

Births, Marriages, Deaths

MARRIED.
WHITEHALL-STEWART. On Thursday, June 1, by the Rev. George Gilmore, Grace C., only daughter of William G. Stewart, Esq., to Fred W. Whitehall, of this city.

DIED.
LUARD. At Wollaston, Mass., on the 5th June, Alfred Luard, formerly of this city. Funeral Thursday, at 11:50 a.m., from the Michigan Central station. 64u

LEWIS. In this city, on Tuesday, June 6, 1899, at 701 Queen's avenue, William Lewis, aged 61 years. Funeral on Thursday morning, at 9:30 o'clock, sharp, for G. T. H. train, 10:25 to Hamilton; services at G. T. H. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

PHILLIPS. On June 6, 1899, at the residence of E. Butterfield, 149 Maple street, Eliza Phillips, widow of the late John Kitching, in her 76th year. Funeral will leave Mr. Butterfield's residence, 149 Maple street, Thursday, at 4:30. Services at 4 p.m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. 65u

Amusements and Lectures

\$1.75. NIAGARA FALLS—JUNE 9—5:30 p.m. East Middlesex Farmers' Excursion, via Grand Trunk. London and stations in East Middlesex. Two days. 56tixtybw

\$1.00. TO SARNIA—ANCIENT ORDER of Foresters' union excursion, via Grand Trunk, July 2. Two days. 65u

\$1.75. TO NIAGARA FALLS—CHOSEN Friends' excursion, via Grand Trunk Railway, July 1. Three days. 65u

THE THIRD AND LAST RECITAL BY Dr. Carlyle, will be given on Thursday evening, June 8, in the new music hall, at 188 Dundas street. The play is Bulwer's, "The Lady of Lyons." Cards of admission at Carlyle's, 206 Dundas street. 65u

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS.—NOW open for the season from 6:30 to 9 o'clock, under the new management of Cole & Edwards. 22vt

ALLAN LINE SPECIAL EXCURSION TO the old country on the Royal Mail Steamship, "Stanford," sailing June 10, "Call for" "Parish," sailing from Liverpool, July 25, and new steamship "Bavarian," July 27. All information from F. B. Clarke, agent, Richmond street, next Advertiser. 65u

\$10. RETURN FARE, INCLUDING meals and berth, via the Persia and Ocean, from Toronto to Montreal during June, good to return until June 20. Call on the beautiful St. Lawrence River route to Montreal, passing the Thousand Islands and rapids in daylight. F. B. Clarke, agent, Richmond street, next Advertiser. 65u

VOICE CULTURE.—EVA N. ROBYN. Studio, Bell Piano Parlors, Residence, No. 320 Dundas street. Concert engagements. Telephone 1250.

YES! YOU CAN LEARN BICYCLE RING or fencing at the Palace Dancing Academy; competent instructors; primary lessons on violin and cornet; orchestra for picnics, etc. Dayton & McCormick, 423 Richmond street. 65u

MEETINGS.
TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL WILL meet Friday evening, 8 o'clock. Special important business. John McLean, Secretary. 65u

REV. DR. AUSTIN, M.A., D.D., L.H.D. principal Alma College, will preach in Knights Pythias Hall, on Dundas and Clarence streets, Thursday, June 8, 8 p.m. Public are cordially invited. 65u

C. O. C. F.—EAST LONDON COUNCIL No. 25. Members will please attend the funeral of Friend Wm. Lewis, from his late residence, 701 Queen's avenue, on Thursday, June 8, at 11:50 a.m., to G. T. H. station. C. W. Summers, Recorder. 65u

I. O. O. F. FUNERAL NOTICE.—ALL MEMBERS of the order are requested to meet at Chorazin Lodge, on Thursday, at 9 a.m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Bro. William Lewis, of Excelsior Lodge, Hamilton. Special meeting of Chorazin Lodge to-night. Fred. Durlin, N.G.; Frank Whitaker, secretary. 65u

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—USUAL monthly meeting, Thursday evening, 8th. All members are requested to be present. E. T. Essery, Pres.; R. Cadwallader, Sec. 65u

O. O. F.—DOMINION LODGE, No. 48.—Regular meeting this (Wednesday) evening, 8 o'clock. Invited. Syd. Smyth, N. G.; D. Hastings, R. S. 65u

MEETING OF WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN Association in Y rooms, Friday, June 9, at 5 p.m., to consider exchange or purchase of property. 65u

A REGULAR MEETING OF ST. GEORGE'S 48 A. F. & M. G. R. C. will be held in the Blue Room, Masonic Temple, this Wednesday, June 7, at 7:30 p.m. Visitors welcome. M. W. Althouse, W. Master; A. Ellis, Secretary. 65u

Domestics Wanted.
WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST with housework. Apply 509 William street. 65u

GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSE WORK. Apply at 600 Dundas street. 65u

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT highest wages. 231 Princess avenue. 65u

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT—Apply 745 Waterloo street. 64u

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT—Apply 222 Central avenue. 65u

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT—APPLY 552 William street. 65u

WANTED—COOK—REFERENCES RE quired. Mrs. Coffey, 562 Wellington street. 65u

Male Help Wanted.
WANTED—TWO SMART ACTIVE BOYS to work in Wooland Cemetery. Apply personally, to superintendent on the grounds. 65u

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE GOOD AC tive boys, aged 16 to 18 years, to work in bottling department. Apply to Carling B. and M. Company. 50t

Suits Made by
Deeks & Munson...

Mean best fit, best style, best goods, best wear. We do not cater to cheapness, but to quality. We are best known by the superior clothes we make. The material, style and workmanship are what you naturally expect from a thoroughly reliable tailoring firm.

393 RICHMOND ST.,
Two doors north of City Hall.
Telephone 1321.

FOR MEN

\$4.00
a pair.

We have just received from Boston four new lines of shoes, the kind that are just right just now. We have never put out better value for this price than these. They are made of White Bros' tan Russia calf, have outside folded backstay, agatine eyelets and hooks—new British and Cambridge lasts, widths A to E, sizes 6 to 11. Don't be afraid to come in our establishment and look around. We always have the latest styles to show you. We would like to make your acquaintance and introduce you to our shoes.

J. P. Cook,
173 Dundas Street.

Situations Wanted

MARRIED COUPLE WANT SITUATION as caretakers or place in gentleman's house; wife good English cook; man experienced in club or house; good references. Apply 12 Napier street, West London. 65u

Lost and Found.

LOST—BLACK AND WHITE ENGLISH setter dog and bitch. Reward for return to London House. 65u

LOST—A BICYCLE (RACCYCLE, LOW frame red), from corner of Ridout street and Elmwood avenue, Tuesday evening. Reward at Advertiser office. 65u

LOST—SOME TIME AGO: GARDEN wheelbarrow, with iron wheel. Reward at Mrs. Westman's, 28 Craig street. 65u

Articles For Sale.

RAYMOND NO. 3 SEWING MACHINE Slightly used. Apply 434 Pall Mall street. 65u

FOR SALE—GOOD WOOD COOK STOVE, bargain for cash purchaser. Apply 149 John street, city. 65u

SEED CORN REDUCED IN PRICE.—An excellent growing quality. A. McInnes, 25 Talbot street. 65u

FOR SALE—PIANO, SLIGHTLY USED; a bargain. Box 9, Advertiser. 65u

BEST HARD COAL AND WOOD DIF LIVERED in all parts of the city. W. G. Eadey, 771 Dundas street. Phone 1134.

DIAMONDS REMOUNTED AND OLD jewelry made up-to-date at small expense. J. T. Westland, 340 Richmond street, upstairs.

BICYCLES EXCHANGED ON WELLAND and White (Cleveland) wheels. Send for what they will bring. Stringer's, 141 King street, 3 Masonic Temple.

PIGEONS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—"Hons" a specialty. Apply for particulars, Box 19, this office. 65u

15 SECOND-HAND BICYCLES IN GOOD order very cheap. Repairing at lowest prices. D. McKenzie & Co., 574 Richmond street. 65u

GOOD SECOND-HAND ENGINE, SEPAR ator and threshing outfit for sale cheap. Apply to Fraser & Fraser, Barrister, London. 49vt

FOR SALE—ONE SQUARE PIANO ON easy terms, quantity second-hand stoves and ranges, bedroom sets, sideboards, extension tables. Parish's store, 357 Talbot street, south market. 65u

FOR SALE—SUMMER WOOD—AT THE bargain. East Bathurst, 1000 ft. Phone 1312, and try a load. D. H. Gillie & Co. 65u

300 YARDS RAG CARPET AT 30c AND 35c a yard. Keene Bros., Cash Bargain Furniture Store, 127 King street.

KEENE'S MASONIC TEMPLE, IS THE cheapest place to buy stoves or furniture. Large stock on hand.

CUSTOM PAPERS OF ALL KINDS AL ways on hand at Advertiser Job Department. You can have them in large or small quantities.

ONE HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO, UP RIGHT, 7½ octaves, slightly used, at a bargain. Heintzman Co., 217 Dundas street, corner Clarence. 65u

MERRY BELLS—WE MAKE BELLS and Brass Work. Our Babbitt metals are equal to any, and cannot be beat. John Law, Clarence street, London. 65u

TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE, LAWN, stable and garden. Apply 452 Oxford street. 65u

DETACHED 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE modern improvements; newly papered, 27 Piccadilly street. Apply J. P. Thompson, corner of Poplar Road. 65u

TO LET—STORE, 139 DUNDAS STREET, now occupied by W. Mann & Co. Possession Aug. 1. Apply R. Short, 673 York street. 65u

TO LET—COMFORTABLE HOUSE, NINE rooms, furnace and all modern conveniences, stable, etc.; central location. Apply J. R. Shuttleworth, 388 Clarence street. 10vt

FOREST CITY MOVING VAN—LARGEST in the city, 30 years' experience, 283 Talbot street. Joseph Brown & Co., auctioneers, proprietors. 12vt

TO LET—JOHN BIGGS, THE FURNITURE mover, 22 years with London Furniture Co., will do you a good job. Call phone 314.

Miscellaneous.

ELIZABETH HENRIETTA KEYES, B.E., graduate of the National School of Elocution and Oratory, Philadelphia, is prepared to receive pupils in elocution and physical culture. Studio 359 Dundas street. 65u

THE LONDON CARPET-CLEANING Works—Carpets cleaned and relaid and every carpet disinfected. Jas. S. Shaw, Phone 1368.

Wanted.

WANTED—LIGHT SET DOUBLE HAN DRESS, silver mounted. Address J. H. M., this office. 65u

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GENTLE MEN'S cast-off clothing. A. P. Sainsbury, 90 King street. Mail orders attended to.

London Labor in Line

A Monster Parade in Support of the Street Car Strikers

Workingmen Turn Out En Masse to Show Their Sympathy

Cheering Thousands Along the Route of the Procession

An Enthusiastic and Orderly Mass Meeting in the Jubilee Rink, East End.

Addressed by Friends of Labor—Many Ladies Present—Pres. W. D. Mahon on the Principles of the Street Railway Employees' Association—Speeches by Elder Evans, Rev. Thomas Wilson, J. T. Marks, E. T. Essery and Thomas C. Jones—The Street Railway Company Severely Scored.

The demonstration last night in token of sympathy with the striking street car employees, was a notable exhibition of the strength and cohesion of the working classes in London. It also illustrated the depth and extent of the sentiment which is backing the strikers. In the parade which preceded the mass meeting in the Jubilee Rink there were some 3,000 men in line. The demonstration was not only impressive in point of numbers but in its personal quality. There was no sign of the mob element. It was an army of intelligent, industrious men, good citizens, apparently all voters, animated by a common feeling and a common purpose. There was very little decorative effect in the procession and no hilarity on the part of those in line, but rather a quiet seriousness and a business-like air, which was more striking and convincing than noise and fireworks.

Before 7 o'clock the members of the various labor unions in the city and workmen from several factories that have not yet been regularly organized, began to assemble at Labor Hall on Dufferin avenue. Many of them came in a body, carrying banners, and each new company, as it wheeled into line, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the spectators, who already crowded the streets for several squares in every direction. Many of the banners carried by independent bodies were amusing and interesting. One banner had at one end a drawing of a street car with the motto: "Non-Union Car. We Walk," and at the other end, "We Take the Union 'Bus. We All Ride."

Female Help Wanted

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT GIRL for an office department, Cash Bar-gain Grocery, 133 King. 65u

Real Estate.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, GOOD FARM house, bank barn, orchard, good clay loam, suitable for grain or pasture, plenty of water; convenient to city limits, situated on gravel roads, situated 13 miles from London, on lot 10, con. 12 London township. Apply to T. Nicholson, Bryanston, or J. C. Robson, proprietor, 434 Pall Mall street, near Colborne street. 65u

FOR SALE—BRICK COTTAGE, 6 ELM WOOD avenue, ½-acre lot, well stocked with garden fruit. Apply on premises. 64u

IN ORDER TO CLOSE AN ESTATE for sale cheap, on easy terms, a dwelling, 6 rooms, good lawn and garden. 814½ good locality. 434 Pall Mall street, near Colborne street. 65u

FOR SALE OR RENT—NICE MODERN residence; central location. Apply A. N. Day, over C. P. R. ticket office. 65u

FOR SALE—BRICK VENEER COTTAGE—residence; central location. Apply Lewis Clark, 338 Rectory street, or this office. 65u

\$100 A YEAR WILL PURCHASE A city-acre farm in the township of Queen's, containing about 250 acres. 422 Park avenue, brick cottage, No. 239, Hurvill street; 2 frame houses, Nos. 197 and 199 Mill street, and frame house, No. 1073 Dundas street, together with lands hereto belonging. Also a number of good building lots on Charlotte and Dorinda streets. For particulars inquire at Abbott's Carriage Factory. 29vt

TO ORDER TO CLOSE AN ESTATE the following properties are now offered for sale, viz.: Brick dwelling, No. 227 Queen's avenue; 3 frame houses, Nos. 220, 231 and 233 Queen's avenue; No. 422 Park avenue, brick cottage, No. 239, Hurvill street; 2 frame houses, Nos. 197 and 199 Mill street, and frame house, No. 1073 Dundas street, together with lands hereto belonging. Also a number of good building lots on Charlotte and Dorinda streets. For particulars inquire at Abbott's Carriage Factory. 29vt

TENDERS.

TENDERS FOR BUILDING TWO EN GINE and generator foundations at Victoria Hospital will be received at the city treasurer's office, up to 5 o'clock p.m., on Friday, the 9th inst.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect, H. C. McBride. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. H. C. McBride, Architect. 61u

AUCTION SALE—THE RESIDENCE AND other village property of Mrs. Jane Shaw, Clarendon, June 10, consisting of 2½ acres of land, with handsome 2-story 8-roomed brick residence, large cellar, pasture stable, etc.; bearing orchard of choicest apples, pears, grapes, plums, apricots, quinces and small fruits; also the flower garden; 3 additional parcels of land, about 6 acres; household furniture, garden tools and implements, bees, poultry, etc. For terms address Fred Shoff, Clarendon, Ont. 65u

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERY STOCK and fixtures, harness, horse, wagon, etc., amounting to about \$500, to be sold at rate on dollar, at 661 Richmond street, north (stock list on premises), at the hour of 2 p.m. sharp, Friday, June 9, 1899. If not sold in bulk, will be sold in detail on Friday afternoon and evening and Saturday evening. Terms cash. 65u

JOSEPH BROWN, Auctioneer.

accompanied by an equally artistic representation of a bus.

The Globe Casket Company's banner was decorated with Union Jacks. It was eight o'clock before the parade got under way. First came some 600 wheelmen riding six abreast, and marshaled by Joseph Frezell and W. Burleigh. The wheelmen were a most effective feature of the parade, and made for the lion's share of the plaudits for the parade. Many of the riders wore the "No Surrender" and similar badges.

Next came the brass band and the drum corps, which played popular airs throughout the entire march. The street railway men, in uniform, followed the band. Each of them wore a pretty buttonhole bouquet, of syringa blossoms, furnished by a generous lady sympathizer. The street railway men made a fine appearance, and came in for the lion's share of the plaudits and cheers from the spectators. They thronged the sidewalks and boulevards all along the line of march. Other bodies followed in the order named. The Builders' Laborers' Union, No. 8, carrying the handsome banner of their union; the Carriage-makers' Union, the Globe Casket Company's employees, the Bennett Furniture Manufacturing Company's Employees, the Iron Molders' Union, each man carrying small banners of red, white or blue, inscribed with the letters "I. M. U." the employees of the Wortman & Ward Manufacturing Company, the East London boys, about three hundred volunteer soldiers in uniform, made up from different battalions, and including many of the Seventh boys, the Bricklayers' Union, the Coopers' Union, the Manhattan Club, the Polishers', Buffers' and Brassworkers' Union, the Typographical Union, the Cigar-makers' Union and many unclassified representatives of other unions. All of the following unions were more or less largely represented in the parade:

ORGANIZATIONS IN LINE.

Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, Division 7.
Amalgamated Carpenters' Union.
Amalgamated Engineers' Union.
Trades and Labor Council.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Division 57.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Division 117.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Division 468.

Order of Railway Conductors.
Brotherhood Railway Trainmen No. 215.
Brotherhood Railway Trainmen No. 445.
Order of Railway Telegraphers.
Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen.
Industrial Brotherhood Directory No. 1.
Industrial Brotherhood Draymen, Directory No. 1.

Industrial Brotherhood Grocery Employees Directory No. 1.
Industrial Brotherhood Typographical Union No. 10.
Cigar-makers' Union.
Iron Molders' Union.
Shoe Workers' Union.
Journemen Tailors' Union.

United Garment Workers of America (two Unions).
Western Coopers' Union.
Bricklayers' Union.
Laborers' Union.

Builders' Laborers' Union.
Hackmen's Protective Union.
Wire Workers' Union.
Team Drivers' Union Railway Teamsters.
Team Drivers' Union General Teamsters.
Patent Union.
Boilermakers' Union.
Carriage and Wagonmakers' Union.
Journemen Bakers' Union.

The marshals, Jordan Pickle and Richard Westby, were mounted on horses and directed the mammoth parade with admirable skill and judgment. The line of march was west on Dufferin avenue to Richmond street, south to Dundas street, and east to Lytle street. The parade was still passing the corner of Dundas and Richmond streets long after those in front had reached the Jubilee Rink. It took just 20 minutes for the long line to pass a given point.

The threat of rain did not deter the people from turning out to witness the parade and show their sympathy with the cause of labor. The sidewalks all along the route were thronged with eager, enthusiastic and sympathetic crowds. At Dundas and Richmond streets the crowd of spectators was so dense that the police had some difficulty in keeping open a space wide enough to allow the parade to pass through. Cheer upon cheer rent the air as the street railway men marched by.

In East London the crowd was even greater, and it was there the enthusiasm reached its climax. The merchants joined in the demonstration, and stores were decorated with flags and bunting. The arrival of the street railway men at the corner of Dundas and Adelaide streets was hailed with tumultuous cheering, which swept over the vast sea of people in a mighty

wave, and was prolonged until the men made a triumphant entry into the rink.

IN THE RINK.

At 8:45 a crowd of cheering boys rushed into the rink and occupied the "goods," and whistled and cheered the sons of labor as they marched into the spacious building. Men and women crowded in, and soon every seat in the rink was occupied. The striking street railway employees were the last to enter. They were received with a vociferous cheer from the whole assembly, and these took part in the reception by waving their handkerchiefs enthusiastically.

