

43RD YEAR NO. 19145

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

LONDON'S POPULATION, 47,769; INCREASE OF 3,065 FOR THE YEAR

Assessment Is Now \$24,663,715, an Increase on Last Year of \$1,867,760—Commissioner Grant Issues Interesting Statement.

The assessment department has finished the assessment of Ward 4, and now has the returns from the city complete.

The increase in assessment for Ward 4 is \$504,140, and the increase in population, 759.

The total assessment for the city for 1908 is \$24,663,715, an increase of \$1,867,760.

The population is given as 47,769, an increase of 3,065—the largest increase the City of London ever had in one year.

INCREASE BY WARDS.

The figures by wards are as follows:

Ward No.	Population	Assessment
Ward No. 1.....	467	\$646,912
Ward No. 2.....	635	432,217
Ward No. 3.....	1,204	284,491
Ward No. 4.....	759	504,140

COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT.

In connection with the figures, Assessment Commissioner Grant has issued the following statement:

As was expected, No. 3 ward gave the largest increase in population and No. 1 the largest in assessment. The following table will show the increase of land, buildings, business assessment and income.

It might as well be admitted that the value of buildings here set forth as the increase is nothing like the actual value of buildings erected this year, for in estimating the value of property we set the land down at a reasonable value and throw the building in at what we consider an easy valuation for the entire property; neither can we consider isolated sales of property as in some instances property valued on a basis of recent sales would very much interrupt the whole neighborhood, as everyone can't sell at a good figure.

"Perhaps there has never been a time in the history of the city when the exercise of good judgment was more needed, for while the city's assessment on real estate might easily be increased seven millions to come any way near

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DIDN'T KNOW ROCKET WAS LOADED; GOES OFF AND SHOOT UP TROUSER

As a result of an accident of the "didn't know it was loaded," type, which occurred on Egerton street last evening about half-past five, 10-year-old Chester Roulston is now lying on a sick bed at his home at 360 Egerton street, suffering severely from powder burns about the face, hands and body.

Young Roulston, who is the son of Mr. John Roulston, was visiting the Fair yesterday afternoon along with several other youngsters of about his own age. Near the stand erected for the fireworks display, across the track from the grandstand, the boys found what they thought were a lot of empty skyrockets, which they picked up and carried home.

Some of the burnt rockets were found to contain a few grains of powder and the youngsters had great sport for a while igniting it.

Finally the Roulston boy picked up a rocket which appeared to be quite "dead." Just for fun, however, he touched a match to it and stepped back to await development. A second

later the rocket began to sputter and emit sparks. At the same moment a lady wheeling a baby carriage approached the scene, and young Roulston, becoming alarmed lest the passerby be injured if the thing did go off, ran over and attempted to put it out. Just then the rocket went off and shot up the boy's trousers' leg, setting his clothes afire and burning his limbs terribly. A gust of wind fanned the flames, which flared up into the lady's face, causing what may prove to be serious injuries to his eyes, and blistering the skin. Passersby extinguished the flames, and the unfortunate boy was taken to his home nearby.

Dr. John Lindsay, of Dundas street, who attended the injured youngster, stated today that while young Roulston's injuries were very painful, he feared nothing serious unless blood poison set in. One leg had been badly torn and burned by the rocket, which the doctor thought must have contained dynamite, and the eyes were painfully inflamed.

The boy's hands, too, were badly burned, as in fact was practically his entire body.

No Freight Sorted in London Yards

The Lord's Day Alliance is prosecuting the Grant Trunk in Toronto for moving and sorting freight in Sunday. A test case is at present being fought out in East Toronto. The Grand Trunk claim that it is impossible to move the freight unless it is sorted in the York yard and the perishable freight sent on. To do this it is necessary to have a large force of men employed. The work could not be done

during the week, as it would seriously handicap the shippers.

There is no application in the Toronto case to London. The freight is sent through from the Sarnia Tunnel to Toronto, Niagara Falls, Bridgeburg and other points, and is not delayed here. The engines are changed at London but that is all. No freight is sorted or handled in the London yards, and consequently the Lord's Day act in this particular has no application to local conditions.



THE VISIT OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

View of a Portion of Fulham Palace, the Bishop's Home, Which Has Been in the Hands of the Diocese for Over 1,200 years.

Against Taxing Autos in London

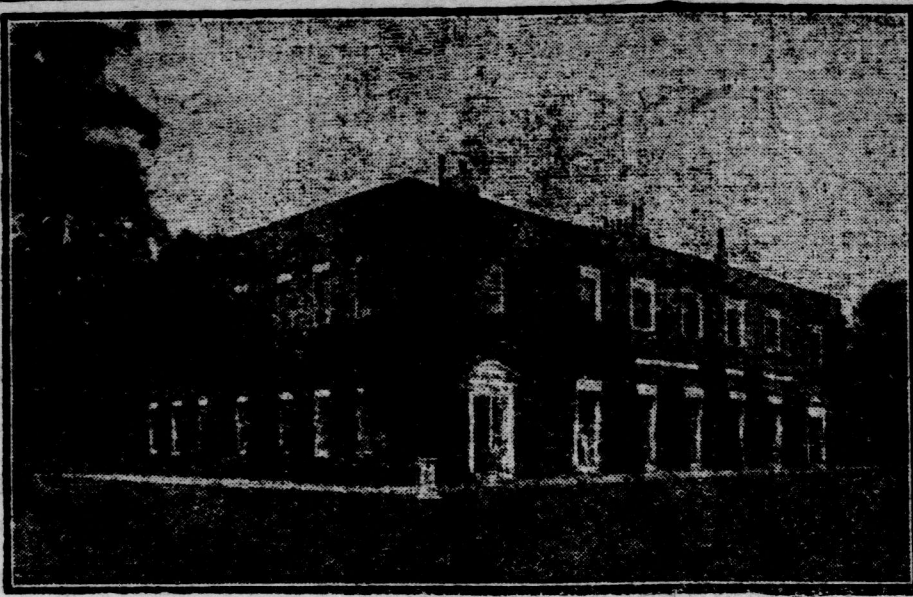
Chief Engineer Rust of Toronto, has recommended that autos be taxed and that the proceeds resulting from this tax be applied to the improvement of roads. He points out that with the advent of the auto, better roads are more easily perceived than formerly.

"The auto is hard on roads, it picks up the dust which is one of the best protectors of the roadbed, and also loosens bricks and other pavements.

"I do not think that autos should be taxed any more than any other vehicle," said City Engineer Graydon this morning. "Of course they are somewhat hard on roads but no more so than a heavily loaded wagon, especially the narrow tired kind.

There is a decided improvement in road making of late, and if the automobilists have helped to improve conditions, they should be given credit for it. The auto does not cause so much damage that it should pay extra for running."

Engineer Rust differs somewhat and he declares that autoists should pay. "It appears to me says Mr. Rust, that it is unfair for a large majority of the citizens, who do not use the self-propelled vehicles, to be called on to pay an increased rate of taxation for the benefit of a few, and it might be worth while for the city council to consider the advisability of putting a special tax on automobilists."



THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S VISIT TO THIS CITY.

Fulham Palace, From the Lawn, the Home of His Lordship, Showing the Bishop's Study by the Sun-Dial, and the Ancient Cork tree at the left.

Big Fair of 1907 Brought to a Close; Directors Say That It Was a Success

Large Crowd Filled the Grounds and Buildings on Friday—Live Stock Gossip.

The closing of the dog show yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock practically marked the windup of the Western Fair of 1907.

Seemingly, simultaneously with the removal of the rare canines began the carting away of other exhibits from all sections of the grounds and last night there was little or nothing to view but the park and the show before the grandstand.

The Ferris wheel and many of the other privileges closed business before dark.

Considering that it was Friday, a very fair crowd turned out to witness the windup of the big exhibition, and both the dog show and the grandstand performance drew well, although business at the booths slumped considerably.

Airship a Disappointment.

The airship, which proved such a disappointment to the visitors all week made a flight of about thirty feet at half past three in the afternoon, but

was forced to descend on account of a strong wind.

The contract of Mr. Hess, who is running the big machine in the absence of Knabenshue, the owner, called for five flights of from eight to twenty minutes duration. The contract was not filled and as a consequence no money will be paid out on that score, although the extensive advertising done in reference to the airship no doubt served to draw a large number of people to the Fair who would otherwise not have been there.

Outside of the dog show, which by the way was the only innovation afforded this year, interest centered in the horse races which were pulled off.

The races yesterday were especially good, and the bulk of the prize money went to Mr. James McCartney of this city, who took second place in the gentlemen's trot, to wagon, with William P. and first money in the team race, with Florita W and Dumont W.

The General, owned by Sheppard & Burns, of Toronto, proved too fast for his field in the first event and had no trouble in landing first honors, although William P. took the first heat of the race in clever fashion.

The team race was a walkover for the London horses, and was won in straight heats.

(Continued on Page Four.)

YOUNG LIBERALS, ATTENTION!

Next Friday evening Hyman Hall will be thrown open to the young Liberals for the winter season. The committee in charge have arranged a splendid programme and the opening promises to be the most auspicious of any event yet held. One of the best speakers in Ontario has been secured and he will deliver an address. The musical features will be above the average. Young Liberals, keep Friday evening next open.

More Street Railway Track Wanted; North End Is Out With a Demand

One Story Is to the Effect That the Company "Is Willin'."

The greatly increased population of the City of London gives rise to the question of an increase in trackage of the street railway.

Complaint is made by the citizens of the north end and of the north-east end that they should have street railway connections. They feel that they are entitled to it from the present population of London. A movement will be made shortly towards the securing of the desired trackage.

"We have all the trackage allowed us under the last agreement with the company, said Mayor Judd this morning, "and we can not have any more until the new census is taken. Of

course if the street railway in willing to give us more it will be alright, but we cannot compel the company to do so. More trackage is needed."

It is said the company is willing to lay more track. One of the directors was quoted by an alderman as saying that the company was perfectly willing to lay more track in the north end. The Ridout street line, the last laid, is now paying its way, although for a time it was not paying for itself, according to Manager King's figures. Now it is a good line, and prosperous. A line in the north end would also pay well.

Suggestions for the new lines are many. One that the Oxford line be turned down Adelaide street to come west on Dundas street. Then the Central avenue belt could be pushed east to Lorne avenue to Dundas street. Other plans for the relief of the northern portion would have to be taken.

Italians Battle Over a Groundhog; People Thought Murder Committed

Residents of the Gore Road Got a Bad Scare Last Night.

People living in the neighborhood of the new culvert or overhead bridge being constructed over Hale street along the G. T. R. crossing in the Gore Road, London Township, received a bad scare last night from what they did not recover until this morning.

About ten o'clock last night a number of men carrying lights were seen passing through a nearby field. Within a short distance the party stopped and appeared to be looking for something or another.

A few minutes later the men with

the lanterns could be seen engaged in a fence battle in which it is said that knives took some part. Suddenly the fighting stopped and the spectators were horrified to see what appeared like the body of a man thrown into a hole. The erstwhile combatants began

(Continued on Page Eight.)

NEW PEACE CONFERENCE.

heim; Rev. T. R. Newell, St. James, Mexico City, Sept. 14.—At a secret meeting yesterday of the ministers of Central American Republics to Mexico, Washington was decided upon as the place to hold the conference, by which it is hoped to bring peace to Central America. The time of the meeting has not been announced.

Bishop Ingram

[From London Punch.]
From morning till evening, from evening till night,
I preach and I organize, lecture and write;
And all over London my gaitered legs fly—
Was ever a Bishop so busy as I?

When writing my sermons, the best of my work'll
Be done in the trains in the underground circle;
I can write one complete, with a fine peroration,
Between Charing Cross and the Mansion House station.

For luncheon I swallow a sandwich of ham,
As I rush up the steps of a White-chapel tram;
Or with excellent appetite I will discuss
A halfpenny bun on a Waterloo 'bus.
No table is strewed with damask for me;
My cloth is my apron that covers my knee.
No man-servants serve and no kitchen-maid helps me;
The frugal repasts of this Suffragan Bishop.

COMMITTEE SAYS

NO MORE WEDDINGS

Jewish Application for the Use of the City Hall Was Refused.

No. 1 committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, but only routine business was transacted. Mr. P. Pollock applied for the use of the City Hall for the wedding of his daughter, but it was refused according to the minutes of the council which forbids the use of the hall for such purposes.

Mr. C. W. Wonnacott applied for the remission of a fine, imposed on him by P. M. Love for driving an auto without a rear light. The matter was left in abeyance until the opinion of the magistrate could be obtained on the matter.

The usual number of accounts were passed. Those present were Ald. Beattie, Ald. Scarlett, Ald. Stevenson, Mayor Judd and Secretary Pope.

WILL LECTURE IN THE UNIVERSITY

Mr. W. C. Ferguson Accepts Position in New Faculty of Education at Toronto.

Mr. W. C. Ferguson, late of the local collegiate institute staff, has been invited by Dr. Pakenham, dean of the new faculty of education of Toronto University, to lecture on Methods in French in the university. Mr. Ferguson has accepted.

This is a fitting testimonial to the ability of a gentleman who made an enviable reputation for himself in the London Collegiate, but who, owing to partisanship and nepotism, saw no chance of advancement here, and resigned his position to accept another in the Riverdale High School in Toronto.

Mr. Ferguson's acceptance of the Toronto University position, will not interfere with his duties in the Riverdale School.

HIS MILK ADULTERATED BUT DIDN'T KNOW IT

"Not guilty," said George Budden, a North Dorchester farmer this morning when brought before Squire Chittick on a charge of selling adulterated milk.

Government Inspector Farrington then testified that he had examined one of the defendant's regular shipments of milk to the Dorchester Cheese Factory and had found that it contained 50 per cent of water.

Budden was fined \$25 and costs. "If there was any adulterating done, I did not do it myself," said he, "and I did not know it was being done."

Mr. Budden is a farmer who has heretofore borne the best of reputations.

MURDERED BY EMPLOYERS.

Lodes, Russian Poland, Sept. 14.—Marinus Silberstein, the owner of a large cotton mill at this city, was murdered by his employees because he refused to pay them for the time they were out on strike.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—FAIR AND WARM.

FORECASTS.

Today—Moderate to fresh southeasterly winds; fine and warm.

Sunday—Warm, and for the most part fine.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
London	42	36	Cloudy
Winnipeg	40	38	Fair
Parry Sound	66	58	Clear
Toronto	52	54	Fair
Ottawa	56	50	Fair
Montreal	58	54	Cloudy
Quebec	50	46	Cloudy
Father Point	48	44	Cloudy

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

WEATHER NOTES.
The pressure is decidedly high over the eastern half of the continent, and generally comparatively low over the western portion. In the Western Provinces the weather continues unseasonably cold, with showers in many localities. Elsewhere in Canada it has been everywhere fine and warm, except over Lake Superior, where showers and thunderstorms have been experienced.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.
Minimum and maximum temperatures: London, 57-72; Dawson, 44-52; Alton, 50-56; Victoria, 42-56; Kamloops, 40-52; Edmonton, 36-52; Calgary, 36-52; Regina, 34-47; Winnipeg, 42-45; Parry Sound, 59-74; Toronto, 47-58; Ottawa, 50-60; Montreal, 46-64; Quebec, 48-60; St. John, 54-66; Halifax, 57-72.

MR. BORDEN STATES PLATFORM TO THE ELECTORS OF LONDON

Presents the Halifax Platform to a Large Gathering at Princess Rink—Addresses by Messrs. Blain, Bennett and Beck.

Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, was accorded a very flattering reception in the Princess Rink last night, a large crowd attending the meeting. There were about 3,000 people present, and the speakers were well received. Mr. Borden dealt largely with the "Halifax" platform. He presented nothing new, his address being much the same as he has been giving during his itinerary. He was assisted by Mr. Claude Macdonnell, M. P. from South Toronto; Mr. W. Bennett, of East Simcoe, with his usual "corruption" speech; Mr. R. Blain, M. P. for Peel; Mr. J. E. Armstrong, M. P. East Lambton, and Hon. Adam Beck. The Western Ontario Conservative Association presented Mr. Borden, with an address, which was read by Mr. Hume Elliott, of this city. Mr. A. T. McMahon presided, and on the platform were the following well-known Conservatives: E. J. MacRob-

Visit of the Bishop of London; Great Preparations Have Been Made

Will Arrive in London on Monday Evening—A Peep at His English Home.

With the exception of perhaps a few minor details all arrangements have been made for the receiving and entertainment of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. A. F. W. Ingram, D.D., Lord Bishop of London, who comes to this city at 8:10 o'clock Monday night over the C. P. R. from Toronto, where he will have delivered one or more addresses and preached a sermon.

The Lord Bishop will be received at the depot by the Bishop of Huron and the city clergy; and will then proceed to the home of the Bishop of Huron, whose guest he will be while in London.

On the following morning the Bishop of London will preach at the Jubilee Thanksgiving services to be

held in St. Paul's Cathedral. Mayor Judd and the city council have been invited to attend in a body the services in the cathedral.

The congregation at these services will be at least 1,700; only that number of invitations have been extended. St. Paul's Cathedral is capable of seating only approximately 1,400, and unless some of those who hold tickets are unable to attend many will have to stand up.

Already over one hundred clergymen from the diocese have signified their intention of being present, while there will also be on hand about two hundred and forty lay delegates to the synod. In addition, the following bishops will be present: The Archbishop of Toronto, Bishop of Algoma, Bishop of Ontario, Bishop of Huron, and Bishop of Niagara.

A special choir of 120 choristers from the various city parishes will be in attendance under the direction of Mr. G. B. Sippi, the organist, and special music will be rendered.

Imposing Ceremonial.
At 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning a Continued on Page Five.

Made No Statement Re Aylesworth; Borden Didn't Think It Necessary

Conservative Leader Professes to Believe His Party Can Win in London.

Mr. R. L. Borden did not mention in his speech last night the charges of Hon. Mr. Aylesworth, that Mr. Borden could be disqualified from sitting in the House for eight years, if what was rumored was true. Mr. Borden has branded the charges as untrue, but he refrained from touching the subject last night. When the meeting was over, an Advertiser reporter spoke to Mr. Borden.

"You did not touch the Aylesworth charges, Mr. Borden," the reporter said.

"No, I have already given my answer to Mr. Aylesworth," he answered. "I do not think it necessary to mention the matter in every speech. I challenged Mr. Aylesworth to investigate it, and I am waiting to hear from him."

Concerning a by-election in London, Mr. Borden thought there would be one soon, but he did not know the exact date. He expressed himself as confident that the Conservative candidate would win, if the contest was brought on.

Mr. Borden left on the early train this morning via the C. P. R. in a private car for Beaverton, where he will speak this afternoon. He leaves tonight for Vancouver, going straight through to the coast without delay, except, perhaps, a day in Winnipeg.

ENGLAND MAY FACE GREAT STRIKE

London, Sept. 14.—A general railroad strike is threatened in England as a result of the long struggle of the railroad men's union with the British railway companies for the recognition of their organization. The decision

of the executive committee of the union will be announced in Manchester on Sunday. It is understood that it gives the companies a week in which to officially recognize and deal with the union, and that strike will follow a refusal.

London Postmen Have Grievances; More Pay and Other Concessions

Meeting Called for Monday Night to Consider the Form of the Demands.

The letter carriers of London will hold a meeting Monday night for the purpose of considering an application to the Government for an advance in wages and other concessions.

The letter carriers of London want more pay, better hours, a larger field for promotion, and a superannuation fund. Their demands are not in definite form as yet, but they will have these in shape for the civil service commission, which will be here some time within a week, if the commission elects to hear their application.

Want American Wage Scale.
The men point out that their present schedule of pay is the same as that set forth in the act of 1902, since which date the cost of living has materially increased. This schedule divides the men into five classes at

from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per day as follows: Probationary period of three months, formerly six, \$1.25, Class A. After serving two years in Class A, a promotion to Class C; two years later to Class D. The maximum salary is payable to those in especially arduous and responsible positions, or in recognition of special efficiency and good conduct.

The London carriers, it is said, will ask a schedule of remuneration similar to that in the States, where the men are graded at six, eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve hundred dollars per year.

"They start where we leave off," the men here complain. They also want the privilege of rising to the highest positions in the service, which they say clerks and carriers alike share in the United States.

"Next to the pay," said one man today, "lack of promotion is our chief complaint."

Superannuation Another Request.
Many of the carriers do not like the present arrangement whereby five per (Continued on Page Eight.)

THOS. C. KNOTT

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE

SUNSHINE PARK—GRADING IS NOW COMPLETED. A LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS HAVE BEEN SOLD. IF YOU WANT A NICE LOT, YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN PURCHASE ONE OF THESE. PRICES WILL BE ADVANCED SOON. \$5 DOWN WILL PURCHASE A LOT. REMEMBER, THERE ARE THE HIGHEST, DRIEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST LOTS IN ANY SUBURB. NO LOTS WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION. SEE RED POSTERS ON BILLBOARDS.

SURREY PLACE—THE NEW SUBURB IN WEST LONDON, FRONTING ON WILSON AVENUE, JUST NORTH OF TEUMBER PARK. THE GRADING HAS BEEN FINISHED AND TWO NEW LOTS HAVE BEEN SOLD. 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.

CHESAIRE 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 LONDON—FACING ON LANGRISH AND WREATH STREETS. ALL LOTS 50x150 FEET. WILL SELL LOTS FROM \$100 UPWARDS. ON EASY TERMS. CALL AND SEE PLAN AND GET PRICES.

PRINCETON AVENUE—Fine lots 25x132 feet. \$10 per foot. Must be sold at once.

RYMAN STREET—Two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, cellar, ceilings plastered, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, modern conveniences, lot 49x150 feet to a lane. Call for particulars.

MORTON STREET—Brick story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, lot 20 feet frontage. Call for particulars.

REGENT STREET—Half an acre and frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, frame barn, good well. Only \$850.

PICCADILLY STREET—A nice vacant lot, 34x66 feet.

PICCADILLY STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, large cellar, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; lot 11x66 feet. \$1,650.

COLBORNE STREET NORTH—Frame cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, sink and water in house, sewer connections; 7 3/4 x 35x65 feet. \$1,200. \$100 cash, balance in easy payments.

BRUCE STREET—Story and half frame house, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 2 pantries, hard and soft water and sink, bathroom with bath, good cellar, gas for cooking. Price, \$1,700.

COLBORNE STREET—Story and half brick-vener, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bathroom complete, furnace, piped for gas, cement walks; lot 83 feet 4 inches by 150 feet. This must be sold at once. Call and see me and get a bargain.

DUNDAS STREET—Two-story and attic brick, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, modern conveniences, cement walks; lot 40x220 feet. Call for particulars.

YORK STREET—Frame factory; lot 41x282.6 feet. This property will be sold cheap for little more than price of lot. Must be sold at once. \$1,250.

VICTOR STREET—New story and half brick-vener, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, bathroom with w.c., and piped for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, wired for electric light, good cellar. Easy terms; only \$1,800.

PRINCETON AVENUE—Vacant lot, good locality; 36x100 feet. Call and get particulars.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Brick cottage, stone foundation, good cellar, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry; lot 33x150 feet. \$1,400.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—Splendid two-story and attic, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, veranda, and all modern conveniences. A splendid chance to get a good home. Convenient to center of city. \$2,800.

ELIZABETH STREET—Story and a quarter brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, water and sink in house, cellar under all, furnace, electric light and sink in house, gas for cooking; lot 27x150 feet. Reduced to \$1,500.

TWO ACRES NEAR SPRINGBANK—Nice level land; about one acre of berry bushes; fruit and ornamental trees. Only \$700.

RICHMOND STREET—Red brick cottage, 6 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, washroom, stone foundation, good cellar, sink and water in house; lot 42x250 feet; barn. Price, \$1,750.

WILLIAM STREET—Brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, dining-room, kitchen, large pantry, modern conveniences, porch; lot 80x100 feet. Call for particulars.

INKERMAN STREET—Story and half brick, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 2 clothes closets, pantry, good cellar, water and sink in house. Price, \$1,950.

LOT ON INKERMAN STREET—Lot excavated, water main in. Price, \$250.

BRUCE STREET—Two-story brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, clothes closets, etc.; lot 68x105 feet. Call for particulars. Will sell cheap for quick sale.

TECHNICAL AVENUE—Frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good cellar, barn. Lot 136x216 feet. Price, \$2,100.

FERGUSON AVENUE—Some splendid lots at \$10 per foot. Call and get particulars.

RIDOUT STREET (near Grand Avenue)—Some of the best lots in South London. Only \$20 per foot.

QUEBEC STREET—Splendid lot \$5 per foot.

ELIAS STREET—Cheap lots at \$3 to \$5 per foot. A splendid bargain.

ELIZABETH STREET—Two-story brick-vener, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen. Would make a splendid boarding-house. Rents for \$14. Only \$1,600.

DUNDAS STREET, in business locality—A large brick two-story building; splendid place to build a fine store; lot 66x165 feet. Call and get particulars.

OAK STREET—A large frame, two stories, 6 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, large veranda, property for a boarding house; lot 266x220 feet. Will sell vacant lot.

WELLINGTON STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, gas for cooking; lot 26x110 feet. Only \$1,200.

CLARENCE STREET—Frame story and half, 6 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, woodshed; lot 30x110 feet. \$1,600.

PIPE LINE ROAD—Story and half brick-vener, 3 bedrooms upstairs and one down, double parlors, dining-room and kitchen, bathroom with bath, piped for gas; lot 50x112 feet. Price, \$2,000.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—Splendid vacant lot, 35x125 feet. Only \$150.

KENNETH AVENUE—Story and half brick-vener, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, modern conveniences. Only \$2,500.

CARTWRIGHT STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, woodshed; lot 48x148 feet. \$1,400.

PRINCETON AVENUE—Frame story and half, parlor, hall, dining-room, sitting-room, pantry, room for bath, 4 bedrooms; lot 50x158 feet. \$2,100.

ELIAS STREET—New two-story brick-vener, 3 bedrooms, parlor, hall, sitting-room, den, dining-room, kitchen, modern hot water heated, parlor, large veranda, double cellar; lot 27.6x209 feet. Call for particulars.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. I HAVE SOLD OVER 50 PER CENT MORE PROPERTY THAN I DID UP TO THE SAME TIME LAST YEAR, AND MY BUSINESS LAST YEAR WAS A VERY LARGE ONE. IF YOU HAVE AND REAL ESTATE THAT YOU WISH SOLD I CAN SELL IT FOR YOU. I WILL NOT CHARGE IF THE PROPERTY IS NOT SOLD BY ORDER ME.

THOS. C. KNOTT, 'PHONE 650.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

REAL ESTATE

IF YOU WANT A GOOD LOT in South London, buy on the Ridout street survey, where good houses will be erected. Buy now. Prices will advance next spring.

HYATT AVENUE—1 1/2-story red pressed brick house, 3 rooms, furnace, gas; good lot. \$2,300.

BURWELL STREET, near Dundas street—A large two-story brick residence, stone foundation, slate roof, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; brick barn, large lot; suitable for a doctor. Price reasonable.

TEN MINUTES WALK from the post-office—A new 1 1/2-story brick, 8 rooms, all modern improvements. \$3,200.

WE WANT COTTAGES and 1 1/2-story houses for sale. If you want a quick sale list your property with us. No expense until sold.

CENTRAL TWO-STORY BRICK LIVERY BARN, 16 stalls, at a bargain.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, large cellar, cement walks; lot 33x155 feet. Call at once.

WINDSOR AVENUE—Two-story brick residence, 5 bedrooms, modern improvements, large grounds. Price, \$5,600. Cheap.

IF YOU WANT AN INVESTMENT, buy a store on Dundas street.

LOTS on Waterloo street north, at \$5 per foot. Lots on West Avenue, at \$6 per foot.

MILL STREET—A splendid 2 1/2-story frame, on brick foundation, 11 rooms; hot water heating, open plumbing, up-to-date; lot 62x125 feet. \$2,800.

LANGRISH STREET—A new frame cottage on brick foundation; 7 rooms; lot 22x125 feet. \$1,500.

DUNDAS STREET—Two-story brick, 8 rooms; all modern improvements; lot 40x220 feet.

WILLIAM STREET—Two-story frame, on cement foundation, 8 rooms; lot 121x136 feet. At a bargain.

BRIDGES STREET—A splendid frame cottage, 6 rooms; lot 50x150 feet. \$1,600.

ADELAIDE STREET—1 1/2-story frame, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, cement walks; lot 33x93. \$1,500. Price reasonable.

PRINCETON AVENUE—New 1 1/2-story brick, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, electric light and gas. Price, \$2,500.

CLARENCE STREET—1 1/2-story frame, on brick foundation, 10 rooms, in good order. Price, \$1,800.

CLARENCE STREET—A large frame cottage, on brick foundation, \$1,450.

BRIDGE AVENUE—Large two-story brick house, modern, \$4,500.

DREARNEY AVENUE—A new 1 1/2-story brick, 7 rooms; lot 33x132 feet. Price, \$2,250.

WATERLOO STREET—A new 1 1/2-story brick house, 10 rooms, hot water heating, all modern improvements. Owner leaving the city. Call at once.

GROSVENOR STREET—1 1/2-story brick-vener house, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, sewer laid in; lot 44x135 feet. Price, \$1,500.

KING STREET—CENTRAL—Two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, modern improvements. Price, \$2,500.

COLBORNE STREET—A new modern 1 1/2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens. Price, \$2,500.

GRAY STREET—Two-story brick house, almost new, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, two kitchens, furnace, electric light and gas; good lot. \$3,000 for an immediate sale; owner leaving city.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—A new 1 1/2-story brick, \$1,800.

A BLACKSMITH STAND—One of the best in the city. Owner going west.

WELLINGTON AND SIMCOE STREETS—Two semi-detached two-story frame houses, in good order; large lot; suitable for a business stand.

PARK-TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 3 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 31.8x140 feet; right of way. Price, \$3,700.

A GENERAL STORE, nine miles from London, doing a large paying business in groceries, drygoods, boots and shoes, stoves, hardware, paints and oils, agricultural implements, a money maker. The owner retiring from business.

CHEAP LOTS on the Gordon survey, corner of Mainland and Chesapeake streets.

ASHLAND AVENUE—A new modern two-story brick, \$5,600.

OLBORNE STREET—Central avenue, shop and dwelling, 3 bedrooms.

\$1,500—Grosvenor street; 1 1/2-story brick, 7 rooms; lot 41x144.

\$1,500—Lowell street; brick cottage, 8 rooms; lot 50x25.

\$1,500—Bectory street; brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 40x125.

\$1,500—Marshall street; brick cottage, 8 rooms; lot 46x96.

\$1,500—William street; 1 1/2-story frame, 9 rooms; lot 40x135.

\$1,500—Duchess avenue; frame cottage, 7 rooms; barn; lot 35x150.

\$1,600—Stanley street; frame cottage, 7 rooms; large lot.

\$1,600—Worley road frame cottage, 7 rooms; lot 40x100.

\$1,600—East End; five brick cottages, 7 rooms in each. On easy payments.

\$1,600—Colborne street; frame cottage, central, 7 rooms. On easy payments.

\$1,600—Bectory street; brick cottage, 7 rooms.

\$1,650—Pegler street; 1 1/2-story brick, 8 rooms; barn.

\$1,650—Ellis street; brick cottage, 7 rooms; barn.

\$1,700—Dreary avenue; brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 35x150.

\$1,700—Colborne street; 1 1/2-story brick, 8 rooms; lot 35x130.

\$1,800—St. George street; 1 1/2-story brick, 8 rooms, all modern; lot 35x120.

\$2,400—Colborne street; two-story brick, new, 7 rooms, modern; lot 35x120.

\$1,700—Bruce street; 1 1/2-story frame, 8 rooms, bath and gas.

\$1,700—Queen's Place; two brick cottages, 7 rooms, hard and soft water, and gas.

\$1,700—Wilson avenue; 1 1/2-story frame, 7 rooms; large lot.

\$1,700—St. James street; brick cottage, 8 rooms; lot 37x115.

\$1,750—Marmion street; brick cottage, 8 rooms; gas; lot 35x150.

\$1,800—Marmion street; 1 1/2-story brick, 8 rooms.

