

Dr. Knister, who is the leading spirit in the new company, is just as determined to have a telephone system installed in his plant as he is determined that the wages to be set, but that they are always placed in the face of printed orders will be prosecuted for doing the work will be prosecuted.

THOS. C. KNOTT

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE.

SUNSHINE PARK—GRADING IS NOW COMPLETED. A LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS HAVE BEEN LAYED OFF. IF YOU WANT A NICE LOT YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN PURCHASE ONE OF THESE. PRICES WILL BE ADVANCED SOON. AS DOWN AND A MONTH WILL PURCHASE A LOT. REMEMBER, THESE ARE THE HIGHEST, DRIEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST LOTS IN THE SURVEY. NO LOTS WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION. SEE RED POSTERS ON BILLBOARDS.

SURREY PLACE—THE NEW SURVEY IN WEST LONDON, FRONTING ON WILSON AVENUE, JUST NORTH OF TOWNSHIP PARK. THE GRADING HAS BEEN FINISHED AND TWO NEW HOUSES HAVE BEEN STARTED. THERE ARE A FEW LOTS LEFT WHICH YOU CAN BUY BY PAYING \$5 DOWN AND \$1 A WEEK. DO NOT WAIT UNTIL THEY ARE ALL SOLD. AND THEN BE SORRY.

CHELSEA GREEN, THE MOST POPULAR SUBURB. LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. \$5 DOWN AND BALANCE \$1 PER WEEK. GOOD SCHOOL, CHURCH, SIDEWALKS, SEWERS, SPLENDID SPRING WATER. BUY A LOT WHERE YOU CAN USE IT. CALL AND SEE ME.

WOODSIDE, SOUTH END OF LONDON—PACING ON LANGRISH AND WREAY STREETS. ALL LOTS \$250 FEET. WILL SELL LOTS FROM \$100 UPWARDS, ON EASY TERMS. CALL AND SEE PLAN AND GET PRICES.

NEW TWO-STORY SOLID BRICK HOUSE. Ten minutes' walk from station. parlor, dining-room, library and kitchen, 4 bedrooms and bathroom, fitted up complete, hot and cold water and electric water in laundry, kitchen and bathroom, furnace and electric light. On easy terms.

34 WELLINGTON STREET—For sale or to let. The only place works in the city. Suitable for manufacturing purposes.

WOLFE STREET—Semi-detached brick, two-story and attic, slate roof, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining room, kitchen, summer kitchen, good cellar, verandas, all modern conveniences. Call for particulars.

WOLFE STREET—Two-story and attic brick, slate roof, parlor, dining room, kitchen, china cabinet, 4 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, veranda. Price, \$4,800.

FORWARD AVENUE—Story and half frame house, cement foundation and cellar, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, spring well, coal and wood shed, barn, lot 10x125 feet. Call for particulars.

CRAIG STREET—Frame cottage—3 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures; lot 5x125 feet. Will exchange for larger property in good locality. Price, \$2,500.

WELLINGTON STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining room, kitchen, pantry, breakfast room, modern conveniences; lot 5x140 feet and right of way. Price, \$3,700.

WELLINGTON STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, summer kitchen, parlor, lot 2x100 feet. Price, \$2,500.

LODGE AVENUE—New story and half brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining room, kitchen and pantry, all modern conveniences, cellar under all of house, veranda; lot 40x75 feet. Price, \$3,600.

DURHAM AVENUE—Brick-veneer, two-story, parlor, dining room, kitchen, summer kitchen, parlor, den, 4 bedrooms, 3 clothes closets, front and back stairs, new veranda, fruit trees, 10x125 feet, lot 135x215 feet. Price, \$3,500.

COLBORNE STREET—New story and half brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, summer kitchen, parlor, den, 4 bedrooms, 3 clothes closets, front and back stairs, new veranda, fruit trees, 10x125 feet, lot 135x215 feet. Price, \$3,500.

MATLAND STREET—New story and half brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, summer kitchen, parlor, den, 4 bedrooms, 3 clothes closets, front and back stairs, new veranda, fruit trees, 10x125 feet, lot 135x215 feet. Price, \$3,500.

PAIL MALL STREET—Story and half brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, summer kitchen, parlor, den, 4 bedrooms, 3 clothes closets, front and back stairs, new veranda, fruit trees, 10x125 feet, lot 135x215 feet. Price, \$3,500.

VACANT LOT, OXFORD STREET—First-class locality, 5x125 feet, lot 135x215 feet. Call for particulars and price.

WORTLEY ROAD—Two-story brick (solid), 4 large bedrooms, double parlors, dining room, kitchen, summer kitchen, parlor, den, 4 bedrooms, 3 clothes closets, front and back stairs, new veranda, fruit trees, 10x125 feet, lot 135x215 feet. Price, \$3,500.

DEANBY AVENUE—Brick-veneer, two-story, parlor, dining room, kitchen, summer kitchen, parlor, den, 4 bedrooms, 3 clothes closets, front and back stairs, new veranda, fruit trees, 10x125 feet, lot 135x215 feet. Price, \$3,500.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Story and half cement block, parlor, dining room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences; lot 33x127 feet. Only \$250 cash required; \$2,250.

PRINCESS AVENUE EAST—Frame cottage, stone foundation, good cellar, parlor, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, summer kitchen, water and sink in house; lot 33x137 feet. \$1,600. Only \$200 cash required.

STORE AND DWELLING—Richmond street, brick, good locality; rents for \$24 per month. \$3,000.

VACANT LOT, Barwell street, 43x127 feet. Call for particulars and price.

PICCADILLY STREET—Vacant lot, 28x200 feet. \$800.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, front and back stairs, new veranda, fruit trees, 10x125 feet. Price, \$1,250.

WELLINGTON ROAD—Story and half cement block, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, sink and water in house, cellar, piped for furnace, piped for gas; lot 35x125 feet. Price, \$2,200.

EMERY STREET—Story and half cement block, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, large reception hall, furnace, gas and fixtures, basement laundry, hot water, fruit and ornamental trees; lot 40x140 feet. Price, \$2,000.

COLBORNE STREET—Story and half brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen and summer kitchen, clothes closets, good cellar; lot 33x130 feet and right of way, shutters to all windows, kitchen, coal, grate and mantel. Price, \$1,650.

BRUCE STREET—Story and half frame brick, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, hard and soft water and sink, bathroom, with bath, good cellar, gas for cooking. Price, \$1,700.

VAN STREET—New brick-veneer story and half, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, parlor, dining room, kitchen and summer kitchen, large pantry, washroom, hard and soft water, piped for gas, good cellar.

EASY TERMS—I have a number of cottages in the East End that I can sell on easy terms; \$100 to \$200 down and balance in monthly payments. Call if you want a good, cheap house, on easy terms. Rent low. Call and get particulars.

EVERGREEN AVENUE—New two-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, all modern conveniences; a bargain; lot 40x200 feet. \$3,000.

CENTRAL AVENUE, CENTRAL—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, cistern, sink and water in house, gas for cooking; lot 32x125 feet. \$2,400.

CENTRAL AVENUE, CENTRAL—Brick two-story, double parlors, dining room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences; lot 32x125 feet. A splendid chance to get a home, central. Only \$4,000.

VACANT LOT—King street, central; a splendid chance to get a home, central. Only \$4,000.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story brick, stone foundation, parlor, sitting room, hall (hardwood floor), dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, all modern conveniences; lot 32x125 feet. A splendid chance to get a home, central. Only \$4,000.

WELLINGTON STREET—Frame cottage and half, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences; lot 32x125 feet. A splendid chance to get a home, central. Only \$4,000.

FACTORY SITES—On interlocking and main line of G. E. P. & N. Railway. VACANT LOTS—Johnston street. Pipe Line road and Railway street. Splendid lots.

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

THOS. C. KNOTT, PHONE 650.

Wm. Needham & Son P. Walsh's Bulletin.

REAL ESTATE

List your property with us. We will sell it for you if anyone can. We have recently completed the sale of 200 acres of the Robert, Koulouk estate.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES in London Township—Sole lot, 100 acres, two-story brick house, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, frame barn 32x50, on frame foundation, other outbuildings; seven miles to London. Price, \$4,000.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES in London Township—Sole lot, 100 acres, 12 acres of beach and maple timber, balance in pasture, living spring, 3 acres apple, 11-story house, frame barn 32x50, on gravel road, ten miles to London market, 1/2 miles to Brantford. Price, \$4,000.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES in London Township—120 acres, cleared, 5 acres of firewood timber; land level, clay loam, 3 wells, orchard, two-story brick house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, pantry, clothes closet, veranda on front and side, cellar, brick carriage house and woodshed, 50x25, barn 10x42, hogpen 26x20, cement floors and troughs; 1/2 miles to London, half mile to cheese factory, half mile to railroad station and postoffice. This is a clean farm.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES in London Township—100 acres, cleared, 5 acres of firewood timber; land level, clay loam, 3 wells, orchard, two-story brick house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, pantry, clothes closet, veranda on front and side, cellar, brick carriage house and woodshed, 50x25, barn 10x42, hogpen 26x20, cement floors and troughs; 1/2 miles to London, half mile to cheese factory, half mile to railroad station and postoffice. This is a clean farm.

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SMALLMAN & INGRAM

THE SATISFACTORY STORE

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See Announcement in Monday's Paper of SOILED WHITEWEAR SALE.

STORE CLOSING TODAY-- SATURDAY--at Five O'clock. Shop Early.

THE WEATHER TODAY Fair and warmer. **JULY LINEN SALE NOW ON.**

Use Our Mail Order Service

If out of town for the summer months don't forget your home store. Through our Mail Order Service you can shop quite as satisfactorily as though here to personally attend to same. Your purchases are selected by our mail order buyer, who has thorough knowledge of all goods. Also through our Mail Order Service you may participate in all the money-saving offerings during July and August.

Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory.

Ladies' Summer Underwear

10 Cents Each Neatly trimmed Cotton Vests; sleeveless or 1/4 sleeve.....10c	15 Cents Each Very fine quality, low neck, neatly edged; sleeveless or 1/4 sleeve; also large shaped vests; 1/4 sleeve.....15c
12 1/2 Cents Each Fine Ribbed Cotton Vests; three styles; sleeveless, 1/4 sleeve or gusset sleeve. Special.....12 1/2c	20 Cents Each Fancy Ribbed Vests; low neck; sleeveless or 1/4 sleeve; fine quality. For, each.....20c
25 Cents Each White Lisle Vests; neatly finished, low neck, sleeveless or 1/4 sleeve. For.....25c	25c and 35c Pair Ladies' White Knit Drawers; umbrella style, very fine quality. Per pair.....25c, 35c
35 Cents Each Fancy Ribbed Lisle Vests; low neck, neatly finished, sleeveless or 1/4 sleeve. For, each.....35c	50 Cents Each Mercerized Vests; low neck, sleeveless, 1/4 or long sleeves.....50c
25 Cents Each Fine Ribbed Cotton Vests; extra value; sleeveless, 1/4 or long sleeve. Special.....25c	50 Cents Pair Ladies' White Balbriggan Drawers; umbrella style; neat edge. Per pair.....50c

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS.
No Advertisement Less Than Fifteen Words.

Meetings—When no admission is charged, one cent per work each insertion.

Articles for Sale, To Let, Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Board and Lodgings, Lost and Found, Rooms to Let, and all similar condensed advertisements—First insertion, one cent a word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than fifteen words.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

DEATHS.
HEVEY—On July 12, 1907, at the family residence, 28 Stanley street, Christopher J. Hevey, in his 52nd year.
Funeral from his late residence, on Monday, July 15, at 9 o'clock, to St. Peter's Cathedral, Requiem High Mass at 9:30 a.m.; thence to the C. T. R. station, for the 11:30 a.m. train. Interment at Woodland cemetery, Woodland, July 15, at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.
Toronto papers please copy.
MACBETH—At his residence, 251 Sydenham street, London, on July 12, 1907, John Macbeth, aged 70 years.
Funeral from his late residence to Woodland cemetery on Monday, July 15, at 3 p.m. Please omit flowers.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

SPRINGBANK THEATER
TONIGHT
Musical Toys
Novelty Musical Comedy Sketch
5—OTHER BIG ACTS 5
Price, 6c, 10c, 15c; reserved seats, 25c.
at Guilford's drug store.
Wednesday and Saturday.

THE RETAIL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION

Excursion To
Toronto

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 17

Good to return on any regular train on the 18th, via the Canadian Pacific Railway.

ALL GROCERY STORES WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY NEXT WEDNESDAY.

Do not miss the best excursion of the season. Adults, \$2.35; children, \$1.20. FREE TICKETS TO SCARBORO BEACH.

THE GARDEN PARTY WHICH WAS POSTPONED from Thursday evening will be held Monday evening, July 15, at the residence of R. Sanders, Hamilton road East. Admission, including ice cream, 10 cents.

Ideal Bowling Alleys and Billiard Parlors
Largest and coolest amusement house in the city. Electric fans in every room.
GRAHAM & MARTELL, Props., 195 King.

\$25.25 DULUTH
London, Ont., to Duluth and return, first class, including meals and berth. Only \$25.25. Ten-day trip. Accommodation must be secured promptly. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.

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

EUROPE
Call on F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce, for particulars. Allan, C. P. R., Dominion, Cunard, American, Atlantic Transport lines and other ships to all parts of the world.

LONDON MINERAL BATHS
AND SWIMMING POND
Open 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. w.t.

Scottish Picnic
and Caledonian Games, under the auspices of St. Andrew's Society and other Scottish societies of London and St. Thomas.

PORT STANLEY, THURSDAY, JULY 25
WAIT FOR FORESTERS' EXCURSION TO Detroit, Aug. 3. \$1.00. Three days. b

EXCURSION, NIAGARA FALLS, VIA M. C. R., Wednesday, July 24. Special train, leaving London 7 a.m. Tickets, \$2.00, good for two days. London Grocers' b

JUBILEE ROLLER RINK—OPEN TONIGHT and every Thursday and Saturday night during July and August. Band in attendance.

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

MONTREAL EXCURSIONS—TWO-BERTH rooms on the Hamilton and Montreal line. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.

\$2.50—LONDON TO DETROIT AND RETURN, via lake, every Saturday and Sunday. Remember the rate by the St. Clair River is low every day. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES, balls, banquets. Phone 1265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY, 422 RICH-mond street—Private lessons during summer. Orchestra arrangements made for Springbank parties. Phone 374. Dutton & McCormick.

MEETINGS.
I. O. O. F. OFFICERS OF CHOR-ASIN Lodge, No. 190, will be installed by Dr. Woods, D. D. G. M., on Monday evening, July 15. Visiting brethren welcome.

MONEY TO LOAN.
PRIVATE FUNDS AT LOWEST RATES—M. F. McDonald, barrister, 44 Talbot.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES—Thomas C. Knott, real estate broker, Room 101, Masonic Temple.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN at 4% to 5% on real estate security, sum to suit; no commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 55 Dundas.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner & Gunn, 91 Dundas.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINER FOR town & Mantoba; must have good references. Apply Dickinson, Nicholson & Co., London. 91c

OPERATORS AND HAND SEWERS—Experienced and learners. Apply English Woollen Mills Company, 380 Clarence street. 91c

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO LOOK after a child in the afternoons. Apply 583 Dufferin avenue. 91c

STENOGRAPHER WANTED, WITH SOME experience; must write good hand and figure accurately. Apply Box 4, Liverpool. 91c

LADY BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER FOR retail store. Apply Box 43, this office. Stating salary expected. 90c

COOK WANTED, APPLY AGED PEOPLE'S Home, Richmond street north. 85c-1c

EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM GIRL wanted. Apply Collins House, York and Talbot streets. 91c

GIRLS TO LEARN TO MAKE OVERALLS. Apply Sainsbury & Co., 101 King street. 90c

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED or elderly, to keep home for small family. Apply 101 King street. 90c

WANTED—COOK AND HOUSEMAID. Apply Mrs. Niven, 413 Colborne street. 91c

TWO GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRLS WANTED. Apply Myers Restaurant, No. 5 Market Square. 91c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CAP OPERA-tors and lining makers; also learners; steady employment. Forsythe, Morrison & Co., Limited, 124 York street. 90c

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID. Apply at Hodgins House. 85c

COOK AND DINING-ROOM GIRL WANTED. Apply Fraser House. 85c

COMPETENT WOMAN TO WASH AND clean by the day. Apply 298 Hyman street. 85c

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY TO THE CAN-ada Spice and Grocery Company, 156 King street. 85c

KITCHEN HELP AND UPTAIRS GIRLS wanted. City Hotel. 76c

GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Small family. Apply 74 Waterloo. 76c

FIFTY GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY for biscuit and confectionery department; also a few girls for paper box department; wages for good, smart girls, \$4.50 per week to commence with. Apply D. S. Perrin & Co., Limited. 54c

SCANDRETT & PROUDFOOT, BARRIS-ters, solicitors, etc. Money to loan. 58 Dundas. T. W. Scandrett; W. A. Proudfoot. B.A. 91c

W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICIT-or, etc. Office, 59 Dundas street.

MACPHERSON & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors. Money to loan. Robinson Hall Chambers.

J. M. McVEOY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Robinson Hall Chambers. Money to loan.

EDMUND WELLS—Barrister, 425 Richmond Street.

TENNENT & CAMPBELL, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan. Lowest rates. 78 Dundas.

A. GREENLEES, BARRISTER, ETC., CAR-ling Place, Richmond street. Private calls to home.

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, ETC., 101 Dundas. Money to loan in every form. A. Buchner; J. M. Gunn, B.A.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICIT-or, etc. 169 Dundas, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, BARRIS-ters, etc., corner Richmond and Carling. George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper; George S. Gibbons.

J. F. FAULDS, BARRISTER, ETC., ROBIN-son Hall Chambers.

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

CRONIN & BETTS & COLERIDGE, BARRIS-ters, solicitors, notaries public, etc. Huron and Erie building.

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

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

FITZGERALD & FITZGERALD, BARRIS-ters. Money to loan. Masonic Temple, London.

LOST AND FOUND.
LOST—FRATERNITY PIN, THREE-COR-nered, black enameled, set with pearls, gold letters. Reward for return to this office. 91c

FOUND, FRIDAY, WYTON ROAD, IN vicinity of Rebecca—Purse, containing money. Apply Rebecca postoffice. b

LOST—SATURDAY MORNING—LADY'S gold-filled watch. Reward for return to Advertiser office. 91c

LOST, ABOUT JUNE 1—A WHITE SPITZ dog, named "Pansy." Party detaining after this notice will be prosecuted. Return to 74 Edward street, or phone 1311. b

STRAYED TO PREMISES, LOT 7, CON. 4, Lobo—Four ducks. Owner may have same on paying expenses. 91c

LOST, SATURDAY, 6TH—HEART-SHAPED ring, set with diamonds. Reward paid at 92 Maple street. b

LOST—BLACK COLLIE, WHITE RING around neck, white breast, brwn spot over each eye. Party detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted. 576 Eglinton. b

LOST, JUNE 25, IN LONDON—CHAIN AND locket, set with pearls; three photos inside price, etc. to St. Yve. Kintore. b

WANTED.
COTTAGE WANTED—CENTRALLY LOCAT-ed. Phone 2353, or address 553 Dundas street. 91c

WANTED—PRIVATE LOAN OF \$5,000 ON property worth \$25,000; also \$1,000 on property worth \$5,000, at 5% interest, payable quarterly; safer than depositing in any bank. Box 47, Advertiser. 91c

WANTED—TWO SECOND-HAND PLATE glass windows, about 6 by 8. Apply, stating price, etc. to St. Yve. Kintore. b

WANTED TO RENT—MEDIUM-SIZED house; modern conveniences; small family; central locality. Box 37, Advertiser. 85c-wt.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—BRICK OR frame cottage, 5 to 7 rooms, within seven blocks of market. Address Box 44, Advertiser. 85c-wt.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—STEADY MAN FOR THE PACK-ing and shipping department; cabinet-maker preferred. Apply John Ferguson & Sons. 91c

SAWYER WANTED, APPLY ADAM BECK, Albert street. 90c

YOUNG MAN AS HALL WAITER. Apply Steward, London Club. 90c

APPRENTICES WANTED IN LITHO-graphing and printing departments. Apply Knowles & Co. 90c

DOUGLASS' MIXER'S HELPER WANTED FOR bakehouse. Apply D. S. Perrin & Co. 90c

WE WANT TWO BOYS, 15 TO 17 YEARS of age, who are willing to work. Apply to Mr. Galpin, at "Floradale" trial grounds, Dundas street east. Darch & Hunter Seed Company, Limited. 85c

A FEW LABORERS WANTED. Apply 89a Wellington street. 85c

JANITOR FOR TALBOT STREET BAPTIST Church—One whose wife will assist preferred. Apply to G. P. Matthews, 175 John street. 85c

GOOD PAID—MEN WANTED EVERYWHERE to sign, distribute circulars, samples, etc. No canvassing. National Distributing Bureau, Chicago, Ill. 85c

AT THE DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELE-graphy, 9 Adelaide street east, Toronto. Telegraphy is taught quickly and thoroughly. All students are placed in good positions immediately upon graduation. 77c-1c

WANTED—A COREMAKER: ONE WHO thoroughly understands the making of cores for brass, steel and plumbing goods. Apply Box 53, Talbot. 85c

ORGANIZERS AND ROUTE MEN WANTED. Apply 355 Clarence street, London. 85c

FIRST-CLASS CAKE AND PASTRY BAKER wanted. Apply to G. W. Kent, 209 Dundas street. 85c

WANTED—I HAVE A NEWLY-PATENTED device, having big sales through agents; traveler needed to make appointments; no canvassing; will pay salary and expenses weekly. F. J. Waterson, Box P. 2, Brantford, Ont. 76c-wt.

WANTED—FOUR CHAMBERMAIDS, ONE hand and three maid workmen; steady work; union shop; only sober, steady men need apply. H. B. Gardner, Brantford. 85c

EIGHT EXPERIENCED MEN WANT WORK on farms. Apply 309 Dundas street. 85c

PRESS ASSISTANT WANTED. Apply Advertiser Job. 75c

EDUCATIONAL.
STUDENTS MAY ENTER DAY OR EVEN-ing classes at the Western Business College any time. Recruit your mind; complete course; complete shorthand course; academic course. W. C. Co., C.S.R. agent. 91c

J. A. YOUNG PREPARES PUPILS FOR matriculation, etc. Classes in civil service commencing. 679 Princess.

DYER'S LIVERY, NEXT ADVERTISER—Telephone 1277. Cures, hacks, etc. Open day and night.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.
TENNENT, BARNES & TENNENT, VET-erinary surgeons, etc. 287 King; residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington. Phones: 658; home, 278.

TAMLIN & SCOTT—OFFICE AND HOSPI-tal, 453 Talbot street. Phone 865; residence phone 768.

J. LEWIS THOMAS, CIVIL ENGINEER, architect. Phone 2220. 374 Central Ave. Late Dominion Department Public Works.

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

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS.

REMOVAL—GEORGE CRADDOCK, ARCHI-tect, 461 Talbot.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT—157 (second floor) Masonic Temple, Phone 1144.

V. FLETCHER SHEPHERD, ARCHITECT—Dufferin block (late Toronto) Phone 966.

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.
HOUSE TO LET—ALSO COTTAGES FOR sale, \$650. 260 Byron avenue. b

TO LET—SEVERAL HOUSES, CALL AT 92 King, or phone 2416. 56c-wt.

TO LET—FURNISHED FRONT BEDROOM, for one or two respectable young men. Apply Box 45, Advertiser. 91c-1c

COMFORTABLE FLAT OF SEVEN ROOMS, with all modern conveniences, including hot water heating. Apply Bank of Toronto, Richmond and John streets. 91c

TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO let. Apply 649 Richmond street. 91c

FURNISHED HOUSE—CENTRAL, MOD-ern; half block from street railway. Apply Box 40, Advertiser office. 76c-wt.

14,000 FEET FACTORY SPACE TO RENT. Apply Cook-Fitzgerald Company, Limited, Carling street, London, Ont. 85c

TO LET—SUMMER COTTAGES, COM-pletely furnished, electric light, etc. Also apartments in the Wilton Hotel, overlooking lake, ready to occupy. For particulars apply to Robert Leckie, manager, Hill Crest, Port Stanley. 85c

NICE NEW COTTAGE IN SOUTH LONDON—Cheap rent to good tenant. Apply 17 Askin street. 85c

HOUSE TO LEASE—NORTH END CITY, 300 to 400. For further particulars and to see, apply Box 48, this office. 85c

NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK rooms, all conveniences; good, central location. 54 Waterloo. 81c

PEOPLES MOVING VANS—LARGEST IN city. A. Henderson, corner Colborne and Cheapside. Phone 1724.

TO LET—446 COLBORNE, MODERN; 518 per month. Apply Thomas C. Knott, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 74c

TO LET—2-STORY BRICK, TWO STORE fronts; 6 bedrooms in each; bakers' oven in one; suitable for restaurant, laundry or plumbing; Wellington street; fitted to suit tenants. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple. 74c

STORAGE AND VAN—HEAD OFFICE, 97 Carling, phone 1161; night, phone 1167. East London, 702 Dundas. H. Porter & Co. 74c

DENTAL CARDS.
DR. S. M. KENNEDY, DENTIST—OFFICE, 212 Dundas street. Telephone No. 2634.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—SPECIAL-TY, preservation natural teeth. 1624 Dundas. Phone 976.

DR. BENTLEY, DENTIST, OVER SOVER-ign Bank, Dundas and Adelaide. Phone 2463.

WOOLVERTON & BROWN, DENTISTS 218 Dundas street, over Cairnes & Lawrence. Phone 922.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BABY GRAND piano; partly paid for. Apply 315 William street. 91c

LIBRARIES
We make a specialty of binding books for public or Sunday school libraries. Lowest prices. Our prices are very strong, durable and neat. Call or write us.

THE CHAS. CHAPMAN CO.
91 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

SHALLOW WATER TANK FOR CATTLE watering, suitable for use in both windmill. The London Soap Company.

BULLTERRIER PUP, FOUR MONTHS old; white, with black spots. Apply 577 Dundas street. 85c

NEW RAYMOND SEWING MACHINE. drop head, nearly new; partly leaving town; will sell cheap. 247 Dundas street. 85c

GOOD SECOND-HAND SINGER TAILOR-ing machine; cheap. 901 Elias street. 90c

FOR SALE—ABOUT FIFTEEN ACRES OF timber. John Turnbull, Komoka, Ont. 43c-1c

FIXTURES FOR SALE—GLASS PARTI-tion, counter, wall cases, silent safe, man, Humphrey, 181, Lincoln and Avenue. Auct & Quayle, 206 Dundas street. 91c

FOR SALE—ONE BERGER AUTOMATIC engine, 10 h.p., installed 20 years ago; running every day. Apply Cook-Fitzgerald Company, Limited, Carling street, London, Ont. 85c

FOR SALE—COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR BAR fixtures, including large plate glass bar mirror and cash register, also new; also hotel furniture, etc. Apply to William F. Bell, Odell Hotel, Westminster. 85c

A HANDSOME CARRIAGE MARE—CAN BE driven by a child. Apply to Mr. Ferguson, South London. 85c-wt.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES HARDWOOD TIM-ber. Address A. G. Adamson, Derham Center, Ont. 87c

FOR SALE—HOT AIR FURNACE, IN GOOD condition, \$20; small hot water furnace, second-class condition, \$20. W. E. Saunders, 240 Central avenue. 86c-1c

BOAT—BEST THREE-SEATED PLEASURE craft in the city; fitted for rowing and sailing; all rigging complete; a bargain. Apply Box 100, Advertiser. 85c

THREE-HORSEPOWER GASOLINE EN-gine, 14 h.p. used for power. Cheap. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond. 85c

TWO-CYLINDER FORD AUTOMOBILE, up-to-date model, for sale at Horton's, London.

CEDAR POSTS
Fine quality and good size. Come and see them. Geo. H. Belton, agent for Paroid Roofing, Rectory street, north of Grand Trunk Railway.

J. C. HALLIDAY
has removed to
264 Dundas Street
BIG REOPENING SALE
FOR 30 DAYS 1/4 OFF

IMPORT YOUR BULBS AND PLANTS direct from Holland and save 10 to 40%. Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Daffodils, Snowdrops, Lilacs, Iris, Begonias, Peonies, Philodendrons, Rudbeckia, Spirea, Tritoma, Poppy, Clematis, etc. Get Import List. Order must be in at once. A. J. MORAN, 113 Dundas street. 91c

FOR SALE—LOAN COMPANIES' SHARES, paying 6% dividends. John Wright, stockbroker, 177 Richmond street, London. Phone 653.

NEEDLES, OIL AND PARTS FOR ANY sewing machine. Call on J. C. Halliday, 264 Dundas street. 91c

CLEARING SALE—WALL PAPERS, AT 1/2 price, corner Dundas and William streets.

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—HARD, SOFT coal and wood dealers. Phone 299. Corner Maitland and G. T. R. Promont delivery. 91c

KEYS FITTED, LOCKS REPAIRED, MOVED, etc. J. C. Halliday, 264 Dundas street. 91c

WANTED—TEAMSTERS OR ANY PERSON may have lake and free; suitable for filling low building lots. Hobbs Manufacturing Company, Ridout and G. T. R. 64c

BIG BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND bicycles and tires. Sidewalk roller skates, 50 cents a pair. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

WEDDING STATIONERY IN ALL THE latest styles. See our samples. The Advertiser Job Department. 55c-1c

A RARE CHANCE TO PURCHASE A Steinhay & Sons (New York) piano, at \$150, guaranteed; a few other snaps in second-hand pianos for this week. Nordheim's, 188 Dundas street. 91c

WE SELL, GOOD DRY HARDWOOD AT

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1863.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.Business Office107
Job Department178
Editorial Department134
The London Advertiser Company,
Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, London,
Ont.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Readers of The Advertiser are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery. Communicate with the Circulation Department or Phone 107.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 13.

LONDON'S OPPORTUNITY.

Any lingering doubt of the vital importance to the city of London of a high pressure system is removed by the guarantee of a 25 per cent cut in insurance rates.

The president of the Fire Underwriters' Association has formally and definitely promised this reduction, in a letter to the engineer of the local board of water commissioners.

It would be almost suicidal for London to throw away this proffered boon. The present insurance rates are a heavy handicap on the industrial and commercial progress of the city. There has been an outcry that London has been distanced by rival municipalities in attracting new industries, and a vigorous industrial policy is being constantly urged upon the city council. Two of the strongest inducements which the city could offer would be moderate fire insurance rates and superior fire protection. The independent scheme would provide both of these.

The annual saving effected by a 25 per cent reduction in the insurance rates upon the property protected by high water pressure would be more than the annual charges of the high-pressure system. The larger part of these charges would be levied upon the property-owners so benefited. Another great advantage of the independent system would be the husbanding of the spring water supply for domestic use. The strong points of the dual system may be summarized thus:

1. Cheap insurance.
2. Adequate fire protection.
3. Spring water for drinking.
4. Plenty of water for manufacturers.
5. Clean sewers and pavements.
6. The abatement of the dust nuisance.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Jules Verne's popular book, "Around the World in Eighty Days," was regarded not many years since as a pleasing flight of the "scientific imagination." A month ago Lieut.-Col. Campbell of the British army finished a world-girdling trip, which occupied 40 days, 19½ hours.

It is gratifying to Canadians to know that one-half the journey was made in the steamships and trains of a Canadian railway company. Lieut.-Col. Campbell left Liverpool on May 3 at 7:30 p.m. on the Empress of Ireland, reaching Quebec on Friday, May 10, at 3 p.m. He left the ancient capital two hours later on the over-seas mail, and at 5 a.m. on the 14th was in Vancouver. From thence he sailed at 12:30 p.m. on the C. P. R. steamer, and at 7 p.m. on the 26th of May he was landed in Yokohama, 23 days from London, a distance traveled of nearly 10,000 miles in the case of one company. Five days later he was at Harbin, and on June 10 his train steamed into Moscow at 2:33 p.m. Proceeding, via Warsaw, Berlin, Cologne and Ostend, he landed at Dover on June 13 at 2:50 p.m., 40 days, 19½ hours from the time he left England. He lost only 9½ hours at both ends of the C. P. R. and his other delays consumed less than a day.

Verily, modern science is making the world smaller, and the imagination of one generation pales before the facts of another.

PROFITS OF DIAMOND MINING.

An idea of the immense profits of the diamond mining business is furnished by a report of the United States consul at Amsterdam, which is the chief center of diamond cutting. The diamonds manufactured there come from the British-owned mines of South Africa, the De Beers mines alone supplying 95 per cent of the world's product. Last year the diamonds produced by the De Beers company amounted in value to the enormous sum of \$27,051,627, about one-half of which is sold in the United States, which fact is causing the company to seriously consider a proposition to move their selling offices from London to New York, and thereby avoid the British income tax of nearly half a million dollars. Notwithstanding this tax, and an income tax to a similar amount imposed by the Cape Government, the company has just declared a semi-annual dividend of 20 per cent on preferred stock and one

of 35 per cent on deferred stock.

Large as these profits are they are small in comparison with those of a minor company, owning the Premier mine. At the annual meeting of this company, notwithstanding that taxes to the amount of \$1,787,075 were paid, the Transvaal Government, dividends were declared of 250 per cent on preferred and 400 per cent on deferred stock. The total diamond output from South Africa for last year was about the same as before the last war with the Boers, but it is believed that double the present output could be absorbed by the market without in the least affecting the price. A revolution in the business is expected to result from new methods of extracting the diamonds from the clay, which will save money and increase the speed of operation. Over 8,000,000 loads of blue clay are at present kept exposed to the atmosphere at the De Beers mines from one to two years before washing, while the clay of the Premier mine is refractory even to that treatment. In addition to these there are numerous small mines, and new fields are constantly being discovered. Diamonds are found in pipes which may be considered to be the material filling the craters of extinct mud volcanoes, and it is thought that the wide distribution of these pipes through South Africa may lead to the discovery of valuable mines at any time.