Fronting a temporary platform constructed at the south side of the rink were several hundred chairs, arranged in the form of a semi-circle. The seating capacity quickly proved inadequate when the procession arrived, and soon standing room was at a premium. Many stood throughout the meeting. The gallery surrounding the rink, which is used by spectators in the winter, was the precinct appropriated by a large portion of the younger element in the audience. Among those on the platform were Elder R. C. Evans (chairman), President W. D. Mahon (of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees), Rev. Thomas Wilson, ex-Mayor Essery, Ald. Plant, Jos. T. Marks, W. Burleigh, W. Hunter, T. Jones, and others.

THE CHAIRMAN.

Elder R. C. Evans called the meeting to order about 9 o'clock. His opening speech was pithy and punctuated with hearty applause, and throughout the reverend gentleman performed the duties of presiding officer most ably.

It was a splendid audience, he said. It spoke well for the workmen of London to stand together as they had.

He was told by the Master Mind that God would yet pronounce his word on the rich men who kept back the wages of those who swept down his fields. (Hear, hear.) They were living in an age when the poor among men were being trodden down in the mad race for gold and power. The trusts, combines and monopolies were largely to blame for the poverty, ignorance, and crime, which was a blot on our country. They were told by these combines that a man could support his family on 60 or 70 or 90 cents a day. The result was that there were workmen whose children could not go to school because of their rags; there were women with faded shawls who were tempted to do that which the world denounced as crime in order to make an appearance before the world. Mr. Evans paid glowing tributes to the heroes in the war against the slavery of the blacks in the south, and said that he was present to ask his hearers to join in fighting a white slavery ten times worse than the black slavery. In the south the slave owner fed his slave, and took care of him, but the monopolists took no such heed of their workmen. He was glad he lived in London, he said, and related a few instances of the boycotting of street cars during the past few days. The relation of the incidents was enthusiastically cheered. He pointed out the great responsibilities of the motorman, and claimed that they were underpaid. The present strike was but an emblem of what would take place in other Canada. Man's inhumanity to man was the cause of it, and all Canada was waiting to say, "Hands off our liberty and freedom, and our homes and families." "There is no more sincere or higher duty for the ministers of Christ than to stand up for and by the laboring man," he said in conclusion.

JOSEPH T. MARKS.

Mr. Joseph T. Marks dealt chiefly with the attack of the Free Press on Ald. Plant. The resolutions commended the Advertiser passed at the previous mass meetings had not been brought in by Ald. Plant. Neither Ald. Plant nor the organization with which he was identified had any connection with it. Nor had he any connection with the resolution passed at the meeting in the Jubilee Rink, he said. The Free Press should study the facts before taking the paper accused Ald. Plant of being ready to turn his back on the laboring man, that he was looking for "a soft snap." The speaker could assure the Free Press that Ald. Plant had made due inquiries before putting in his application for the position referred to, and had found that his seat in the council would not be jeopardized. The laboring men were proud of Ald. Plant. They knew him every time, and would stand by him. They were going to stand by their friends, and show these corporations that they would have to respect organized labor. That evening's procession was notice written large enough for all to

Hazeline

An Invaluable Article for the Toilet

Makes the face and hands soft as velvet, cures Roughness, Redness and any Irritation of the Skin.

A Matchless Preparation for the Complexion. An aid to beauty.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

FOR SALE BY

Cairncross & Lawrence

Pharmacists, Etc.,
216 Dundas street, London.
Branch—Cor. Richmond and Piccadilly.

read. It showed that labor would stand united until right should triumph. The day was coming when the laboring men would go to the ballot box as solid as they had gone down the street that evening. When labor was intelligent enough to demand its rights, the day of the street railway company and kindred corporations was gone. Organized labor was the grandest institution on earth. Any laboring man not united with a union owed it to his better manhood to join one. (Cheers.)

REV. THOS. WILSON.

Rev. Thos. Wilson, the next speaker, said that after the great thunderbolt—(laughter)—that had been hurled at him after the meeting in the opera house, he said it was to be expected that he would not be seen at the meeting. But he could tell Mr. Carr that he (the speaker) was not a fool. He knew what he was talking about when he said what he did before thousands of people in the opera house. He had not apologized. He had been too busy. But he had prepared some puzzles which he would ask his hearers to guess.

"What's the difference between a 'bus passenger and a street car passenger? You can't answer, so I'll answer it for you. Well, the one rides to pay, and the other is paid to ride." (Cheers and laughter.)

"I give you another one, and I want you to guess it. What is the difference between the walking public of London and the manager of the London street railway?"

"He's

LONDON LABOR
IN LINE

Continued from Page 1.

don't send me the paper that doesn't give your side." (Laughter.) The speaker characterized the present and previous demonstrations as "screw-ups." The great torpedoes and cannons were to follow. (Great applause.)

EX-MAYOR ESSERY.
Ex-Mayor Essery got a good reception. He said he had strongly advised the management of the street railway company not to enter this contest. At the previous meetings his advice had been for the men and the company. On this occasion he had something to say to others. He was asking the company to do anything to help the men. He was the hired employee of the corporation of London, receiving a salary of \$600 a year. What was he doing in this matter? (Cries of "Nothing.") Was he asking the employees to do anything? (No.) Was he asking the company to do anything? (No.) "If not," said Mr. Essery, "the men stop taking his salary until he does. I am aware that there was no strike on when he was elected, but it now becomes his duty to try to get the company and the employees together. This was a matter which affected the interests of the citizens generally. There were three parties to the contract—the company, the employees, and the citizens generally. The aldermen had the same duties as the mayor, and they should set about them. There was another class who had something to do in the matter. To this class belonged Mr. Beattie, the representative of the city in the Dominion House, Col. Leys, the member in the Local Legislature, and Senator Sir John Carling. Of the latter he said, he was responsible, too. If the street railway company were asking anything at the city hall, he would be down before now. The speaker then promised these men that they would hear from him again if they didn't get "into the traces." They might say that this question of wages was a question of money, but he said that the question of wages was nothing to them. But this was a time when there ought to be a little feeling of humanity. These men occupying public positions would have to stand or fall with regard to this question. Mr. Essery did not ask them to take sides. But they should get the men and the company on speaking terms. They should endeavor to have the matter submitted to arbitration—arbitration which would be fair. Then the men could give their evidence, and the arbitrators could decide. If they didn't meet the question then they would have to a few years hence, when they couldn't dodge it. The laws of the country would have to be altered. The principle of arbitration would have to be recognized. (Applause.)

CHIEF CONDUCTOR JONES.
Thomas Jones, chief of the Order of Railroad Conductors, received a warm welcome. He was called upon almost as soon as he entered the hall, and apologized for being out of breath. He represented, he said, the conductors of the steam roads, who sympathized with their striking brothers on the electric railroad. For 26 years he had been engaged in either running or braking in a train, and knew something of the troubles of this kind. "There is only one cause for all this trouble," he said. "The whole of this trouble is caused by one man, and only one man. There is only one man to blame for it, and that is Mr. Carr." He referred to Mr. Carr's refusal to meet the men and the fact that when trouble arose on the steam roads the railway company's management had met its employees like men, settled the difference, and lived up to the agreement they made. "And I am here tonight," he said further, "to say that that is not what Mr. Carr has done. He never lived up to the agreement. I am here to pay a tribute to the late James Stevenson, who said he never had so successful a year as the year that he had that organized committee to help him. If Mr. Carr knew anything at all," he continued, "this second strike would never have occurred in the city of London, of which I am a citizen. It would have been impossible for it to have happened if he had been a cool man. He didn't know what he had done; that the employees had fought him down, and beat him. He was beaten enough to know that he was beaten. He has been trying to get this man sacked and another man into trouble—trouble here and trouble there, until today we have to walk. I don't want to walk; it makes my feet sore. (Laughter.) The trouble is centered in one man, and will never be settled until Mr. Carr is asked to resign his position and move out of London. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) If he showed the same disposition in the next six months as he showed six months ago there would be little hope of an honest settlement."

PRESIDENT MAHON.
Mr. W. D. Mahon, president of the International Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, was given an ovation on rising to speak. It would have afforded him pleasure, he said, to listen to other speakers, and not speak himself, but it became his duty. He had been speaking night and day for the last month, and it was little wonder if he failed to speak so as to be heard, as he felt very hoarse. He had no abuse, he said, to heap on the heads of the officials of the London street railway or anyone else. He was there to defend the rights of the organization he represented. He said: "I thank the people of London for the interest they have taken in this cause—the cause of organized labor. As I said in the opera house, we have now sub-

mitted our case to the highest tribunal in the land. We feel that we will support us, because we are satisfied that our cause is just and that we are right. As the head chief of our republic, Abraham Lincoln, once said: 'You may fool all the people some of the time; you may fool some of the people all the time; but you can't fool all the people all the time.' The people would not be fooled any longer. If the men were wrong they would not have had this support at this mass meeting, and the presence of the people was an evidence that the battle being waged was a good fight. All organizations calculated to better the condition of the oppressed workmen were characterized by the capitalists as unlawful, but he was glad to see that the people of Canada had got past this. On the 4th of July in the United States the eagle's wings were stretched and twisted, and the people were told how great they were, and how free from the British yoke. He could not help but think that many men had made a mistake, for he had noticed the uniformed soldiers, the procession of the United States, the men who ran the country as unpatriotic. Jesus Christ traveled this earth 1,800 years ago, and opposed the money-changers in the temple—the capitalists of Christ's day, who denounced him as an irreverent demagogue. He referred to the southern slave, and to the fact that John Brown's daring movement in the interest of humanity and 5,000,000 slaves was denounced as unpatriotic, and as a result, John Brown was put to death.

The movement of the street railway men was a march towards the emancipation of the working people of this city and of this country. The men were ever ready to meet the company or a board of arbitration and argue their case at any time or any place. They stood ready tonight. The speaker did not only address the men, but he addressed the men who ran the country as unpatriotic. Jesus Christ traveled this earth 1,800 years ago, and opposed the money-changers in the temple—the capitalists of Christ's day, who denounced him as an irreverent demagogue. He referred to the southern slave, and to the fact that John Brown's daring movement in the interest of humanity and 5,000,000 slaves was denounced as unpatriotic, and as a result, John Brown was put to death.

Mr. Albert Pack, Mr. Everett's partner, had died the other day, and the speaker did not know whether Pack had ever done a day's labor as a proletarian, but yet he died leaving \$60,000,000. "I know, and you know, that no honest man could earn \$60,000,000. And he, too, only 45 years old," Mr. Mahon then pitched into those capitalists who termed labor organizations unpatriotic and unlawful. Then he quoted from the ritual of the association, as follows: "This association is dedicated to the laudable purpose of the defense, self-protection and improvement of our mutual, moral and social condition, and the elevation of our occupation." "You are here the fraternal circle, fully determined to defend the hire of their labor from the oppression of the capitalists, as manipulated by the selfishness of human nature. To resist such oppression and maintain the dignity of honest labor is our purpose. In considering the differences between our employers and our employees, we aim to exercise discretion and good judgment, and do all in our power to maintain peace and harmony. In our mutual organization we unite the moral and social elements of society, to learn the lesson of love, and our hands are open to aid members and assist them."

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statistics. In the United States in 1870 the number of females employed was 1,836,288, while in 1890, at the last census, there were 3,914,571 women workers. In 1870 they formed 14.89 per cent of the male and female workers employed, and in 1890 they formed 17.22 per cent. Between 1870 and 1890 the number of male workers increased about 76 per cent, and during the same time the female workers increased about 117 per cent. In 1840 a visitor to the United States reported that the only employment open to women was in teaching needlework, sewing, work in cotton mills, typesetting, working in bookbinding establishments, and keeping boarding houses. In 1890, out of 369 industries reported in the census, there were only nine in which women and children were not employed. This was the result of starvation wages. It was time this enemy of the home was overthrown, and that people should be taught that there was no place in this country for it.

NOTES OF THE PARADE.
The street railway boys were all present with bouquets by friends. Nobody denies that Fireman Sandy Borland, of the central station, knows how to handle the big drum. "We Walk" badges and cards of all shapes and sizes were in evidence on all sides. The Oregon and Rambler bicycle clubs of East London turned out in a body. The Oregon club was gaily decorated for the occasion. The bicyclists used their lungs with good effect in shouting the following lines, which sounded like a college yell: "What's the matter with the men? What's the matter with us? What's the matter with our citizens? Who ride in the union bus?" "They are all right!" came in a chorus from the men and from the citizens on the sidewalk.

There was a large turnout of ladies in the bicycle parade. They were as enthusiastic as the men. "We're with you, boys," "Stay with them until you get your rights!" and many similar expressions were heard on all sides as the procession was passing. The Typographical Union made a good showing. Manager Carr witnessed the procession from his solicitor's window. East London is with the employees almost to a man.

The threatened rain did not dampen the enthusiasm in the least. "Kerchiefs and umbrellas were waved and hats thrown in the air as the procession neared the rink. The Globe casket employees turned out 120 strong, and the Bennet Furniture Manufacturing Company about 140. The Manhattan Pleasure Club took pleasure in walking. They wore the pretty club colors of orange, purple and blue.

THE HEAT WAVE
Appears to Have Swept Over Both Continents.

Old London Sweltering in a Temperature of 88 Degrees—Fatal Results of the Torrid Temperature.
London, June 7.—A heat wave, similar to the one which is now sweeping New York, prevails over Europe. Here the continuance of hot weather so early in June almost breaks all records. The thermometers in this city have been registering 88 in the shade at the hottest time of the day, for five days past, and there have been several deaths from the heat. A commercial traveler committed suicide yesterday, saying: "I must get out of the world; I will suffocate."

TORRID AT ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, June 6.—At 3 o'clock yesterday the thermometer rose to 96° in the shade, the highest reached this summer, and remained at that point for several hours. There were two cases of heat prostrations at the city hospital, the victims being laborers. It is thought both will recover.

PROSTRATED.
Cleveland, Ohio, June 7.—At one o'clock yesterday the thermometer registered 91°—the highest of the season. Christian Hoelzer, aged 75, was prostrated by the heat, and is in a critical condition. Two unknown men were overcome.

FELL DEAD FROM THE HEAT.
St. Joseph, Mich., June 6.—While superintending the removal of a boiler from the Chicago and West Michigan Railway at that city, was overcome by the intense heat and fell dead while trying to seek the shade. He leaves a widow and two children.

HEAT SHUTS THE MILLS.
Pittsburg, June 7.—For three days the mercury has registered in the 90's. Yesterday it touched 98 and today promises to break the record. Many of the mills have been forced to shut down temporarily.

MONEY TO BURN
Big Prices Paid for Seats at the Coming Fight on Coney Island.

New York, June 7.—The great interest taken in the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight is shown by the sale of seats. At a recent auction sale of boxes every box was sold, bringing \$21,000. One box was sold afterward by a special agent for \$25,000. The following are the number of seats—5,000 admission, at \$5, \$25,000; 1,000 reserved, at \$10, \$10,000; 653 reserved at \$15, \$9,795; 800 Mezzanine seats, at \$20, \$16,000; 726 box seats at \$25, \$18,150. Totals, \$124,790.

Wm. H. Brady, who last night conducted the statement issued by Chief Devery, said there would be no trouble with the police on Friday night. "The contest will surely take place," said Mr. Brady. "It will be conducted under the provisions of the Horton law, and no law of the State of New York will be violated."

Paris in a Ferment

Steps Have Been Taken to Extradite Esterhazy.

The French Capital to Have a New Military Governor.

Prince of Wales Disapproves the Too Common Use of Masonic Regalia.

Important Amendment to the London Local Government—200 Chinese Attack a British Camp.

Paris, June 7.—The *Matin* says that the government has taken steps to demand the extradition of Esterhazy. In the French Senate, the president, M. Fallieres, declared that in the presence of the scandals at Auteuil on Sunday, nothing could shake the confidence felt in the republic, and he assured President Loubet that the warmest sympathy of the Senate would never fail him. A double round of applause greeted these statements. Senator Guyot, in the name of the four Republican groups in the Senate associates itself in the remarks of President Fallieres, and stigmatizes as scandalous the acts of the enemies of the Republic.

According to the *Echo de Paris*, Gen. Zele will replace Gen. Zurlinden as military governor of Paris. The morning papers report that at a meeting of the Republican, Socialist and radical senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies last night after a lengthy discussion a delegation was appointed to call upon Sir Guyot this morning and ascertain what is to be the attitude of the government in the present situation, which is regarded as threatening.

The *Eclair* denies that the removal of Zurlinden is contemplated, and claims that there is no disagreement between Zurlinden, M. Krantz and other representatives of the government. A dispatch to the *Petit Journal* from Bordeaux says that a Royalist demonstration of last night in front of the Military Club and the headquarters of the Eleventh Corps. The police succeeded in dispersing the crowds. Forty arrests were made.

LETTER FROM PRINCE OF WALES.
London, June 7.—The Prince of Wales, as grand master of the English Free Masons, has sent a letter to the grand lodges on the growing custom among the Masons of wearing the order's regalia at non-masonic functions. In his letter the prince says: "I am strongly of the opinion that the wearing of Masonic clothing regalia at services in churches and at entertainments where ladies and others, not Masons, are present, is not calculated to increase the dignity of the order or raise it in the estimation of those who have not admitted to its secrets and mysteries."

DREYFUS JOYFUL.
Fort De France, Island of Martinique, June 8.—When a dispatch was received bearing the superintendent of the prison and the commander of marine artillery, who were designated by the French Government to notify Dreyfus of the revision of his trial, arrived yesterday from Cayenne, at the Isle du Diable, Dreyfus was waiting on the shore, though endeavoring to maintain his self-possession, he received the official intelligence with a countenance radiant with joy.

WOMEN FOR ALDERMEN.
During the report stage of the London Local Government Bill in the House of Commons, an amendment, moved by the Right Hon. Leonard Henry Courtney, advanced Liberal, declaring women are eligible to election as aldermen and councillors, was adopted by a vote of 196 to 165. The vote did not follow party lines, though generally the Conservatives, including most of the cabinet ministers, opposed the amendment, while Arthur Henderson, chief secretary for Ireland, and other Unionists, with a majority of the Liberals, supported it.

PAUNCEFOTE'S PLAN.
The correspondent of the London Daily News at the Hague says: "It is now confessed that the Russian arbitration scheme was only presented hurriedly on Russia learning that England was about to present a scheme. Russia, not America, appear anxious to press its scheme, and the work of the arbitration committee has mainly to do with the scheme of Sir Julian Pauncefote, which is likely to be adopted."

CHINESE DO THE RUSH ACT.
Simla, June 7.—Dispatches have been received here stating that a band of Chinese attempted to rush the superintendent's camp at Yatler. They were, however, repulsed, with the loss of one man killed. They afterwards attacked the Gurkha settlement, where they killed a man, woman and child, afterwards burning the bodies. Captain Sallery, with a small force, started in pursuit of them from Falam. He attacked them by surprise, and routed them, six of them being killed and three captured. The remainder of the band escaped with their wounded.

THE GERMAN-SPANISH TREATY.
Berlin, June 7.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Von Buelow, in the Reichstag, made a statement on the subject of the German-Spanish treaty for the cession of the Caroline, Ladrones and Pelews Islands. He said that in order to round off the German possessions in the Pacific, and in view of German commercial interests, which had long existed in the Caroline Islands, "we considered it our duty to take care of this group, so that in the change in ownership it should not be lost to Germany."

SMALLPOX PATIENTS THROWN OVERBOARD.
Brussels, June 7.—Some horrifying details of the doing to death of two Kirovboys while on the voyage from Monrovia to Belgium are related by an Antwerp newspaper. Shortly after, and eventually cut to pieces by the vessel's screw. The negroes fought hard for life. They managed to come to the surface, and clung to the bulwark netting of the ship, but were beaten with sticks on the hands, and compelled to let go. In a last desperate bid for life they seized a rope which hung from the vessel's side. The sailors cut the

rope, and the miserable negroes were dispatched by the screw.