\$1,800—Grey street; 1 1/2-story frame, 8 rooms; lot 48x150. Easy terms.

\$1,800—Van street; 1 1/2-story brick, 8 rooms, hard and soft water; lot 25x11.

\$1,800—Dreary avenue; brick cottage, 7 rooms, gas, hard and soft water; lot 37x140.

\$1,900—Hill street; 1 1/2-story frame, 9 rooms.

\$1,900—Oxford street; brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 45x150.

\$1,900—Stanley street; frame cottage, 8 rooms, gas, hard and soft water; lot 39x125.

\$1,900—Dreary avenue; five brick cottages. Easy terms.

This is just a few of the numerous properties we have. Call and we will be pleased to give you a list of other properties.

SEE FREE PRESS FOR OTHER PROPERTIES.

RESIDENTIAL AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES, including vacant lots, all classes of life and fire insurance. Money orders issued. Best collected. C. E. Armstrong, J. P. 68 Dundas, 7th King street.

REAL ESTATE

Store Closes Daily (Saturdays Included) at 6 p. m.

Weather Probs: Fine—Warm.

Smallman & Ingram

THE SATISFACTORY STORE—PHONE 655

149 to 153 Dundas St.

Let Us Show You the New

DOWN COMFORTERS

Imported Direct From England.

You'll likely be tempted to buy one, or maybe two of these beauties, because the prices are so reasonable for FINE DOWN EXTRA FILLED COMFORTERS. The coverings are downproof, and for quality, beauty and value are unsurpassed.

Satin Topped Comforters

10 only at \$6.75 each, size 60x72 inches, satin tops with 3-frame border of satin; underside covered with fine quality sateen, good down, extra filled.

Sateen Covered Comforters

10 only at \$5.00 each, size 60x72 inches, top coverings of fine quality figured sateens with borders in pink, green, red and blue, contrasting with the centers; fine down filled.

Our Leader, \$3.75

12 only DOWN FILLED COMFORTERS, fine cambric coverings with figured borders, size 60x72 inches.

Larger size 66x72 inches, at \$4.50

Make your selection before the assortment of patterns is broken.

Take Elevator to Second Floor.

Superior Quality Fine Down Comforters, larger sizes, artistically trimmed with APPLIQUED SILKS, MOIRE SILKS, SATINS AND DAMASKS. At \$9, \$10, \$10.75, \$14, \$15.50, \$17, \$21

Colored Dress Goods Assortment Increases

FOUR STYLES MORE ADDED.

Plain Tweeds at 65c yard

For Young Ladies' Suits. Great variety and newest colorings in plaid designs to select from.

French Plaids

Shadow Effects at only \$1.00

This line is one of the most popular selling FRENCH SHADOW PLAIDS, the kind for the fashionable suits and skirts.

IT'S WORTH YOUR WHILE just to call and see the beautiful colorings and rich finish in our \$1.25 French Plaids (shadow effects.)

Chiffon Plaids at 75c yard

Shadow effects on fine satin finished cloths. Big assortment in this range. Correct for kilted skirts and tailored suits.

E. DANN, Manager

418 TALBOT STREET, LONDON, ONT.

FOR SALE

No. 5390—68 acres, Township of Grey, County of Huron, 1 1/2 miles to market, railroad station and postoffice; soil clay land, drained by tile, 1 1/2-story frame house, barn, with stabling. Price, \$5,400.

No. 5388—A SNAP—98 acres, Township of Blenheim, County of Oxford, one mile from Wellington and Simcoe streets and postoffice; good house, 1 1/2-story frame house, barn, good repair. Price, \$2,600.

No. 5387—37 acres, Township of Wain, County of Wellington, one mile to Lowbanks P. O., eleven miles from Dunnville; soil clay land, 3 acres orchard, 1 1/2-story frame house, outbuildings all in good repair. Price, \$4,100.

FOR SALE—Medical practice and house and lot in the County of Middlesex; good business place; house frame, 1 1/2-story, and office, stable. Price, \$2,600.

GOOD RESTAURANT for sale in the City of London, doing an excellent business; lease expires on Nov. 10, 1910; reason of selling, ill-health. See this quick if you want to buy a good paying business. \$2,000 buys two-story frame house on Talbot street, on stone foundation; contains hall, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, basement under all of house, gas and electric, city and soft water; lot 53x132; stable.

1 1/2-story red brick house, on St. George street; veranda, hall, double parlors, with mantel, large kitchen, 4 large bedrooms, clothes closets, bathroom complete, vegetable, furnace and laundry cellars, gas and electric light in house; house is new and beautifully finished throughout.

No. 57—New Liskard property; frame house, one and a half story, size 30x30, 11 rooms, good well; lot 41x165. Will exchange for city property. Call for price.

No. 58—One cottage, solid brick, on Oxford street; hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, pantry, gas, furnace; lot 65x150; lane at rear. A bargain for quick sale.

No. 61—Frame cottage, on Wyatt street; hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, 3 bedrooms, hard and soft water, pantry, large lot, with good stable. Price, \$1,650.

No. 55—Brick house, on Mainland street, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, gas, city water, cellar, fine lot. Price, \$1,750.

No. 37—Brick house on Nelson street; 9 rooms, house, with stable, large lot. Price, \$1,600.

No. 43—Cottage on Adelaide street; hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, 2 bedrooms, water in house; lot 35x108.

No. 19—One frame cottage on Hill street, size 22x36, brick foundation, 7 rooms, good. Price, \$1,100.

No. 26—One-story frame dwelling, South London, brick foundation, in good state of repair; large number of fruit trees; 7 rooms, city water, veranda. Price, \$1,625.

Some good vacant lots and several stores for sale. Apply

The Dominion Real Estate Company

ROOM 6 B, MASONIC TEMPLE, London, Ont.

Special Bargains

NINE-ROOM HOUSE, brick; lot 50 feet; \$5,000.

EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, brick-vener; lot 66 feet; \$3,000.

SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE, frame; fine situation; \$2,000.

EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, brick, slate roof, \$5,500.

EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, brick-vener; lot 50 feet; \$1,950.

SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE, brick-vener; \$200 cash, balance monthly; \$1,400.

EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, brick-vener, modern; \$2,500.

TWO SEMI-DETACHED DWELLINGS, brick; \$4,000.

LOTS! LOTS! LOTS!

in all parts of the city.

Ellis & Rowland

Room 1, Board of Trade Building.

PHONE 2355. 230 RICHMOND ST. 450-wt

Store Closes Daily (Saturdays Included) at 6 p. m.

Weather Probs: Fine—Warm.

Smallman & Ingram

THE SATISFACTORY STORE—PHONE 655

149 to 153 Dundas St.

Let Us Show You the New

DOWN COMFORTERS

Imported Direct From England.

You'll likely be tempted to buy one, or maybe two of these beauties, because the prices are so reasonable for FINE DOWN EXTRA FILLED COMFORTERS. The coverings are downproof, and for quality, beauty and value are unsurpassed.

Satin Topped Comforters

10 only at \$6.75 each, size 60x72 inches, satin tops with 3-frame border of satin; underside covered with fine quality sateen, good down, extra filled.

Sateen Covered Comforters

10 only at \$5.00 each, size 60x72 inches, top coverings of fine quality figured sateens with borders in pink, green, red and blue, contrasting with the centers; fine down filled

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

GRAND

Matinee and Tonight
Jos. Murphy's KERRY GOW
Splendid company—Carload scenery
Bargain Matinee—25c.
Night—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c

The Big Sensation—One Night Only
Wednesday, Sept. 18

The Shubert Theatrical Company Offers
THE ELABORATE AMERICAN EXTRAVAGANZA

The Top o' th' World

SPARKLING SUCCESS SCINTILLATING SPECTACLE.
Book by Mark E. Swan, Lyric by James O'Dea,
Music by Manuel Klein and Annie Caldwell.

An Unexcelled Company of 100 Comedians, Dancers, Singers

ANNA LAUGHLIN - BAILEY AND AUSTIN
KATHLEEN CLIFFORD,
HARRY FAIRLEIGH,
ROGER DOLAN,
BLANCHE WAYNE.
Twelve Terpsichorean Twinkle Toes. Sixty Stunning Svelte Show Girls.

DELIGHTFUL
ANCES

CAPIVATING
OMEDY

MERRY
ELODIOUS
USIC

A Dazzling and Enjoyable Entertainment for All Young People From
Seven to Seventy. All Pony, Broiler and Peanut Ballets Eclipsed by the
Diminutive Dancers and the Cute Colies.
PRICES, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19

LIEBLER & CO. Present

ISABEL IRVING

In Clyde Fitch *The Girl Who Has Everything*
SEATS READY TUESDAY

ALWAYS GOOD—MATINEE DAILY.
BENNETT'S
LAST TIME TONIGHT.
WALTER E. PERKINS & CO.,
and seven other big acts.

NEXT WEEK
8—Big Features—8
FIRST TIME HERE

Bellong Bros.,
Champion Cycle Equilibristes.
MAY DUYEA & CO.
BROWN & WRIGHT
The Dancing Wonders,
FLORENCE SAUNDERS
America's Magnetic Soprano.
SPECIAL FEATURE
ZISKA & KING
KINGS OF COMEDY MAGIC.

TERRE & BLMER
on "The Doctor and the Show Girl"
BANKS & BREAZEALE
The Daintiest of Musical Acts
THE BENNETTOGRAPH
Presenting "A Mother's Vision."
ADDED ATTRACTION
THE VILLAGE CHOIR
in songs of Yesterday and Today.

PRICES — Evening, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.
Matinee, 10c, 15c, 25c.

1907

Ontario Jockey Club, Toronto

Autumn Meeting,
Sept. 14th to 21st

The Stakes, which closed Aug. 10,
totalled over 300 entries.

Admission to Grand
Stand, \$1.50

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM, M. P. Pres.
W. P. FRASER, Sec.-Treas.

Headquarters 7th Regiment
Fusiliers, London, Sept. 14,
1907.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY
Lieut.-Col. F. A. Reid, com-
manding: The regiment
will parade at the Armory
on Monday, 16th inst., at
8 p.m., and each succeeding Monday,
until further orders. By order, W. A.
McCracken, Captain, Adjutant, 7th
Regiment Fusiliers.

Saloon Rates

Reduced. Ivern, Saxonia, Cunard Line,
\$67.50 up; Umbria, Euribia, \$60 up; Lake
Manitoba, \$60 up; Empress of Britain,
\$65 up; Empress of Ireland, \$65 up. P. B.
Clark, Richmond street, next Bank of
Commerce. Low rates to Old Country.

Western Excursions

London to Cleveland and return, boat
\$4.75; London to Detroit and return,
boat, \$2.75; going Sept. 19 to 21; return
all Oct. 1. P. B. Clark, Richmond street.

Ocean Tickets

At lowest rates via C. P. R. Line, Allan
Dominion Express, American, Atlantic
Transport, also Dominion and Anchor
Lines direct to Glasgow. W. FULTON, gen-
eral dominion agent, 461 Dundas street
corner Richmond, London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

JEFFERY—To Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Jef-
fery, 3 O'Brien street, a son.
HIGGINS—On Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1907, at
82 Victoria avenue south, Hamilton,
Ont., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Howard Higgins,
a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COOPER—CALLANDER—At 772 Hellmuth
avenue, London, on Wednesday, Sept. 4,
1907, by Rev. W. J. Clark, Mabel Lin-
wood, eldest daughter of Mrs. John
Callander, to Walter A., only son of Mr.
and Mrs. A. G. Cooper, of this city.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GOOD, SMART BOYS, to
make themselves generally useful in
cutting and trimming department, with
opportunity to learn business; good
wages to start. Greene, Swift & Co.,
London.

AGENTS WANTED. APPLY TO CANADA
Agency Company, Limited, Baker block,
London.

YOUNG MAN ATTENDING COLLEGE
desires employment in spare time; store,
office or outside; a worker. Box 51,
Advertiser.

WANTED—A MAN. *APPLY HEAMAN &
Sons, Burwell street.

AT THE DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELE-
GRAPHY, 9 Adelaide street east, Toronto,
telegraphy is taught quickly and thor-
oughly. All students are placed in good
positions immediately upon graduation.
774-1

BARTENDER (UNION MAN) WANTS
position, either city or country; first-
class references. Apply Box 46, Adver-
tiser.

SPINNER WANTED—ONE WITH TIN-
SMITH'S experience; preferred; new fac-
tory, rear of Sussex, Talbot street.

GOOD SMART BOY WANTED. SMALL-
MAN & Ingram.

CYLINDER PRESS FEEDERS WANTED.
Apply to the Southern Printing and
Litho Company, Richmond street.

WANTED—SHOE SALESMAN, ALSO GOOD
shoe repairer. Apply the J. P. Cook
Company, Limited, London.

WANTED—I HAVE A NEWLY-PATENTED
device, having big sales through out-
rigger needed to make appointments;
no canvassing; will pay salary and ex-
penses weekly. F. J. Watson, Box 2,
Brantford, Ont.

GOOD GENERAL BLACKSMITH WANTED
immediately. Apply H. R. Scott, 602
Pail Mall.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 16. APPLY AT
Advertiser office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TO WORK
on bridge erection in Western Ontario;
experienced men preferred. Address
Foreman, 127 Elmwood avenue, London,
Ont.

WANTED—STRONG BOY TO DO SHIP-
PING. Apply Pandora Cap Company, 45c.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN AS GENERAL
agent for city and country of Middlesex;
also other vacancies; good commission
and renewal contracts offered. Apply
by letter, Continental Life, Bank
Trust Chambers, city.

MAN WANTED—YOUNG, MARRIED PRE-
ferred; of robust health, active, en-
ergetic, agreeable address, for salesman
and driver for one of our city bread
trucks; permanent position to suitable
man. Johnson Bros., 222 Ottawa ave-
nue.

ROUTE MAN, WITH RIG. APPLY
Alfred Taylor, 355 Clarence street, London.

BRIGHT YOUNG MEN TO LEARN BAR-
BER trade; good wages after two months'
teaching. Write Toronto Barber College,
8-10 Adelaide west, Toronto.

MESSAGERS WANTED—APPLY C. P. R.
Telegraph.

MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE IN
eight weeks; Catalogue free. Moleet Bar-
ber College, Queen and Spadina, Toronto.

YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER DESIRES
position. Box 43, Advertiser.

MONEY TO LOAN—LOWEST TERMS; NO
commission. Call or write. P. H. Bartlett, bar-
tlett, 55 Dundas street.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
Ivey & Dromgold, solicitors, over Domi-
nion Bank.

PRIVATE FUNDS AT LOWEST RATES.
M. P. McDonagh, barrister, 418 Talbot.

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

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN
at 4% to 5% on real estate security;
weekly or monthly payments. Heintzman
& Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

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

W. FLETCHER SHEPHERD, ARCHITECT—
Duffield block (late Toronto). Phone 566.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT—147
(second floor) Masonic Temple, Phone 155.

STRATFORD & BAWDEN, CONTRACTING
plasterers. Agents for Parlatone hard
wall plaster. Phone 1460. Henry Strat-
ford, 427 Waterloo.

STOVE TRIMMINGS RENICKED GOOD
as new. Give us a trial. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Belts, 34 Carling street.

WHEATCROFT & McGLADDERY, 258 DUN-
DAS street—Tinmiths—Furnish clean-
ed and repaired. Agents New Essex Fur-
naces. Telephone 2253.

GOULD & MOHAN, REAR 253A DUNDAS—
Manufacturers all kinds carriages,
wagons. Repairing. Rubber tiring,
specialty.

HAIRDRESSING, ETC.—COMBINGS
wanted. 223 Dundas, formerly Miller's
hair store.

J. HARRIS & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO
727 York street. Phone 2504. Dealers in
iron, rubber and metals.

BALDWIN, ARTIST—SPECIALIST IN
enlarging photos, painted sofa pillows,
etc. Pupils taken. Prices reasonable. Over
Lafayette's tailor store.

F. W. FARNSWORTH, CIVIL ENGINEER
and surveyor, Bank Toronto Chambers,
Richmond street.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

GIRLS WANTED

Canning Co. Busy.
Good Wages.
Steady work until
Christmas at

London Canning
Company
Corner Rectory and Simcoe Streets.

WANTED—MAID FOR GENERAL HOUSE-
WORK. Apply Mrs. George T. H. Platt,
800 Waterloo street.

WANTED, AT AGED PEOPLE'S HOME—
Dining-room girl, and also one for gen-
eral work. Apply at the Home, Rich-
mond street north.

WANTED, AT HOME FOR INCURABLES—
Girl as attendant on patients. Apply at
Home, 708 Dundas street.

YOUNG GIRL WANTED TO ASSIST WITH
light housework. 770 Hellmuth avenue.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GEN-
ERAL housework; no washing or iron-
ing. Apply 534 Queen's avenue. bdw

WANTED—WOMAN TO WASH AND
iron. Apply 534 Queen's avenue. b

WANTED—HOUSEMAID, WHERE PAR-
LOIRMAID is kept. Apply to Miss Per-
duth, 555 Talbot street.

WANTED AT ONCE—TWO DINING-ROOM
girls. Apply at Grigg House.

WANTED—MAID FOR GENERAL WORK;
no laundry; highest wages. Mrs. Kerri-
gan, 49 Ridout street south.

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY FOREST CITY
Laundry.

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT. AP-
ply on or after tomorrow (Saturday)
evening to Mrs. H. J. Lamb, 498 King
street.

CAPABLE WASHWOMAN WANTED. AP-
PLY Mrs. Mills, 442 Waterloo street.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—MUST HAVE
good English education. Apply Manu-
facturer, Box 588, city.

WANTED—FIFTY GIRLS OR WOMEN.
Apply orman, Eckert & Co., Rectory
street and Grand Truck tracks.

GIRLS WANTED FOR OLIVE PACKING.
Apply Canada Spice and Grocery Com-
pany, Limited, 18-190 King street.

WANTED—MAID FOR GENERAL HOUSE-
WORK. Mrs. John S. Barnard, 334
Central avenue.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CAP BARNARD
operators; also girls to learn the trade.
Apply the Pandora Cap Company, 356
Richmond street.

DWYER'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—
Wanted—25 girls; on hand, janitor and
wife. 591 Richmond. Phone.

WANTED AT ONCE—GOOD SERVANT,
who can cook; no laundry work; three
in family. \$14 a month. Apply Mrs.
Furness, 652 Talbot street.

WANTED—MAID FOR GENERAL HOUSE-
WORK; good wages. Mrs. John Purdon,
429 King street.

GIRLS WANTED
Good pay; experienced hands can earn
\$6 to \$9 a Week
Apply McCormick Manufacturing Co.

GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-
WORK; no laundry or upstairs work;
good wages. Apply Mrs. John Brown,
625 Wellington street.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR CARMEL WRAP-
PING, chocolate dipping and candy pack-
ing department. Apply McCormick Manu-
facturing Company.

DINING-ROOM GIRL, KITCHEN GIRL
and waitress. Apply to the Housekeeper,
Victoria Hospital.

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY D. S. PERRIN
& Co.

GIRLS WANTED FOR BOX SHOP and
wrapping work; steady employment;
year around. Apply C. R. Somerville, 618
Dundas street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. APPLY 326
Dundas street.

TO LET—NEW BRICK HOUSE, MODERN,
684 Central, 379 Dufferin avenue, and 791
William street. Apply 361 Dundas
avenue.

TO LET—CORNER TALBOT AND MAPLE
streets, now occupied by Dr. McCallan;
possession Oct. 1. Wm. Wyatt, 371 St.
James street.

FOR RENT, OCT. 1, IN PRIVATE HOME—
very central, modern conveniences; hot
and cold water, phone; gentlemen pre-
ferred; meals conveniently near. Apply
Box 47, Advertiser.

HOUSE TO RENT, CENTRAL AVENUE,
near Victoria Park, furnished or unfur-
nished. Apply D. Campbell & Sons, Room
26, Bank of Toronto Chambers.

TO LET—NINE-ROOM HOUSE, CORNER
Stanley street and Wortley road; bath
and modern conveniences. Apply J.
Heaman, York street.

TO LET—SEVERAL HOUSES. CALL AT 94
King, or phone 2416.

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE, MODERN IM-
PROVEMENTS, corner Colborne and
Princess avenue. Apply 520 Colborne.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL CON-
VENIENCES, private family; good cen-
tral location. Apply 544 Waterloo street.

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS,
553 Colborne street; rent, \$16. Apply 420
Oxford street.

TO LET—YOU KNOW THAT JOHN J.
Biggs, the furniture mover, is still in
business, phone 1444 as usual.

PEOPLE'S MOVING VANS—LARGEST IN
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Cheapside. Phone 1724.

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per month. Apply Thomas C. Knott,
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—W. Broughton, 455 Piccadilly street.

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THE MISSES WESTCOTT'S SCHOOL, 441
Ridout street, will reopen (D. V.) Sept. 12.

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matriculation, etc. Class in civit service
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INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS, FULL C-
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including Happy Thought
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lids, high shelf, reservoir; in use only
two years; \$35. 8 Beacombe avenue.
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dress Box 45, Advertiser, London.

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quality, well screened; good as chest-
nut for range, and \$1.50 cheaper. Green
& Co., York street. Phone 1391.

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Apply 363 St. James street.

PRIVATE SALE OF FURNITURE, AT 130
Bruce street, South London.

FOR SALE—DRIVING PONY, NEW AUTO
seat, rubber-tired runabout and harness.
Call at 844 Princess avenue, after 6 p.m.,
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regular \$350, for \$225. Easy terms. Nord-
heimers, 128 Dundas street.

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ladies' and gentlemen's bicycles. New
English motor cycle for sale. J. H.
Cunningham, East London.

BUSINESS WAGONS AND ALL KINDS OF
repairing our specialty. J. W. Smith,
Maple and Richmond streets.

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per load; prompt delivery. Forest City
Bent Goods Company, 585 Bathurst
street. Phone 700.

ONE DOLLAR A WEEK BUYS \$25 WORTH
household goods. Furniture, ladies' fall
coats and men's clothing. Goldberg, 251
Wellington.

TWO ONE-THREE-HORSEPOWER GASO-
LINE engines, slightly used, \$85 and \$100
each; also automobile, 16-H.P. engine,
don't start. Perfect order. Only
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SIX SET BUGGY HARNESS—BEEN USED
J. Darch & Sons, 379 Talbot street.

I CANNOT PAY FOR MY \$3,000 FOUR-
CYLINDER motor car, which I have
paid a 30% deposit on; machine still in
make, new. Make me an offer, cash or
time. Address Weatherby, care Adver-
tiser, London, Ont.

THE VERY LATEST—MAT GREEN
JARDINIERS AND VASES.

Call and see them. We have a complete
line Jardinieres, Fern Dishes, Fern Pots,
Vases and Flower Pots. MORGAN'S Pot
Stock and Garden Supply House, 115 Dun-
das street.

NEW WILLIAMS (BOX TOP) SEWING
machine, in splendid shape; all attach-
ments; only \$17; must be sold quick. 247
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SOUTHOOT & KETTLER—HARD, SOFT
and all grades of iron, steel, brass, cop-
per, lead and all other metals. 290
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Chatham incubator and brooder, one
Humphrey bone cutter; cheap. Box 41,
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HOUSES FURNISHED COMPLETE AT
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THE COMPRESSED AIR CARPET CLEAN-
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830 York street, Phone 1764.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—MI LINDA
cigars, clear Havana, Spanish made.
Vega Estate Company, London, Three for
\$25 and up.

FANCY LEATHER
For Cushions, Burnt Wood, Table Cov-
ers, Etc., all colors. Only \$1.25 to \$1.50
per whole skin.

THE CHAS. CHAPMAN CO'Y.
Phone 370. 91 Dundas Street.

Let us figure with you on your bill of
**Lumber, Doors, Frames,
Sash and House Trim.**

It won't cost you anything, and you may
save some money. GEORGE H. BELTON,
agent for Paroid Roofing, Rectory street,
north of D. V. R.

MACLEOD'S CREAMERY BUTTER—TRADE
furnished by R. Leamy, Market Building,
or Flavells, corner York and Ridout.

CHEAPEST ECONOMICAL GAS AND GASOLINE
engines on the market. See them. Scott
Machine Company, Limited.

RAMBLER RUNABOUT AND OLDSMO-
BILE, light touring car, for sale. Hor-
ton, 101 Richmond street.

FOR SALE—HURON AND ERIE LOAN
shares. John Wright, stockbroker, Lon-
don, Ont. Phone 693.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO, 713
octaves, thoroughly renovated and guar-
anteed five years, at \$100, payable \$3
per month. Cabinet organs from \$10 upwards.
Write H. and E. per month. Heintzman
& Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

CLEARING SALE—WALL PAPERS AT
Shuff's, corner Dundas and William
streets.

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want to buy or sell real estate, etc., in-
sert an advertisement in the Hamilton
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of the city. Rate, 1c a word, or three con-
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WEDDING STATIONERY IN ALL THE
latest styles. See our samples. The
Advertiser Job Department.

STOVES, RANGES AND REFRIGERATORS
at F. Keene's Furniture Store, 141 King
street.

FRESH FISH NOW ON SALE—F. S. ONN,
Fish Market, Phone 1236.

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1863.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office107
Job Department175
Editorial Departments134 and 136
The London Advertiser Company,
Limited, 121-123 Dundas street, Lon-
don, Ont.

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tion Department or 'phone 107.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

MR. BORDEN IN LONDON.

The Conservative meeting last night
was well attended, and Mr. Borden was
given a respectful hearing, but he has
not the gifts which can stir a popu-
lar audience. Neither has he been
fortunate in his platform support dur-
ing his present tour. Speeches of
coarse denunciation, like those de-
livered by Messrs. Armstrong, Bennett
and Beck serve to embitter politics
and public life, and do no good, even
from a party standpoint.

It was noticed that Mr. Rufus Pope,
who had been announced to speak,
was not present. Perhaps if he had
been on hand Mr. Borden would have
omitted the passages of his address re-
ferring to western land deals. "There
are men out there now," he is reported
as saying, "that were mere beggars be-
fore the Liberal Government turned
things their way." He cannot say that
the Liberal Government turned things
the way of Foster, Pope, Lefurges and
Fowler, whom Mr. Borden takes to his
bosom, and who made fortunes in
western lands by soliciting and accept-
ing aid from railway corporations,
which are frequent applicants to Par-
liament for favors and privileges. No
one supposes for a moment that these
politicians received any consideration
if they had not been members of Par-
liament. Mr. Borden, by keeping them
in his councils, is not in the strongest
position to denounce graft or claim
that the Conservative party is a new
broom that will sweep clean.

Mr. Borden was unfortunate also in
his references to preferential trade.
Even Sir Charles Tupper takes the
position that Canada should not urge
any policy upon the mother country.
Had Sir Wilfrid Laurier demanded a
quid pro quo the political consequences
in Great Britain might have been seri-
ous. There would have been an anti-
colonial party, and a straining of the
imperial tie. The attitude of the Con-
servative party on this question is
neither candid nor courageous. Why
does it not openly, in stead of covertly,
attack the British preference in the
Canadian tariff, seeing that there is
no prospect of a return favor from the
mother country?

Mr. Borden repeated his pronounce-
ments in favor of the public ownership
of telegraphs and telephones, and of
rural mail delivery. There are many
in both parties who favor the national-
izing of telegraphs and telephones, and
there are many in both parties who
see no necessity for the experiment.
Mr. Borden speaks only for himself
and not for his party, his so-called
platform being evolved out of his in-
ner consciousness. His telephone and
telegraph planks by no means com-
mand a united Conservative support as
the Montreal Gazette, the senior Con-
servative organ, has given him to un-
derstand. As for rural mail delivery
every Canadian would favor it if it
were financially possible. There is no
evidence yet that Canada could un-
dertake such a burden. Even Mr.
Borden says he would not do it with-
out previous investigation.

THE THIRD DOUMA ELECTION

The approach of the election of the
third Russian Douma finds the people
indifferent, and it is therefore not
unlikely that the vote will be light.
According to the Russian system the
elections do not all take place simul-
taneously, but begin in a couple of
provinces, the rest following in con-
fused fashion.

In this election there will be fewer
factors than in the two preceding
elections, two parties, known as the
peaceful regenerationists and the
commercial industrial party, having
disappeared from the scene, while the
social revolutionists will place no can-
didates in the field. The recent gerry-
mander makes it impossible for the
social democrats to secure more than
a very few seats, and the probability
is that the rightists, the Octoberists—
Liberals without a programme—and
anti-Semites will command a major-
ity in the new Douma. At the same
time the cadets, the new party, which
as yet lacks official recognition, hope
to have a strong and able minority,
and to attract to their side the more
moderate and cautious of the October-
ists, who are so divided and shaky
that they have not dared hold a na-
tional congress.

The effect of the gerrymander has
been to weaken the leftists, and to
prove a serious blow to the genuine
constitutionalists, the evident object
of the bureaucracy being to place the
control of the Douma in the hands of
the nobles and wealthy landlords.
Quite a number of these are October-
ists, while some are in open sympathy
with the rightists. The belief is gen-
eral that the court, which at one time
favored the Octoberists, no longer re-

gards them as sufficiently conserva-
tive, and that they have been succeed-
ed by the "black hundreds" as the
court party. The leaders of the black
hundred "union" go so far as to ac-
cuse the premier himself of treason
and revolutionary sympathies, because
he has professed constitutional ideas
and fought the fanatical reactionaries.
The union claims the confidence of the
Czar, boasts that it was its influence
that caused the dissolution of the
second Douma, and predicts like treat-
ment of the third in the event of its
presuming to assert the least inde-
pendence. For the present the union
confines itself to demanding the ex-
clusion of the Jews from the Douma,
and the outlawing of all parties call-
ing themselves constitutionalist or
socialist. It is not unlikely that its
next movement will be towards de-
priving the Douma of all initiative
and making it a purely advisory body.

REFORMS IN INDIA.

While domestic matters engaged a
goodly share of the attention of the
British Government and Parliament
during the recent session, the former
has not been unkind to the situa-
tion in India, where the unrest appears
to have somewhat subsided of late.
The agreement with Russia seems to
have removed all anxiety as to the
danger of encroachment by that power
on the northwestern frontier of India,
and a document recently issued by
the Indian office shows that great re-
forms are about to be introduced
within the peninsula. It is proposed
to create an Imperial advisory coun-
cil, which, it is hoped, will in some
degree associate the great ruling
chiefs and territorial magnates of British
India with the Governor-General in
the guardianship of common and
imperial interests, without impeding
the free action of the executive gov-
ernment of India in the general con-
duct of affairs. The measure also
provides for the creation of provin-
cial advisory councils for the dis-
charge of analogous functions within
narrower limits.

Some twenty sovereign native chiefs
will be included in the Imperial coun-
cil, the membership of which will be
about sixty. The professional classes
and the landowners, great and small,
will be represented in the provincial
councils. At the same time the ex-
isting Indian and provincial legisla-
tive councils are to be retained and
extended, probably in a direction that
will result in giving the native popu-
lation a far more important influence
than they at present possess.
It is not expected that the conces-
sions will fully meet the demands of
the leaders of the present agitation in
India, as they aspire to parliamentary
government, some going so far as to
ask for complete independence. But
in view of the recent declaration of
Mr. Morley, secretary for India, that
the government of that country is and
must inevitably remain absolute and
personal, there seems not the remotest
hope of their securing either demand.

Mr. Beck says he waxes warm, be-
cause the Conservative leader is a
man whose character and morals are
spotless. Oh, righteous Mr. Beck!

Sir Hibbert Tupper says he has con-
sented under pressure to re-enter poli-
tics. Will his party kill the fatted
calf for a man who quit the game
when it turned against him?

No doubt Mr. Borden was cheered
last night by five members of the
school board, who are pure civic pa-
triot, and don't believe in pull or
favoritism or nepotism.

Mr. Borden's meeting last night was
a tranquil affair and there was no dif-
ficulty in seating the audience. If
Laurier had come to London there
would have been a different tale.
Mr. Bennett, of Simcoe, who has the
most abusive tongue in the House of
Commons, told a London audience last
night that London was the Sodom and
Gomorrah of Canada. It would have
served him right if he had been hissed
off the platform.
At 78 years of age, General Booth
has started on another tour of the
United States and Canada. The gen-
eral is not one of those who, like
Falstaff, would rather rust to death
than be "scoured to nothing with per-
petual motion."