Of course quality as well as quantity must be considered, and the great mines with an average value per carat of \$19 42, have nothing to fear from the competition of mines with an average value per carat of \$2 16. Diamonds of less value find a place in the market, but such perfect stones as that of over 3,000 carats, found two years ago, are the product of a few favored localities. There appears no immediate danger of the diamond monopoly of the big companies being shaken even if it is true, as reported, that diamond pipes of blue clay have been found in New Zealand and Connecticut.

UNFAIR DISCUSSION.

It is a pity the water situation cannot be discussed without questioning motives. There has been too much innuendo and misrepresentation, and attempts have been made to arouse prejudice and array one class of citizens against another.

The London Free Press is the worst offender. It stigmatizes the independent system as a selfish device of the merchants of London, and says that a vote for it is "a vote for the rich against the poor; the strong against the weak." This is unjust to the mercantile community, and as untruthful as it is unjust. The merchants and manufacturers enjoying the protection of the high-pressure service would pay for the privilege, but the independent system would not be exclusively for their benefit. The water in the high-pressure mains would be applied to various public uses, and sold to factories and railways. In this way the spring water supply would be conserved for strictly domestic uses.

Another sample of our contemporary's unworthy tactics was the charge that meter manufacturers or some person with an axe to grind had paid for advertisements of the independent system. As a matter of fact these advertisements were paid for by Col. Little, and another public-spirited citizen. The former made this clear at the East End Hall last night, but the Free Press has not the fairness to publish his statement. No one will question the honesty of purpose of Col. Little or of any person associated with him. It is well that there are citizens with sufficient civic pride and loyalty to interest themselves in matters of this kind, in the face of misrepresentation.

High pressure; low insurance. The water problem is a business question, not a social one. The talk about rich and poor is mischievous nonsense.

The water commissioners explain that the Kilworth springs are excluded from the Komoka scheme because they will not be needed for years. That is precisely the principle of the independent system. Take springs in as they are needed and save the cost in the meantime.

In defense of the Imperial Government's amendment of Canadian legislation, it is stated that it is not the custom of the British Parliament to accept any legislation as final and unalterable. Upon a purely Canadian question, the Federal and Provincial Governments of this country should decide that point.

AS SHE WAS SAYING.

[Tit-Bits.]
"John, the cook has left."
"Now, Gwendolyn, is it right to meet me with such news when I return home late from the office, all tired out and hungry?"
"But, John, dear, I merely want to say the cook has left."
"Yes, I know you merely want to say. And I merely want to say that it's a great shame that this household is eternally disgraced. Other women manage to keep servants. Why can't you?"
"John Smith, I tell you that the cook knew you would be late, so she left a cold chicken, a custard pudding and a pint of claret on the dining-room table for you."
"Well, Gwendolyn, why in the name of

common intelligence, didn't you say that at first?"

IN AND OUT.

[Judge.]
"Yes," said the prominent citizen, with ill-concealed pride, "twenty trains run into this town daily."
"And how many run out?" the stranger anxiously inquired.

EASY ENOUGH.

[Exchange.]
Miss Fumble—I want to break my engagement with Mr. Sappie, but I don't know how to do it without driving the poor fellow to suicide.
Little Brother—Why don't you let him see you in curl-papers just once.

HIS AMBITION.

[Tit-Bits.]
Foreman—What is all that arguing down the road?
Laborer (indignantly)—Why, the man running the steam roller wants us to call him a chauffeur.

QUITE ECONOMICAL.

[Exchange.]
Querulous Quincy—Is old Parsimonious as stingy as they say he is?
De Grouch—Stingy? Why, man, he won't even give advice.

GOOD-NIGHT!

[Philadelphia Ledger.]
"I want to talk to you, Mary, about that young man of yours," said her father.
"When did he say 'good-night' to you last evening?"
"At ten o'clock," replied the fair girl.
"What? Why, it was one o'clock, at least."
"Oh, that was when he finished saying it."

COULD SWEAR TO THE MAN.

[Tit-Bits.]
Village Constable (to villager who had been knocked down by passing motor cyclist)—You didn't see the number, but could you swear to the man?
Villager—I did; but I don't think 'e 'eard

A SOCIAL INNOVATION.

[Windsor Record.]
The Massachusetts man who eloped with mother-in-law has done a lot for the vindication of a much-maligned and long-suffering class of women.

DUBIOUS PRAISE.

[Exchange.]
Stippler—Did Miss Kitts admire your paintings?
Dobber—I don't know.
Stippler—What did she say about them?
Dobber—That she could feel that I put a great deal of myself into my work.
Stippler—Well, that's praise.
Dobber—Is it? The picture I showed her was "Calves in a Meadow."

BILKINS WAS HOPELESS.

[Spare Moments.]
"Yes," said the business man, "I have given up trying to collect that little bill from Bilkins. You see, he is a big, muscular fellow, and he used to throw my collectors out."
"Then why didn't you employ a woman collector?" inquired a fellow-trader.
"He couldn't do that to a woman."
"That's what I thought, so I got one and sent her round, but she never came back."
"Why?"
"He married her."

HIS BUSINESS.

[Everybody's Magazine.]
A Boston lawyer, who brought his wife from his native Dublin, while crossing-examining the plaintiff in a divorce trial, brought forth the following:
"You wish to divorce this woman because she drinks?"
"Yes, sir."
"Do you drink yourself?"
"That's my business," angrily.
Whereupon the unmoved lawyer asked: "Have you any other business?"

INTO THE WOODS THE MASTER WENT.

[Sidney Lanier.]
Into the woods the Master went.
Clean forewent, forewent.
Into the woods the Master came.
Forewent with love and shame.
But the olives that were not blind to him.
The little gray leaves were kind to him.
The thorn tree had a mind to him.
When into the woods he came.
Out of the woods the Master went.
And he was well content.
Out of the woods the Master came.
Content with death and shame.
When death and shame would woo him last.
'Twas on a tree they slow him last.
When out of the woods he came.

ST. GEORGE'S OUTING DOWN THE RIVER

London Junction Picnickers
Have Glorious Time at
Springbank.

The annual midsummer picnic of St. George's Sunday School, London Junction, which was postponed on account of Thursday's rain, was held yesterday afternoon at Springbank. A special car was chartered for the occasion, a departure which pleased both scholars and grownups alike, as they turned out in force. The swings and boats were the immediate goal of the youngsters on arrival, the merry-go-round also exerting its attractions on numbers of the smaller ones. The games, as usual, proved the chief item of interest for young and old. The picnic of this year was in no way inferior in attendance, interest or enjoyment to any held for a long time. Following are the results of the sports:

Boys, under 8—1, Arthur Bennett; 2, Alf. Denley; 3, Harvey White.
Boys, 8 to 10—1, Claude Nelson; 2, Victor Spicknell; 3, Tom Lashbrook.
Boys, 10 to 12—1, Bruce Kingsboro; 2, Willis Burnett; 3, Alex. Fulton.
Boys, 12 to 14—1, Wilbert Nuttycombe; 2, Len McDonald; 3, W. Hirschleber.
Girls, under 7—1, Ethel White; 2, Thelma Oettinger; 3, Annie Moss.
Girls, 7 to 9—1, Pearl White; 2, Barbara Fulton; 3, Winnie Whetter.
Girls, 9 to 11—1, Emma Thomson; 2, Jonny Paterson; 3, May McGregor.
Girls, 11 to 13—1, Gertrude Hirschleber; 2, Pearl Moss; 3, Grace Lashbrook.
Senior girls—1, Annie Armes; 2, Daisy Spicknell; 3, Mary Westcott.
Half-mile race—1, Len McDonald; 2, Wilbert Nuttycombe; 3, Duncan Small.

Advancing Years or Sudden Sickness

may lessen your earning powers. While in good health prepare for the time of failure. Make sure of a competence for your old age. Guard your loved ones against want in case of your own death.

Write to us about our IDEAL INCOME BOND. If you die it will provide for your family. If you live it will provide an income for you just when you may need it.

THE IDEAL INCOME BOND is a Copyrighted policy and is not obtainable from any other Company. Be sure that you understand its splendid possibilities before you decide upon the policy you will take.

LONDON LIFE Insurance Company.

GEORGE MCBROOM, Inspector, J. F. MAINE, Superintendent Industrial Branch.

RAMS A MOGUL WITH HIS AUTO

Local Pet Car of an Autoist Wrecked at Rectory Crossing.

When Mr. Joseph Firstbrook, manager of the Havana Cigar Company, of this city, rammed his nice big automobile into a monster freight engine at the Rectory street crossing last night, the auto came to grief in a very decided manner, for although the machine was a heavy one, and going at a goodly rate of speed, it had not sufficient momentum to remove the heavy freighter from its path. The result was disastrous. In short Mr. Firstbrook had an automobile, but he has not got one now.

Through many a long afternoon, driving about the city streets and highways, Mr. Firstbrook has become so sure of his machine's ability to rough it that he has almost forgotten to bother about ordinary obstacles. Now just whether the autoist saw the approaching mogul when he came rushing along Rectory street, and headed for the G. T. R. tracks, or whether the crew of the engine saw the automobile coming, will probably remain a mystery, but at any rate the fireman and engineer stuck manfully to their posts and did not even attempt to jump as they usually do when a collision is due. As for the two ladies and the man in the auto, they did not have a chance to get out of their own accord for they were hurled headlong from their seats, when the machine hit the engine amidships. Perhaps they did not want to jump at that, for the owner certainly did think that machine capable of standing pretty nearly anything, and it would be unfair to believe that those who accompanied him were inspired with anything but the most implicit faith in their car.

However, faith or no faith, the honk of that automobile will never more be heard throughout the land, and the exact cause of the accident may never be known, while wheels turn, but Mr. Firstbrook will now have to set aside one day or more a week for the reception of agents, who handle a line of machines, which are guaranteed not to rip, ravel or tear at the seams, and absolutely collision proof.

Fortunately the occupants of the auto escaped with no more injuries than a severe shaking up. The ladies were conveyed to their homes in a cab and Mr. Firstbrook remained to superintend the gathering up of the pieces and to gaze on the receding form of the relentless freight which had in such a heartless manner put his pet car all to the bad.

A dip into an official return showed that there are 1,204 London cabmen between the ages of 70 and 80, while seven return their age between 80 and 90. One almost suspects these seven old patriarchs of having carried sedan chairs in the pre-growth days.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Mitchell*

Saturday Night at Chapman's in the Great Mid-Summer Sale

Store Open Tonight (Saturday) Until 10 o'Clock As Usual. Other Days During July and August, 5 p.m.

A big Saturday's business will be a fitting climax to the second week of the Great Mid-Summer Green Ticket Sale. We inaugurated this sale on July 4, to continue the entire month. No stone has been left unturned to make it the greatest sale we have ever had. Profits and costs have been ignored entirely in order that the desired effect may prove a success. The reason for this continued buying is self-evident in the extraordinary value giving which is the prime feature of this sale, and when we announced our Mid-Summer Sale Clearance, the women of London instantly recalled to mind the wonderful like bargain event of a year ago. We determined to make this event a duplicate in every respect that could interest the buying public. How well we have succeeded since this sale was begun was attested by the busy selling and the busy crowds which have patronized this store. Those who haven't already attended will find the same economic conditions prevailing throughout the month, namely: the banner bargains of the year, and a maze of money-making values in all Departments. Let nothing deter you from visiting this store during the green Ticket Sale.

A Bonafide Saving Opportunity in Petticoats

Giving the best chance to choose from a large shipment of High Grade Petticoats which only arrived yesterday.

Great sale of Ladies' Silk Petticoats; 86 only in the lot, made of colored Taffeta; guaranteed silk; a large variety of colorings and sizes. The guaranteed price was from \$5.00 to \$10.00 each. We sell them without the guarantee for only, each..... \$3.95

A great bargain.

Petticoats	Petticoats	Petticoats	Petticoats
4 dozen Ladies' Printed Percale Petticoats, good coloring, up-to-date styles. Worth \$1.00, on sale..... 75c	1 dozen Ladies' Black Amaze Satene Petticoats, flounce and well trimmed. On sale at..... \$1.00	4 dozen Black Sultan Sateen Petticoats with flounces. Worth \$2.00, on sale at..... \$1.25	2 dozen Ladies' Black Watered Moreen Petticoats. On sale tomorrow..... \$1.75

The above are a special purchase for speedy clearance in Mid-Summer Sale.

DEPARTMENT UPSTAIRS; TAKE ELEVATOR.

Don't lose sight of our bargains in Jumper Suits and Wash Dresses. Handsome styles that your dressmakers cannot improve on. Made of all the finest washing materials in light colors. Prices greatly reduced..... \$6.00 and \$7.00

Waists	Waists	Waists
You cannot have too many. White Lawn Waists, guaranteed perfect-fitting and a real nice waist. Never sold less than \$1.00 to \$1.50. Saturday..... 89c	You can afford them at these prices. White Lawn Shirtwaists, buttoned front or back, in this season's popular styles, \$1.75 to \$2.25 regular values. Saturday..... \$1.19	Get them tonight while choosing is good. White Lawn Shirtwaists, in very handsome styles, sold all season long at \$2.25 to \$3.00. Tonight \$1.88
Children's Wear	Made Veils	Boys' Wash Suits
Children's Hygiene Health Waists, made of sateen, buttoned and strapped, 2 to 10 years. Tonight..... 21c Children's Ribbed Cotton Vests, small sizes. The best of them tonight, two for..... 5c	Full 1½-yard Chiffon Veils, hemstitched and fancy finished edge, black, white, blue and gray, the right thing for outing, boating and automobile driving. Were \$5c to \$1.25. Tonight..... 69c 25 pieces Black Silk Net Veiling, open mesh, with chenille dots. Tonight, per yard..... 5c	Buster Brown, Sailor Blouse and Russian Blouse styles, our newest \$1.50 lines. Tonight..... \$1.19

25c and 35c Wash Fabrics

To really appreciate this offering one must see the quality and note the perfect coloring.

Real Paris Tissue, an embroidered novelty washing fabric, in black and white, blue, green, fawn and gray colorings; in checks and plaids. All of the 13 different styles are desirable for wash summer dresses and jumper suits. And then the bargain feature—think of buying this early in the season 25c and 35c values at 12½c yard. Give it your attention tonight or Monday morning.

12½c

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

DR. BARNES' LAST LECTURE

"The Relation of Woman to Education" Dealt With.

"The Relation of Woman to Education" was the subject dealt with by Dr. Barnes in his final lecture last evening.

The change which has gradually come about in the way women are regarded was pointed out by the lecturer. At one time they were looked upon as so much merchandise, being bought and sold. Later woman was considered almost man's equal, but became an ornament, then a plaything, then a parasite.

The people first settling in this country were driven here owing to persecution, and were of a very high class. They had a great respect for education and would allow no woman to teach. Since 1870, however, there has been a change, the number of women teachers has increased, and many other vocations have been thrown open to them.

The great majority of women teachers is, Dr. Barnes believes, a disadvantage. The students should not be taught by one sex exclusively, as thus they attain proficiency in the lines in which that sex excels, and the subjects which appeal more to the other are rather neglected.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES

COLDS, ETC.

ANNUAL OUTING

AT SPRINGBANK

Empress Avenue Sunday School Scholars Have Successful Picnic.

The members of the Empress Avenue Sunday School and Church held their annual outing at Springbank Park Wednesday afternoon. This proved one of the most successful and enjoyable picnics held in years. About 600 sat down to luncheon. The afternoon was given over to sports of various kinds. In the evening a ball game was played between the scholars vs. teachers and officers, resulting in favor of the teachers. At the conclusion of the game the umpire, Mr. Elliott Hickson, sen., was presented with a handsome bouquet of flowering burdock.

Following were the results of the sports:
Race, 25 yards, primary girls, under 5—1, Helen Bowie; 2, Freda Wilkins; 3, Emma Wootton; 4, Fern Bullivant.
Primary boys, under 5—1, Willis Wilkins; 2, Melville Johnson; 3, Norman Rossiter; 4, Gordon Allen.

Girls, primary, over 5—1, Hazel Bernard; 2, Vera Lawton; 3, Elsie Bowie; 4, Gerlie Parker.

Boys, primary, over 5—1, Pearson Lawton; 2, Charlie Robinson; 3, Leonard Wilkins; 4, Ellison Myers.

Girls under 10—1, Lily Thompson; 2, Hazel Bernard; 3, Rosie Bartlett.
Boys under 10—1, Walter Johnson; 2, Leonard Wilkins; 3, Ellison Myers.Girls, 10 to 15—1, Allotie Barry; 2, Hazel Lawton; 3, Marion Steele.
Boys, 10 to 15—1, Charlie Bowie; 2, Eddie Stead; 3, Thos. McFadden.Married ladies' candle race—1, Mrs. Wallwin; 2, Mrs. Bullivant.
Boys' three-legged race—1, Charlie Bowie and T. Holmes; 2, E. Kipp and B. Gibson; 3, E. Stead and W. Wallwin.Young ladies ball throwing contest—1, Bessie Gibson, 2, Bessie Robinson; 3, Mrs. Ward.
Combination race—1, Mr. Myers and B. Gibson; 2, Mr. Wallwin and Mrs. Rossiter.

SUFFER NO MORE.—There are thousands who live miserable lives because dyspepsia dulls the faculties and shadows existence with the cloud of depression. One way to dispel the vapors that beset the victims of indigestion is to order them a course of Parmentier's Vegetable Pills, which are among the best vegetable pills known, being easy to take and are most efficacious in their action. A trial of these will prove this.

The trouble with the average bread winner is that he wants cake. The Queen of Norway speaks five languages fluently, including Russian.

THE AULD SILVER MINES

Head Office at North Bay, Ontario

Limited

DIRECTORATE:

President.....A. G. Browning, Crown Attorney
Vice and Managing Director, J. T. Lovell, Mine Superintendent
Secretary.....J. Bourke, Financial Agent
Treasurer.....W. H. Thomas, Engineer
H. W. Angus, Architect. Wm. Martin, Jr., Town Treasurer
All of North Bay.

BANKERS:

Imperial Bank of Canada

CAPITALIZATION:

\$500,000.00

190 Acres on the Montreal River

**50,000 Shares of Stock for Sale at 50c. Par Value \$1.00
WILL POSITIVELY BE WORTH PAR.**

See the Company's prospectus. One hundred and ninety acres of the richest silver-bearing lands in the Montreal River District.

The Montreal River Pronounced by Experts to be Cobalt's Only Rival

Call and see what we are offering and get reliable news of the north country from one who has been there since the very beginning. NO WILDCAT SCHEME. A proven property backed by best businessmen with references. The ground-floor buyer is the best. This is YOUR chance, as this is the first and only allotment of stock.

Office In The Masonic Temple Building, at Nolan's Cigar Store

L. O. Clarke and H. W. Angus, the original owners and discoverers of the property, promoters of the company, and at present the largest shareholders, are in the city and can tell you anything that you want to know about COBALT, MONTREAL RIVER and LARDER LAKE countries. Mr. Clarke is looked upon as one of the best authorities in the camp, being consulting engineer in some of the richest shipping mines.

HIGH PRESSURE BIG CUT IN INSURANCE

(Continued from page 1.)

Judged the people very much if they want river water because it was the cheapest. Both Mr. Darch and him said that spring water costs \$25,000 were spring water men. It had been said that spring water costs \$25,000 per 1,000,000 gallons. This is not right. This is the amount it sells for. In comparing the independent fire fighting scheme with the Komoka scheme it is said the former will save much spring water, but he declared it will only save 500,000 gallons per days at a cost of \$24,000 per year for meters.

No River Water.

The first question for the people was, what do you want to drink—the soup of dead dogs and refuse from the river or spring water? If you want the soup you take the river water scheme, and it will prove \$2,000 a year cheaper than spring water. It is not true that the river water scheme will provide a water supply for all time. As a matter of fact it only has a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons. If a greater supply is needed, the plant, the cost of which is now given at nearly as much as the Komoka scheme, would have to be increased.

He again went into the figures prepared by the commissioners, stating that when supplying 3,000,000 gallons the Komoka scheme will cost \$13,000 per million and the river water scheme \$12,000 per million gallons. The high pressure system, he said, when furnishing 1,500,000 gallons a day, will cost \$30,000 per annum.

Thinks Well of Komoka.

Mr. Saunders ridiculed the statements that Komoka water is not pure, and he quoted the analysis to show that the available supply is pure. The people are all agreed that they want pure water, and it is only a question of whether they are ready to pay \$12,000 to add a million gallons to the supply, or pay \$30,000 to save a million gallons of the present supply by installing meters, he said. The statement of a city paper that doubt has been thrown on the purity of the Komoka supply despite the publication of the analysis, which showed the water to be pure, was not fair. It was not honest, said Mr. Saunders.

No creek water from Komoka or anywhere else will be used. London's spring water system as it stands today has been a great advertisement for London. Our supply is responsible for the very low death rate here. There are very few cases of water-borne diseases in London. Mr. Saunders said that last year there was about 35 cases of typhoid in London, and when he canvassed the doctors who attended the patients he had found that all but two or three had been exposed to outside contagion. None of the doctors blamed the local water supply for any of the cases. This was a great tribute to London water.

The Supply.

Speaking of the Komoka supply, Mr. Saunders said he thought Engineer Moore's estimate of 3,500,000 gallons daily is a very moderate one. Ask any fisherman or any other man who is familiar with the springs, and he will tell you this, and also that the springs have shown no depreciation in flow for the past forty years.

To Mr. J. M. Parsons, Mr. Saunders said that the \$2 quoted for the care of meters included the cost of reading, repairs, etc.

Mr. Parsons disputed the sum of \$22,000 given by the commissioners as the cost of looking after the meters, repairs, etc., in case they were installed in London. Mr. Saunders replied that Mr. Chipman had placed the cost of looking after each meter at \$2 per year, and the commissioners' figures were based on this estimate.

Mr. Parsons said that it was not fair for the commissioners to so word their literature as to make it appear that the high pressure system will only pump 500,000 gallons a day.

Mr. Saunders explained that what the commissioners had sought to convey was that the high pressure scheme will save 500,000 gallons a day of the Springbank supply, unless meters are installed.

"Have you made any estimate of what the saving in insurance would be to the people if the high pressure system was installed?" asked Mr. Parsons.

Mr. Saunders said that the fire underwriters had refused to make any statement of a probable reduction, no matter what the city did to increase its fire fighting powers.

We have tried repeatedly to make the underwriters commit themselves, as Mr. Moore will tell you," said Mr. Saunders, "but we have always failed. They gave us absolutely no satisfaction."

Col. Little.

Col. Little began his address by stating that he did not claim to have anything more to do with the water question than any other citizen. At a meeting of the board of trade some time ago he had stated which scheme he thought was the best for the citizens to adopt, and he had felt then that his duty was finished. He attended the meeting last night at the invitation of the commissioners, and also because of the receipt of a certain letter which, to him, appeared important, and which he would refer to later on.

Col. Little said he did not know whether or not the independent fire fighting and industrial water system, which he had suggested, when the board of trade had asked for suggestions, is the one the water commissioners intend to have voted upon. But he did know that in all other systems put before the people, the commissioners took the figures from the men who had put forth the scheme. In the case of the high pressure scheme, however, they had made up the figures themselves, and put them on the ballot, and had taken no notice of the figures

furnished by the engineer who made the report on the scheme.

Pointed Remarks.

He learned from a remark made by Mr. Saunders that something in regard to the high pressure scheme was left out because the commissioners had not received any official information on the point. This was a peculiar statement, and the colonel could not understand it. He went on to say that it is an old adage that the man who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client, and he felt that the man who is his own engineer makes a mistake too. It was admitted that the commissioners should have the best advice possible, and if this advice appealed to them, it should be acted upon.

As far as the independent scheme is concerned, he has no very pressing interest in it other than the interest of a citizen who that very night had completed a residence of 32 years in London. There had been some ugly things said of his connection with the scheme, and he had received anonymous letters on the subject, but he took no notice of such things. He had the interest of the city at heart and was seeking to do his best as a citizen for all the citizens.

A Grave Danger.

"I tell you as a matter of fact, gentlemen," Col. Little went on, "and there are men here who will take my word, (clear, hear), that the high insurance rate, coupled with the fact that apparently nothing was being done to remedy it, has caused certain manufacturers and other employers of London to seriously contemplate leaving the city. I am well aware that the leaving of one or two firms will not break the city, but we do not want to lose anybody."

The colonel then referred to the three points he had laid down at the meeting of the board of trade, and which had caused him to make up his mind in favor of the high pressure system. One was that the people will never consent to drink river water until they have to; the second, that the time must come sooner or later when river water must be used for some purposes in London; third, the pipes in the main portion of the city will have to be renewed very soon.

Consequently, he felt that as the pipes have to be replaced in order to put a high pressure on the mains, it would be no hardship to install a water system of fire fighting pipes to use river water from them for fire fighting, street watering, liveries, etc., and to allow the people to continue the use of spring water for domestic purposes for many years to come. (Cheers.)

No More on Springbank.

No more money need be spent on Springbank at present, but if it becomes necessary to have more water, install meters and stop the waste of water which goes on wantonly day after day and year after year.

Any money spent on the high pressure scheme will not be thrown away, because if in 25 years it is found necessary to use river water for all purposes it will only be necessary to install a filtration plant in addition to

the independent plant. And this scheme means absolutely the saving of money to the people of London in insurance rates.

Mr. Saunders had informed his hearers that the Canadian Underwriters' Association has refused to make any statement in regard to a reduction in rates provided the city installed a high pressure fire fighting system, but the speaker had a letter from the secretary of the underwriters which informed him that a letter had been mailed to Supt. Moore of the waterworks department, informing him that the underwriters are prepared to give a reduction.

Insurance Reduction.

"I am informed on the authority of the association," said Col. Little, "that the underwriters will give the city of London a reduction of not less than 25 per cent in insurance rates in the district covered by the high pressure system." (Cheers.)

"I appeal to you, gentlemen," he continued, "I appeal to you as businessmen, is this not a first-class investment?" (Cheers.)

Col. Little then explained that a special tax would be levied on those who would receive the greatest benefit from the installing of the system, and that the workmen would not be called upon to pay his share of all the cost.

If the high pressure system were adopted, the city could also increase its water revenue by the selling of water to the G. T. R., which last year was cut off, the commission thereby losing \$6,000 per annum.

Further, there would be plenty of spring water for drinking purposes, and plenty of river water for street watering, factories, sewer flushing, etc.

Financial Standpoint.

And from a financial standpoint, the high pressure system would cost only about half what the Komoka scheme will cost—\$300,000 against \$65,000—the cost of the river water Maury scheme will be almost as much as the Komoka scheme.

Col. Little did not think it will be necessary to install meters for some time, if the independent system for business and other purposes was adopted, but even if they were installed, water could be secured so cheaply if the waste was stopped, that the average man could get all the water he would want to use for the same price as he now pays.

"I do not think the time will ever come when the small services will be metered," said Col. Little.

The colonel also said that if the people of London voted for river water for drinking purposes, it would not be long until some firm would be selling Springbank water from door to door, as spring water is sold in Montreal, Toronto and other places, where river and lake water is used for all purposes.

More Pressure Wanted.

There has never been any anxiety about our drinking water supply, the speaker continued. All the anxiety has been in regard to our fire fighting pressure. If we were safe along that line we could rest easy, and the in-

dependent system will give the safety that is looked for by all classes of citizens.

The colonel then pointed out that every engineering expert employed by the city had condemned the Komoka scheme, and yet the commissioners bring it before the people again in the face of the fact that it was defeated at the polls last year. Maury, Chipman, Jennings had reported against it, and it is worthy of note that all had recommended dual systems, such as the independent high pressure scheme.

Reduction Will Be Large.

Col. Little stated that he felt the 25 per cent reduction promised by the underwriters does not represent all they are prepared to do. The matter was to have come up at the meeting of the executive of the association on June 21, but owing to certain causes and changes in the staff, it had been overlooked. Now the president of the association undertook to guarantee that the association will make a reduction of at least 25 per cent, and it was only to be expected that he was placing the figure well within the mark of what the association will give. The colonel declared that he believes the reduction will yet be much more than 25 per cent.

Important Point.

Just at this time the city should avoid going into large expenditures, high prices of money. Winnipeg and other cities have been advised by bankers to keep out of all big expenditures. Why then should the commissioners be anxious to spend a very large sum of money on the Komoka scheme, when they can get what they are looking for—plenty of water and high pressure—for half the amount the Komoka scheme will cost?

Col. Little said that the statement that the springs at Komoka are not diminishing is not borne out by his experience with springs on his own place. It has been said that he is afraid that the water commissioners will take the water from the springs on his grounds down the river, but he would inform the commissioners that if they want the water they can have it for nothing.

When Niagara power is brought to London it can be used to supply power for two of the high pressure plants, and only one need be operated by steam.

A Mare's Nest.

Col. Little then paid some attention to an article which appeared in the Free Press, insinuating that someone who had an interest in the selling of meters had paid for an advertisement published in a local paper, and which stated certain facts in regard to the high pressure system.

"But it's all very simple about the advertisement," said the colonel, "A gentleman who wanted the matter made plain to the public, and who is only interested as a good citizen in what will be the best for the people, came to me and asked me if I would chip in and pay part of the cost of the advertisement. I said I would. That's the whole matter. If there's any onus resting on any meter man

because of the advertisement I want to remove it, and place the responsibility for the advertisement where it belongs." (Cheers.)

Chairman Darch.

Chairman Darch, who followed Col. Little, said that the reason the commissioners have attacked the high pressure system is because it will not solve the water question. Col. Little had said that the commissioners might have spent the surplus it gave away last year on meters, but the colonel, when he was a commissioner had not installed meters, and the commission had a surplus year after year. Mr. Darch said that the system proposed by Col. Little will always leave the citizens on the ragged edge so far as the domestic supply is concerned, unless meters are installed, and it will not save meters and all, over 1,500,000 gallons a day.

He quoted Engineer Maury to show that a very great reduction, through the installation of meters, is not to be expected, would not result in relieving the water situation in London. He admitted, however, that it was advisable to meter all large consumers.

Mr. Darch, like Mr. Saunders, declared that the people had better spend money on the Komoka scheme to increase the supply than on meters to curtail the present supply.

Regarding the rate of water to the G. T. R. in the past, Mr. Darch said that at the rate quoted the company it was costing the city more to pump the water than was received from the railway. He asked if the people wanted to go back to such an agreement as this.

Now the company pays \$1,000 a year for the water it uses for domestic purposes. Meters having been installed, he doubted if the company would be ready to buy water from the city at a rate which would pay the latter to sell it to the railway.

Hard to Convince.

Mr. Darch reiterated the statement that the underwriters would give the commissioners no statement as to the reduction in insurance rates in the past, but he would not dispute Col. Little's statement that Mr. Moore now has a letter on the subject.

Mr. Darch said that the workingman is not interested directly in reducing the insurance of the big businessmen, as proposed by the high pressure scheme.

It will only be a question of a few years, he said, if the Little scheme is adopted, when the people will be using river water for all purposes.

Col. Little admits, he said, that when the saving effected by meters is used up, the city will have to look to Komoka for more spring water. And if you don't do this, just put in a filtering plant in addition to the independent scheme, and that will be the end of spring water in London.

He advised his hearers to vote for river water right now instead of voting for the independent scheme, as the latter will eventually lead to the use of river water for all purposes in this city.

Continuing, Mr. Darch ridiculed the statements made that river water is as good as the Springbank supply. Komoka water is sold on the G. T. R. cars, he said, and it is noted all over the country. Chatham water has been held up to

the people of London as a sample river supply, but Mr. Darch declared that he has been informed that it is often this case that one cannot get on account of the stench. (Laughter.) The speaker said that it is not necessary to paint the river water scheme any blacker than it is in the opinion of the people. (Cheers.)

More Saunby Suits.

Mr. Darch said also that if water was taken from the river the city would have another Saunby case on its hands. Mr. Dexter, a mill-owner, had told him that at certain seasons of the year the water of the north pipe, this being through a six-inch branch, will pass the case, why expend any large amount of money on a river water plant?

He said that when the Komoka supply is exhausted, the city may install meters or put in the height of buildings demands it. High pressure will give no fire protection to the people of East London, as it would cost too much money to lay the extra mains there. If the independent scheme was installed and river water supplied, a livery barn, for example, another service for drinking purposes would have to be installed. And this would entail the installing of two meters. The businessmen don't want two water systems, he said.

"If at any time the businessmen want the high pressure system, and feel it will put money in their pockets," Mr. Darch said, "let them go to the council, guarantee to pay for it, and they will get it."

In conclusion the speaker came out strongly against meters, which are not necessary, he said, if the Komoka scheme is installed. He denied that Engineer Maury had condemned the Komoka scheme, and quoted Engineer Farncombe to show that there is an adequate supply of spring water at Springbank—about 6,000,000 gallons per day.

A kangaroo consumes as much grass as four to six sheep.
The nobility of the United Kingdom numbers 750.

Eruptions

The only way to get rid of pimples and other eruptions is to cleanse the blood, improve the digestion, stimulate the kidneys, liver and skin. The medicine to take is Hood's Sarsaparilla Which has cured thousands.

Nurses' & Mothers' Treasure
—most reliable medicine for baby.
Used over 50 years. First compounded by Dr. P. E. Picault in 1855.
Makes Baby Strong
Restores the little organs to perfect health. Gives sound sleep, without resort to opium or other injurious drugs.
At druggists, 25c. 6 bottles \$1.25.
National Drug & Chemical Co. Ltd., Montreal.

Branch Managers Honor Mr. and Mrs. John McClary

Addresses Presented, and in
Addition Mrs. McClary Was
Recipient of Oak Tray.

The branch managers, of the McClary Manufacturing Company, gathered at the head office of the company on Wellington street Thursday, about noon, and there presented Mr. John McClary, the founder of the McClary Manufacturing Company, and Mrs. McClary, with two beautiful tokens of their respect, good wishes and high esteem.

Mr. McClary was given an illuminated address, handsomely framed, while to Mrs. McClary the managers presented an address and a beautiful oak tray with a silver nameplate and silver trimmings upon it.