BACK FROM CRETE.
Rome, June 7.—During the course of next month all the four powers—Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy—will recall all their remaining soldiers from Crete. Order has now been firmly established in Candia, and it is felt that a total withdrawal is justified.

This first nation to call its battalions will be Italy, whose soldiers will embark for home about June 10.

NUN OF KENMARE DEAD.
London, June 7.—Sister Margaret Innausack, known as the Nun of Kenmare, died today at Leamington near Warwick.

DREYFUS IS TIRED.
Fort De France, Island of Martinique, June 7.—Dispatches from Cayenne say all efforts to interview Dreyfus have been futile. He is now under the guard of Captain Cazeaux, of the 5th regiment, and four gendarmes. The prisoner is apparently in good health, but seems to be fatigued. The verdict of the court of cassation has caused a very favorable impression here and in French Guiana.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
Mr. Ingram's Bill to Amend the Election Act.

Steps to Preserve the Buffalo—The Usury Bill Discussed.

Ottawa, June 7.—The entire day in the House of Commons yesterday, was spent in committee, discussing the agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway for the extension of the Intercolonial Railway system to Montreal.

The Opposition obstructed the progress of the bill, and at 2 a.m. the house was still in session. Mr. Sir H. H. Tupper, referring to the report of Mr. Ogilvie, which has been printed and distributed, inquired whether it was the intention to have the evidence taken before Mr. Ogilvie printed, and, if so, when.

Mr. Sifton, in reply, reminded Sir H. H. Tupper that when he brought down the return he stated that the evidence which was very voluminous, was being copied as rapidly as possible and would not be ready for some time. He replied further to the question, Mr. Sifton stated that it would not be ready for five or six days yet.

Mr. Foster argued that the work of copying could be done in a couple of days, as there are plenty of men to be obtained, and a very important piece of public business was awaiting the distribution of this evidence.

ELECTION ACT AMENDMENT.
Mr. Ingram introduced a bill to amend the present election act. The existing act, he said, was a very good one in times gone past, but in recent years, owing to the not very creditable methods adopted, such as the employment of foreign or non-resident deputy returning officers, who are experts at their line of business, who do not hesitate to mutilate the ballot and commit other irregularities, new regulations were required. The bill proposed to abolish the necessity of deposit by candidates; that the returning officer shall be compelled at the request of either candidate to give a list of the deputies appointed, together with the polls allowed, which act, that a resident poll clerk be appointed; that the penalty for taking ballot papers from the polling booth be increased; that the provision for the issue of a new ballot where a voter has spoiled his ballot be optional, instead of optional, and that the agents of the candidates be given the right to see the face of the ballots when being counted by the deputy returning officer.

PRESERVATION OF THE BUFFALO.
A bill has been introduced by the Minister of the Interior regarding the preservation of buffalo. Mr. Sifton states in explanation of the bill that the Government is desirous of the preservation of the Northwest Mounted Police, by Inspector Routledge of that force, who has recently returned from a winter patrol to Fort Resolution, about 900 miles north of Edmonton, that the close season for the killing of the male only, as provided in the bill, will expire at the end of the present year, it is advisable to extend the close season until 1902, and then to permit the killing or the taking of the male only, as provided in the bill.

THE USURY BILL.
The Senate banking and commerce committee yesterday discussed Senator Dandurand's bill respecting usury, with the result that the measure was referred to a special committee, consisting of the minister of justice, Senator Miller, Clemow, Dandurand and Wood. Hon. David Mills stated that, after discussing the matter with Senator Dandurand, he decided to suggest that the bill be amended so as to reduce the maximum rate of interest from 25 to 10 per cent per annum on contracts, and from 10 to 6 per cent per annum after judgment.

Senator Dandurand announced that it is his intention to move a further amendment to the measure, so as to provide for a fine of \$1,000 for the practice of professional usury.

ANIMALS, SANITATION, DEATH.
The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "His Steps," has written from Topeka, Kansas, to the honorary secretary of the Church of England Society for the Promotion of Kindness to Animals, the Church Sanitary Association, and the Funeral Reform Association, as follows: "I think if Christ were amongst us now he would inculcate the duty of showing kindness to animals; he would urge all men to care 'as well for the body as the soul'; he would teach that to his followers death is no break in the continuity of life, and that the body should be buried in such a manner as to be harmless to the living."

Steamship Arrivals.
June 6. At Damara..... Liverpool. From Glasgow..... Montreal. From Manchester..... St. John. From Mayflower..... Antwerp. From Cherbourg..... Boston. From Patricia..... Queenstown. From Westernland..... New York. From Maasdam..... New York. From Majestic..... Queenstown.

Do not put off the duty that ought to be done today. If your blood is out of order take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once.

NEWGATE'S FATE

The Famous Old Jail immortalized by Charles Dickens.

It is to Disappear Even as a Name of an Existing Place—Students of Literature Will Wonder Where It Used to Stand as They Read The Historian's Bald Tale.

Word of doom has been passed upon Newgate prison and Old Bailey in London—the famous jail and the famous criminal court. Newgate will go first. The actual building now to be razed is nearly 180 years old, a mere juvenile apparition in comparison with some of the ancient places of the city, but the records show that there was a Newgate gaol in the vicinity of the present one as early as 1218, while, as recently, comparatively, as 1457, Newgate, and not the Tower, was the prison for the nobility and great officers of state. Being much damaged by the fire of London, it was repaired and beautified by Sir Christopher Wren in 1673, and it remained until it was taken down with the other city gates, necessitating the building of the present gaol in 1770.

And now Newgate jail is to disappear, even as a name of an existing place, and



OLD NEWGATE.

the students of literature in the generations to come will wonder where it used to stand when they read about Jack Sheppard's escapes from it; when they are conducted by Fielding through the career of Jonathan Wild; when they go with "Lord Tom Noddy," in "Ingoldsby," to witness the execution scenes at it, and when they read of the savage deeds which centered around it at the time of the Gordon riots, as related in "Barnaby Rudge," to say nothing of "English History."

The famous "no popery" riots of 1780 form the most striking incident for this and future generations in the history of Newgate gaol, thanks to Dickens' perpetuation of the story in "Barnaby Rudge."

The more historian tells the tale in a few cold, formal sentences: "In June, 1780, the riots known by the name of Lord George Gordon's, or the 'no popery' riots, lasted, to the eternal disgrace of the city magistracy of that day, for upward of a week, and the new prison of Newgate was burned by the drunken incendiaries of the day. It was speedily repaired, and became the city and county prison. In 1788 the execution of criminals that had previously taken place at Tyburn was removed to the present spot in this prison. The first execution took place on the 9th of December of that year."

But we can forgive "the city magistracy of that day" for an inefficiency which resulted eventually in the inspiration of Dickens to create some of his most famous characters. Most of us have pictured Barnaby lying in the cells of the grim old pile; have seen Sam Tappert and the rioters, in order to carry out their designs for his release, marching to that valiant locksmith, Dolly Varden, have conjured up Gabriel Varden, sturdily refusing to pick Newgate's lock; have seen him rescued from the mob by Joe Willet, whose "arm was took off" at the defense of the "Salvagers" in America, where the war is; have witnessed the rioters burning down the goal door and gaining entrance to the prison; have seen Barnaby and his father released by the mob; have seen Dennis the hangman, that adept in the art of "strangling people off," visiting against criminals, and removing against their release; have seen Hugh, the former hostler at the Maypole Inn; have watched Hugh and Dennis led out to execution, and have heard Hugh plead for Barnaby; and have heard that poor, weak-witted one, contemplating death, say, "Ah! Hugh! we shall know what makes the stars shine now." And now, as the name of a public institution, Newgate gaol is to go; but when every stone of the gaunt old pile is removed it will yet live in imagination so long as a copy of "Barnaby Rudge" remains available.

Society and Responsibility.
All responsibility rests on a basis of possible punishment, and its nature is this: Every man is bound to act as the sum total of his motives. He is conscious of a mind of his particular description to act. But, into that sum total of motives society introduces the motive of responsibility. To hold a man responsible for his acts is, therefore, no denial of the necessity under which he lay to act as his motives impelled him. It is only concerned with the due balancing of these motives, and if a man has a wish to murder and no counterbalancing motives of sympathy or duty to prevent him, then society supplies him with a proper makeshift motive.

If a red Indian, by birth, training and tradition, is impelled to take a white man's scalp, we may allow the necessity under which he moves, but then white men confess that, when they see a friend or neighbor scalped, they are under an equal necessity to put a bullet into the scalp. Hence the red Indian refrains from the intended gratification. Not that he is a free-will agent, but that among his motives there has entered a new and dominant motive—Alexander Sutherland, in North American Review.

Farm Implements in Portugal.
Portuguese farmers are recognizing more and more the value of improved agricultural implements, and the imports are growing every year. It is to be regretted that so little attention is paid to this market by Canadian manufacturers. At present the great bulk comes from England, Germany and France.

The Proper Way of Breathing.
To learn to breathe properly, inflate the lungs and walk for five paces, keeping the mouth shut and breathing through the nose, increasing the five paces to ten, and then to 15 or more. Follow this up by taking several long breaths after getting up in the morning, and again before retiring.

Intellect is the starlight of the brain.—N. P. Willis.

Hosts of Citizens

Join in Grateful Testimony to the Wonderful Efficiency of

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

LAME BACK.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

Mr. Geo. Grant, 2 York street, London, Ont., says: "I had suffered with lame back and kidney troubles for three years, had many doctors, and all to no avail. I heard of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, began to use them, and am proud to say that I now feel like a new man. I would like all sufferers with lame back to know of this cure, for I can sympathize with them."

Mr. W. D. Wilson, Center street, London West, Ont., says: "I was troubled with kidney disease and scalding and watery discharges, and suffered much. After trying many medicines without finding a cure, I was induced to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They worked like a charm. I can now sleep all night through without inconvenience, and consider myself cured."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the world's greatest kidney cure. Scores and hundreds of London citizens have been cured by them, and speak in the highest terms of this great family remedy. One pill a dose. 25c a box, at all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & COMPANY, Toronto.

Cockneys Succumb!

Worst by Hamilton, Though
Cooper Pitched.

Stratford Lost in a Good Game
With Guelph.

Opening Day of the Guelph
Spring Turf Meeting.

"Mysterious" Billy Smith Knocked Out
by the Sun—General Sporting
News.

BASEBALL.

Canadian League Standing.

Team	Won	Lost	Per Ct.
London	12	3	.800
Hamilton	10	5	.667
Guelph	11	6	.643
St. Thomas	8	9	.471
Chatham	7	10	.412
Stratford	4	16	.200

Games Wednesday and Thursday—
Hamilton at St. Thomas, Guelph at
London, Chatham at Stratford.

The inevitable has happened. The
Cockneys have been beaten on their
own grounds. That was bad. They were
beaten by Hamilton. That was worse.
They were beaten through the weak-
ness of Cooper, the idol of the fans.
That was worst.

For the first six innings London played
beautiful ball. During that time,
only four hits were secured off Seiver,
and only one Hamilton player reached
third base. With the exception of a
fumble by Babbitt, and a wild throw
by Frank, the fielding was splendid.

In the fatal seventh, however, Seiver
began by giving McKevitt a charity;
Phillips went out on a pop fly, a
pitcher, and Cooper made a terrific
three-bagger, sending the ball under
the fence at center, and scoring McK-
evitt; Bradford singled to center,
bringing in Conwell and tying the
score.

Then Lohman, with fatal caution,
put Cooper in a bind. Hagerty and
Dean both singled to left field in suc-
cession, and Bradford scored on a
passed ball, pitched rather wild by
Cooper. Seiver struck out, but not be-
fore Hagerty and Dean had scored on
a wild pitch by Cooper. Elton got a
base on balls, and Congalton fouled out
to Swartz, retiring the side, and closing
an inning disastrous to London. In the
ninth, a base on balls to Dean, a two-
tapper by Schrahl, a single by Elton,
and Congalton's out to center, gave
the Hams two more runs.

London had a margin each on second
and third when the second inning closed,
and a margin on third at the end of
the third inning, but the scoring did not
begin till the fourth, when Frank reached
first on Dean's bad muff of a fly,
stole second and came in on Swartz's
beautiful ground hit to left field.

In the sixth London scored another
run. Phillips dropped a high fly from
Cope, who reached second on Frank's
sacrifice, third on a single by Swartz,
and was saved from being cut off at
the plate by Conwell's error, who in
attempting to touch him several feet
from the plate, dropped the ball.

In the ninth Cooper surprised every-
body by making a three-bagger to center.
Howell flew out to Elton, and
Mohler went out at first, Cooper scoring
without any attempt being made
to stop him. McKevitt and Babbitt
both got bases on balls, and Jones hit
safely to left. McFadden scoring. Cope
went out from Dean to Elton, and all
hope of again tying the score was at
an end. The score:

LONDON.

A.B.R.B.H.P.O.A.E.									
Hewell, c.	5	0	0	4	0	1			
Monahan, 2b.	4	0	0	4	0	1			
McFadden, 1b.	4	1	0	10	0	0			
Babbitt, s.	2	0	0	2	3	1			
Jones, i.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0			
Cope, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	0			
Frank, r.f.	3	1	0	0	0	1			
Swartz, c.	4	0	2	4	1	0			
Sievers, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Cooper, p.	1	1	1	0	0	0			
	36	4	6	27	13	3			

HAMILTON.

A.B.R.B.H.P.O.A.E.									
Hagerty, 3b.	5	1	0	3	2	1			
Dean, 2b.	4	2	1	5	4	1			
Schrahl, i.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0			
Elton, 1b.	3	0	0	15	0	0			
Congalton, c.	6	0	1	1	0	1			
McFadden, r.f.	4	1	3	1	0	0			
Phillips, s.	4	1	0	3	3	1			
Conwell, c.	4	1	2	1	1	1			
Bradford, p.	4	1	1	0	0	0			
	38	7	13	27	13	6			

Stolen bases—Babbitt, Frank, Sievers, Phil-
lips.
Sacrifice hits—Frank, Elton, Phillips.
Two-base hit—Schrahl.
Three-base hit—Conwell, Cooper.
Base on balls—By Sievers, 1; by Cooper, 2; by
Bradford, 1.
Struck out—By Sievers, 1; by Cooper, 1; by
Bradford, 1.
Innings pitched—Sievers, 6; Cooper, 3.
Hits—Off Sievers, 7; off Cooper, 6.
Double plays—Cope, Mohler, McFadden;
Cope, Dean, Elton.
Wild pitch—Cooper.
Passed ball—Swartz.
Time—1:33.
Umpires—Daley.

RAIN AT CHATHAM.

The Chatham-St. Thomas game yester-
day was postponed on account of
wet grounds.

GUELPH AND STRATFORD.

Stratford, Ont., June 7.—Stratford
lost another game to Guelph yester-
day, which was withal close and ex-
citing enough to the onlookers. Um-
pire England's decisions were evident-
ly rather one-sided, and then in favor

VALUE OF CREAM

As Compared With Meat.

One of the most valuable items in one's
dietary is good, rich cream. The re-
mark is frequently made that "cream
is too expensive to use freely." Such
people think they must have meat
every day at 10 and 25 cents per
pound, and do not realize that 5 cents
worth of pure cream for breakfast will
do more to put on flesh than 25 or 30
cents worth of meat.

An ideal portion of breakfast is that
obtained from say, four teaspoons of
Grape-Nuts and a little, pure, thick
cream.

Made by the Postum Co. at Battle
Creek, Mich.
This is one of the most delicious
dishes imaginable and is served with-
out cooking or trouble of any kind
and cannot be equaled in point of food
value for the human body.

The Grape-Nuts, consisting largely of
grape-sugar have passed through pro-
cesses similar to the first act of di-
gestion and are therefore most easily
digested, and a combination of
cream, they render the cream itself
easy of digestion.

Grocers sell Grape-Nuts

the Toronto team, has been pitching
for about 22 years.
Eddy Reid, of Toronto, is going in-
to the umpire business in Chicago. He
is a twin brother of Andy Reid, the
St. Thomas backstop.

GOLF.

TAIT WINS.

London, June 7.—At the great golf-
ing contest which opened at Sandwich
yesterday for the St. George's chal-
lenge vase, Tait, holder of the cham-
pionship, won the vase by winning the
two rounds. He established a record
over the course by completing the first
round in 76. The second round was
made in 75.

FOOTBALL.

SEAFORTH VS. STRATFORD.

A football match in the senior series
of the Western Football Association
took place at Seaforth on Monday
night between Stratford and Seaforth,
resulting in favor of Seaforth 4 goals
to 1.

CRICKET.

MARYLEBONE VS. AUSTRALIA.

London, June 7.—The Australian
eleven, in the cricket match at Lords
with the Marylebone club, were all out
yesterday in their first inning for 352
runs. The home team, in the first
inning, scored 245 runs. At the close
of play yesterday the Marylebone
eleven, in their second inning, had
scored 105 runs for four wickets down.

TRIGGERS.

BUFFALO CLUB SHOOT.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 7.—Trap shoot-
ing experts from all over the United
States and Canada participated in the
state shoot, which opened here yester-
day under the auspices of the Buffalo
Audubon Club. The weather condi-
tions at the opening were about per-
fect.

FISTIC.

TWO ROUNDS.

New York, June 7.—"Bob" Arm-
strong, of Chicago, knocked out "Ed"
Leone, of Denver, in the second round
of what was to have been a ten-round
bout before the Lenox A. C.
The 20-round boxing bout between
"Mysterious" Billy Smith, of New
York, and Tommy Ryan, of Syracuse,
which was to have taken place before
the Lenox A. C. a week from last night,
will have to be postponed. While ex-
ercising on the road near College
Point, L. L. Smith was overcome by
the heat.

TURF.

TROTTERING AT GENEVA, N. Y.

Geneva, N. Y., June 7.—The Central
New York Trotting Association open-
ed here yesterday. Of the three races
scheduled only one was finished, owing
to heavy rain that fell during the day.
The betting was rather brisk, and the
bookies cleared big money. The first
race, the 240 trot, was won in straight
heats by Bennie Sharper, of Carlton.
Ont. Best time, 2:26 1/2.

In the 2:26 pace, unfinished, Daisy
B., of Ottawa, was fifth in the first
heat, third in the second, and sixth
in the third. Best time, 2:21 1/2.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

London, June 7.—At the first day of
the Lingfield Park spring meeting
yesterday Lord Wm. Beresford's Lu-
tella (7 to 4), ridden by Sloan, won the
Lingfield spring two-year-old plate of
500 sovereigns. Our best horse was sec-
ond, and Mambrino third. Six horses
were sent.

WINNERS ON OTHER TRACKS.

Harlem, Chicago—Oneto, Sirdar, Sim
W. John Baker, and Yellow Tail.
St. Louis—Bell Punch, Dutch Bard.
Bit of Fashion, Fireside, Kiss Me, and
Midian.

Latonia, Cincinnati—Corales, His Ex-
cellency, Carly House and Loyalty.
Gravesend, New York—Sweet Cap-
oral, Approval, Virginia Earl, Don de
Oro, Plucky and Central Star.

THE GUELPH MEETING.

The spring meeting of the Guelph
Running and Trotting Association op-
ened yesterday. There was a good at-
tendance, and the races were close and
exciting throughout. Summary:

First race, 2:50 trotters or pacers;
purse \$150.
Anna Gould, W. Barnes
Toronto.....2 3 1 1 1
Boy, Merriham,
Fergus.....1 2 4 3 2
Currie Bal, D. L. Rapelle,
Mount Brydges.....3 1 5 6 7
Henry N., R. B. Henry,
Orangeville.....2 5 4 2 6
Jardine, Black, Blau, Joe also ran.
Time—2:30, 2:24 1/2, 2:30, 2:54, 2:25.