Mr. Aylesworth said that if one
credited what one heard Mr. Borden
could be disqualified from sitting in
Parliament. But he said this as a
warning against believing hearsay evi-
dence, as Mr. Fielding's enemies pro-
posed to do. The Minister of Justice
has been misrepresented in this mat-
ter, but he has got nothing else from
the Opposition press since he entered
public life. Liberals appreciate his
fighting qualities, if his opponents do
not.

TIME AND SEX HAVE CHANGED.

Men nowadays are ashamed—absolutely
ashamed—of tendering to women any of
the little delicate attentions and courtesies
that in the past endeared them to woman-
hood. A man now raises his hat to a
woman not as a tribute to the sex, as a sign
of respect and observance, but more as the
enforced fulfillment of an irksome duty.
Where are the graceful curves and flour-
ishes of the hat, the step back, the deep
bow and courtly smile of the eighteenth
century? There is a pleasure in meeting a man in the

street; one felt one's own of one. Who
is now inclined to acknowledge a hideous
smirk and a grudging touch of a hat
brim?

REVIVING A TIRED HONEY BEE.

(St. Nicholas Magazine.)
The honey bee is proverbially industrious.
When everything goes well with it no form
of animal life has more vigor, works more
zealously, nor defends its home more
bravely.
But the bee soon loses its activity when
separated from its home so that it cannot
return, as, for example, when it gets into
a room and fails to find its way out. Cold
rain or lack of food also soon puts it into
a feeble or exhausted condition, making
it appear as if it were discouraged. But
nearly all of its usual activity may be
restored by a little sugar or honey.

IAN MACLAREN AND HIS SON.

(Pittman's Shorthand Weekly.)
A good story told by the late Ian Mac-
laren is related in the Reader, illustrating
what he called the estimation in which a
Scottish writer's work is held in the bosom
of his family. "My youngest and school-
boy son," he said, "had vainly been trying
to read some of my books, and in a con-
fidential mood observed to me, 'I say, father,
why don't you write a proper sort of
book—one of those Sherlock Holmes
stories, like Conan Doyle, or Jack Hark-
way, or something of that sort, and not
so much Scotch rot?'"

THE IRREPRESSIBLE.

(Nashville American.)
The trouble is, my friend, with you—I
hope you'll like the truth—
You want your little son to be
A model of a youth.
You kick him forty pair of steers,
And flog him with a whip,
If he is only half as bad
As you were long ago.

You want to see him mild and prim
And act a grown-up part;
Be wise beyond his years, but still
Retain a boyish heart.
You want to see him go to bed
In placid grandpa style,
And skip the only part of life
That really is worth while.

Boys will be boys, I've heard them say,
And really that is true;
And if you have the faintest doubts
Just try to raise a row.
You'll own up mighty soon, although
Your language may be terse,
Unless on second thought you claim
That they are ten times worse.

A RUB AT VANCOUVER.

(New York Post.)
Vancouver, B. C. Yes, about 10,000
B. C.

HANDSOME IS AS HANDSOME DOES.

(Kansas City Star.)
The Rising Sun, a negro paper, has start-
ed a contest to decide who is "the most
beautiful colored lady in Kansas City."
By far the most beautiful colored lady is
the washlady who comes the day she
says she'll come.

ITS DAILY THRILL.

(Chicago Tribune.)
The through train from the west had
stopped at the little station where the
overland flyer from the east was to
pass it.
"What is the population of your vil-
lage?" asked one of the passengers.
"I don't know, sir," said the station
agent, "but if your train doesn't leave
within the next five minutes you'll have
time to count 'em yourself. They're all
here at the depot."

ENCOURAGEMENT.

(Chicago Record.)
"I'm afraid," said the scout, "that
I'll not be able to appear tonight. I have
a sore throat."
"Don't let that worry you, dear," replied
the prima donna. "Nothing could happen
to your throat that wouldn't help your
singing."

MODESTY.

(Chicago Record-Herald.)
"I have come all the way out here," said
the tenderfoot, "to see your beautiful son-
set."
"Somebody's been stringing you, stran-
ger," replied Arizona Al. "It ain't mine."

THE LOST LITTLE ONE.

(S. E. Kiser.)
The little boy we lost, oh, me!
What loving ways he had;
His face was beautiful to see,
His goodness made me glad.
He comes no more at night to lay
His cheek against my own;
His little clothes are put away,
The joy we had has flown.

The child we worshipped does not lie
Asleep in any grave;
But he is taller now than I,
And has begun to shave.

A PHASE OF HUMAN NATURE.

(Chicago News.)
No matter how badly you may have the
rheumatism, you will be sure to meet
someone who declares he had it worse.

A HAMMOCK MEMORY.

(Bohemian.)
We sat in the hammock together,
Talking about the weather,
I was grappling for a kiss,
When the ham- down like
mock came.

CANADA'S NICE LITTLE ROLE.

(Chicago Record.)
Lord Strathcona thinks Canada will in
a hundred years be as populous and as
great as the United States is today. In
the meantime Canada should cultivate an
amiable disposition and be satisfied to be
a little sister to Uncle Sam.

LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN ROD.

(New York Times.)
A little lad he wandered forth
One sunny autumn day,
And in the dim and tangled wood,
Alas! he lost his way.
The night winds came a lullaby
Above his slumber deep,
And snows of winter softly wove
A blanket for his sleep.
When bright October once again
Returned to bind the meadows,
And all the forest leaves were gay
With wreaths of crimson leaves,
Above the grasses which the frost
Had stung with shining pearls,
A slender rod of emerald bore
The baby's golden curls.

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 pro-
vide an income for you just
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LONDON
LIFE

Insurance Company,
London, Canada.
GEO. MCBROOM
Inspector

J. F. MAINE
Supt. Industrial Branch
BIG FAIR BROUGHT TO CLOSE

(Continued from Page 1)

The directors of the Fair expressed
themselves as highly pleased with the
attendance during the week, and Mr.
W. J. Reid said that while he did not
think any profit would be made, he
could not see where any loss would be
sustained. The bad weather had, of
course, held down the attendance, but
taken all around, everybody, exhibi-
tors and directors, were pleased with
the results of the exhibition.

Rumor Untrue.
A rumor made the rounds yester-
day to the effect that many of those
who held privileges were dissatisfied
with the week's business and had sig-
nified their intention of not coming to
London next year.

When questioned about that matter
the directors denied that there had
been any dissatisfaction worth men-
tioning and cited the fact that the ma-
jority of the boothmen had already
signed up to be here next Fair time.
The innovations would prove suc-
cessful at the Fair was amply proven
yesterday afternoon when hundreds of
people clamored for admission to the
dog show, even after a large number
of the animals had been removed.

It will be remembered that the di-
rectors of the Fair were amply proven
yesterday afternoon when hundreds of
people clamored for admission to the
dog show, even after a large number
of the animals had been removed.

The Races.
The summary of yesterday's horse
races is as follows:
Gentlemen's Trot, To Wagon—
The General, Sheppard &
Thurns, Toronto2 1 1
William P. James McCart-
ney, London1 3 2 2
Frank L. George McCor-
mick, London3 2 3 3
Dally Bread, Wm. Collins,
London4 4 5 5
Mary Vincent, Miss K. Wilks,
Galt5 5 4 4

Team Race—
Florida W. and Dumont W.,
Jas. McCartney, London1 1 1
Riley W. and Berlin Belle,
Sheppard & Burns, Toronto, 3 2 2
Wisdom King and Flora D., J.
Barrett, Parkhill2 3 3
Eddie S. and Dinky, L. H. Ed-
munds, Blenheim4 4 4 4

LIVE STOCK GOSSIP.
Friday, the last day of the Fair, is
generally the most interesting day of
all the week amongst the stock men,
as a great many animals change hands,
and the prize is money paid.

The Fair of 1907 was no exception
to the rule.
In this department many sales were
reported at good prices.

The cattle did not seem to have
suffered any from heat, and never did
cattle leave looking better.
The attendants all spoke well of
their treatment by the board, and the
comfortable condition of their exhibi-
ts. The sheep men, too, had no trou-
ble with the heat, as in some former
years. Hot weather during the Fair is
very trying on some of the very fat
stock.

HOGS.
No complaint was heard in this de-
partment. All exhibitors appeared to
be satisfied. Their stock kept in good
condition, and in some cases even bet-
ter than when entering the Fair.

HORSES.
The horse parade certainly was a
grand sight to lovers of horse flesh.
Some fine animals were shown—no
doubt the cream of Western Ontario.
Heavy Draft, Clydesdale, Percherons,
Coach, Carriage and every breed right
down to the little Shetland pony, were

We will prepay the freight or express charges on the G. T. R., C. P. R. or
any of the transportation lines on all orders of \$25.00 or over, anywhere; or
we will pay express charges on all orders not less than \$5.00 within a radius
of 200 miles. Whether you live in town or country we will follow you with
our free delivery system. Club your orders and send them to us. Mail orders
receive the same attention as though you shop in person. Address J. H.
Chapman & Co., Mail Order Department.

SATURDAY NIGHT

Long White Lisle
Gloves

Ladies' Long White Lisle
Gloves, 18 inches long, Jersey
wrist. Our regular 50c Glove. To-
night's shoppers will get them for,
per pair

25c

Fall Styles in
Hosiery

Ladies' Black Fleece Cotton
Hose, per pair 35c

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, with
natural wool feet, at, per pair 25c

Ladies' Colored Cashmere Hose,
silk and wool mixtures, in blue,
red, white and yellow. At, per
pair 60c

Ladies' Fine Embroidered Lisle
Hose, at, per pair 75c

Ladies' Embroidered and Lace
Lisle Hose, black and white. Wor-
thy 50c a pair. Tonight 40c

Kid Gloves

Ladies' Long Kid Gloves, 24
inches long, in black and tan;
worth \$2.75, at \$2.00

Ladies' Elbow-length Kid Gloves
in black, tan, gray, mode and
white; worth \$1.50 a pair; all
sizes at \$1.19

Sample Gloves of fabric and
cashmere at special prices.

Chiffon Veils
Veiling

Chiffon Hat Veils, in black, navy
and brown. At, each \$1.00
Chiffon Veiling, with silk bor-
der. In black, brown, tan and
white. Per yard

50c

Fancy Back Combs

Four styles of new Fancy Back
Combs. Special for tonight 25c
FLANNELETTE GOWNS—
Pink, blue and white, embroidery
trimmed, tucked yokes. Tonight
..... \$1.00

At Toilet Novelties

Pretty Inexpensive Gifts.

Rubber-Lined Toilet Bags, with
face cloth, at 30c and 35c
Rubber-Lined Traveling Rolls,
for all toilet articles from tooth-
brush to towel. At \$1.50
Powder Bags, silk covered, with
chamois powder pad 60c
Jewel cases to be worn around
the neck. At 50c to \$1.00

Armlets

Elastic Armlets, in all colors
black, with ribbon bows to match,
at 35c

Golf Coats

A full assortment of Golf Coats,
in Norfolk and blousé style, at
..... \$2.75 and \$1.95

Art Goods
Department

Souvenir Cushion Tops, in tint-
ed patriotic designs, with wording
"Canada" or "London." Regularly
sold at 50c. Tonight.

25c

Novelties for
Working

Numerous ideas for Christmas
fancy work, in tinted denims, for
working desk blotters, whisk hold-
ers, cravat and towel racks (with
nickel rod), key racks, cornucopias,
photo mounts, etc.

Maple Leaf Centers, with net, in
natural shades.

Stamped Centers and Cushion
Tops, for Wallachian work, rib-
bon work, eyelet and solid em-
broidery.

Centers of heavy white linen for
daisy work. See started sample.

Corsets

If they are C. C. a La Grace
Corsets they are the best. Our
new fall models are in, embodying
all the correct lines and styles
for the perfect fitting of slight,
medium and stout figures; priced
at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50
New model, the "Crest" for stout
figures \$1.25

to be seen making the best parade of
horses ever seen here.

POULTRY.

The banner poultry exhibit of West-
ern Ontario. Never had so many val-
uable birds been seen under one roof.
This is the time of the year when
poultry looks ragged from moulting,
but this season they were in fairly
good feather. The birds all looked
healthy and suffered none from heat.
Friday was one of the best days for
the visitor, as the crowd was not too large,
and a better chance was afforded those
who wanted to examine the lacing of
the party colored, penciling and bar-
ring in some varieties, which requires
close observation.

The poultry men of Western Ontario
deserve great credit for the very large
exhibit. Although the building has been
extended 40 feet or more, there were
no empty coops. Some of the visitors
who were at Toronto Fair claim that
the poultry exhibit of London was far
better in quality and a better exhibit
all through than Toronto's much-her-
alded show.

At 4 o'clock everybody got busy, as
the Fair was closed in this depart-
ment, and by 6 o'clock the building
was almost empty. Just here a few
suggestions might not be out of place
as to the number of prizes awarded
in each class.

There are now virtually only two
prizes, as third prize only means a
white card. The third prize bird may
be a few points lower than first
and second, and yet it receives noth-
ing.

Why not grade the list, the same as
Guelph Winter Fair?
As it is now, unless a breeder is
almost sure of a first or second he
will not make entry, because there is
nothing in it for him.

In yesterday's report of prize-win-
ners the Advertiser overlooked the
Barred Rocks—one of the best classes
at the Fair. The winners were: J. R.
Boyer, London, first cock, and C. Hav-
kins, London, second. Hens—James
McCormick, London, won first, and C.
Hawkins, second.

In young stock C. Hawkins, first
and second cockerel, and J. R. Boyer
first pullet.

The first cockerel was the best Bar-
red Rock cockerel seen here for years,
and is a valuable bird.

EXCELLENT STOVE EXHIBIT.

Patrons of the Fair are all com-
menting on the excellent display of
stoves made by the People's Outfit-
ting Company, of 646 Dundas street,
East London.

Messrs. Elgar and Thomas, who
manage this well-known store, had two
exhibits in the machinery hall; in one
they had a display of the handsome
Harrison Royal stoves, while the other
contained the well-known stoves made
by the Grundy firm of Guelph.

Under the able management of this
progressive business firm, hundreds of
these stoves have been placed in the
homes of this vicinity and in every
instance they have proven satisfactory,
and all that Messrs. Elgar and Thomas
claimed for them. The Silver King,
made by the Grundy Stove Company.

PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain
and guaranteed cure for hemorrhoids
every form of 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 not satisfied. Get at all
dealers or from Messrs. Elgar & Thomas, 646
Dundas St. E., Toronto.

has more working points than any
other stove manufactured, and it is
Canadian.

These exhibits were of such high
merit that the people are anxious for
the opening of the People's Outfitting
Company's new store at 240 Dundas
street, when they are promised a
special sale, where they can save large
discounts.

FIRST COUSINS
TO TEDDY BEAR

Paris and London Now Have a
Craze for Caran d'Ache
Wooden Dogs.

London, Sept. 13.—Caran d'Ache, the
brilliant French caricaturist, has in-
vented a toy that threatens to do for
Europe what Teddy bears have done
for America. Giving up pen and ink
work by medical advice, he devoted
himself to carving wooden caricatures,
chiefly comic animals, whose charm
lies in the grotesque humor in which
each is made to stand up, colored in
flat tints. Each bears the artist's sig-
nature.

D'Ache made them first for his own
amusement. Now there are forty
men working in a factory turning out
his designs in wood. They were in-
tended for children, but Paris went
mad over the artist's handiwork. No
French society lady is fully equipped
without a Caran d'Ache dog. A
common sight in Paris is a fashionably
dressed dame walking with a wooden
poodle or bulldog under her arm.

These toys have now reached Lon-
don, where society people hitherto have
remained more or less indifferent to
the joys conferred by

Startling Predictions

YOUR WHOLE LIFE REVEALED

Remarkable Psychic Astrologer Tells Past and Future With Amazing Accuracy to All Who Write Absolutely Free

Men and Women From All Parts of the World Seek His Advice About Love Affairs, Business, Health, Journeys, Marriage, Legacies, Changes, Speculation, Etc.



From the great city of New York, where scientists and investigators are eagerly watching the progress of inventions and spending millions of dollars in the perfection of methods by which the masses may be benefited, comes the startling announcement that Prof. Albert Postel, the great astrologer, has perfected a system by which he can foretell the principal events of a life, forewarn people of danger, point out the road to success, and explain the cause of failure in so many lives.

The professor says that he can explain who your enemies are, tell you those persons in whom you can place confidence and from whom you may expect favors, name your lucky days, tell you what pitfalls to avoid, what opportunities to grasp, advise you about your business and how to improve your condition physically, financially and socially. His method is unlike that of any other astrologer, and from the expressions of gratitude contained in the many thankful letters from his patrons, it is evident that much good is being accomplished by his work. The following are samples of the letters received by Prof. Postel, and go far toward showing that his life horoscopes are not only accurate, but are prepared with a view to guiding and benefiting those who apply to him for counsel.

Effie M. Bryon writes: "You are certainly the most wonderful astrologer living. Everyone of your predictions came true." Mr. Broad, real estate agent of Brandon, Canada, in a recent letter to Mr. Postel, says: "My horoscope is the best instrument of guidance that I have ever had put in my hands. I would not take a hundred dollars for the information you have given me."

Another letter, from Miss Bergiot, Herne, reads as follows: "I followed your advice, and succeeded in obtaining a position at a much higher salary than I anticipated. I consider the horoscope worth hundreds of dollars to me."

Charles and dials of strange design surround the professor in his daily work of answering the correspondents and sending out readings to people in all parts of the world. From a glance at the features of Prof. Postel, his air, his bearing, also a copy of Prof. Postel's interesting book, "Your Destiny Foretold," will be promptly sent. Tell your friends to send for a reading also.

PRINCIPAL FALCONER

His Induction as President of Toronto University Will Soon Take Place.

Dr. Falconer, president of Toronto University, will be installed on Sept. 26. There has been a good deal of comment recently throughout the country at the marvelous things the people of Nova Scotia are accomplishing for Canada. Some of the greatest of Canadian educationalists have come from the far east. The business-men of Nova Scotia also are wide-awake and, to quote Dickens, "Know what's o'clock." An interesting example can be given. Last year, at the Dominion Fair held in Halifax, it was generally acknowledged that the display of Gourlay art pianos by the J. A. McDonald Piano and Music Company, of Halifax, was the finest ever seen in the east. This year Mr. McDonald proposes to make an even finer display. Accordingly he came to Toronto during the first days of the exhibition in order to get ahead of competing firms in purchasing the Louis and other art pianos displayed by Gourlay, Winter & Leeming. He made his selection before his competitors were on the ground and feels well satisfied, even jubilant over his trip. This is an indication also that the day of the truly artistic piano case as well as of musical tone quality has arrived. In both these characteristics the Gourlay piano is unexcelled. It also indicates one reason why the J. A. McDonald Piano and Music Company has secured the first place in the appreciation of Nova Scotians as the leading music firm of that Province.

St. Joseph, Lewis, July 14, 1903. Leonard's Liniment Company, Limited: Gentlemen—I was badly kicked by my horse last May, and after using several preparations on my leg, nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MIN. AID'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

JOB, DUBOIS.

Commercial Traveler.

The White Cat

(BY GELETT BURGESS, AUTHOR OF "VIVETTE.")

Copyright by Bobbs-Merrill Company.

She looked at me blankly. "Why, I haven't thought of that, have I? But would she dare come?"

"Try it now!" I exclaimed. "I will!" She went to the front door and threw it open and cried: "Leah!—Leah!—Leah! Come here! It's all right. I want, you dear!"

There was enough in the scene—the stillness that ensued, the gathering mysterious twilight that shrouded the house, the tragic quaver in Joy's voice—to make me thrill to its dramatic power. She stood there for a few minutes, all in white, waiting, her hands clasped on her breast, vividly illuminated by the candles. But no sound came out of the shadows of the night.

Joy closed the door; then, with quick second thought, she returned to leave it ajar, and came back into the library.

We had moved almost to the dining-room, when on a sudden whim, she paused turned and looked toward the window. My own eyes followed by which her dark face peering in—so dark that the whites of her eyes and the teeth were almost all that was visible, though enough to show who it was.

"Leah!" Joy cried, and ran again to the door, crying out hysterically. She called again, but no answer came.

It occurred to me that the excited accents of Joy's voice might be misleading, and for the first time I thought to try myself. Joy had returned to throw herself down sobbing, full length upon the window seat, her heart breaking with the suspense and disappointment. The strain was too much for her, after her hours of hope and fear. I did not stop to comfort her then, but ran to the doorway and stood in the lighted hall there in plain sight.

"Leah!" I called. "Come here, it's I—Mr. Castle. I want you!"

There was still no reply, but feeling sure that Leah must be near at hand, I started off vaguely in the dark. I had gone but to the turn of the lane when I heard footsteps, running. Then in a rush Leah was upon me and had seized my hand.

"Oh Mr. Castle! I'm so glad you've come—but I was afraid to go in. I was afraid I might make it worse if she was there. Who is it? Tell me, please. Is it my own Miss Joy, or the other?"

"It's Joy," I assured her, "and she's waiting for you. You must come at once."

She paused a moment, evidently wondering if I knew the secret.

"You're sure?" she said. "You know that there are two?"

"Yes—I know everything now, and this is Joy—your Joy!"

She bounded forward, and I with her, stumbling in the dark, into the doorway, to the library. There for a moment she stopped, trembling so violently that her teeth chattered audibly. Joy was still lying stretched out at full length upon the cushions of the window seat. At the first glance Leah did not see her, but then she ran forward, knelt and threw her arms about her mistress.

But the next instant starting back as if she had embraced a corpse, she sprang up and faced me, her eyes opened wide in horror.

"Oh, Mr. Castle, she's asleep! Miss Joy's asleep!"

CHAPTER II.

For a moment I was, too surprised to realize the full significance of Leah's cry. Then Joy's own words came back—the wail of her harassed soul—"If I should fall asleep, who would it be that would awake?"

There she lay, asleep at last. Her small head lay upon her arm, and her oval face was now flushed, her lips half parted, showing her little blue-white teeth. The crisp white duck-blonse moved gently with her breathing—beneath her skirt two tiny red shoes lay one over the other.

As she herself had said, she was so utterly exhausted that she would "go down dead." Dared we awaken her? Certainly not Leah, who, of course, had seen the whole awful possibility on the instant.

I had to decide. What was to be done must be done quickly. If Joy were allowed to sleep long and deeply we might confidently expect "the other one" to awaken. The question was could we, perhaps, rouse her before that incomprehensible change had taken place? It seemed to be the only thing to do. I determined, at all events, to take the risk.

Meanwhile, Leah had fallen into a chair, overcome with the disappointment of the situation. She was in a distressing state. Her skirt was torn and soiled, her shoes dusty, her waist disheveled. Her black hair was awry; she was hatless. I thought at first that she, too, had fallen asleep from sheer fatigue.

I went to her and laid a hand on her shoulder to rouse her. She started with a frightened jump.

"Leah!" I said. "What's the matter? I thought you were here. We may be able to get her again before she changes. But if not we must be ready with some plan by which to manage Edna. We must hurry though. First, tell me in the fewest possible words what has happened. Joy, of course, didn't know."

Leah had braced herself for the ordeal and was now quick, alert and concise. "She got angry on account of my 'trying to run her,' she said. You see 'the other one' was here for two days. I've always been able to manage her for one day, but the second day she seemed to be much stronger, and it was worse than it has ever been before. She found out that I had burned some of her old clothes—Miss Joy had told me to—and so she discharged me and told me to leave the place immediately. I wouldn't go, and she went into the barn and got a horsewhip and threatened me with it. I was afraid, Mr. Castle! She was in a fearful temper. I was afraid she'd kill me. Then I went. I stayed all night in the harbor. I wrote to you as soon as I got there, for I couldn't get you on the

telephone. Yesterday I hung about the place all day but she didn't appear, and I was afraid to come in. I positively didn't dare though I knew it probably was Miss Joy. Today I stayed in that old cabin down by the road all day, for I was pretty sure it must be she who was here. I was so tired I fell asleep and that's how I missed you I suppose. I've had hardly anything to eat since yesterday—only a few biscuits I brought with me."

I had been thinking out a plan as I listened, and as soon as she had finished I gave Leah her orders. "Listen, now. If it is 'the other one' who awakens, I'll tell her that I happened to meet you in the harbor, and induced you to come back on my own responsibility. Do you see? I'll manage it; you needn't be afraid. I'll take care of you, and it will be all right. Of course if it is Joy who wakes up, that will be better. But we must act quickly. Can you tell immediately who it is that awakens, Joy or the other one?"

"Oh, we can tell that easily enough, by the way she treats me!"

"Very well, then. You must awaken her now!"

I sat down where I could watch and Leah went hesitatingly up to her mistress again, and shook her shoulder gently.

"Wake up, Miss Joy!" she said softly, but firmly. "Wake up, you're catching cold, honey."

Joy moaned, turned a little, then drew herself together again drowsily. "Wake up, Miss Joy, you must have your dinner now!"

She moved again, and muttered, "Oh I'm so sleepy! Let me go to sleep, Leah, please!"

Again Leah shook her. It seemed cruel to have to bring that exhausted body back to life. "Wake up, Miss Joy. Mr. Castle's here to see you! Wake up!"

She opened her eyes now, and stared vacantly at us. Then her face changed gloriously. She flung her arms round Leah's neck.

"Oh, Leah! Leah! You've come back to me!"

It was some moments before either of the women was able to speak. They clung to each other sobbing.

After the first hurried words of explanation were over, Joy went up to her room to wash her face and change her dress.

Leah went with her, almost too happy to think of her own sorry appearance. Both came down, after a while, in a change of costume and went with me into the dining-room where King was patiently waiting.

Joy showed plainly the ravages which two days of suspense and agony had accomplished, but she was braced mentally by my presence and Leah's return, and in a condition to discuss calmly what was to be done. Leah had also rallied from her collapse, and the dinner brought her strength and courage.

The meal was over before we had settled how Leah could be kept in favor with "the other one"—whom we agreed, hereafter, to call Edna—and we were still uncertain as to our actions in regard to many other complications, which might arise. It depended principally upon the extent of my influence with Edna. To hear Joy discuss these phases of her condition in that other state—her fondness for me, her whims, her weaknesses—gave me a strange sensation.

But what struck me as most remarkable in her talk was the sense of justice she always showed in regard to Edna. One might have expected Joy to resent the intrusion of this second personality, so inimical to her own interests, but she never failed to acknowledge Edna's rights. Indeed, her whole attitude was that Edna was strictly another person, rather than some part of herself broken in and endowed with an independent existence—which was my theory of the situation.

I quite lost myself in the subtleties of the case. To know that probably on the morrow I should be face to face with this same woman, in form and feature precisely the same, and yet as different from her, really, as the west is from the east, gave me, in spite of my efforts to concentrate my mind upon the affair, a sort of mental instability which was disconcerting. I could not quite believe that she would or could change. She seemed too real, too normal, if I may so qualify such adjectives. And besides, all this, I had begun to think of her in another way, which made the prospect of any such change seem unbearable.

Meanwhile, Joy grew steadily sleepier. She roused herself occasionally, by an effort, but would drop the moment she had stopped speaking, (for no longer stimulated her). She began to walk up and down the room, leaning on Leah's arm, as if she were fighting off the effects of laudanum! Her suffering was cruel. We had, at last, to resort to strychnia.

So, for another hour we talked, while she became more haggard, more weak. Up and down, up and down the room they went. We talked of seeking the advice of some specialist, here or abroad, of the possibility of a direct appeal to Edna, in the chance of some compromise to be effected, of Leah's actions should she be perpetually discharged again, of the prospect of her being able to stay in the vicinity, to return as soon as Joy's own personality had reasserted itself, of the proper method of safeguarding Joy's property, of the possibility of Edna's actually departing from Meadows—there were a hundred sides to the subject, and all baffling. There seemed to be nothing to do but to wait further developments and see what came.

If I myself could not succeed in facing Edna, I rather wondered at the fact that Joy did not once mention the doctor as a possible co-operator with us. It seemed to me that she instinctively distrusted him, though she never permitted herself to say so. There was no doubt her fairness, rather than any conviction of his ability, that prevented.

Finally she stopped, scarcely able

to hold herself up, as frail as a wilted flower, and said with an effort at a smile:

"I'm afraid it's no use, Chester, I'm too far gone to think. I can't control my mind any longer. I must have sleep. You and Leah will have to settle it together—I'll leave it all to you—I'll agree to whatever you think best. I'm no more use than a baby tonight. Let me be your little sister and tell me what to do. I'm tired, tired—tired."

My heart ached for her. Her mouth was trembling like a child's just before crying, her eyelids hung heavy, all but closed. What she must suffer at the thought of sinking into temporary oblivion and resigning herself to the inevitable possession of "the other one." I could easily imagine. I implored her to go to bed.

When the two women had left, I pulled down the curtains, seated myself in the armchair, lighted my pipe, and began to think it over.

[To be Continued.]

VISIT OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON

(Continued From Page One.)

procession of choristers, clergymen, and bishops will march from Cronyn Hall and pass through the main entrance and up the center aisle of the cathedral, while the choir sings an antiphonal hymn, "The God of Abraham, Praise," to the tune of "Leoni."

The clergymen occupying the chancel besides the bishops mentioned will be: The Dean, the Precentor, Archdeacons Young, Hill, Richardson and McKenzie; and Canons Hincks, Davis, Downie, Smith, Brown, Craig and Hicks.

The opening part of the morning prayer will be intoned by the Dean and the Precentor.

Special Psalms will be the 48th, the 96th, and 150th.

The first lesson, Isaiah lxii, will be read by the Lord Bishop of Niagara, the second lesson, Ephesians iv, by the Lord Bishop of Ontario.

The Lord Bishop of Huron will read the opening part of Holy Communion; the Epistle will be read by the Lord Bishop of Algoma, and the Gospel by the Lord Bishop of Niagara.

Previous to the sermon, "Oh, God, Our Hope in Ages Past," will be sung to the tune of "St. Ann."

The Celebrant.

The primate, Archbishop Sweetman, of Toronto, will be the celebrant, and special prayers will be offered by the bishop of Huron for the diocese and the ministry of the church and thanksgiving for the 50 years of prosperity which the church has enjoyed.

"And now, oh, Father, mindful of the love that bought us once for all on Calvary's tree" will be sung at communion.

At the close of the benediction a six-fold festal amen, the composition of Mr. G. B. Sippel, will be sung by the choir.

The recessional hymn will be, "Forward! Be Our Watchword," sung to the tune of "St. Alban."

A Luncheon.

At 2 o'clock on the same afternoon Bishop Ingram will be the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the ladies of the Church of England in Cronyn Hall.

Those invited to attend the luncheon will be the clergy, the lay delegates, the church wardens from parts outside of London and vicinity, Mayor Joad, and many other prominent citizens whom the Bishop of Huron will invite.

Bishop Ingram will respond to the toast "The Church of England." Other toasts which will be responded to are: "The King," "The Jubilee of the Diocese," "The Church of England in Canada," "Our Country," and "The Empire."

While in this city Bishop Ingram may address the Canadian Club and Huron College.

Industrious Prelate.

The Lord Bishop of London is one of the most industrious of men, and his stay in Canada will be largely given over to the making of addresses and preaching sermons.

So far, the bishop has visited and spoken in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto.

Friday he addressed a meeting at Trinity University, Toronto. Sunday he will preach in Massey Hall, and Monday morning he will address a meeting of the Canadian Club there, after which he leaves for London.

On Wednesday the Lord Bishop will visit his brother in Aylmer, and will preach there the following Sunday, Sept. 22.

Monday will find him at Niagara Falls addressing a meeting of the combined parishes.

Guest of President Roosevelt. On the 25th the Bishop will have arrived in Oyster Bay, where he has been invited to spend a couple of days with the President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, who is still summering at that popular resort.

The Bishop will lay the corner stone of the new Anglican Church in Washington, D. C., and while in the capital city he will address the annual international convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, which was to have been held from the 26th to the 27th inclusive, but which was held over to meet the convenience of His Lordship.