The Address.
The illuminated address presented to Mr. McClary read as follows:
"To John McClary, Esq.,
Dear Sir—We, the undersigned managers of the various branches of the McClary Manufacturing Company, beg to tender you our heartfelt congratulations on your having completed your sixtieth year in the business which is now known as the McClary Manufacturing Company, owes its growth to its present manhood proportions to your ability, energy and foresight.

"That in its earlier years the business was conducted under many difficulties and discouragements is well known to us, but your persistent hard work and determination to win supremacy in your line has resulted most successfully, and now the operations of your company give employment to upwards of thirteen hundred persons, all the year round.

Example for Others.
"To the ability and perseverance necessary to develop and conduct such an enterprise is added in your case marked kindness and justice, and with this combination of qualities we can easily comprehend why you have attained to the position of eminence you now occupy as the head of one of the most important manufacturing concerns in Canada, as president of the London Life Insurance Company, and of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, and as a director of the London and Western Trusts Company.

"The example of your life has had a much greater share in the encouragement of those who have been in a position to benefit by it than your modesty will ever allow you to realize, but we managers who have been in your service for periods averaging twenty-five years know and fully appreciate the good effects of such example and of the direct influence exercised upon those who have had the good fortune to come closely in contact with you.

Good Wishes.
"We take advantage of this occasion to assure you of our heartfelt wishes for continued welfare and happiness for yourself and Mrs. McClary, and to express our earnest desire that you may long be spared to remain the head and guiding spirit of the McClary Manufacturing Company in its years of prosperity, the foundation of which you so well laid in early days of stress and difficulty. We are, dear sir, yours faithfully,

A. D. KENNEDY, Toronto.
J. W. DRISCOLL, Winnipeg.
A. A. BROWN, Montreal.
W. E. DRAKE, Vancouver.
M. F. IRWIN, St. John.
D. GEO. CLARK, Hamilton.
"London, July 10, 1907."

Mr. McClary made a very appropriate reply, expressing his great pleasure at receiving such tokens of the esteem of his managers.

Address to Mrs. McClary.
The following address was read to Mrs. McClary when she was presented with the tray:

"Mrs. John McClary, London, Ont.,
"Dear Mrs. McClary—We, the managers of the McClary Manufacturing Company, have much pleasure in asking you to accept this small token of our esteem and regard on this the sixtieth year of Mr. McClary's business career.
"We have at all times found you a most hospitable hostess and feel sure that much of Mr. McClary's success in business is due to your amiable and kindly character.

"Hoping that you may be long spared to each other in health and strength, we remain, yours sincerely,
A. D. KENNEDY,
J. W. DRISCOLL,
A. A. BROWN,
W. E. DRAKE,
M. F. IRWIN,
D. GEO. CLARK
"London, Ont. July 10, 1907."

Forty Years With McClary's

In the employ of the McClary Manufacturing Company is a gentleman named Mr. Thomas White, of 102 Adelaide street, who for forty years has worked for the McClary firm without a break.

In the spring of 1868, Mr. White came to London from England, accompanied by his bride of a few weeks. He went to work for the McClary Company, and ever since he has been in the employ of the firm.

Mr. White worked for a few years as shipper, and all the rest of the time as timekeeper.

He knew John McClary when he was quite a young man, and he spoke in the highest terms of him, and of the treatment extended by the McClary Manufacturing Company to employees.

To him belongs the distinction of having worked longer, consecutively, for the firm than any other man.

Mr. White is an employee of whom all speak well, and it is to his credit that he has a good word for everybody.

"As faithful as Tom White" is a byword around the factory where he spent his lifetime since a youth of a little more than twenty.

Mr. White has raised a family, and his only son, Mr. Charles White, is the well-known Richmond street barber.

INVITATIONS FOR McCLARY'S AT HOME

Continued from Page Eleven.

Foulkes, J. Eastly, F. Johnston, J. Newell, A. Goss, T. Foreman, A. Antonic, W. De Graw, H. Fuller, G. Playter, F. Hockaday, F. Rodgers, J. Stafford, S. Pettit, G. Wilson, S. Palmer, J. Williamson, A. Watson, R. Rose, H. Howe, G. Collins, W. Foster, J. Hay, R. Martin, J. Kerrigan, F. Lachem, O. Turner, H. Dun, C. Pluet, R. Leathorn, J. Fredin, H. Livermore, W. McKay, C. O'Dell, R. Kennedy.

J. Owens, N. Forster, J. Dodds, T. R. Campbell, James McIntosh, G. Wackow, M. Motch, A. Neil, G. McGranara, J. Lachue, J. Beetham, H. Crowder, D. McLeod, E. Robinson, A. Arnett, John Powell, J. Harrison, J. Pitt, T. Delaney, B. Fagan, A. Allan, J. Porter, C. Crawford, C. Mason, E. Franch, H. Clarke, J. Kyle, J. Smith, A. Stephens, D. Wiles, W. Markham, J. Kobarsky, G. Fenn, G. Gould, C. Fitcher, J. King, J. Kauffman, J. Pease, W. Quirk, J. Maize, R. Style, E. Jones, A. Roughhead, W. Merritt, F. Eccles, W. Wilson, W. Foster, H. Sward, A. Griffith, J. Fenn, S. Malmend, W. Bryce, A. Wilson, A. Ballard, E. Andrews, J. Gaude, W. Jones, J. W. Beetham, A. Rader, L. Wooley, W. Snow, George Crawford, W. Plance, H. Reader, H. Castle, C. R. Mount, S. Coves, W. Hackett, J. Cootes, A. Langdon, J. Harper, J. Pearce, B. Edwards, F. W. Coombs, D. Bain, T. Dickson, W. Bow, W. Lewis, G. Fletcher, H. Elliott, J. Bazalle, J. Dockinski, N. Marks, J. Browncombe, G. Burgess, W. Adams, J. Convey, A. Hickey.

G. Laskey, C. Oliver, H. Mayo, C. Tickener, A. Lepper, E. Harding, J. McKnab, W. Green, W. Stringer, F. S. King, D. Lewis, Thomas Heron, T. Jones, R. Penwarden, W. Williamson, M. Quirk, G. Jarman, A. Palmer, O. LePage, R. Cook, A. Fox, D. Marks, J. Parker, B. Simpson, H. Haines, H. McGillivray, W. Pope, E. Sharco, W. Watts, B. Pope, N. Hanson, R. Graham, A. Bulley, L. Whitecheck, J. Miller, C. Pope, A. Conner, F. S. King, R. Tomple, J. R. Noah, E. Spring, S. Laird, K. Whitlaw, C. Buckley, W. Rodgers, H. Wright, W. Smith, C. McNeil, B. Lewis, A. McKellar, J. D. Smith, W. Taylor, A. Wilser, R. Indinow, A. Rieley, A. Bufty, J. Kirkpatrick, T. White, R. Findlater, W. Spence, G. Cooper, E. Griffith, C. Pugsley, E. Taylor, J. Cooper, V. Williamson, J. Robinson, H. Smith, H. Watson, W. Beck, W. Hogg, L. Graham, W. Penwarden, George Smallman, W. Talling, R. Dell, H. Howe, T. Hallman, T. Thorogood, G. Angles, C. Hanson, R. Collins, P. Duastan, H. Alfreds.

G. Holmes, N. Foster, F. Turner, J. Govier, C. Niles, A. Hollman, J. King, A. Campbell, J. Ayers, W. Petrie, J. Patterson, D. Buller, A. Drennan, F. Egan, T. F. King, H. Bourne, R. Corneley, J. Howes, W. Payne, R. Dickson, T. Ward, F. Gadd, H. Dennison, F. Gartshore, F. Young, T. Edwards, G. Beaman, F. Morley, H. Legg, A. Kerohan, J. Farmer, W. Lyons, R. Snowdon, P. Leddy, J. Clarke, E. Wright, W. Pugsley, C. Bailey, J. Showler, A. Leonard, G. Hills, E. Hockaday, W. Patrick, H. Westhead, J. Cumming, W. Hackett, B. Crowder, J. Freden, J. Swindall, G. Mills, R. Hackett, H. Griffith, S. Gale, W. Cromwell, J. Arnot, C. Awooke, H. Beattie, F. W. Brooks, J. Barrett, G. Bowden, L. Bates, A. Busch, H. Blough, C. Bolton, J. Banned, T. Black, F. Crossley, Geo. Cooper, O. Conley, W. Campbell, W. Chivas, E. Cooke, A. Dickson.

W. Darnell, J. Delmage, A. Donby, J. Dobson, W. Collins, H. Chivas, A. Craighton, G. Tye, B. Timmothy, J. W. Winslade, J. Wadsall, E. Ellis, W. Evans, A. Way, W. Evans, B. Henry, R. Fletcher, A. Fielder, E. Fry, M. Fungar, J. Henry, P. Henry, J. Grant, R. Gibb, R. Greensides, S. Gordon, L. Griffith, W. Gale, W. Gibbins, J. Hillbert, H. Hodges, T. Hall, F. Hammond, O. Hilbert, H. Hochich, T. Ingram, A. Jolly, W. Durham, W. Hodgins, J. Johnston, R. Johnston, E. Knowles, B. L. Kelly, R. Kerrigan, H. Link, W. Lane, J. Lawrence, W. Link, H. Lawrence, J. Laughlin, A. Lawrence, J. Mudge, C. Mawson, J. Morrison, J. Mulligan, W. Millar, H. Hiles, J. Mapletorf, H. Matthews.

R. Millar, J. McCrow, J. Merchant, W. McRoberts, J. McKenna, E. McBride, R. McDonald, F. Mackay, D. McKay, J. McLean, Channing, R. MacMillan, J. Petrie, L. Scheilemer, F. Owens, E. Palmer, G. Patton, W. L. Pearson, J. C. Pearson, T. Pearson, W. Pyman, J. Prince, C. Patrick, A. Parkins, W. Parkins, W. Pearson, F. Pook, H. Palmer, M. Phalen, A. Pearson, A. Prince, L. Quinn, C. Russell, R. Rampling, W. Robson, C. Stabbins, G. Snow, S. C. Smith, J. Stryford, M. Stoner, H. Stanford, L. Smith, G. Schiedt, W. Steele, A. D. Smith.

A. J. Clark, A. McKenzie, S. Murray, W. Lawson, H. Milligan, G. A. McGuire, W. B. Pope, V. Harcourt, R. S. Wilson, J. J. Foot, J. W. Rowlands, G. Howell, G. Powell, A. McKenzie, W. W. McKean, J. McLean, J. E. McConnell, G. Elliott, Wm. Graham, Adam Bruce, Campbell Wilkinson, Crombie Mixon, W. S. Wyatt, F. Yealand, Mr. Wrigley.

Invitations were extended to the following ladies: Misses P. Pier, A. Foster, P. Hodgins, M. Harper, E. Palmer, A. Carron, A. Proctor, M. Foster, L. Stoneman, M. Dennison, E. Woodman, I. Macdon, S. Robinson, D. Randolph, B. Kew, S. Leslie, M. Woodward, Mrs. Nicholls, Misses A. Baker, E. Clarke, M. Rutton, B. Acheson, L. Snibbert, L. Baker, G. McGill, T. Short, Mrs. Gibling, Misses S. Horton, B. Morley, R. Southcott, A. Robinson, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Thompson, Misses L. Robinson, M. Selkirk, E. Reid, E. McPhail, R.

Woolton, M. Clarke, M. Turner, E. Corby, R. Mahon, L. Richardson, M. Hewitt, L. Bugg, R. Howard, S. Sims, E. Patton, Mrs. Forrietal, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Camell, Mrs. Ellah, Miss Hayes, Misses M. Thornton, A. Ball, C. Mark, H. Stewart, Mrs. Lernworth, Miss M. Sims, Mrs. Horwood, Mrs. Larsen, Mrs. Vinegard, Misses L. Cudney, F. Barrett, F. Barrett, E. Rumball, A. Stewart, Mrs. Mordor, Mrs. Carrothers, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Cooley, Mrs. White, Misses A. Porter, L. Watson, E. Drew, A. Booth, Mrs. Andrews, Misses M. Wilson, M. McCrorey, P. McCrorey, D. Biggs, E. Anderson, Miss B. Ramsey, J. Ross, E. M. Colquhoun, N. J. Colquhoun, E. Hoara, A. LeSueur, J. McMullen, M. S. Wade, S. Rowed, M. Walsh, N. Noble, A. Stephenson, F. Ashford, E. Douglas, E. Stinson and E. M. Grau.

The following who are not connected with the McClary Company were extended invitations:
Sir John Carlisle, Senator Coffey, Hon. Adam Beck, Mayor Judd, Wyatt, S. D. Robinson (Hamilton), James Moore, A. O. Graydon, Thomas Treloven, A. Torry, John White, Frank White, Charles White, S. F. Lawson, Dr. Drake, Thomas Vallier, Frank Banned, J. D. O'Neil, Alex. Stuart, K. C. George, C. Gunn, A. M. Smart, Fire Chief Clark, Thos. Hogg, J. A. Sutherland, J. M. Thompson, F. C. Hunt, Sutherland Bros., Thos. Stephenson, Samuel Stevely, Messrs. Purdon & Gillespie, Kilpatrick Bros., J. F. Hunt, W. C. Wood, Bert Widdon, H. J. Boyd, E. Leonard & Sons, G. McLean, James Conner, J. Westman, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Houghby, Mr. Fred Fisher, C. Park, D. H. Howden, Fred. Hobbbs Hardware Company, McCormick Manufacturing Company, D. S. Merrin & Co., Mr. Blood, W. Dyson, R. Parsons, A. Macdon, J. T. Smith, Hugh Ashton, G. M. Reid, H. J. Jones, A. Talbot, city editor Advertiser, city editor Free Press and others.

The new warehouse in which the dance was held last night is said to be the largest building in London. It is 1,000,000 bricks and 1,250,000 feet of lumber. It is said it has storing capacity for 50,000 stoves.

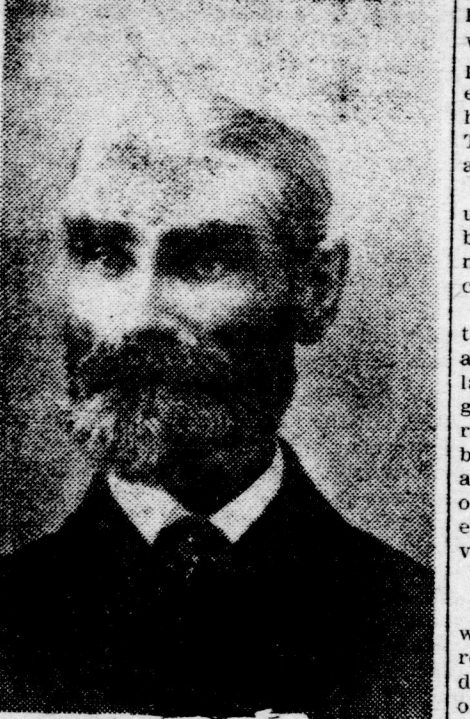
WORKED FOR FIRM 63 YEARS AGO

(Continued from Page Eleven.)

of three persons—John Blair, who was the president—they didn't have a mayor in those days, James Reid, familiarly known as 'Cooper' Reid, and a man named Cruickshanks, who owned the ground where the Masonic Temple now stands, and who was also a cooper.

"When the firm first started they made all sorts of ordinary tinware then in use, but later a man named Reese came to work at the shop, and he began to make copper kettles and the like.

Molding Shop Begun.
"Later, the firm started into the manufacture of agricultural implements, and it became necessary to in-



MR. JAMES GIBSON.
Who Worked for the McClary's Sixty-Three Years Ago.

stal a molding plant to mold the plow-boards. This was the beginning of the present gigantic molding shop, which covers so much ground, for when the McClarys quit the making of agricultural implements they went extensively into the manufacture of stoves.

"I remember John McClary's father very well. John was a big man, but his father was much bigger than he. The old gentleman was in the habit of coming around the shop, and we often talked with him."

A Remarkable Man.
Mr. Gibson is a remarkable man for his age. His hearing is not as acute as it used to be, but his appearance is that of a man of 65, while his memory is something remarkable.

Though 83 years of age, he continues in the employ of the McClary Manufacturing Company, and to the Advertiser Mr. Gibson paid a tribute to the McClarys.

"They were always good people to work for," he said, "I know them for going on 70 years, and I have worked for them over 50 years. I always found them honorable with their men, young and old. They deserve the success they have achieved, for John and Oliver McClary were hard-working, hard-headed, progressive businessmen all their lives."

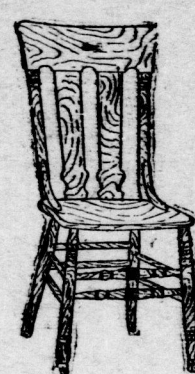
Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain cure for hemorrhoids, itching, bleeding, and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if it does not cure you. Sold at all dealers or EDWARDS, BATES & CO., Toronto.

BLANK BOOKS
AND GENERAL BINDING.
CITY BINDERY
Removed to 355 Richmond Street.

Remarkable Furniture Bargains

Savings of One-Quarter to One-Third

These values offered for next week will bear the most careful investigation. Compare the goods, prices, quality and the styles and see if it's not time for buying Furniture. There are only a few items mentioned, but there are many others equally good all ready for your inspection.



ROCKERS
Solid golden oak, leather seats, heavily carved. Value \$4.00. Now.....\$2.75

DINING CHAIRS
Solid quarter sawed oak, pantasote seats, neatly carved backs. Value \$2.50, for \$1.95

PARLOR SUITES
5 pieces heavy carved mahogany-finished frames, highly polished, best steel springs, covered in good quality silk. Value, \$48.00 for.....\$35.00

PARLOR SUITES
3 pieces, mahogany-finished frames, upholstered with silk. Value \$25.00, for.....\$18.75

IRON BEDS
Over 100 styles, greatly reduced in price. It will pay you to see these before buying elsewhere.

MATTRESSES
Felt and fiber in layers, covered with art sateen tick. Value \$6, for.....\$4.75

COUCHES
Large size, oak frames, claw feet, tufted head and seat. Reg. \$12, for \$9.50

DESKS
Oak or mahogany, hand carved. Regular \$10, for.....\$7.50

PARLOR TABLES
Solid oak, round or square. Worth \$2.50, for.....\$1.50

DINING TABLES
(Like Cut.) Opens eight feet, nicely polished. Regular \$8.50, for.....\$5.50

BRASS BEDS
2-inch posts, English lacquered brass. Worth \$37, for.....\$28.50

REED ROCKERS
Selected German Reed Rockers; large and comfortable. Worth \$6.00, for.....\$3.75

DRESSERS
Surface oak, polished, neatly carved; has long bevel plate mirror. Worth \$10.00, for.....\$7.50

LACE CURTAINS
4 different lines that regularly sell for \$2.00. Now.....\$1.45

The Ontario Furniture Co.

228-230 DUNDAS STREET. LONDON'S LARGEST FURNITURE HOUSE

EMPLOYEES PRESENT A GOLD HEADED CANE TO MR. McCLARY

Pleasant Affair at the Big
"At Home" Held
Last Night.

The largest and most successful social event which has ever taken place in this city was conducted last night at the new warehouse building of the McClary Manufacturing Company's plant in the southeast end of the city, where over 1,800 employees of the company, with their friends, gathered to enjoy an "at home," the like of which has never been held in this city before. The event was connected with the 60th anniversary celebration of the firm.

Eight o'clock was the time scheduled for the dance to begin, but long before that time the vast floor of the new building on which the dance was conducted was thronged with people. The guests entered the building on the ground floor by the main entrance, and immediately inside were erected large checkrooms for both ladies and gentlemen to store their wraps. A gentlemanly and kind manner had been fitted up to serve the purpose of a smoking-room for the men. This part of the building was decorated with evergreens, flags, etc., and gave the visitors a very cosy welcome.

A Beautiful Sight.
Several temporary winding stairways had been erected from the lower room to the main floor, where the dance was conducted. Once at the top of the stair, the sight which met the eyes of the guests was most imposing. There before them lay a vast hall, larger than any ever used for a social function before in this city, beautifully decorated with evergreens, maple leaves, flags, bunting, and patriotic designs, while from the ceiling were suspended at regular intervals great arc lights, the brilliant glare of which illuminated the whole scene with the brightness of day.

Held a Levee.
The great floor of the hall which measured 231 by 100 feet was almost completely taken up by the vast crowd of guests. At one end of the hall was erected a platform, over which was arranged a bower of maples. Seated on this platform and surrounded by many of the oldest employees of his firm was Mr. John McClary, the founder of the firm, and also many old men who are now ex-employees of McClary, but who spent the greater part of their lives in the service of the firm.

The following were among them: Messrs. Thomas Vallier, Samuel Coombs, Fred Banned and James Gibson, Mrs. McClary, wife of Mr. John McClary, was also present along with other members of the McClary family.

A Presentation.
About 9 o'clock came the crowning event of the evening, when Mr. McClary was presented with a handsome token of the high esteem in which he is held by the employees of his firm. A gold-headed ebony cane, with the words, "Diamond Jubilee. To John McClary, Esq., from his employees, July 2nd, 1907," engraved on it.

A handsome leather-bound volume, containing the signatures of all the employees of the McClary Company throughout the Dominion, including the agents, was also presented.

The grand march preceded the presentation. A large number of the employees formed up in double file at either side of the hall and after marching along the outside walls of the room to the far end, returned in fours up the center to where the presentation was made. Col. Gartshore and Mrs. Walton and Mrs. J. H. K. Pope and Mrs. Bar-

ned were the couples who led the march.

When the procession had reached the platform on which Mr. McClary was seated, it disbanded, and the music ceased.

The Address.
Mr. Frank Banned then read the following address:

"Mr. John McClary, president of the McClary Manufacturing Company: Honored Sir,—This year marks an epoch in the history of the great institution over which you preside. Sixty years of history have been completed, and the diamond jubilee celebration has come to pass. You have witnessed many changes during the elapsing years. Old faces have been continually passing away and new one springing up, but all, whether in the employ of the firm now or perhaps through the course of events, moved away, hold in high esteem their connection with the McClary Manufacturing Company.

"Ever mindful of the welfare of your employees, you have established yourself ineffaceably in the thoughts of all. Your courtesy and kind manner have made it possible for anyone to have access to you and removed that barrier which in our case may truthfully be said never to have existed between the management and the shop.

"This testimonial which we offer to you today is signed by those having the honor of being connected with the company. In London, in the branches, and in itself, the firm bears testimony to the vast field covered; from the Atlantic to the Pacific the sun never sets on the great army of workers serving under your name. Honored sir, we feel that we cannot allow this occasion to pass without tangibly adding to our testimony, and while totally inadequate to express our true feeling, we ask your acceptance of the accompanying cane, trusting that you may be long spared to health and strength to guide in the future as in the past the fortunes of the McClary Manufacturing Company."

Mr. James Gibson then made the presentation.

The address was also written in the volume presented to Mr. McClary, and it was to it that the names of all the employees were signed.

Mr. McClary Replies.
Mr. McClary made a very feeling reply, thanking the employees for their handsome testimonial of their best regards and wishing them every success and long and happy lives. He commented upon the fact that he himself had been blessed with both long life and good health, and stated that he was exceedingly glad to be able to be with his employees on such an occasion.

When Mr. McClary sat down, three mighty cheers were given, with such gusto that the rafters fairly rang.

Mr. McClary's reply was greeted with great enthusiasm, and much interest was shown in what he had to say.

Immediately after the presentation was over the excellent orchestra which was in attendance under the direction of Mr. Dayton, struck up a selection, and soon the great crowd lost itself in the whirl of the dance. The sight presented was very pleasing and interesting, as hundreds of dancers, stalwart men and handsome ladies, stepped to and fro to the time of the music.

Being altogether an informal affair, every one was dressed in summer outdoor clothes, and the general scene presented was more that of a gigantic garden party than of a ball.

On into the small hours of the morning the dance lasted, and everyone present spent a few hours that will never be forgotten, and which will be remembered as one of the most pleasant events of their lives.

WARNING

In the exchequer Court of Canada, an important judgment has just been rendered by Judge Burbridge against Drysalers, Ltd., for an infringement of the registered label and trademark of Baby's Own Soap.

The manufacturers of

BABY'S OWN SOAP

hereby give notice to all dealers and retailers that any infringement on their labels or trademarks will be proceeded against. The public are hereby warned not to accept any imitations or substitutes which trade upon the well-known name and high quality of Baby's Own Soap.

The Albert Soaps, Limited, Mfrs.
MONTREAL



Housekeepers and Others

Now that housecleaning time is here, your every day duties can be reduced to a minimum and your comfort correspondingly enhanced by using

Eddy's Fiberware

In Tubs, Pails, Etc.
THE BEST THAT CAN BE HAD. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. ALWAYS EVERYWHERE IN CANADA. ASK FOR EDDY'S MATCHES.

DONALD McLEAN, Agent, 426 Richmond Street

A Fine Watch

is a source of pleasure to the owner. He regulates his life by it, divides his time with it, and it becomes the intimate guide of his life. We have the cheaper grades of Silver and Gold Filled Goods which are usually advertised. If you want to spend \$10.00 on a Gold-Filled Waltham Watch, we can supply it as well as the cheap goods houses. Let us remind you, however, that there are many processes in watch making applied to the higher grades which cannot be cheapened, and if you want a reliable, life-long companion buy one of our GRUBN PRECISION WATCHES, CASED IN SOLID 14-k GOLD. We recommend them because of their SCIENTIFIC DESIGN, SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP AND THEIR MATCHLESS TIME KEEPING. We show them in three sizes for gentlemen's use—MEDIUM, SMALL and EXTRA THIN. No watch buyer can afford to purchase a watch until he has become informed as to the excellencies of these admirable goods.

John S. Barnard

170 Dundas Street, London.

ALL THAT'S NEW IN SPORT

CRACK LONDON HORSES WIN AT PORT HURON RACES YESTERDAY

The Canadian Flyers Make a Clean Sweep of the Contests.

Port Huron, July 12.—The results of the races here yesterday were as follows:

2:14 pace, purse \$400—	
Collingwood Boy, b.g., P. J.	
Stone, Collingwood, Ont.	1 1
Frank Keller, g.g.	2 3
Wisdom King, ch.g.	2 3
Peter Miller, b.g.	5 2
V. M. Williamson, b.h.	3 4
Queen of Clubs, b.m.	4 5
Alice George, b.m.	6 8
Billy K., b.g.	7 9
Lucky Jim, b.g.	9 10
Old Maid, b.m.	10 10

Time, 2:18½, 2:16½, 2:17½.
2:25 trot, purse \$400—
Baroness, blk.m., Wigle & Brown, Windsor, Ont.

2:25 pace, purse \$400 (unfinished)—	
Jerry Dillard, b.g., F. H. Brisco, Chatham, Ont.	1 1
Sandy Points, ch.g., J. Baker, London, Ont.	1 2
Roger Smith, b.g.	3 5
Robert Bars, b.g.	5 6
El Paso, br.g.	7 4
Gypsy E., br.m.	5 7
Thomas E., b.g.	4 3
Mabel Wilkes, b.m.	3 dr

Time, 2:24½, 2:26½, 2:26½, 2:24½, 2:28½, 2:29½.
2:35 pace, purse \$400 (unfinished)—
Jerry Dillard, b.g., F. H. Brisco, Chatham, Ont.

2:35 pace, purse \$400 (unfinished)—
Jerry Dillard, b.g., F. H. Brisco, Chatham, Ont.

2:35 pace, purse \$400 (unfinished)—
Jerry Dillard, b.g., F. H. Brisco, Chatham, Ont.

London, July 12, 1907.

EASTERN LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES

There are seven players who have participated in more than forty games in the Eastern League and closed last week with batting averages of better than .300. Of this number, Thoney, of Toronto, is first; Kelley, of that club, second; and Ambrose McConnell, the second baseman of the Providence team, third. Loudenslager, of the Rochester club, was third a week ago, but while he was resting his bat last week the diminutive Gray was busy and had fattened his batting average in fine style. McConnell, by the way, has increased his average from below .275, when he joined the Grays, to its present mark of .331 by consistent work. Phyle, of Toronto, is not in this list, but his work this week has pulled him into the .300 class. He had a perfect batting average yesterday, and Monday got four hits out of five times.

Rochester has but one man hitting above .300; Montreal has one, and Jersey City none. All the other clubs have at least two. On the whole, Toronto has easily the best batters in the league, and Providence stands next. All of the Grays' excepting pitchers are batting better than .250. Rochester has but five men in its whole outfit batting better than that mark. The following is a table of the players active in the game of the present, who are batting above .300:

THE TUBE.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At Buffalo.—Tom Tick 8 to 1, Wild Cherry 3 to 1, Nancy even, Marc Anthony 11 to 5, Right Royal 4 to 5, Chief Hayes 7 to 5.

At Windsor.—Western 2 to 5, Listerine 2 to 1, Merry George 8 to 5, Bayou Link 1 to 0, Surety 3 to 5, Excitement 1 to 2.

At Brighton Beach.—Spooners 7 to 20, Kernel 7 to 1, Robin Hood 9 to 5, Number One 10 to 1, Saylor 7 to 5.

Two centuries ago little girls called their toy babies "poppets," or "puppets" instead of "dolls." Probably "poppet-wopsy" is simply another form of the word. "Puppet" is descended from the French "poupee" and the Latin "pupa," a little girl or doll, from both of which have come other English words. "Poupee" has given "puppy," so called because the tiny dog was naturally petted as a plaything; and the Latin word survives in the sense of a chrysalis, and has a descendant in the "pupa" of the ova, the "baby" that anyone may see reflected in it.

W. E. F.

London, July 12, 1907.

According to yesterday's Toronto Telegram, London has been suspended by the C. A. A. U. The article says that the registration committee of that body recently held a meeting and decided to back the West End Y. M. C. A. in their action in blacklisting the redskin for an alleged infraction of the rules. The clause upon which the action is based reads as follows:

"No athlete shall be allowed to change his club nor compete unattached during the term of his registration in the C. A. A. U. or an allied body without the consent of the registration committee."

For some time the Irish-Canadian A. C. has been advertising the appearance of the famous Indian at their games, which will be held very shortly, and the decision of the larger body will mean a serious loss to them if adhered to. Unless the Y. M. C. A. withdraws its suspension Longboat will not be able to compete for three months at least.

Toronto World: That professional baseball is most popular in Toronto no one can doubt. That many citizens are unable to see the games at Diamond Park is another equally indisputable fact. The only wonder about the present agitation for Sunday baseball in Toronto is that it didn't come sooner. There is a petition now in circulation, urging the Government to amend the law, in order that games may be played here on Sunday among those whose working hours make it impossible to see a game during the week. If successful they would have the same freedom as their co-workers in the other Canadian Eastern League city. The questions are: Will the agitation prove successful? Will there be an objection to the movement? Would Sunday professional baseball injure the earning capacity of any other professional class in the community?

A story is current in local harness racing circles to the effect that Highball's sensational 2:04½ mile was trot-

PROGRAMME FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

Rough Draft Sent to President Sullivan to Get Opinion of American Committee.

New York, July 11.—President Jas. E. Sullivan, of the Amateur Athletic Union, and secretary of the American committee of the British Olympic games of 1908, yesterday received a communication from the Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough, chairman of the British Olympic games committee, inclosing for the information of the American committee the proposed programme that was sanctioned by the international Olympic committee at their meeting held at The Hague in May, 1907.

This programme was sent to President Sullivan in order to give the American committee an opportunity to offer their suggestions before the final draft of the programme is made.

The athletic events are as follows:

100 meters, 200 meters, 400 meters, 800 meters, 1,600 meters, 110 meters hurdle, 400 meters hurdle, 3,200 meters steeplechase, 5 mile run, ten-mile run, Marathon race, twenty-five miles, standing broad jump, standing high jump, running broad jump, running high jump, hop, step and jump, pole vault, hammer, shot, tug-of-war, three mile team race, 3,500 meters walk, discus, free style and Greek style, javelin.

The maximum number of competitors from each country will be limited to twelve athletes. Four tug-of-war teams can be entered and one team from each country in the three-mile relay race.

There is the usual programme of swimming events, fencing, wrestling, archery, tennis, rowing, shooting, cycling and racquets competitions.

Individual competitions will be held in gymnastics, the events being voluntary exercises; horizontal bar, swing movements; parallel bar, slow movements; parallel bars, slow and swinging movements; rings, steady; rings, flying; pommel horse, quick movements; rope climbing. Every competitor must take part in every item; twenty competitors to be allowed as the maximum from each country.

Golf will have an individual medal competition, in which the maximum number of competitors from each country will be limited to thirty, with four teams from each country as the maximum number of competitors in the team competition.

Lacrosse will be conducted according to the American tournament system; each country limited to one team.

Twelve competitors from each country may take part in speed skating at 500 meters, 1,500 meters, 5,000 meters, and in the mile and a half English course race. Only three competitors from each country will be allowed in the open figure skating competition, the ladies' figure skating competition and the pair skating competition (lady and gentleman).

All the yachting will be conducted under the rules of the Royal Yacht Squadron; the skippers must be amateurs, though professional crews will be allowed for yachts over six meters. No races for yachts over eight meters.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. W. Harrison, undertaker, wishes to announce to the public that he has recovered sufficiently from his recent illness to take charge of his business, and all calls entrusted to him will receive his personal attention.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHO SUFFER FROM THE CHILD SOOTHING THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold in drug stores in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

Afraid to Slide

Base running has degenerated during the past twenty years. Today one of the best features of the game has become practically nil. Some claim it is on account of the pitcher's ability to keep the runners confined to the bag, more so than in the old days, together with the quick handling of the ball by the catcher, a combination hard to beat. The old-time, however, maintains that the simple plain facts of the case are that the players of today are a lot of ginger-bread men, afraid to take a little cuttle off their hides in sliding. They are just as fast as the old-time on the run, but shy when it comes to the slide. A piece of tissue paper was good enough twenty years ago if a pebble or a hot close slide took a piece of skin off. Today a week's lay off with a doctor in attendance in case of blood poisoning is necessary. To this advanced age of scientific baseball, Clark Griffith could have gone a step further when he said stealing had declined on account of lack of practice. On account of lack of courage and stamina would have been a good after rider.