Second race, class 2:25, trot or pace;
purse \$175.
Leora Wright, Joseph
Lovel, Guelph.....3 4 4 1 1 1
Walter K., S. B. Kaiser,
Cookstown.....1 2 1 4 8 2
Moss, Guelph.....4 3 3 2 2 2
Time—2:24, 2:23, 2:25 1/2, 2:29 1/2, 2:25,
2:25 1/2.

Third race, class 3/4 running; purse
\$100.
Kerr & Egan, Toronto.....4 1 1
Nancy, ch. S. J. McQuillan,
Toronto.....1 2 2
Chethom, Chiquiti, Ralinder, Flori-
dan, Iona K., Lady Bratton, Boundary
Maid, The Bird, Pyramis also ran.
Time—1:04, 1:04, 1:03 1/2.

LITTLE HOPE FOR PARROTT.

Hamilton, Ont., June 7.—The efforts
of Lawyer, F. E. Parrott, the murderer of
Benjamin Parrott, the murderer of his
mother, from the gallows, have failed,
and there is now little doubt that
Parrott will suffer the extreme penalty
of the law on the 23rd of the present
month.

FROM MAYOR TO POSTMASTER.

Brantford, Ont., June 7.—At the city
council meeting, W. G. Raymond,
mayor for the past eight months,
tendered his resignation as mayor of
this city, to take effect at once. Mr.
Raymond has been appointed post-
master in this city, and resigned his
position as mayor of Brantford to de-
vote his entire attention to the duties
in the postoffice.

ANNIE FOUND.

New Britain, Conn., June 7.—Annie
Escholtz, the six-year-old girl who has
been missing since Sunday afternoon,
was found yesterday afternoon in a
clump of trees about one mile from
the place where she was last seen. The
child was alone, and seemed not to
have fared badly. It has not yet been
determined whether she was lost or
whether she was taken off by someone.

THE BEST ON EARTH.

So Says Robert Melkie About Dodd's
Kidney Pills.
London, Ont., June 5.—Robert Melkie,
a member of the staff of the Star
Dining Hall, is kept busy answering
the questions asked him by his many
friends at present. They all want to
know how he recovered from what
the doctors said, was a fatal attack
of diabetes.

And he invariably answers: Dodd's
Kidney Pills cured me, when every
other earthly means failed. They are
the only medicine on earth that can
cure Diabetes, and they do cure it
every time.

It Dodd's Kidney Pills cured Mr.
Melkie they will cure you. Try them.
Any man may make a mistake, but
none but a fool will continue in it—
Cicero.

SHAM BATTLE ON LARGE SCALE

Strategical Movements of the
First and Second Brigades.

Spectators Will Have a Splendid
View of the Evolutions.

Battle Ground Will be Along the
North Branch of the River—Grand
Military Tattoo in the Evening.

Tomorrow (Thursday) a great battle
is to be fought on the north branch of
the River Thames, a short distance
north of the city. The event will be
unique from a citizen's point of view.
All of the battalions in camp will be
formed up on the parade ground,
ready to march off at a moment's notice.
There will be a route march through the
city prior to the battle. The soldiers
will come south on Adelaide street to
Queen's avenue, thence west to Rich-
mond and north to the road which
runs back of the Ladies' College.
The Hussars will do some skirmish-
ing in this vicinity and the infantry
will be marched east to the place
where the battle will occur.
Spectators should go via Adelaide
to the fifth concession road, and thence
east to lane running south from Mr.
Dart's house. N. C. officers of the Royal
Canadian Dragoons will be placed
at the cross roads to assist them in
finding the best point for viewing the
operations. The commanders trust that
the citizens will not follow the line of
march, but take the Adelaide street
route to the battle ground. For those
who go Richmond street will only cut
them off from a good view and seriously
interfere with the movement of the
troops, which on this occasion will not
stop for such light obstacles as bugles
and bicycles.

An army of 10,000 men will be
ground at 8:45 a.m. No band is allowed
to play upon a divisional parade
when it is being formed up. The tac-
tical maneuver exercise ordered will
commence about 11:30 a.m. It will
be a frontal attack of the Royal
Canadian Dragoons upon an enemy in
position in conjunction with an attack upon
the left flank and rear of the skeleton
enemy. The tactical maneuver exercise
will be carried out in accordance with
the following:

An advanced guard of an enemy—red
marching from Stratford and St.
Marys upon London, Ont., has re-
ached the neighborhood of Ballymore
postoffice, approximately five miles
north of London.
An army of 10,000 men has been con-
centrated at Port Stanley and St. Thomas,
and an advance force (first division),
having been pushed forward to Lon-
don, has reached that place by march
route at 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 8th
of June.

The special idea is as follows: From
the chief staff officer, blue army, St.
Thomas, Ont. To general officer com-
manding first division, London, Ont.:
"We have information that an enemy
force of 10,000 men is marching from
the advance guard of the enemy
have reached Ballymore postoffice, has
taken up a position on the right bank
of the Thames. Engage him. The
bridges over the Thames on Adelaide
street, London, and near Fanshawe
postoffice, have been blown up."

"By order."
"X. Y. Z."

Twenty rounds of blank ammunition
per man to be issued. As the troops
will not conclude the day's operation
before 1 p.m., officers commanding bri-
gades and the officer commanding the
First Hussars will be good enough to
arrange for refreshment for the men
immediately after the "cease fire,"
sounds, which should be possible, be-
cause the ground and there distrib-
uted. Haversacks and water bot-
tles, filled, will be carried by those
corps having them in possession. Of-
ficers commanding brigades, and officers
commanding units, will be good enough
to arrange for the formation of a
collecting station. He will arrange for
maneuvers to be pitched at a place to
be indicated to him by the D. A. A. G.
(a), which, in the absence of a bearer
company, will be used to represent the
dressing station.

The day is being looked forward to
with great expectation by both officers
and men and will undoubtedly present
a splendid spectacle.

TOMORROW EVENING.
Thursday evening, weather permit-
ting, will be the greatest night ever
seen in a military camp in this city.
Major Denison, D.A.A.G., has spared
no efforts or pains to make the big
military tattoo a great event. The fol-
lowing is the committee which has the
affair in hand, which cannot but prove suc-
cessful: Major S. A. Denison, D.A.A.G.
(a), president; Lieut.-Col. Hegler,
Twenty-Second Battalion; Surgeon-
Major Casgrain, Twenty-First Battal-
ion; Capt. Dodds, Thirtieth Battalion;
Capt. Cook, Twenty-Seventh Battal-
ion; Capt. Hobbs, First Hussars; Capt.
Hayes, Thirty-Third Battalion; Lieut.
Evans, Twenty-Second Battalion; Lieut.
Reid, Forty-Sixth Battalion.

The programme:
Gun Fire.....
First Post.....
1. Trumpeters, First Hussars.
2. Massed Buglers of the Division.
Regimental Bands assemble—21st Bat-
talion, Essex Fusiliers; 22nd Bat-
talion, the Oxford Rifles; 26th Middlesex
Battalion of Light Infantry; 27th
Lambton Battalion of Infantry; 28th
Clair Bourdoners; 28th North Battalion
of Infantry; 29th Waterloo Bat-
talion of Infantry; 30th Wellington
Battalion of Rifles; 32nd Bruce Bat-
talion of Infantry; 33rd Huron Bat-
talion of Infantry.

Pipers.....
25th Light Battalion of Infantry
March.....
Massed Bands
Fanfare.....
Bugle March.....
Massed Bands
March.....
Massed Bands
Last Post.....
2. Massed Buglers of the Division.
God Save the Queen.

THE CAVALRY ATTACK.
The First Hussars put in a profit-
able day yesterday. The commanding
officer, Lieut.-Col. Gartshore, having
learned of the location of the enemy,
detached "A" squadron under Capt.
Booker, to the ground between the
western point on Dingman's Creek
and Lambeth; "B" squadron, under
Capt. Stothers, to the ground between
Lambeth and White Oak; "C" squad-
ron, under Major King, between White

A few years ago Blue
Ribbon Beryl Tea was
unknown, today it is a
household word. Why?

Bankrupt Stock of Pantings and Suitings

\$1.00 goods, single width.....	60c per yard
\$1.25 goods, single width.....	75c per yard
\$1.50 goods, single width.....	90c per yard
\$1.75 goods, single width.....	\$1.00 per yard
\$2.00 goods, double width.....	\$1.10 per yard
\$2.50 goods, double width.....	\$1.25 per yard
\$3.00 goods, double width.....	\$1.75 per yard
\$3.50 goods, double width.....	\$2.00 per yard

E. J. PETHICK,

136 DUNDAS STREET.

Oak and L. E. and D. R. Railway;
"C" squadron, under Lieut. Kinsman,
forming a base squadron at Glendale.
"A" squadron was to send one officer's
patrol to Jasper postoffice; "B" squad-
ron was to send one officer's
patrol three and a half miles south
of Lambeth; "D" squadron were to
send one officer's patrol to Glanworth,
and at these points orders were de-
scribed and returned by mounted troopers
to Col. Gartshore at Glendale. Some
fast work was done, particularly by
Trooper Murphy, who covered seven
miles, including two stops, in an
hour and twenty minutes. On the
completion of the duties the squad-
rons retired to Glendale, where they
were met by the general and staff.
who asked Lieut.-Col. Gartshore to
repeat his orders and disposition, and
also to make his criticism; also that
of Col. Lessard, inspector of cavalry,
after which, in the presence of officers
and non-commissioned officers, the
general reviewed the events of the
day, bestowing compliments where de-
served, and making suggestions as to
the manner the service would have
been best carried out.

The day's work, though arduous,
was very interesting and instructive
to all concerned. The men were over
100 days in the saddle, and re-
turned without mishap.

CAMP NOTES.
The general reviewed the second
brigade this morning.

On Tuesday there were 42 cases
under treatment at the hospital, but
they have begun to thin out now.
Four are suffering from sun stroke.

MIDDLESEX
COUNTY COUNCIL

School Inspector H. D. Johnson Sub-
mits His Annual Report—Other
Communications.

TUESDAY.
Following is the substance of the re-
port presented by Inspector H. D. John-
son to the county council:

INSPECTORIAL DIVISION NO. 1.
To the Warden and Members of the
Middlesex County Council: Gentlemen,
I have the honor of submitting to
you my annual report on the public
schools of the western inspectorial di-
vision of Middlesex for the year 1898-
99.

The trustees' receipts during 1898
were \$1,842.89; the trustees' payments
were \$1,876.82. The increase of ex-
penditure for 1898 over 1897 was \$364.30.
This increase was mainly due to the
cost of four new school houses built
in the inspectorate during the year un-
der the large sums paid by the new un-
der sections by the sections, out of
which they were formed to adjust the
claims of the former. The balance car-
ried over to 1899 is \$9,965, an increase
of \$131. The following table shows the

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL-
ITIES.

Municipality	Expenditure for purpose	Expenditure for salaries	Number of pupils	Average per pupil
Adelaide	\$4,292	\$3,650	12	\$357
Carleton	8,515	5,106	18	422
Elkridge	7,887	6,338	12	638
Lobo	5,907	3,787	11	537
Metcalfe	3,051	2,995	8	381
East Williams	5,015	2,153	8	626
Mosa	2,853	2,283	7	407
West Williams	2,643	1,761	7	377
Parkhill	2,218	1,626	5	443
Strathroy	4,948	3,940	10	494
Alisa Craig	1,403	1,140	8	467
Glencoe	1,593	1,322	4	398
Newbury	907	750	2	450
Wardsville	400	700	2	350

In the above statement, Strathroy
model room is counted as an extra
school.

The average cost per room for the
inspectorate was \$475.83. Deducting the
cost of new houses and formation of
sections, the average will be about \$405
per room. Average salaries paid to
male teachers is \$358.95; to females is
\$289.24, a decrease from 1897 to the for-
mer of \$25, and to the latter of \$11.58.
In the rural sections the average sal-
ary paid shows a decrease, the female
teachers suffering the greater reduc-
tion. Keen competition is the cause.

The legislative grant for 1899 is: To
Adelaide \$263, Carleton \$480, Elkridge
\$334, Lobo \$236, Metcalfe \$189, Mosa
\$338, East Williams \$184, West Williams
\$162, Parkhill \$156, Strathroy \$377, Alisa
Craig \$94, Glencoe \$125, Newbury \$137,
Wardsville \$41, Parkhill separate school \$17.
\$36.

For doing leaving work an addition-
al legislative grant of \$175 was received
in the inspectorate.

London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853.

Managing Director John Cameron

London, Wednesday, June 7, 1899.

Provincial Rights Not Invaded.

We observe that our contemporary, the Woodstock Sentinel-Review, praises the Ontario Government for protesting against the proposed Dominion legislation in respect to loan companies. The provincial authorities have shown more than once that they are not subservient to the Ottawa Government because of political affinities, but in this particular case the provincial protest comes rather late. Such companies have been in existence under Dominion legislation for thirty years. We do not concur with the views of our contemporary that this legislation is an invasion of provincial rights, and we are at a loss to understand upon what grounds such a contention is to be upheld. It is certainly more convenient for an insurance company doing business over the entire Dominion to have a Dominion charter, and the same may be said in regard to loan companies. The business affairs of both are simply departments of trade and commerce, as much so as the sale of merchandise. They are more properly under Dominion than under provincial jurisdiction. Unless a company intends to confine its operations wholly within the province, we do not see upon what grounds a semblance of an argument can be advanced in favor of provincial jurisdiction. Under existing circumstances it is not so confined, and a province cannot give to itself jurisdiction over the subject by simply declaring that those who are incorporated are to confine their business within the province.

By the British North America Act, trade and commerce is a subject for Dominion legislation, not a subject for provincial legislation. There has been no invasion of provincial rights in this matter. The invasion is the other way, and should the subject come to be dealt with by the courts, this, we believe, will be made clear beyond a doubt.

Railways and National Destinies.

At a great gathering of railway men in the British metropolis, the other evening, the British Prime Minister made some striking remarks with regard to the extent to which modern railway development enters into the calculations of the controllers of the destinies of nations. During the last half-century, he said, the one industry that has pushed forward beyond all others is the railway industry. He spoke from his own point of view with sound conviction, because in the foreign office they are particularly employed in considering what influence railway expansion has on the destiny of nations. By a tremendous effort of railway creation the British had conquered Egypt and the Sudan. Without it the Sirdar, even with his splendid intelligence and skill, would have lamentably failed with a much larger force. At the present time the premier declared the Uganda line is more than half-finished, and by next year it will reach its objective point. That meant the subjugation and, therefore, the control of those vast tracts, and nothing but the railway would enable them to undertake the responsibility. The politics of China were railway politics, and it is very curious that the whole question of the expansion of British influence over vast regions of territory, whether in Africa or in Asia, really resolves itself into this—whether a syndicate in London, or a syndicate in Paris, or a syndicate in St. Petersburg, is able to obtain the right of constructing a railway over these countries. Whether they would be able to make any money after they had obtained these concessions, was a point, Lord Salisbury declared, that they had never examined. What was aimed at first of all was that they should obtain the right on paper of covering the Chinese Empire with railways.

The Imperial Budget.

The budget speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, continues to attract attention. Dealing with his utterances on the data he laid before the British Parliament the New York Journal of Commerce claims that nothing he said was so insignificant, or so important, as the following comparison, thrown in quite incidentally, of the leading objects of expense at dates twenty-four years apart:

	1875.	1899.
Navy	£10,765,000	£26,596,000
Army	14,678,000	20,617,000
Civil list	12,656,000	22,180,000
Total	£28,119,000	£69,392,000

While so much is being said on the subjects of the growing burden of great armaments, it will be observed that the civil list grew absolutely and relatively more than the army, though less than the navy. The chancellor of the exchequer was quite justified in reminding parliament that such an increase of expenditure could not go on indefinitely, but it is also pertinent to inquire what would have been England's ability today to bear a lower rate of expenditure had the cost of the army, and especially the navy, been down where it was a quarter of a century ago. It is admitted that England bears the heavy burdens of today more easily than years ago she bore the lighter burdens of that period, and it can hardly be denied that her prosperity has so far been intimately connected with her possibilities as an ally or an antagonist. In the past four years the expenditures, including disbursements from the treasury on local taxation account, have increased \$95,000,000. But

In the same four years \$100,000,000 has been expended in the purchase of \$90,000,000 of the public debt. For the ensuing year a small deficit is probable, and it is proposed to meet it by reducing the payments on account of the sinking fund. The chancellor made an ingenious argument to show that the present generation was being taxed unduly for debt reduction, but it did not quite conceal the fact that the proposed reduction of the payment to the sinking fund was not due to a desire to lighten taxation, which is to be slightly increased, but to a desire to get more money for current expenditures. Twenty-five years ago the sum of \$25,000,000 was set aside annually for the service of the public debt, so much of it as was not spent in interest being applied to the reduction of the principal, and on account of the approaching maturity of some large blocks of terminable annuities, the obligations of the exchequer will, in a few years, be considerably lightened. Sir Michael proposes to reduce the annual appropriation on account of the public debt of \$23,000,000. In round figures, the estimates of revenues for the coming years are: Customs, \$105,000,000; the revenue from tobacco being about half the amount; excise on beer and whisky, \$150,000,000; death duties, \$55,000,000; stamp duties, \$35,000,000; land tax, \$4,000,000; house duty, \$8,000,000; income tax, \$90,000,000; postoffice and telegraph, \$80,000,000.

The manner in which the telegraph is loaded up at Washington with anti-Canadian dispatches shows that an expert wire-puller is behind the scenes.

The Alaskan boundary question would be easier settled if the present discussion were kept within the bounds of truth. Somebody in Washington should make a note of this.

The Republic of France may be largely a sham, but until French aristocrats can show some higher political ideals than mobbing presidents, France is better off as she is.

There is no party capital to be made out of the Dominion Government's disallowance of the anti-Japanese act. British Columbians may have no use for the Japs, but Great Britain may have a great deal of use for them before long in China.

The American window glass trust has killed all competition and thrown 17,000 men out of employment. The game is as transparent as window glass. By restricting production, the trust will enhance the price of glass, and pay bigger dividends on watered stock. The people who buy window glass—well, they don't count.

However, what is really more important is that the iron manufacturers should be assured that as the bounties are lowered the customs tariff on iron and other articles made of iron will be increased.—Montreal Star.

The iron manufacturers cannot expect any such assurance. If the iron business is to be encouraged, bounties are preferable to customs duties, which lay a tax on every industry that uses iron.

We beg to inform the Buffalo Express that we are quite aware it was American customs officials and not De Barry who stripped the sealskin jackets off the backs of Canadian lady visitors last winter. This incident we generalized as DeBarryism because DeBarry stands in the Canadian mind for the whole pin-prick policy on the American frontier. He has made the name of Buffalo opprobrious to every self-respecting citizen of the Dominion. At no other point do Canadians meet with such irritations. It is surprising that this conduct draws no word of reproach from the Buffalo press, which is uniformly fair and friendly in discussing Canadian affairs. Canadians wish to be good neighbors, and we think it would pay Buffalo to reciprocate the sentiment by seeing that DeBarryism is blotted out.

What Others Say.

High Holding.

[Ballard, Cal., Union.]

A hot poker game was played in one of our saloons last night between a Chinaman, a cowboy, and one of our leading doctors. The Chinaman held four aces, the cowboy held a gun, and the doctor held an inquest on the Chinaman.

Employments for Poets.

[Bobcaygeon Independent.]

The report that Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder have discovered a wash-woman who writes creditable poetry, and they will take her from the wash-tub and afford her an opportunity to cultivate her poetic gifts is simply awful to contemplate. For goodness sake, dear girls, turn your attention to church guilds, foreign missions, any old thing, rather than develop female poets from the laundry. Sakes, alive. Go on the opposite tack, would be better, and start a laundry for the employment of otherwise deserving poets.