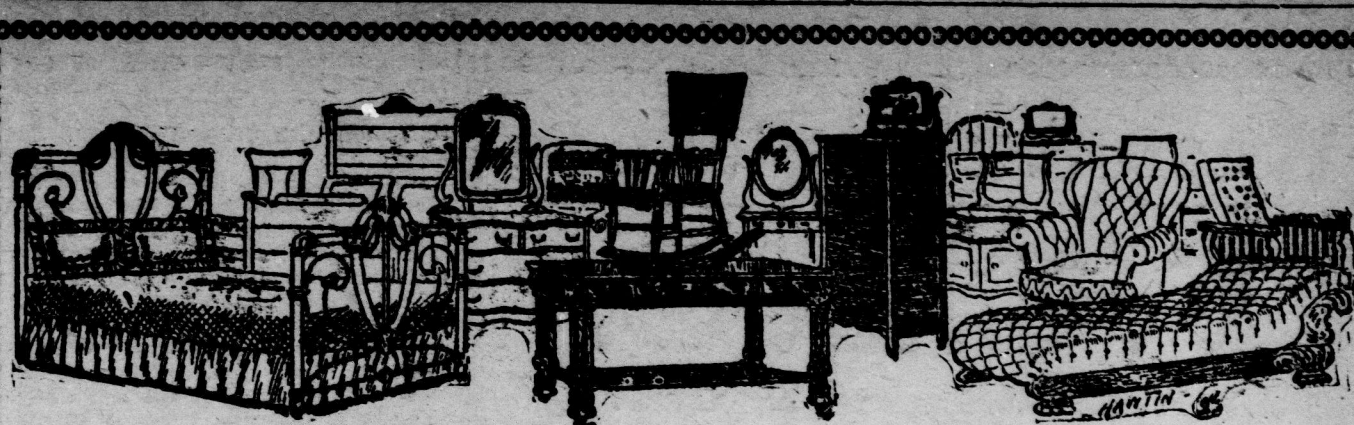
Centenary Conferences. Richmond, Va., will be the next stopping place, and there Bishop Ingram will attend the centenary conference of the American Church. This conference will be attended by representatives from every English Church on the American continent, and will be the greatest event of its kind ever held.

On Oct. 5 the Bishop will visit Williamsburg, Va., and on the following day he will address the students of Harvard University at Cambridge, Mass., also visiting the Theological School while there, and going thence to Yale College to speak.

On the 14th the Lord Bishop will start for New York, from whence he sails on the return trip to England three days later.

The Bishop's Home.

In a very beautifully written and illustrated book, published by the Wells, Gardner, Darton Company, Limited, London, Eng., Sadler Phillips has described Fulham Palace, the home of the Bishop of London, in brief, but



New Fall Furniture

Our new stock of furniture for FALL is nearly all on our floors ready for your inspection. We have spared neither pains nor expense to make this the most complete display ever shown here. We believe it to be a fact that this store sees more good furniture than any other store in Western Ontario. If you want the best of standard things—artistic and charming in design—this store comes nearest meeting the demand of the most critical buyers, and there's the greatest possible variety in everything except quality, which is always of the same high standard.

The store is teeming with fact and suggestion for homefurnishers. The prices are right, that's sure.

Below are a few of the many bargains offered for next week:

Sideboards 4 solid oak Sideboards, polished, hand carved, with large British plate mirror. Regular \$28.00, for.....\$22.00	Morris Chairs Solid golden oak, massive design, claw foot, Regular \$10.00, for.....\$7.50
Dining Chairs Soft quarter-sawn oak, upholstered seats, neatly carved backs. Regular \$2.75. Special at.....\$2.25	Reed Rockers We have fifty more of those great \$6.00 Rockers to clear at.....\$4.50
China Cabinets Solid oak, hand carved. Regular \$28.00, now.....\$22.50	Dining Chairs Our regular \$1.25 Chair in surface oak, polished, for.....85c
Extension Tables Eight-foot tables, highly polished, large legs. Regular \$10.00. Special at.....\$8.25	Couches Our Special "Ontario" Couch, with heavy oak frame, that sells for \$13.00. Special at.....\$9.75

Unless you are under an obligation or want to help some one out, you gain nothing by buying passe goods from an old stock, even at a reduction. Beware of the hook in the bait.

See our stock and get our prices first. Every day is bargain day here.

The Ontario Furniture Co.

London's Largest Furniture House - 228-230 Dundas Street

Moffat National Ranges

And "Bread for The Hungry"

Is this your first year in Canada? If so, you must needs buy a Range and Heater.

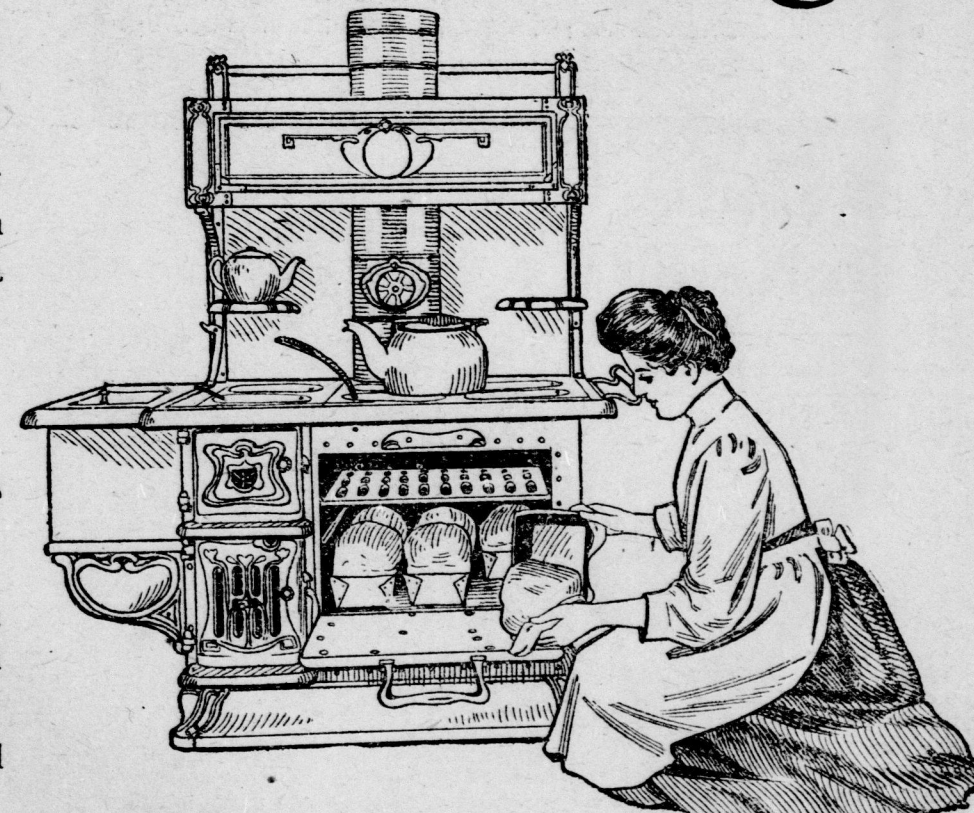
BUY A CANADA Made by Canadians.

You could not get better if you searched the country over.

They are excelled by none.

Westman's Hardware

121 DUNDAS ST. LONDON



clever fashion. The following extracts were drawn from Mr. Sadler's book:

Fulham is the most ancient manor in England. If we take a map showing the course of the River Thames before houses cramped its shores, we should find high ground on the one side, now lying about a mile from the present river bank. This is today called Putney Heath. The high ground above was the place now called South Kensington. The broad and glistening Thames was relieved by little islets at this place, one called Chelsea, the island of shells; another Battersea, the island of St. Peter, and another immediately in our view would be called Fulham, the home of the wild birds, the Fowl's Home.

To Bishop Perkenwald, the manor of Fulham was given by a brother bishop named Thrythilus, of Worcester, about the year 691.

Fulham Palace is situated within a span of 35 acres surrounded by a moat, which has been in the possession of the diocese for over 1,200 years.

A Beautiful Place. The moat surrounding the grounds is very beautiful when full of water, and the scene picturesque beyond description. Until ten years ago the palace was flanked by market gardens, which have now given away to trim, modern trees.

Fountains and magnificent ancient archways adorn the grounds at various points, and the entire exterior effect is a most artistic one. Mr. Sadler, in describing the time-famous room in the palace known as the hall we notice this inscription: "This

hall and the adjoining quadrangle was erected by Bishop Fitzjames in the reign of Henry VII., on the site of "Great Hall," says: Entering the great buildings of the old palace as ancient as the Conquest." It was used as a hall by Bishop Bonner and Bishop Ridley during the struggles of the reformation and retained its original proportions until it was altered by Bishop Sherlock in the reign of George IV., changed it into a private unseparated chapel. It is now restored to its original purpose on the erection by Bishop Tait of a new chapel of more suitable dimensions, A. D. 1866."

The Library. The Porteus Library is the official library of the palace, and is handed down to posterity. It contains about 6,000 volumes of varied characters, and some fine portraits of former bishops of London.

Missionaries, who were to go to America and the other colonies, were (if laymen) ordained at Fulham Palace Chapel, and the American youth who desired ordination went there.

Quite one of the institutions of old London, now entirely forgotten, was the Bishop of London's barge. A clumsy craft it would seem to have been, something like a gondola in shape, but large and rude, with room for eight or ten men to man the sweeps. It had a cabin with plenty of room, and curtained windows, and at the back waved the flag of England.

The Bishop of London traveled up and down the river, sometimes daily,

when the roads were too bad, and landed at the bishop's steps when the day's work was over.

A Famous Room.

Among the innumerable famous nooks and corners of Fulham Palace, which Mr. Sadler so ably describes is what is known as the Guard Room. He says:

"Whether this was its original use or not seems doubtful. It has a fine fireplace, and some good carving, with a motto, 'Vigilando et orando' (By watching and praying)."

"On our way to the Laudian departments we pass a little staircase leading to the tower, which carries a little bell fleche, and which calls the palace to prayer and meals."

"We have now seen something of the results of the work of episcopal builders, whose endeavors and work remain; they include the work of Bishops Fitzjames, Fletcher, Juxon, Sherlock, Compton, Henchman, Gibson, Terrik, Porteus, Howley, Randolph, Bloomfield, Tait, Jackson, and Temple."

"The workers are gone, their work remains."

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT moves all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbone, swellings, 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.

61-12

Y. M. C. A., LONDON, ONT.

Our graduating course in either BOOKKEEPING or SHORTHAND costs only \$50.00 for tuition, and either course can be mastered by a young person of fair English education in SIX MONTHS. SIX REGULAR TEACHERS. NO FIGUREHEADS on the faculty. Catalogue free.

RED STAR LINE
New York—Dover—Antwerp
J. DE LA HOOKE or W. FULTON, Agents

A Notable Gathering of Clergy To Meet the Bishop of London, Eng.

Visit of Distinguished Prelate Will Bring Delegates From All Parts of Diocese.

The following are amongst the clergy who will welcome the Bishop of London, Eng., upon the occasion of his visit here on Tuesday next:

Rev. J. W. J. Andrew, St. John's, Berlin; Rev. James A. R. D. St. George, Owen Sound; Rev. T. L. Armstrong, St. John's, Florence; Rev. W. H. Battersby, M.A., St. Mary's, Walkerville; Rev. John Berry, M.A., B.D., St. Thomas's, Seaford; Rev. A. L. Beverly, Christ Church, Forest; Rev. A. A. Price, B.A., Trinity Church, Durham; Rev. J. A. Bloodworth, Trinity Church, Ailsa Craig; Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A., B.D., St. Paul's, Wingham; Rev. H. E. Bray, St. John's, Port Rowan; Rev. Canon Brown, B.A., St. James', Paris; Rev. C. G. D. Browne, St. Paul's, Port Dover; Rev. T. H. Brown, Christ Church, Meaford; Rev. W. F. Brownlee, St. Paul's, Southampton; Rev. J. E. Burgess, M.A., St. Stephen's, Thamesville; Rev. Arthur Carlyle, B.A., Holy Trinity, Lucan; Rev. F. A. Chadwick, All Saints, Windsor; Rev. T. B. Clarke, B.A., All Saints, London; Rev. W. T. Cluff, St. James', Stratford; Rev. D. W. Collins, Trinity Memorial, Exeter; Rev. G. B. Cox, St. James', Hanover; Rev. Canon W. Craig, B.D., Christ Church, Petrolia; Rev. A. G. Dann, M.A., B.E., St. Paul's, London; Rev. T. G. Perdue, M.A., St. Paul's, London; Rev. C. C. Waller, M.A., St. Paul's, London; Rev. E. Davis, M.A., D.D., St. Paul's, London; Rev. Canon S. M. D. R. St. Paul's, London; Rev. Canon Davis, M.A., St. George's, Sarnia; Rev. D. Deacon, M.A., St. Paul's, Stratford; Rev. H. R. Diehl, Christ Church, Invermay; Rev. L. W. Diehl, The Ascension, Paisley; Rev. T. Dobson, St. Andrew's, Tilbury; Rev. W. J. Do-Canon Downie, B.D., Christ Church, Port Stanley; Rev. V. M. Durnford, Holy Saviour, Waterloo; Rev. W. N. Duthie, St. James', Hespeler; Rev. E. G. Dymond, L.T., St. John's, Glenora; Rev. George Elliott, St. Peter's, Tryonville; Rev. E. T. Evans, St. John's, Sarnia; Rev. A. B. Farney, Trinity, Aylmer; Rev. A. Graham, B.A., St. John's, St. Thomas; Rev. T. H. Gunne, St. Paul's, Clinton; Rev. J. M. Gunne, St. John's, Wyoming; Rev. Dyson

London's Population Shows Increase

(Continued From Page One.)

the present selling mark, we think it much better to leave a good reserve in case of values becoming more steady.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

The population now stands at 47,769; assessment, \$24,663,715. The population is approximately correct as we can get it. I have no doubt there is more, as we find a much larger number turn up for registration than we can find for statute labor.

Taking the assessment for ten years, dating from 1887 to 1897 the total increase stands \$2,245,799, or an average of \$225,000 each year. Population during same period increased 6,571, or an average of 657 each year. From 1897 to 1907 the assessment shows an increase of \$5,576,719, or an average of \$557,000, being more than double the average gain of the ten preceding years. Population increase during the same periods, 6,595, or a steady increase of 660 each year.

THE SUBURBS OF THE CITY.

Our suburbs in the east and southeast are extending very rapidly. The population properly belongs to the city, as they are earning and spending their money in the city, yet they cannot be added to the population.

The total number assessed for statute labor is 1,938, 151 more than previous year.

The following table shows the increases in population, lands, buildings, business and income assessments for the year.

Year.	Population.	Land.	Buildings.	Business.	Income.	Total.
1907	47,769	\$2,044,156	\$3,297,538	\$129,233	\$135,614	\$5,606,541
1906	47,769	1,831,389	3,015,614	118,935	136,553	5,102,491
Increase	759	\$212,867	\$281,924	\$110,308	\$97,919	\$504,140

WARDS NOS. 1, 2, 3 AND 4.

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Increase	759	\$212,867	\$281,924	\$110,308	\$97,919	\$504,140

Lived 70 Years, Never on a Train

To live 70 years in the one place and never set foot on a railway train or see a trolley car, seems rather peculiar in Canada, but such has been the case with Mr. Geo. Pennell, of Carthage, Bruce County, who is visiting Mr. Harry Storey, who is in charge of the Advertiser's wagon delivery service.

Mr. Pennell came to London to see the Fair, and he marveled at the steam and electrical railways.

—Mr. W. D. Anguish, of Lambeth, was awarded over \$100 in prizes at the recent Toronto Exhibition for honey exhibits.

Rheumatism

Does not let go of you when you apply lotions or liniments. It simply loosens its hold for a while. Why? Because to get rid of it you must correct the acid condition of the blood on which it depends. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD AND room in private family; central preferred. Box 63, this office.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Miss Isabelle Carson left last evening for Ottawa to attend the Normal School.

—Miss Emma C. Leigh has returned from Toronto after a pleasant holiday.

—Miss Mabel Bernard has returned from a visit with friends in Hamilton and Toronto.

—The many friends of Mr. Andrew Crawford will regret to hear he is seriously ill at his father's home, 339 Horton street.

—Mrs. L. Jones, formerly of the Pandora Hat Company, has left for Montreal, to accept a lucrative position.

—The death occurred this morning of Gladys Ruth, the 3-month-old daughter of John and Ruth Hill, 155 Dreaney avenue. The funeral will be held on Monday from 155 Dreaney avenue, at 2:30 o'clock to Woodland Cemetery. Rev. T. B. Clarke, rector of All Saints', will conduct the services.

—Harris Released. Abraham Harris, the St. Thomas junk dealer who was recently arrested on a charge of non-support preferred by his wife who resides in this city was released from jail today, the case having been settled out of court.

—A New Fountain. The Humane Society have ordered the new fountain that will be erected on the market square. A communication has been sent to the council asking for permission to erect the fountain. It will be one of the most up-to-date fountains to be obtained.

—Special Meetings. A special series of meetings have been arranged to take place in the Salvation Army Citadel tonight and tomorrow, at the usual hours, when Ensign Boyd York and Capt. Wm. Milligan, of Boston, Mass., will take part. These officers have been engaged in special evangelist work for some time, and both being very capable of officers, a good time is expected. There will also be special music and singing.

—Council Meeting. The council will meet on Monday evening next. The amount of business to be transacted and the chief matter to be considered being the request of the water commission to submit the Komoka water bylaw. This question was discussed at great length at the last meeting, when it was laid over for further consideration. It will be settled on Monday evening.

—Blue Letter From the West. Mr. Archie Little, formerly of this city, and now of Olds, Alberta, a town situated between Calgary and Edmonton, writes home that the frosts in the west have killed the section in which he resides for the next two years. Times are already getting bad there and he says he is either going to the coast or coming home, as he is out of work. He is a harness maker.

—Mr. Little says that on August 24th snow fell in quantities sufficient to be rolled into snowballs, and that the ice was as thick as a silver dollar. He claims that the wheat was killed in large quantities by the frost.

—A Popular Organist. London will not lose the services of Mr. A. D. Jordan, the brilliant organist of the First Methodist Church. Arrangements have been made whereby Mr. Jordan has been given an increase in salary. He is one of the highest salaried organists in Canada.

—Mr. Jordan has done much for London in a musical way during the past five years, and it is with the greatest pleasure that the citizens learn that he does not intend to leave the city. A splendid recital was given by Mr. Jordan, assisted by Miss Mina Taylor and Maurice Pour on Thursday evening last. The First Methodist Church was well filled with a very appreciative audience. Mr. Jordan played with rare temperament and skill. Maurice Pour played in his usual brilliant style. Miss Taylor sang well.

LONDON POSTMEN HAVE GRIEVANCE

(Continued From Page 1.)

cent of their salaries is kept back and interest paid on this at the rate of 4½ per cent.

"That is no different from a bank account," they say. "They want a superannuation fund in which a carrier will be allowed to share at the expiration of 25 years' service. They declare that the system now in operation gives them no more at the end of 20 or 30 years than they would get in two or three years of superannuation. They wish the amount paid in any such superannuation fund as may be provided to be payable, in case of death, to the heirs or assigns of the deceased.

The men also complain of the lack of provision for salary during sickness, which they once received, and which the clerks receive yet.

"We are docked every day, we are absent, whether sick or well," remarked a carrier today. Each man, of course, gets two weeks' holidays and a bonus of ten days' additional for good service; or he may elect to take instead a bonus of \$20, which is at the rate of \$2 per day.

Hours Vary Very Much.

The complaint as to hours is not one which comes from the men as a whole. Some work only eight hours. There are others who work eleven, and it is from these that the plea for shorter hours comes. The question is complicated by the diverse character of the routes. It is claimed by some of the carriers that the poorer districts are much harder to serve than the wealthy ones. They declare that the people of influence who receive lots of mail and make complaints if it does not arrive promptly are given a good service, while the poor districts, where the letters are badly addressed and hard to deliver, are not treated as well. If this is the case, a carrier in a good district, where care is taken to have the service prompt, has a much easier time than one who looks after a large district where the provisions for distribution are not so complete.

YOUTHS WERE GAY

"Cut Up" at the Vaudeville and Were Fined Today.

Two youths who were attending Bennett's Vaudeville Theater last evening thought they would like to do a turn in the gallery by misbehaving themselves in a most ungentlemanly manner.

It appears that they threw articles, including an empty cigar box, into the pit, striking some of the people seated there. When a policeman in plain clothes intervened and arrested one of the culprits.

The other young man, who was holding off, seeing his companion in trouble, then attempted to interfere, with the result that both of them were arrested.

They appeared before Magistrate Love, who reprimanded them severely on their unseemly conduct. He fined both of them \$3 each.

LORD-PIKE

Pretty Wedding in Memorial Church—Bride Goes to Michigan.

An interesting event took place on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at Memorial Church when Miss Gertrude Pike, daughter of Mr. Ernest W. Pike, 405 Pall Mall street, became to bride of Mr. W. F. Lord, of Lansing, Mich. Rev. Dyson Hague, the rector, conducted the ceremony.

The bride, who was tastefully attired in silk organdie, was attended by two sisters, Misses Ada and Pearl Pike, who wore cream tulle veils, trimmed with satin ribbon, and carried bouquets of white roses and lilies of the valley. Mr. Gilbert Pike, the bride's brother, acted as groomsmen.

The ceremony over the bridal party drove to the residence of the bride's parents, where they sat down to a dainty breakfast. The number of handsome and valuable presents received by the young couple gave evidence of the high esteem in which they are held by their many friends and acquaintances.

After the wedding breakfast had been disposed of the happy couple, amid hearty congratulations and good wishes, left for their future home in Lansing.

The bride's going-away gown was of brown broadcloth, with becoming hat to match.

LADY'S PROTEST WAS NOT SUSTAINED

Mrs. Beck Objected to the Awards Made by Judge at Fair Grounds.

The protests at the Western Fair this year were very few, most of them being disposed of without difficulty. Mrs. Adam Beck protested against the awards in the carriage class, single and teams. In the teams, Mr. Yeager, of Simcoe, won, with Mrs. Beck second. In the singles, Mrs. Beck got first and third, with Mr. Yeager second. Mrs. Beck thought that the awards were not properly placed. Three new judges were appointed, and the decision of the former judge sustained.

It was the opinion of the majority of the spectators that no injustice had been done Mrs. Beck in the matter of awards. A protest was also entered against the awards in the painted China section, it being claimed that the winners were not their own work, but that of professionals. It was decided to ask the exhibitors to furnish affidavits that the work was the exhibitor's own work. The other protests were of minor importance.

BATTLE OVER GROUNDHOG

Continued from page ten.

shoveling dirt in the hole, and later were seen scampering from the scene of the battle in what appeared to be a frightened manner.

After Groundhog. This morning the county officials were notified of the occurrence and an effort was made to catch the animal. It was learned that the men who had been fighting were a lot of Italians employed on the new culvert. They had gone out into the field to hunt a groundhog, and all had gone well until the animal was captured and killed, when a dispute arose as to which of the party it belonged to.

After a free-for-all battle had been started one of the Italians, who was presumably getting the worst end of the argument, proposed that the body of the animal be placed back in the hole, and that no one claim it. This was done, and instead of unearthing a dead man this morning they expected to do the county officials on the case dug up only the carcass of the unfortunate groundhog.

ANOTHER BATCH OF DRUNKS UP

P. M. Love Had a Full House This Morning—Johnston Remanded.

Another large batch of Fair week intoxicants faced Magistrate Love in Police Court this morning, and with but a few exceptions all were discharged. Charles Johnston, who was found guilty of having assaulted his wife last week, came up for sentence. He was informed that if he could furnish bonds in the sum of \$500 that he would the peace for one year and contribute at least four dollars a week to his wife's and three children's support he would be allowed to go on suspended sentence. He was given until next Tuesday to furnish the bonds.

Thomas Riley and Robert Blackwell were assessed \$3 and costs apiece with the option of 7 days for drunkenness.

David Campbell, who claims Windsor as his home, and who was discharged from court yesterday, was fined \$2 or \$5 days. On a similar charge, while a large number of first timers were discharged.

—Rev. W. T. Hill will conduct the services tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock in the St. John the Evangelist Mission on Adelaide street north.

TRUSSES

We have many good kinds and can supply the one best adapted for any particular case. It is fully as important that you get right fitting as that you get the right truss. Here you get both. We guarantee a perfect fit and are here to make the guarantee good.

We have a private room for the fitting of Trusses.

W. T. Strong,
DISPENSING CHEMIST.
184 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

Strong's Cook Book, new edition, containing many new recipes, free to customers, on application.

CRAWFORD-FARROW

Pretty Wedding at Home of Mr. and Mrs. Farrow, Caradoc.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated on Wednesday afternoon (11th inst) at Pine Hurst, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Farrow, concession 5, Caradoc, when their young daughter, Rebecca, became the bride of Mr. Duncan Crawford, son of Mr. Archie Crawford, of concession 9, same township. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. F. Clarke, Ph.D., of Caradoc, in the presence of over a hundred invited guests.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked well in a beautiful gown of white silk trimmed with embroidered chiffon, with which she wore a bridal veil and a wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white roses.

The bridesmaid was Miss Annie Crawford, who wore a gown of white silk, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Little Miss Mary Clarke, of Melbourne, dressed in white silk, made a very pretty flower girl, while Master Emerson Farrow, the bride's cousin, in a suit of black velvet, acted as page. The groom was supported by Mr. W. F. Farrow, Miss Arvilla Farrow and Mr. Ben Peirce played the wedding march.

After the wedding service a short reception was held, following which a dainty wedding dinner was served in a large marquee, the interior of which was very prettily trimmed with bunting.

The groom's gift to the bridesmaid was a gold bracelet, and to the best man a pair of gold cuff links. To the flower girl he gave a gold locket and chain, and to the page a pair of pearl cuff buttons and a good luck stick pin.

The bride and groom are two of Caradoc's most popular young people, and they begin housekeeping with the best wishes of a host of friends.

FINE DOG POISONED

A Magnificent St. Bernard, Victim of a Heartless Poisoner.

A handsome big St. Bernard, owned by Mr. William Evans, of Ridout street south, has met its death at the hands of some heartless dog poisoner, and in consequence there is great sorrow among the residents of that part of the city, both young and old, as the big dog was a great favorite.

What cause anyone could have for wishing to harm the big dog cannot be imagined by the owner of the animal, or by any of the residents of the neighborhood. The animal had long been known as a great friend and guardian of children. Every child for blocks around knew him, and took great delight in making him a play-fellow. He was good-natured and affectionate, and on several occasions when his little companions were playing in the street and in danger of being run down, the big dog would rush to the rescue, for ten long years "Pat" had lived at the Evans home.

During the past few weeks several cases of valuable dogs having been poisoned have been reported to the police, and steps will be taken to bring the offenders to justice.

Magistrate Love has expressed his intention, to make such an example of the first dog poisoner he catches that others will be terrorized and cease the cruel practice.

CARPENTER ARRESTED

Harry Tozer, of This City, Placed Behind the Bars.

Harry Tozer, a well-known carpenter of this city, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having committed an assault upon the 15-year-old daughter of George Abel recently deceased, who lives near Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

It is alleged that the assault took place a few nights ago in Mr. Abel's orchard, where the girl and the man were said to have been seated, talking together.

Bail was allowed until Monday next when a hearing will be given before Squire Chittick.

CANNED GOODS KILLED; HUSBAND SUES GROCER

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Sept. 14.—Andrew Sterling, a grocer, is being sued by ex-Alld. W. T. Stewart, for unstated damages for the death of his wife. Mrs. Stewart died from ptomaine poisoning caused by eating canned tomatoes, which were bought from Sterling. Defendant has had Williams & Everist, wholesalers, added as parties to the suit.

CRACK CRICKETERS ARRIVE.

New York, Sept. 14.—The members of the Marylebone Cricket Club, who are to play a series of matches throughout the United States, arrived here last night from Liverpool on the steamer Lucania from Queenstown. The team is captained by Hesketh Fritchard.

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.

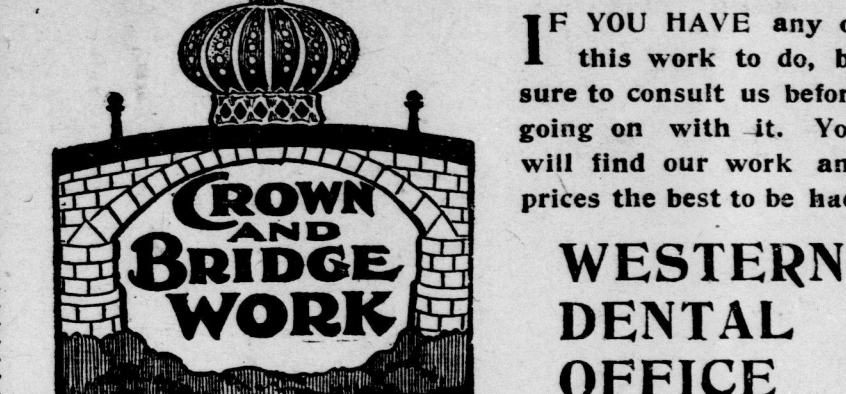
THE BANK OF TORONTO

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

IF YOU HAVE any of this work to do, be sure to consult us before going on with it. You will find our work and prices the best to be had.

WESTERN DENTAL OFFICE

S.W. Corner RICHMOND and DUNDAS. PHONE 15



S.W. Corner RICHMOND and DUNDAS. PHONE 15

STOCK MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Montreal, Sept. 14.

Stock	Price	Stock	Price
Canadian Pacific	100 1/2	Montreal	100 1/2
Dominion Steel	100 1/2	Quebec	100 1/2
Halifax	100 1/2	St. John's	100 1/2
Maritime	100 1/2	Trinity	100 1/2
Northwestern	100 1/2	Windsor	100 1/2
Ontario	100 1/2	Yorke	100 1/2
Quebec	100 1/2		
St. John's	100 1/2		
Trinity	100 1/2		
Windsor	100 1/2		
Yorke	100 1/2		

A Sure Income Is Realized

On funds deposited in this company's SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

You can deposit your surplus money here with the full assurance of drawing 3½ interest thereon.

The Dominion Savings and Investment Society

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager
No. 1 Masonic Temple, London.

Dr. Nelles' Pile Remedy

We, the undersigned, have used the above remedy with complete success:

N. Underwood, agent Federal Life Insurance Co., 73 Dundas street, London, Ont. A. C. Lind, Bruce street, London, Ont. Patients remitting \$1 to Dr. Nelles, London, will receive a box promptly. tyw

BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES

We are handling a nice line of

Scales, Spring Balances, Etc., Butchers' Knives, Steels and Saws

In the best English and American makes.

All Western Fair visitors are invited to make this their headquarters.

Cowan's Hardware

127 DUNDAS STREET.

HOW ABOUT YOUR COAL?

If you want your coal bin filled with the best coal, send your order to me.

JOHN. M. DALY

Phone 348. 19 York Street

HAY MARKET.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—Baled Hay—Baled hay is in very light receipt, with the quality good, and there is good demand for fresh stock, which is likely to continue. Prices steady at \$10 to \$15 in car lots on track here.

SUGAR MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—Sugar prices are Montreal granulated, in barrels, \$4 50; yellow, \$4 10; Ontario beet, \$4 35; in bags, prices were 5c less than above.

COTTON MARKET.

Futures closed steady. Closing bids: September, 11.50; October, 11.50; November, 11.50; December, 11.50; January, 11.50; February, 11.50; March, 11.50; April, 11.50; May, 11.50.

TRAGEDY AT A CIRCUS.

</

The Equipment and Faculty of Westervelt's College

Y. M. C. A., London, Ont., is unsurpassed in Canada. We may be out-talented, out-worked never. Catalogue free.

J. W. WESTERVELT, C. A., Secretary.
J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

NOBBY SUITS

The correct styles are here in all the up-to-date goods. You want a new suit and we want to make it.

O. Labelle

Merchant Tailor.
220 DUNDAS STREET.

GUNS

Single Breech-Loading Guns \$6 00
Double Breech-Loading Guns, up from.....\$8 00
Hammerless Guns, up from \$18 50
22 Cal. Rifles, up from.....\$3 00
32 Cal. Rifles, up from.....\$4 50

A complete line of Guns and Rifles at lowest prices.

