death with Countess Donhoff, whose children by him received the titles of counts of Brandenburg. In each of these morganatic marriages were celebrated by pastors of the Lutheran Church, Queen Louise giving her consent in writing to the union.

It is a great mistake to imagine for one moment that all the morganatic marriages of royalty are recorded in the Almanach de Gotha and in similar works of reference. In many instances they never reach the ears of the public and remain unknown to all save those connected, directly or indirectly, with the courts concerned. Thus, few people beyond the members of the reigning houses of England and Germany are aware of the fact that King George IV.'s favorite sister, Princess Elizabeth of Great Britain, was privately married to a Mr. Rogers, one of the gentlemen in waiting to the king's father, for a number of years, before at the mature age of 48 she became the consort of the land-

grave of Hesse. It was her monument at Homburg which the Kaiser and King Edward jointly dedicated the other day on the occasion of their meeting at Kronberg, near by.

The marriage of the princess to Rogers, when she was 20, had been contracted with the knowledge and even with the unofficial approval of the reigning family. It is on record as having been quietly solemnized in the chapel royal, St. James, Palace, in the presence of her parents, the King and Queen, and of several of her brothers and sisters.

Col. Sir John Hanbury Williams has just been given a handle to his name by means of knightship conferred upon him by the Prince of Wales in connection with the Quebec centennial. His appointment as military secretary to the Governor-General of Canada four years ago, was made at the personal instance of the King, who entertains the highest regard for Hanbury Williams, and who wished to atone for the undesired slight placed upon him through the cancelling of his nomination to the post of military attaché of the English embassy in Paris. The assignment was cancelled at the request of the French Government and military authorities, who objected to it in consequence of the fact that the colonel's wife was a Miss Annie Reisse, a Maestricht, member of the Hebrew race, though not of the Jewish creed.

It was considered by the authorities at Paris that in view of the anti-Semitic feeling that still prevailed among military men in Germany and also in certain political and social circles in Paris—four years ago the anti-Dreyfus fever was still strong—the fact that Mrs. Hanbury Williams was a Jewess would give rise to difficulties.

King Edward, who, like Emperor William, entertains no prejudice whatever with regard to the Jewish race and who cannot understand intolerance of that kind, not only endeavored to atone for the affront by inviting the Hanbury Williamses to be his guests at Balmoral, but likewise directly interested himself in their future, the colonel's appointment to the staff of the Governor-General of Canada being made, as I have mentioned above, at his suggestion.

Sir John Hanbury Williams is a particularly able officer, distinguished himself in several of the Egyptian campaigns, as well as in the Burmese and South African wars, was made a secretary to Lord Milner throughout a considerable portion of the latter's high commissioner'ship in South Africa, and was afterwards secretary to the secretary of state for war, Lady Hanbury Williams is a woman of great beauty, but also a tactful and clever woman, who has made hosts of friends in Canada and also here. Sir John Hanbury has received, in addition to his knightship, the Star of the Victorian Order, and it is said that the Prince of Wales, intimate to him on behalf of his father, the King, that the latter was particularly pleased to bestow the honor in question on so distinguished an officer.

Lord and Lady Wimborne, the parents of Ivor, Frederick, and Lionel Guest (Frederick and Lionel having American wives), have been subjected to a Roman Catholic robbery, Templeton, at Putney, having been looted by burglars, who for some reason or other were able to work undisturbed, and who carried off, along with a quantity of other property, some celebrated paintings, including Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Immaculate," Vandeyck's "William Prince of Orange," and "The Laughing Cavalier," of Franz Hals, works of art that will probably in course of time find their way across the Atlantic.

Lady Wimborne's ways have been regarded as the feminine leader of the low church party in Great Britain, and naturally she has been exceedingly disturbed by the marriage of her nephew, Jack Spencer Churchill, to the Roman Catholic Lady Gwendoline Bertie, manifesting her disapproval of the union by pointedly absenting herself from the wedding.

By reason of her enthusiasm on the subject of religious matters she has been popularly known in society as "the Deborah of Dorset." Many regard her as the most brilliant and gifted of all the sisters of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, and there is no doubt she has exercised a powerful influence upon English society.

Lord Wimborne, who, in deference to his wife's pronounced views on the subject of free trade withdrew not long ago from the Unionist party, resigned his membership of the Carlton Club and joined the Liberals, is an enormously wealthy man, and the owner of the great Dowdall iron works in Glamorganshire, which were founded by his great grandfather, John Guest, in 1747. Lord and Lady Wimborne make their principal home at Canford Manor, in Dorsetshire. It is a grand old place, a considerable portion of which dates from the reign of King John, who used it as a hunting lodge, the huge park by which it is surrounded formerly forming part of the adjoining New Forest.