Death of Johann Strauss.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Johann Strauss had reached a ripe old age and had practically abandoned composition, but the news of the death of one who, during a career of exceptional extension and extraordinary brilliancy, had contributed so much to the gaiety of nations, cannot be heard without a feeling of regret. Within the restricted sphere he occupied, Strauss was a true genius and a great one, and his waltzes are, at best, such waltzes as the "Blue Danube." "Village Swallows," "New Wien," to mention only a few, are as truly works of art, as truly creations of genius, as the symphonies of Beethoven, the nocturnes of Chopin or the operas of Mozart. And they have probably been a source of inspiration and of pleasure to a much greater multitude of people.

Light and Shade.

An Irritating Phrase.

"Are you seriously ill?" asked the well-meaning friend.
"Oh, no," answered the dyspeptic, with a jarring, sarcastic laugh. "I hurt all over and don't care whether the sun rises tomorrow or not. But I'm not seriously ill. I'm jokingly, flippanantly and ironically ill. I'm going through all the symptoms, but I don't mean one of them."—Washington Star.

Know-Nothing Conclusion.

We prayed for rain, an' the rain come down
In torrents from the sky,
An' then we decided 'twuz gittin' time
We wuz a-prayin' fer dry!
An' we prayed an' prayed, till its comes so dry
It parched the earth an' it cracked the sky!
So we held a meetin' an' laid them prayers
Conveniently on the shelf;
An' we carried a motion to let the Lord
Run the weather to suit himself!
Fer we all concluded, from spring to fall,
All that we know is jest nuthin' at all!
—Atlanta Constitution.

The Difference.

"Old Brown won't live long; he has one leg left the grate."
"You mean one leg in the grave."
"No, he's going to be cremated."
—San Francisco News-Letter.

Corrected.

We—Was your brother engaged in the late war?
She—No; not until after he came home.—Yonkers Statesman.

IN MEMORY OF THE DEAD CHIEF

Sir John A. Macdonald's Monument in Queens Park, Toronto, Decorated.

Toronto, June 7.—Thousands of citizens assembled in Queen's Park yesterday afternoon to witness the decoration of the monument erected to the memory of Sir John A. Macdonald. Eight years ago the Conservatives' greatest leader passed away, and the popularity of this annual commemoration is evidenced by the increased interest aroused this year. Among the chiefs and prominent members of the Conservative party were Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, M.P., Mr. J. P. Whitney, M.P., Mr. E. F. Clarke, M.P., Mr. J. J. Foy, Q.C., M.P., Dr. Roche, M.P., Mr. G. V. McInerney, M.P., Mr. H. A. Powell, M.P., Hon. T. Casgrain, P.C.

Prior to the decoration ceremonies a reception was held in the rooms of the Conservative Club, which were thronged by Conservatives anxious to shake hands with the present leader of the party.

The floral tributes were splendid and very numerous. The monument was literally covered with flowers, and the numerous wreaths were liberally sprinkled with red roses. Some of the decorations were from the Toronto Conservative Club, a wreath four feet across, with the words "Canada for Canadians"; from the Central Conservative Association, a white ensign, four feet across, with a Union Jack in one corner and the maple leaf in the other, the dates of Sir John's life, 1815-1891, and the words "British Subject"; from the House of Commons and Senate, a large wreath, surmounted with a beaver and inscribed with the words, "Our Beloved Chief"; from the Macdonald Club, a wreath, and wreaths from the Macdonald Club of Yorkville, the six ward associations, and the Conservative newspapers.

President Dumas, of the Toronto Conservative Club, presided over the proceedings, and addresses, in which the virtues of the dead were extolled, were delivered by Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. J. P. Whitney, Dr. Roche, Mr. Clarke, Hon. T. S. Casgrain, Mr. McInerney, Mr. H. A. Powell and Mr. J. J. Foy.

At Kingston, in accordance with the annual custom, the Macdonald Club, of Kingston, decorated the grave of Sir John Macdonald in Cataract Cemetery. Wreaths were deposited upon the mound by representatives of the Macdonald Club, the Conservative Association, of that city, and the Conservative members of the Dominion Parliament. The Rev. J. Mackie offered the opening prayer.

FAT GENIUSES

Victor Hugo's Large Stomach—Balzac Was Also Round.

Theophile Gautier remarked that Victor Hugo, in his quality of sovereign prince of French romantic poetry, should be (if the ordinary opinion as to poets were correct) angular, with light or dark hair and pink complexion. The world and an overcoat could hardly contain the glory of Victor Hugo's stomach. He burst his button-band every day, and as for buttons in front, they were snapped off continuously. Victor Hugo's embonpoint was most richly deserved, for his plate was a mixture of comestibles of all kinds, including, besides the usual fare of meat, fish, and vegetables, such as omelets, milk and vinegar, mustard and cheese, which he swallowed rapidly and in immense amounts while drinking coffee. Rossini had not been able to see his feet over his abdomen for six years ere his death. He was a hippopotamus in trousers. Jules Janin would break down any eighteenth century sofa on which he might happen to sit. The admiration of Alexander Dumas' passions did not prevent the author of "The Three Guardsmen" from being very plump. He ate three beefsteaks where any other fat man eat one. Sainte-Beuve saw his abdomen bulge out under his goatee. The most fertile of all French romancers, Balzac, looked more like a hoghead than a man. Three ordinary persons stretching hands could not reach round his waist. Dr. Eugene Sue, author of "The Mysteries of Paris," was greatly grieved when he could no longer see over his stomach. Theophile Gautier also merited a place among these obese literary gods: Renan, Maupassant, Flaubert and Sarcey were also to be there classed.—Humanitarian.

A DINNER PILL—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healing nutriment, it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Farme's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convey the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion.

Western Australia has an act in force prohibiting the landing of anyone who cannot write out a given passage in English.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas Street.

DRESS GOODS SALE EXTRAORDINARY.

BIG purchase of BLACK CREPONS, 53 pieces (947 yards), to be sold at a bargain.

This lot was bought in bond for spot cash at about half price, and consists of Black Mohair and Wool Crepons, in large and small weaves, blister effects, etc., 44 inches wide. The regular price of these goods would be \$1 50, \$1 75 and \$2 yard. The whole lot goes on sale today at

\$1.00 a Yard Till Sold

The saving we have made on this purchase is your saving if you will have it so, and we do not ask you to accept our statement. The goods and prices are here for your inspection and comparison. That's the whole story.

Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.
IMPORTERS.

SONS OF REST TO CONVENE

Preparation for a Tramp Parliament at Danville, Ill.

Preparations for the National Convention of Tramps at Danville, Ill., are being rapidly completed. Replies to the unique circulars sent out by the hobos do not come by mail, but all within the last few weeks received notice, and are working their way toward Danville. This circular or "call" is a tiny poster, or "sticker," for handy taping on lamp-posts and convenient hand marks of the high-water mark of the last few weeks. 10,000 of these posters have been printed and distributed at the expense of Charles Noe, a wealthy young man of Danville, Ill., who styles himself a "society tramp."

Under the name of "Box Car Tourists' Union, No. 67," more than 300 hobos of Chicago have organized to attend the convention in the west. They claim to be affiliated with one hundred similar organizations. An outline of the programme for the convention has been drawn up. It includes discussions of the economic and social questions out of which the hobo evolved himself or has been evolved. College graduates in disguise or "reduced" by drink will be among the eloquent speakers of the meeting.

Tents and empty barrels will house the delegates and a sand lot owned by "Omon" Cotton, a hotel proprietor of Danville, has already been selected for the holding of the convention, which is to be in the open air. Only "ex-usable" members of urban, suburban or rustic communities will be given credentials to the grassy floor of the convention. By special dispensation of the managers of the convention, "society tramps," ex-actors and ex-college presidents are to be admitted.

Arrangements for transportation in box cars, with hay trusses for berths, have been made through the good offices of friendly employees of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad.

All persons aspiring to become delegates must satisfactorily answer the following questions, printed on a bland: Qualifications for delegates: How much territory have you covered in the last five years?—How? Did you ever panhandle a dookie?—How? Have you ever belonged to a hobo camp?—Do you prefer a box car to a Pullman sleeper? Will you always recognize a tourist, and help him with all your ability? Will you help to annihilate all bum killers?—Did you ever leave a town by request from the town marshal?—Will you help to establish a free soup house in each railroad center? Will you petition the congressman in your district to legislate for steam heat in all box cars?

In political and police circles the convention is regarded as a move toward a revival of Coxeyism or tramp agitation of the kind that carried the marching "army of the unemployed" to the steps of the Capitol building in Washington some years ago.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS are endorsed by the highest medical authorities here and in Europe, as a preventative and cure for Malaria and all Summer fevers. Keep it in your house to flavor your drinking water and all other beverages.

MORE RUSSIAN RAILWAYS

A Rapidly Expanding System Through the Country's Center.

The Russian Government has decided on the construction of a branch line from its Central Asian Railway at Tashkent to Viernoe, an important station near the Chinese frontier, where some serious disturbances recently took place among the Mussulman population. The length of the line will be something under 500 miles, and the engineer parties are already at work on the preliminary surveys. Contrary to its usual custom, this line will not, it is stated, be carried out by the government, but it is to be constructed by a private company. From Viernoe it is intended later on to carry the line in a northerly direction, to Semipalatinsk, on the River Irtysh, to meet the projected branch of the Siberian railway from Omsk to the south.

The immediate object, however, of the first section about to be built is military and political. It will bring Viernoe in easy and rapid communication with the headquarters of the army of Central Asia, at present at Tashkent, and enable troops to be brought up either for local reasons or to be moved to the Chinese frontier, as occasion may require. At a comparatively short distance from Viernoe to the northeast is the important Chinese city of Kuldja, the capital of the province of Sungaria, which was retroceded to China some years ago, after having been occupied by Russian troops; and from Tokmok, a town on the line of the new Tashkent-Viernoe Railway, there is a military road which passes along the north shore of Lake Issik-kul to the Chinese frontier, and joins the Chinese caravan routes from Kashgar through the province of Sin-kiang into Northern Mongolia. In the course of a century the important lines of communication in Chinese Turkestan and Western Mongolia will be dominated by strong Russian outposts along the frontier, supported by railways. When the junction with Omsk shall have been effected, the Russian military position in Central Asia will be immensely strengthened, as it will be possible to reinforce the garrisons there either from the west or the north, or from both directions, if so required.

In addition to the Tashkent-Omsk Railway just referred to there is already some talk of a branch line from Lake Baikal to Kalgan on the Great Wall of China, which has been recognized as the southern boundary of the Russian sphere of influence in that part of Asia. The project is that this line should cross the present Russo-Chinese frontier at Kiakhta, and, passing through Urgen, the meeting-place of caravan routes from all parts of Central Asia, continue through the Gobi Desert to Kalgan, at which place it would join the intended Chinese line from Peking. Kalgan is already occupied by a detachment of Russian troops. This line, however, important though it will be when constructed, both from a political and commercial point of view, will have to wait the completion of the eastern section of the Siberian road, and of the Manchurian lines, now first in order for military reasons, and because the strain which they entail on Russian finances is just now as heavy as they can safely bear.

The color of truth depends upon the eyes looking at it.

SMUGGLED TEA

But Suffered So Much During the Ordeal That She Reformed.

I shall never say again that there does not breathe a woman who wouldn't smuggle if she had a right good chance, for I heard yesterday of one in this very town who declares that she will never, never try to evade the customs duties. "Never again," are her exact words, for, like all her sisters who journey to foreign climes she once yielded to temptation and smuggled. It was all because of some surprisingly excellent tea she came across in England—tea, the like of which she had never known before. She knew there was none of it to be had in America, so she bought pounds and pounds of it to bring home with her. She didn't mean to pay duty on it, for she felt that no really patriotic American can consistently pay a tea tax after what our ancestors did in Boston harbor, so she made herself a petticoat, and into the lining thereof she drew the tea. When the steamer quitted port she drew on the garment. To wear it was a certainty. It seemed to weigh a ton. She could scarcely walk in it, and the hang of her new going ashore gown was utterly ruined by it, but the custom house officials let her pass without suspicion. She went directly to the railway station and started for Washington. The journey will live long in her memory for his discomfort. Her husband met her at the station. He marked her pale, worn look. As they stepped into the carriage she told him the story.

"I wasn't going to let them get ahead of me," she said proudly, "Wasn't it a lovely idea?"

Her husband fell back in the carriage and roared.

"Lovely," he said. "Lovely! I should say it was. Why, my dear, there isn't any duty on tea."

And let me remark in passing that the child's sob in the silence isn't by any means the only thing that curdles deeper than the strong man in his wrath.—Washington Post.

ELECTRICAL WORK OF ALL KINDS...

R. M. MILLAR

Removed to Spencer Block, Dundas Street, Formerly at 424 Talbot Street

FILIPINO WEAPONS

Crude, but in Their Expert Hands
Deadly in Effect.

Wearing Apparel and Instruments of
War Used by the Natives of the
Philippine Islands—Novel Collection
Sent to a Friend by U. S. Consul-
General Wildman at Hongkong.

Mr. Rousevelt Wildman, U. S. consul-general at Hongkong, has sent to a friend in New York a genuine collection of wearing apparel and weapons of war used by the Filipinos against the troops of the republic in that country. It contains about 20 different articles, which all gathered in the Philippines by



NATIVE JAVELINS AND SHIELD.

Mr. Wildman himself. With the collection he sent a letter giving various timely details in regard to the articles and the uses to which they are put. He says: "The best arms and implements for use in battle are made in Mindanao, but the Tagalos and other tribes are good imitators, and they are very successful in copying the handicrafts of the Mindanabans."

"Of course," he continues, "there are large numbers of Filipinos who know how to handle modern rifles and small arms, and many natives in Luzon, Mindanao and some other localities in the archipelago are supplied with them. The pick of Aguinaldo's fighters have been trained in the use of Mausers, and not a few of them are expert sharpshooters. The great mass of the natives, however, are not equipped with modern rifles, but rely upon spears, bows and arrows, bolos, battle-axes, and huge and ugly-looking swords, mostly of home manufacture. The Negritos are splendid marks men with the bow and arrow. The latter have poisoned tips and are shot through space with marvellous velocity and deadly effect if the enemy is within range."

During the first days of fierce fighting around Manila Aguinaldo's front ranks were crowded with Tagalos and Negritos, armed with javelins or long spears. In this collection there are several of these weapons, many of different patterns, and all crude and unwieldy—at least, such is the impression they would assuredly make upon a civilized up-to-date fighting man.

At close quarters, however, and in the hands of an expert or muscular savage the

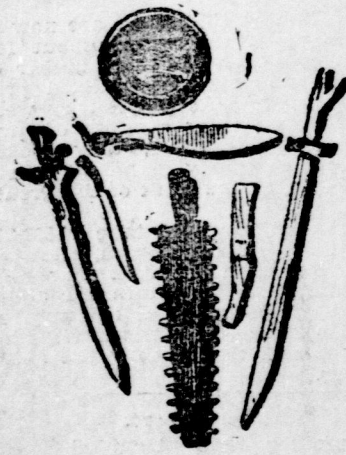


COMPLETE UNIFORM OF TAGALOS.

javelin is a dangerous weapon. Two of the javelins shown are alike in the fact that both have wooden handles, but differ in the fact that one has a metal head, while the other is provided with a head made of fishbone. The latter is a specially dangerous weapon and likely to do effective work in combat for the reason that, when hurled at an opponent and driven into his body, it makes a frightful wound. To extract the cruel sharp point from the lacerated flesh is a most difficult task—quite as difficult, in fact, as it would be to extract a score or so of big fishhooks.

The shield shown in the same picture with the javelin is made of tanned wood and bamboo, and is of rather elaborate workmanship. Both the Tagalos and the Negritos hold it dexterously, and by their skill in its use ward off many a deadly blow. The name by which it is generally known among the natives is Rodela pa Larza.

In another picture is shown a complete uniform, such as is worn by many of Aguinaldo's warriors. It consists of a hat and clothes, and the entire outfit is made of cocoanut fiber, even to the pouches in which the doughty fighting man carries his rations, as well as his cartridges, if he has the good fortune to be provided with such ammunition. A bizarre and rather grotesque uniform it is, and yet one quite in harmony with the wild, untutored Malays who wear it. For centuries it has



NATIVE SWORDS AND BATTLE-AX.

been the distinctive dress of the Filipino soldiers, and they are quite proud of it. The sword shown in the next picture is called "Serpent Kris," thus distinguishing it from the much longer sword on the right, which is known as the "Straight Kris." A fitting companion to these keen-edged implements is the broad-bladed battle-axe in the center of

the picture. Armed with this weapon, which is made of fish bone, the Filipino warrior is for a time irresistible. If he knows his business—and most of them do know it—he can create havoc as far as his strong arm can reach by raining down blows upon his opponents and hacking them to pieces.

The peculiar-looking knife above the battle-axe is called a bolo, a name quite familiar. Many of the Filipino troops were armed with bolos, and the graphic descriptions of these combats which have appeared in the papers show how effectively this weapon can be used. The little steel dagger is a favorite small arm with the Negritos. They handle it with singular dexterity and find it quite as serviceable for their purposes as ever in old days Italian desperadoes found stilettoes.

The big round shield, reproduced in picture No. 4, is called Rodela pa Larza. In former times the crack sportsmen among the Tagalos and Negritos went into battle carrying shields of this pattern. In making some of them as many as 20 different kinds of wood and fiber were used. Moreover, many of the designs were remarkable for their originality and beauty. Shields of this description are now rarely seen. Headmen still carry similarly-shaped shields in battle, but most of the shields, fashioned of different woods and beautifully designed, are owned by collectors of curiosities.

The big sword on the left of the picture is known as the "Campilan" and is the most effective, as well as the most picturesque sword used by the Filipinos. The blade has a double point and attached to the handle is a tuft of coarse hair. The weapon at the right of the shield is another kind of bolo. There are many varieties of these weapons, some being broad of blade, others narrow, some short, others long and slender. The bolo



SWORDS, SHIELD AND EXECUTION KNIFE.

shown in picture No. 4 is a formidable weapon and many Filipinos are as expert in the use of it as the Cuban soldiers are with the machete.

The ugliest-looking weapon in the collection is an execution knife—also shown in picture No. 4—which has an iron handle and is wonderfully keen of edge.

"This knife or ax," writes Consul-General Wildman, "is used in chopping off heads. One sturdy blow and the bloody work is done. Then the executioner jabs the narrow point into the victim's skull and heaves the head aside or carries it aloft in triumph, as the case may be." It is this execution knife which Aguinaldo brings into play when he has to deal with a subordinate who disobeys orders.

THE FORBIDDEN GATE.

A Peculiar Fight in Berlin—Royal Police
Think Its Restoration Would
Glorify Revolution.

A peculiar dispute has been going on for several months between the Berlin municipal authorities and the royal police with regard to the improvement of the former wish to make as the graveyard where the men who fell in the stirring days of 1848 are buried.

The graveyard is at present in a deplorable state of neglect, and the corporation intended to surround it with an iron railing and provide a proper entrance.

The corporation, like every private person, can erect no structure the plans for which have not first been approved by the royal police.

The plans for the improvement were sent in last May, and only in February



FORBIDDEN GATE OF BERLIN.

of this year they were returned with the remark that permission to carry them out was refused because with the building which it is proposed to erect it is intended to honor those who fell in March, 1848, which constitutes a political demonstration to the glorification of revolution.

The corporation has now taken the matter before the law, with the object of finding out whether the police have a right to refuse to sanction what is wished by the representatives of the city.

The police argued that the style of the proposed gateway and the massive nature of the materials with which it is proposed to be constructed leave no doubt in their minds that more is intended than an entrance gate. This, of course, the city representatives deny.