185 Dundas Street
GURD'S GOOD GUNS

D. A. STEWART
(Successor to John T. Stephenson.)
FUNERAL DIRECTOR and EMBALMER
Reasonable charges. Best equipments.
Open day and night. Residence on premises.
124 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 452.
GEO. E. LOGAN, Assistant Manager.

ELLIOTT & OLMSTED
Removed to 236 Dundas.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS
Open day and night. Residence on premises. Phone 1775.

SMITH, SON & CLARKE
UNDERTAKERS & EMBALMERS
Lady assistant. Night calls personally attended.
Rubber-tired funeral cars.
113 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 585
629 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 678
Residence on premises.

FERGUSON & SONS
Funeral Directors
174 TO 180 KING STREET
ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.
Phones 273 and 543.

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution
Reopens, Tuesday, Sept. 3

W. CAVEN BARRON, Principal

CREAM
Whipping and Coffee Cream
Phone for one of our wagons to call on you.
City Creamery 351 Dundas Street
Phone 1708

Clark's
Absolutely Supreme
Stands as the Toronto and Oxford of modern high-grade business colleges. Fair Visitors, if at London Fair, visit us. Make our exhibit your headquarters. Leave your parcels with us. Rest when tired. Command us if we can add to your pleasure. C. H. Clark, president, 208-212 1/2 Dundas street, Phone 703.

\$2 Buys a Good Shoe
At PAXMAN'S, 290 Dundas St

WEDDING PRESENTS
There is nothing more appreciated as a wedding gift than one of our beautiful pictures.
COLERICK BROS.
212 DUNDAS STREET.

FOR SALE
Huron & Erie Stock
JOHN WRIGHT, STOCK BROKER
Phone 693. London, Ont.

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

Order Hamilton's

THOS. WILSON
Merchant Tailor,
212 Dundas Street
Higgins Block. Telephone 596

Scranton Coal
In all sizes, deliver as required

Pluto Cannel
for your grate, a splendid substitute for wood, and is a good deal cheaper. Try a half ton.

May Bros. & Co
Phone 1224. 685 York Street. YW

Slack Barrels For Apple Packers
Apple buyers and packers can obtain any quantity of these barrels from us, as we purchased the C. W. Smith cooperage. Your fall order solicited, which will receive every care and attention.

D. H. GILLIES & SON
Corner Adelaide and Bathurst streets
London. Phone 1312. YW

IF YOU ARE USING
CEMENT
why not use a high grade Portland, as it costs no more, and is sure to give satisfaction. We have a stock of Cement that will satisfy you. Call or phone 1383.

Webster & Kernohan
Piccadilly Street, West of Richmond
Phone 1383

Odd Things Not Found Elsewhere.

Gillea's Watches
The most dependable, reliable Watches at special prices.
today at \$8 00 and \$10 00.
THOS. GILLEA
402 RICHMOND STREET.

BREAD
There's nothing like Johnston Bros. XXX Bread. No bread ever won the favor of a community like Johnston Bros. XXX Bread. Reason—Because it is purest, most wholesome and delicious.

Johnston Bros. Phone 818

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Mrs. James D. Moran (nee Murray) will be at home to her friends Thursday afternoon and evening, Sept. 19, at 897 Elias street.

—Elder J. McConnell, of New York City, will preach at Poplar Hill, in the Covenant Baptist meeting house, on Friday, Sept. 20 at 4 p.m.

—"Zion's Increase" is Rev. T. T. Shields' morning topic in Adelaide Street Church, Evening, "The Lamb is the Light." Baptism at night.

—Mr. Robert M. Claypole, has returned to Philadelphia after spending a couple of weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Claypole, 666 Talbot street.

—Col. Peters leaves today for a month's trip to British Columbia. Lt.-Col. McDougall, R. C. R., will have charge of this military district during his absence.

—Dr. and Mrs. Grant Thompson Ellwood, of Buffalo, N. Y., who have been holidaying in Muskoka, and with friends and relatives in this city, have returned home.

—The usual weekly tea will be given at the Kennels by Miss Macbeth and Miss Shaw-Wood on Monday, Sept. 16. A prize will be offered by Miss Macbeth for the best score returned of the ninth hole.

—Lieut. Snider, of Stanley Barracks, has been detailed for duty at Wolseley Barracks temporarily, owing to the absence of Capt. Hill in Ottawa, and Lieut. Gibson in Kingston. He arrived at the Barracks last evening.

—Saskatoon Phoenix, Sept. 9: Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Holmes and Miss

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Odontine (C. & L.) is a tooth wash. Every drop delightfully fragrant; every drop valuable in preventing decay of your teeth. 25 cents.
Of course, you want a good Tooth Brush to use with it. Ask to see our special guaranteed brush. Only 25 cents each.

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216 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Holmes are leaving today for their home in Blenheim, Ont., after having spent the summer weeks at the homes of Mr. J. H. and Dr. G. E. Holmes.

—Rev. J. J. Ross, pastor of the Talbot Street Church, will conclude his ministry in the city of London tomorrow by preaching both morning and evening. In the morning he will preach upon "The Practical Proving of it All," and in the evening "The Conclusion of the Whole Matter."

—Mr. Vaughn Anderson, son of Mr. J. H. Anderson, Hamilton road, left for Medicine Hat, Alberta, Thursday morning, having been transferred from St. Mary's branch of the Bank of Montreal to take a more lucrative position.

—There will be a special musical service in the First Methodist Church tomorrow evening. The choir, under the direction of Mr. A. D. Jordan, will conduct a special service of praise, and the pastor will give an address on "Setting the Life to Music."

—United Typewriter Company have added another "Underwood Man" to their already large staff in Western Ontario, in the person of Mr. C. C. Cooper, well known in the typewriter and office supply business. Mr. Cooper is a competent typewriter man, and is sure to become popular on the road.

—Tomorrow evening a special programme of music will be rendered at the Dundas Street Center Methodist Church. The Rev. E. B. Lancelley will deliver a sermon on "Woman's Safeguards." In addition to the choir singing several anthems, Miss Annie Reid, soprano soloist, will render Torrence's "Show Me Thy Ways."

—There will be a special musical service in the First Methodist Church tomorrow evening. The choir of the church under the direction of Mr. Jordan will render several selections, with solos by Mr. Alfred Dunn, Miss Beatrice Hunt, Miss Pearl Ellar and Mr. Beech. Mr. Jordan will render organ selections for twenty minutes before the service.

—Messrs. W. T. Moffat & Co., 644 Lorne avenue, have just returned from painting and decorating the Methodist Church, Mitchell, Ont., and have also been awarded the contract for decorating the Siloam Methodist Church at Fanshawe.

A Notable Exhibit.
The exhibit of home industries by the Women of Canada placed at the Fair by the Women's Art Association, attracted considerable attention and much favorable comment. It is to be hoped that the exhibit will be continued in the future.

THISTLE CLUB DRAWS

The draws for the fall tourney of the Thistle Club are as follows:

Preliminary.
L. J. Walker vs. N. J. Gray.
J. McGuffin vs. W. Gillespie.
B. W. Glover vs. W. Mara.
P. Millman vs. H. Ashplant.
J. McNea vs.
E. Hanna vs. F. Brown.

First Round.

B. Heaman vs. W. Govenlock.
J. S. Ashplant vs. H. Henderson.
C. Abbott vs. A. Scott.
H. E. Rowell vs. H. Tunney.
W. Matthews vs. A. J. Smith.

Stylish turnouts for wedding order. Hueston's Livery.

"TIS WELL TO KNOW A GOOD THING." Said Mrs. Surface to Mrs. Knowwell, when they met in the street. "Why, where have you been for a week back?" "Oh, just down the street for a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil," and Mrs. Surface, who hates pain, walked on. But she remembered, and when she contracted a weak back there was another customer for Electric Oil.

TRUSTEES WANT NELSON ST. CLOSED

Hospital Trust Held Its Regular Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

A meeting of the hospital trust was held yesterday afternoon in the mayor's office. Those present were: S. Scream (chairman), Mayor Judd, C. M. R. Graham, G. B. Harris, R. W. Jackson and Supt. Heard.

It was decided to make an application to the council to have Nelson street closed from Colborne street to Waterloo street. At present the street forms part of the hospital grounds, and the traffic on it is a nuisance.

The superintendent's report was as follows:
Number of patients admitted, 55 males, 42 females, 27 children; total, 124.
Number of patients discharged, 45 males, 51 females, 24 children; total, 120.
Number of births, 6.
Number of deaths, 12.
Number of operations, 45.
Number of patients receiving treatment, Aug. 31, 97.
Total cash receipts for month, \$1,398 15.

The trustees wish to acknowledge with thanks the following donations: Mrs. F. Milcombe, magazines; Bible Flower Mission, weekly donations of cut flowers; the London Asylum, cut flowers; St. John Evangelist Sunday School of Strathroy, quantity of cut flowers.

FOREST OF GUM TREES

California Man Sees Great Chance for Profit in Scheme.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 13. — There has developed throughout southern California renewed interest in the planting of eucalyptus trees for commercial purposes. It is said by those who have kept in close touch with the situation that several million young trees will be planted during the ensuing year.

George B. Southard or Riverdale declares that within a few years the timber industry will be quite as important as the raising of citrus fruits. Mr. Southard will plant 100,000 young trees next spring. These will be sugar, red and blue gums, varieties suitable for fuel, telegraph poles, and railroad ties.

The Santa Fe has made good progress on its eucalyptus ranch in San Diego county, and the success of the Whiting forests, near El Toro, is well known.

One of the latest movements for the development of this timber industry is the formation of the Eucalyptus Timber Company of this city, with a capital of \$50,000. W. S. Thatcher is president. This company, which has just established offices at No. 149 South Broadway, has purchased 1,800 acres of land in Tulare county, and planted red gums on every acre. The planting will be begun in February, after the ground has become well saturated from the winter rains.

Nursery headquarters are to be maintained at Greening Station, between Los Angeles and Whittier. At that point there are now growing more than 600,000 young red gum trees, and in addition, the company has purchased 1,250,000 trees of the same variety. Growths made in Tulare county, on small ranches, have proven that the conditions there for the rapid development of the trees are excellent. Seventy year old trees now measure twenty inches in diameter and are being cut for telephone poles and domestic uses.

BORDEN AT WOODSTOCK

Opposition Leader Presents His Platform to the Oxford Electors.

Woodstock, Sept. 13.—Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, addressed a large audience here this evening. There was the usual parade from the station with brass bands, etc.

The meeting took place early in the afternoon. The Opposition leader stuck pretty much to the lines he has been speaking along since starting his tour. The Halifax platform was once more propounded, but while given the closest attention it did not appear to arouse any great enthusiasm. He made the usual attack on the Government, accusing it of all the sins on the calendar, reserving for his party all the virtues. Other speakers were Messrs. Blain, M. P. Cock-shutt and Mr. Dan. Smith.

Annual Western Excursions.

On Sept. 19, 20 and 21 the Grand Trunk will issue round-trip tickets at special low rates from London to the following points: Fort Huron, \$1 95; Detroit, \$3 40; Bay City, \$4 35; Grand Rapids, \$6 20; Saginaw, \$4 25; Chicago, \$9 25; Cleveland (via Detroit and D. and C.), \$5 90; St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$28 40 and \$31 90, according to route taken; returning on or before Monday, Oct. 7. Full information and tickets may be obtained from Mr. E. de la Hooke, or Mr. E. Ruse, representatives of the Grand Trunk in London.

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

TREATY NOT SIGNED

London, Sept. 13.—Mr. Fielding who has been in London for a week on business connected with the Franco-Canadian treaty, has returned to Paris. Asked about the treaty negotiations, he replied that although they were progressing favorably, they were not closed, and therefore he was not free to make any statement as to the terms proposed in the new agreement. The statement that had appeared in the press purporting to give the lines of the treaty were, he said, unauthorized and inaccurate.

SURE REGULATORS.—Mandrake and dandelion are known to exert a powerful influence on the liver and kidneys, restoring them to healthful action, inducing a regular flow of the secretions and imparting to the organs complete power to perform their functions. These valuable ingredients enter into the composition of Parlee's Vegetable Pills, and serve to render them the agreeable and salutary medicine they are.

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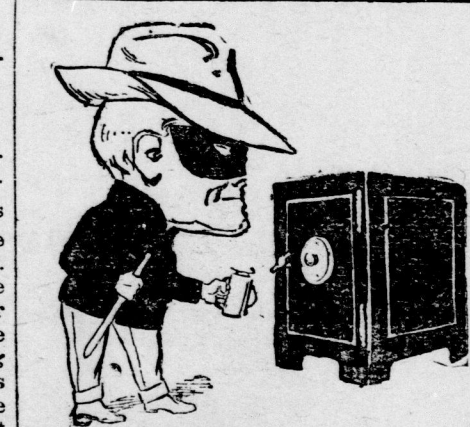
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At 9 1/2c a yard, Reversible Wrapperettes in blacks, grays and red. Reg. 12 1/2, for, yard.....9 1/2c
At \$1.25—Rubber Rugs with plaid back, in bright and dull finish. Reg. \$2.00, for.....\$1.25
At \$1.00—Men's Waterproof Coats, long length; fawn and gray shades. Reg. \$2.00, for \$1.00
At 19c yard, Corset Cover Embroidery, 18 inches wide, wide work and beading, yard.....19c
At 33c each, Boys' Wool Fleece Shirt and Drawers, all sizes. Reg. 50c, for.....33c
At \$2.95 each, Misses' Fall and Winter Coats, velvet trimmed, in blues, reds, browns; fit girls up to 12 years old. Reg. \$4.50, for.....\$2.95
See our range of Tartan Dress Goods, wide width, in all new colorings and combinations. A Special, yard.....23c
Long Kid Gloves in shades of tans, browns and blacks, long length. Reg. \$3.00, for.....\$1.99
Unmatchable values in Furs, both for style and quality. 500 pieces to choose from, from the cheapest to the best.
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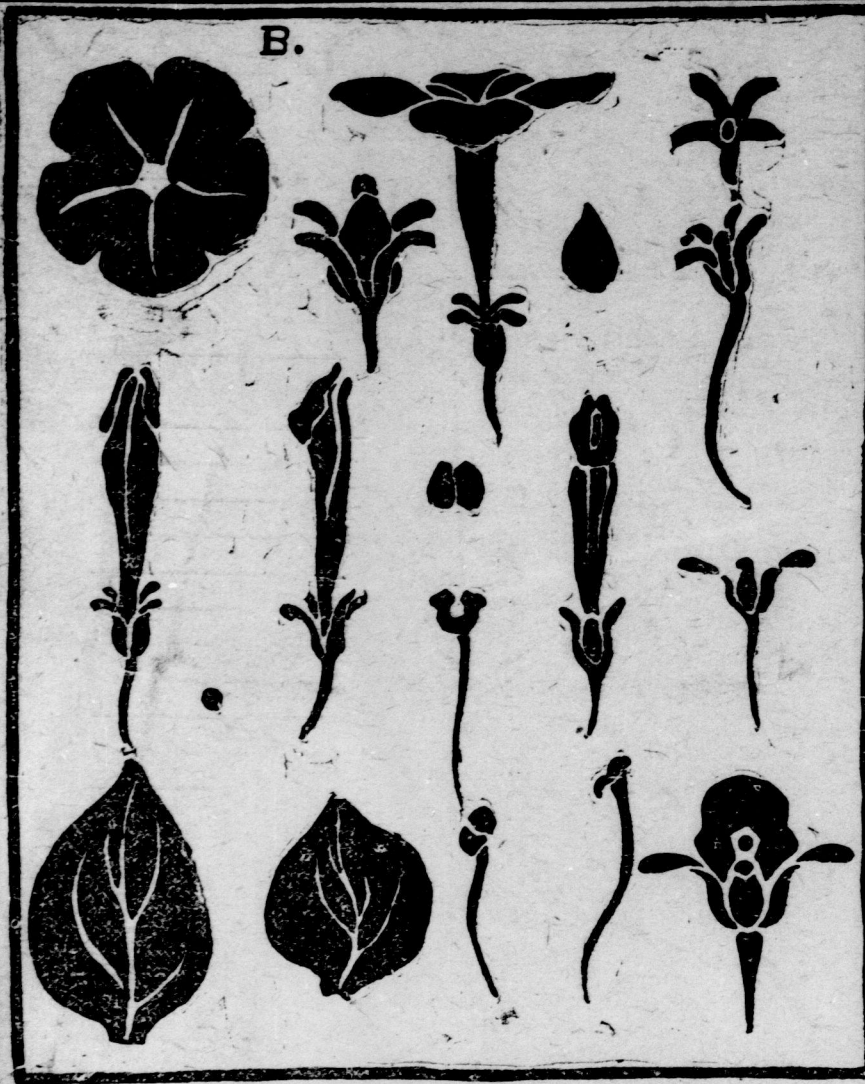


CHART B.

Unfortunately, a few printers' errors made the introduction to the lesson for grades IV, V, and VI, which appeared last week, anything but clear. The second sentence in the third paragraph should have read, "Then came the going away and the outdoor fun and vacation had really begun," while the third sentence, without the interpolated line, runs, "In the same way this first week of school swings in the balance, half regret for vanished joys and liberty, half relief at being once more down to a systematic way of living with a definite aim in view."

"Wonder dexterity" should have been "wonderful dexterity." Further on in the color suggestions, the sentence "Let the class compare with the standard and decide which flowers are nearest it in color," had its sense internally mangled by the transposition of a line.

The only error in the lesson proper was the use of giving instead of give, but this did not materially affect the grades to make a record of the interesting happenings of the summer vacation.

SOME FLOWERS USED IN WAY OF FOOD

ARTICLES OF DIET IN PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The lotus eaters of old, they tell us, were not flower eaters at all. What they did eat was the fruit of a prickly shrub, the jujube tree. This fruit is still eaten by the natives in parts of Egypt, and apparently without any remarkable effect. But a native wine is made from the juice. But if we must give up the lotophagi as flower eaters, there are yet a number of blossoms which are really eaten at the present day.

There is, for example, the globe artichoke, the thistle, which, according to Alfred de Musset, has "left the ass' jaws to be flooded with sauce in the bishop's silver dish." For it is the unopened flowers of this plant which appear on our tables as a vegetable. If they are left on the plant they open but into handsome purple blossoms. And then there is the cauliflower, which Dr. Johnson is said to have called the "finest flower in the garden." This is truly a flower that is eaten, for the snowy vegetable served at our table are the unexpanded flowers of a variety of cabbage.

Cloves and capers, too, are familiar flowers that are eaten. The former are the immature blossoms of a plant of the myrtle order, growing in the tropics. It is a beautiful evergreen tree or 40 feet high, with crimson buds and first light green and afterward red leaves. The stage they are gathered and the little round knob in the center of the clove is the unexpanded flower of the plant. The familiar trimmings for the boiled leg of mutton are the unopened flowers of a spring brambly shrub of the Mediterranean region.

THE CAPER. This trailing plant has handsome pinkish white flowers with long tassels of stamens. The youngest and tenderest buds form the finest capers, known as nonpareil. As they grow larger and nearer flowering they become caper berries, capucins and capot capers. If the thistle may be thought to have had a rise when it left the ass' jaws for the silver vegetable dish, surely we must say that the chrysanthemum, Japan's queen of flowers, has fallen when it steps down from its throne to serve itself, even with cream sauce, as a salad on our tables! For such is the use to which the chrysanthemum flower has been put. Chopped very fine and served with a sauce made of cream, it is a dainty and acceptable salad.

Another queen of flowers, the lily, contributes in a more solid form to the menu in some parts of China. Mrs. Bishop tells us how the dried flowers of certain species of lily are largely eaten as a relish with meats, especially pork. At Chinkiang, on the Yangtze, these lily flowers account for nearly one-fourteenth of the value of the exports.

Hooker mentions two cases of flower eating in the Himalayas. The Lepchas eat the flower buds of a plant of the ginger family. And then there is a plant which the natives call Chokibi, a sort of lily of the valley, two to five feet high, with crowded clusters of bell-shaped flowers. They have discovered that the young flower heads, sheathed in tender green leaves, make an excellent vegetable.

Another more recent Himalayan traveler, Col. Waddell, tells how the Lepchas cook and eat the flowers of species of rhododendron. A traveler in Persia, again, relates that the Baluchis eat the pollen-bearing flowers of a certain tree. The name of the tree is

not given, but the last few weeks of the summer pass so swiftly that it is wise to make use now of the things that vanish with the summer. The lessons given in The Advertiser are nearly always suitable for all the grades, the only difference being that better and more finished work is expected of the older pupils and it is hoped that the teachers will keep the lessons on file in order that they may make use of them when occasion requires, throughout the year.

We can get flowers in the winter, but not in such variety, nor in such generous quantities as they are obtainable now. It is to be regretted that colored sketches cannot be satisfactorily reproduced in the paper. From time to time, however, hints will be given on color work in order to help those who are struggling against difficulties that seem insurmountable.

LESSON FOR GRADES VII. AND VIII.

It is quite true that "nature is necessary to the designer though not to the design." This week's lesson emphasizes one way in which nature is of great value to the designer.

Every flower has a variety of forms, some more beautiful than others, but all full of suggestions for the student in design.

In Chart A, given here, the petunia has been studied, and a record made of its forms in a variety of positions. Fig. 1 shows a top view of the blossom, 2 a side view, 3, 4 and 5, are different views of the unopened bud; 6, 7 and 8, show the stamens in 3 positions; 9, is the calyx inclosing the seed pod; 10, the seed pod alone; 11, a single seed; 12, the stamen; 13, the top of the stamen unfolded; 14 and 15, two views of the pistil; 16 and 17, two leaves differing in shape; 18, is a unit made up of 8, part of 12 reversed and 11. The parts have been separated, as they are in stenciled patterns, for further modifications would suggest themselves if we attempted to use it as a stencil. The same unit may be considered in a later lesson, and these modifications and the reasons for making them will then be pointed out.

It is probable that other changes would be advisable, and one of them might be spoken of now.

The way in which the eye is led from one unit to its neighbor in a surface pattern is called movements. This movement should never be abrupt or awkward. The wiggly projections on each side of Fig. 18, would naturally lead the eye to the next unit in the repeat, but the movement would not be smooth or undulating, and the space formed between two of these units would be wholly out of harmony with the shape of the same unit, which in the next row would be repeated in that space.

We might find it an improvement to raise these projections, so they would form an arch, beneath which the unit in the next row would be placed.

Possibly making them droop further or bending them quite the other way, so that if continued they would meet over the top, would both be decided improvements.

If we rub a soft pencil over the back of the paper on which we have drawn the unit, and trace two or three repeats on another piece of paper to discover how the finished patterns would appear, we will see at once what changes would make an improvement. Almost any figure in these charts could be so modified as to form an acceptable unit for a surface pattern, or to be used singly for decorating a given space. Figures 3, 4 and 5, for example, would need to be made shorter and broader. Perhaps the upper part alone might be broadened, leaving the lower part unchanged. Beyond being made more symmetrical, Fig. 1 would require no further change.

These charts are useful, not as copies, but for suggestions, when we come to make surface patterns, borders and all sorts of decorative designs. We should make several now when suitable flowers are easily got, and keep them for future reference. They might be mounted in the book which you intend to construct for the keeping of your color schemes, scales and rhythms.

Phlox, verbena, toadflax, nasturtium, larkspur, clover, dandelion, salvia, sweet peas, and a host of other blossoms from the garden or the roadside are mines of suggestion for the designer.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Choose some flower that appeals to you from this standpoint, and make a chart showing as many different shapes obtained from that flower as you possibly can.

Sketch these upon a piece of white paper of any kind, in size 6 inches by 9 inches, leaving an inch margin upon the top and sides and allowing one and one half inches at the bottom. Arrange the shapes carefully with regard to each other and to the size and proportions of the paper. Do not try to draw each form with a hard line. Block it in lightly first, then go over it correcting and completing it before you strengthen the outline.

Make as exact a drawing as you can of each part or position of that part, enlarging the parts that are too minute, so that when you come to make use of them afterwards a microscope will not be in requisition. You may take all sorts of liberties when you come to make use of them afterwards in your patterns so long as you do not violate the principles of growth. They may be enlarged or diminished in size, broadened or long drawn out, as your purpose may require.

Charts to be kept for reference may be left in pencil or ink outline as the one shown at A. I want you to go a step further in the chart you send in to the paper.

With black ink or paint, go over it keeping your edges very exact, and leaving all the inside pencil lines untouched, so that when it is perfectly dry and you have erased the pencil marks, they will appear as narrow, white lines running through each figure. Be sure to leave these lines the full width of the pencil line or a trifle wider.

Bring your brush to a good point, trace the marginal line and print your name, grade and school with lead pencil in the lower right hand corner. Let us make a special effort this term to print the names so well that the printing will add to the appearance of the drawing, instead of being a blot upon it, as it frequently is.

The following points will be considered in judging the drawings sent in: position or arrangement of the figures in the chart, the neatness and accuracy of the drawings, the variety

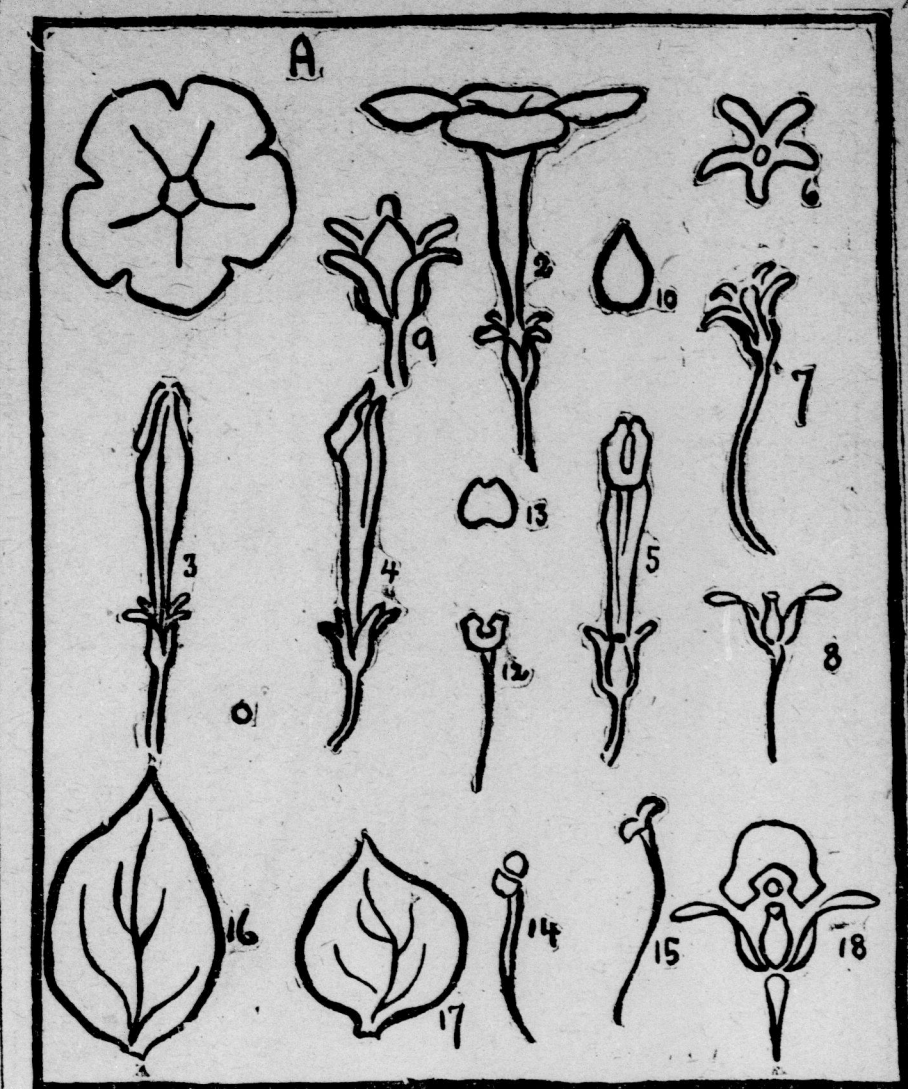


CHART A.

Drawings in by the 23rd will appear on Saturday the 28th.

The lesson for grades I, II, and III will be given next week, together with the criticism of the drawings from grades IV, V, and VI.

Grades IV, V, and VI will please remember that their drawings are to be in by Monday, the 16th.

A. A. POWELL.

THE LOST CITIES OF ILLINOIS

TOWNS THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN BIG AS CHICAGO.

Lee County was the scene of three promising corporations, Grand Detour, Daysville, Lee Center, and Dixon also should be mentioned. Of the four Dixon alone rose to importance and is credited with killing off the three others.

In Macon County the town of Madison was laid out in 1836 and it bade fair to be the leading city of central Illinois. It did not last long, however, and its site is now covered by waving cornfields. Dantown, Newburg, Marseilles and Centerville also are numbered in the lost towns of Macon County. Like Madison all started promisingly, but Decatur was the magnet that attracted the people away from all rivals.

Bowling Green was the future great city of Woodford County, and in 1840 it was looked upon as a second Chicago. It attracted attention through a revival movement in which everybody was converted. This or some other factor was fatal to its existence, as it slowly faded away.

Kaskaskia is still heard from, for it has a population of about 200. Yet it was founded in 1683 by the French, and by all the rules of expansion it should be in the metropolis class. It had a bright future, but it began to die when an ordinance was passed in 1787 forbidding slavery. At one time it was the state capital and a county seat, and a Jesuit college there contained a large number of students. It bade fair to become a famous educational center. The census of 1900 gave Kaskaskia just 178 population.

Old inhabitants of Clarksville solemnly recite the vicious character of the place and earnestly believe that, like Sodom and Gomorrah of old, it was destroyed by an indignant God. All instances of the forgotten towns of Illinois are tame in comparison with those of Clarksville. All that is left of the town are the recollections of the old inhabitants and the records in the McLean County court house. Not a vestige of the city is shown and even its site is in doubt. It was laid out in 1836 by Joseph Bartholomew at a point three miles west of Lexington. It was invested with all the attributes of a pioneer city. Gamblers and thieves were numerous.

Horse racing was the principal sport in those days and horsemen from all over the state flocked there. It was there that the Freehans raced old "Clear the Kitchen," the fastest horse in the west in those thrilling days. It was unsafe for a pious man to go to church, so numerous were the crooks. It was finally decided by the godly to hold a public prayer meeting and pray for the death of one Johnson Sowards, who was the leader of the gamblers and supposedly the most wicked man in the community. The prayer meeting was held and prayers were offered asking for the death of Sowards. Remarkable late, he was stricken with illness and came near dying. His escape was so narrow that he peeked up and left and all his followers gradually followed him. During the height of the excitement a child was born in the family of Joseph Bailey, a leading citizen. This child is now a leading resident of Livingston and is said to be the last survivor of the residents of Clarksville. With the departure of the sporting element the town languished and when the railroads were constructed, going far to the east, Clarksville quickly perished while Lexington prospered. There was never a repe-

dition of Clarksville wickedness and no other city of McLean County has ever approached it in criminality. The whole atmosphere of McLean County was morally cleared when Clarksville gave up the ghost.—New York Sun.

THE VICTORIOUS PEANUT.

It was bound to come. Everything else has had its day and it was only a question of time when the peanut should have its. And, for the most part, people will be quite willing to give the poor thing whatever prestige and glory may be due it. Nevertheless the most accommodating imaginations have their limitations, and there suggestion that a diet of peanuts can produce a Lincoln or a Jefferson or a Napoleon. It is true that vegetables have been the source of brain, lung and muscular power of that immaculate and stupendous statesman entitled the Hon. Robert M. La Follette, but it has not been claimed or established that even he ever partook of a diet of peanuts. Tall oaks from little acorns grow. That's no joke. But can great thinkers from little peanuts grow? Can a stream rise higher than its source? Can peanuts produce other than peanut politicians? Can the peanut-fed get away from a peanut basis? We doubt it. It doesn't sound right.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CANADA FIRST IN WIRELESS SCIENCE

USED FIRST IN REPORTING RESULTS IN REGATTA.