TIGERS DIVIDE DOUBLE-HEADER

Sensational Fielding and Moriarity's Error Give 'Em the First Game.

Detroit, July 12.—The Tigers broke even in that double-header yesterday. Chesbro held them to two hits in the first game, but they scored a run in the sixth, when Moriarity threw the ball into bleachers in trying to get Crawford at first on his easy grounder. Sam being allowed to walk around the bases. While they hit Killian hard, he was given support that was always sensational. Schmidt's throwing to second was one of the biggest factors. Time and again the big miner killed what might have been runs. Sam's fluke run was the only score of the game.

The second contest was won when the Yankees pounded George Mullin from the box. They annexed two in the first and got two again in the third. Eddie Willett made another appearance on the slab in the fourth and pitched some of the best ball of the season after a rather bad start in which New York added three more runs. From that inning on Willett had them at his mercy, giving them but one hit. Billy Hogg was in the box for the visitors, and not until almost the close of the game could the Tigers hit him. Then it was too late, as Griffith's men had gained a commanding lead.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Detroit (first game)—R. H. E.

Detroit 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0

New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Killian and Schmidt; Chesbro and Thomas.

At Detroit (second game)—R. H. E.

Detroit 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 9

New York 0 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 8 1

Batteries—Mullin, Willett and Schmidt; Hogg and Thomas. Umpires, Stafford and Hurst.

At Chicago—R. H. E.

Chicago 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 10

Washington 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 10

Batteries—Patterson, Fieno and McFarland and Hart; Hughes and Heydon. Umpire, Bender and Schreckengost. Umpire, Conolly.

At St. Louis—R. H. E.

St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 11

Philadelphia 4 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 2 16

Batteries—Rhoads and Clarke; Young and Criger. Umpires, O'Loughlin and Evans.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDINGS.

Won. Lost. P. C.

Chicago 45 30 .600

Cleveland 40 35 .533

Detroit 39 36 .520

Philadelphia 38 37 .507

Pittsburgh 37 38 .493

St. Louis 34 36 .486

Washington 34 36 .486

Eastern League.

At Jersey City—R. H. E.

Jersey City 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6

Batteries—Pappalano and Doran; Foxen and McManis. Umpire, Conway.

At Newark—R. H. E.

Newark 1 4 0

Batteries—Applegate and Huxley; Pardee and Shea. Umpires, Cusack and McCarthy.

At Providence—R. H. E.

Providence 1 5 0

Batteries—Vivian and Ryan; Cronin and Ritter. Umpire, Sullivan.

At Baltimore—R. H. E.

Baltimore 7 15 2

Batteries—Hughes and Waters; Hardy and Byers. Umpire, Owens.

Eastern League Standings.

Won. Lost. P. C.

Toronto 39 26 .600

Buffalo 35 31 .529

Newark 35 31 .529

Pittsburgh 35 31 .529

Baltimore 31 34 .477

Providence 31 35 .470

Brooklyn 29 37 .438

Montreal 22 38 .367

National League.

At Boston—St. Louis-Boston game postponed.

At Philadelphia—R. H. E.

Philadelphia 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 9

Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4

Batteries—Brown and Kling and Moran; Corridon, Ritchie and Doolin. Umpires, O'Day and Klein.

At Brooklyn—R. H. E.

Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 8

Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7

Batteries—Willis and Gibson; McIntyre and Ritter. Umpire, Johnson.

At New York—R. H. E.

Cincinnati 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 4

New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3

Batteries—Coxley and Schlei; Taylor and Bowerman. Umpires, Emslie and Carpenter.

National League Standings.

Won. Lost. P. C.

Chicago 55 19 .743

New York 45 26 .634

Pittsburgh 45 26 .634

Philadelphia 40 32 .556

Boston 31 38 .449

Brooklyn 30 40 .431

Cincinnati 30 43 .411

St. Louis 17 60 .221

THE "UNWRITTEN LAW" AGAIN

Mother Kills Daughter's Betrayer and The Jury Acquits.

La Plata, M. D., July 12.—An appeal to the "Unwritten Law" today brought freedom to Mrs. Bowie and her son Henry, who have been on trial here for several days, charged with the murder of Hubert Posie. The mother and son, both of them killing, but pleaded justification, on the ground that Posie had wronged Mrs. Bowie's daughter, and that he had refused to keep his promise to marry the girl. Congressman Mudd, of counsel for the defense, based his argument almost entirely on the "Unwritten Law" which he claimed was sufficient justification for the act of the prisoners. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal, after scarcely five minutes' deliberation. The prosecutor, in his closing argument, had told the jury that the state would be satisfied with verdict of manslaughter against the mother and son.

Longboat Suspended by the C. A. A. U. Canadian Horses Make a Clean Sweep Miscellaneous Sports of All Kinds



[Written Specially for The Advertiser by J. V. McAree.]

There are many reasons why the sport of matinee driving should become very popular in Canada, and only one reason why it should not. The automobile is an argument against it, not because the auto is more pleasant to drive or more useful than a fast horse, but because it has a tendency to scare the drivers off the road. In some parts of the United States where the roads are empty save for the snorting devil wagon, and the vehicles drawn by horses that have not enough life left in them to run away, or even swerve into the ditch. To some extent the gilt is off the gingerbread when the man sitting behind the fast trotter finds himself overtaken and smothered in a cloud of dust as the motor car flies by. Even the true horseman is irritated by the repetition of this maneuver a dozen times in the course of his drive, to say nothing of the danger.

Matinee Racing Not Costly.

But leaving aside the automobile, which, after all will adjust itself to existing conditions, and become less, rather than more of a nuisance as the years go by, there is a lot of fun and healthful amusement to be had by matinee driving. In the first place, the cost of the sport is not prohibitive. A gentleman who has perhaps the fastest matinee stable in Canada, figured it out for me the other day, and says that for a capital expenditure of say \$500, a man can make a good start and can expect to win a share of the ribbons. For \$500 he can buy a trotter or pacer that should not only be a capital driver, but fast enough to fight it out with the best of our matinee horses, and the expenditure of say \$500, a man can make a good start and can expect to win a share of the ribbons. For \$500 he can buy a trotter or pacer that should not only be a capital driver, but fast enough to fight it out with the best of our matinee horses, and the expenditure of say \$500, a man can make a good start and can expect to win a share of the ribbons.

With \$150 a sulky, a jogging cart, harness, boots, bandages and the little "collet" articles, highly bred horse flesh can be purchased, and everything is ready for a little fun down the road. Against this expense may be set in many cases the use of the fast horse is to the driver. Many road and matinee drivers use their fast horses in their daily business, which may seem a little odd, but it is not. He kept for driving, so that the \$500 horse may represent a necessary investment of \$200, and only \$300 for the fun and pleasure of driving something fast. From \$4 to \$5 a week will keep the fastest horse, and if the driver is one of the kind that takes pride in attending to the horse, and can afford to spend the time, the feed-bill and the blacksmith's bill are the only expenses he will incur.

Swipes at \$75.

If he has to hire help, he may expect to spend about \$75 a month on his stable of one fast horse, for not only will there be the man's wages (and a competent man to look after a horse cannot be picked up as easily as a laborer), but the extra cost in the stable which is inevitable when the boss is absent. If the horse has been bought "right," and has been well handled at the matinees, his manners improved and his ability to get away fast increased, he is more valuable at the end of the year than when the season began, so that there is nothing to be set aside for depreciation. He may be good enough to win a few purses at the local track other than the speedway ribbons, and perhaps carry off a prize at the next horse show. For \$500 a man has a good chance of doing some or all of these things, and if the return of the investment is not a good one, the driver must be hard to please. Matinee driving should become more popular in Canada, for here the standard is set low enough to enable the man with only a few hundred dollars to get right in the game.

Highball The Candy.

If M. and M. were to be decided today, there is no doubt at all who would be the winner, and barring accidents there appears little room for argument on the point, since Highball's wonderful performance at the Philadelphia matinee on July 4, driven by Geers, the Dr. Hooker gelding trotted a full mile in 2:05½, and was at three-quarter speed at the finish. He repeated in 2:08, and could have come back much faster, had he not raced the heart out of Sonoma Girl, his closest rival in the first heat. This is the best performance ever made by a green trotter in his first start, the previous record, held by Lord Derby, being 2:07½. When it is remembered that the free-for-all at the same meet, the performance of the trotter seems the more wonderful. Evidently Geers has another Billy Buch, and if his string of side-wheelers is as good as usual he is likely to make the winning record of his career on the 1907 Grand Circuit. Only horse racing is different, and things don't fall out the way we do them up a month or two ahead of time.

New Toronto Hurdler.

Crow & Murray, the Toronto horse dealers, have a green jumper that they expect to be a big winner. At the time of this writing he has been ridden only five weeks, yet more than a week ago he jumped 4 feet 6 inches, twenty times without stopping, and knocked the bar down only twice. What kind of legs this big chestnut has may be imagined. It was a severe test for any horse, and one that not many horsemen would demand of their jumpers, but Murray was anxious to see what the big fellow would do.

Clydes for \$325 Each.

At an Elora sale the other day, 21 Clydes were sold for an average of nearly \$325 each, the top price, \$625, being paid by a breeder in British Columbia. Daughters remain in price, and one of the best guarantees

BANK MESSENGER ARRESTED

Said He Was Robbed of Large Sum Which He Collected for Bank.

New York, July 12.—Henry J. Wilson, former messenger of the First National Bank, who said he was robbed of \$1,715 in cash while collecting for the bank, July 1, was arrested today and held in \$5,000 bail for examination Monday. Notes and drafts to the amount of \$32,000 which Wilson asserted were stolen at the same time have been returned to the bank. The messenger, after making collections, did not return to the bank for several days, declaring his pocket had been picked, and that he had feared he would be accused of the theft. After the notes were restored to the bank he surrendered himself, but was not arrested until his story was investigated.

lan Bars Good.

lan Bars, a three-year-old pacer, owned by J. Brangley, of Strathroy, is said to be one of the likeliest horses out this year. He can march off a half on a half-mile track at a 2:09 gait, with quarters in 30 seconds. He is by Mon Bars, and has Clear Grit on his dam's side, so that he should stand a lot of racing. Ian Bars looks to be about the nearest thing we have to a genuine sensation so far this year.

\$9 TO NEW YORK AND RETURN

From Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Erie Railroad JULY 18

Tickets good for return on or before August 1.

For further information and Pullman reservation write

H. E. HUNTINGTON,

General Agent, Passenger Department, 309 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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THAT TRIP TO THE COAST

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Don't put it off again: go this summer to sunny California, the wonderful northern coast cities, British Columbia, and through the glorious Rockies.

SUMMER TOUR RATES.

Return tickets on sale all summer, \$90 to \$110, round trip, and returning through the States, or reverse.

CONVENTION RATES.

As low as \$71.75 return during July and August. Ask agent for particulars and dates.

WIDE CHOICE OF ROUTES

LIBERAL STOP-OVERS.

85 Per Cent Passed High School Examination

Continued from page one.

Those Who Passed

The following are the names of those who passed:

Daisy Austin 493, Gertrude Anderson 412, Irene Anderson 530, Freda Anderson 412, Gwendoline Alexander 435, Ethel Ames 561, George Altkin 411, Lollo Allison 396, Harry Ashplant 512.

Laura Brady 497, Charles Blake 417, Roy Burridge 433, Edith Baker 576, Amy Braithwaite 459, Chester Burdick 412, Florence Bamford 404, Jack Barnard 588, Eva Baskette 526, Marguerite Blizard 497, Verna Brownlie 462, Florence Bruden 471, Ewart Butler 460, Gerald Burr 392, Ernest Bluthner 419, Sadie Burned 436, Lillie Bedgood 414, Nora Brown 460, Fred Bowden 464, Ernest Bondle 447, Richard Booth 390, Edith Bowman 432, Elmer Brady 464, Olive Ball 547, Susie Bickley 458, Wm. Henry Bartlett 499, Harold William Bowman 395, Wm. Brady 443, Edgar Bartlett 429, Jack Buckingham 435, Rowena Burns 617, Muriel Butler 436, William Brennan 543, Louis Bricklin 530, William J. Binks 409, Wilfred J. Brennan 467, Lillian M. Brennan 513, Mary Black 186.

Lizzie Craig 429, Myrtle Craig 445, Beatrice Cline 451, Harry Chapman 399, Bruce Craig 439, Charles Copley 454, Ashley Cooper 402, Violet Campbell 494, Maggie Crockett 431, Russell Carter passed, Vernon Carlisle 454, Veda Carrothers 452, Merle Cornelius 452, Stanley Coyle 394, Olive Craig passed, Gladys Croden 432, Russell Croden 455, Russell Currie 480, Gladys Curtis passed, Mildred Clark 432, Royden Clinger 412, Edith Coates 494, Kathleen Cushing 494, Lawrence Chanter 396, James Catalano 436, Katie Calkins 452, Kathleen Chadwick 522, Marie Corcoran 468, Kathleen Collins 509, Kathleen Cox 547, Antoinette Cortese 437.

Harry Dowell 537, Laura Dixon 437, Boyd De Wolfe 458, May Dixon 465, Edna Darch 470, Willie Davis 515, Leah Davis 512, Fred Davis 474, Gordon Durban 458, Jessie Doyle 422, Wilfred Doyle 565, Alex. Doyle 452, Frank Doyle 561.

Douglas Ewen 489, Anna Eckert 528, Edie Edwards 516, Frank Evans 449, Albert Egeon 425, Donna Ely 444, Alicia Element 516, Leona Emery 480.

Bessie Fishbein 462, Mollie Fisher 459, Beulah Fletcher 430, Geraldine Fitzpatrick 398, Lorne Flirth 536, Jack Fotheringham 537, Bert Fret 485, Edwin Fisher 535, Harry Forsythe 451, May Fraser 461, Bertha Fraser 419, Jacob Falk 477, Charles Fleming 453, Gordon Fleming 421, Duchess Ferguson 429, Lillian Fowler 458, Helen Fitzallen 453, Eva Faulds 462, Ignatius Fitzmaurice 446.

William Glass 427, Harvey Greene 426, Daisy Gilmore 422, Gordon Granger 463, Alice Garthwaite 480, Edie Garfield 453, Violet Grant 439, Ethelwyn Garner 462, Grace Gartsch 523, Gertrude Greenside 544, Grace Greer 521, Cameron Grant 497, Willie Greer 451, Edwin Gilbert 464, Orville Griffith 412, Albena Garceau 548, Joseph Griffith 454, Louis Girard 450.

Annie Holmes 454, Herbert Horwood 450, Irene Hall 539, Edna Hammond 490, Ray Henderson 522, Rhonda Hiscott 432, Libbie Hiscot 528, Mona Hughes 543, Elsie Hickey 553, Beatrice Hale 431, Evelyn Harrison 429, Helen Harvey 519, Helen Hamilton 456, Gladys Harris 457, Jack Harvey 453, Chris Hevey 530, Daisy Hennessy 436.

Marjorie Irvine 487, John W. Irwin 567.

Melville Jones 544, Wilfred Jones 430, Elmer Jones 555, May Jones 439, Homer Jamieson 485, Lorna Jeffries 446, Edith Johnston 470, Margaret Johnston 396, May Jenkins 514.

Millie Kipp 572, Milton Knowles 413, Fred Kingsmill 503.

Stewart Lashbrook 479, May Lillie 428, Winnifred Lancelotti 426, Arthur Lawson 510, Howard Leggett 558, Robbie Lightfoot 422, Ralph Lockard 438, Annal Legg 580, May Loney 471, Boyd Little 488, Dave Logan 500, Verna Livingstone 473, Harry Lewis 425, Edmund Land 431, Norman Land 399, Ethel Lyon 445, Rose Loguidice 553.

Clive McAllister 505, George McPadden 449, Charles McKerrill 427, Robert McElhenny 501, Lena McNabb 451, May McWood 562, Agnes McLean passed, Edna McPherson 496, Ethel McPherson 450, Amy McLeod 463, Elmer McNeel 415, Edna McCallum 422, Helen McMillan 578, Madeline McGinnis 545, Bernard McDougall 495, Genevieve McEvoy 422, Irene McGraw 557, Ralph McPhillips 511, Gertrude McPherson 431, Earl McKenzie 498.

Fred Mitchell 390, Russell Mooney 618, Harold Magee 459, Lella Murdy 435, Gladys Manning 514, Amy Matthews 432, Douglas Mair 539, Harold Maguire 443, Rena Massie 423, Fred Matthews 496, Robbie Millard 440, Jessie Morrison 473, Freda Morley 416.

Ronald's Liniment Company, Limited: Gentlemen—I enclose a valuable bottle of liniment with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinaries had treated him without doing him any permanent good. Yours, etc.

WILFRID GAGNE, Proprietor of Grand Central Hotel, Drummondville, Aug. 3, 1904.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY debts contracted by my wife after this date. John P. Freeman, 121 Adelaide street.

NORMAL SCHOOL EXAM. RESULTS

Certificates Awarded Following Students at London.

In accordance with the reports of the principals and staffs of the normal schools at London, Ottawa and Toronto, the Minister of Education has awarded certificates to the following students from London. The names of such are not included in the following list. The certificates will be issued in about a week, and will be mailed direct to the candidates concerned.

Permanent Second-Class Certificates.
E. Adams, I. A. Arnold, J. F. Baugh, P. L. Baugh, C. Belfry, C. C. Brown, J. Brown, A. Blackburn (honors), E. L. Callaghan, J. M. Campbell, M. E. F. Campbell (honors), M. M. Campbell, J. A. Crawford, G. Creighton, M. E. Crispin, E. M. Curry, A. Dean, M. J. Durbin, M. Elliott, E. G. Ellis, K. Flanagan, C. Ford, G. H. Ford, V. M. Gannon, J. M. Hart, E. Hayton, L. Hunter, J. Hodgson, C. M. Hutton, L. Kady, J. Kidd (honors), J. M. Lane, M. Ludlow, G. Lutes, J. McCallum, M. McChesney, M. McGowan, M. McKenna, M. McKillop, E. B. McLeod, L. McMaster, L. McNeil, M. McNeil, M. L. McPherson, L. A. Miller (honors), D. C. M. Martin, L. Miller (honors), M. M. Miller, A. Moran, E. Mackenzie, O. Nethercott, E. A. North, E. A. Oliver, E. E. Pearson, E. S. Pratt, C. B. Price, E. Radford, C. Reavely, J. Russell, A. E. Scott, N. Sellery (honors), M. Smith, M. M. Smith, J. M. Spence, E. P. S. Walkom, C. Thomson, I. E. Walker, W. E. Skelton, E. M. Webster, S. Wigle, M. Witting, L. E. Woodhouse, W. P. Young, M. Bennett.

Interim second-class certificates: valid for two years; to be made permanent upon the holder again passing the final examination of the Normal School—S. Blair, M. Kestle, E. Wilton. **Interim second-class certificates:** valid for two years; to be made permanent upon one year's teaching experience—C. Belfry, M. Connelly, M. Dark, M. Evoy, R. M. Gooding, W. Gould, C. A. Loftus, W. A. Wolitz.

Edward Tuffe 444, Roland Taylor 433, Dorothy Taylor 406, Margaret Taylor 525, Winnie Taylor 480, Venella Tucker 457, Oscar Thorne 412, Edith Taggart 451, Gordon Tanner 456, Marjorie Tolhurst 577, Molly Tiernan 517.

George Vrooman 489, Jack Veal 415, George Vansickle 511, Joseph H. Vansickle 390.

Edward Westby 467, John Walton 503, Faye Winslow 453, Roy Wright 453, Fred Wilson 447, Victor Wilson 518, Will Wright 508, Fred Wray 536, Charlie Wyatt 474, Harold Weekes 461, Eric Weir 461, Gwendoline Wood 474, Willie Walton 487, Fred Whitten 415, James Walden 511, Florence Woolley 488, Alfred Watkinson 490, Helen Weld 531, Gladys Weston 436, Charles White 445, Charles Wilson 495, Ramsey Wilson 463, Lillian Wilson 424, Alex. Wilson 472.

Ask Your Grocer
And he will tell you there is only one grocer's excursion, and that is to Toronto next Wednesday, and there is only one holiday, and that is Wednesday, July 17. Your baker will tell you the same thing, as he calls on all the grocers, and bakers. The committee have had several messages from Toronto firms that are going to meet the grocers on their arrival, and show them the city. They are doing the thing up right. Your grocer wants to see you on the train, as he has a little surprise for you. Toronto has many attractions and short water trips, but the newest is Scarborough Beach. Get a free ticket for the beach on the train. The Canadian Pacific is not doing for the coaches, and making fast time, but they are going to surpass anything they ever attempted before. The train leaves the C. P. R. Richmond street depot at 7 o'clock a.m., and for the convenience of the London people will stop at Adelaide street and the asylum stations. You will regret it if you do not come, when your friends tell you of the good time they had. Tickets for sale by the committee and at the C. P. R. ticket office.

COURTHOUSE IN THE OPEN

Two Oneida Indians Fined for Resisting Health Officers.

For resisting health officers in the performance of their duties, Alexander Eljah and Nicholas, two Oneida Indians, were yesterday fined \$5 and costs by Squires Matthews and James, at Delaware. Recently Health Officer F. H. Mitchell, accompanied by an assistant, went to the residences of the two Indians, and attempted to fumigate the houses. Admission was refused and the arrests followed. The trial of the two men was a most peculiar one, and was held in the open in front of the schoolhouse on section 3, Delaware. The offenders were apprehended by County Constable Alex. Shaver.

THE BURNAP MURDER

Hotelman Arrested Charged With Murder of an Employee.

Worcester, Mass., July 12.—Frank W. Phipps, proprietor of the Lily Pond House in Shrewsbury, near which the body of Charles L. Burnap was found on Monday night, was arrested today on a charge of having murdered Burnap. Burnap was employed at the Burnap, a summer hotel on Lake Umbagog, and had been shot through the heart, and had been dead ten or twelve hours before the finding of his body within a few feet of a highway. George Dewsbury, janitor of a club house near the lake, said that a little after midnight on Monday he heard a woman scream, and investigated, but found no one.

There will be a hop at Hill Crest, Port Stanley, every Wednesday and Saturday nights, with Linke's orchestra.

SERIOUS CHARGE FOR CARADOC BOY

Accused of Criminally Assaulting an Eight-Year-Old Girl.

Thomas Tavender, an 18 or 19 year old boy of Caradoc, was committed for trial yesterday by Squire James, at Delaware, charged with committing a criminal assault on an eight-year-old girl. The child's father is employed as an overseer at the Mount Elgin Institute, where Tavender is also an employee, and the assault, it is alleged, took place on the night of the 13th of June at the institute. It is alleged that the accused man enticed the girl to a dark spot and then assaulted her.

The arrest was made by Constable Hunt.

Judge Macbeth was in a most lenient mood this morning and gave the offenders to go on suspended sentence. William Roberts, of Strathroy, pleaded guilty to a charge of having, on the night of July 3, assaulted Mrs. Mary Watterman, of the same place, with a large club, inflicting painful injuries. Roberts had been a visitor at the Watterman home on the night in question, and on going back through the house for a drink of water, it is alleged, made advances to the lady which she did not wish. Hot words ensued, ending in the assault mentioned. The club, which is about seven feet in length, and had two rusty nails in it, placed in evidence against the prisoner.

Roberts admitted to the judge that he had been arrested on several previous occasions, and Chief Wilson, of Strathroy, stated that the man had been up in court for assaulting a woman about a year ago, but that the case had been settled out of court. The two juvenile offenders were recently arrested at Springbank for stealing a purse containing a small sum of money, and a handbag, from Mrs. A. Scott, of Dorchester, and who were committed for trial by Squire Chittick, this morning were given the same reprimand, and also allowed to go on suspended sentence, after being warned that if they did not behave they would both be sent for five years in the reform school.

The larger boy of the two created considerable amusement when he admitted that he had run away from his employer because he didn't like to work.

"Would you sooner be in jail than working?" asked his honor and the youngest hastened to reply that he would not.

TO WELCOME PREMIER

Montreal Preparing Monster Reception for Sir Wilfrid.

Montreal, July 12.—Montreal is preparing for a great reception for Sir Wilfrid Laurier on July 20. The steamer Three Rivers and a fleet of yachts will go down the river to meet the Premier at the Pointe-aux-Peres. On arrival he will be conducted to the Champ de Mars, where an address of welcome will be read. A procession will be formed, after the Premier's reply, to conduct him to the train for Ottawa.

Forty political clubs will take part in the demonstration.

STRATHROY CAN USE IT

Would Purchase the Vacant Government Dairy School.

Toronto, July 12.—Mayor Cameron and Mr. W. Stewart, of Strathroy, waited on Hon. Mr. Monteith yesterday and asked on what terms the Government would sell to the town the dairy school building, which the municipality desires to convert into a hospital. The school is now closed, the classes having been transferred to the dairy school at the Ontario Agricultural College. Hon. Mr. Monteith of the Government was to aid the proposal by per diem grants. The proposal to buy the building seemed to be a big undertaking for the town, but he hinted that if the municipality thought fit to undertake it the Government might be disposed to make the terms favorable.

\$20,000 IN GEMS GONE

Mysterious Disappearance of Jewelry From New York Broker's Office.

New York, July 13.—According to the Herald, private detectives are attempting to solve the mystery of a \$20,000 jewelry robbery from the private safe in the office of J. M. Cobalt, & Co., bankers and brokers, who failed not long ago, for something like \$4,000,000.

For more than a week rumors of the theft have been current, but until yesterday the precautions to that end prevented confirmation. It is now disclosed that diamonds valued at the sum mentioned, some of them cut, and set, and others in the rough, were purloined from a compartment in the private safe in a manner so clever as the police are at a loss to explain.

It was about two weeks ago that the gems were first missed, but no report has been made to the police department. The matter is in the hands of a private detective agency.

STATUE TO GARIBALDI

Paris, July 13.—The statue of Garibaldi, Italy's gift to the city of Paris, was unveiled today in Lovendale Square, with imposing civil and military ceremonies, in the presence of President Fallieres, the cabinet ministers, the diplomatic corps and other distinguished persons. Foreign Minister Fliche, General Ganzo, Garibaldi's son-in-law, made the principal addresses. The feature of the occasion was a defile before the monument of the French veterans of the army of the Vosges, and who fought with Garibaldi in the defense of France during the Franco-German war of 1870-71.

Spice Talks

The United States Dispensary says: "Powdered Cinnamon, as found in commerce, is often GROSSLY ADULTERATED. Sugar, ground walnut shells and ground cinnamon shells have been detected."

We grind Cinnamon, and when you buy it you may be ABSOLUTELY SURE you are getting PURE ground Cinnamon. No walnut shells, or sugar, or anything except PURE CINNAMON, ground from the bark, which comes from French Ceylon Cinnamon, and called Saigon Cinnamon.

If you have been using an ADULTERATED ground Cinnamon, you will be surprised at the STRENGTH and FLAVOR of OURS. It costs NO MORE than a cheap product. 10c per package.

W. T. Strong
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST

STEAMERS CRASH IN THE ST. CLAIR

Tuscarora and Maryland Badly Damaged in Head-On Collision.

Sarnia, July 12.—In a head-on collision in the St. Clair River near the entrance to Lake Huron last night, the steamers Tuscarora and Maryland were badly damaged.

There is a great hole in the starboard bow of the Tuscarora, and the forward bulwarks are gone from the Maryland.

After the crash the Tuscarora drifted down and rammed the Grand Trunk freight docks and sheds. The docks were badly damaged, and the bow of the steamer New York, which was unloading, suffered considerable injury. A tug succeeded in getting the Maryland over to the oil refinery on the Sarnia side of the river.

Capt. Williams, in command of the Tuscarora, would not discuss the accident further than to say that he did not lose control of his vessel.

Both are steel boats. The Tuscarora belongs to the Lehigh Valley line and the Maryland to Vance & Co., of Milwaukee.

HE COBALT SITUATION

Little Prospect of an Early Settlement in Most Mines.

Cobalt, July 12.—A telegram from Cobalt received by the labor department this morning from F. Ackland, secretary of the department, states that negotiations are now proceeding between the mine owners and men in a few of the larger mines looking to a speedy adjustment of the strike. In the other mines, however, there is no prospect of any settlement, and the miners are leaving the district in large numbers.

RAILWAY INSPECTION TOUR

Ontario Government Board to Inspect from Cornwall to Sarnia.

Toronto, July 12.—The railway and municipal board will start almost immediately on a tour of inspection of all the electric and steam railways under their jurisdiction.

The territory covered will extend from Cornwall to Sarnia. The object of the board is to see that the railways are carrying out the law in respect to appliances, equipment, rolling stock, fares, etc.

AS SHAUGHNESSY'S GUEST

Large Number of Old Country Journalists to Tour Canada.

London, July 12.—Today the following journalists, at the invitation of President Shaughnessy, will sail for an extended tour of Canada: Ernest Brain, Times; P. H. Cochran, Morning Post; A. J. Dawson, Standard; Harold Begbie, Chronicle; H. W. Smith, Daily News; Harold Gray, Pall Mall Gazette; J. E. Macdonald, Weekly Gazette; T. B. Macdonald, Weekly Scotsman; F. Rindler, Glasgow Herald; J. A. Sanbrook, Western Mail; J. R. Fisher, Western Whig; S. Begg, Illustrated London News. Next, a party of provincial journalists, totaling nine, proceed to Canada in the invitation of the Dominion Government.

LONGBOAT'S SUSTENSION

Amateur Athletic Federation Now Championing the Indian.

Montreal, July 13.—The Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada, claiming that Longboat has been suspended for revengeful reasons, as a slap at the federation and that the erratic actions of the C. A. A. U. are driving Longboat into professionalism, will take up the Indian's case to preserve him as an amateur for patriotic reasons, and expect that when the matter is properly presented to the J. C. Sullivan will permit Longboat to race this summer in the United States also.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. W. Harrison, undertaker, wishes to announce to the public that he has recovered sufficiently from his recent illness to take charge of his business again, and all calls entrusted to him will receive his personal attention.

PICKERING REMANDED

Toronto, July 13.—George Pickering, the Orangeman who was arrested yesterday during the Orange parade, appeared before Magistrate Kingsford this morning and was remanded for a week. He was allowed out on same bail as yesterday, after pleading not guilty. The charge against him is disorderly conduct.

Blue Ribbon Tea

There is One Tea That Never Fails—How often do you repeat your orders?

Stand the test best of all. Re-orders reach into the millions yearly. Its fragrance and flavor win universal favor.

BLACK, GREEN, MIXED—25c to \$1.00 a lb.—ALL GROCERS

Three Up-to-Date Banks

Your savings account, or your active business or personal account, will be well placed if placed with one of these banks.

The time to save is while you are earning.
Open a savings account with this bank now and deposit part of your salary each pay day.
Your savings will accumulate steadily and earn interest annually at the rate of 3 per cent paid 4 times a year.

An active account with this bank will prove an advantage and a convenience to any man or woman.
A splendidly equipped bank—a bank that offers the best and most satisfactory service. Depositors are free to command every banking courtesy.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

OFFICES IN LONDON:
Corner King and Richmond Streets, Corner Dundas and Adelaide Streets, Corner John and Richmond Streets.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
July	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
September	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
December	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
January	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
March	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
May	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
July	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
September	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
December	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
January	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
March	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
May	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
July	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
September	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
December	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
January	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
March	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
May	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
July	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
September	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
December	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
January	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
March	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
May	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
July	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
September	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
December	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
January	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
March	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
May	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
July	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
September	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
December	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
January	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
March	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
May	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
July	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
September	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
December	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
January	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
March	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
May	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
July	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
September	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
December	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
January	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, July 13.
The market today was as large as last Saturday. It was, however, a lively market, from start to finish. The prices in nearly every department were higher than a week ago. The majority of the farmers are getting anxious about the oat crop. Farmers who have been on the farm for 40 and 50 years say that they never saw the crop in such a poor condition. Many reasons are assigned. Whatever is the cause the prospects for a lighter crop than for several years past. If the prices of feed go higher it will have some effect on the horse market.

Grain.—Prices of oats advanced again today. There was quite a large supply, but as there has not been many loads offered in the early part of the week, there was a good demand today at \$1.40 to \$1.45 per cwt. Most of the sales were made at \$1.45.

Hay and Straw.—One load of hay was brought in, which sold at \$13.50 per ton. There should be a good demand for at least five loads at Monday's market. Straw is selling at \$6 per ton. The demand is slow.

Butter and Eggs.—Butter was scarce and higher in price. Nearly all of the crocks sold at 20c wholesale, and 21c and occasionally 22c for a choice basket of pound rolls. Eggs were a shade firmer at 15c for crate lots, and 17c for smaller lots.

Vegetables and Roots.—Old potatoes were represented by a dozen large loads. Sales were slow at \$1.10 to \$1.15 wholesale, and \$1.25 retail. American new potatoes sold at \$3.25 per bushel; home grown at \$1.00 per quart. Only a few small baskets offered. Green peas sold at 12 1/2c to 14c per quart wholesale, and 15c retail. Rhubarb, beets, onions and carrots sold at 25c per dozen. Lettuce and radishes 20c per dozen. Cucumbers, 4c to 9c per dozen. Tomatoes, 10c per box.

Poultry.—The supply today was rather small; the dealers say that they are unable to secure a sufficient number of spring chickens; they are willing to pay \$2 per lb. a higher price than the market warrants; ducks sold at 75c to \$1.20 per pair dressed; latest season's ducks are all at \$2 per lb. alive; old fowl are wanted at 8c per lb. alive.

Dressed Hogs.—About half a dozen were offered, which sold at \$9.25 to \$9.50 per cwt.

Livestock.—The price for Monday will be \$4.50 per cwt. for small pigs sold at \$5.50 to \$6 per pair; many offered.

Fruit.—Strawberries were not very plentiful; they are about done for this season; there may be a couple of small pickings next week; sales were brisk at 15c to 12c per quart; whole strawberries sold at 60c to 80c per quart; cherries, 10c per box. Butcher's Meats.—Beef sold at \$5.50 to \$7.50; veal was higher at \$6 to \$8.50; lamb, scarce, at \$6 to \$7 each; mutton, \$7 to \$9 per cwt.