The president of the court advised the parties to come to some amicable agreement and try to draw out plans satisfactory to both.

This the city will hardly be likely to do. With this question is bound up the refusal of the Home Office to confirm the election of Dr. Kirschner as Chief Burgomaster of Berlin, and the whole matter is likely to result in a struggle for the few liberties left to the city. The sketch herewith, taken from The Tagblatt, shows the gateway which the Berlin police think will glorify revolution.

The Smallest Elephant.

Berlin has the smallest elephant in the world. It is only 39 inches high and weighs about 170 pounds.

Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia sailed today (Tuesday) from Hong Kong for Singapore, returning to the United States.

IS IT GREAT?

Critical Analysis of the Poem
"The Man With the Hoe."

One of Millet's Great Paintings Inspired
It—How Fame Came Late to a
California School Teacher Who
Courtied the Muse—An Inarticulate
Clamor Into Artistic Form—Edwin
Markham.

"THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

Bowed by the weight of centuries he
leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world,
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never
hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
Who loosened and let down this brutal
Jaw?
Whose was the hand that slanted back
this brow?
Whose breath blew out the light within
this brain?

Is this the Thing the Lord God made
and gave
To have dominion over sea and land;
To trace the stars and search the heav-
ens for power;
To feel the passion of Eternity?
Is this the Dream He dreamed who shaped
the suns
And pillared the blue firmament with
light?
Down all the stretch of Hell to its last
gulf
There is no shape more terrible than
this—
More tongue'd with curse of the
world's blind greed—
More filled with signs and portents for
the soul—
More fraught with menace to the uni-
verse.

What gulfs between him and the seraphim!
Slave of the wheel of labor, what to
him
Are Plato and the swing of Ptolemae?
What the long reaches of the peaks of
song,
The rift of dawn, the red redealing of
the rose?
Through this dread shape the suffering
ages last
Time's tragedy is that aching stoop;
Through this dread shape humanity be-
trayed,
Plundered, profaned and disinherited,
Cries protest to the Judges of the World,
A protest that is also prophecy.

O masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
Is this the handiwork you give to God,
This monstrous thing distorted and soul-
quenched?
How will you ever straighten up this
shape;
Give back the upward looking and the
light?

Rebuild in it the music and the dreams;
Touch it again with immortality;
Make right the immortal inmates,
Perfidious wrongs, immediate woes?
O masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
How will the Future reckon with this
Man?
How answer his brute question in that
hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the
world?
How will it be with kingdoms and with
kings—
With those who shape him to the thing
he is—
When this dumb Terror shall reply to
God
After the silence of the centuries?

"The Man With the Hoe, and Other
Poems," by Edwin Markham, has been
thus reviewed by The New York Herald:
As a wildly jubilant west is looking for-
ward to this book as the great literary



EDWIN MARKHAM.

event of the generation, it is well to stop and make a few remarks upon poetry in general and then specify the particular place which "The Man With the Hoe" should occupy in contemporary verse. The poet, then, if he be nothing else than a mere artificer of jeweled phrase, is the prophet of a new dispensation. Social convention is the thin upper crust over a volcano that may at any moment break out into fierce action. Good, honest, easy men go to and from their daily tasks brooding on this thin crust, with no crack-knowledge of the possible upheaval that at every moment threatens its integrity. They accept what is as what ought to be. Content with a condition of things that yields comfort to many and affluence to a few, they have no consciousness of the angry undercurrents surging within the breasts of the awful majority to whom affluence is an impossibility and comfort an iridescent improbability.

But the true prophet, the true poet, has an ear sensitively alive to the harmonic clamors from the deeps. He puts these inarticulate clamors into articulate form. The dumb and soulless majority claim him as their spokesman. Good, honest, easy men of the present may fail to recognize in his audacious utterance the tocsin of the past, the alarm of the future. They continue their pathway to and fro upon the crust of present convention. Mayhap they look upon him as a fool, or, worse still, as an anarchist, perversely and wickedly seeking to overturn the established order which brings plum pudding to some and bread to many.

But the folly of one generation becomes the wisdom of the next. The French revolution had its germ in the "Marseillaise" and culminated with the "Ca Ira." The aristocrats who turned a deaf ear to the former and continued their mad dance over the prostrate form of the plebeian woke to see that form resurgent and ended by finding themselves strung up to lanterns to the music of the latter.

Is such a revolution impending in America—a bloodless revolution this time, fought not with bullets, but with bolos? As Edwin Markham will prove to be at once its despised prophet and its accepted high priest. He sang his "Marseillaise" in many a hymn in honor of labor, whose sound and fury signified nothing for the moment. Then he caught the mob with the "Ca Ira," now famous

as his "Man With the Hoe." All readers will remember its poignant cry for justice and atonement.

It rang through the land and awoke responsive echoes everywhere. Provoked by Millet's famous painting, emphasized by the quotation from the Bible, "God made man in his own image," it was recognized as a protest against the extant order for which not men but man is responsible. Why, it asked, are some men foredoomed to hopeless toil, while others who profit by their toil, dwell idly in pleasure halls and clothe their unproductive selves in purple and fine linen? Who made the one a slave, the other a master? Great, stormy power is in the poem, great emotion, but no great originality of thought nor metrical perfection of form in the utterance. Emotion is much, thought is much, but form is much also. It is in the union of the three that really great poetry consists.

"The Man With the Hoe" is not a great poem in the sense that the masterpieces of Emerson or Browning, or even Kipling, are great poems. One may still hold to the comparison with "The Marseillaise" and the "Ca Ira." But neither "The Marseillaise" nor the "Ca Ira" is a great poem. Both were great rallying cries, as "The Man With the Hoe" may prove to be. They voiced a prevalent and eventually dominant mood. They possessed the stormy energy of passionate protest. All this is true likewise of the newer lyric. But of all three it is true that they have not the majesty or authority of the highest poetry.

Charles Edwin Markham is now more than 50 years of age, and has been contributing to Harper's and Scribner's and The Atlantic for nearly a quarter of a century. But not until the appearance of "The Man With the Hoe" did he wake up to find himself famous.

This fame has not turned his head. He speaks modestly enough of his own performance to the reporters who flock to him for interviews.

"I am a man of the hoe," he said to one of these. "I am a child of the furrow. All my youth was passed on a farm and cattle range, among the hard, severe conditions that go with that life. So when I write of the man with the hoe I write to some extent of my own experience."

Mr. Markham has been for many years the principal of a school in Oakland, Cal. Ten years ago, he tells us, he made a visit to a loan exhibition in San Francisco, and then for the first time saw Millet's painting, "The Man With the Hoe."

"I sat for an hour before the painting, and all the time the tenor and power of the picture was growing upon me. I saw that this creation of the painter was no mere peasant, no chance man of the fields, but he was rather a type, a symbol of the toiler, brutalized through long ages of industrial oppression. I saw in this peasant the slow but awful degradation of man through endless, hopeless and joyless labor. I saw in this peasant betrayed humanity, for, Cain to the contrary, we are all more or less our brother's keeper. This picture stuck in my memory for ten years, until my Christmas vacation, and I wrote out the impression of it that had been springing up through my soul all these years."

But we who now have a chance to read Mr. Markham's verse in its entirety can recognize that in many a prelude to the final utterance he breathed the same spirit of altruistic love for the oppressed and hatred for a system which produces unconscious and unintentional oppressors.

Mr. Markham himself furnishes in the closing poem of his book an estimate of his own work. Here it is:

These Songs Will Perish Like the Shapes of Air—

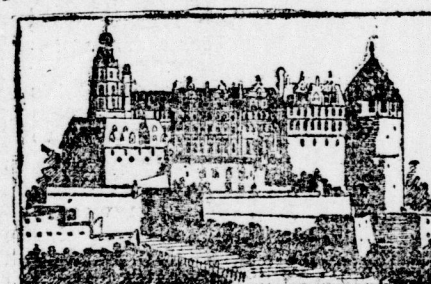
The singer and the songs die out forever;
But star-eyed Truth greater than song or
Sweepings hurrying on; far off she sees a
gleam
Upon a peak. She cried to man of old
To build the enduring glad Fraternal State—
Cries yet through all the ruins of the
world—
Through Karnak, through the stones of
Babylon—
Cries for a moment through these fading
songs.

On winged feet, a form of fadless youth,
She goes to meet the coming centuries.
And, hurrying, snatches up some human
reed,
Blows through it once her terror-bearing
note,
And breaks and throws away. It is enough
If we can be a bugle at her lips.
To scatter her contagion on mankind.

CASTLE OF HEIDELBERG.

It Is Now Being Restored by the Grand
Duchy of Baden.

Parts of old Heidelberg Castle are being restored by the Government of the Grand Duchy of Baden, and these parts very closely reproduce the original as it appeared in the days when the castle was in its prime. There was a castle here as long ago as the thirteenth century, but the buildings of which the ruins now remain were not begun until the fifteenth century, before Louis V. The principal fortifications were erected between 1608 and 1644. The buildings were put up by Frederick II. (1641-1666), by



CASTLE OF HEIDELBERG.

Heinrich (1556-1559) and by Frederick IV. (1593-1610). The demolition of the castle began with the 30 years' war, and that demolition was completed by the minions of Louis XIV. of France. The restoration now going on concerns Frederick's building, or Frederick's Bau, and the walls are as faithfully reconstructed as possible. In the unrestored Otto Heinrich's Bau is a collection of paintings, arms and furniture which relate to the history of the castle. Here one can see the old prince of the castle at work with gold forks, but that their chairs would be considered very uncomfortable stools in these days. The illustration here presented shows what "alt Heidelberg" would look like if fully restored to its ancient glory.

Studying Fishes.

A survey of the Nile for the purpose of examining the fishes inhabiting its waters has been ordered by the Egyptian Government in anticipation of changes that may be made by building the dam at Assuan. A similar survey has been begun on the Congo by the authorities of the Congo Free State.

Many a man has started out with a high purpose and landed in the ditch. The country is full of flying machine inventors.

CARE OF CHICKS

"Whatever Is Worth Doing at All Is
Worth Doing Well."

Many a busy farm wife adds to her manifold duties the rearing of chicks. The feeding and care that she bestows on these attractive little creatures are not wholly given because they are things of beauty, but because she knows that there are good "returns" in store for all the time and feed that she bestows properly upon the wee chicks. Properly bestows, mind, for improper and insufficient food, overfed or irregularly fed chicks, entail a loss or result in a disappointingly small profit. When chicks are 24 hours old, they may usually be removed with safety from the nest, if they are placed in a sunny, sheltered nook or corner, in a rainproof coop, having a board floor.

Carefully examine mother biddy, and, if not entirely free from lice, subject her to the cleansing fumes of some good lice killer. If you have none, saturate an old rag with kerosene, rub her legs well and brush over the feathers lightly, taking especial pains to rub the breast feathers, wings and under part of the body feathers, but do not have wet enough to drip. Place her in the coop with her babies. Hens treated in this way once a week or once in two weeks will rarely have any lice to transmit to their chicks.

A hurdle, built of woven wire or lath, about the coop to protect the chicks from other hens or from some cat intent on a juicy morsel for herself or her kittens, is a wise precaution, a necessary one if you desire to raise a large per cent of the chicks hatched, especially necessary if you are raising pure bred birds. The wire can be taken down, rolled up and put away after the chickens are grown, and will last for years.

After using a variety of foods I have for the past two years fed rolled oats and millet seed almost exclusively. One might think it expensive food, but it is not. Take a few dozen eggs to the grocer and exchange them for oatmeal. If you are not more than pleased with the results and the cheapness of this feed, then your experience will differ greatly from mine. On no account wet or cook the oatmeal. Feed dry always. Millet seed makes them plump as quails.

Place the coops where the chickens can have free access to the garden, and they will glean all the bugs and worms that this plat affords and will also get all the grit they require. Never neglect to provide them with plenty of pure, clean water. If one hasn't a drinking fountain, a very good substitute is a saucer or tin plate in which a baking powder or tomato can is placed. We vary their feed by giving occasionally finely chopped or hard boiled eggs. As soon as garden vegetables begin to grow shredded onion tops and crisp lettuce leaves are added to their bill of fare. As the chicks develop we change from oatmeal and millet seed to cracked corn (for night feed) and give wheat screenings or buckwheat mornings.

Always see that the little feathered pets are securely housed if a sudden storm is imminent, and let their shelter at all times be such that they are dry and warm. A chilled chick is quite as bad off as you would be in a like condition. Remember they are "baby" chicks, and if you would have them grow and thrive you must treat them accordingly. Cold and lice are their greatest enemies, the two sources from which nearly all their ills emanate. Careful housing, nights and rainy days will prevent the former, and cleanliness and a judicious use of a good liquid lice killer certainly will prevent or totally annihilate the latter. You may think this altogether too much trouble. You "would rather let them take care of themselves than fuss like that." Do you hatch 10 to 12 chicks from every sitting and rear them all when they "take care of themselves?" Or do you have several hens wandering around half the summer with one or two, possibly three, chicks apiece? Do you get \$1 to \$10 for a pullet or cockerel? Do you sell sit-tings of eggs at \$1 to \$5 each? Dear farm sister, "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."—Alma Cole Pickering in Housekeeper.

Food Value of Hen's Eggs.

A subject for continual discussion between poultrymen, and especially writers on poultry, is the difference, supposed or real, between white and brown eggs. On this question a bulletin of the government's agricultural bureau says, and this ought to settle it.

"It has been said by some that the brown eggs are richer than the white ones. This statement is not borne out by a chemical analysis, and the physical examination proves that the main points of superiority, though extremely slight, are possessed by the white eggs. The minute differences that are found between the two groups are exceeded by variation between the varieties within the same group. We can therefore state as a conclusion, both from a chemical and a physical point of view, that there are practically no differences, so far as the food value is concerned, between the white shelled and brown shelled eggs."

Feeding Meat.

Ground meat or ground bones should not be mixed with other foods. It should be fed separately as a food by itself. There should be certain meals on special days, for giving it to the hens. For instance, give it at night every three days in a trough, unmixed with other food, so that the hens will have nothing but the ground meat or ground bones for that meal. Do not feed it oftener than twice or three times a week.—Feather.

Let There Be Light.

Light in the poultry house is an absolute necessity, and the inmates must have it to be in a healthy and cheerful condition. Fowls will not thrive in a dark and cheerless place any more than plants will.—Maine Farmer.

THINNING PEACHES

Profits Depend Largely on the Size
and Color of Fruit.

A New Jersey peach grower said at the recent state horticultural convention in regard to thinning peaches: This portion of the work of peach culture should receive much attention from the orchard owner. If too great a number of peaches are left upon the tree to ripen, one of two results must surely follow—either the fruit will be undersized and often so inferior in quality and insipid in flavor as to render it worthless for market or else the tree will from overwork become exhausted and finally blight and die.

The most perfect way of thinning the fruit from trees that are overloaded is to pick it off by hand, leaving it from four to six inches apart, but where help is scarce and economy is the object I have seen poles or long clubs used in removing the surplus fruit with good result. There must be, however, some rule adopted to determine the quantity of fruit that we wish to remain to ripen upon the tree. This the individual grower must largely determine for himself. When he fully realizes that a peach tree can successfully ripen only a given number of pounds of fruit—the amount varying according to the age, size and condition of the tree—he will possess knowledge requisite for correct thinning. He must bear in mind that the profits of a peach orchard depend almost solely upon two features—the size and color of the fruit.

The following may prove to be of some value in determining the amount of fruit that should be left to ripen upon the tree:

Number of peaches, 300; diameter, 2½ inches; baskets, 4; weight, 100 pounds. Number of peaches, 500; diameter, 2½ inches; baskets, 4; weight, 100 pounds. Number of peaches, 750; diameter, 2 inches; baskets, 4; weight, 100 pounds.

Accuracy of grading will in the end enhance the value of the crop. Small or large peaches should be graded to a uniform size, but the small fruit will not ordinarily pay shipping expenses and had better be disposed of at home.

The New Rose, Liberty.

Never has nature yielded to the painstaking hybridist and plant raiser a more beautiful or more satisfying color than that seen in the new hybrid tea rose, Liberty which today marks the limit of glorious deep yet bright coloration in a family by no means deficient in warm, rich hues of crimson red, says a writer in America's Gardening, from which the cut is reproduced.

Most nearly approached by Meteor in color, this newcomer surpasses that standard variety in purity, being with-



LIBERTY, RUBY RED AND FRAGRANT.

out the tendency to blacken that Meteor exhibits, and also the blue cast sometimes seen on the fully expanded petal of Meteor has not been detected in any degree whatever upon a single one of very many critically examined blossoms of Liberty.

When exhibited in New York on March 8 before the American Institute, when a certificate was duly awarded, this rose attracted the immediate attention of all comers, and was facile princeps in the ranks of dark red roses. Whether by daylight, when the sun's rays add fire to the clear ruby petals, or at night, when a more or less yellow flame affords illumination, this rose ranks equally well.

Forming a Lawn.

On small surfaces a lawn may be formed more quickly and better by turving than by seeding. For this operation the surface should be prepared as for seeding. Then from some well established lawn or from an old pasture procure sods about one and one-half inches thick. These should be as nearly as possible of a uniform width and thickness and should be cut into strips several feet long rather than in squares. The strips may be made into compact rolls for moving to the desired place. In laying the turf be careful to make good joints, and when it is in place beat it thoroughly with a heavy wooden mallet.

Promising Newer Strawberries.

Among the newer varieties of strawberries the Ohio station has found the following to be the most promising: Clyde, a very prolific, perfect flowering sort; Glen Mary is another promising variety having perfect flowers; Hall's Favorite, a comparatively early perfect flowering variety; Luther, a perfect flowering variety and the most promising early sort that has been tested at the station in recent years; Carrie, an imperfect variety, much like the Haverland, but superior in color and firmness. Of the older varieties those which still hold first place are Haverland, Warfield, Crescent, Lovett and Bubach.

At a meeting just held at Valencia the archbishop of that place presiding it was decided to telegraph an appeal to the peace conference at The Hague, asking the delegates to consider the steps to be taken for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos.

June Weddings Galore

Young man, before entering into that immediate state of annoyed bliss, be sure your wife-to-be uses

SALADA

CEYLON TEA

then when the novelty has worn off your heart will still be cheered by a cup of the most delicious tea in the world.

JESSAMINE.

Her friends were correct in one laudation. She was amiable and kind-hearted in her way, as her husband was in his. If she trafficked upon this excellence, made the most of it, very much after the style in which she showed off her teeth and hands, it was rather because display was her controlling fable, than through any design upon the answering gratitude of her beneficiaries. She was dressed in black silk, with a jaunty velvet basquine, a scarlet scarf of Canton crape fastened upon the right shoulder with an antique cameo, and buttoned on the left, the fringed ends falling low down upon her ample silken skirt.

She was just established in her comfortable cause, when the door-bell heralded a visitor.

"My dear Mr. Wyllis!" she cried, fluttering forward to meet him. You are doubly welcome when you come alone. One sees you so seldom except in a crowd, that it is a genuine pleasure to have a few moments' quiet conversation with you."

"It is like yourself to excuse my unfashionably early call with such gracious tact," responded the gentleman, smiling pleasantly, and bowing low over her hand.

He shook hands with the doctor with less embarrassment, but cordially, and at the same time, most respectfully, and sank upon a divan near the hostess.

"I have another engagement this evening, but I could not deny myself the pleasure of paying my devotions to you in passing. I will not ask you if you have recovered from the fatigue of Thursday night"—with an expressive look at her blooming face.