There are few places in England that have so many historic associations. Queen Adelaide lived at Canford during her widowhood. The kitchens of the relatively modern mansion, where the stone walls are twelve feet thick, served to prepare the meals of John of Gaunt, son of Edward III. and among other of its former owners have been the Montacute earls of Salisbury, who flourished long before the Elizabethan house of Cecil came into existence. Formerly the grounds were thrown open to visitors. But this has been stopped, since about fifteen years ago a number of vandals took advantage of this privilege to destroy and mutilate some almost priceless statuary in the grounds.

Among the features of Canford Manor are the great hall, 60 feet in length and over 42 feet high, the sal-

The new malted corn food. Made from the choicest selected white corn, cooked, malted, flaked and toasted. All the meat of the corn blended with the life of the barley. Ready - to - serve hot or cold. **The only Malted Corn Flakes**

met gallery at one end, and the majestic staircase of carved Italian walnut, acquired at Venice by the late Sir Henry Layard, Lord Wimborne's brother-in-law. It is to Sir Henry Layard, the statesman, diplomat, and explorer, that Lord Wimborne likewise owes the large collection of relics, curios, and statuary from Nineveh, which Layard, as every one knows, was the first to rediscover. An exquisite treasure of art is Baron Trilquet's figure "Cleopatra," carved out of a single block of colossal tusk of ivory, while the Gobelin tapestries are unrivalled in England.

In London Lord and Lady Wimborne make their home at Wimborne House, a thoroughfare which many consider to be as important as it was in the opinion of Horace Walpole more than a hundred years ago, the centre of the universe. The mansion belonged in turn to the late Duke of Beaufort and after him to the late Duke of Hamilton, who sold it to Lord Wimborne. It has been the scene of many notable entertainments and of all sorts of meetings of the various organizations with which Lady Wimborne is identified, some of them religious, others merely social. It has not only private gardens of its own, but likewise runs through to Green Park, on to which it looks, and few who have seen it can forget the long gallery, lined from end to end with superb pictures and statuary, the great gold Louis XVI. ballroom, and the beautiful marble-lined conservatory, where great fountains play all night when Lady Wimborne is entertaining.

Her jewels are world-famed, among the most celebrated being the great Hope ruby, so called because it once belonged to the Hope family, and which is said to be the largest and most perfect in existence. It is curiously engraved. She has likewise a parure of diamonds of the finest water, so old that the stones have not been reset since 1760.

No sketch of Lord and Lady Wimborne would be complete without calling attention to the extraordinary silence which the standard peerages add works of reference observe with regard to the marriage of one of their younger sons, the Hon. Lionel Guest, to Flora Bigelow, daughter of the venerable John Bigelow, of New York. It is well known that Mrs. Lionel Guest was previously and unhappily married to Charles Stuart Dodge, and that this union was annulled by a decree of the courts of Sioux Falls, S. D. The fact that Lionel Guest should be set down in English standard works of reference and peerages as a bachelor only be ascribed to the circumstance that the English authorities, having become aware that the New York courts upon divorces obtained by New Yorkers in South Dakota, are disposed to regard them as of questionable legal value.

**TO RESCUE THE
ENGLISH TONGUE**
ENGLISHMEN ALARMED AT THE
WAY THE LANGUAGE IS
BEING DEBASED.

England, becoming alarmed over the fact that the nation's tongue is worse spoken in the United Kingdom than anywhere else, has just organized a league to save the language, which is being debased by the use of the cockney for possession of the Anglo-Saxon tongue; it is a fact that the sound of "a" has almost passed out of the language; George Bernard Shaw, the noted author and playwright, is at the head of the movement, which will be far reaching in its scope, including as it does the introduction of studies in the schools calculated to make the future Britons speak properly, the reform of stage English, the spreading of literature on the subject, and the introduction of lyceums, where orators can illustrate beauties of the tongue undisturbed.