STOCK MARKETS.

ANTWERP.
Antwerp, July 12.—Petroleum, 22 francs.

TORONTO.
Toronto, July 12.

Rio Janeiro Tram	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Sao Paulo Tram	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Twin City Railway	95	95	94 1/2
Winnipeg Railway	170	170	170
Niagara Navigation	125	125	125
Northern Ry.	125	125	125
St. L. & C. Nav.	125	125	125
Gen. Telephone	135	135	135
General Electric	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
City Dairy, pfd.	137	137	137
City Dairy, com.	90	90	90
Consumers' Gas	198	198	197 1/2
Dom. Coal, com.	58	57 1/2	57 1/2
Dom. Coal, pfd.	19	19	19
Dom. Telegraph	120	120	120
Woods, com.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Woods, pfd.	67	67	66 1/2
Mexican pfd.	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Mexican L. & P.	10	10	10
Nipissing Mines	10	10	10
Ont. & Q. Appelle	100	100	100
Toronto Electric	150	150	150
Bank of Commerce	231	230 1/2	230 1/2
Bank of Montreal	234 1/2	234 1/2	234 1/2
Bank of Hamilton	205	205	205
Bank of Nova Scotia	205	205	205
Bank of Toronto	205	205	205
Merchants' Bank	161	160 1/2	160 1/2
Metropolitan Bank	193	193	193
Bank of Montreal	205	205	205
Bank of Montreal	205	205	205
Bank Nova Scotia	285	285	285
Bank of Toronto	285	285	285
Royal Bank	230	230	230
Sovereign Bank	117	117	117
Standard Bank	217	216	216 1/2
Bank of Toronto	140	140	140
Traders' Bank	140	140	140
Union Bank	134	134	134
Agricultural Bank	125	125	125
Canada Landed	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Canada Permanent	121 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
Bank of Commerce	100	100	100
Colonial Investment	70	70	70
Dominion Savings	10	10	10
London & Canada	10	10	10
Landed Banking	10	10	10
London & Canada	10	10	10
Dom. Steel, bonds	157	157	157
Ontario Loan	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Toronto Gen. Trust	150	150	150
Dom. Steel, bonds	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
N. Y. bonds	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
N. Y. bonds	75	74 1/2	75
Sao Paulo, bonds	92	92	92
25 and 65, 20 and 25, 65 and 65 1/2, Mackay, n	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
ferred, 25 65 1/2, Mexican L. and P., 10	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
46 1/2, General Electric 115 and 114 1/2, 115	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
25 25 1/2, 25 25 1/2, 46 1/2, 25 45 1/2, 5 40 1/2,	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
1000, 1000 and 1000 at 74 1/2, Toronto	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Railways, 10 at 102 1/2, 5 at 103, Nipissing,	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Bank of Commerce, 10 and 10 at 100,	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Canada Permanent, 18 at 120, Ontario	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Loan, 50 at 101, Permanent, 18 at 120, and	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2

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F.C.B.C.

closed its twenty-second year on June 30. College reopens Sept. 3. Catalogue for the asking.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.
V. M. C. A.

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Merchant Tailor.
220 DUNDAS STREET.

Don't Go Fishing Without Good Tackle

Try some of our
LINES, SPOONS, HOOKS,
FLIES, BAITS, REELS,
RODS, NETS, ETC.

We keep an up-to-date supply of all kinds.
A few nice \$1.25 Rods left.
Minnow Pails from 75c to \$1.50.
Live Minnows for sale.

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Robert Fox.

John Christie.
F. R. Eccles, M.D.,
F. E. Leonard,
John Labatt,
A. T. McMahon,
Wm. Saunders, C. M. G.
HUME CRONIN, Manager.

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With heavy, poorly baked bread. Johnston Bros. XXX Bread derives much of its wholesomeness and deliciousness from being light and well baked. At grocers.

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LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Dr. Clare C. Hartman is visiting his uncle, Thomas G. Whiskard, Wellington street.

—Mrs. H. W. Birch, of Toronto, and family, are guests of Ald. Garratt, Mrs. Birch's father.

—Mr. Harold Tanney, of 376 Maitland street, is spending his vacation at Inlay City, Mich.

—Mr. E. Martin, who has been here for some time past, renovating brick buildings, is leaving for England.

—Mrs. Walter Bartlett, of Toronto, and children are visiting with Mr. Bartlett's mother in South London.

—Miss F. Rider and Miss F. Lipman have left for a month's visit to Port Huron, Cleveland and Detroit.

—Mrs. A. Logan, central avenue, who was paying a visit to friends in Armada, Mich., has returned home.

—Miss Mabel Ramsay, New York, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Ramsay, in West London.

—Rev. H. B. A. Ketchen, of McNab Street Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, will occupy the pulpit of First Church tomorrow.

—Miss Elsie Henderson, of Central avenue, is visiting Miss Maud Runlan at Bayfield, Ont., where the latter has her summer home.

—What the Bible Says on Baptism is Rev. T. T. Shields' subject for Sunday evening in Adelaide Street Church. Baptism at night.

—Rev. Samuel and Mrs. East (nee Annie M. Lee, of Crumlin), who were married recently at Port Francis, have gone to live in Winnipeg, at 464 Stella avenue.

—Miss Brenda Taylor, of "Chaworth," South London, is at home, after spending three months in Toronto, the guest of Captain and Mrs. Melville.

—An exhibition of fancy swimming will be given tonight at the Y. M. C. A., and Prof. J. J. Turner gives exhibitions of hypnotism. Refreshments will be served and Jackson and Day will furnish the music.

—Mrs. Isaac Waterman and Mrs. Cattermole are at present occupying Mr. Fred Heath's house, 288 Dufferin avenue. Mrs. (Dr.) Cattermole and

LADIES' Hatpins

Nothing puts a finish to a lady's head-dress more than a pretty hatpin. We have a very choice lot of new goods we would like you to see. Very close prices, while they last.

SUMNER

The People's Jeweler.
280 RICHMOND STREET.

Tired Eyes

Man's day's work or pleasure is marred by discomfort which the eyes cause. The success of our optical department at either store of Diamond Hall since adopting our new system has been remarkable. You, too, may benefit by it. No charge for consultation.

W. G. YOUNG

Eye Specialist.
214 AND 674 DUNDAS STREET.

DON'T BUY CEMENT

Until you get our prices, wholesale and retail

JOHN MANN & SONS
401 CLARENCE ST.
426 YORK STREET

BALL WATCHES

At standard, honest, value prices are worth their weight in gold—strong, simple and reliable.

Don't purchase until you learn all about the Ball Railroad Standard, sold complete at established prices, and backed up for a lifetime.

C. H. WARD & CO.

374 Richmond Street

BREAD

We make a specialty of Bread, therefore it must be good.

Our Bread puts an edge on appetite and satisfies it.

The housekeeper knows this the moment she tries our bread.

The family knows it from the pleasure, and the food they get. Then why not use.

Parnell's Bread

The grocer knows it from the quantity he disposes of. Every loaf labeled.

Enjoy Good Living

It doesn't cost anything extra to have good Tea Biscuits and Cakes in preference to the inferior.

The old reliable "Purity" Baking Powder costs no more than the ordinary kinds; in fact, not as much, and it will make more food and better food than any other. Only 20c lb.

Cairncross & Lawrence

Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

NEWS OF PORT STANLEY

Erection of Private Pier Helps to Save the Sandy Beach.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Port Stanley, July 12. Mrs. G. Ash, London, and Mrs. Arthur Ash, and family, of Sarnia, and Mrs. J. E. Adkins, of London, are summering in Maplehurst Cottage, Erie Rest.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith and baby, and Miss Ella Sullivan, all of Detroit, are the guests of Miss Mary Thompson, at Grantham Cottage, Erie Rest.

Mr. Wm. Turnbull and family, London, are occupying the Raymond cottage on Fraser Heights.

W. K. Cameron, barrister, of St. Thomas, has moved his family to his cottage on Orchard Beach.

Although the weather was dull out of doors last evening, the guests at the Fraser House were happily entertained by a taffy-pull, given by the management of the house. The invited guests were: Mrs. J. A. Cooper and Miss E. Cooper, London; W. A. Sutherland and wife, Toronto; Miss Ella C. Graham, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Jeffrey, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Ausley Milligan and B. Nichol, Detroit, and H. Lewis, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Fred Matthews and family, of London, have anchored in Eastport Villa, on Orchard Beach, for the summer.

Mr. M. Douglass, of the Fraser House, is making arrangements for installing a moving stairway, similar to the one in Eaton's store at Toronto, from the beach to his grounds.

The Hotel Loney is doing a big business these days, reports Matt Loney. Among the many guests at the house are: T. H. Baynall, James

FOR OBSERVATION

Additional Rooms in the Schools Required for Normal Students.

A special meeting of the board of education was held yesterday afternoon, when the amended agreement, regarding the use of additional rooms in the schools for observation purposes by the Normal School students was under discussion.

The agreement of 1899 allowed ten rooms to be used for this purpose. The Government meeting the extra expense thus incurred by a grant of \$1,500. Now the enlarged attendance at the Normal School has necessitated more rooms, so the new agreement suggested that after the opening of its use. The extra five rooms to be paid for at the same rate as the first ten; that is \$2,250 in all.

Dr. Merchant suggested that the agreement be made to read so that any time, being, of course, paid for pro rata. The purpose of this is that the practicing teachers may be in time more spread around, as some think the pupils lose by being too much under their instruction.

Consistent discussion arose on this point. Trustee McRobert finally moving that the article be taken as at present on the amended agreement, for fifteen rooms, and that at any time extra rooms may be taken, upon being paid for at the rate of \$150 per year; not to exceed twenty. This motion carried, and the agreement with the amendments was sanctioned.

On being asked where the extra rooms would be, Dr. Merchant said that was not decided as yet, but that in all probability there would be one large school, at present, and the other rooms scattered throughout the remaining schools.

Those present were Chairman Fitzgerald, Trustees McCormick, Graham, MacRobert, Weekes, Inspector Edwards, Principal Merchant and Secretary McElhern.

GALT'S JUBILEE

Return of Many Former Residents to the Old Home Town.

The town of Galt is conducting the celebration of its 50th anniversary. The event is marked by the return of many former residents to their old home town, and by a grand carnival of unusual interest. The celebration is to last for three days, and will be opened by a huge trades' procession with six noted bands. Vaudeville performances will also mark the event.

Extensive electric displays will illuminate the town by night.

The Eastern League championship baseball game between Toronto and Buffalo, will be the feature of the second day's performances. Special rates have been arranged over the railways from all adjacent points and the celebration is expected to be immense.

HAVING A GRAND TIME

Days' Pass All Too Quickly at the Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp.

The days are passing only too quickly at the Y. M. C. A. boys' camp. Things so far have gone on without a hitch, and the only objection so far raised to the outing is that it will pass all too soon.

Capt. Bert Bishop, tent No. 3, is acting chief chef, and doing many gymnastic stunts in the cooking tent. The way he swings the kettles and pots around puts on a good show at club-swinging in the gym to shame.

The camp Marathon was run along the beach recently, and it is reported Longboat's wonderful two-mile record was smashed to fragments. Anyway, Sammy Harris gave Mr. Brock the race of his life.

An accident was narrowly averted the other afternoon, when the boys were led by Mr. Brock to eat some article which he, in a moment of enthusiasm, called ice cream. The freezer was there, and Mr. Brock thought that all that was necessary was to put in the component parts and turn. The turning was done all right all turned, they took turns at turning, and turned out a beautiful substance. From what is reported, some important ingredients were left out, but the boys are going to try again.

There are, it is reported, some sore backs in the camp, which makes sleeping painful. However, the burn will soon turn to tan, and all will rest easily again.

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A. McGill, of Toronto; A. O. Graydon, R. Kirkpatrick, Ald. Saunders, Ald. Cooper, Ald. Rose and W. Marshall, of London; S. Potticary, Dr. Honsinger and Gordon Bennett, of St. Thomas; and George A. Miller, of Port Burwell.

Mr. R. Pedlow, of Alvinston, and family, are located in Renfrew Cottage, on Hill Crest.

John Carling, of London, has leased the Brunswick House on Hill Crest.

Where some St. Thomas people are living on Hill Crest: Mr. John Babbitt and family, in Do-Drop-In cottage; Mr. Ellison, of Ellison & Lewis, in Wideawake cottage; Mrs. L. Haight and family are upholding the honor of Indiana cottage, and Mr. Fred Sutherland, of the St. Thomas Journal, is occupying Oakland. The Clifton is held by Mrs. J. M. Green and the Misses Robinson.

Mr. W. B. Jennings, the enterprising furniture dealer of St. Thomas, has moved his family to his summer cottage, Avallon, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Robinson, of New York city, are registered at the White House, Hill Crest.

The pier, which Mr. Alfred Tyler, of London, had erected in front of his cottage, Sunnybank, on New Orchard Beach, is causing a nice sand beach to be formed. It is hoped that more of the cottagers will follow Mr. Tyler's example, and assist in the good work of saving Port Stanley's choicest summer camping ground.

Wm. Jewell, the man who was so painfully injured last week on the dredge Ontario, is doing well in the Amasa Wood Hospital, St. Thomas, and every hope is held out for his speedy recovery.

The Hermitage Club of London are making things lively on Hill Crest. Port Stanley is glad to see the boys back again.

Cool and Refreshing. — An evening drive in one of Hueston's Victorias.

***** Dollars *****

Saved During July and August

BIG DISCOUNT for those who want an artificial set of teeth and get them at once. If your teeth have to be extracted first, we can do it for you painlessly. : : :

***** Dollars *****

***** Saved During July and August *****

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The Sovereign Bank of Canada

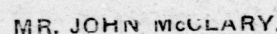
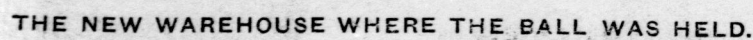
Head Office—Toronto

AEMILIUS J

Thirteen Hundred Employees Seven Hundred Keep House

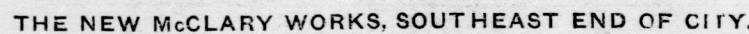
While John McClary has been doing

"He is a good man to work for," they told The Advertiser. "The firm is an honorable one, and for many years has stood the test with its employees. I always liked John McClary. This is a great tribute, indeed, after so many years' trial."



Now the company makes all classes of pieced and stamped tinware, all classes of enameled and japanned ware stoves, furnaces, copper ware, etc.

Built McClary's Shop.
"After working around Port Stanle



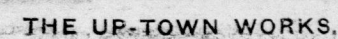
"I continued to work for Oliver McClary after the shop was built, and in all I have worked for the firm over 50 years. For several years I left McClary's and contracted for myself.

"When I built the shop for Oliver McClary," Mr. Gibson went on, "London was a little place of about 1,600 inhabitants. The council was composed

Continued on Page Six.

Messrs. A. Simpson, R. Mackie, J. Layman, T. Dougherty, C. Drew, W.

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il- *Goldh, G. Stevenson, A. Mascaro, E.
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er- *Allen, A. Dickson, J. Green, W. Evans,
r. *E. Battie, J. Burgess, W. Graham, A.
J. *Marr, J. Smith, G. Hazlewood, J.
le- *Showers, J. Miles, J. Russell, J. Duncan,
e. *Allen, A. Noble, D. Wilson, J. Watt, J.
J. *J. J. Conn, J. Wright, G. Moore,
J. *Yealland, W. Miles, E. Gore, J. Clear,
J. *J. Plumble, J. Lutman, C. Knapp, C.
il- *Brathwaite, C. Green, W. Hunter, P.
d. *Grant, W. Walker, F. French, J. Hodg-
W. *C. Bodfish, J. Flavin, W. Smith
ug- *J. Allen, J. Harding, A. Reeves, G.
F. *Walker, W. Pugh, J. Reynolds.

J. W. Smith, G. Alfreds, C. Rice, E. Emigh, J. H. Connor, J. Gay, A. Wakarley, G. Dubinsky, E. Allen, E. Wingett, T. Cluff, R. Corlie, P. Wyckoff, L. Nixon, J. Burns, H. Heuston, W. Parker, J. Hilts, S. Snelgrove, T. Walker, R. Saunders, W. Malgett, W. Reynolds, G. Bailey, C. Ross, N. Sheebottom, R. Archer, J. Edwards, S. Dobinson, S. Anderson, L. Costello, H. Banks, A. Williams, A. Jacques, F. Westbury, W. Wilson, J. Jones, C. Farquhar, J. Smith, N. McGammatt, J. Scoyne, S. Harris, S. Smith, E. Wright, W. Mor-

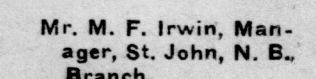
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W. son, L. Sage, W. Dibsdale, W. Scott, A
D. Hetherington, R. Thompson, H. Hod
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D. J. Barned, F. Barned, L. Judkins, W.
S. Rose, A. Russell, G. Rose, H. Mar-
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G. Welsh, A. Ralph, J. Rankin, D. Green-
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F. George Tapp, J. Dickson, F. Bailey, W.
J. Brennan, C. Curtess, C. Insell, T. Hog-
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G. Holden, V. Benenati, George Beaman,
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Far- Cooper, S. Philp, A. Dickenson, H.
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F. Riggs, W. Winslow, G. Reid,
Marrylees, H. Harwood, E. Fitch
W. Holmes, S. Riddle, W. Haysom,
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Donovan, W. Fountain, H. Morris,
Adair, E. Bull, M. Lee, N. Ketten-
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Jos. Johnson, J. Crawford, J. Eby,

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W. Wyatt, G. Pepper, B. Gourlay, C.
Morris, W. Elliott, E. Field, E. Nut-
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Mann, R. Wyatt, J. Smart, T. Chan-
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nedy, S. Beetham, W. Clarke, I.
(Continued on Page Six.)



SCHOOL FOR HOUSEWIVES

BY MARION HARLAND



Spray Sink Each Day with Hot Water

THE kitchen sink cannot be made slightly by any device. It cannot be draped; and to draw a screen before it is to subject the priestess of the domain to countless inconveniences when she must have light and room for operations. The basin may be of porcelain, and the row of faucets above it of shining nickel. The whole construction is unmistakably and irredeemably ugly.

It is, nevertheless, the criterion of the housewife's or the cook's "management."

"Show me your sink and I will describe your cook!" is a homely old saying.

If it be littered with tea leaves and coffee grounds; if it be "whisk-clean," save for a greasy gloss on bottom and sides, while in the far corner the blackened whisk conceals a disgusting deposit of refuse and of coagulated fats—you need not inquire verbally into the manner of that mistress' housewifery, or into that cook's fidelity to the duties of her calling.

Keep a sink sieve hanging above the sink and use it whenever anything that contains sediment is poured out. The stationary grating in the bottom of the basin is too coarse to keep back the substances which clog the pipes.

BEWARE OF GREASE

The vilest of these in all its works and ways is, of course, grease, invisible to the careless eye when hot, but afterward working out the mischievous fruits of neglect. It coagulates upon the sides of the drain, and, if not "cut," becomes as hard and as impervious to water as wax. Nine-tenths of the disastrous stoppages in the pipes that flood the kitchen floor with all manner of uncleanness and involve the expense of the costly plumber and his equally costly assistant are the direct result of a collection of oily matter that should never have found its way into the sink at all—or, if this had happened, ought not to have been suffered to stiffen into a mass.

In consideration of this truth, the duty of flushing the sink daily with caustic alkalis cannot be too strongly enforced upon cook and housewife. Have ever on hand chlorides—or, better still, and more easily procured—washing soda, which disintegrates the accumulation of grease. Plain folk say "cut" it, and the term is more emphatic than the polysyllable.

Scald the sink every other day, flushing the pipes by letting the hot water run when at its hottest and for ten minutes at a time. Before the flushing begins, lay a lump of washing soda over the grating and run the water directly upon it.

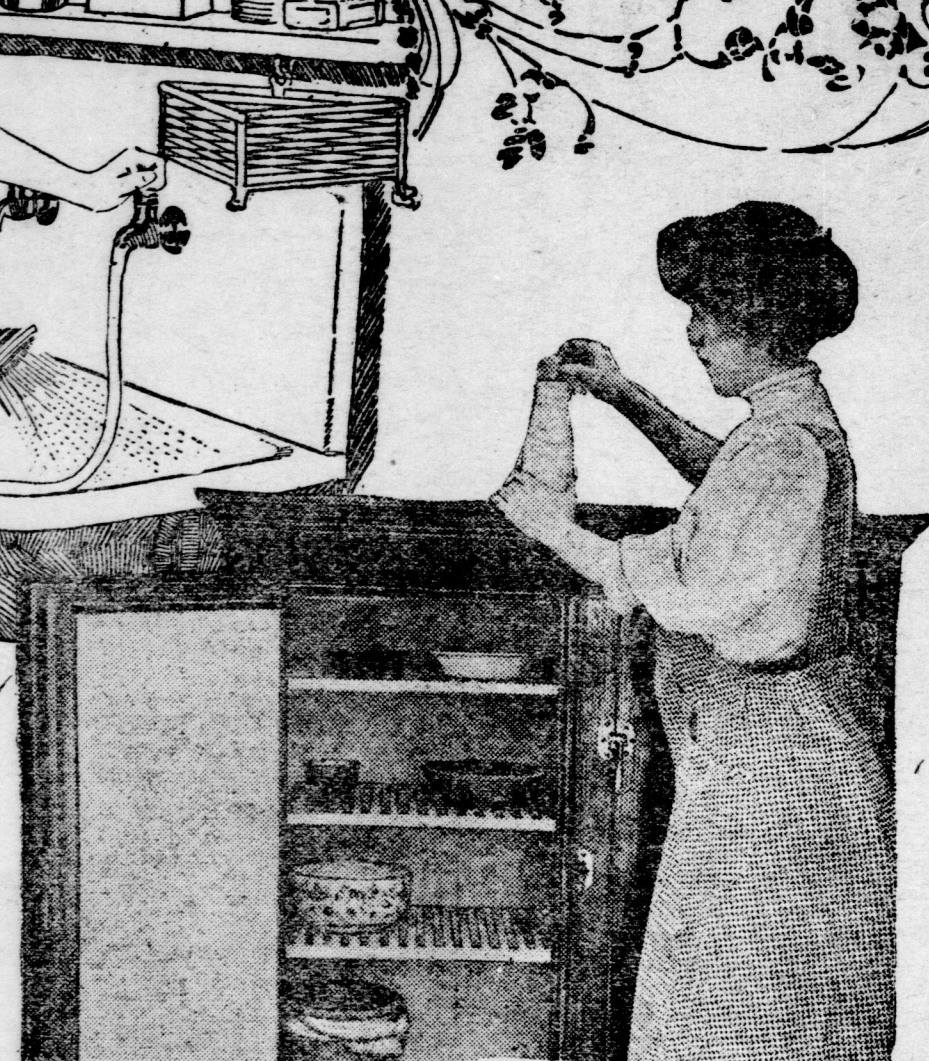
SUMMER EXPEDIENTS

In summer, substitute, twice a week, a lump of unslaked lime for the soda. If a handful of borax be thrown into the sink at night directly over the grating and left there until morning, it will tend to dissuade water bugs from creeping through the pipe and sweeten the first dash of water turned out of the faucet on the morrow.

Beside the sink set above the sink should stand the bottle of household ammonia. The combined cost of an abundant stock of the two would not equal in a year what a plumber "and man" would charge for three hours' work—"and time." (By the way, why must a plumber invariably bring the helper along when one man could do all the work? Must the species always hunt in couples?)

I mentioned "water bugs" in a casual, airy manner just now, that

PROPER CARE OF SINK AND REFRIGERATOR



Butter and Milk Should Be Carefully Covered

was altogether disproportioned to the part they play in bathroom, kitchen and sink, not to speak of pantry and refrigerator. They are cousin-german to the cockroach.

There is a covert pun in that compound word. For our water bug was brought to our shores in the holds of German vessels. Ever since that unhappy hour he has been a "fowaway" of the most detestable type. To cap the climax of odiousness, he and his American kinsman inflict upon the memory a sesquipedalian title. The common cockroach is "Blatta" (or Periplaneta) Orientalis. The imported variety is "Blatta Germanica."

A naturalist thus describes the pest of sink and larder: "Nocturnal in habits and very troublesome in houses, where they multiply with great rapidity, infesting kitchens and pantries and attacking provisions of all kinds. They have a very offensive smell."

He might have added that an ill-kept sink is their favorite resort.

Borax comes into deserved prominence in the list of our helpers in the mission of freeing our premises

of the loathly things. Strew it thickly over shelves and blow it into cracks. Or—mix it with molasses and cornmeal into a paste, work in tartar emetic, or red lead, and set tiny plates of the delicacy in the sink and on the shelves overnight. Or (again!) pour a little oil of pennyroyal down the pipe at night and wet a cloth in hot water, drop

a little of the oil upon it and wipe off the woodwork of the sink with it.

Old-fashioned Southern house-mothers knew not the "water bug" even by name. The native cockroach we have had from time im-



Dry Thoroughly After Washing

In our germ-mad generation, it is surprising that, in the howl against cold-storage foods, so little has been made of the peril to health offered by unclean refrigerators. The confined air is, of itself, unwholesome, imparting a "close taste" to butter and meats, easily recognized, yet rarely analyzed. The chill of the ice arrests decay, but it does not prevent the growth of mould.

Did you ever look at a section of mould through a microscope? You would see a pretty forest or jungle of divers colors. Like non-edible toadstools, it is fair to see, and, like them, it is poisonous to the human stomach. If the sink be a faithful witness to the housewifery of owner or care-taker, the refrigerator is a yet more correct reporter. It should be absolutely odorless.

HOW TO KEEP FOOD

Meats that give forth a goodly smell should be kept in a meat safe in the cellar. Fragrant fruits must never be set in the same compartment with other foods. If milk and butter are kept in the refrigerator, give them a shelf to themselves, and, unless the butter be perfectly fresh, keep it away from the milk.

In summer the shelves should be cleared daily and the contents sorted under the eye of the mistress. The corners must be scrubbed faithfully with a cloth wrung out in boiling water and baking soda, that nothing may accumulate there. The doors must be left open until the shelves are entirely dry.

To shut up humidity in the chilled interior is to make a dark cave of it.

It is an excellent plan to lay a lump of dry, clean charcoal upon each shelf, exchanging it for fresh once a week. It absorbs musty smells and tends to keep the refrigerator dry inside.

Charcoal is an invaluable sweetener.

Marion Harland



Keep Ice Vault Free from Mould

memorial. They (the aforesaid mothers) used to boil pokedew root in water, and mix the strong decoction with an equal quantity of black molasses. This was spread on bread and laid in the tracks of the nocturnal prowlers. They ate it hungrily and departed to other haunting grounds—if there be a future state for the Blatta tribe.

THE HOUSEMOTHERS' EXCHANGE

AFTER reading what follows this preamble none of our family will find fault with me for devoting the space usually occupied by menus for weekly meals to a communication that comes to us from an ex-Canadian now resident in Chicago. She sends the list of meals thus: "As Served in Canada."

"It takes more brains to prepare a good dinner than to learn French and German."

BREAKFAST

Rhubarb compote, oatmeal porridge, with cream and sugar; Scotch collops, with toast; scones, café au lait.

LUNCHEON

Baked croquettes, with tomato sauce; brown and white bread, cheese, strawberries and cream, cake, tea.

DINNER

Roast capon, with bread sauce; rice potatoes, stewed onions, banana salad, sliced cucumbers, apricot tart, with Devonshire cream; coffee.

Recipes for the Above Menu:

RHUBARB COMPOTE.

Cut the rhubarb into inch lengths and boil in plenty of water until soft. Drain it at once free of water, put it into a deep dish, with one-half pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. When cold there will be plenty of syrup.

OATMEAL PORRIDGE.

Put half a pound of oatmeal and a teaspoonful of salt into a double boiler; add four cups of boiling water; set the inner boiler on the stove and boil for five minutes to start the cooking; then set it into the outer vessel which has boiling water in it and cook for forty minutes. Salting the water in the outer vessel makes it cook faster.

SCOTCH COLLOPS.

Trim fat and skin from one and a half

pounds of steak and mince it fine, seasoning well with salt and pepper. Add a cupful of grated potatoes. Melt a little butter in a saucepan and put in the mince, stirring frequently to prevent lumping. In about eight minutes dredge with flour and pour over it a little boiling stock. Let it simmer a minute or two, and serve, garnished with triangles of toast.

SCONES.

Sift two even teaspoonfuls of baking powder twice, with two cups of flour; chop into the flour four tablespoonfuls of butter, adding a little milk to bind the flour. Roll into a sheet three-quarters of an inch thick; cut into squares with a sharp knife; bake in a quick oven, taking them out as soon as they are evenly colored to a light brown.

CAFE AU LAIT.

Is simply very strong coffee, to which is added an equal quantity of boiling milk.

BAKED CROQUETTES.

To two cups of finely chopped veal allow half a cup of dried bread crumbs, one egg, a pinch of mace; salt and pepper to taste. Form into croquettes, roll in egg and cracker crumbs and bake in a quick oven. Pour the tomato sauce around them when dished.

TOMATO SAUCE.

Add to half a can of tomatoes two whole cloves, pepper and salt to taste and a sprig of parsley. Stew fifteen minutes and strain through a sieve. Keep hot while you put into a saucepan a tablespoonful of butter and heat over the fire to bubbling. Add then a tablespoonful of flour; stir until smooth, pour in the strained tomatoes and stir for a minute longer.

ROAST CAPON.

Dress the fowl with salt with the following: Grate a small loaf of stale bread finely and season with pepper, salt and minced parsley. Rub into it a small cup of butter and a beaten egg. Fill

the cavity of the fowl with this, but do not crowd it in, and when the capon is done the forcemeat will be light and crumbly. The oven should be hot at first; then reduce the heat and put two cups of water in the dripping pan. It should be very thoroughly cooked, and in roasting allow fifteen minutes to the pound. Baste frequently.

BANANA SALAD.

Lay halved bananas, previously rolled in clove, pepper and salt to taste and a sprig of parsley, upon crisp lettuce leaves, and serve with mayonnaise dressing.

BREAD SAUCE.

To two cups of good sweet milk add two medium-sized onions cut up small and six white peppers. Let them stand in a saucepan with boiling water under it until the milk is at boiling heat. Have ready a cup of bread crumbs and strain the milk over them. Let them stand closely covered until almost time to serve the fowl, when set again over the fire. Add butter the size of a walnut and salt to taste. Stir very briskly.

This is a most valuable addition to a roast fowl or turkey dinner.

APRICOT TART.

Line a pie-plate with a good puff paste. Drain the juice from enough canned apricots to fill your pie, and lay twisted strips of puff paste across the top in diamond shapes. Bake in a hot oven. Serve very cold.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

The milk should stand twenty-four hours in winter, and half that time in summer. Then set the pan of milk on the stove and leave it there until the milk is quite hot, but it must not boil. When it is sufficiently done the undulations on the surface look thick, and small rings appear. Set it in the ice-box and do not skim until the next day.

This cream is exceedingly delicious, and is so much esteemed in England that it is

sent to London markets in small square tins.

N. B.—I omit recipes with which most of our readers are familiar.

M. S. (Chicago).

I desire to express my thanks personally to our correspondent for the last recipe. I have long wished for a trustworthy formula for the manufacture of Devonshire cream. I learned to love it in England, and have tried vainly to make it from the milk of my Devonshire cow in America. I shall repeat the experiment and follow obediently the directions laid down by our ex-Canadian housemother.

Sausage as a Stuffing

As a "bachelor maid," I have been afraid to invade this corner. It seemed to belong to the matrons. I have plucked up courage (as I proved by my letter last week) since I saw a contribution from one of my sisters who sent in a recipe for sweet pickles made of apples. It sounded good, too! No wonder John liked it!

I reminded myself of a young man in our town who said of a rival who was considered rather close, "He comes over here two or three evenings a week and soaks up the old man's light and heat and never takes you any place!" I have been absorbing the contents of the exchange for years, and have never contributed one item. Not that you are short on articles. "Fur from it" as Samantha says. But I feel as if I knew a few things which might be of use to some of the readers.

I wonder if all of them know how good sausage is as a stuffing for poultry. My old "mammy" taught me.

Take a liberal pound of sausage for a good-sized turkey, make into cakes and fry brown. Put into a bowl and chop with a little onion, parsley, peas

six slices of bread, cover the bread with cold water (warm water would make it sticky, she said), mix the soft bread with the sausage into a paste. It should be so moist that you have to put it into the turkey with a spoon, no onion be used, the stuffing has still a fine flavor. Season with salt and pepper if needed. The sausage is deliciously savory of its own.

WESTERN GIRL.

Now that you have plucked up heart of grace, do not drop out of the ranks. We desire especially to learn how our "bachelor girl" housekeepers live and prosper. You half promised last week to give us a series on this head. Boarding-house life has in it, at the best, so few elements of the real home, that hundreds would give it up if they knew how to be comfortable in flats or cottages or their own, without being obliged to prefix their names with "Mrs." A husband is not an indispensable condition to a home. Wife, sister, mother or daughter is an absolute necessity in a household.

Another English Recipe.

Our Englishman and brother has another contribution this week, which we print gratefully.

BURY SIMNEL

Beat three small eggs well, add to them one ounce of lard and two of butter, one teaspoonful of sugar and a pinch of salt. Beat all together to a thick cream and pour in a little milk. Now stir in three cups of flour, two of them being self-rising flour. Mix thoroughly, adding half a pound of currants, a little spice and a handful of suet, raisins, etc. Make into a fairly stiff dough with milk, grease a tin (one with a loose bottom is best), put in the mixture and bake in a hot oven. To test it, stick in a clean hairpin. If it does not stick it is done. If it does not leave the tin easily, set the tin upon a very wet cloth for a while. Ease the edges with a knife, and two inches thick. An ounce of candied orange or lemon peel may be added. Cut into small squares.