"I believe, however, is in never a weariness to you to be agreeable, as it is to us, and I am less benevolent mortals. I am horribly cross, always, on the morning succeeding a party. It is as if I had overdrawn my account, in the matter of social entertainment, borrowed too heavily from the reserve fund intended for nature for daily expenses. But this rule applies only to people whose resources of spirits, wit, and general powers of pleasing, are limited. You are above the need of such pitiful economy as we find necessary."

"Shall I undecieve you?" beamed the lady. "If that dear, patient nurse, might tell sad tales, make revelations that would demolish your pretty and flattering theory, Doctor, my love! Mr. Wyllis is anxious to know what was the status of my spiritual and material condition, on the morning after our little London last week?"

"En, what do you say, my dear?" He lowered his folio. His eyebrows were perked discontentedly, and his forefinger was in the doomed bow she had tied not fifteen minutes before.

Mrs. Baxter tried to smile successfully, to frown down the offending digit before she made reply.

"Mr. Wyllis has heard that I am like champagne, 'stale, flat and unprofitable'—with a dash of vinegar, when the effervescence wrought by social excitement is off, and he is right. My misanthropic words, in radiant that revealed every molar, and forced her eyelids into utter retirement.

"Ah!" the doctor smiled absently, and rebent his brows over the page which had attracted his attention, protruding his lips in a vicious pout as he read.

"He disdains to notice the slander," resumed Mrs. Baxter, unabashed at her failure to elicit a conjugal compliment. "Seriously, Mr. Wyllis, I am thankful for the guidance of reason and will that counterbalance my mercurial temperament. My spirit resembles nothing else so much as a mettled steed, whose curvettings are restrained by an inexorable rein. But for my sober judgment, and the constant exercise of self-control, impulse would have led me into an erratic course, fear."

Relaxing the tension of the fingers and wrist that had pulled hard at an imaginary curb, and unclenching the teeth from their bite upon the word "inexorable," she sighed, reflectively.

"The combination most assuredly is rare," commented the gentleman in reply.

"It is preposterous," ejaculated the doctor, closing the Russian-leather album abruptly, with a concussion like the report of a pocket pistol.

"I think not, dear," said the wife, gently corrective. "It is, as Mr. Wyllis says, a rare combination, but certainly not an impossible one."

The poor man smiled resignedly, and began to turn the leaves of his book. It

Appetizing

For this season of the year when fresh vegetables are scarce.....

Large 3-lb. tins French String Beans, 20c.
Rodel French Peas, 15c.
Rodel Mushrooms, 25c.
Whole Tomatoes for slicing, 20c.
Canned Corn, Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, French Kidney Beans, Succotash, Baked Beans, Tomato Sauce.
California Prunes, 8c per lb.
California Silver Prunes, 12 1/2c per lb.
California Dried Peaches, 10c per lb.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co

100 DUNDAS ST.

WE GIVE

in TRADING

STAMPS

was a sacred album, the work of his wife's fair fingers, although he did not know this.

"I flatter myself you will find some choice bits there?" she said, modestly. She was fond of talking about "bits," and "effects," and "tone," and "depth," of "chiaro-oscuro," and "bas-reliefs," and "intaglios," and "antiques"—useful cant that forms the stock-in-trade of many an art-critic, whose decrees pass current with a larger circle than the clique which eulogized Mrs. Baxter's talents. She was, in feature and coloring, a pretty woman still, in defiance of her 45 or 46 years. Her brown eyes were lively; the red of her complexion, if a trifle fixed and hard, seldom outspread the distinctly defined round spots upon the cheek-bones, was hers honestly, as were the glossy curls that showed no frost-lines, and the pearly teeth she had trained her lips to reveal at every possible opportunity. Her hands were plump, white and small, and when she had been small, she had exercised them less. Like the teeth, they were too obtrusive. She could not say "Good-day" to a passing acquaintance without parting her lips in a wide smile over the milk-white treasures, tucking away their natural covering in an incredibly narrow fold above the ivory, and stretching it bow into the straight line, which lost itself in creases that had once been dimples. She had been renowned in her youth for her vivacity, and had cultivated it into what nobody else was kind enough to tell her was frisky affectation. The extent to which the pliant fingers curved and twisted, and twinkled, and sprawled, in the course of a conversation of moderate length, was a thing of wonder forever to the uninitiated spectator of her gambols. She added to this gesticulation a way of plunging forward from her girder upward, when she waxed very animated, that threatened to precipitate her into the lap of her fellow-colloquist, after which she would lay her hand upon her heaving bust, and swallow audibly, while awaiting a reply to her latest deliverance. To sum up description in one word—Mrs. Baxter's speciality was manner.

"It is preposterous," reiterated the doctor, with a rueful tug at his cravat, "that a rational creature, who can read and write, should waste time in disfiguring good, honest paper with such incongruous, not to say blasphemous, nonsense as I find here. It was bad enough for medieval monks to deck the Word of Life in the armor of a harlequin. Greek, German, black-letter text, all of them, stumbling-blocks to the unlearned, diversions to the thoughtless. But when the sacred Scriptures are bedizened into further illegibility by paint and gilding, and illustrated by birds, beasts and even fishes, dashed upon fields, azure, argent and verde, the offense becomes an abomination. Such profanation is offered that divinest of pastorals, the Twenty-third Psalm, in this volume," elevating it nearly as high as his head in strong disgust.

Mrs. Baxter arose and took it from his hand in time to save it from being tossed to the table or floor.

"Tastes differ, my dear husband," was all she said, but for her forbearance and real sweetness of temper called forth a look of unfeigned respect from the amused spectator.

"I won't keep it in this parlor, if I were in your place, Jane," the doctor expostulated, seeing her deposit the folio upon a stand beyond his reach.

"I will not ask you to look at it again, love," observed his wife, still amiably.

She returned to the subject when the critic had helped himself to a volume which was more to his taste.

"I saw a few things when I was abroad, before my marriage, that interested me more than the illuminated missals and breviaries preserved in convents, museums, and private collections of vertu," she said to Mr. Wyllis.

"I am the possessor of a remarkably fine specimen of the illuminator's art—the gift of a dear friend, and relative, now no more. I had not looked into it for years until after I commenced my humble album, which, allow me to observe, my excellent husband does not guess is my handiwork. To return"—the hands describing an inward curve and subsiding into an embrace upon her knee—"the best touches in my work were after my precious reliquary. I must show it to you. I am chary of displaying it to non-appreciative or inconstant eyes, who know little of real art and care less for it. Consequently it seldom sees the light."

Orrin followed her to an escritoire at the back of the room, peeping covertly at his watch as he went. Mrs. Baxter laid her hand upon her bust, and choked down some rebellious uprising of memory or regret, as she unlocked a drawer.

"This is it!" mournfully, taking out a thin volume bound in gilded leather and carved boards, and redolent of the scent of some Indian wood.

Orrin examined it in pleased surprise. He had expected to see an absurdity. He beheld a gem of its kind: a collection of Latin hymns, including the Stabat Mater, Dies Irae and Veni Sancte Spiritus, each page encircled by a border of appropriate design, and delicate yet rich coloring.

"I have never seen anything finer. I do not wonder that you prize it so highly. I thank you for showing it to me," he said, sincerely. "By whom was it executed?"

"My friend ordered it for me of an adept in his art, then resident at Florence. I forget his name, but you will find it cleverly concealed from the convolutions of the title page," was the reply.

The fly-leaf adhered slightly to the page designated, and Orrin read the inscription upon the former before detaching it.

"Jane Lanneau, from Ginevra, Florence, Jan. 1, 18—." "I have surely seen that handwriting before!" Ginevra!" he repeated slowly, and the pretty name fell musically from his tongue. "There is poetry in the word."

"You would have said so, had you known her." Mrs. Baxter winked away two unbidden tears that gazed her when she went back to the inscription. It was strongly like Jessie Kirk's writing, but the resemblance was undoubtedly accidental. The one line which had attracted his notice and carried his thoughts back to Jessie had been penned, he learned from the date, the year before she was born.

[To be Continued.]

Piles for 15 Years.

Mr. Jas. Bowles, Councillor, Embro, Ont., writes: "For over 15 years I suffered the misery of bleeding, protruding piles. The many remedies I tried all failed. I was advised to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and must say that the first application gave relief, after the third day the bleeding stopped, and two boxes cured me completely."

We cannot think or act but the soul of some one who has passed before points the way—the dead never die.—Bulwer.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done it will do again.

123 REBELS FELL

When Whalley's Men Captured Morong.

Seventeen Filipino Lives Paid for the Slaughter of One Surgeon.

New York, June 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says: Gen. Hall encountered no resistance in his march from Antipolo to Morong through Teresa. The inhabitants did not leave the latter town, but met the Americans, representing themselves as friends. A large number of the natives passed through the American lines returning to Antipolo. Hall's march was very difficult, and there were many cases of prostration of American soldiers by the heat.

The brigade arrived in Morong at 11 o'clock yesterday, and found that Col. Whalley, with the First Washingtons, had captured the town the day before, killing 123 natives. The Napidan and Covadonga, tinaclos, shelled the place and were answered by an artillery fire. One shell was put through the Covadonga.

A detachment of the Washington Regiment, while on a scouting expedition, lost one man killed and one wounded, and killed one officer and four men of the insurgents. Hall's brigade remains in Morong, to be rationed. Col. Whalley returns to Pasig.

SEVENTEEN LIVES FOR ONE. Washington, June 7.—Another report from Col. Stotzenburg was made public by the war department yesterday. It related to the capture of the Manila waterworks and pumping station on Feb. 6. Early in the fight, Dr. H. A. Young, of the Utah Battery, was cut off by the insurgents, and his body was found horribly mutilated. It was only a few minutes after seeing this evidence of barbarity that the Nebraska Regiment entered the insurgent trench, leaving seventeen of its occupants to be cared for by the burying squad.

AGAINST TRUSTS

Representatives of 350,000 Salesmen Will Meet.

Albany, N. Y., June 7.—Representatives of the 350,000 traveling men in this country will meet here on June 8 at the fifth annual convention of the Commercial Travelers' National League. Nearly 1,000 delegates are expected. The principal object of the coming session is to form plans to combat the trusts. It is estimated that 50,000 commercial travelers have been thrown out of employment within the past few years by these great combinations of capital, the American Tobacco Company alone being responsible for the discharge of about 3,500 men.

"SIMPLY ROTTEN"

Gov. Tanner's Milk Came From Contaminated Cows.

Chicago, June 7.—Gov. Tanner has been getting his milk from a herd in Sangamon county. He supposed it to be pure. After seeing the state live stock commissioners slaughter 27 cows from the Sangamon farm, because the animals were full of tuberculosis, he expressed himself vigorously.

"I am convinced tuberculosis has made a more general invasion of stock than is known," he declared. "Why, those cows were simply rotten." The appropriation for the live stock commission this year was \$5,000, instead of the \$20,000 asked, and I myself was instrumental in cutting it down. I shall recommend to the next legislature the appropriation of at least \$30,000. The commissioners must be given police power to enter dairies and make the tuberculosis test."

The live stock commissioners, encouraged by the governor, have met and adopted plans for the summer's work.

DROWNED HERSELF.

Alliston, Ont., June 7.—Miss James Mitchell, of this town, committed suicide by jumping into the river here Monday evening. Cause, temporary derangement, induced by ill-health.

WHEAT PLOWED IN.

New York, June 7.—According to the Orange Judd Farmer, plowing up and abandonment have reduced wheat from 30,000,000 to 24,574,000 acres. June crop report shows a condition of 70.8 against 72.6 on May 1. Spring wheat is 91.9, and winter wheat 87.9. The corn acreage is the largest on record.

TWO MEN FELL INTO BOILING BEER.

Buffalo, June 7.—By the caving in of a floor in Moffatt's brewery yesterday, Gus Zube and Andrew Loudon were precipitated into a huge vat of boiling beer. Before they could be gotten out they were almost boiled. At the hospital it is said that both men will die.

FOUR FOR THE DEATH CHAIR.

Albany, N. Y., June 7.—The court of appeals has affirmed the judgment in four murder cases. The murderers who will expiate their crimes in the electric chair are: John Kennedy (colored), of Buffalo; Lewis Hull Dyson (colored), of New York city; Oscar E. Rice (white), of Westfield, and Michael McDonald, of New York.

HAWAII'S BAREFOOT KING.

San Francisco, June 7.—Reports from Honolulu says when the tomb of Lunali, the "barefoot king of Hawaii," was recently opened, it was found the remains had been removed and that the metal casket contained only grave-clothes. It is surmised that the body may have been taken by natives to a heathen grave in the mountains, as a thunderstorm much affected his superstitious subjects. Lunali was elected king in 1873, and thirteen months afterward died of consumption. Although he possessed a large fortune he insisted on being called the "barefoot king." He left his fortune to found a home for aged Hawaiians.

FIRE FLASHES

Blaze in Quebec—Lady Has a Narrow Escape Near St. Thomas.

Quebec, June 7.—Fire which started in the basement of W. H. Potley's shoe factory yesterday destroyed that building and Amos Campbell's, adjoining. Potley is insured for \$35,000. Mr. Campbell's loss is \$15,000, insured.

St. Thomas, Ont., June 7.—The residence of J. Z. Long, on the outskirts of the city, was badly damaged by fire early on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Long had to be taken from the burning building by way of a window, escaping almost at the risk of her life.

DANGER IN SODA.

Serious Results Sometimes Follow Its Excessive Use.

Common soda is all right in its place and indispensable in the kitchen and for cooking and washing purposes, but it was never intended as a medicine, and people who use it as such will some day regret it.

We refer to the common use of soda to relieve heartburn or sour stomach, a habit which thousands of people practice and one which is fraught with danger; moreover the soda only gives temporary relief and in the end the stomach trouble gets worse and worse.

The soda acts as a mechanical irritant to the walls of the stomach and bowels and cases are on record where it has accumulated in the intestines, causing death by inflammation or peritonitis.

Dr. Harlandson recommends as the safest and surest cure for sour stomach (acid dyspepsia) an excellent preparation sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. These tablets are large 20-grain lozenges, very pleasant to taste and contain the natural acids, pepsines and digestive elements essential to good digestion, and when taken after meals they digest the food perfectly and promptly before it has time to ferment, sour and poison the blood and nervous system.

Dr. Wuerth states that he invariably uses Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in cases of stomach derangements and finds them a certain cure not only for sour stomach, but by promptly digesting the food they create flesh and strengthen the action of the heart and liver. They are not a cathartic, but intended only for stomach diseases and weakness and will be found reliable in all stomach troubles except cancer of the stomach. All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents per package.

A little book describing all forms of stomach weakness and their cure mailed free by addressing the F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

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LOYAL TO THEIR BANGS.

Halifax, N. S., June 7.—There was a revolt at the Citadel barracks yesterday in consequence of an order requiring the men to cut their hair in patches. The rioters took possession of the canteen and ejected the sergeant. The rioters are now in confinement. The order requires the men to dispense with military bangs and other curls with which they decorated their foreheads.

Glorious News Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washington, D. C. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health excellent." This shows that thousands have proved that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils, and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. For sale by W. T. Strong & Co.

Double Lever Cultivators

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Screen Doors and Window Screens, English Oak-Tanned Leather Belting, South Bend Plows and Repairs, Syracuse Plows and Repairs.

A. Westman's

111 Dundas Street West.

Branch Store, 651 Dundas Street, East, London.

FOR FIRST-CLASS

DRY MAPLE AND BEECH

wood cut to order, call Phone 347.

Campbell & Chantler,

176 BATHURST STREET.

John Ferguson & Sons

FUNERAL DIRECTORS and EMBALMERS.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL APPOINTMENTS, 174-180 King Street.

Telephone—House No. 373; Store No. 643.

HINTON & RUMBALL

THE UNDERTAKERS,

360 Richmond Street.

Private residence, 45 Becher.

Telephone—Store 440; House, 451. zxy

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT

as so as not to hurt the neck. Stand up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Tie done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

Lee Hing Laundry

467 Richmond Street.

For Constipation

USE

Muyadi János

NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

AND BE

Sure

YOU GET THE

GENUINE

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR EDDY'S

"EAGLE" Parlor Matches, 200s. "EAGLE" Parlor Matches, 100s.

"VICTORIA" Parlor Matches, 65s. "LITTLE COMET" Parlor Matches.

The Finest in the World. No Brimstone.

The E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, HULL, P. Q.

All sensible people ride

Hobbs' Winchester Bicycles

Highest Quality. - Lowest Price.

CALL AND SEE THEM

McLean's Hardware, Dundas St.

Railways and Navigation

Semi-Weekly Excursions from

London to Pt. Stanley

Commencing Wednesday, May 17,

and each Wednesday and Saturday thereafter during the season.

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, 30c.

T rains leave London 10:25 a.m. and 2:30 p.m.

e turning leave Pt. Stanley 4:40 p.m.

CAR FERRY, "SHENANGO NO. 1,"

commencing Friday, June 2, and on each Monday and Friday thereafter during the season.

will leave Pt. Stanley at 6 p.m. (season standard time), arriving at Connetquot at 11 p.m. Returning leaves Connetquot, Ohio, each Monday and Friday at 9 a.m. (central time), arriving Pt. Stanley at 8 p.m. Fare, one way, from Pt. Stanley, \$1; return, \$2. Special tourists rates to points in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

WHITE STAR LINE

REDUCED FARES.

New York to Liverpool via Queensdown

S.S. TEUTONIC, June 14.....12 Noon

S.S. GERMANIC, June 21.....12 Noon

S.S. MAJESTIC, June 28.....12 Noon

S.S. BRITANNIC, July 5.....12 Noon

S.S. OLYMPIA, July 11.....12 Noon

S.S. TEUTONIC, July 12.....12 Noon

Rates as low as by any first-class line.

Berths secured by wire if desired.

E. De La Hooke,

Sole Agent for London, "Clock" Corner.

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships.

For Liverpool, Calling at Mowille.

From Montreal.

Numidian.....June 10, 9 a.m.

Californian.....June 17, 9 a.m.

Tainui.....June 24, 9 a.m.

From New York to Glasgow—State of Nebraska, June 9; Mongolian, June 23.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin, \$20 and upwards; return \$100 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35. Steerage, \$22.50 and \$23.50. New York to Glasgow.

London agents—E. De La Hooke, T. R. Parker, F. B. Clarke.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Homeseekers' Excursion to Kootenay and Pacific Ports.

London

To Nelson, B.C.....\$71.55

To Rossland, B.C.....\$71.55

To Kaslo, B.C.....\$71.55</

SAVING AND SPENDING

Everybody likes to save, and everybody likes to spend. It's pretty hard to do both at the same time, but it can be done by purchasing Wall Paper from us. Although the prices are low this year we can give you satisfaction.

O. B. GRAVES 222 Dundas St.

Now is the time

To have your house wired for electric lighting—it can be done more readily during house cleaning. Ask for estimates.

LONDON ELECTRIC CO., 220 Richmond Street.

We Have Continued

To please patrons this spring with our handsome WALL PAPERS. Nowhere can you secure better satisfaction both in variety and workmanship. It is not too late to come and see what we have. You will be delighted and the prices will meet your approbation.

H. & C. COLERICK, 443 Richmond Street.

W. B. LAIDLAW, Barrister, solicitor, etc. Money to loan at low rates. Bank of Commerce Bldg.

"Union Forever!"



Union Men.—Buy your Fishing Tackle at W. A. BROCK'S, 192 Dundas Street.

Woodstock College

A thoroughly equipped residential school, under Christian influence, for boys and young men. Prepares for university, business, teaching and other professions; preparatory, science and manual training courses. Large endowment, \$100,000. Forty-second year. Send for calendar. Re-opens Sept. 5, 1909.

A. L. McCRIMMON, M.A., Principal, Woodstock, Ont.

Another Fresh Supply of OLIVE OIL AND CUCUMBER SOAP 3 Cakes for 10c.