Shakespeare, Byron, De Quincey and Keats are all in peace. A league has been formed to rescue the language in which they wrought their mighty masterpieces. It is called "The Pure English League," its home is in London, and it already has a membership of a couple of thousand, though it has only been organized a couple of weeks. For most literary men of England are allied with the new movement, one of its leaders being the famed George Bernard Shaw, a disciple of Ibsen, whose witty and brilliant plays have made his name known all over the world of letters. Mr. Shaw is one of the many noted English workers in letters who have been bemoaning the terrible havoc done to the Anglo-Saxon tongue by the horrible perversion of it known as "cockney."

Prof. Brandt did much to arouse the nation with his striking saying that "English is not English." The striking phrasing called national attention to the increasing vulgarization of the language. Then Shaw arose to protest against the gradual obliteration of the letter "a."

"Bibby's nime is Jimes, plin Jimes." This sentence has been used all over the United Kingdom to show how completely the accuracy of the proper English is being abandoned. That is the way the average Englishman with a classical education would refer to the fact that the new baby had received the highly honorable cognomen of James. A leading barrister in the London

courts was heard to say to a witness: "Dijer aye ye saw im in the line?"—a question which the witness, being a cockney himself, was able to translate as, "Did you say you saw him in the lane?"

These are instances of the sort of butchery of the King's English that has finally resulted in the big contemporary protest.

A large part of the blame is put by many experts on the vogue of the cockney and coster singer, as, for instance, Albert Chevalier, Maria and Alice Lloyd and Vesta Victoria.

Although America has seen and admired all these clever artists, it has no idea of the enormous vogue they enjoy at home.

Their songs, which have them for attractions are ever crowded. Their songs and witty comment are bandied from one country to the other. That which began as piquant comedy becomes a matter of habit, and from laughing at the pronunciations of Chevalier in one of his wonderful imitations of coster life, the British public has come to adopt the same mode of speech.

The word "cockney" has an interesting history, one quite at variance with its present application. Now applied to the low, slangy life of London, it originally has a reference to the elegant life of the pampered rich. It is connected with the Dutch word "cocker," which means literally "to pamper." Then comes the French form "coqueline," which means primarily to rock the cradle. Originally, therefore, a cockney was a child delightfully reared. Gradually it came to be extended to citizens of towns where wealth was ample and all the comforts of life were obtainable.

The French "Pays de Cocagne," a slang expression among other nations, denote a Utopia, an imaginary land of luxurious ease without labor. From earliest days London was famed for its elegance, and the most fashionable section of the city was made, and is now being abandoned by the wealthy and nobility and turned over to the lower classes.

But though the pampered class has gone from the historic neighborhood of the Strand, Mary-le-bow, the ancient term "cockney" still lingers in application to those who live in the district, those gayly clad "Arrys" with the side-seaming of gay colored buttons down their trousers, with their Arriet, and the preference for rides in the old-fashioned "barts" and for a fight every Saturday night.

It is singular that such a section of the town could sway influence over the use of the tongue of a whole nation, but the high word of George Bernard Shaw is on record to prove that it does.

It would be a perfect analogy to imagine the tough dialect of the Bowery in New York dominating the English of the entire country.

Such a thing would of course be impossible, but the American has no such affection for the Bowery as all England has for that part of London which is the home of the cockney, a distinctive type, not to be matched anywhere else in the world. The American who goes to London is more interested in going to see the cockney in his own habitat than he is in visiting Westminster.

The "Pure English League" was founded at Hornsey, a North London suburb, and its appearance was hailed as an encouraging symptom of better English to come.

The newspapers of the nation are lending all possible aid, and all over the land are advocating the formation of branches of the parent league. The plan of procedure to achieve the desired object is a most elaborate one.

Literature will be sent out calling attention to the error of letting the tongue fall into disuse and vulgarization. New methods of teaching will be introduced into the public schools, and one of the first things to be done will be a revival of the study of etymology, a study which never should have been permitted to pass from the curriculum, since by teaching the derivation of a word, its beginnings and its various evolutions down to the present time, the student gets an exact understanding of the history of the word, and hence is less likely to mislead it in the pronunciation.

As befits a man prominently connected with the stage, Mr. Shaw has guaranteed to interest theatrical managers to insist on the use of flawless English by characters in their plays, excepting, of course, where, as in a low comedy role, a cockney dialect is essential to the part. But those characters who are supposed to be speaking good English must do so or get ruled out of the casts.

Parents are to be urged to teach their children the value of accurate speech, and lyceums for oratory will also make their contributions.