J. W. (Manchester, Eng.).

Wants a Recipe for "The Star and Garter" Cheesecake

Some time ago (I forgot the date) a recipe appeared in your exchange for cheese cakes as served in the Star and Garter, Richmond, England. Will the contributor say which part of the milk is to be used—the whey or the curd, after straining? The enclosed may be new to some readers. It is delicious, eaten on bread and butter, or for cake-filling, or in pastry shells. It is in general use in the latter form.

LEMON CHEESE

One-half pound of sugar, two ounces of butter, three eggs, rind and juice of two lemons. Grate the rind and add the juice of the lemons to the sugar. Put this mixture with the butter into a saucepan, and set on the stove until the sugar is dissolved. Add the beaten eggs and cook gently until it thickens. It should not boil at any stage of the cooking.

A LAUNDRY HINT

Borax is preferable to starch for doing up fine lawns and muslins, giving them just the requisite degree of stiffness.

I hope somebody will be benefited by this, my first contribution. I have received many useful hints from members of the council.

L. B. (Ottawa, Canada).

The curd is used in the composition of cheesecakes. Having eaten them at the Star and Garter, celebrated almost as much for them as for the incomparable whitebait, found them in its perfection—I am sure of this. But will the correspondent to whom we are indebted for the recipe answer "L. B.'s" query at length?

Who Has a Go-Cart?

May I ask, humbly, if there is a disused go-cart in any of the hundreds of homes represented in our exchange? I have six little children. The eldest is not yet nine years old. I should like my eldest boy to take the baby out after school, but he is too heavy for the little fellow to carry. I have had a lot of sickness lately and you may know how expensive that is. I cannot afford to buy a go-cart, much as I need it.

I hope I am not asking too much?

J. W. (Pittsboro, N. J.).

The address of the overburdened woman is at the service of any one whose latest baby has outgrown the perambulator or go-cart. Half a dozen olive plants, under 9 years of age, is a sum that takes one's breath away. Who will lend a hand to the mother who fears she is asking too much of us?



Wash Ice Before Putting in Chest

A Delicious Conserve

A New York member sends the following formula for a delectable conserve, never-to-be-forgotten by the favorer; few who have tasted it at her table:

One pound of raisins.
Two pounds of tart cherries.
Three oranges—juice and rind.
Four pounds of sugar.

Chop the fruit, add the sugar, and boil for twenty minutes. Seal in small air-tight jars while hot.

H. M. G. (New York city).

German Wine Soup Recipes

In reply to a request for German wine soup, I beg leave to hand in two recipes, taken from old family receipt books.

WINE SOUP (NO. 1).

Fry a cupful of bread crumbs in a tablespoonful of butter to a golden brown, and put them into a soup tureen.

Put into a granite basin or casserole a quart of white wine, a glass of water, a tablespoonful of sugar, or more if desired; also, a stick of whole cinnamon. Let it boil until the aroma of wine has disappeared.

Have ready two or three well-beaten eggs, which may be added to the toasted crumbs in the tureen; then pour the boiling wine slowly into the above, beating while pouring it out.

Boiled rice, or boiled sage, may be used instead of bread.

WINE SOUP (NO. 2).

Scald and blanch a quarter of a pound of almonds; pound them to a pulp in a mortar with a pint of good white wine (added gradually); strain through a linen cloth, squeezing hard to get the strength of the almonds out; put the wine into a casserole over the fire; add a glass of water, a stick of cinnamon, a bit of lemon peel, a small piece of unsalted butter, sugar to taste.

Boil these ingredients until the aroma (or "bouquet") of wine has departed, then pour over toasted bread.

"TEUTONIA" (Buffalo, N. Y.).

Contributed Recipes

The following recipes are a generous reply to requests from correspondents:

OLD-FASHIONED POPCORN "LIKE OUR GRANDFATHERS USED TO MAKE."

Have a granite kettle, lard, corn and salt at hand. Also pan and apron. Allow a large spoonful of lard for eight handfuls of corn. Set the kettle over the fire; put in the lard and, when partly melted, drop in the corn. Stir three or four times; put in the salt you can pick up with your thumb and fingers; stir again rapidly until it begins to pop; then put on the cover. Have holders handy, and shake or move the kettle back and forth over the flame. If a gas stove be used, do this rapidly. You will soon have a kettleful of snowy white kernels.

Now get a glass of nice cold milk, and as soon as your corn is cold, eat it with the milk. A dish fit for a king!

Or perhaps you prefer crackjack?

CRACKERJACK.

One cup of sugar, half a cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of vinegar with a pinch of soda stirred in at the last. Cook until brittle when a little is dropped into water. Then stir in the ground and salted popcorn and see what an improvement it is over the "boughten" article.

PURE CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.

One cup of syrup, one of sugar, half a cup of milk or cream. If milk be used, add butter about a tablespoonful. One square of chocolate, a few drops of vanilla. Or, leave out the chocolate and substitute chopped black walnut kernels.

Cook until a firm ball is formed from the candy when a little is dropped into water. Turn into a buttered tin and as it cools cut into small squares.

Mrs. RUNDLE (Pittsburgh, Pa.).

Table Oilcloth as a Floor Covering

How many women know that the ordinary table oilcloth makes an excellent floor covering for the kitchen? It is infinitely cheaper than linoleum or even regular oilcloth, and if put down over a lining lasts a surprisingly long time. One housekeeper who could afford to pave her kitchen with marble tiles, if she so desired, declares she always uses this table oilcloth in preference to anything else in her kitchen, as its coloring is attractive and it can easily be kept clean. As she says, "even should it not last as long as linoleum, it can be taken up and fresh put down for about a third the cost." It is really more sanitary, moreover, if one cannot afford tiled walls and floor in a kitchen, to change the paper and floor covering at fairly frequent intervals.

A CHAT ABOUT MEN AND WOMEN

LORD AVEBURY'S ACTIVE CAREER—THE NEW BRITISH ARMY CHIEF—SIR FREDERICK LUGARD AND HIS BRILLIANT WIFE—MARQUIS AND MARCH-IONESS WHO HUNT BIG GAME.

Lord Avebury recently celebrated his seventy-third birthday. The distinguished scientist and banker has many claims upon popular esteem, his very latest efforts, last week, being put forth at Exeter Hall on behalf of the long-suffering taxpayer. Few holding Lord Avebury for the first time would credit him with having outlived by several years the span allotted by the Psalmist. His white hair and beard furnish, indeed, almost the only true indications of his age. His upright bearing, light step, keen eye, and forceful conversation suggest rather the man of fifty than the septuagenarian that he is.

Had he done nothing else Lord Avebury will be remembered as a versatile and gifted author, his most popular, though, perhaps, not his greatest work, "The Pleasures of Life" having been translated into nearly every known language. Nor is he less eminent as a scientist, insect, especially ants, bees, and wasps, he has made his special study, but botany and geology have also claimed a large share of his attention.

"ST. LUBBOCK."

It is, however, as a politician that Lord Avebury has rendered his most conspicuous services to the community. During the twenty years of his career in the lower house, he was directly responsible for no less than thirty acts of Parliament, of which the Bank Holiday Act that gave St. Lubbock's Day to the country was undoubtedly his most popular measure. But quite apart from this long and strenuous period of political activity Lord Avebury has led an exceptionally busy commercial life as head of the important banking house of Roberts, Lubbock & Co.

THE NEW ARMY CHIEF.

Much satisfaction is felt in military circles that no capable an officer as General Sir William Nicholson, has been chosen as chief of the general staff and first military member of the Army Council in succession to Sir Neville Lytton, who now takes over the command of the forces of Ireland.

Few officers have greater claims to fame than General Nicholson, but he will perhaps be most fondly remembered as the man who reorganized the Intelligence Department out of the chaotic muddle into which it was thrown by the South African War. Most of his time has been passed in India, where he made a great name for himself as an administrator, and incidentally as a whist player. He has seen plenty of fighting, his last experience of war being gained as chief military attaché to the Japanese army in the Manchuria operations.

Of tall and athletic build, Sir William looks the typical soldier. His features are strongly marked, and he wears an habitual air of deep thought. His energy is untiring, and he usually displays a determination to get at the root of things that is sometimes positively disconcerting to a subordinate who is inclined to be slack. The reputation he has in Pall Mall of being a terrible martinet is, however, quite undeserved.

"THE HEADQUARTERS IDIOT."

Many stories are told of the new chief, but none better than the following. Some years ago, when at headquarters in India, Sir William was greatly irritated at the seeming inability of officers generally to put an intelligent construction upon the orders they received. No matter how plain he worded his instructions, some officer or other was bound to imagine that he meant something else. One day the general walked into the club at Simla.

35 DEATHS FROM A RAZOR.

A physician in Chicago states that 35 deaths have resulted from paring corns with a razor. Avoid blood-poisoning by applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. Purely vegetable. Painless and sure is Putnam's.



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in a towering rage. "I'm going to suggest a new post at headquarters," he said. "I propose to call him the headquarters idiot, and to submit all orders to him before I issue them. He'll have to read them and to certify that he can understand them thoroughly. Then perhaps there will be a chance of my orders being carried out without a mistake. I think there are plenty of fellows here who could fill the post to perfection."

LUGARD'S AFRICAN DEBUT.
For a man still under fifty, Colonel Sir Frederick Lugard, who succeeds Sir Matthew Nathan as governor of Hong-Kong, has had a singularly varied and exciting career. The story of his adventures in Africa alone reads like a romance, his very method of entering the Dark Continent for the first time being, to say the least, most unorthodox.

With fifty pounds in his belt and practically no outfit except an old rifle, paid for in India by shooting a man-eating tiger with a price on its head, Lugard boarded a tramp steamer at Gibraltar, where he happened to be stationed at the time, and sailed away to Massowah, and to join the Italians who were at that time fighting the Abyssinians. Funds giving out at Massowah, he was compelled to ship as a deck passenger on a timber-boat, and to hob-nob with the rough Italian sailors who manned it. To crown all, when he arrived at Massowah the young captain found, to his disgust, that fighting was over, and he was therefore forced to return home.

LADY LUGARD'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

It was during one of his brief holidays at home that Sir Frederick married the brilliantly clever lady who is still perhaps best remembered under her maiden name of Flora Shaw. Few who see Lady Lugard mentioned in the papers realize that she is the lady who, as colonial specialist of the "Times," played such a prominent part in the story of the Jameson raid. Her journalistic training was obtained under Mr. Stead on the "Pall Mall Gazette," but before that she had written a highly successful story called "Castle Blair."

Lady Lugard has wandered far in search of knowledge, and is as used to "roughing it" as is her husband. To mention but a few of her many achievements, she has turned out three columns of "copy" for the "Times" on

the back of a portmanteau in the desert; she has studied, in Australia, the question of native labor on the sugar plantations of the commonwealth; and she has tramped the gold-fields of Klondike at the time of the boom.

JACK HORNER'S PLUM.

The engagement of Mr. Raymond Asquith to Miss Katharine Horner, of Mells Park, Somerset, has aroused much interest in the western county, where the Horners have been established for centuries.

But perhaps the most interesting fact in the family history of the bride-elect is her descent from that "little Jack Horner" whose name is familiar to every English child. At the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, John Horner was steward of the Glastonbury Manor—the famous pie of the nursery rhyme. The plum which he extracted was a particularly fine one, consisting as it did of the title-deeds of the Manor of Mells. In commemoration of their ancestor's deed, the Horners have always given the name of John to the eldest son in the family.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.

The Marquis of Waterford has now almost recovered from his recent unfortunate accident in the hunting field. The marquis is an unusually energetic young peer, an ardent sportsman, and, like all the male members of his family, a superb rider and polo player.

Ten years ago the marquis married the younger daughter of Lord Lansdowne. Lady Waterford shares with Lady Lechmere, Lady Delamere, and Lady Stewart-Riccarton, the passion for big-game hunting. In pursuit of which she has had many exciting experiences. On one occasion, for instance, not long after her marriage, she and her husband were trekking in the open in South Africa when a lion bounded out, knocking Lord Waterford down and severely mauling the two gun-carriers who came to his assistance. The marchioness, though she had her rifle in her hand at the time, was unable to shoot, for fear of hitting her husband or the bearers. Eventually, however, the lion succumbed to the wounds inflicted by the plucky native servants.

THE MARCHIONESS AT HOME.

Lady Waterford is a slender, graceful woman, of decided musical tastes, being a really talented violinist. She has a very fine collection of old lace, including some exceptionally beautiful specimens of Irish point. One of her greatest treasures is a wonderful necklace of Scottish pearls, which was once the property of the ill-fated Mary Queen of Scots, who gave it to Mary Hamilton the night before her execution.—From the Reader, London, England.

HISTORIC LONDON HOUSE DOOMED

CROSBY HALL, ONCE THE PALACE OF RICHARD III.

It is To Be Torn Down To Make Room for a Bank—Traditions of the Place.

Crosby Hall, in Bishopsgate street, one of the oldest and most famous historic edifices in London, is to be demolished to make way for a bank. Since 1868 it has been occupied as a restaurant. In that capacity it is only less familiar to Americans than the Cheshire Cheese in Fleet street, whose claims to historic renown is based on the tradition, by no means well substantiated, that Dr. Johnson was wont to satisfy the cravings of the inner man there.

GLOUCESTER'S PALACE.

Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., purchased Crosby Hall from Sir John's widow and made it his palace. Shakespeare refers to it in the play which some historians hold does great injustice to the character of the crook-backed monarch. In the council chamber, which is now in much the same condition as it was in the fifteenth century, the crown was offered to Richard by the mayor and a deputation of citizens. For some time thereafter it became the residence of successive lord mayors of London. Later it fell into the hands of its greatest tenant, Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor of England, who was frequently visited there by King Henry VIII.

A great festival was given within its walls in Elizabeth's time, when the most famous men then in England, Spencer, Sidney, Richard Grenville, Raleigh, Drake and Hawkins, sat down to a banquet presided over by the Queen herself. Shakespeare is said to have occupied a house only a few yards distant, and to have been a frequent guest at the entertainments given in the palace. The Earl of Northampton and Sir John Langham subsequently became its tenants, and at one period it was used as a prison for royalists detained for trial.

SPARED BY THE GREAT FIRE.

The great fire of London swept away the court yards which covered what is now Crosby's Square, but in the good old summertime.

That's when cramps and colic are prevalent. The quickest cure is Putnam's Nerve-Line. Ten drops in sweetened water cures the worst cases; 25 cents at all dealers.

left the great hall comparatively unscathed. A floor was put into it in 1672, so that the upper part, from the level of the minstrel's gallery, might be used for Nonconformist meetings. For 92 years it was devoted to these religious services. In 1672 the lower part of the hall was let as a warehouse. Eight years later this portion was leased by those vagrants, who traded with the East Indies, gained for themselves the title of "John Company," and added India to the empire. In 1831, the growth of business having greatly increased the value of the site, it was offered as a sacrifice to mammon.

It was a woman who then saved it from destruction, a Miss Hackett. She aroused public opinion in its behalf, and its projected sale was averted by subscriptions. In 1836, after it had been partially restored, it was reopened by Lord Mayor Copeland as a great banquet to celebrate the occasion, and eloquent speeches were made about the glory of the achievement which had preserved to London a building of such great historic interest. But when public money had been given to stay the hand of the destroyer no stipulation was made as to the future disposition of the building. Civic pride in it waned again. For some years it served as the headquarters of a literary and scientific institute. Then trade got hold of it again, and it was occupied by a firm of wine merchants. Later Sir Horatio Davies bought the freehold and leased it as a restaurant.

HAS TO GO NOW.

He has just sold it and a great many harsh things are being said about him in consequence, which he hardly deserves. Standing in the heart of the city the concentration of business there has made property in that section more valuable than anywhere else on earth except perhaps in Wall street, New York, and the immediate vicinity. Land in the neighborhood of Crosby Hall has been sold within recent years at prices varying from \$3,750,000 to \$6,250,000 an acre. Few of those who are denouncing Sir Horatio as a vandal would be able to withstand a temptation like that. It is easy to indulge in civic pride at the expense of somebody else. It would cost vastly more to save Crosby Hall now than it did when Miss Hackett stepped into the breach. When it comes to a question of raising millions by public subscriptions civic pride expends itself in indignant letters to the papers, but declines to shell out. One writer says that the destruction of Crosby Hall "will expose us to the contempt of the Americans, and we shall deserve it. And yet imagine if there had been a Crosby Hall in Wall street or Lower Broadway, New York, it would have given way to a skyscraper years ago. All the same it is a great pity that Crosby Hall is going. With the exception of the old churches it is about the only building remaining in that square mile known as the City of London which bears witness to what London looked like in the days of "Merrie England."

John A. Wall, of Valley Stream, L. I., having read the coming of "the comrade kingdom," through an organization to be known as the National Church. It is to have branches in every election district, and the members will combine to operate department stores, hotels, theaters, banks and places of amusement. Mr. Wall said the foundation stone would be the Golden Rule.

SUNSHINE FURNACE



The Sunshine way of placing coal in the furnace.

THE LARGE DOUBLE FEED DOORS

on the Sunshine furnace provide an opening deep and wide enough to admit great rough chunks of wood that would either have to be wasted, or chopped up for an ordinary furnace.

As for putting coal in the Sunshine, why, it's the easiest thing imaginable!

Such a generous opening would be next to impossible to miss. And you can easily deposit the coal in any spot you desire.

After you have experimented with small feed-doors, and hit the edge of the door frame a few

times, you will recognize more completely the ease and advantage of the Sunshine method. The illustrations hint at the difference.

If you will examine the fire-pot of the Sunshine you will notice that the sides are straight up and down.

On many furnaces the fire-pots slope, forming a rest on which the ashes accumulate.

As ashes are non-conductors of heat they prevent the fire-pot from radiating as much heat as it should; they clog up the draft and deaden the fire.

But the Sunshine fire-pot is a wonderful radiator of heat. No ashes can cling to the straight, sheer sides of its fire-pot. The live, red-hot coals are always snug up to them. There is nothing to prevent the radiation of every unit of heat produced by the fuel.

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IS THE WEST TOO SUNNY?

A MEDICAL EXPERT SAYS WESTERN CANADIANS ARE NEURASTHENIC.

Hamilton Times: Charles E. Woodruff, M. D., a United States army surgeon, has written a book which has had considerable vogue, and has provoked wide discussion, perhaps partly because of its bearing on United States territorial ambitions. Its title is, "Effect of Tropical Light on White Men." Dr. Woodruff argues that it is the excess of light in the tropics, not the heat rays, that fights against white success in those regions. To neurasthenic, and attributes the conditions to the excess of sunshine with which the country is favored. Dr. A. G. Welsford takes issue with Rev. Mr. Heustis, and asserts that the Northwest sunlight is a blessing. He admits that sunlight destroys protoplasm, but he argues that the active rays which accomplish the destruction do not penetrate the skin, the dermis offering as effective a barrier as the epidermis. His view is that the tropical heat is the bar to the white success in those regions, and that the neurasthenia of the Northwest is not due to sunshine, save as it may be its tonic effect lead to excessive expenditure of energy. He admits that the glare of fierce sunlight may be injurious because of its effect on the eyes.

The New York Medical Record regards the vast experiment going on in the Canadian Northwest as likely to either confirm or refute Woodruff's theory of the deleterious action of the light rays on the white races. If Woodruff is right, the present settlers of the Northwest must inevitably give way before the veto of nature; fresh relays of the same races; and the performance must be repeated, until we either by selection, acclimate a population to the conditions, or introduce people of swarther hue. But Woodruff may not be right—we fancy he is not—and may not have correctly estimated and balanced the conditions. Perhaps when the logic of experience has shown his theory to be false, somebody will come forward with the factor which he has left out of the computation and show that the light

rays in northern latitudes are not so deleterious to white men, or that the temperature modulates them so as to make them conducive to race persistence. Perhaps cause may be found for placing more of the blame for white enfeeblement in the tropics to the heat rays, the soil, the air, the water and the food, to say nothing of the habits which are there so easily acquired. We do not fear that the Canadian Northwest's doom was written in the words, "Let there be light!"

LINCOLN'S REMARKABLE PERMIT.

Mr. Linton Park, who is now an inmate of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Erie, Pa., was among those who joined in the chorus: "We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand strong." He enlisted at Washington, and was assigned to the Second District of Columbia Regiment.

Mr. Park was then, as now, a vegetarian. While he could assimilate everything connected with his answer to the call of duty from the stand of patriotism, he could not assimilate the army pork. It was plain that if the Government wished to do the square thing by Mr. Park it would have to show broad mindedness in the matter of rations.

So he took his troubles to President Lincoln, and explained that in some respects he was like the children of Israel after they set out from Egypt. He could not forget the leeks and onions with which he was wont to regale himself back in Indiana county.

"WAITING AT THE CHURCH."

A remarkable incident occurred at a wedding at Scarborough yesterday. When the bridesmaids reached the entrance of St. Mary's Parish Church pmoos 3ep 1ep1 poumou 3aaw 3ep1 not enter, as they were not wearing hats, but only wreaths of marguerites. The girls were naturally greatly disappointed, but they got over the difficulty by placing their handkerchiefs on their heads and the married guests over the handkerchiefs. Then the bridesmaids were allowed in the church, and the ceremony proceeded.

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MORALS AND THE DRAMA.

It may be argued by the average thinker, or non-thinker, that inasmuch as virtue is nearly always triumphant on the stage, it may be an excellent lesson to the young mind to show how vice is punished. And yet the police authorities will tell you that crime is always most rampant, most flourishing, when the newspapers are full of accounts of crime and its punishment; this is because the idea of crime, once taken into the human mind, becomes part of the consciousness and generates and breeds after its kind in the mind which is prepared for, or has a tendency to crime. Lombroso and other alienists have written extensively on this subject. In other words, the idea of crime, the mental picture, whether it be taken into the consciousness from the stage or created in the imagination by its appearance, in a newspaper, acts as a mental suggestion, giving rise to criminal impulse, and has an auto-hypnotic effect on the individual who witnesses the crime or reads about it. Of course, not on all individuals alike, for the mental soil must be prepared through lack of intelligence or spirituality for the seed of vice, as the physical body must be prepared through lack of vitality or inherent weakness, to receive the seed of disease and propagate it.—Charles Klein in the Reader Magazine.

"Influenza" was originally an Italian word for "influence," and, among other things, for the "influence" of the stars, which manifested itself balefully in epidemics of disease. Hence "influenza di febre scarlatina," for instance, meant an "epidemic of scarlet fever." And so, when eighteenth century Italy was prostrated by the sneezing, sore-throated and passed it on to England, it was naturally spoken of as "the" influenza — "the" epidemic — though on the way through France it acquired also the name of "la grippe," in allusion to its ferocious way of seizing its victims.

ALMA COLLEGE

Rev. R. I. Warner, D. D., Principal. Wylie Gray, Lady Principal. School for Girls and Young Ladies. 27th year opens Sept. 10th.



Student Life at Alma

The life of the student is made as much as possible like life in a well-regulated family; a few simple rules govern. During the year, lectures and talks on current events and the best contemporary literature are given, and musical, literary and social entertainments held at the college.

The school is opened every morning by appropriate religious exercises; attendance at church on Sundays is required of all students, the selection of the church being left to the parents. Collegiate and Preparatory Studies, Music, Fine Art, Elocution, Penmanship, Domestic Science, Moral and Ethical Advantages. Write for Catalogue to Principal Warner, St. Thomas, Ont.

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THE SCOURGE OF THE SMART SET; IMPRESSIONS OF FATHER VAUGHAN

"FOR PRODIGIOUS EFFECTS PRODUCED BY SIMPLE AND SOME-
TIMES UNCOUTH MEANS, HE SURPASSES ANY PREACHER I EVER
HEARD," SAYS JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT—THE RING AND
ROAR OF A BATTLE-CRY—A MARVELOUS PREACHER

James O'Donnell Bennett, of the Chicago Record-Herald, writes from London, Eng., to that journal as follows:

Everybody in London loves and honors Father Vaughan, and yet he is the pulp scourge of the town. He preaches truths that terrify and he hurts them at you with terrible earnestness, and yet you are not afraid of him. He defines with awful vividness the penalties of wasted time and wasted effort and wasted ideals, and yet you are not afraid of him. Sometimes he makes you wish to lay your head on your arm and sob for very shame and penitence; sometimes he makes you wish to spring from your seat and cheer; sometimes he draws the tears of pity from the eyes of gentle women; sometimes he makes men set their jaws hard and vow to themselves that they will try to be better.

He makes you quail; he sends you away tremulous with a hundred emotions, hopes, aspirations, regrets, resolutions, aspirations. He grips you, buffets you, rails at you, then seems to throw his great arms around you and drag you, panting, hurt, ashamed and eager, onward with him to the heights. For prodigious effects produced by simple and at times uncouth means he surpasses any preacher I ever heard, and I have reported over 100 and written analyses, as thorough as I could compass, of them all. He uses no notes. He begins falteringly, speaking very slowly and with labored cadences.

For the first fifteen minutes his matter is extremely commonplace and he will tell, with a simplicity so perfect that a child could follow him, some familiar gospel story. You are disappointed. You feel that you have come again upon an overrated preacher, and you wonder how he could possibly have gained a name the mere mention of which makes London look up and listen. Then he begins to apply the gospel story to modern conditions, to everyday life, to the things that are caught. You begin to weigh the words, which now are coming faster. Long sentences, pitched together in harsh, strong Saxon monosyllables, are beginning to rush from his lips. His face, ruddy even in repose, grows scarlet. His voice, carefully, slowly projected at first, now rises at times to a jubilant shout. The ring and roar of a battle cry are in it. The enormous volume of sound and the wild, hoarse, exultant passion in the tone are maddening. They set the blood tingling.

If you are reporting, your excitement sends the pencil jumping over the page. This is terrific "stuff" (the newspaperman's shop term for momentary utterances), and you must catch it all. Epigrams, threats, insults, epithets come crashing down from the pulpit. You give it up. You are listening with open mouth and wide eyes, and you may be glad if the tears are not streaming down your cheeks. If they are, you will not be conspicuous for all around you the people are looking with wet eyes toward the pulpit. They breathe hard. You can hear the short gasping of women who are laboring under a strain that is almost beyond bearing.

The men moisten their lips, then shut them tight. A great rushing sound seems to fill the church. It roars, from arch to arch, rises, falls, rises again. One wave of sound shatters another. You have a sick sensation of wondering how much longer you can bear this. The face looking upon you from the pulpit is flaming. The arms are extended in frantic appeal, then brought heavily down upon the rail in imprecation.

The preacher rises high upon his toes, then descends with a crash upon

Pen-Angle

The underwear that fits perfectly, wears out slowest, and neither shrinks nor stretches, is named PEN-ANGLE, and bears this trade mark in red. Who sells it, guarantees it, in the maker's name. Made in many fabrics and styles, at various prices, in form-fitting sizes for women, men and children. PEN-ANGLE Guaranteed Underwear wears best and fits better.

fits better

Perrin's Biscuits

"Just a little better than the rest"



Water Wafer—

A delicately thin wafer, prettily browned, that dissolves quickly in the mouth and leaves a taste that calls for more. Perrin's Water Wafer is a distinctly high-class biscuit. A taste will tell you so. Order by name from your grocer.

clity by naming the town, it was borne in upon the stranger that the preacher was not only talking about London, but was talking to London society. For the Jesuit Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm street, Berkeley Square, is in the heart of fashionable London. It is almost directly behind the residence of Lord Rosebery. A few doors away (4 Berkeley Square) is the town house of the Earl of Powis, where once dwelt the great Clive, who died there by his own hand in 1774. A little farther down the square is the Marquis of Lansdowne's residence, and within a stone's throw of it is Devonshire House.

In such a neighborhood the Jesuit father thunders against pride, extravagance, frivolity, the love of money and the love of pleasure. Last summer he began to preach that kind of sermon. For a month the church was almost deserted. Its fastidious congregation would not hear him. The opening gun was a sermon on "The Sins of the Smart Set." It vexed and amazed all England and the newspapers were deluged with letters of protest. Father Vaughan was denounced as a sensation monger, a notoriety seeker. He only redoubled his blows.

Some said he knew nothing of society and had no right to rail against it. They said he could have no knowledge of its sins save from the pulpit and say. As a matter of fact the Vaughan family is one of the finest in England. Gradually curiosity got the better of irritation and the people began to turn the Jesuit chapel in Berkeley Square.

Today Father Vaughan was announced to preach at 4 o'clock. I had been warned to go early lest I should get no seat, and I arrived a little after 3. Already the church was beginning to fill. The pew opener was extremely civil when a request was made for a seat near the pulpit and a reason given for the request. "You are an American," said the man. "I can always tell," and he beamed in welcome, and at pride in his perspicacity. "I will put you where you can make your notes comfortably." Then he asked for the name and a card, receiving both with thanks. "I shall like to tell Father Vaughan you were here. He will be glad to know. He will be writing you. There will be a line from him, you'll see. He likes to know what strangers come."

Meanwhile women were crowding around the pew opener. Some he knew and you could hear him murmuring, "Yes, your ladyship," and "No, your grace," as he conducted them to pews that had been reserved by the placing of a chair against the pew entrance. He was a very friendly, so to speak, man, fairly glowing with the wish to make a stranger feel at home. You meet his type often in Methodist churches at home, far less often among other denominations.

There was a double row of chairs along each aisle. These and the pews were all taken by ten minutes to 4, and then the later arrivals began to line the walls, evidently resigned to standing throughout what was to be a long discourse. The cheerful pew opener told me that not only Roman Catholics came, but Protestants—"Oh, many of them; Nonconformists, Church of England, lots of Americans, the fashionable and the poor, Catholic and Protestant alike, they all love him!" he meant Father Vaughan—"Yes, they worship the ground he walks on."

He spoke of miracles, and his attitude toward them was, of course, one of perfect credence. His point of view was that we know they happened. This was one of his phrases: "Our Lord's voice thrilled through the dim eternities and the widow's son arose. All we know is that Christ did this thing." He had been speaking of the scientific interpretation of miracles, and he chuckled when he made his declaration of absolute and unquestioning belief in them as divine phenomena. Indeed, it was more than a chuckle—a laugh, rather, that conveyed a curious blending of humility, of happiness, of amused condescension.

Suddenly he grew very solemn, and with a shout, he launched this bolt: "The greatest miracle of all the ages is that we are not worse than we are." He inveighed against the love of money and told, in a manner at once sagacious and horrified, how he recently had asked a young woman if he might congratulate her on her marriage. Was she happy? Did she truly and deeply love her husband? This was her answer: "I just loathe him, but it's better than home, and after all, there's the money, and with money you can get everything; without it nothing."

He referred to the contention of certain modern German critics that there is no trace of Christology in the synoptic gospels and that the Christ of modern thought was the creation of a single chapter of the gospels without finding those traces." He took up the familiar assertion that the Christ of the Scriptures can be only an ideal figure in modern life. "They say," he cried, "that His commandments, His doctrines, His ethics, His beatitudes, are all beyond us. Nay, I say to you, we give up Christianity when we give up Christ. And thus he defined Christianity:

"Christianity is nothing but the assimilation of the Christ thought, the Christ word, the Christ deed and the Christ character. Before the teaching and before Christianity is Christ. It is sad for those who have suffered and sacrificed for Him to hear Christ spoken of as less than a Plato, a Socrates or a Marcus Aurelius. His beauty of life, of thought, of deed, of doctrine, of ethics, but above all, of character, is to the moral world what the sun is to this.

"He had power, but He was not feared. And, brethren, He told the people that it were better a man should have a millstone hung about his neck than that he should offend the virtue of a little child. Let a man to-day tell that to a girl who is seen in a London drawing-room, let him tell her that he who offends the virtue of a young girl should be flogged and be cast into the mud of the Thames, and she will only say: 'Poor man, he is not well.'"

"We look upon our women and we say: 'Behold the newly-evolved twentieth century type of beauty. What horrible creatures we are. It is a poor evolution if this is all it amounts to.'"

"We have more beauty on us than in us."

"Christ told the world that nothing mattered but character. To build up a pure, a lofty, a noble, a holy character—that was all that mattered. He came to sinners. That's the advantage of being a sinner—we have the sympathy of Jesus, but only when we acknowledge our sin. And He will neglect not one of you. There is not one of you for whom He would not again live and die if He had not already given you a plentiful redemption. Each one of you may call Him 'My particular friend'; each one of you may say: 'He will live with me, and He will reward me with Himself.'"

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In those words he closed: "Oh, my brethren, He is so splendid, this Christ of ours, and I think there is nothing so glorious in our English heritage as the memory of the service that was given Him by the men who built up our parliament, who erected our cathedrals, who wrought out our freedom. What the rest of Him? I invite you to come again next Sunday, and let me then thresh out this question again, for it means everything to us. It means eternal life."

He descended from the pulpit. The music of the organ rang with trumpet blasts. There was the measured clank of censor chains, and the smoke of incense floated above his head. He stood with folded hands before the altar. Then he knelt and lifted his voice, and the wrath and the clamor of the prayer in the prayer to the pitying mother of God. The accusing preacher had vanished; in his place stood the ministering priest, the suppliant.

JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.
London, June 19.

A New-Style Soap.
Have your clothes washed with the new soap—the pure "Olive Oil" Laundry Soap. No grease of dead animals in it. No destructive resin. Nothing but pure, cleansing, curative olive oil. No deodorant. Ask for Five cents a bar.

The cigar output of 4,368,720 in the calendar year of 1906 must have come as a surprise to the bulk of the trade, but more stunning yet its increase in one year of 882,240,452, an increase of nearly three hundred millions in the production of our cigar industry during the year. This jump is the more remarkable in the face of the pronounced and unrelenting hostility of a half dozen state legislatures which have ostracized not only the manufacture but also the handling and consumption of cigars within the confines of their respective territories.

MINARD'S LINIMENT JUREA GARGLE IN COWS.
The last census year—1900—showed the production of eggs in the United States to be 1,293,662,433 dozen.

THE MYSTERY OF MALARIA

AN EPIC OF SCIENCE FOR TWO THOUSAND YEARS.

Referring to malaria, in a talk before the Royal Colonial Institute of Great Britain, the other day, Major Ronald Ross said that it is the most interesting disease of all medical science.