Greatest Value in Town.

N. W. Emerson, Druggist, 120 Dundas.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Feather and down cushions, 50 cents each—the best value in London. Goose feather pillows a specialty. Bedroom Suites, Fancy Rockers, Tables, Spring Beds, Stoves of every kind, at the Bed and Mattress Factory, 632 Richmond Street, north. JAMES F. HUNT & SONS. Telephone 397.

Removal Notice.

Dr. Norman R. Henderson, eye, ear, nose and throat only, has removed his office to 233 Queen's Avenue. 54bu

Cheap Excursion to California. The Wabash Railroad Company will sell round trip tickets to Los Angeles, Cal., at the lowest rate ever made from Canada to the end of the line. Tickets on sale from June 24 to July 7, good to arrive back at starting point on or before Sept. 5. All tickets should read over the Wabash, the short and true route to California; finest equipped trains in America. Full particulars from any railroad agent, or J. A. Richardson, district passenger agent, north-east corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont. 64 bu

Money has little value to its possessor unless it also has value to others.—L. Stanford.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE SUFFERING WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Kindness in ourselves is the only kind that blunts the sting of unkindness in others.—Lander.

For Hot Weather

LINEN CAPS, 25c.
LINEN HATS, 40c and 50c.
STRAW HATS, 25c, 50c and 75c.
SOFT SHIRTS, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.
THIN UNDERWEAR, PER SUIT 75c and \$1.00

Big Stock of all the above Goods to choose from.

GRAHAM BROS.

Plant Out

WE have a grand lot of bedding plants—geraniums, coleus, ageratum, cannas, and all the rest; and are filling hanging baskets, boxes, vases, etc. Get your order now. GAMMAGE & SONS

METEOROLOGICAL

Toronto, June 6—8 p.m.—The weather continues unsettled in all parts of the Dominion. In Manitoba and the Territories it is cool and showery; in Ontario and Western Quebec very warm, with local thunderstorms, and in the Gulf and Maritime Provinces cool and showery. From present indications the weather will soon improve in the Northwest, and the great heat in the lake region is unlikely to last beyond Thursday. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 42-62; Kamloops, 50-64; Calgary, 36-52; Prince Albert, 40-53; Qu'Appelle, 42-50; Winnipeg, 54-70; Port Arthur, 44-60; Parry Sound, 60-72; Toronto, 66-88; Ottawa, 68-82; Montreal, 68-86; Quebec, 46-54; Halifax, 52-64.
Local temperatures.—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory here on Tuesday, June 6, were: Highest, 90.5; lowest, 63.5. The sun rises today at 4:36; sets at 7:56. Moon rises at 3:53 a.m.; sets at 7:44 p.m.

Peninsular Gas Stoves...

Not the cheapest, but the best, and make cooking a pleasure; and it is a pleasure to know that 75c to \$1.25 is all you pay a month for your gas bill. See them at

THOMPSON'S

424 Richmond Street, Three doors north of Advertiser.

London Advertiser.



A LOCAL BUDGET

—Miss Ada Cutting, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Sutherland, Wolfe street, for the last few weeks, returned home today.

—Mr. J. E. Smallman, of Grand avenue, South London, had his wheel stolen last evening. He left it standing on the street, and returning in a few minutes found it had disappeared. The police have been notified.

—The Bishop of Huron will administer the rite of confirmation to a number of candidates in Christ Church, Dresden, tomorrow evening. Mrs. Baldwin will address the ladies of the parish the same afternoon.

THE CARLYLE RECITAL.

The last of the Carlyle recitals will be given tomorrow (Thursday) evening, in the new concert salon of the London Piano and Music Company, at 188 Dundas street, which has been made ready for this last reading. Carlyle's most remarkable voice will doubtless display to the best advantage the excellent acoustic properties of this new candidate for public favor.

Of Carlyle's "Lady of Lyons," the play for tomorrow evening, the San Francisco Bulletin says: "Mr. Carlyle's 'Claude Melnotte' stamps him as one of the great romantic actors of the time. It is pathetically tender, noble, and full of the refinement of delicate feeling. It is passionate and full of Southern warmth. His renunciation of Pauline was magnificent."

This will be the last opportunity of hearing the refined and remarkable man in good literature, skillfully interpreted.

CLEVER STUDENTS

Londoners Make a Good Showing at Toronto University.

London students made a good showing at the Toronto University as the results of the examinations show: Miss C. McDonald has carried off the bankers' scholarship in the first year, while Miss A. May takes the scholarship in classics, first year, and also in English and history. Mr. W. C. Bray captured the Alexander T. Fulton scholarship in physics and chemistry and chemistry and mineralogy.

The results affecting London students are as follows: Passed for B. A.—J. R. Bone, Miss G. O. Burgess, E. Carter, Miss E. J. Taylor.

Latin—Miss M. A. Smith.

Ethics—W. R. Meredith.

First Year—N. R. Gray.

The following must pass supplemental examinations before completing the examination of the first year: Greek, W. L. Nichol; Latin, W. M. Mackay; W. L. Nichol; J. A. Wright; mathematics, J. A. Wright; biology, W. M. Mackay.

Mathematics and Physics—(Honors) W. C. Bray; physics and chemistry, W. C. Bray; chemistry and mineralogy, W. C. Bray.

Modern Languages—(Honors) Maude M. McMahon and Rena K. Smith.

Second Year—Mathematics and physics, P. A. Carson, Miss C. MacDonald; Third Year—Political science, class

HAMMOCKS

WE carried over no old stock from last season. Our hammocks are new, bought direct from the factory for spot cash, and we believe the prices asked are very close. These hammocks are all made of fine quality, and can be had with or without valances. The largest stock of summer reading in the city from 50c up.

WE GIVE TRADING STAMPS.

ANDERSON'S

183 Dundas Street.

II.—C. Garvey; philosophy, R. S. Laidlaw; mathematics and physics, class III, J. H. Gillespie.
Fourth Year—Classics, class III, Miss C. O. Burgess; modern languages, class III, Miss E. J. Taylor; mathematics, class I, J. R. Bone.

Department of Pharmacy—G. L. Brown, W. A. Coleman, J. H. Crouch.

FEE OF \$10

Will Be Charged Pupils at the Collegiate Institute.

This Affects All Departments.—Mrs. McDermid Before the Board Re Cigarette Smoking—Minor Matters.

Pupils attending the Collegiate Institute will be charged a fee of \$10 for all departments of the institute, including the commercial form. This move was decided upon at the regular session of the board of education last night. After mid-summer holidays the new regulation will come into practice. It is believed that the revenue derived therefrom will total \$5,000. Principal Merchant stating that he did not think that the fee would materially affect the attendance.

On recommendation of Inspector Carson, the high school entrance examination will be held on June 23, 29 and 30. The reports of No. 1 and No. 2 committees of the board were adopted.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FEES.

Trustee Bayly moved the adoption of the recommendation to impose fees of \$10 and \$15 upon the Collegiate Institute, which was seconded by Mr. Evans. Mr. Bayly said there were two reasons for imposing the fee. The first was to raise a revenue and the second was to discourage the attendance in the upper school. He pointed out that the cost of the school for maintenance had increased greatly of late years.

Dr. Campbell believed there should be no fees. The school here, he believed, had proved the most prosperous school in the Dominion. Expense had not been spared to place the school in its present high position, and he believed that to impose a fee would have the effect of causing retrogression.

High schools in the United States were free, and even some of the best universities were without fees. Education was the salvation of the nation. The fee would discourage the poor; free schools, and even the truant officer, were now needed to keep many of them from leaving the school.

On the commercial school. He did not know that he would oppose the move, but considered it his duty to call attention to this view of the matter.

Dr. Teasdale agreed with Dr. Campbell that the commercial school should have no fees, as they were in competition with the business colleges. He moved that the fee be \$10 upon the primary school and \$12 for the other.

After the first year that a fee of \$8 be charged for the commercial form. This was seconded by Mr. Zeigler.

Dr. English moved that the fee at the commercial form be \$10. He supported the committee's report for \$15 in the upper school.

Principal Merchant stated that a \$5 examination fee was charged on the upper school at present, which would make the total fee \$20.

Mr. Hamilton said the working people would be the hardest hit by this scheme. It would cut off the poor man's sons from being a professional man. He endorsed what Dr. Campbell had said.

Mr. Macpherson said public opinion was not demanding the imposition of a fee. What was \$5,000 to a city like London? He would object to no fees upon education. He thought it ill became a professional man to say it was advisable to discourage attendance in the upper school. It looked as though somebody was afraid of competition.

Mr. Hughes said there was no doubt that a majority of the people were in favor of the fee.

Mr. Evans thought it would be a mistake to impose a fee on the commercial school. Otherwise he thought the fee was advisable.

Mr. Gillen was entirely opposed to the fee system.

Mr. Bayly made a pointed reply. Education, he agreed, should be free. But there should be a limit. He agreed with the advisability of imposing a fee on the commercial school.

Principal Merchant thought the fee might affect the attendance one-third and one-half possibly. He thought a poor man would raise \$10 or \$15, but when it came to \$25 possibly, or \$30 a month, it would shut his child out.

It was then moved by Dr. English that the fee be \$10 all round. Mr. Jones seconded.

The fee was made \$10 on all departments of the institute, from division 6, 7 and 8 up. This included the whole of the forms of the institute as regulated by the government. The first five divisions take up public school work. The amendment was carried on the following division.

Yeas—Dr. Zeigler, Messrs. McCormick, Dr. English, Bayly, Boyle, Colebrook, Jones, Evans, Regan, Teasdale, 10.

Nays—Dr. Campbell, Messrs. Wilkins, Hamilton, Gillen and Macpherson. CONCERNING THE CIGARETTE EVIL.—MRS. McDERMID'S STATEMENT.

I come before you tonight on behalf of the W. C. T. U., which I represent in the department of narcotics. My work is to arouse public attention to the fact that cigarette smoking among boys has become a great evil, and to devise ways and means of restricting and if possible suppressing it.

With this object in view I have visited the following schools: Princess avenue, Colborne street, King street, St. George, Rectory, Victoria, Wortley road, Quebec, Levee avenue, Aberdeen school and the Collegiate Institute. With the exception of Quebec street school, where the children are very small, and Wortley road school, I found that every school has its cigarette smokers. There is in spite of great vigilance on the part of the principals; but, as they

said: "We cannot control boys out of school hours." Many of the teachers expressed earnestly their concern at the extent of the evil, and said they would be with me in anything that could be done to prevent it. One little fellow in Simcoe street is in a deplorable condition, seeming at times almost insensible from the effects of the narcotic, and is, in fact, an object lesson to the class. Mr. Burdick, late caretaker of Queen's Park, says that in the evening the harm is done. Parents allow their boys to remain on the streets after dark, and after play they congregate in groups and smoke. Out of a group of say nine boys one would rarely find more than one who did not smoke. They collect the ends of cigarettes picked off the streets and make them up in fresh paper. In many of the grocery stores may be obtained boxes of tobacco labeled "Puritan." Underneath the lid lies the paper wrappings with which the boys make their own cigarettes. The vendors thereof thus evading the law against selling cigarettes to minors. The majority of these boys inhale—the mere smoking becomes too tame. He asserts that these boys are not street gamins—they are our public school boys, the sons in many cases of well-to-do and Christian parents, parents who would indignantly reject the charge that their sons would indulge in such vice. A case was quoted in which the name given of one boy dying from the effects of cigarettes, who in his last moments cried frantically for "one more cigarette." Inspector Sanders bears testimony to the fact that he has repeatedly seen boys leave the school grounds at recess in order to smoke, and has frequently met them going to and from school with the cigarette in their mouths. Surely it is time that we who are parents should be aroused on this subject. The matter has been receiving much attention in the United States, and Charles Hubbell, chairman of the board of education of New York, has inaugurated anti-cigarette leagues, which have proved a great success. He says: "It has been my privilege in one single week to present this subject to over 5,000 school boys. Out of this number there were, I think I am safe in saying, less than 200 who failed to enroll themselves in the leagues of the respective schools attended by them. My experience teaches me that New York school boys are quick and earnestly respond to any effort that is made in the direction of helping them to the adoption of a higher standard of manliness. Convince them that this vice is unmanly, and they are against it; show them that it will surely break down the walls of their character, and they are with you. I have been frequently asked, 'Do you find that the boys stand by their pledges, made on becoming members of the league?' I am glad to be able to say that the number of smokers is unexpectedly small. It is considered such a disgrace to have the decoration of the order stripped from them, that comparatively few boys prove recreant."

If the establishment of such leagues would not be thought advisable, at least the teachers might be impressed with the thought of the deep need of making the prescribed lessons on narcotics effective, applying them especially to the cigarette.

I would also suggest that a resolution passed by the board condemning the use of the cigarette might arouse the attention of parents and stimulate them to greater watchfulness over the habits of their children.

The board agreed to the request of Mrs. McDermid, and No. 2 committee will see what can be done in the matter.

The members present were Dr. Teasdale (chairman), Dr. English, Dr. Zeigler and Messrs. McCormick, Boyle, Wilkins, Colerick, Jones, English, Hamilton, Regan, Macpherson, Inspector Carson, Principal Merchant and Secretary McElheran.

KILLED AT COLBORNE STREET

Richard Hughes, of Brydges Street, Struck by a G. T. R. Train.

Was Discovered on the Engine Pilot at the Station—The Brain Injured—Death Followed Two Hours After the Accident.

When the Grand Trunk train, No. 513, a passenger special from the Guelph Model Farm, pulled up at the station at 9:30 o'clock last night, Car Distributor Auld, who chanced to walk in front of the engine, was horrified to see the body of a man lying across the top of the pilot, firmly held by one of the flag posts. The man, when removed, was in an unconscious condition, and a gaping wound in the forehead showed that he had been terribly injured.

It was learned later that he was Richard Hughes, of Brydges street. He had been walking south across the tracks at Colborne street as the special approached, and was apparently unconscious of his danger. Crossing Watchman Fred Albertstadt called to him, and the unfortunate man stood still between the rails. In a twinkling he was struck by the engine. Night Watchman Auld saw the accident and hurried to the spot with his lantern, expecting to find the body along the tracks. Nothing could be found but the man's hat. The driver on the special had noticed nothing unusual, and did not stop at 11 o'clock. Mr. Hughes was 47 years of age, and lived with his brother-in-law, Mr. Holmes. He was a shoemaker, and had resided in London for several years. He leaves no family.

FAGGED OUT—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength has gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

Our manners and customs go for more in life than our qualities. The price we pay for our civilization is the fine yet impassable differentiation of these.—Howell.

Comfortable Shoes. This amount invested in FOOT ELM will make bad-fitting shoes comfortable. It allows all inflammation, preserves the leather and sops sweating and chafing.

25c at drug stores or postage paid from D. A. Stott & Son, Bowmanville, Ont.

AS WITH CARPETS! SO WITH CURTAINS! It Naturally Follows

That where stocks are largest, prices are lowest. We are showing some particularly pretty designs in Tambour, Irish Point, and Brussels Net Curtains, direct importations from St. Gall, Switzerland. It is important that in this style of Curtains, the quality of the net should be closely examined, and we ask particular attention to the closeness of the mesh in all patterns.

PRICES RANGE FROM \$2.50 TO \$20.00 PER PAIR.
New Sash Curtain Muslins at 16c, 20c, 25c and 30c.
New Sash Curtain Nets at from 25c to 68c.
Wide widths for large plate windows.

YOU MEN who like to appear well dressed will find our Tailoring Department on second floor, the best and cheapest place in London to leave your order. Our cutter is the best we know of, and trimmings and workmanship guarantee not to be best.

KINGSMILL'S.

Clothes Economy

Some men in wearing a tailor's clothes indulge in the same kind of vanity as the man who always talks of his cousin who owns a steam yacht.

You can save your money and you will own the yacht yourself by and bye.

Real clothes economy for men is wearing Fit-Reform garments. You can be fitted. The tailor's cloths that go into Fit-Reform suits and overcoats are tailored into garments that stay fitted as long as they last.

Your suit ready in a minute.
Money back if dissatisfied.
Suits and Overcoats, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20.
Trousers, \$3, \$4, \$5.

THE FIT-REFORM WARDROBE,

ROBERT M. BURNS. 180 Dundas Street.

A Tip or Two.

When you want to get a nice, neat piece of printing you will find it to your advantage to come to The Advertiser Job Printing Department. Your order will be promptly executed—and the price will be as reasonable as you can secure elsewhere. If you are too busy to call, phone 175 and our canvasser will wait on you.

Mail orders receive careful attention.

Advertiser Job Printing Department, LONDON.

TELEGRAPH BRIEFS

The Kingston camp opened Tuesday.

Up to six Monday night, 570 Cuban troops had been paid in the rush at Guines.

Andrew McCormick, of Ottawa, aged 36, died on Monday. At one time he conducted a wholesale and retail business there.

The ice left Lake Bennett last Sunday, and Klondikers are expected to arrive at Victoria, B. C., with gold next week.

The crew of the Canadian steamer Gasparie, which was blockaded so long by ice in the Gulf of Mexico, are sailing for four months' wages—about \$12,000.

Isaac Reek and his daughter, Mary J. Cope, were killed by a light engine on a railroad crossing at Alliance, O. They were watching an approaching train on a second track.

A bylaw to raise \$125,000 for the purchase of the waterworks of the Stratford Water Supply Company and the extension of the mains, was defeated, 210 voted for and 517 against.

Will Porter, a Walkerville carpenter, was crossing the Lake Erie track Monday and put his foot on the coupling between two cars. The cars came together and his heel was crushed.

The town clerk of Gravenhurst has been arrested at the instance of the council on a charge of being \$3,700 short in the funds of the municipality. He was released on \$4,000 bail.

There died at Penetanguishene on Monday Duncan A. McKellar, in his 28th year, eldest son of Alexander McKellar, storekeeper of the reformatory for boys. Deceased was considered an artist of marked ability.

An order has been made for the examination of Hon. J. T. Garrow, in connection with the protest against his election to the Ontario Legislature for West Huron at a recent bye-election.

The inspection of ballots commences on Thursday.

The Montreal police arrested Chris H. Mooney Monday night on a charge of being a defaulter from New York, where he was employed by Malers Listonberger. The amount of the default is placed at \$22,000.

The song which Capt. Coghlan, of the Raleigh, produced at a New York banquet last April, and which lampooned the German Emperor, was printed by the New York Herald. Berlin authorities suppressed that issue when it reached them.

"We were hasty and it was long—some ran a note to the husband of Mrs. Johanna Schilling, who, with her two young daughters was found asphyxiated in a New York tenement. The pair had quarrelled and Schilling had fled to escape arrest."

Cruel Jose Labregard, formerly an agent of Gen. Weyler at San Antonio de las Banos, Cuba, returned there, At midnight, relatives and friends of wronged people surrounded his house. He emptied his revolver, and was then carried to the public square and lynched.

Uncle Sam's income for May was \$4,786,013, and increase of \$14,712,195 over May, 1898. Disbursements were \$40,512,004, against \$47,849,969 in May last year, leaving a surplus for the month of \$4,273,009. For the eleven months of the fiscal year receipts have been \$459,083,832, an increase of over \$98,000,000 over the same period last year.

The jury in the Sparling murder case at Bryson, Que., reported that they could not agree. Ten in favor of acquittal and two for conviction. The jury thereupon was discharged, and the prisoner, Mrs. Sparling, will stand a new trial at the next sitting of the court of Queen's bench.

In Toronto Tuesday afternoon, Miss Christina Constance Marie Robertson, daughter of Rev. Dr. Robertson, superintendent of Presbyterian missions in the Canadian Northwest, was united in marriage to William Cartney Davidson, assistant city editor of the Toronto Evening Star.