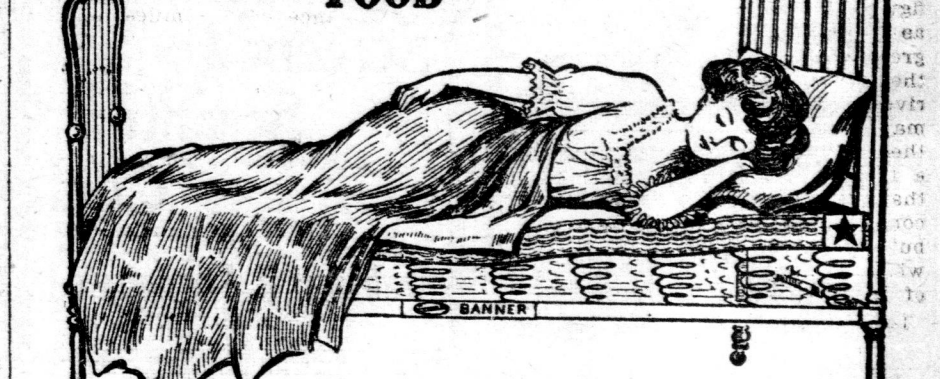
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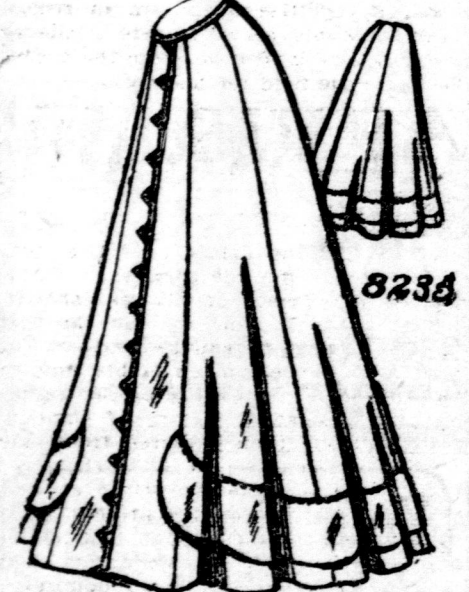
Mr. Robert Temple, of 102 Waterloo street, London, Ont., says: "I have been a sufferer from kidney complaint for years, and have doctored considerably to cure the malady. Nothing that I used gave me any kind of benefit or relief until I commenced to use Booth's Kidney Pills, procured at the W. T. Strong drug store. This remedy, before I had used three boxes, gave me much relief, the headaches and backaches were greatly lessened, the dizzy spells and weakness of the kidneys stopped, my complexion was not yellow, and I did not look haggard and weak as before. The sediment in kidney secretions is entirely gone. I am continuing with this medicine, and actually expect to soon be entirely free from the disease. I give all praise to Booth's Kidney Pills." Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents. The T. Booth Company, Limited, Fort Erie, Ont., Sole Canadian Agents.

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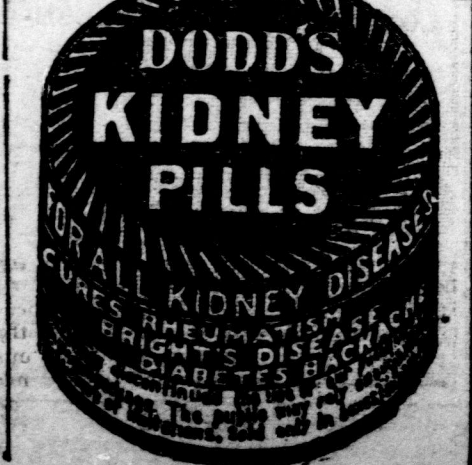
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Late Joshua Holmes.
The funeral of Mr. Joshua Holmes, who died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Green, in South London, on Wednesday, was held this morning to the Grand Trunk station, and interment will be made at St. Catherine's this afternoon. The late Mr. Holmes was 89 years old, and came to Canada from Grantham, Lincolnshire, in 1835. He first settled in the Niagara district, and in 1842 formed a partnership in a carriage works with the late William Greenwood. Mr. Holmes is survived by three sons and two daughters, Col. J. Greenwood Holmes, commandant in British Columbia; William Henry Holmes, B.C.L., Truro, N. S., author of "A History of the Union Jack"; George R. Holmes, of St. Catharines; Mrs. Walker, of Hamilton, and Mrs. Wm. F. Green, of this city.

Dr. Colon Smith, who has been spending the last two months visiting many of the most noted dental parlors on the continent, and incidentally picking up new ideas, will be ready to resume practice at his office, 290½ Richmond street, after Monday next.

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