For 2,000 years men have been studying it, and only now does success seem in sight.

One of the most remarkable things admitted by physicians now in discussing the disease is that we have not discovered any of the more important theories of the ancients on the subject, but have only elaborated on them and verified them.

Four hundred years before the Christian era that great Greek, Hippocrates, wrote learnedly on malaria. Yet today it is encountered with dread by physicians. Full of astounding facts is its story.

Between man and nature, seemingly, the malarial war has been waged. Perhaps, though, it would be nearer correct to say that it has been fought between man and himself.

For scientists believe that in this, as other diseases, it is a violation of nature's laws, rather than a proclivity of nature herself, that has wrought the trouble.

One hears nowadays of "intermittent fever," and is apt to imagine it a modern term. Only in phraseology is it so.

The ancients knew of intermittent fever. About 400 B. C., the Romans and Greeks had decided that malarial fevers were not continuous in type, and divided them into three classes—those occurring every day, every other day, and every third day.

And that classification, in its essential, stands today.

Again, those ancients had discovered a direct connection between the disease and swampy or marshy places, and even suggested that it was disseminated to man by a germ. All of which—with some elaboration—is now known to be true.

A long time afterward a villager of Malacotos, in Ecuador, discovered that Peruvian bark would alleviate malaria fever. In 1640 Europe learned of it, and Louis XIV. had his agues helped by it.

Then, in 1829, the French chemists separated quinine from the bark, and felt that they had made a progressive step in the treatment of malaria.

And so they had, for today quinine remains the accepted specific against malaria.

About the middle of the last century came another important discovery: it was found—thanks to the microscope—that the "malarial pigment" granules in the blood are the waste matter thrown off by little parasites which, living in the blood, cause the disease.

Then, at a later period, Pasteur, Koch, Lister and others were discovering that bacteria were the cause of anthrax, tuberculosis, cholera, typhoid and leprosy.

The difference is that the malaria germs are the lowest form of animal life, while the bacteria causing those other diseases are the lowest form of vegetable life.

Why does the fever attack one at regular intervals—every 24 hours, every 48 hours, or every 72 hours?

This question has been answered by science. And the answer is most interesting.

There are three kinds of malaria germs. One kind reaches full maturity and begins to reproduce in 24 hours, another in 48 hours, the third in 72 hours. Cases have been known where all three kinds existed at one and the same time in the same patient; but usually only one kind may be so encountered.

Now, in the system of the fever patient there exist millions of germs, and those of what may be called the same generation all reach maturity at the same time.

So it is when this great horde is throwing off poison each day, every two days or every three days, as the case may be, that the fever rises; then it subsides till the next brood matures.

Sometimes cases are met in which the fever is continuous. This is where two or three kinds of germs exist in the same patient, and the generations overlapping cause the continuity.

Seldom does the manner of attack vary in any particular. First, the patient is seized with a chill, a nausea, shivering, and fever; but soon the corruptions which have been described as

Asserts Soul Is Material—It Can Be Weighed.

A Boston man says the soul can be weighed. He knows this because he has tested a lot of cases before and after death.

The weight this investigator gives for an average human soul is two ounces. This is the sort of fool science that some men now give us. It is more to the point to tell us how to maintain a healthy body—how to get well if sick, and how to be able to do good work and keep everlastingly at it.

Poor health is the result of poor blood—if you let your blood get pale and thin, then all the organs of the body are sure to get weak. Ferrozone is the remedy.

Ferrozone is the quickest, surest body and blood builder; thousands have been restored from failing health or complete nervous prostration by Ferrozone, which builds up tired nerves, and helps you to get sound, refreshing sleep every night.

Ferrozone gives an appetite as sharp as a razor—there is lots of pleasure eating when you take "Ferrozone."

Rosy color comes back to your pale cheeks and plenty of strength with it, because Ferrozone is the greatest body builder ever discovered. For a tonic to lift tiredness, weakness and ill-health you can't find the equal of Ferrozone. Get a 50-cent box from any dealer and see if this isn't so.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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THERE is but one making—the purest, make of Chocolate, most wholesome, most delicious of bon-bons. the Canadian girl and her mother—Stewart's chocolates. They are the "crowning glory" of chocolate

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Chocolates

THE STEWART CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

the "little policemen" of the blood get in their work and counteract the toxic effects of the germs; they neutralize it and in a large measure eliminate it through perspiration and the other methods of natural elimination.

This brings relief; but another generation of germs is developing meanwhile, and when it reaches maturity another attack comes on. Only when the germs wear themselves out, when they become too weak for reproduction does the patient recover. But even then undue fatigue, chill or great heat may cause a relapse by favoring the parasites and their development.

Thus the battle goes on, of poison, produced by the germs, on the one hand, and antitoxin created by the blood on the other hand.

A rather extraordinary discovery is that children in the tropics carry about myriads of malaria germs in their systems all the time, and if they live to maturity—which very many of them do not—they become immune.

Only about ten years ago it was discovered—although some such thing had been suspected for centuries—that when mosquitoes of a certain species suck the blood of an affected person, animal or bird, they draw in the parasites of malaria and impart them to the next victim they bite.

How this was discovered is a little romance in itself. It was in 1894 that Patrick Manson declared his theory concerning mosquito transference of malaria.

Then, after experimenting for two and a half years, with such poor success that he was about to give up, he happened to strike a new species of mosquito and found in its tissues the very thing of which he was in search.

More than anything else, Major Ross—one of the greatest of malaria experts has favored, as a remedial agent, the tracking and drainage of swamps which favor the breeding of the malarial type of mosquito.

This, in fact, is about the essence of all the conclusions of other physi-



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DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND GENERAL STORES
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will last a whole season.

STRANGEST OF MARRIAGE CUSTOMS

HAREM OF THE PRESENT DAY IN NORTH AFRICA — IN TUNIS BRIDES ARE VALUED BY THE POUND—A 300-POUNDER HAS NO TROUBLE GETTING A HUSBAND—WHERE THE WOMEN WEAR TROUSERS.

According to the Koran, the Mohammedan has the right to four wives upon earth, and when he goes to heaven, he will receive seventy-two black-eyed, ever beautiful and ever young. When there he will have children or not, according to his wish, and the offspring will grow in an hour to the stature of their parents. Mohammed himself is said to have had about twenty wives while on earth, and when he died, he left nine, each of whom had her own house not far from the mosque at Medina.

Mohammed started out by marrying a widow. Her name was Cadijah, and it was her money which gave him his first boost into prominence. He was about 25 years old at the time, and was one of the finest looking young beauty of Arabia. Cadijah was 40, and it is alleged that it was she who popped the question. He lived with her for twenty-five years, and during that time took no other wife.

After she died, however, he became betrothed to a girl of 7, and he married her two or three years later. This second wife was the beautiful Ayesha, whom he preferred, above all others, to the day of his death.

These facts form the basis of the Mohammedan's idea of marriage. He believes that the prophet had the right to more wives than his followers, because he was favored of God; and there was a chance that he might generate a race of prophets to succeed him. This chance failed; but nevertheless he still sticks to the limit of only four wives, and the Arab judges of Tunisia and Algeria will not recognize as legal any more than that number.

NEW WIFE EVERY TEN YEARS.

Indeed, in Algeria, the French are now trying to cut down the size of the harem; and they will not allow such of the Arabs as become naturalized to have more than one legal help-mate. I heard of a young man in Oran, the son of a sheik, who thought that it would be fine to be a French citizen. He took out his papers, and shortly thereafter wanted to marry. He had already one wife, and the license was therefore refused. Upon this he was disgusted, and said he wanted to be a pure Arab once more.

Down in Figuig, on the edge of Morocco, I was told that it is the custom for the Moor of that region to marry at 13 or 20 years of age, taking a wife of 13 or 14. About ten years later he adds another young maiden of the same age to his household. When he gets to be 40 he takes a third and at 50 a fourth, so that he has always one young wife to wait upon him throughout his earthly career. The new wives come on, the older ones step back to the rear and act as their servants.

At the present time, owing to the advancement of modern civilization, these plural marriages are steadily decreasing in number. This is the rule in all Mohammedan cities. Here in Tunisia most of the natives now have but one wife, and such is the case in all the cities of Algeria. The cost of living is steadily increasing, and the women demand more and more. They are patterning after the French ladies in their tastes, and it is only the rich who can keep up more than one household.

Morocco, where several wives are herded together under the same roof and in the same quarters, there is sure to be discord, and it means both peace and economy to have only one. The Arab women of the better classes are a dead load on their husbands, for they are seldom more than children in character. They have no education to speak of, and they must have servants or slaves to wait upon them. The husband is expected to furnish a dowry for each wife, and if he is rich he must give from \$2,000 to \$10,000 to get her. This money goes to the girl's family, and a quartet of wives, so paid for, makes a large sum. With people less rich the dowries are less, but every husband must pay something for his wife, even down to the porter, although the latter may get a bride for \$5 or \$10.

As a rule the Mohammedan husband makes his matrimonial investments in the stock of fashion, by buying a pig in a poke. He seldom sees his bride before he is engaged to her; and, if he is young, the parents make all the contracts. There is no place upon earth where the women are so much secluded; and there are now millions here who have never seen by other man than their husbands.

In the city of Tunis the ladies never go out on the street except in closed carriages. They know nothing about shopping and never visit the bazars or stores. The carriages are brought into the court yard of their homes, and after they have been put in by their servants and the door tightly closed the grooms come out and hitch up the horses. If they are calling upon a lady friend, the carriage is taken into the court yard restricted to the women of the household, and there the horses are unharnessed so that the men take them away before the ladies step out.

IN THE WOMEN'S QUARTERS.

Every fine Mohammedan house has its women's apartments. The room is built around a courtyard, and there is usually one court for the men and another for the women. In the latter only the master of the house is permitted to enter and in less pretentious homes a male visitor will always make himself heard before he comes in. In order that the women may see the women have their own private staircases to the roof and the roofs are their special quarters. They are usually flat and form the loafing and gossiping places for the females of the household. They are surrounded by walls, and one sometimes sees the girls at play on the street.

Here in Tunis the women of the middle classes go out so wrapped up in veils that not a bit of their faces is to be seen. Over their heads they have long scarfs which fall to their knees. These scarfs are black, embroidered with red and white stripes,

and so thick that it is impossible to see through them. The women hold them up with their hands as they walk, looking out for a step at a time. They sometimes wear shawls over the veils. Such women seldom visit the stores, and if on the street they are probably on their way to the mosque or to the cemeteries or to visit their friends.

The women of the common classes look stranger still. They dress in white garments of cotton or wool, which cover the whole of their persons, excepting their faces. The latter are wrapped around with a thick black crepe, in which two holes are cut out for the eyes. In the distance they look like the blackest of negroes with features wrinkled like a washboard. As they come closer their veils are masks and their black eyes may be seen shining out of the darkness.

VEILS HIDE THEIR FACES.

The woman of Algiers wears a wide white band across her face to conceal it; sometimes a veil of white is fastened tightly over the bridge of the nose, the upper part of the face being hidden by the black or blanket-like shawl which is common all over the country. In Morocco and in western Algeria the woman holds her head tight over her face, leaving a little three-cornered hole, not much bigger than a finger ring, out of which one eye peeps as she goes waddling along.

It is impossible to see how the fair sex is dressed in Morocco. When they go out into the streets they bundle themselves up in blankets so that they look like bags walking on slippers.

In Algeria and Tunisia nearly every female wears trousers of one kind or other, and the overgarments are so arranged that these can be easily seen. It takes fourteen yards of stuff to make a pair of breeches for an Algerian lady. They are worn enormously full, and are so tied in at the instep that they hang down like bags. The haick or head shawl does not fall far below the waist, and these enormous trousers are one of the features of the afternoon parade in the Rue Bab Azoun. The breeches of the women here in Tunisia are somewhat more hidden, but those of the Jewesses are always in evidence.

It is only when upon the streets that the Arab woman wears these very full trousers. They are removed as soon as she comes home and other pantaloons take their place. The latter are made of silk or China crepe; they are loose at the bottom and reach only to the knee. In addition she now wears a chemise which is tucked into her trousers, and above these a jacket of broad silk. She wears a silk sash wrapped about her waist, and may have several vests of gay colors fastened with bright buttons. Her headpiece consists of a small velvet cap, which comes to a point over the crown, and on her feet are slippers embroidered with gold.

All African women are fond of jewelry, and the well-to-do Mohammedan girls have necklaces of pearls, earrings of precious stones and bracelets and anklets of gold. The poorer wear silver, and those who have nothing will adorn themselves down with brass and white metal.

FOND OF JEWELRY.

Indeed, I am surprised at the number of ornaments which even the common Arab girls wear. Little tots of six and seven have heavy silver rings on their anklets, and gold rings as big around as an after-dinner coffee cup saucer, not only in the lobes of their ears, but also in the rim; all along to the top. This is especially so of the Bedouin girl, who often carries the wealth of her whole family on her person. The Kabyle woman covers her breast with jewelry, and wears enormous earrings and anklets and pins which will weigh a pound or more each.

During my trip down into the western desert I had to spend a night in a first-class car with a rich Arab chief, and his wife and their two little girls. When the woman came in she was so bundled up that one could tell nothing as to her clothes. She was dressed in a half-dozen bracelets on each of her arms. Her fingers sparkled with diamonds and she wore great gold rings in the sides and lobes of her ears. She had a little cornucopia cap on her head. This was of red velvet embroidered with gold, and she wore a spangled shirtwaist over a white chemise of fine wool. She was tattooed on chin, forehead and cheeks. Her fingers were stained with henna, and her eyelids blackened with kohl.

I had a good chance to see something of the Kabyle women when I made my journey through their country in the Atlas Mountains of Eastern Algeria. They are much fairer than the Moors or the Bedouins. They belong to the same race as we do and have blue eyes, rosy cheeks and red hair. They are Mohammedans but they do not veil their faces, and as a rule the Kabyle husband has but one wife.

The women are allowed to go about in the fields and I saw many of them walking along the roads with their children, and sometimes carrying water from the wells into the villages. These Kabyles are clad very plainly, with the exception of the jewelry with which they are loaded. The ordinary dress is a gown which reaches from the neck to the feet and is fastened at the shoulder with a great pin of silver or white metal. On ceremonial occasions they wear gowns of red and yellow stripes, strapped in at the loins with a belt of bright-colored leather. Their sometimes wear a headpiece of black silk. Their feet are usually bare.

Among these people wives are bought, and on the street wrap themselves up in cloths. From \$50 to \$100 is a high price for a good-looking girl. The men usually stick to their wives, and, as they are very jealous,

it is by no means safe to pay them any attention.

How would you like to figure on your sweetheart by weight and value your bride by the pound? That is the custom among the Hebrews of Tunis. The men think a woman beautiful according to her much flesh, and a likely Jew girl of 300 weight or so has no trouble in getting a husband.

As a maiden approaches the marriageable age she is stuffed, much after the manner of a Strasburg pate-de-foie-gras goose. These Jews have their own way of eating to increase their fat, and their own foods for putting on flesh. One of our agricultural department explorers tells me that they use a certain grain which surpasses any that we have in its fattening qualities, and also that Secretary Wilson expected to introduce this grain into the United States. If so, it will indeed be a boon to our thin, scrawny girls, who worry because they cannot rise in avoirdupois.

MOUNTAINS OF FLESH.

I have before me a photograph of the two biggest Jewesses of Tunis. They are mountains of flesh, and one of them weighs over 400 a pair. These Jewesses have the homeliest costumes I have ever seen upon women. They wear breeches, both on the street and at home, and over them short, loose sacks which fall to the waist. Some of them have their trousers loose about the hips and tight at the calves and others wear them about even all the way down, loading them with embroidery of silver and gold.

Some pairs of breeches are made entirely of gold thread, and I hear of money lenders' daughters who wear pantaloons which cost \$200 a pair. Such garments are reserved for home use, and they are not to be seen on the streets.

Other girls have pantaloons of velvet, loaded with bands of gold and silver, a girl carrying a whole fortune on her trousers. They all wear jewelry, and on public occasions they come out in pearls and diamonds and gold galore.

The Jewish men here dress like the Arabs, but the women do not veil their faces, and it is possible to see just how they look. The most of the women have what we would call brunette complexions, although there is no sign of the mulatto about them. They have black hair, beautiful eyes and not infrequently prominent Hebrew noses. Some of them are pretty.

JEWESSES MARRY YOUNG.

The Jewesses marry young. A good fat girl is often wedded at 12, and she becomes a Hera the rabbi covers her with a veil. The most of the marriages are usually preceded by a contract, and there is often a forfeit put up as against divorce. If the man does not carry out his contract he has to pay damages, and in the case of divorce he usually gives back half the property which his wife brought him. A divorced wife always gets an allowance.

If his wife has no children the Tunisian Jew has the right to add a second wife to his family, and a dead man's brother is expected to marry his sister-in-law, even if he is married already. I am told that marriages sometimes occur between uncles and nieces, and that as far as possible, families combine to keep the fortunes in their own clan.

These Jewish marriages are usually made by the rabbis, and at the house of the bride. Here the rabbi covers the young couple with a veil and directs the groom how to put the ring upon the bride's finger.

About a week before the wedding the public festivities begin, and from that time on the girl has to go through a lot of ceremonial without power of hindrance. The older women of the family take hold of her. They first put her in a bath, where her body is covered with an ointment which, when dry, is pulled off, leaving the skin perfectly clean and as soft as when she was born. Her hair is then anointed with oil, and she is then adorned with jewelry. Her eyebrows are blackened and her eyelids are marked out and joined by a thick line of red paint. At the same time her finger nails are covered with henna, and even her toe nails are made red.

After marriage the woman becomes to a large extent the servant of her husband. If she is poor she cooks the meals, and, no matter how well off her husband is, she is expected to make his bed and wait upon him. She always eats at the second table, for in the ordinary Jewish household of Tunis there are always two meals, the first of which is for the men.

HIRED MOURNERS AT FUNERALS

The Jews here are very particular as to their religious observances. Their shops are shut up on Saturday, and their wives do not cook or sweep on that day. They are affectionate with one another, and a Jewish funeral with its accompanying mourning is a sight to be seen.

The Jewish cemeteries are nothing like ours. They are tall, narrow vaults. The vaults are dug out so that their tops rest even with the surface of the earth, and they are covered with marble slabs of the same size and height so that the whole cemetery appears to be one great marble floor.

Upon each slab are carved Hebrew characters giving the names and ages of those who lie below; and, when the women go out to mourn they sit down on the slabs over their dead and bob up and down as they wail out their grief. I visited one of the largest of these cemeteries this afternoon. Its marble floor seemed to be spotted with white tents, and as I got closer I could see that each of these tents was a Jewish woman shrouded in white, mourning her dead.

There was a chapel at one end of the graveyard, from which the great noise of the mourning came. A funeral was being celebrated. In one room was a coffin standing upright against the wall, and beside it, on the stone floor, covered by a silk sheet of bright red, lay the corpse of a man.

About him were a number of Jewish men in Arab clothing, weeping softly; while in the next room were the hired mourners, who are brought in for such occasions at so much per wail.

These mourners were Jewish women, ranging in age from a fat maid of 18 to a eighty old lady of 80 or more. They numbered fifteen, and I venture they would pull down the

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scales at a ton and a half. They sat on the marble floor, with their feet under them, and swung back and forth, bobbing their heads to the ground, as they fairly howled out a chorus for which the fat lady kept time.

As the mourners saw me making a note the wailing subsided for a moment, but as one of the bereaved family came in it burst out louder than ever. Such mourners are common to all oriental countries and they wail here for the Arabs as well as the Jews.

CECIL RHODES' IDEA OF FAME

HIS ARGUMENT WITH LORD ROSEBERY RECALLED BY THE LATTER.

(From Lord Rosebery's Address at the Unveiling of the Tablet in Oxford University.)

I admit he had at one time a strong idea of posthumous fame. I remember arguing with him about it a long time ago. I used a stock argument; I said that fame was short and that in the case of but very few people there was any chance of its lasting. He said: "No, I don't think it did not last very long. I pointed to the millions of universes in the firmament, in each of which there may be millions of insects like ourselves striving for the same brief and futile hour of fame. But Rhodes would have none of it. He said: 'No, I don't agree with you at all. I have given my name to this great region of Rhodesia and in two or three hundred years my name will still be there, and I shall be remembered after two or three centuries. What does it matter to me that I am not remembered for a few years?'"

The last time I saw him, when the hand of death was upon him, and when sentence of death had already probably been pronounced to him, I found him in a very different mood. He said: "Well, after all, you are right everything in this world is too short, life and fame and achievement, everything is too short; and he gave a groan as he thought of his own career and his own ambition cut short."

Perhaps he and I were both wrong. I think his fame will survive his own anticipations and mine also. He has dug deep, he has dug broad, the foundations of his own reputation. In South Africa, that region of perplexity which will at any rate, remain for all time a monument of British wisdom, the name of Rhodes will always be preserved; and in the British Empire, for which he worked with such sublimity of conception, such broad capability, and such unrelenting energy, he must always remain a prominent figure. I am not at all sure that that his fame is most secure.

You are going to honor him today by setting up a tablet, superfluous at the present moment, but not superfluous in ages to come, when we recall to the minds of our children the memory of his name. In your bidding prayers, in your ancient services, I suppose the name of Cecil John Rhodes will always be remembered; but will he not be chiefly remembered as having summed up in his life the history of the world, the mightiest republic that has ever existed, an influence of new scholars ready to worship at the shrine of this ancient university, to imbibe its august traditions, and to take back to their homes and to their communities a message of peace, civilization and goodwill?

I do not know what other methods may be taken to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Rhodes in this country or in the world, but I am of this opinion. In South Africa, but sure I am of this, the surest and noblest monument will be his career, the merits and the reputation of the scholars whom he has summoned within these walls.

ENGLISH SPRAIN LINIMENT removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood, curbs, splints, ringbone, spavins, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by Callard & McLachlan, London.

The vineyards area of France in 1906 was 5,195,590 acres, yielding a wine production of 1,375,774,921 gallons. Production has steadily decreased since 1900, when it was 1,779,267,568 gallons. Judge C. C. Cole, of Des Moines, Ia., for many years dean of the Drake University Law School there, has received a Carnegie pension of \$1,280 a year. He was graduated from the Harvard Law School.

THIS WELL TO KNOW A GOOD THING—Said Mrs. Surface to Mrs. Knowwell, when they met in the street, "Why have you been for a week back?" "Oh, just down to the store for a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil." "Surprise, who hates pain, walked on. But she remembered, and when she contracted a weak back there was another customer for Electric Oil."

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Why waste your labor using inferior silks—buy Corticelli—and see the difference in results!

LONDON'S FIRST DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE DAILY COURANT, ITS ORIGIN AND VICISSITUDES—SOME OF THE FIRST ITEMS OF NEWS.

Two hundred and five years ago the Daily Courant, as it was called, was born "next door to King's Arms tavern at Fleet Bridge." Thus Fleet street was the cradle, as it is now the "hub," of daily journalism. The proprietor of the Daily Courant was one E. Mallet, and it was perhaps characteristic of the man that he did not blow his trumpet above a whisper in making his experiment of a daily issue. Anyhow within six weeks the Daily Courant had passed into the hands of another and stronger publisher. This was Mr. Samuel Buckley, whose business was at the sign of the Dolphin, in Little Britain. Buckley was at once an ardent and a coming man. He was owner of the Monthly Register, and he was to be publishers of Steele and Addison's Spectator.

Where, precisely, did the King's Arms tavern stand? Mallet's imprint says "at Fleet Bridge." Fleet Bridge connected Fleet street with Ludgate Hill in the many centuries during which, in varying stages of purity, the Fleet ran sluggishly down to the Thames from Holborn.

You have no river in London to compare with ours," said a Parisian to Lord Petersham, waving his hand over the Seine. "Ah, yes, we have," was the reply, "and we call it Fleet Ditch."

Mallet seems to have good ideas. His venture was to publish every day the news arriving from foreign parts without the padding indulged in by so many of the Gazettes, Posts, Intelligencers and News Letters of the day. In a word, the proprietor of the first English daily paper was the first friend of the busy man who wishes to gather the most important news of the day with a minimum effort. Mallet's advertisement ran:

"This Courant (as the title shows) will be published daily: being designed to give all the material news as soon as every Post arrives; and is confined to half the compass to save the Public at least half the importances of ordinary News-Papers."

And assuredly the readers of the Daily Courant got brevity if they did not get wit. The paper consisted of a single sheet of the size of a half-sheet of foolscap, or deed paper, with print on one side only. But accuracy was also promised and accuracy was a novelty in an age when news traveled no faster than a sailing ship, and was seldom purer than smoke-laden air of the city coffee houses. Even between the time of arrival of news in the Thames and its dissemination in a trustworthy form, there would elapse days during which the needy news writer pined out his hearsays and inventions unchecked. Defoe's bogus yet minutely circumstantial account in *Mist's Journal* of July 15, 1718, of the blowing up and total disappearance of the Island of St. Vincent was but a masterly specimen of the methods of the day.

Only three days before, on England, were added by the new proprietor, Samuel Buckley, on April 22. They consisted almost entirely of advertisements of new books, such as "A Modest Inquiry Concerning the Opinion of the Guardian Angels," Buckley was

of these gentlemen with the soldiery: "They have taken more towns and fought more battles. They have been upon parties and skirmishes where our armies have lain still, and given the general assault to many a place when the besiegers were quiet in their trenches. They have made us masters of several strong towns many weeks before our generals could do it, and completed victories when our greatest captains have been content to come off with a drawn battle."

PRIMITIVE JOURNALISM.

Against journalism of this heroic order Mallet set his face; but the conditions under which he proposed to supply London with trustworthy foreign news would be laughed at today. His method was simply to translate the continental newspapers. And "for an assurance that he will not, under pretence of having private intelligence, impose any addition of feigned circumstances to an action, but give his extracts fairly and impartially, at the beginning of each article he will quote the foreign paper from whence it is taken." This was the best order Mallet set his face; but the conditions under which he proposed to supply London with trustworthy foreign news would be laughed at today. His method was simply to translate the continental newspapers. 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SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Sir James Kitson, who has just been raised to the peerage, is one of the greatest ironmasters of the United Kingdom, a former lord mayor of Leeds, and a great employer of labor, who has never had any trouble with his many thousands of men, numbers of whom have been with him 30 and 40 years. He will be recalled in connection with one of the principal causes celebrated in the last quarter of a century. The defendant in the case was Dr. Playfair, brother of the late Lord Playfair, and married to Sir James Kitson's sister. The plaintiff in the case was Mrs. Arthur James, and she claimed that the doctor, while attending upon her in the capacity of a physician, had betrayed professional secrets to his own wife, and to Sir James, which had the effect of causing the latter to stop the allowances which he had been making to his sister-in-law, and which had led Mrs. Playfair and the other ladies of the Kitson family to stop all further intercourse with her.

Public opinion was much divided about the merits of the case, which attracted an enormous amount of attention; but the consensus of opinion, both in society and among the medical profession, was to the effect that if ever there had been an instance where a physician had been warranted in communicating information obtained in a professional manner to his own relations, who were likewise the kinsfolk of the patient, it was in this particular instance, especially as Dr. Playfair was looking after Mrs. Arthur Kitson, not as a paying patient, but as a member of the family who could not afford to give any fee.

The daily newspapers of London, however, took a contrary view, and marked on a species of crusade against Dr. Playfair, the favorite accoucheur of the reigning house, and so influenced the jury that the latter brought in a verdict of \$60,000 against him. Appeal was taken against this decision, and while the matter was still under consideration, Arthur Kitson, husband of the plaintiff, brought suit against his brother, Sir James, to upset the will of their father.

Sir James, who was deeply distressed by the scandal resulting from the suit against Dr. Playfair, effected a compromise, according to the terms of which he settled an allowance, it is said, of \$7,500 upon his younger brother and his wife, who in consideration thereof withdrew the opposition to the appeal of Dr. Playfair, and allowed the judgment of \$60,000 to be reversed without protest. Thanks to this action on the part of Sir James, Dr. Playfair did not have to pay damages, or even the cost of the case, those on both sides being defrayed by Sir James for the sake of making an end to the whole matter.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra's visit to Cardiff Castle this week, as the guests of Lord and Lady Bute, will be noteworthy for many reasons, one of them being that no reigning monarch has been seen in Cardiff since Edward II. stayed there in 1232; that is to say, nearly 600 years ago. King John likewise on one occasion spent a few days at Cardiff, but Edward VII. and Alexandra will be the first king and queen of England whom this ancient city has ever had the opportunity of welcoming together.

True, Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort once spent a night at Cardiff Bay on one of their yachting trips along the western coast. But the only notice taken of their presence in the bay was that the window blinds of the castle were religiously pulled down by way of showing that the royal visitors were quite the reverse of welcome. That was in the time of the grandparents of the present Marquis of Bute, and the object of the slight thus offered to the Queen was to indicate the bitterness of the Marchioness of Bute on the subject of the death of her sister, Lady Flora Hastings, who had died but a short time previously.

Lady Flora, while a member of the royal household, had been a victim of enormous gossip at court, and some

declared that she was unfitted any longer to remain as maid of honor in attendance upon the late king, and that she was unfitted to be a courtier. The matter developed not merely into a court scandal, but into a public one, was made the subject of a political attack upon Lord Melbourne, then premier and political mentor of the king, and led to the resignation of the premier and the leading medical authorities had furnished a certificate of Lady Florence's malady did the scandal come to an end.

The treatment to which Lady Flora was subjected throughout the matter by the court, and particularly by the Duchess of Kent, mother of Queen Victoria, was bitterly resented by her family, and when she died, about three months after the demonstration of the falsity of the accusations with which she had been assailed, it was said that she had succumbed to the mental sufferings which she had undergone in connection with the affair. Not long before her death she wrote the celebrated lines, beginning: "Tell me, my winged winds, that round my pathway roar."

Lady Florence's sister, who was passionately devoted to her, died as the Marchioness of Bute, and it is said that on her deathbed she caused her then 12-year-old son, the late marquis, to be brought to her, and laid upon him as a sacred legacy the family grudge concerning Flora, charging him solemnly to hold himself aloof from court as long as Queen Victoria should be on the throne, and to take no office, nor to do anything to show that he condoned the wrong done to the aunt whom he had never seen.

The present Lord Bute is bound by no such pledge, has been the recipient of many tokens of favor and goodwill on the part of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and their visit to him at Cardiff Castle will mark the complete reconciliation between the reigning dynasty and one of the most powerful and influential houses of the nobility in the United Kingdom. Lord Bute and his younger brother, Lord Ninian Stuart, both talk the most fluent Welsh, and are, I imagine, the only scions of the British aristocracy to possess the mastery of that difficult language. He is descended from a son of King Robert II. of Scotland, and among the former lords of Bute was the nobleman who was so exalted as the favorite of George III.'s mother, the Princess of Wales of her day, and who figures in history as the statesman mainly responsible for the troubles between England and her American colonies, which culminated in the war of independence and the foundation of the United States.

Lord Bute, whose father was portrayed as Lother by Lord Beaconsfield in his novel of that name—a novel in which Mr. Capel, now a resident of California, figures under the transparent pseudonym of Mgr. Catesby—is the daughter of a daughter of the Earl of Bellingham, the name of whose family is well known on the other side of the Atlantic. For Richard Bellingham was governor of Massachusetts through a considerable portion of the seventeenth century, and many other members of his house held office in New England in colonial days. The Bellinghams were already flourishing at the time of the wars of the roses, and have been settled in Ireland since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Thomas Bellingham was the guide and A. D. C. of King William III. at the battle of the Boyne, which does not prevent the Sir Henry Bellingham of today being a devout Catholic and a chamberlain of the Pope.

In Cardiff the Marquis of Bute is virtually lord of all the surveys, and he is often described as "king of South Wales," in contradistinction to Sir Watkins Williams-Wynn, the so-called "king of North Wales." He virtually owns the entire city, which thanks to the enlightenment of his two immediate predecessors in the marquisate, has been transformed from an insignificant seaside village of 6,000 people into a thriving seaport with a population of 250,000, equipped with magnificent docks, built by the lords of Bute at an expense of some \$20,000,000, and covering nearly 300 acres. Some idea of the magnitude of the Cardiff may be gathered from the fact that owing to the special apparatus on the quays as much as 1,200 tons of freight per hour can be placed on shipboard without difficulty.

But the interest of the lords of Bute in the city of Cardiff has not stopped short at a great seaport whence coal is shipped to all parts of the world. The three successive marquesses have made Cardiff Castle their principal home, spending vast sums in the restoration and embellishment of this superb old fortress. Its building was commenced a few years after the Norman conquest, by a Welsh lord of Glamorgan, and is said to have been completed about 1110. At a much larger scale than his predecessor contemplated by Robert Fitzsimon, descendant of a Norman follower of William the Conqueror. Close to the massive portal approaching the castle from the town of Cardiff rises the Black Tower, in which Robert Curthose, eldest son of William the Conqueror, was confined for 28 years by his inhuman brothers, King William Rufus and King Henry I. The castle suffered greatly from the attacks of Owen Glendower and his wild Welshmen, was captured and partially sacked by Oliver Cromwell, and eventually passed into the hands of the family of the Marquis of Bute by marriage with a Herbert heiress of Powys Castle.

All those portions of the ancient castle that have been destroyed have been replaced by the lords of Bute, the most interesting archeological feature being the octagonal keep, testifying to the former strength and grandeur of the fortress. The castle is filled from cellar to garret with art treasures, including some superb Van Dykes and

Knellers. In fact, it represents today a well-nigh unrivaled instance of the artistic blending of modern comfort with ancient grandeur, and is one of the stately residences of the nobility to be found anywhere in England.

Just at the present moment, when there is so much discussion in England about the costume to be worn by the damsel taking the part of Lady Godiva in the great historical pageant at Coventry, it is interesting to find the descendant of the great Lady Godiva, and of her husband, Leofric, Earl of Mercia—namely, Sir James de Houghton, presiding at the annual general meeting of the standing council of the baronetage in London.