The first actual application of wireless telephony to practical work anywhere in the world, says the American Telephone Journal, was made in Put in Bay, on Lake Erie, during the week July 15 to 20, in reporting the regatta of the Interlake Association.

A wireless telephone outfit was installed on board the yacht Thelma while a shore station was equipped at the Fox dock in Put in Bay. Although not perfectly suited to the task on account of her short spars and wooden hull, the Thelma enabled excellent results to be obtained with the wireless apparatus throughout the entire regatta.

The distances which were attained exceeded the hopes of those in charge of the apparatus. The Thelma followed the competing yachts or motor boats round the course through most of the races and accounts of occurrences during the races were telephoned to the shore station exactly as the events occurred.

Not only was speech transmitted, but singing, whistling and gramophone music or dialogues were interpolated with the news reports. People on the yacht and ashore were surprised at the clearness and fidelity of the reproductions. Friends recognized the voices of their relatives and acquaintances without difficulty.

The scratching of the gramophone needles over the disk after the record had been played through, even the tapping on the mouthpiece of the microphone transmitter with a pencil, was distinctly heard at a distance of three miles from shore. The greatest distance at which the reports from the yachts were heard and recorded was four miles.

The aerial wires led through the roof of the wheel house to a small crossarm on top of the foremast and thence to a similar arm on the mainmast. Ground connection was at first made to the propeller shaft of her twin screws, but as this was found insufficient more area was added by fastening two sheets of zinc to the yacht's hull at the bow.

Absinthe, the Curse of France

THE INSIDIOUS GREEN DRINK THREATENS THE NATION—HIDEOUS EFFECTS OF THE ABSINTHE HABIT.

If Frenchmen don't stop drinking green, yellow, snow-white and sky-blue pick-me-ups the whole race promises to end in shady, high-walled gardens, digging for buried treasure.

In ten years past craziness from absinthe and thirty-nine pink-edged pamphlets has increased 57 per cent. This year twenty-eight memoirs on the subject have been presented to the Academy of Medicine.

The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has awarded money to four of the twenty-eight brochures on the national peril. Dr. Vauzel and Dr. Vassier have printed theirs as booklets while the report of M. Cheysson, the academy's secretary, sums up the question.

This official document deals largely with inquiries made in private and public lunatic asylums, and its three chapters are headed: "Delirium," "Mental confusion—hallucinatory delirium, epilepsy, weakened faculties and general paralysis; these are simple cases, in which the intoxication is exclusive cause."

The same, complicated by degeneration due to the intoxication of parents, may be called the second degree.

The total number examined in the paying lunatic asylums of Paris amounted in January, 1907 to 9,922, of which 2,870 were the interesting cases of graduates of heavy vermouths, absinthes, bitters, cocaine and medicated wines and perfumed spirits. The common foolish cases examined in the public institutions amounted to 71,547 and increase of 57 per cent in ten years.

POWERFUL EFFECT ON SYSTEM.

Sixty years ago, when France was conquering Algiers, its alcoholic preparation obtained vogue in army circles, against fevers and as a refresher in hot climates.

Nor did it drink it green. They poured three-fourths of its volume of water slowly into it. The product became mystically opalescent, throwing jewel glints in the sun that danced into the soul, jewel glints.

Carrying sunbeams with them, courage, hope, enthusiasm, delicately new and strange. Force came; the tired back straightened; the mind, losing no tranquil judgment, found bright inspirations.

So the green drink came to Paris. And decades passed before special inconvenience was attributed to it. The experiments of Magnan, Laborde, Mairat, Cadeac and Meunier date back only forty years, and it was pure absinthe essence that Magnan administered to his dogs.

The dogs proved it a reliable convulsive poison, with special stunts for the imagination, even of dogs. One long-legged, yellow hound, with ribs like an unfinished sloop, remains legendary in the vivisection department of Sainte-Anne. He began by chasing non-existent birds, he a rabbit dog, previously self-respecting. He climbed trees. He swam, on swaying branches, imitating perfectly the yawn of the green parrot of the Orinoco.

One day that yellow absinthe hound was missing in the gardens of Sainte-Anne. They found him in the henhouse, clucking gently, seated on nine Leghorn eggs, which he was hatching under the impression that they were his personal product.

EVOLUTION OF ABSINTHE.

In those days it was real absinthe steeped in alcohol. For years past it has been a very complicated alcohol,

colored with spinach, parsley, hyssop, tincture of curcuma and indigo, and containing in dissolution enough of the essences of anise and sweet marjoram to make it yellow-white opalescent when water is added.

This is why scientific memoir-writers make so little difference between absinthe and the thirty-nine other pink-edged aperitifs. Some fear the word absinthe. Others fear the green color. Cadeac and Meunier, even in their time, disclosed that the manufacturers had added to their so-called absinthe oils of fennel, hyssop, anise, badiane, balm-mint (melisse), of which concentrated hot drops is sold to bring ladies out of hysterics, angelica, orange and mint. Absinthe, fennel and ants. The six others are stupefants.

HOW JAPAN IS LEARNING FAAST

KNOWLEDGE OF THE WEST BEING IMPARTED TO CHILDREN.

Certain symptoms of innovation struck forcibly upon my imagination as I traveled through the country districts of Japan, says a writer in Blackwoods.

Schools presented a conspicuous feature in every corner of the country—not the schools dear to the bigoted literati of China or the intolerant mullahs of Islam, but modern, up-to-date, twentieth century schools, where the knowledge and learning of the west is fast being imparted to the children of the east.

I remember one day meeting a number of small boys returning from a village school in a district far removed from the influence of railways and big cities. On my approaching them they drew up to attention with military precision and bowed ceremoniously to me as I passed.

I was somewhat puzzled to find a reason for this spontaneous display, and subsequently learned that the reason was to be found in the cut of my clothes. I was dressed after the manner of the west, and was therefore an object of respect. You ask why? Because Europeanization is the fetish of the day.

Nor is it only the boys who attend the schools in this year of grace 1907, for the school girl in magenta hakama, with satchel and books in hand, walking blithely to the nearest academy, is the rule rather than the exception of today—and a vastly significant one in an eastern country. And if we turn to statistics regarding education we find that they more than confirm the deductions of casual observation.

Thus in 1899 \$5.06 per cent of the boys, and 59.04 per cent of the girls of school age were attending school—figures which had increased five years later to 26.59 and 89.88 respectively. During the school year 1903-04 (the latest for which I have figures) \$4,500,000 was spent on public education, and 5,976,124, or 92.23 per cent of the children, boys and girls combined, of school age were recorded as receiving elementary instruction.

There is another—a powerful, perhaps a sinister—influence eating slowly but surely into the old communal life of the people, the influence of modern industrial requirement. Already thousands of women and children are toiling wearily in factory and workshop, attending mechanical

ly to the great steam driven spindles, and looms which are slowly but inexorably crushing the life out of the old family hand machines on which were made the exquisite fabrics embodying the artistic soul of Japan.

Unguarded and uncared for by a kindly legislation their lot can scarcely be considered an enviable one. No factory acts grace the pages of the statute book of Japan.

"We have our duty plain before us," say the manufacturers, "to establish our commodities firmly upon the world's markets. Let us get our hold of them before we are tied and handicapped by government interference."

Such was the fervent prayer which I heard breathed by more than one manufacturer—a prayer which would appear to have every chance of being granted, since only so lately as August last the Japanese Government refused an invitation to send delegates to an international conference at Berne, held with a view to prohibiting night work by women on the grounds that the state of the industries of the country did not admit of such interference!

True, the women and children may smile over their work as the casual visitor passes to and fro among the whirling reels or the crashing looms, but then the Japanese smile is an enigmatical thing and, as has been written, "the Japanese can smile in the teeth of death, and usually does."

Some day the workers of Japan will rise and will demand for themselves the same rights and privileges already conceded to their fellow workers in the west—but the day is not yet. Before that time comes Japan will have dispelled once for all the illusion that she is a trifle in toy lanterns and in paper fans and will have vindicated her claim to be regarded as one of the manufacturing nations of the world.

THE COWARDLY MOUNTAIN LION.

Many attempts have been made to hold up the mountain lion as a true lion in point of bravery and courage, says Mr. Charles F. Holder in the Travel Magazine, but the consensus of opinion is, of those who have hunted it, that the mountain lion is a coward, that the instances where it has attacked man are very few and far between. Almost any animal will fight when cornered like a rat, or in defense of its young, but the mountain lion has, at least to my knowledge, never been known to charge a camp of men, though I do know an instance where a cougar swam to a small key in Florida and sprang into a camp and stole a pig that was being used as a lure, taking the animal from among the hunters who were demoralized by the apparent courage of the beast.

SHE'S A "DEAR," ANYWAY.

Concerning the pronunciation of "girl," it is to be feared that only very careful English people fail to rhyme it with "pearl" nowadays. The song of a few years back, "My dear little girlie, girlie, with hair so nice and curly, and every morning early," shows the custom of the great public in our time, though in the "Vikings and his Dinah" period "girl" was rhymed with "dwell." "Gill" was, no doubt, the nearest the average man could get to the sound imperfectly represented by "girl," and, at any rate, was better than the vulgar "gal." But in these days few authors would go to the trouble of writing "gull" to show that a character was peculiar in thus pronouncing the word, as Thackeray did in the case of Mrs. Bungay. So says a London paper.

School for Housewives

By Marion Harland

Training THE Housemaid AND Waitress



How to Receive a Card



Correct Costume for Maid



The Mistress Should Superintend Silver Cleaning



Protecting White Apron

FEW and far between are the maids who come ready trained.

Sometimes it seems beyond credence that mistresses should have been training domestics for so many years with so few results to show for it.

What has become of the servants that were trained is almost as large a problem as what becomes of the pins.

Of course, some of the maids get married. They always do when they are ours!

Even the devastations of matrimony cannot altogether account for the prevalence of untrained "help" and the paucity of the well-drilled servants for whom we long.

"I am too old to train servants," I heard a woman say the other day. "Too old and too busy!" When I was a young woman I used to take the greenhorns when they hardly knew one end of a fork from the other, and drill them into passable cooks and chambermaids and waitresses.

"But now I refuse to do it. The younger women can take their turn at work of that sort, now, but I have earned my promotion, and I take them already trained!"

This is a position many women would be pleased to assume if they could afford it.

But apart from the scarcity of the trained service to which I have already referred, that which is satisfactory comes high.

The servant who has been drilled in the right sort of an establishment, and who understands her duties, rightfully asks and gets higher wages than the majority of housekeepers can pay. In the circumstances the only thing to be done is for the housekeeper to go to work and do her own training.

In one way this is not an easy task, except for those who genuinely love housekeeping work in all its branches, and are either possessed of long patience, or are so fortunate as to secure unusually good material to work upon.

I suppose I might admit to the category the woman who does not care how her house is kept, or her work is done so long as in some way it is accomplished; but I refuse to believe that we have any of this type on our roll!

"We" are all conscientious and eager to make the very best of the profession of homekeeping. And a big part of this is connected with the training of servants.

Expect Imperfections.

The woman who has but one maid-of-all-work has alike her trials and her privileges. She can hardly hope to have a Pooh Bah of a domestic who is able to fill all branches of household work, and to do them well, although such have been found, once in a blue moon.

The mistress must resign herself to imperfections in the conduct of her household. If the maid is a good cook she can hardly be perfect as a waitress, and if she achieves success in this line she will doubtless leave something to be desired in her washing and ironing. These are the drawbacks of the one-maided house.

On the other hand, there are no quarrels in the kitchen where there is but one maid. There are no jealousies, no special privileges to be accorded one to offset something granted the other.

It is an old saying that where more than one is working one gets in the other's way, and there is something in it. More than this, the one general housework maid, if she be really satisfactory, takes an

interest in her employer that is seldom found when more than one is employed.

These reflections are a comfort to the woman with one servant, and yet she would put up with the inconveniences of two for the comfort she would get from them.

Whether there be one or two, however, she must work at the training and accustom her domestic staff to do the work in the way that will suit the mistress, not in the way that will please them, unless they be exceptional in their abilities.

I do not mean by this that the mistress must have a fixed method to which her servants must adhere. Often I have learned from my servants new ways of performing old tasks; and always, when engaging a new maid, I give her a chance to try her way first in the hope that it may prove as good as mine.

Judge by Results.

It is a mistake to think that there is but one way of doing a thing right. Sometimes there are several, and results are the proof to which you must look.

Certain principles must still be laid down. One of them, which, to my old-fashioned mind, seems indispensable, is that of early rising.

I don't know how late hours for beginning the day's work would serve in a house where the breakfast hour is between 8.30 and 9.

In my modest establishment we like to have the breakfast dishes out of the way by that time.

For a breakfast at half-after 7 the maid should rise not later than 6. This leaves her half an hour for dressing, and brings her down stairs with an hour before she must serve breakfast for the family.

My own preference is that she should herself take something to eat as soon as she gets down that fasting.

Even if she does this she will have time before breakfast to dust the dining-room, lay the table, straighten out the worst disorder of the living room, open the windows to the morning air, and, if she be a waitress, prepare the butter, iced water and the like for the fam-

ily breakfast.

In homes where the waitress takes also the duties of chambermaid it is hardly possible for her to get away from her dining-room work long enough to go to the bedrooms until after the family is upon the last course of breakfast.

One Task at a Time.

Then she can slip upstairs, open the windows which the careless occupants of the chambers may have left closed, strip the clothing from the beds, turn back the mattresses and prepare the rooms for airing.

This done, she may go back to the dining room in time to remove the dishes, clear the table and arrange the china and silver in the

pantry preparatory to washing them.

If there be no especial hurry about the bedroom work she can leave this so that the fresh air will have a chance to do its work of sweetening while she goes ahead with the dishes, gets them clean and back in the closet.

Then she may go up to her bedroom work and finish that before she attempts the sweeping or cleaning, which in the best-regulated houses is distributed through the week instead of being lumped in one big day's cleansing.

How the work shall be apportioned to the several days is a matter mistress and maid may unite to settle. If the maid be sensible and

conscientious, it is safe to leave her to dispose the times for her cleaning as she will, only supervising enough to let her feel that her toil is appreciated and her shortcomings, if there be any, noted.

It does a maid good, whether she be careless or careful, to feel that the eyes of the mistress are keen enough to discriminate between work well done and work neglected.

Plan for the Extras.

On Monday and Tuesday little extra work can be done by the waitress if she is to help the cook either in the actual laundry work or by taking part of the cook's regular duties.

Not until Wednesday can she be

relied upon to do anything beyond the regular dusting of the living rooms and bedrooms, and in many homes the women of the household lend a hand here for washing and ironing days. But by Wednesday one may draw breath again and return to a normal condition of living.

In any general outline it is impossible to dictate how work shall be apportioned. The mistress of each home must decide that for herself, bearing in mind always that the division should be made with judgment so as not to make work too light one day at the cost of rendering it burdensome at another time.

Separate Big Tasks.

The biggest tasks of sweeping and cleaning the silver should not come too close together, and there should be an especial dispensation for window washing. If care and thought are used there is no reason why, in ordinary circumstances, the house should not be kept clean all the time, instead of being suffered to grow untidy and dusty, and then restored to neatness with one grand effort.

I have spoken of the work which falls to the waitress in the house where two maids are kept. A good deal more study must be given to the duties of the maid-of-all-work.

In her case it is almost essential that the mistress should assume part of the work herself. That is, she must dust her own dressing-room, make her own bed, either habitually, or at least on Monday and Tuesday, and, if the wash be heavy, take charge of the breakfast dishes on those days. The early rising recommended when there are two servants employed becomes even more important where there is but one.

Always it must be borne in mind by the mistress who undertakes to train a maid that a systematic habit of mind is the exception rather than the rule.

With the best intentions in the world the average untrained serv-

ant does not understand how to plan her work, and it devolves upon the mistress to inculcate and practice system, and insist that it be followed by her employe, if she would not have the work at loose ends and never done.

The laundry work must not be allowed to drag over into the latter part of the week, and to avoid this the mistress must study to simplify the work on Monday and Tuesday, and by getting an early start on those days afford the maid the encouragement that comes from an up-to-time beginning.

When the laundry period is over, the same promptness must be observed in other respects. Meals must be on time as much as possible. Extra work must not be imposed when there is already as much on hand as can be accomplished. When the maid is well trained, liberties may be allowed, but not during her time of drill.

First of all, last of all and all the time, the mistress must pray for and practice patience.

It is not always easy for a young impetuous housekeeper—and sometimes they do not lose their impetuosity with youth, either—to bear in mind that the workings of the untrained mind are curious and not to be fathomed by the educated intellect.

The housekeeper might do worse than lay to heart the injunction written up in a circus tent where a band of incompetent performers were going through their antics. "Don't throw stones at the formers. They are doing their best!"

Usually the maid is trying to do right. If you "throw stones" sharp words—at her now, she will lose what little confidence she has.

Try to believe that she is doing her "possible," and that after a while, under your patient tutelage, it may develop into a much better and more competent best!

Marion Harland

The Housemothers' Exchange

I AM in trouble, and not knowing how to get out of it, I should be greatly pleased if you could show me the way. I am a beginner in breadmaking, and as we are very fond of currant and raisin bread, I thought I would try to make some.

The first trial was a success, but the next time I made it the batter never rose, although I was sure I had set it exactly as I did the first time.

The only difference was that I put in a little more sugar. Now, would that hinder it from rising? And would butter harm it, as I used milk instead of water?

Sugar and butter would have a tendency to check the rising.

But if, as you say, you put in only a little sugar, the work should have gone on favorably. Perhaps a little more slowly than at the former trial.

I think it probable that you set the batter in a cold place, or in a draught. Or the yeast may have been in fault.

Good lively yeast will bring up a batch of bread that is badly mixed if you will give it time. It surely should have prevailed against the "little more sugar."

Tell us by what recipe the batter was mixed and we may help you more intelligently. Did you dredge the fruit well?

ful of nitre. For a child 5 years old, give half a teaspoonful in half a glass of water every two hours until the irritating cough abates.

Being but one of the family, I must be mindful of the watchmaker.

M. C. (Winnichickon, Pa.).

I have no formula for Washington pie except one which was given to me years ago by a baker's daughter, who was a seamstress in my family. She let me unconsciously into many secrets of the

trade as we sat together in my sewing room, and this was one of the many.

"You would be surprised how little real waste there is in the business," she said complacently, when I remarked that there must be much "dead stock" in the way of stale bread, biscuits and cake.

"Do you know what Washington pie is?"

"You must have seen school children

eating it. Most of it is sold to them and to newboys. Bread that is real stale, awfully hard and dry, is crushed into fine crumbs and mixed over with molasses and spices, you know, and wet up into dough with hot water and made into Washington pie."

I can hardly think this is what our member wants. Does anybody know of another sweet that goes by the name of "Washington pie?"

Family Meals for a Week

SUNDAY
BREAKFAST.
Fruit, cereal and cream, omelet, corn muffins, tea, coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Beef loaf, cucumber, tomato and green-pepper salad; nut sandwiches, blackberries and cream, tea.

DINNER.
Noodle soup, roast ducks, apple sauce, mashed potatoes, cauliflower with cream sauce, watermelon, coffee.

MONDAY
BREAKFAST.
Fruit, cereal, bacon, toast, white and brown, tea, coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Salmon of duck, potato cakes (left-over), bread and butter, cauliflower salad with French dressing, crackers, cheese, coffee.

DINNER.
Vegetable soup, stewed lamb garnished with vegetables, baked macaroni, boiled sweet potatoes, salad, roast beef with cream, coffee.

TUESDAY
BREAKFAST.
Fruit, cereal, oatmeal, toast, white and brown, tea, coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Broiled liver, cauliflower (left over), bean, hot peach shortcake.

LUNCHEON.
Ragout of lamb and diced vegetables (left-over), macaroni warmed over, blueberry tea and cake, tea.

DINNER.
Lamb soup (from stewed lamb stock), baked steak, stuffed squash, succotash, fried tomatoes, baked blackberry pudding, coffee.

WEDNESDAY
BREAKFAST.
Fruit, cereal, tomato omelet, rice muffins, tea, coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Peppers stuffed with meat (left-over) and baked, corn flour gems, green apple sauce and cake, tea.

DINNER.
Soupe a la bonne femme, smothered chickens with mushrooms, hominy croquettes, scalloped cauliflower, chocolate and vanilla blanc mange, coffee.

THURSDAY
BREAKFAST.
Fruit, cereal, minced chicken on toast, whole wheat muffins, tea, coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Broiled liver, cauliflower (left over), bean, hot peach shortcake.

DINNER.
Egg soup, roast leg of lamb, beefs saute, lima beans, fried eggplant, baked pears and cream, coffee.

FRIDAY
BREAKFAST.
Fruit, cereal, Tom Thumb omelets, with white sauce, fried bread, tea, coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Scalloped oysters, bread and butter, cucumber salad stuffed with green peas, cake, tea.

DINNER.
Cream of beet soup, baked pickled, mashed potatoes, baked tomatoes, cottage pudding with liquid sauce, coffee.

SATURDAY
BREAKFAST.
Fruit, cereal, bacon, soft-boiled eggs, buckwheat shortcake, tea, coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Minced fish warmed up in cream sauce, stoned potatoes, lunch biscuit, bean, tea.

DINNER.
Meat turtle soup, baked calf's head, scalloped sweet potatoes, boiled squash, green corn, cream peas, tea, coffee.

Mysterious Visitors

I found on cleaning house this summer a tiny mite of a bug upon almost everything, the backs of upholstered furniture, pictures, in closets, on clothes, and even under chairs.

At first I thought they were bedbugs, but I am now convinced they are not, as they neither grow larger, nor change their color, which is white.

I have sent my feather bed, which is an old one, to the renovator, thinking, perhaps, they were bred in that.

Can you tell me what they are, and how to rid my house of them?

I have received many hints from your Corner, and I hope some day to send something that may be of use to others.

PERPLEXED (Columbus, Ohio).

Were the mysterious visitors larger I should suspect them to be "silver-fish," otherwise "silver moths," alias "bristletail."

But you call them "mites" and compare them in size to the young of the bedbug.

They may be what is known as "book lice."

If they are, I advise you to get some oil of cedar, put it into hot water and wash shelves and the backs of furniture with it.

Use a teaspoonful of oil to a pint of water. You may paint the leather backs of books with the pure oil and spray it into crevices and cracks in wardrobe closets.

Utility of Little Lists

I am writing this on the supposition that some housemother, and we are expected to recollect everything day in and day out, may be specially benefited.

And even if you haven't treacherous memories, it is a great help in systematizing things and keeping each duty in its place to make out little lists of things to be done, bills to be paid, and what is of equal importance, the clothing that must be bought to fill up gaps in your wardrobe that are imminent if not actually present.

It is poor management to let underclothes and household linen run low before you begin to replenish the supply.

The list of bills, etc., should be made out the first of the month, and everything that is bought on credit should be set down there, so at the end of the month you are not suddenly overwhelmed by bills for things you had forgotten.

This may seem hardly worth while writing to you about, but if you know women you perhaps can emphasize the significance of the friendly hint.

Mrs. C. V. H. (Chicago).

I know women and men well enough to be aware that at least one-half of the family jars that make men uncomfortable and women miserable arise from the carelessness of the money-spenders in this very respect.

It is so easy to "have things charged" and never to think of the account again until the first of the month brings in a bill the husband had no reason to anticipate, and which the wife had "clean forgotten."

She is not true to her business obligations as one of the firm when she forgets.

She is not honest when she buys on credit what she does not know that her husband can pay for without inconvenience when the bill comes in.

He grows, and what marvel?

The list suggested by our prudent matron is a peace-keeper, no less than an economic measure.

Plays, Players and Playgoers--The Week In London Theaters.



MAY DURYEA.

Star, Who Will Be Seen at Bennett's Next Week.

THE GRAND.

Today, matinee and night.....
..... "The Kerry Gow."

Wednesday, "The Top O' th' World"
Thursday..... Isabel Irving
Friday..... Side Tracked

BENNETT'S.

All week, matinee and night.....
..... First-class Vaudeville

A dramatic event that promises a great deal of merit and pleasure will be the production of Joseph Murphy's great Irish drama, "The Kerry Gow," with the brilliant young comedian, Bernard Daly, in the leading role at the grand tonight and matinee. It is years since this beautiful drama was first seen, but like rare wine it improves with age and is sure to be warmly welcomed again.

Manager Newell has spared no expense to give "Kerry Gow" a fine production from every standpoint, that of artistic acting and scenery. Mr. Daly, who will be seen as Dan O'Hara, the hero, is an actor of marked ability who has long been a favorite with the public, and his marvelous tenor voice rouses them to enthusiasm. Among other members of the company may be mentioned the charming ingenue, Miss May Herons, who plays Nora Drew, the pretty colleen who has won the heart of Dan O'Hara; Robert V. Ferguson, one of the ablest character actors upon the stage with a legion of friends from Maine to California; Lee Millar, Lawrence Conover, James Ryan, little Marie Curtis and a number of other favorites will be seen in "The Kerry Gow," the most successful Irish drama ever written.

For one night, Wednesday, Sept. 18, the management of the Grand Opera House will offer the new Shubert production, "The Top O' th' World," an American extravaganza in two acts and seven scenes. Book and lyrics by Mark E. Swan and James O'Dea, while Manuel Klein and Anna Caldwell are responsible for the music. Due emphasis has been given the dancing and singing numbers. Scenically, it is said that the production will come up to the usual high standard of the Casino offerings. The theme of the piece will not be announced. Suffice it to say its scenes are laid in the Klondike, a locale which should lend itself well to the music and ensemble.

The company will consist of one hundred people, including principals and a large beauty chorus. Dancing will be one of the entertaining features of the new offering. Individual and ensemble dances will be executed under the direction of William Rock. Miss said that he has introduced an en-able dance with twelve young women in "The Top O' th' World," that gets quite away from the dancing turns so common in musical comedy. Prominent in the cast are Anna Laughlin of "The Wizard of Oz" fame, and Bailey and Austin the popular headliners in vaudeville. "Queen Aurora," one of the leading comedy parts, will be created by John D. Gilbert, the

well-known comedian. The animal impersonator, Arthur Hill, who developed the Cowardly Lion in "The Wizard of Oz" has the making of a popular impersonation in the role of a bear. Others in leading roles are Kathleen Clifford, an English girl, Harry Fairleigh, Will H. Phillips, the tenor, Roger Dolan, Blanch Wayne, Bessie Franklin and Mortimer Martin.

One of the best of the Liebler & Co. attractions, Miss Isabel Irving in the Fitch play "The Girl Who Has Everything," will be the attraction at the Grand next Thursday.

A Liebler attraction, a Fitch play and a favorite star is a strong compound with which to pry open the early theatrical season. The play is best described as a comedy-drama. The scene is New York; the time, the present; and among the characters are two children whom Mr. Fitch uses, especially in their relations to their elders with much the same skill that father, worthless and unscrupulous, has shown with the youngsters in "Her Only Way." They are motherless and Sylvia, their aunt, mothers them. Their devised a scheme to trick even his own children out of the fortune that their mother has left them. Sylvia seeks to frustrate him. He retaliates by still rather trick, that places the lawyer, for whom she cares, in the light of a sordid fortune-hunter. The dialogue is in the style for which Clyde Fitch is noted, bright, snappy and epigrammatic. The situations are cleverly drawn, and the action is rapid.

The attraction at the Grand next Friday will be the sensational comedy-drama "Side Tracked," which deals with the funny side of life on the railroad. "Side Tracked" is a comedy-drama, bordering on the farce; it is up-to-date, and as presented by the A. Q. Scammon Company, is a most enjoyable entertainment. The play was written to amuse, and it never fails in this with the most exacting audience. The leading character is a tramp, and to him is accorded a regular ovation. Portrayed by the perfect mimicry of the actor, he appears in a role that appeals to the heart of every audience, and makes each spectator not only laugh as each familiar aspect of tramp nature is displayed, but arouses genuine enthusiasm, as the heart of oak is seen beating under the ragged jacket of the wayfarer.

The play is interspersed with bright comedy, sparkling music, pretty girls, and charming lovers. Its special scenery and mechanical effects are also worthy of special mention. It is breezy, bright and always on the move, and there is a vim and go about it that captures the gallery as well as the elite of every audience. Don't fail to see this laughing success.

Next week the patrons of Bennett's will have the pleasure of witnessing one of the strongest and best bills ever presented at that popular playhouse. Eight big acts have been secured. There's everything the lover of first-class vaudeville could wish for. There is comedy galore, some fine instrumental music, plenty of good singing, a high-class dramatic sketch and a big sensational feature.

The last will be furnished by the Bellong Bros., champion cycle equilibrists, from the Alhambra, Paris. This is the first appearance of the Bellongs in this city, and they will undoubtedly prove a great card. These brothers accomplish some most remarkable feats of heavy balancing from hand to hand while riding their bicycles. The act caused a sensation in all the New York theaters, as it is sure to here.

As a special attraction Ziska and King will offer a very amusing specialty. Mr. Ziska is a magician of wide note, and makes up to represent the late Alexander Hermann, the Great, while the partner (Mr. King), furnishes the comedy end of the act. This act has been a great favorite throughout the States, and in the several houses they have already played in Canada.

The Village Choir, a singing act, with "Way Down East" for several seasons, is an added feature to this great bill, and will offer a high-class singing specialty, introducing songs of yesterday, today and forever.

May Duryea, assisted by Will A. Mortimer, will offer that intense dramatic sketch, "The Imposter," which proved such a pleasing feature of the

opening bill at this theater last season. Florence Saunders, America's magnetic soprano, will do a stunningly-costumed singing specialty, which is more than pleasing.

Brown and Wright have a perfect right to the title, "the dancing wonders." Miss Wright holding several medals for her marvelous dancing.

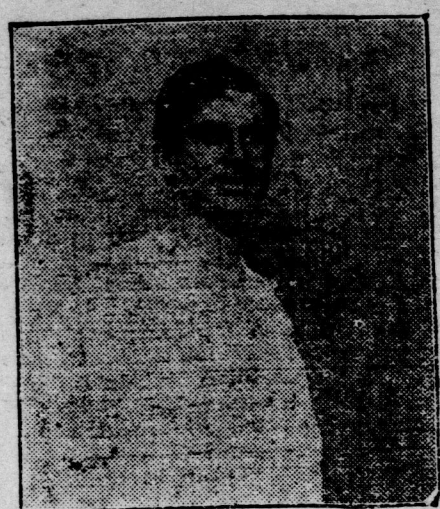
The Banks and Breazeale Duo offer a splendid musical act, which has been accorded a rousing reception wherever they go.

Terre and Elmer offer a very funny sketch, "The Doctor and The Show Girl," which is interspersed with several catchy songs and clever dances. "A Mother's Vision," will be the Bennettograph's offering, and will prove a fitting climax to such a massive bill as above.

"The Higher Law" is the title of the dramatic sketch that Rose Coghlan is using this season. Miss Coghlan, who is one of America's representative dramatic stars, will be the feature of Bennett's bill for the week of Sept. 23. She is supported by a strong company of recognized players.

Knight Bros. and Sawtelle are this season doing a new act, consisting of character impersonations and eccentric dancing. They have been booked over the United time for 45 weeks.

Walter C. Kelley, after a most successful visit to the Grand, returned to New York last week, taking up his



BERNARD DALY.

Who Is at the Grand Today, Matinee and Night, in "The Kerry Gow."

the only reason of his then coming to America was to hear his new work played for the first time by the Boston Symphony under Dr. Muck. He is to bring, however, some new compositions for the piano, which he will play on his tour of the country, which begins in the end of October. Among these is a set of variations on an original theme, which he played with great success in London last June.

Margaret Anglin and Henry Miller, at Daly's Theater, New York, are re-

James K. Hackett has engaged Miss Fannie Ward for the principal part in "A Fool and a Girl," which will be produced on Sept. 30 in Washington. The play is by David W. Griffith, and the scenes are laid in Mexican California. Miss Ward was a member of Kyrle Bellew's company last season in "A Marriage of Reason," and since then she has played the part of Nance Olden in the London production of "In the Bishop's Carriage." Years ago she was a member of the Casino chorus, but after her marriage to a wealthy Englishman she retired from the stage and did not reappear until last season.

Miss Ida Conquest will be the leading woman for David Kessler, the Yiddish actor, when he makes his debut on the English speaking stage in "The Spell."

Miss Ethel Barrymore's new play is the joint effort of Clyde Fitch and Cosmo Gordon Lennox, the husband of Marie Tempest. The title chosen is "Her Sister," and the season will open late in September. At present Miss Barrymore is resting in New England.

Miss Carlotta Nilsson will return to the management of Walter N. Lawrence after all and will resume her role of Rhy Macchesney in "The Three of Us" for a tour of the larger cities.

George Edwardes and Charles Froh-

"What kind of a burglar do you want?" "I want a burglar who has no conscience, who is not afraid to do anything, not afraid to go anywhere, who hesitates at nothing, fears nobody and respects nobody."

"You don't want a burglar," is the answer, "you want a newspaper reporter."

"The Round Up," a new one with Maclyn Arbuckle and Florence Rockwell in the cast, opened at the New Amsterdam.

There was a novel operatic performance at the Theater Royal, Sydney, a few weeks ago. The theater was crowded to hear "The Valkyrie," and in due course the performance commenced, and the first act drew enthusiastic applause. Then Mr. Musgrove, the manager, came on the stage and announced that Fraulein Heinze, who was to have sung the important part of Brunnhilde was too ill to appear. Brunnhilde does not make an entrance until the second act, and he had hoped to the last moment that she would be able to sing. Amid much noise Mr. Musgrove suggested that the evening should begin again, and that "The Flying Dutchman" should be performed in place of "The Valkyrie."

This was done, and the new opera began. Nothing unusual happened until in the second act Senta appeared. It was a new Senta, an unknown artist, who carried the score. She sang remarkably well, and as the evening went on enthusiasm for her grew and grew, while speculation as to her identity increased. She sang in English, while the other principals sang in German, but the incongruity did not tarnish her triumph.

It was at the end of the opera that Mr. Musgrove again came forward, surrounded by the principal singers, the unknown Senta among them. In the course of a speech he turned to her and said: "This little lady, this little lady, who is only a chorus girl!"

He got no further for many minutes. The secret was out, and the house rose in a tumult of unrestrained, enthusiastic cheers.

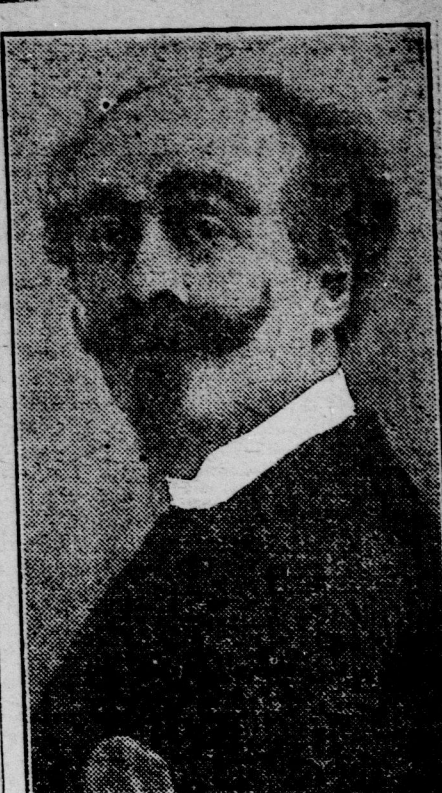
"You have heard her voice," said Mr. Musgrove, when he could be heard again, "and I think I am right in saying that she has this evening begun her career." The chorus girl is Miss Lillian Ormond.

Laurence Irving has recently dramatized Dostoevsky's novel, "Crime and Punishment," and his adaptation has been secured by E. H. Sothern. Under the title of "The Sixth Commandment," a version of the same book by the late Robert Buchanan was produced by Mrs. Lancaster Wallis at the Shaftesbury, Theater, London, in 1890. "Rodion, the Student," in Richard Mansfield's repertoire, was made from the same novel by Charles Henry Miller.

Margaret Anglin was recently the guest of Giacomo Puccini, the composer of "La Boheme," "Tosca," etc., in Milan, Italy, and later visited the family of Maurice Maeterlinck, the celebrated Belgian poet, dramatist, and mystic in Brussels. Puccini, while in New York last winter saw Miss Anglin and Henry Miller in "The Great Divide" and was so impressed with the power, picturesqueness, and subtlety of the Moody drama that its influence will be felt in the American grand opera which he soon is to write. Puccini considers Miss Anglin the greatest English-speaking actress.

Mrs. Fiske's leading man, when she makes her tour of the south in the autumn, will be Guy Bates Post. Mr. Post will play Angel Clare in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," Paul Sylva in "The Field," and the player best qualified for three important roles, for "Leah Kleschna" and Elbert Lovborg in "Hedda Gabler." He was selected by Mrs. Fiske after a careful survey the past two seasons Mr. Post has been featured in "The Heir to the Throne," in which he was last seen in New York. He made a striking success in that play and is also remembered for his fine performance in "Soldiers of Fortune" and "The Virginian."

Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger have begun a new war on New York side-



H. ZISKA.

Of Ziska and King, at Bennett's Next Week.

walk speculators which has been crowned with immediate success. Last Tuesday night agents of the New York Theater were detailed to watch the speculators, and when tickets were bought on the sidewalk the purchaser was followed to the door, where the doorkeeper was instructed to refuse admission to the holder of such tickets. The move resulted in much confusion, as alterations between buyers and speculators were numerous, but the speculators in nearly every case were forced to return the ticket money. This, of course, was unprofitable. The next night not one speculator put in an appearance at the New York.

Maggie Holloway Fisher, Chicago, who played character parts in the New Theater, Chicago, will be seen this year in Henry Arthur Jones' drama, "The Galician Victory." Victor Standing, also a member of Victor Mapes' ill-fated organization, will appear with Lulu Glaser in the new musical comedy, "Lola, From Berlin."

"The Merry Widow," Franz Lehar's melodious operetta, which will be produced on Sept. 23, in Syracuse, has proved the greatest light musical triumph in the history of Germany. It has broken the biggest records wherever it has played in the land of the Kaiser, and is still attracting enormous audiences. On Sept. 1 it had played the following German cities:

Vienna	628 performances.
Berlin	335 "
Hamburg	334 "
Cologne	221 "
Munich	210 "
Dresden	208 "
Leipzig	202 "
Breslau	195 "
Nuremberg	120 "
Koenigsberg	108 "
Kiel	106 "
Bremen	102 "

Among other cities where it spashed the record of long runs are included: Augsburg, Braunschweig, Frankfurt-on-Main, Halle, Magdeburg, Posen, Prague and Stettin.

As it is the custom in Germany to play repertoire where the operas are changed two or three times weekly "The Merry Widows" record is considered marvelous.

AN OBSERVANT AND INDULGENT FATHER.

"Pa!" [Washington Herald.]

"Well, daughter?"

"May I have your waste paper basket to make a mushroom hat?"

"Yes, child. And you may also have this old feather duster for trimming."



MISS ISABELLE IRVING.

Who Will Be Seen at the Grand Next Week With "The Girl Who Has Everything."

route over the United time. He is to return to Palace, London, next season.

The McNally troupe of wire-walkers have received contracts for a three-years' tour of Europe, to begin after their present contracts are fulfilled.

Leon Morris' ponies, the greatest exhibition of trained animal intelligence now touring the country, is to be seen at Bennett's in the near future.

Volta, the electrical marvel, is an extra attraction that will be a feature at Bennett's soon.

The Five Majors, an extremely pleasing singing act that has just arrived from England, has made a big hit at Keith & Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theater this week.

Earl and Curtis have a new act, written especially for them by George M. Cohen, which they are using with great success over the Keiths.

Don't forget--there's right big act at Bennett's next week.

The Bedouin Arabs, a big whirlwind acrobatic act, will be seen at Bennett's soon.

J. H. Alox, formerly manager of Bennett's here, but now at Quebec, has made a big success of the Bennett house in that city.

Although there is still some hope that Padewski will bring to this country with him the new symphony on which he has been at work, it is very doubtful, for the last news that him indicates that it is not yet finished to his satisfaction. It will be remembered that he planned to come to America last season to play a few times with the Boston Symphony Orchestra and to hear his symphony produced by that organization. His failure to come was due entirely to his failure to complete his symphony.

peating the enormous success in "The Great Divide," they enjoyed at the Princess Theater last season. So great is the demand in the metropolis for the stirring and picturesque William Vaughan Moody drama, the co-stars will keep it there indefinitely, provided contracts for its early production in other cities can be secured. "The Great Divide" makes an even more vivid impression at Daly's than it did at the Princess, on account of GAL TWO THATR 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6 the more ample stage room at the former, which permits the elaborate scenic features of the big second act, representing the "roof of the world," to be displayed more effectively.

Thirteen years ago Montgomery and Stone, who are appearing in "The Red Mill," joined forces. Their first appearance together was made at the old Theater Royal, New Orleans, on Sept. 1, 1894, with Haverly's Minstrels.

Daniel Frohman, who first brought Jan Kubelik to America, announces another tour for the violinist. Since his last American trip Kubelik has toured Europe. He will leave for this country Nov. 1.

"The Tout," a musical comedy by Ralph T. Kettering and Ivan L. Davis, is in the hands of the Shuberts awaiting production. These two young authors have several vaudeville sketches on the road at present.

Otis Skinner will appear in a version of a drama that, under the title of "La Rabouilleuse," was a pronounced success at the Odeon in Paris last season. His part will be a romantic adventurer, who fought under Napoleon.

Louis James will revive Shakespeare's "The Comedy of Errors" this season, playing both of the Dromios. This will be the first time that one actor has attempted this feat. He will also be seen as Palaft in "The Merchant of Venice."

man will present the Augustus Thomas comedy, "The Education of Mr. Pipp" in London at about holiday time. Miss Marie Dressler is to have the role of Mrs. Pipp.

A new comedy by Miss Edith Ellis Barker, entitled "Fortia Perkins-Printer," has been secured by Henry W. Savage for production early in the season.

Miss Amelia Bingham opened her season in "The Modern Lady Godiva," the drama by Frederick Schreder, which she tried out during her summer engagement at the Suburban Theater, St. Louis. Her tour began in Baltimore on Sept. 9.

Miss Julia Marlowe will devote but fifteen weeks of the present season to the stage. She does not plan to resume professional activity until January. Miss Marlowe will appear in her Shakespearean repertoire and will also revive "Jean d'Arc" and "When Knighthood Was in Flower." Frederick Lewis, who was identified with the Sothern-Marlowe forces last season, will play the roles assumed by Mr. Sothern.

Frank E. Aiken, formerly a member of the Dearborn stock company in the old days, has been engaged by James K. Hackett to support E. M. Holland in "The House of a Thousand Candles." Others engaged for the same company are Miss Mabel Roeback and Stephen Grattan.

Another English musical comedy, "The Dairymaids," was started at the Criterion Monday night and had a mild success. Wright Huntington, Eugene O'Rourke and Julia Sanderson are in the cast and the best solos are, "I Want a Bunch of Little Girls Around Me," and "Introduce Me to Your Mother." Here is one of the jokes of the piece, which is something like "The Schoolgirl" and "The Catch of the Season," also English productions:

"Tell me," says one of the characters, "where can I get a burglar?"



MISS BLANCHE WAYNE.

Who Will Be Seen in "The Top o' the World," at the Grand Wednesday.



THE VILLAGE CHOIR AT BENNETT'S NEXT WEEK.

Queer Bororo Women of Brazil

THE TALLEST OF SOUTH AMERICAN INDIANS—THEIR HUTS OF RUBBISH AND FILTH—A RACE OF WONDERFUL WHISTLERS.

The survivors of past generations of aborigines still barbaric in their customs to the popular mind are located in Africa or in the far East. The "new continent" is commonly supposed to be free of human relics of a thousand years ago. Yet in the heart of South America, near the southern border of Brazil, there exist at present tribes of savages not as advanced in civilization as the red men met by Columbus or the prehistoric Virginians found by Captain John Smith on these shores. A trip among these so-called Indians of South America made by W. A. Cook, partly in the interest of the Bureau of American Ethnology, is described in a recent publication of the Smithsonian Institution, under the direction of which the bureau falls. Following the caption "The Bororo Indians of Matto Grosso, Brazil," Mr. Cook tells of people strange to the descendants of Europeans.

Mr. Cook made this adventurous trip in company with Senor Antonio Candido de Carvalho, a Brazilian explorer of large experience and industry, and with him collected many native implements, ornaments and other objects which have since been forwarded and placed with other ethnological collections in the United States National Museum.

Mr. Cook describes his journey through the wilderness to a rough ranch belonging to Senor De Carvalho near a Bororo village. He says: "As soon as our arrival became known our ranch, scarcely more than an open shed, began to fill rapidly with our painted friends of all ages and sizes and both sexes, who came to observe us and to see the marvelous things we had brought them from our enchanted world. They pour in upon us regularly at the break of day and stay faithfully until the shadows of night begin to deepen; and though coming and going constantly we always have our full complement."

NATIVES WATCH EVERY MOVE. "If we open one of our pack-mule trunks our visitors are on the alert to handle whatever may strike their fancy. If we eat every mouthful of food is closely scrutinized, and whatever we may do is observed with the closest attention. They recline on our boxes, sprawl on our tables, lean against the posts, squat on the ground and hunch down around our pot as it boils, always leaving a patch of paint wherever they sit or lean.

"Some smoke, others lazily pick and eat the kernels from a roasted ear of corn, others nibble the white cheese-like heart of a banana palm that furnishes a considerable part of their food; the boys devour bits of fish roasted black, or shoot at a stick or a stump with their crude bows and arrows. Just outside the door men gossip, vacantly gazing, but never once toward the one they address, or they ask us a few questions in the limited language that we know in common."

"The women and children usually form an outer fringe to this group. Whenever there is prospect of obtaining beef our congregation is at once largely increased. They never steal anything that is distinctively ours, though they will take anything we have brought of them if they have an opportunity."

"The long, straight, coarse black hair of both males and females hangs in tangled mass about their shoulders, except above the forehead, where it is kept chopped off to form bangs. Nearly all the single young plaster these bangs with a sort of red putty made from the small yellowish-red fruit of the buriti palm and fish oil, and the same paste is used to paint the entire body."

"Boys and girls who are esteemed by their parents also have the foretop arched in this way, and a few of the latter who are regarded with special favor have it plaited with a layer of beautiful red feathers. One woman was covered with white feathers from head to foot, with a brilliant plume in her hair."

"All young men and boys wear suspended from a hole in the lip, bored during infancy, a kind of chain called *gocodan*, about six inches long, made of flat oval-shaped bits of shell, terminating in a red feather. The older men have a plug in this hole, for if left open it causes difficulty in drinking and eating."

"The village itself, according to Mr. Cook, is just as strange. He says: "There were thirty huts in the village that encircled in a very irregular way, facing in every direction, a very large hut that stood in the center and was called *bachyru*. Bae (by) is the name of the bachelors' hall. This *bachyru* is the bachelors' hall, the headquarters of all the unmarried men, the workshop where the men make weapons and ornaments and instruments, the dining-room, the town hall, where most public functions occur, and the club, where visitors are received and entertained."

"The *bachyru* is entered through an opening at each end, like a hole in a haystack, and within it is always damp, gloomy and foul-smelling. The family huts are mostly like a roof resting on the ground, with a hole cut in each end, though occasionally the hut is raised a little and

woven palm branch tongues form a basket-like wall. Deep gloom reigns within these huts. They are made dark that they may be free from flies, and are dens of rubbish and filth. Stuck to the roof are bows and bundles of arrows, war clubs, fishing gear and instruments and ornaments not in use at the moment."

"The occupants of this human lair are sprawled on a palm leaf rug, with a log of wood four inches in diameter for a pillow, and sleeping, or gnawing an ear of corn, a bit of fish or vegetable, or sitting tailor-fashion, making beads, arrows or other objects, or kneeling by the little fire preparing food. When the filth becomes unbearable, or disease is prevalent, they do not trouble to clean house, but simply abandon one on a clean spot. Usually the entire village moves to a new place some distance away."

Their death ceremony is a weird undertaking. Mr. Cook paints it vividly: "A day or so after our arrival a child of seven years, belonging to one of the leading families, died. This gave us an opportunity to witness a strange ceremony."

"A loud, deep, prolonged hee-aw, hoo, ah, was followed by a quartet of naked, slightly inebriated savages, squatting in a row in front of each other, and shaking huge calabash rattles. This was accompanied by the wailing chant of a chorus of women standing just behind the quartet and waving fans to keep away the flies."

"The snort of two huge flutes, the barking of the calabash trumpets, the lament of the savage mother, her body besmeared with her own blood, kneeling by the corpse of her child, her hair jerked from her head, half a dozen at a time, by a female crouched behind her; the lamentations of the father, with his hair clipped, as he knelt on the other side of the body, and recited the virtues of the deceased loved one, and the low, mournful chant of the female relatives or friends as they slashed their legs and arms, or even their entire bodies, with sharpened shells—this was the drama that unfolded itself one beautiful summer morning as we crept into the *bachyru* of the *Tavara-Mano* Paro village."

"The little daughter of a chief had been summoned from her aridly bare to wander with the boys (evil spirits), and the funeral ceremonies were in progress. When a Bororo is ill, a priest is called to determine whether he will recover or die. On entering the hut and looking at his sick tribesman, and concluding that he will probably die or should die, he will point his fingers, and each time he touches one finger, he will repeat, 'Meri, meri, meri, meri, meri, bi,' meaning that the man will live five suns, five days, and die, or he may say, 'Nadua, nadua, nadua,' etc., 'bi,' meaning sleep, sleep, etc., five days, etc. If at the end of this time he still lives, the priest, will appear suddenly, the hut, sit astride his stomach, and strangle him to death, for the reputation of the priest must be sustained."

"The priests are probably responsible for not a few deaths. They are the bone of life in the tribe. They must nurture

HEROINES OF HISTORY; CHRISTINA THE QUEEN WHO BECAME "KING"

By A. P. Terhune, in the New York World.

A 6-year-old girl was proclaimed Queen of Sweden in 1632. Her father, Gustavus Adolphus, greatest of Swedish kings, had raised his country to a height of power never before or since reached by it, and died in battle when his daughter Christina was six. As he had no son, Gustavus had whimsically ordered that Christina should be educated as though she were a boy. His chancellor, Axel Oxenstierna, who headed the council of regency during her minority, carried out this strange request so successfully that at ten Christina was a fine athlete and more accomplished in languages and strategy than most men. She wore boy's dress, and wore, smoked and drank like a trooper. Her education continued along these virile lines, and when, at eighteen, she entered upon her full power as Queen, she was amply fitted to reign over her stern, hardy subjects.

As soon as she came to the throne she put a successful end to the war Sweden was waging with Denmark, and soon afterward (against Oxenstierna's advice) made peace with her country's other foe, Germany. Then she set herself to building up Sweden on more modern lines. She encouraged art, learning, commerce and science, and by her wise management filled the partly empty treasury to overflowing. Peace and prosperity prevailed all over the land, and the girl Queen to whom it was due was loved and revered by all her people. Foreign nations hastened to make alliances with the rich northern kingdom. Kings and princes sued for Christina's hand. It was Sweden's golden age—an era too good to last. Christina, like Queen Elizabeth of England, refused all offers of marriage. To put an end to these she published a law named her cousin, Charles Gustavus (one of her numerous suitors) as heir to the throne.

Then, in 1650, came a turn for the worse in national affairs. Christina discarded the title "queen" and proclaimed herself "king." She also resumed her masculine dress. A woman king was a novelty, but Christina's word was law, and the wondering Swedes made the best of her latest caprice. With the assuming her new title she began a career of dissipation, extravagance and general misrule. Public funds were wasted, incompetent men placed in high office, affairs of state hopelessly muddled. "King" Christina was as bad a ruler as Queen Christina had been good.

Matters went from bad to worse. Finally, when the people had grown to hate her and the country was beset by a plague, she suddenly realized how far she had gone. In a fit of remorse she resigned the crown. But her ministers, headed by Oxenstierna, refused to accept the resignation. So she made a somewhat belated effort to atone for her misdeeds by a period of really good government.

Though Christina's attempt to become respectable and sane was most pitiful, it had little effect. She saw that her people disliked and distrusted her. She on her part had grown tired of Sweden. So she took advantage of the detection of a conspiracy against her and used it as a pretext to abdicate the crown in favor of Charles Gustavus.

the delusion that they can communicate with and have influence in the other world to avert or cause evils and calamities. They are therefore on the alert to take advantage of any propitious occasion to prey upon the superstitious fears of their fellow-tribesmen. They are freely supplied with food by their fellow-tribesmen in order to retain their good-will."

"The Bororo consider the sun as the fountain head of majesty and power and even of beneficence, and as the abode of the great priests who have passed to the spirit world, and fear him. Bore means spirit or disembodied soul, but they seem to have no idea of a good spirit. The bore, who are evil spirits, must therefore not be offended, although they must be driven away. To drive the spirits off, they use a bull-roarer, a peculiar instrument made of a slab of wood about half an inch thick, shaped something like a fish, and of varying size, hung by a long cord from the end of stick like a fishing rod, and swung round and round through the air. As it swings and rapidly revolves, it sends forth loud sounds to a surprising distance, uttered from a supernatural throat, an unearthly shriek, and a rapid descending the scale according to the rapidity of the swing or the size of the instrument."

To hear several of these roars at once certainly produced most unusual sensations, particularly when operated as we heard them, during a tropical storm, amid the play of lightning, the crash and roar of thunder, the falling floods and dismal gloom. No female is allowed to see this instrument under pain of death. "The Bororo are expert swimmers and are fishermen of the highest order. One mode of fishing is to swim out into the river, three or four miles above the village, with a net called *buta*, like a great bag, its mouth secured to two parallel poles, twelve feet long, bound together at their ends. When one or more fish are seen the mouth of the sack is opened by springing the rods apart, and with wonderful dexterity the fish are hauled in, and the mouth of the net quickly closed by allowing the rods to spring together."

"The Bororo are wonderful whistlers," says Mr. Cook, "and seem able thus to communicate whatever they otherwise would by speech."

"All the fine ornamental work is done by the men. A great deal of time and labor is spent in making seemingly unimportant articles, and the time consumed in shaping and burnishing an arrow or a wooden ring, generally the larger part of two days. The shell ornament worn around the neck is made by the reciprocating motion of the point of a sharp instrument of flint or of iron or steel, and the rings are fastened near the center of a roughly shaped shell. A fire is kindled in the same way by boring a wooden rod into another bit of wood."

"The Bororo are the tallest of any South American Indians I have seen. I do not remember one man under five feet seven inches, and they are sometimes six feet three or four inches tall. They are full-faced, the nose well shaped, and are not large nor portly. Their hair is black, their cheek bones especially prominent. Many of the children and some of the young men are quite handsome."

"The tribe is supposed to number between 5,000 and 10,000 souls. We visited eight villages and settlements."

She at once left Sweden and made a tour of Europe, still traveling in royal fashion, dressing as a man, and attracting the admiration of men by her cleverness and education and the contempt of women by her mannish costume, lank figure and hunched shoulders.

At length she settled in France, where Louis XIV. received her as a welcome guest. But her eccentric ways soon made her unpopular, and a delicate hint was conveyed to her that France would be happier for her departure. She paid no heed to this, but stayed on at Fontainebleau. Affairs came to a climax when she had one of the members of her suite put to death, without trial, by her attendants. She was ordered to leave France. Refusing, she remained there some time longer, defying law and custom.

But, in 1650, Charles Gustavus died. Christina, who had had enough of knocking about the world, returned to Sweden and demanded the vacant throne. The Swedes, however, would have nothing to do with her and treated her demand with contempt. Next she asked for the vacant Polish throne. But the Poles knew her by reputation and promptly refused.

Foiled in her effort to become once more a monarch, Christina continued to wander idly over Europe, mixing in politics and amusing herself as best she could until, in 1669, at the age of 63, she died in Rome and was buried in St. Peter's Cathedral by order of the Pope.

Christina's life-story is that of a woman who deliberately threw away all that is highest and best in life, and who reaped in bitterness and failure what she had so foolishly sown.

The well-known wild beast dealer, Herr Hagenbeck, of Stellingen, is sending the contents of a zoological garden to Peking for the Chinese Government.

Martin-Orme Pianos

There are many new features in the Martin-Orme Piano worth knowing about. One, for instance, the "Violator" sounding board, increases the tone of the instrument and makes it sweeter as the piano grows older. There are various styles and prices of the Martin-Orme, but only one quality—superior. Where the Martin-Orme Piano is not represented, we will ship direct to your nearest station and guarantee safe delivery.

Write for descriptive booklet, prices and terms to-day—sent free to any address. ORME & SON, Limited OTTAWA, ONT.

Alone On the Ocean; Story of Horrors

MEN IN SEARCH OF NOTORIETY AND THE HARDSHIPS THEY UNDERWENT—CAPT. BLACKBURN'S TERRIBLE TRIP—CAPT. ANDREWS' FEARFUL HONEYMOON.

The first men to attempt the perilous journey across the ocean in a small boat were Wells and Dawson. Their history is brief. They started in the yawl *Vision*, were reported off the Grand Banks, where they hailed a passing steamer to secure provisions, and have never been seen since. They were undoubtedly swallowed up in one of the severe storms which rage thereabouts.

Two years later, Hudson and Finch, in the *Red, White and Blue*, attempted the same feat, and were successful, crossing in 38 days. Their craft was 28 feet long. But it would seem as though the story they told would have frightened others from ever trying to emulate them. They reached port gaunt, twisted, sore-covered remnants of men, scarcely able to mutter their names. At the end of the first few days, the salt water had spoiled their provisions and molded their clothes, so that the remainder of the voyage was one of myte endurance. Starved, wracked by rheumatism and ugly boils made by the salt water, frenzied from lack of sleep, they had done nothing during the latter part of their trip but cling to the tiller and pray for good winds and fair waters. It was luck pure and simple that wafted them to a harbor. They themselves had long since been powerless to combat the elements.

But they received their reward in the approving shouts of the multitudes who greeted them upon their arrival and stared at them and feted them. For months they were looked at by the big-eyed crowd as two who had challenged and defeated Neptune himself. Then they were forgotten.

Their success inspired others, and the next year Miller and Lawson, in the dory *Nomparell*, crossed from Gloucester to Southampton in 57 days. Marshall and French, in the skiff *John Ford*, then sailed from Baltimore to the Irish coast. They survived the ocean waves only to be capsized within a few miles of land, were Marshall was drowned and French rescued by a passing steamer. Harper and Benson, sailing from Liverpool to Boston, were 98 days on the ocean.

SEEKING CENTENNIAL FAME.

It was not until 1876, however, that a man ventured to make the trip alone. Alfred Johnson, a Gloucester fisherman, anxious to find fame during the centennial, built a boat seventeen feet long, and announced that without assistance of any sort he intended to cross to Liverpool. He did so; but was never tempted to repeat the experiment. It took him 67 days, and 40 of those were burned into his very sea. When a thousand miles out to sea he encountered a terrific gale, which capsized his boat. He managed to keep himself afloat with the aid of a life-preserver of his own invention, and then attempted the herculean task of righting his boat. In the first place he was hours in the cold sea, raised to the height of a house-top only to be hurled into abysses which seemed to reach to the very ocean bottom, buffeted hither and thither with all the might of unnumbered tons of green water in motion, now toward the upturned skiff, and now away from it, until by chance he was able to reach it. Even then it required all one man's strength merely to cling to the bit of wood.

But when a man is fighting for his life, and with the consciousness that he must annihilate the latent hope of outside aid, he seems to be gifted with a giant's strength. The impossible was accomplished. Though any seafaring man would say that the feat was impossible, the fact remains that in some way Johnson righted the boat and crawled into her. Another incident of this trip was when he was knocked overboard by the sudden swing of the boom, into water filled with sharks. Armed only with a clasp knife, he warred off two of these sea leopards, while he again clambered over the stern. When he reached England, he was suffering from the scurvy, starved, and within one degree of being a gibbering maniac. The public demanded added horror on horror. There must be variations, and each succeeding trip, in order to hold attention, must be made a bit more stirring. So, Captain Crapo, of New Bedford, announced that he was to sail from his home port to Penzance with his wife. It was the first time that ever a woman had ventured upon such a trip, and so a great crowd collected to see them off. To this inspiring metallic crashes of the local band, they unfurled their sails and disappeared below the horizon line. They were destined to die in 48 days. But it was sheer luck; for these voyages are always pure gambles, with human lives at stake.

The captain gave the following account of his difficulties: "Once out of sight of land, we had enough to think about. Our chief diet was of canned stuff, and we got pretty tired of it before the trip was done. We took enough, as we thought, to last us, but the voyage was a stormy one, and we surely would have starved to death had we not sighted a passing ship, which surrounded us in the small craft, sometimes diving beneath her. We did not dare attempt to drive them away, for fear they would upset us with their strong tactics. I was once 70 hours at the wheel, and my wife did not get a good night's sleep during the entire trip."

A Fearful Honeymoon. The climax of Captain Andrews' career came in 1902. He advertised for a woman willing to marry him and take her honeymoon trip across the Atlantic in a 12-foot skiff—the smallest boat which ever made the attempt. He received many offers, and finally selected a girl scarcely out of her twenties and married her. The boat was built at Atlantic City, and contained every device which former trips

had taught him to be useful. But after all little could be done within the compass of a craft scarcely larger than a rowboat. The cockpit was just large enough for the two to sit in. There could be no stretching at full length of weary limbs on that excursion. Every other available inch was used for the stowing of provisions, water, and repair implements. He and his bride were warned that this time he was going too far—that even with the best of luck such a voyage was an impossibility. But the two of them only smiled, and said: "I have done it once," declared Andrews, "and I can do it again." They sailed in October. One year later they were declared legally dead.

How the end came about nobody knows or ever will, although many guesses have been made, the most probable of which seems to be that they met with adverse winds, were driven off the course of passing steamers, and so starved to death facing one another. It must have been a grim sight—this man and his bride slowly watching the life ebb from each other's body. It is more than probable, however, that it ended in a quicker fashion. Men become irresponsible in such situations, and it may be that in a sudden frenzy of despair he simply killed his wife and sprang overboard himself.

CAPTAIN BLACKBURN'S TERRIBLE TRIP.

Captain Howard Blackburn, of Gloucester, is another famous Loner. He is known as the "Inland fisherman," because of the fact that all but the stumps of his hands were frozen off on the Grand Banks. Instead of resting by his fireside after this accident, he went to the other extreme, and joined the list of adventurous navigators. He built a tiny boat called the *Great Western*, and in 1889 sailed from his home port to Gloucester, England. It took him 64 days, and as all others had, he suffered terribly.

Two years later, he crossed in the same boat from Boston to Lisbon in 39 days. He too kept a diary, showing vividly some of the dangers to be expected. When over a thousand miles out at sea, he wrote: "While living on the deck with my elbows on the rail I was startled by the nose of a shark, which came within a foot or so of my face. It came out from under the starboard quarter, turned on its side, and opened its mouth to swallow the shadow of my head and shoulders on the water; but as it got nothing it swam the entire length of the boat, its belly rubbing against the side, crossed her stem, and disappeared. In less than five minutes it came back the same way, and when it turned on its side again I could see that its belly was covered with red paint from the end of its nose to within a few inches of its tail. It was followed by two pretty fish, each about ten inches in length, with read and white stripes around their bodies. It was the largest and boldest shark I ever met."

Saw a swordfish just astern coming straight for his sword through her. I threw a coil of rope on top of him, which made him disappear. In a few minutes he returned with a dozen other swordfish, following in the wake of the boat. It is getting so dark now I can't see whether any of them are following or not. Boat just struck something. It made a great splash, and I saw no more of it. It may have been a large sunfish sleeping on the water, or it may have been something else. I wish it would get lighter. Boat just struck something. It dived. And you have got to be there alone, with a thousand miles of waves about you, to realize just how a man feels when he is alone. It may be a whale, and then comes the breathless suspense of a minute when you wonder if his tail is going to knock you into splinters and leave you floating helpless out there in the dark. Or it may be a swordfish, and you peer into the cabin for the first ripple of water coming in through the hole he may have made. Or it may be the side of a liner—only then you would not have even time to wonder. It's all over in a minute; but that minute seems like an hour."—From *Chicago Record-Herald*.