Sir James, whose baronetcy is the second in seniority in the order of creation, makes his home at Houghton Tower, in Lancashire, where the family have been established since the Norman conquest, the present mansion itself, however, dating from the reign of Queen Elizabeth. She, as well as her three successors, were frequent visitors there, and it is at Houghton Tower that King James I. is said to have in a moment of high good humor and mirth knighted the grovelling joint of beef which has ever since been known by the name of Sir Loin. The table at which this historic piece of beef was thus distinguished by the crown is still preserved at Houghton Tower.

Another bit of festive history associated with King James' visit to Houghton that occasion was the presentation to him by a great number of tradespeople, peasants and servants of a petition to the effect that they might be allowed to take their diversions after divine service on Sundays. King James showed himself willing to relieve the strictness of the Sabbath observance laws in their favor, and the result was his promulgation of a decree known as the Book of Sports, enumerating and describing certain pastimes which may be played in Lancashire on Sundays without any interference on the part of the authorities.

Sir James de Houghton was supported at the baronetage meeting the other day by the vice-president of the standing council, or committee, old Admiral Sir Lambert Lorraine, who is able to boast of being the only Englishman on whom the freedom of the city of New York has been conferred since revolutionary days. Sir Lambert Lorraine, while captain in command of the British warship Niobe, happened to enter the port of New York when the Spaniards were about to indulge in a wholesale execution of the American and English passengers captured on board the Virginian in 1873. Sir Lambert promptly intervened in their behalf and threatened to blow every Spanish gunboat and vessel then in Havana to pieces and to bombard the city unless the butchery, which had already begun, was at once stopped and the prisoners released. Sir Lambert's timely interference, if energetic, was efficacious, and out in Montana the miners were so delighted with him that they sent him a gold brick—that is to say, a brick of pure gold—in token of their admiration. The Lorraines are an ancient family, which came over with William the Conqueror, who conferred upon them the lands in Northumberland and in Durham which they held until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when certain banking failures rendered their position precarious. The baronetcy held by Sir Lambert Lorraine dates from the reign of King Charles I.

People are so much accustomed to see the Derby won by the great houses of the aristocracy, that they unconsciously resent this blue ribbon of the turf being carried off by an outsider, and this may go far to explain the coolness with which the victory of Richard Croker at Epsom was received by the public. During the 120 odd years which have elapsed since the race was first founded it has been won by four members of the royal family, by seventeen dukes, by twenty-seven other peers of inferior rank, by twenty baronets, while about forty other occasions the victory has fallen to members of the untitled aristocracy of Great Britain, great territorial magnates, possessed in a great many instances of historic names, and by other gentlemen, who have been identified in the eye of the public with the turf. It is only in quite exceptional instances that the race has been won by a stranger, or by a man of humble origin, such as Richard Croker.

Sir Harry Maclean, the Scotch commander in chief of the Moorish army, is described in all the dispatches announcing his treacherous capture by the insurgent chief Raulski as a soldier of fortune and a mere adventurer. It may be well, therefore, to recall the fact that he is the scion of an ancient and illustrious house of the Scottish aristocracy, being a younger brother of the MacLaine of Loch Bule, head of the grand old Scotch clan of MacLaine, the founder of which was Gillelan of the Battle Ax, one of the most notable figures in Scottish annals of the twelfth century. A junior prince of the family is headed by Sir Fitzroy Maclean, whose baronetcy dates from 1832, and the possessions of the house comprise among other things, the greater part of the island of Mull.

Sir Harry himself was formerly a captain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry in the British army, served as a member of the Red River expedition in Canada under Lord Wolseley, and left the English service while stationed at Gibraltar to take command of the late Sultan of Morocco's bodyguard, being advanced in course of time to the position of generalissimo. The MacLaine, as he is called in Morocco, has never found it necessary to become a Moslem in order to strengthen his position, and, although the Moors are, perhaps, the most fanatical of all the followers of the

prophet, the fact that he has remained a strict Presbyterian has never been allowed to interfere with their excellent relations with this fine old Scotchman.

Sir Harry has had a good deal of domestic trouble. His marriage was an unfortunate one, and the social position of the new ex-Lady MacLean was such, both prior and subsequent to becoming his wife, that nobody at Gibraltar, and none of the European ladies at Tangier, would consent to hold any social intercourse with her, while, in spite of the powerful position and the popularity of her husband, she was ignored by all the foreign legations. Three years ago Sir Harry was compelled to divorce her, the co-respondent being a man of the name of Spencer Lewis Mortimer.

Sir Harry is a man of medium height, with a keen blue left eye—he lost his right one years ago—and gray hair and whiskers. He invariably dresses in the uniform of his rank—a blue, gold embroidered jacket, large knickerbockers, a big turban, and a white, flowing mantle. He looks every inch a Moor. But from the moment that he opens his mouth to talk English, the fact that he is a Scotchman is apparent. His chief claim to the chief of the clan, I should mention, reverted to the old way of spelling the name, and is known as the MacLaine of Loch Bule, while Sir Harry has retained the modern way of writing his name, that is to say, MacLean.

BEGGARS BESIEGE HELEN GOULD

HUNDREDS OF REQUESTS FOR
MONEY COME EVERY WEEK
FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Miss Helen Gould was recently requested to subscribe to the permanent installation in New York City of Franz Kaltenborg's orchestra. After encouraging Mr. Kaltenborg she gave him an itemized list of a week's requests that she had received. The petitions, it satisfied, would require \$100,000 annually or about \$2,000,000 a week; they range from a modest plea for some false teeth at \$15 a set to an imperious demand for \$1,000,000 to start a Cuban colony. We read in the New York Times:

In the week referred to, Miss Gould received two hundred and thirty-one requests for money outright; of these, one hundred and forty left the amount to her goodwill and discretion. They weren't particular. More than ninety wanted cash loans. Sixteen didn't specify any specific amount; they just wanted to borrow.

Miss Gould was asked in that week for \$5,000 to help form an anti-slavery league in Idaho. She received thirty-three requests for aid for churches, twenty-seven for educational institutions, and twenty-six for libraries. More than thirty were for help for charitable institutions.

One man proposed to sell Miss Gould his farm for \$2,500, which he said he thought was a pretty good bargain—for her. Four persons, presumably young women, wanted Miss Gould to help them to buy trousseaus. Only one named the sum she expected. The others left that to Miss Gould. Eleven persons wanted pianos, and twelve wanted Miss Gould to buy their inventions. One person wrote a long letter offering to give her the last chance to buy a ring for \$1,000 which was worth four times that much, if a cent. A girl wanted to sell her a brooch for \$500, and still another said she had a lovely Sevres vase which Miss Gould "believe it was her," might have for \$500. A son filled with filial love wanted to erect a monument to his father. He suggested that Miss Gould contribute \$500 to ward that worthy end.

In the long list there was only one request for a musical instrument. Somebody wanted an organ, but another person wanted money with which to print 2,000 hymns. Following are some of the other wants: Bibles, bicycles, a farm and three cows one invalid's chair, enough air pillows, to supply a regiment of soldiers, one set of teeth, five sewing machines, and fifteen railway tickets.

A GOOSE'S THOUSAND MILES.

If birds have no mysterious sense of direction, how is it that the plumed goose of Andubon started to walk its thousand-mile journey at the proper season? While referring to geese, let us ask ourselves the question. What kind of a gale would be needed to drive a wild goose from the Hebrides to Iceland? A gale will drive a bird on and out of its course. Instances have been recorded of American birds which had been blown over to Iceland. And though we are quite in agreement with the theory that the wind gives the bird the initial stimulus to fly, we venture to assert that the bird knows which direction to take, no matter from what quarter the wind may be blowing, and that it does so by the virtue of an inherited instinct handed down through a long line of ancestors, who found it beneficial to make those journeys.—London T. P.'s Weekly.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours the trouble may be beyond cure. Baby's Own Tablets is the best medicine in the world to prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to well children, and will as promptly cure these troubles if they come unexpectedly. But the prudent mother will not wait until the trouble comes—she will keep her few children well medicine. The Tablets ought, therefore, to be kept in the house at all times. Mrs. Charles Warren, Nevins, Sask., says: "My little boy was greatly troubled with his stomach and bowels, but her few doses of Baby's Own Tablets wrought a great change in him. I would not be without the Tablets in the house." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

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Toronto, Camping Parties, Summer Visitors to the Country or Sea, and RADWAY'S READY RELIEF a valuable accession to their outfit. It takes up but little room, and saves often a world of trouble. Travellers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water, etc. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant. It is unrivalled as a preventive and cure for all

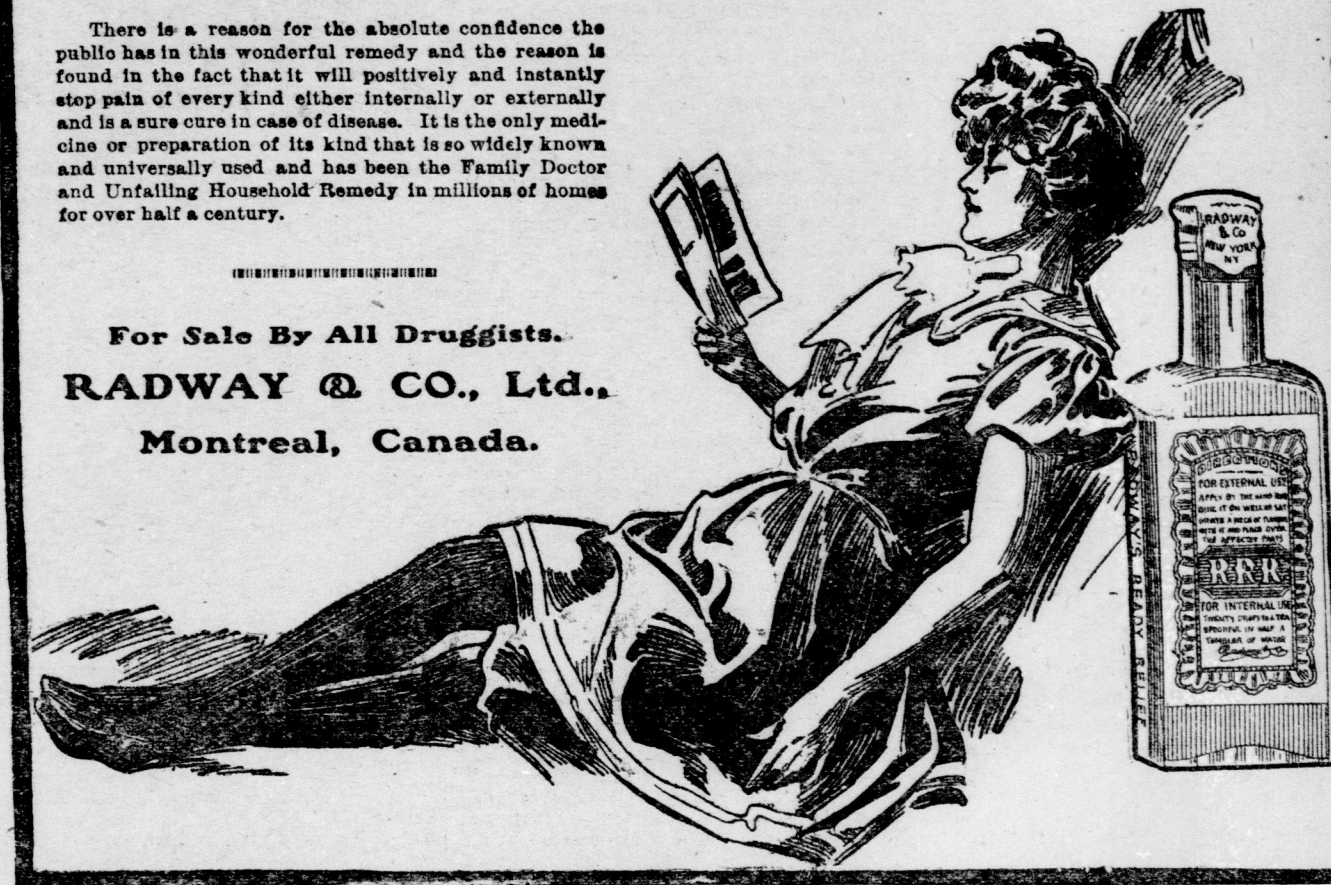
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or pain of any kind get a bottle of this wonderful remedy, follow the directions you find with the bottle and you will secure instant relief from pain.

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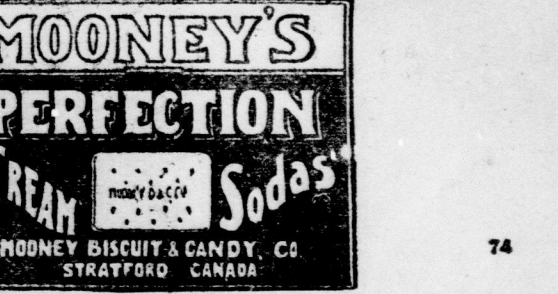
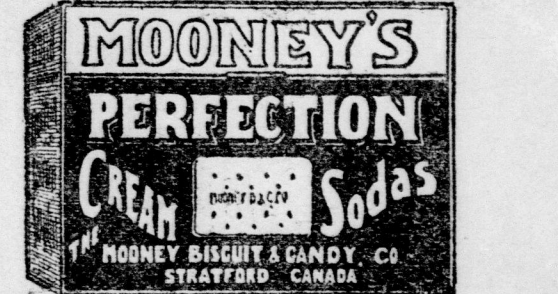
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KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE NEEDS IN RELIGION

BY REV. JUNIUS B. REMENSNYDER, (Pastor St. James' Lutheran Church, N. Y.)

Knowing that patience worketh experience.—Romans v. 4.

Ours is an age that almost unduly exalts experience. Experiment is the method employed in the physical sciences. The student of chemistry and biology must work in the laboratory and the student of medicine in the hospital, to acquire knowledge at once practical and useful.

Without such experience one may have knowledge, but he cannot have wisdom. His head may be full of learning, but he will only remain an empty visionary, a mere idealist, helpful neither to himself nor to his fellowmen.

This is the great defect of youth—that it discounts the patient schooling and preparation of discipline, and would rush unguardedly upon the stage and into the battle of life.

Matthew Arnold comments upon this rashness of youthful inexperience thus: "Only when one is young and headstrong can one thus prefer bravado to the solemn and rhythmic beat of its waves, choose to fill the air with one's own whoopings to start the echo."

But there is danger of placing extreme emphasis upon experience. We must have theoretical knowledge; the mind must be furnished by reading and the understanding strengthened by reflection. Our strongest and noblest inspirations come from within. It is in our still inner life that are nourished those visions of sentiment and beauty that make life noble and beautiful. The more experimentalist is

dry, hard, mechanical and dead to that larger, higher sphere, which makes man akin to the angels.

This is the mistake we often hear in regard to religion. It is said that religion is wholly a matter of experience. We can experience God in the soul. We do not need to go to the Bible for the knowledge of him. But experience cannot give us facts. It is not a creative, but a testing faculty. Experience can give a new reading to the truths of scripture and throw white light upon the teachings of revelation, but it cannot invent them. He who takes the conclusion of his experience for the word of God will remain in as deep darkness and hopelessness with respect to the blessed truths and hopes of religion as were the great pagan thinkers.

On the other hand, however, the apostle is altogether justified in insisting in the text upon the necessity of experience to religion. One may be the most orthodox of believers, the profoundest of theologians and the most regular of church members, but if he does not know religion by experience he "denies the power thereof," and his profession is but "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

Religion first must be experienced in the heart. Our piety must be sincere. It must breathe within us the spirit of brotherly love. It must make us fear God; it must incite us to hate wrong and meanness. It must make us broad-minded and charitable. It must stir us with high aims and noble ideals. In Bible language, it must make us "new creatures, created after God in true righteousness and holiness."

But the supreme test of religion is that it be experienced in our lives. A man may have deep religious feeling, but if it does not prove itself in action it is but vain emotionalism. Sentiment and prayers, do but make a mockery of God and the church, if they do not issue in right life. It is only when our religion masters our temptations, sweetens our ugly tempers, overcomes our bad habits, casts out our selfishness, moves us to do good to our neighbors, gives us courage in danger and faith and calm under the fire of affliction that it is real. Then it has set to it the seed of experience, and then will it bring the favor of God and crown with an immortal hope.

The defect of too many professors is the lack of this vital religious experience. Those who know them best doubt them most. Those to whom close contact shows just what they really are have hard work to believe their piety genuine. If believers would only be more consistent in their lives and illustrate their faith in their ideals, no argument would be needed to win the worldly to follow so gracious a guide as religion. Gibbons in that famous chapter of his history where he seeks to account for the progress of the early church, states that "the primitive Christian demonstrated his faith by his virtues," and "exercised himself in the habits of humility, meekness and patience." The same Christian qualities will give more power to the gospel today than all the learned arguments of theologians.

Let us by all means believe and profess religion. But then let us give proof that we experienced it. And then will it make joyful our inner life, clothe our deeds with virtue, beautify and convince and draw our friends and neighbors to the life of faith, piety and hope.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Charles H. Fletcher

SILENT LIPS

By ANNIE O. TIBBITS.

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She bent forward, and Geoffrey saw her small hands go up and clasp his arm. He saw him turn, saw his face change and soften at the touch, saw the cunning fade from his face, and the pale eyes glow with sudden happy passion. Whatever Fred Barker was, worm and sneak though he might be, he was desperately and passionately in love with Bessie Merrill.

"Tell me," she said. "Did you think that Hetty did it—really?"

He bent forward close to her. He slipped one arm around her.

"I know who did it," he said, in a whisper.

She clung to him suddenly, sharply, with both hands.

"Tell me, Fred; do tell me!" she cried.

"Whisper it!"

When Bessie heard what he whispered she started up with a sharp cry. "I don't believe it!" she said. "It's a lie—it can't be true! It's only teasing me! It can't be true!"

He shook his head.

"I could prove it if I wanted to," he said.

She gave a harsh, unsteady laugh, and turned abruptly.

"Oh—I-I can't believe it," she stammered.

She shivered suddenly, and turned her face toward the river.

"Oh, let's get away," she added abruptly. "It's grown cold, and look at the fog. Let's get away."

She moved as she spoke, and began hurrying away into the darkness. The fog swallowed them up.

Geoffrey stood quite still as they disappeared, shivering himself as the thick mist drifted over the water and along the dreary road. The cold was eating into his heart, too.

Expose? Ruin? The words had ceased to echo in his ears now.

Who besides Hetty had kept silent lips these eight years?

Advertiser Patterns

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All the lines of this gown suggest languorous ease and grace and every woman knows the value of such garments during the hot days of summer. The wrapper is built somewhat on the style of a kimono, having its ease of donning and freedom from fussiness, yet it is a vast improvement on the Japanese garment by reason of its becoming lines given by the tucks in back, and the pretty fullness provided by the tucks in front. Broad bands of contrasting material adorn the front and sleeve edges and a soft ribbon girdles the waist. Any of the soft tub fabrics, silks or Japanese stuffs may serve for the wrapper, 7 yards 36 inches wide being needed for the medium size.

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CHAPTER XX.

Safe—and Loved.

The fog had drifted. It lay thick along the High street now, shutting out the great buildings, smothering the great factories in the Liverpool road, and shrouding Pridoux's mechanical Works and Fulton's Iron Foundries in a dull black mantle.

He fell back in his seat, with his arms folded and his head bent, frowning down at the floor of the tram, trying to think. The thought of his own possible ruin had gone from him. It might be necessary to bribe Barker for a while until he had got the necessary proofs of Hetty's innocence. But he could not consider what was to be happened after that now. He had to get had of the murder of Mr. Lancaster. He had to get from him somehow the other name he had whispered to Bessie Merrill by the old wall of the river.

Geoffrey could not understand it. Why had the mention of the name started and shocked her? And why, since she had behaved so heartlessly to Ted and seemed so callous and ambitious, had she been so roused and indignant at the thought of stooping to blackmail? He had not expected her like that to object to a thing because it happened to be dirty and underhand. A girl who could behave as Bessie Merrill was doing, who could deliberately throw over an honest man for a dishonest one, could not surely be expected to have any feelings of puzzling things. Ted had said, and apparently Bessie was big a problem as the rest of her sex. Anyhow, for some reason or other she seemed reluctant for Barker to make money by blackmail, and was determined that he should make fame and fortune by more honest work.

But what was the name he had whispered to her as they stood by the old wall? What was the name of the murderer of Mr. Lancaster?

The buzz of conversation and laughter in the tram grew dull to Geoffrey as he sat. He forgot his surroundings, and roused with a start at last as the car stopped.

"Oldham street?" the conductor said in reply to his question. "Just passed it. We're in Bolton road now. You'll have to walk back a step."

Geoffrey nodded and got out. The night was lighter here. The fog had lifted, and the road lay clear. He crossed to the pavement and walked back. Oldham street, that had once been so familiar to him, was a continuation of Bolton road, and as he entered it a thought struck him. It was here, at this end, that Bessie Merrill lived with her father. He looked up at the dull houses as he passed them, and came to a standstill opposite the one in which he had once lived.

He lifted his head and stared up at it. It was little more than a cottage. There, in the attic at the top, he had lived, moved and had his being years ago, when he had been a lad earning his living in the old mill, Davy Merrill scarcely seemed to have altered. It looked as clean, as bright, as spruce as it had done in the old days when Mrs. Merrill had been all to keep it nice, and it might have been her hands still that arranged the white curtains in the windows and the geraniums in front of them. But it was Bessie who looked after it now, of course.

Geoffrey drew a deep breath with his eyes on the old attic window. A light was burning behind the drawn blind and a shadow moved across it as he looked. A lodger, evidently, was occupying his old room—perhaps even working in the same mill and earning the same wages.

He gave the window a last look and then turned away. As he did so the door opened sharply and a man stood for a moment outlined against the light.

Geoffrey recognized him with a start. It was Dr. North. He came out looking as if he had been through a mill, standing for a long instant in the little square patch of earth in front as if undecided what to do.

"North!" he said in a whisper. The doctor started, and then peered at him. When he recognized him he came sharply out of the little patch of garden, closing the little gate behind him, and grasping Geoffrey's arms.

"So you have come? She never thought you would, never thought you could find her, and she's had such wild notions about you. I'm glad you have traced her and are here at last. We didn't know where to find you, and we couldn't understand what she said."

Geoffrey stood quite still.

"What do you mean?" he cried. "Who are you speaking of?"

"Why, Hetty Lancaster, of course. She told us you found her in London, and that she ran away from you, and she has been delirious with fever and saying the wildest, strangest things about you."

"Hetty! Hetty here! How did she come? What does it mean? I have been searching for her everywhere in London. There's a detective now keeping watch, looking for her there. How did she get here? When did she come?"

"A fortnight ago now," Dr. North answered. "She arrived here late one night, half dead with fever and exposure and exhaustion. She came straight to Bessie Merrill, remembering I suppose that Bessie had been one of the few people who had believed in her at the time of her father's death, and never dreaming that she had changed. And, thank heaven! Bessie has been loyal. She took her in—it was late at night when Hetty arrived, and she was wet through and delirious then—and she put her straight to bed in your old attic at the top of the house, and there she has been ever since."

Geoffrey looked up. So it was no lodger—no worker at the mill, but his poor little Hetty who was occupying his old room! He drew a deep breath. Thank heaven he knew at last where she was—that she was safe.

Dr. North caught his arm again. "Bessie Merrill is true as steel," he

said. "She's a brick, Claverling. All this time she has never let me suspect that she has altered her opinion about her being innocent. She hasn't said a word—never let her know how she has changed, and Hetty doesn't dream that she is going out with Barker, the lawyer's clerk, night after night. She has nursed her as faithfully as though she still believed in her. Poor Hetty! She has gone through some hard times since she left Oldcastle, Claverling."

Geoffrey nodded.

"Yes, I know," he replied. "The doctor said so. I took her to my hotel when I found her."

"Yes—yes—she raved about that," Dr. North broke in, "but I couldn't make it out. She talked as if you were a millionaire, and lived in a palace, and rattled about you and the King. I suppose she has heard about the King coming to Oldcastle next month, and has mixed him up with you in her poor little head. She has been delirious almost all the time, and now—"

He broke off.

"Now?" echoed Geoffrey, eagerly. "Is she getting better—getting all right?"

Dr. North hesitated, then shook his head.

"I don't know," he said. "I can't tell. There is everything against her. To begin with, she is afraid of being in Oldcastle. I can't think what induced her to come, for it is her constant terror lest she be recognized. Now that the fever has left her, her only thought is to get away—not to be seen. Poor little girl!"

He broke off, turning his sharp, rugged face toward the dark street. It seemed to Geoffrey to have grown older and more lined, and there was a queer, worn, almost a faded look in the shrewd gray eyes when he turned and faced him again.

"But now," he added, "now you have come, perhaps she may let you take care of her. I should have sent to you if only I had known where to find you. She may go to you now. Perhaps you can afford to take her away—abroad, where she will have nothing to remind her of Fanshawe? Heaven knows, I'd take her myself if she'd let me; but you were always before me, you came next to Fanshawe, old man."

Geoffrey winced, and he seemed to see again the scene in the muddy London street with the diamonds flashing from the miniature at her neck. What did that mean, except that Lord Fanshawe still came next?

But apparently North had not seen the locket—apparently Bessie had been loyal even in that, and hidden it.

He sighed abruptly.

"I'll take care of her," he said, huskily. "Oh, yes, I can afford to take care of her—if she'll let me. But why did she run away? Why did she come here?"

North shook his head.

"I can't make out," he said, "but look—here's Bessie Merrill herself. Ask her. You can trust her, Claverling. For a wonder, she hasn't got that fop of a Barker at her heels. I like the fellow, and can't understand her. She's so loyal in one way, and so queer in another. Here she is, Hullo!"

Bessie crossed the road, apparently absorbed in her own thought, with her head bent, and started violently at the sound of the doctor's voice.

"Oh, how you made me jump," she said. "There's nothing the matter with Hetty, is there?"

She lifted her face to the light, and Geoffrey saw it as he had seen it a fortnight before—bright and alert, with flashing black eyes and red lips. But she looked pale tonight, and Dr. North looked at her shrewdly before he spoke.

"You can't burn the candle at both ends," he said, "and you can't go sweetheating night after night, and doing your work by day and nursing into the bargain. You ought to have let me send in a nurse to Hetty, as I wanted to in the beginning."

"Hush!" She had caught sight of Geoffrey standing in the shadow, and seized the doctor's arm in a sharp grip. "Just you stop! I'm all right. And some folks 'ave a habit of over-hearing things sometimes." She nodded in Geoffrey's direction and winked furiously.

Dr. North laughed.

"And I reckon it won't matter if he has got into a habit of overhearing," he said. "Don't you know who it is?"

She peered through the darkness curiously at Geoffrey.

"Geoffrey Claverling!" she cried shrilly. "It can't be."

"It happens that it can," said Dr. North, "and that it is Geoffrey right enough—Geoffrey come back just in the nick of time to befriend Hetty and to take her away. It strikes me. We must manage it somehow—we must persuade her to go with him," he added in a whisper. "He loves her and believes in her, and there is no reason why he shouldn't take her off and make her happy—if she will only go."

Bessie lifted her head sharply.

"If she will only go!" she repeated, and then, "Geoffrey Claverling! I can't believe it. Geoffrey—come back?" She laughed a little, then suddenly turned to Dr. North. "Go—go and leave us."

She added, "I've got something to tell him—something important. Oh, I'm glad he's here!"

(To Be Continued.)

A Bangor man, says the Kennebec Journal, in his effort to describe the coldest place in the world, spoke of a shed that was "too cold to keep wood in," and this was the limit until this correspondence came in from Mount Desert concerning the weather there last week: A fisherman of Otter Creek says a big codfish was so attracted by the warmth of a gasoline heater in his dory that it jumped into the boat and tried to wrap itself around the heater.

It froze in a half-circle. Jed Jenkins, of Trenton, went to the barn to water his stock. He fell and upset the pail. Before he could step out of the water his boots froze to the floor. He had to take his boots off to get away.

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THE BASS A GAME FIGHTER

THE GAMIEST KIND ARE FOUND IN THIS CONTINENT.

Reminiscences of the Man Who Has Fished in All Quarters of the World—A Fish in India That Will Attack Man.

A dispatch in the New York Sun:

Lachine, Canada, June 26.—"I am not at all afraid of being successfully contradicted when I say that pound for pound no fish that swims has more pluck, endurance and agility than these same black bass." The speaker had fished for bass in India, for salmon in the Gulf of California, for salmon in Norway and for trout over half the world. He had heard of the black bass of North America as a coarse, heavy fighter, a near relative of the European perch and as being essentially a bait fisherman's fish. Even on this side he had been assured by good authorities that there was not much sense in casting for bass. There are still to be found anglers of experience who have not yet discovered that the bass is a surface feeder well worth the attention of the fly fisher.

"I remember," said the angler, "the anadromous perch of the Ganges for a good fifteen minutes one scorching hot day," went on the traveler. "He was a big fellow, really a king of a bass, fully four feet long, lusty and strong, being just up from the sea. It was a great fight, for the tackle was a light, the rod only a pound in weight."

"There was extraordinary excitement, too. A number of bathers of both sexes were in the water just where I was playing my fish, attracted, I expect, by the sight of a European fisherman in their sacred river. It was an awkward business for me. The fish did not appear to mind the bathers a bit. Once or twice he twisted my line around them and I came near to having a smash."

"But his fighting was all down under water. It was just an aimless, heavy kind of a darting about, with an occasional savage jerk. When he came to the top it was to make submission, and confession of defeat, not to fight."

"The nearest thing to these bass as I ever met was a kind of fish in the Murray River cod, something like a bass, and a member of the same family. You find him in the big rivers of Southern Australia. But there is not much fun about that fishing, as you have to bait heavily with raw meat and use the kind of a two-hand salmon rod of the heaviest material. A fish of 75 pounds will put up quite a pretty fight and will keep it up for a long time, but it is not the quick, fierce scrambling sort of a fight that we had with our six-pound fellow today."

"The fish fought to had taken 30 minutes to fight, and then he was touched with the rim of the net, went off and with renewed vigor fought for 20 minutes more. Fully a third of the time had been spent on top of the water, leaping, swirling around or kicking with tail and fins. There was absolutely no sign of him when at last he was hauled alongside."

"I got a fine specimen of a kind of black bass in the Malay Archipelago. It weighed twelve pounds and fought well on top of the water, yet with none of the tense rigidity of body and acrobatic somersaulting of our American bass. He really never fought out his game, for as is the custom there my attendant dived under the fish when he was in one of his flurries and coming up from below clasped him with one hand and stuck his tail beneath his teeth. It was effective restraining, in a very little of it was enough for me."

"One thing I noticed today, which agrees with what I have noted respecting fishes of this family in other lands, is their habit of following the reel along the top of the water for a considerable distance before taking them. Several times I watched quite a procession of the bass swimming along behind the cast, with eyes fixed eagerly upon the flies, until one of them rushed forward and caught on."

"You do not catch the trout at that kind of a distance following after. From somewhere down below the spot, the fellows catch sight of the lures and with minds made up, rush to the top and suck them in without deliberation. It bespeaks a difference in the mentality of the two types, I suppose."

"The bass of the Pacific coral islands, great fellows running into the hundreds of pounds, will follow for sometimes hours at a time before they rush at and fight for the bait."

"It was there I first noticed the chameleonlike habit of the bass in changing his skin coloring to suit his environment. I examined him, and string we made up today you will find some of them of a bright green with light yellow underneath. Those are the fish we got in the blue waters, on the sandy shallows. The dark black ones with the muddy-colored sides we took over the dark-looking, weedy places."

"In the South Pacific I have caught bass almost pink on the jelly, where the pink coral abounds. Nearby, where the prevailing color of the reefs is white, they have backs of emerald green, shading silvery white. Why they should have this curious faculty it is hard to say, since nature has armed them with powerful muscles, a strong jaw, and given them ample protection against predatory foes."

"It may be that the bass are intended to prey upon fish swifter in the water than they are, such as the trout and the whitefish, so that partial invisibility is necessary to them, though somehow wherever I have met with them the bass never seemed to me to be sneaking fishes which got their living by fraud."

"The writer remarked upon the boldness of our black bass in the springtime, when the old males are guarding their young. If a fish spear is thrust into the water near to them they will actually seize the prongs and violently wrench it with quite surprising strength. One would hardly expect such pugnacity and crafty lying in wait for prey in the same fish."

"Did you ever hear of bass attacking men?" the other asked. "There is a fish commonly found about Aden which makes serious attacks upon bathers. It is a true bass of a dark

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color, with ugly teeth and spiny fins, and the British soldiers quartered there are regularly warned to look out for him. They are quite fierce in their rushes and no one ever pretends to offer battle when they appear among the swimmers in the surf. Even trained soldiers beat a retreat when a drove of them puts in an appearance.

"In fact bass are always fighters, wherever you find them; and I believe that the gamiest of the whole lot, and the fiercest fighter is the six-pound black fellow of North American inland waters."

A PEPSYAN CHURCHYARD.

The news that one more historic link in the city is doomed justifies a few moments' retrospect. "Ye Little Olde Churchyard," in Seething Lane, an additional burying ground attached to the parish of St. Olave's, Hart street, has been the scene of the great plague, is to be sold for "improvements."

No fewer than 362 of the parishioners of St. Olave's fell victims to the disease, and of that number 162, including Mary Ramsey, who is said to have brought the plague into the city, were interred in the two graveyards, the remainder being shot into the various plague pits. Pepsy records, under the date of Jan. 30, 1666: "It frightened me to see so many graves lie so high upon the churchyard where people have been buried of the plague. . . . I hope ours will be covered with lime."

Other burials here are also noteworthy—some of them: "Mother Goose" in the churchyard; George Penn, uncle to William, "in the chancel"; the diarist and his wife, "bye ye communion table," etc. As well as those who were "slayne of the new disease," some died "bewitched," and others of "a swelling in the head," so that "swelled head" is not a modern production after all. In the church, on March 26, 1835, were married Joseph Chamberlain and Caroline Harben, who had a son Joseph, of 1666: "It frightened me to see so many graves lie so high upon the churchyard where people have been buried of the plague. . . . I hope ours will be covered with lime."

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