WONDERFUL DOLL'S HOUSE.

The most wonderful doll's house that was ever built is now preserved in the Museum of Utrecht.

The house is that of a patrician, and everywhere is evidence of the rich and tasteful comfort of the home-life of that day. Here you may see the Dutch men and women of the seventeenth century in their costumes and as they then lived, and as every room in the house is given, from kitchen to garret, the whole social order of the home is portrayed.

In the drawingroom are placed the stuffed Lilliputians in all the naturalness of life. Here everything—the carved ivory globe on the mantelpiece, the chandelier, the tables, the chairs, and their occupants—is done to scale. And this is not all. The painted ceilings, which were the passion of that time, are perfectly wonderful in their miniature execution. The lighted and befooled notables are finished to the nicest detail of their toilet with absolute perfection.

Other parts of the mansion show us the kitchen, where the cook sits in a room, her grand old Dutch fireplace, surrounded by the implements of her art—all done just as wonderfully to scale as the rest, and some of them are patterns in brasswork that have perished forever off the face of the earth in their natural size.

There is the room where the family washing was performed, and where the maids wrung out the linen and prepared for the fine ironing. And shall I describe the nursery? You must imagine it for yourselves, with its miniature representations of child life.

The garden is another triumph of presentation, with its shrubs in pots and its wonderful flowers. As for the bedroom of the lady of the house, the wonder is that she ever thought it worth while to get up.—Circle Magazine.

A new use for a car fender was discovered in Philadelphia one day last

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* 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.

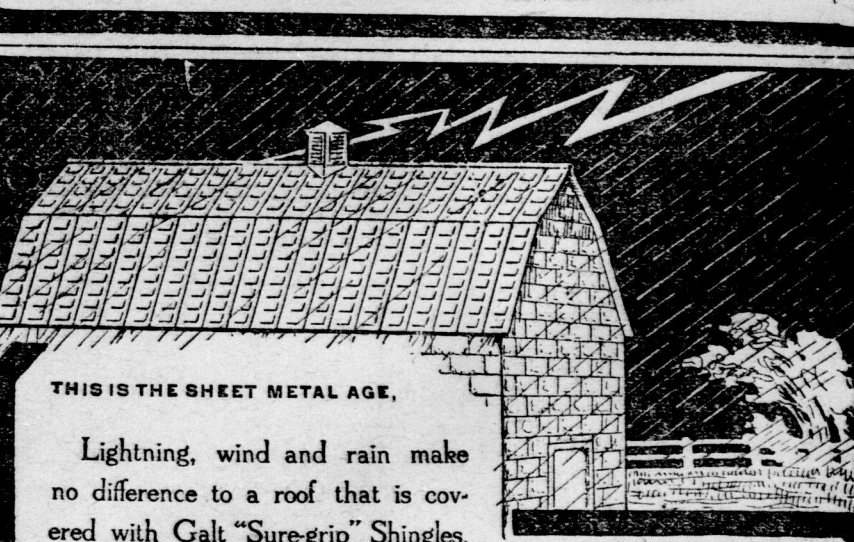
What is CASTORIA

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.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE. Lightning, wind and rain make no difference to a roof that is covered with Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles. Lightning just glides over the steel roof, runs down the conductors and disappears into the ground. Galt "Sure-grip" Steel Shingles and Steel Sidings never burn, remember. The three raised beads on each shingle provide ample allowance for expansion and contraction. A roof covered with Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles has the power to automatically adjust itself to all degrees of heat and cold. Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles will never crack or warp—they are the strongest shingles made. You pay the same price for Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles as for the common kind—which do you think the better investment? A post card will bring you our free illustrated catalogue.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., Ltd., Galt, Ont.

Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles

Everyone is now using **COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA** (Maple Leaf Label) because it is an absolutely pure cocoa, very nutritious and very economical. Less than half a teaspoonful will make a cup of good cocoa.

THE COWAN CO., Ltd., Toronto

week when a rapid transit employee, evidently off duty, ran to a car and, placing a collapsible go-cart on the fender, took his place as a passenger on the front platform. The incident was witnessed by a crowd, who thought there was some mistake until the smiling countenance of the doubtless happy young father made it clear that he knew exactly what he was doing and meant it.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

University affiliation, Music, Fine Art, Education, Physical Culture, Commercial, Domestic Science. For year book write PRINCIPAL WARNER, D.D.

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality, if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 12, Windsor, Ont.

SANTAL-MIDY Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhea and Runny Eyes. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

PEN-ANGLE Underwear

One kind of underwear, and only one, fits right, wears out slowest, and saves you from the day you buy it. That kind is **PEN-ANGLE** (as above) in red, and guaranteed to wear longer than any other underwear made in any fabric and style, at various prices, in form-fitting sizes for women, men and children. Look for the **PEN-ANGLE** label.

Making Calgary A Garden Spot

WONDERFUL IRRIGATION WORK
IN SEMI-ARID REGION OF AL-
BERTA.

An American Correspondent Writes of
the C. P. R.'s Undertaking—Rights
of Settlers Guarded.

B. M. Johnson writes as follows in
the Pittsburgh Dispatch:

As the question of irrigation has
become of vital importance throughout
the United States, Western Canada
and Mexico, any experiment tending
to solve the problem will naturally in-
terest the farmer, the broker and the
consumer.

Recent study has developed the fact
that Egypt, at one time the world's
granary, depended upon artificial ir-
rigation, and although on this continent
remains of irrigation canals and
ditches, the work of a prehistoric peo-
ple, may still be found, any attempt
to reclaim large areas of land for the
homeseeker is still of comparatively
recent date.

The small percentage of rainfall in
the United States, in conjunction with
the absence of any large bodies of water,
has made the task of the agricultur-
ist in this otherwise rich land an al-
most impossible task. Therefore, any
irrigation project tending to a perma-
nent supply of water, for use at the
crucial periods of planting, growing
and harvesting, would mean more to
Mexico than to any other country on
this continent.

That the United States is alive to
the value of requisite moisture to the
crops, "just when needed," is testified
by the millions of dollars expended
by corporate and private enterprises
in an endeavor to irrigate the arid
and semi-arid west. The Federal Gov-
ernment under the authority of the
reclamation act, is at present under-
taking the construction of irrigation
works, which will ultimately cost \$35,-
000,000.

Coincident with the development
along irrigation lines in the United
States, farming by irrigation has been
gradually introduced into Southern
Alberta. Alberta is one of the new
provinces of Western Canada, and is
bounded on the west by British Colum-
bia, on the east by the Province of
Saskatchewan, and on the south by
the State of Montana.

Alberta has already acquired fame
both as a ranching and farming coun-
try. This fame has been gained largely
without the aid of irrigation. But
portions of Southern Alberta are ca-
pable of irrigation. The water is at
hand, and the topography of the land
is such that the water can be distrib-
uted at a comparatively small cost an
acre. Furthermore, the soil and cli-
mate are admirably adapted to ir-
rigation. These facts have all been
thoroughly demonstrated both by the
most critical examination made by
the best experts on irrigation and by
experiment, and, appreciating these
facts, the Canadian Pacific Railway
Company is now engaged in the con-
struction of an irrigation system which
in point of acreage is probably the
largest undertaking of its kind in the
world's history.

The tract included in this irri-
gation project was one of the greatest
ranching districts of Alberta. A luxu-
riant growth of natural grass with won-
derful qualities of nutrition covers this
entire stretch of country. It is the
farthest removed from sand and sage
brush, which are the usual natural
conditions of land brought under ir-
rigation, and is ready for the plow im-
mediately upon occupancy.

On this great tract, cattle, horses
and sheep have thrived the year round,
without grain or shelter. Here are,
also, occasional farmers, who this year
have raised wheat yielding as high as
100 bushels to the acre, and oats yield-
ing as high as 115 bushels, without
irrigation. When these canals and lat-
rals are all completed there will be

about one-half of this tract that is
still, and will remain forever, unirri-
gated. Here, then, are farms part of
which are irrigated and part unirri-
gated. The irrigated land is ideal
grazing land, and in years of average
rainfall is first-class farming land. On
the irrigated sections alfalfa is des-
tined to be a great money-maker.

The block of land contained in this
undertaking comprises an area of 3,-
000,000 acres in Southern Alberta, ly-
ing on either side of the main line of
the Canadian Pacific Railway, be-
tween Calgary on the west and Medi-
cine Hat on the east. This company
has undertaken the construction of a
system of main and secondary canals
which will ultimately bring "under
ditch" the vast area of 1,500,000 acres
of land. A part of the first or western
section of this great undertaking,
comprising about 110,000 acres, is now
completed, and for the first time a
portion of these lands is offered for
sale by the Canadian Pacific Irriga-
tion Colonization Company, Limited,
at prices ranging from \$12 to \$15 for
non-irrigable, and \$18 to \$25 an acre
for irrigable areas.

Dr. Elwood Mead, irrigation expert
of the American department of agri-
culture, acknowledged to be the best
authority on this continent regarding
irrigation, gave the following as the
result of the investigation of the Cana-
dian Pacific Irrigation Colonization
Company's plant at Calgary, Alberta:

"In all of the states irrigated, land
and water rights have reached a value
which makes it a great inducement for
those owning them to sell out and be-
gin over again in a new country. Many
of the farmers in Colorado have seen
their water rights rise in value from
\$10 to \$35 an acre, and the land from
the Government rise from a price of
\$1.25 an acre to \$3.50 to \$200 an acre."
Under the provisions of the North-
west Irrigation act, the duty of water
is fixed by law. It is required to pro-
vide one cubic foot of water a second
for each 150 acres, flowing continuous-
ly through the irrigation season. The
irrigation season is also fixed by law
as covering the period from the 1st of
May to the 1st of October. If it is
found that it is necessary to extend
the irrigation season later in the fall
to permit the irrigation of winter
wheat, there will be no trouble in get-
ting the regulations amended so as to
extend the irrigation season, say to
the 1st of November or later if neces-
sary.

The Dominion Government protects
the consumer and fixes by law both
the duty of water and irrigation season,
and leaves no option as to the amount
of water to be provided, or during
what season it shall be provided.

Calgary is a city of 20,000 inhabi-
tants situated in Southern Alberta on
the main line of the Canadian Pacific
Railway, 600 miles east of Vancouver,
and 800 miles west of Winnipeg, at the
confluence of the Bow and Elbow
Rivers. It is a city whose foundations
are laid deep and strong and remark-
able for the solidity and permanency
of its structures, the business houses
being built almost universally of a
fine quality of sandstone, of which
there is an inexhaustible supply al-
most within the city limits. It is the
chief city between Winnipeg and Van-
couver. Using the natural distribut-
ing point, it already has some 73
wholesale houses and is the home of
the commercial traveler in the west-
ern provinces. Here also are the
western headquarters of the Canadian
Pacific Railway, and the Edmonton and
MacLeod Railway, with an annual pay-
roll of over \$1,000,000. Here also is
the center of the western lumber in-
dustry, and the coal interests of Al-
berta are centered in Calgary. Here
also is being erected great cement
works, at a cost of \$500,000.

All religious denominations are
represented here, and several of them
have churches seating over 1,000, and
buildings of a style and quality that
would be a credit to a much larger
and older city. Here are hospitals,
hotels, colleges, public schools and
private schools, all with creditable
equipment and up-to-date methods.
Here are also thirteen banks, all the
Canadian banks being represented in
Calgary. Calgary is the center of the
winter wheat belt of Canada. Here
are immense elevators and large flour
mills, and there are conservative men
who predict that Calgary will be a
second Minneapolis as far as the flour
industry is concerned. It is there-
fore, fitting that the great irrigation
ditch of the Canadian Pacific Railway,
which is to make forever fruitful the
vast territory lying between Calgary
and Medicine Hat for a distance of 150
miles, should tap the Bow River near
the city limits.

In brief, Calgary is a great city in
embryo. It has to date all the ele-
ments that go to make a city of no
mean proportions. While there is no
evidence of a boom, Calgary has
grown from a city of 3,000 to 20,000 in
the past four years, and it is confi-
dently expected that within the decade
there will be built up here a city of
50,000 inhabitants.

THE AGE OF SHODDY.

"We are losing all our secrets in
this shoddy age," an architect said.
"If we keep on, the time will come
when we'll be able to do nothing well."
"Take, for instance, steel. We
claim to make a good steel, yet the
blades the Saracens turned out hun-
dreds of years ago would cut one of
our own blades in two like butter."

"Take ink. Our modern ink fades
in five or ten years to rust color, yet
the ink of medieval manuscripts is as
black and bright today as it was 700
years ago."

"Take dyes. The beautiful blues,
and reds and greens of antique Ori-
ental rugs have all been lost, while in
Egyptian tombs we find fabrics dyed
thousands of years ago that remain
today brighter, and in hue than
any of our modern fabrics."

"Take my specialty, buildings. We
can't build as the ancients did. The
secret of their mortar and cement is
lost to us. Their mortar and cement
were actually harder and more durable
than the stones they bound together;
whereas ours—horror!"—New York
Press.

TELL HAY FEVER FRIENDS.

Let them know, if they have Hay
Fever or Asthma, that Catarrhoxone
cures permanently. Relief is instant
and results guaranteed in the worst
cases. All dealers sell Catarrhoxone
for \$1.00. Try it.

Ouida's Home Near Florence

LIVING NOW IN THE HOUSE OF
A MILKMAN.

Cared for by the Mother of One of
Her Former Maids—Resents Offers
of Aid—How Her Fortune Went.

Miss Louise de la Ramee, the nov-
elist, better known as Ouida, who is
now living on a pension of \$750 grant-
ed to her from England's civil list
and who recently was in such poverty
that she was compelled to go without
food, made between \$250,000 and \$300,-
000 from her writings. As early as
1884 stories of Ouida's pinched cir-
cumstances found their way from
Florence, where the novelist had her
little villa, to England, but it wasn't
until two years ago that she was com-
pelled to leave her home in Italy. Now,
as told in the Sun recently, she is en-
joying her days in the humble home of a
milkman at Massara, cared for by
the mother of one of her former maids.
The pictures show the milkman's
house and Ouida as she looks in her
78th year.

Most of Ouida's money has gone in
aiding the poor, and in satisfying her
fondness for, as some persons regard
it, her mania for animals. At one
time she had as many as 40 horses
in her stable, and she has never, even
when she was in want herself, neglect-
ed her dogs, of which she had 30 in
her prosperous days. Now there are
three left—Ruffi, Goldoni and Nerino
—all grayhounds. "The Lady of the
Dogs" was the way Ouida was known
in Lucca, Ouida's three dogs are now
her inseparable companions. They are
practically the only company she
cares for. She has gone without food
herself that these pets might be prop-
erly cared for.

One of the characteristic extrava-
gances into which the novelist's love
for animals led her was the ordering
of a meal of milk, bread and meat for
her inseparable companions. They are
practically the only company she
cares for. She has gone without food
herself that these pets might be prop-
erly cared for.

To the poor Ouida's pocketbook al-
ways was open. It has been said of
her that she never heard of a case of
indigence and suffering which she did
not try to relieve. In her handling of
money she had practically no regard
for arithmetic so long as the money
made somebody happy or satisfied her
fondness for animals.

Her villa was at one time one of the
most beautiful in the Florentine dis-
trict. It was situated on a green
promontory about three miles from the
city surrounded by cornfields and
meadows, vineyards and hills. The
grounds about it were spacious and
contained some of the most beautiful
terracing in Europe. The villa gar-
dens and all were hidden from public
view by high walls. Inside the villa
was adorned daily with fresh flowers
and on the walls were many paintings
from Ouida's own hands. In these
paintings also was reflected the nov-
elist's love of animals. Almost every
one of them had a horse or a cat or
a dog in it somehow. It is supposed
that these paintings have gone the
way of the villa.

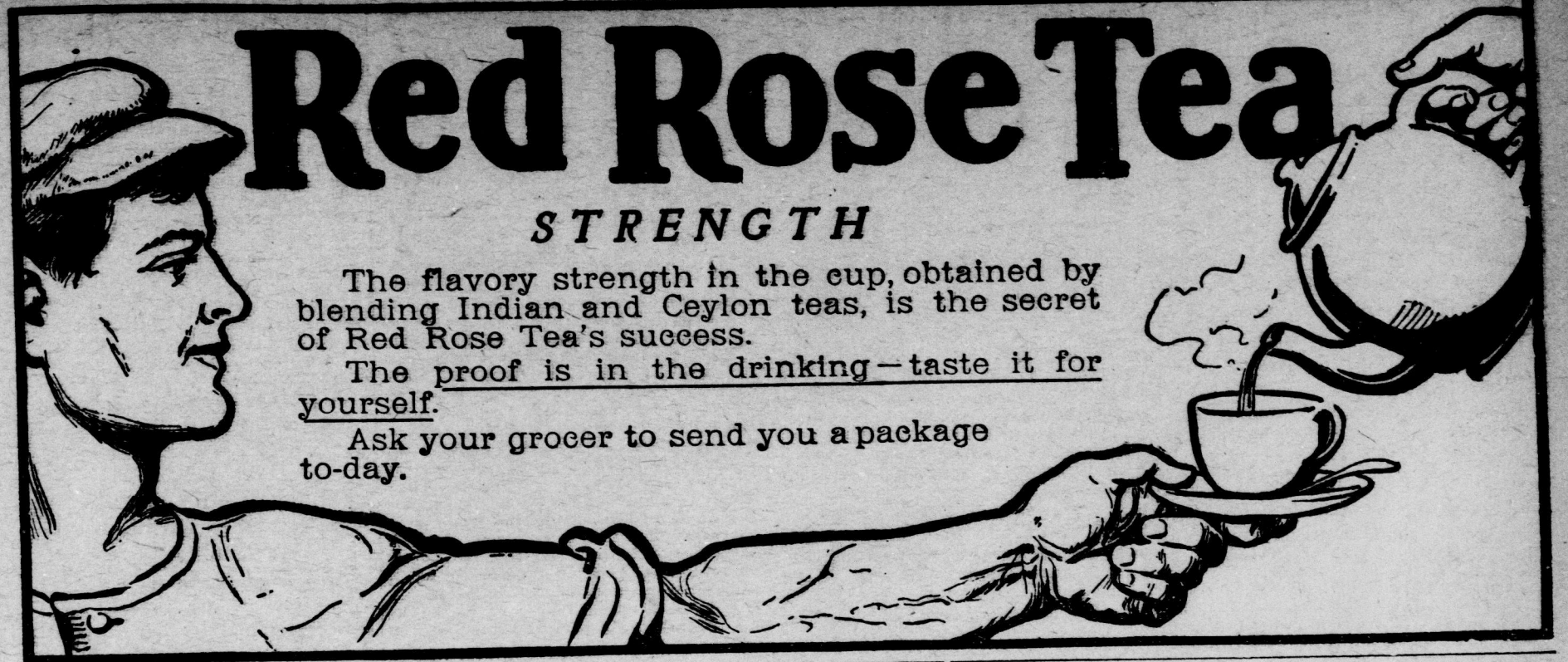
Ouida entertained her friends at the
villa once a week in accordance with
the Florentine custom, but these re-
ceptions were never very elaborate or
expensive. The guests drank wine
and smoked cigarettes, but Ouida
never indulged in either.

Her life in the humble milkman's
cottage is patterned as nearly as pos-
sible after that followed by her in
the villa. She avails herself of every
opportunity to be in the open air. In
the old days she used to drive from 2
until 6 in the afternoon, always hav-
ing at least two of her pet dogs at her
side. She was always up by 6 o'clock
in the morning. Now she goes out
daily for a walk in the afternoon with
her dog friends, although since the
English papers began to call attention
to her circumstances she has some-
times declined to leave the house for
fear of being questioned. She is ab-
solutely independent, refusing medical
aid and other comforts that have been
offered her by Italians. Some who have
been so bold as to offer her money
have been received defiantly by the
novelist and have watched her tear
up their bank notes.

Ouida's dogs have been responsible
for a good deal of the hardship which
she has undergone since she lost her
villa. If she would give up her pets
she would probably have no difficulty
in getting accommodations at hotels,
but this Ouida has refused, and she
has been obliged to leave one hotel
after another.

There has always been a good deal
of mystery about Ouida's early life
which probably never will be dis-
solved by the novelist herself. She was
born of French parents, her mother hav-
ing been the daughter of a clergyman. Her
father and mother separated when she
was an infant, and her father took her
with him on his roving in foreign
lands. Her father has been described
as a man of dissolute character, but
brilliant attainments. He devoted him-
self to the education of his little
daughter. He taught her masculine
modes of thought. Ouida herself has
said that she never had any childhood
or girlhood. Under her father's tut-
elage she wrote a little story, or rather
printed one in childish letters, when
she was 4 years old.

Ouida was 20 years old when her
first story, "Granville de Vigne," was
published. The pen name selected by
her was her own childish mispronun-
ciation of the name Louise. Her first
novel, like most of her later ones, was
highly seasoned, and the critics
charged the author with being artifi-
cial, sensational and indirectly licen-
tious. They were certain that the
writer of the book was a man. No
woman, they said, would have writ-
ten a book with such a decided flavor
of the barracks and the taproom. In
the critics' opinion, the writer was a



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blending Indian and Ceylon teas, is the secret
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man who had led a very free life. It
was not until after "Strathmore,"
"Chandos," "Cecil Castlemaine's Gage"
and one or two other of Ouida's books
had appeared that the public learned
that the writer was a young woman
in her twenties.

The apparent familiarity which
Ouida showed with the seamy side of
life afforded an opportunity for the
spreading of base calumnies by her
enemies. An attempt was made even
to compare her earlier life with that
of "George Sand," but these attacks
were as baseless as they were unpar-
donable.

Ouida's American publisher, the late
J. B. Lippincott, once tried to draw
aside the veil of mystery that envel-
oped Ouida's personal history. He took
the liberty to ask her in the course of
a friendly conversation how she came
to know so much about clubs, camp
life, barracks, gambling houses and
other places which are frequented only
by men. In reply the novelist looked
straight at her questioner and said
smiling: "It is none of your business."
Ouida's knowledge of these things is
generally accounted for by the fact
that she accompanied her father for
years on his promiscuous wanderings
in foreign lands.

Ouida was in the habit of giving her
friends whom she disliked the prefer-
ence in her books. In one of her
books, "Friendships," she portrays in
the character of a weak, wavering
hero her faithless lover, a Florentine
marquis. This was the only time she
was ever in love. The marquis was
young and a man of cultured tastes.
Ouida at that time was no longer
youthful. Ouida after the marquis had
wooed and won her discovered his fa-
cination for the wife of another, who
was less brilliant, but younger and
more beautiful than Ouida. The nov-
elist impaled both the man and wo-
man in her production in so unmis-
takable a manner that they were
obliged to withdraw for a time from
the Tuscan capital. This book alone
yielded Ouida \$14,000.

Ouida still writes, but her efforts
are confined mostly now to her cor-
respondence with old-time friends. It
is said that she does considerable of
this, but that she never allowed a line
of complaint about her condition to
creep into her letters.

VERY MANY MILES OF MOVING PICTURES

AN INTERESTING STORY OF HOW
THEY ARE PROCURED.

Did you ever think how many, many
feet of film pass through the machine
that produces the moving pictures you
see nowadays in the vaudeville houses.
Of course this depends entirely on the
length of the entertainment, but usu-
ally about 1,000 feet of film are used
in every performance in the Orpheum
Theater. That's 14,000 feet a week—
two performances a day—or about one-
half million feet of film in the season
of thirty-six weeks. That's nearly 100
miles.

This film costs eight or twelve cents
a foot, an item of expense so large that
the many sets of pictures are sent over
the whole circuit of houses just as the
actors and actresses, the dancers, the
comedians, and other entertainers are
sent.

There's an interesting story in the
way these pictures are procured, espe-
cially those that depict a chase after
an escaping convict, the pictures you
see while the orchestra plays the quick,
exciting music and some one back of
the stage is doing things that make it
seem sure enough, when shots are
heard—also back of the stage—and you
see little puffs of smoke in the picture
as the convict gallops through the
hill and valley, splashes through
streams, falls off bridges, climbs fences,
and finally drops exhausted and is re-
captured and led back to prison, head
hung low, his face wearing a look of de-
jection. Life would never seem quite
the same if "Mike" should change the
chase music; it has become a part of
the show business that people have a
right to demand.

The films that produce moving pic-
tures have regularly organized theatri-
cal companies. There are rehearsals,
just as in a theater; the men and wo-
men really speak the words of the
play or scene, and when the perfor-
mance is perfect the photographing ma-
chine takes the pictures. Where some-
one falls off a house or bridge or down
the side of a canyon a dummy figure
is used, and the section of film that
would betray the fact is cut out. Once
in a very great while these trick
changes are awkwardly done, and then
the audiences laugh. When a chase is
to be photographed the men or women
and the crowd—and the dog—actually
go over the course that you see in the
picture.

It is all arranged beforehand, so that
the law-abiding inhabitants don't be-
come nervous and interfere. Some-
times the arrangements are imperfect.
It was so one day recently. A New
York company was making a series of
chase pictures in which a man was
dressed in prison stripes and was try-

ing to escape. A policeman, who had
not been notified, joined in and made
things interesting with a regulation po-
lice revolver. It was due only to the
provincial poor marksmanship that the
pictures were procured without the
"convict" being killed.

One of the peculiar features about
moving pictures is that a blustery,
windy day usually is selected for mak-
ing the pictures. Trees may be seen
swaying, skirts fluttering and hats roll-
ing down the street. It's the action they
want, and the wind produces it.
In "The Escape from Sing Sing,"
which is one of the popular chases pro-
duced by the moving picture machine,
a number of the pictures were taken on
the roofs in New York City. This is
one of the most exciting chases. The
criminal may be seen leaping from roof
to roof while people lean from win-
dows and shoot at the fleeing man. In
getting the proper effects the pro-
ducers were compelled to resort to
many schemes. Revolver shots in the
downtown portion of New York would
have caused no end of trouble. As a
substitute the men in the windows who
were supposed to do the shooting threw
handfuls of flour. This produced the
effect of smoke and the picture was a
success.

French comedy is popular with the
playwrights, who choose the subjects
for these pictures, and old melodramas
are particularly good. Many of the
scenes are selected from current stories.
One or a dozen cameras may be used in
a series of pictures; if it's a chase the
machines are stationed at suitable
places along the course. The wonder-
ful things you see magicians do, in the
pictures, are really very simple, be-
cause it's all a matter of leaving out
a few films and patching others. A
"set" down in the Orpheum last week
was of scenes in Venice in which a
jealous husband killed a friend of the
family. The first half of that set really
was taken in Venice in a rented house
on the canals.—Kansas City Star.

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satisfaction with fit, fashion, fabric and wear.

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pay just about one-half of what merchant
tailors charge,
when they are able
to turn out any-
thing so fine.

And the "Progress
Brand" label means
that the suit must
be thoroughly
satisfactory, or "money back."

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made in both Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits,
and separate Tuxedo Coats and Vests.

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on the canals.—Kansas City Star.

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right ingredients for a
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—it improves the complexion;
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the skin;
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water, strong sun or wind.

"Baby's Own" is the best soap
for every toilet purpose.

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Kill them all.
No dead flies
lying about
when used as
directed.

—SOLD BY—
DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND GENERAL STORES
10c per packet, or 5 packets for 25c.
Will last a whole season.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

"Long Fin," the nickname by which the new Earl of Dunmore is known in the army and in clubland, by reason of his abnormal stature—he stands nearly six feet four, and has hitherto borne the courtesy title of Viscount Fin-castle—is, like his father, who died the other day, a Christian Scientist, and apparently believes, in accordance with the ethics of this peculiar cult, that there is no such thing as physical pain, the latter being merely imagination. For when, some months before the marriage of Princess Margaret of Connaught to Prince Gustavus of Sweden, "Long Fin" was her vis-a-vis at tennis, and had the misfortune to send a ball flying into her face with such force that she was compelled to quit the game, he remained mute, and did not attempt to apologize, assuming, of course, that the blow could not possibly have really hurt her.

The new Earl of Dunmore, though a cavalry officer, won the Victoria cross not as a soldier but as a war correspondent for the London Times. He was doing duty as an aide de camp on the staff of the viceroy of India when the frontier war of 1897 broke out. He volunteered for active service, and, being unable to get to the front as a combatant, went as a war correspondent.

During a brush with the enemy he managed to rescue a dangerously wounded comrade, Lieut. McLean, whose horse had been killed. It was one of the bravest feats of the campaign, and those who witnessed it cannot to this day understand how he managed to escape unhurt, as he and the wounded man literally were surrounded by the savage foe. I may add that on the same day he had no less than three horses shot under him.

He likewise has seen active service in the Boer war and under Kitchener in Egypt and the Sudan, and at the present moment is major of the Sixteenth Lancers, from which probably he will retire now in order to devote himself to the management of the family estate. He is married to a Miss Kemble, daughter of the Scotch laird who owns the greater part of the Isle of Skye, and has written one or two good books of travel.

The Earldom of Dunmore originally was created in favor of Lord Charles Murray, second son of the Marquis of Athol, and who was master of the horse to King James II's daughter, Princess Mary and Princess Anne, prior to their accession to the throne. It was this Earl of Dunmore's grandson who the last British Governor of Virginia, and whose memory is obnoxious in that part of the United States, owing to his wanton destruction of property in the war of independence. He was sufficiently attached to Virginia to give his name not only to one of his sons, but also to cause it to be given to several of his granddaughters.

It was this peer's daughter, Lady Augusta Murray, whose marriage to King George III's son, the Duke of Sussex, at Rome, without the sanction of the so-called royal marriage law, which members of the English reigning house illegal unless the consent of the sovereign in council has previously been given under the great seal of England.

There was a son born to this union between the Duke and Lady Augusta Murray. He figured in English society for many years under the name of Sir Augustus Murray d'Este, and, on account of his pretensions to royal rank, was a source of no end of trouble and annoyance to the reigning family during the early part of Queen Victoria's reign.

Lord Dunmore has many American relatives. One of his cousins, Henry Murray, married a daughter of Samuel Babcock, of New York. Another, Capt. Augustus Murray, of the royal navy, married the daughter of David Lee, of New York. An elder sister of that American born Countess of Waldersee, who, through her first marriage, with Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, is an aunt of the German Emperor. The late Sir Charles Murray, an uncle of the Lord Dunmore, now deceased, married the daughter of James Wadsworth, of Genesee, N.Y., by whom he had a son, Charles Murray, who has

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LOTIONS AND POWDERS WILL
NEVER HELP UNLESS THE
BLOOD IS GIVEN ATTENTION.

The cure to radically and permanently cure catarrh is to cleanse the blood of the unhealthy marriage that keeps the mucous membrane inflamed. Catarrhal poison usually interferes with the stomach, kidneys and liver. These organs must be properly toned and strengthened, otherwise you feel sick all over.

To go direct to the source of the trouble—to cleanse, nourish and purify the blood—where can you find anything so potent as Dr. Hamilton's Pills?

This grand medicine regulates the eliminating organs and completely drives the virus of catarrh out of the system. Thousands of cures prove this.

Of course to clear the nose and head of mucous discharges, Dr. Hamilton recommends the use of Catarrh Inhaler which, if used with his pills of Mandrake and Butternut, cures the most obstinate case of Catarrh ever known. All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills in 25c boxes.

sat in Parliament, and has spent several years in the diplomatic service. Another son of Sir Charles Murray was that unfortunate Cecil Murray who died of a dose of cyanide of potassium on an ocean line while on the way from Europe to New York. It was ascertained that the cyanide of potassium belonged to his cabin mate, a Major Frederick Helbert, of one of the militia battalions of the English army. It was found also that he had left a will, written on shipboard, bequeathing his entire fortune to this Major Helbert, although he had only made his acquaintance two weeks before sailing for America.

In spite of these extremely suspicious circumstances, the difficulty in bringing home any definite proofs, and, above all, the differences of opinion as to the question of jurisdiction, resulted in no proceedings being instituted against Major Helbert, and while it is doubtful whether Cecil Murray's will in his favor would have ever been admitted to probate by any English court of justice, yet the major, by threatening to make it the basis of a suit in which certain feminine entanglements of young Murray would have been revealed, was able to extort from his family a considerable sum of money by way of compromise.

After a subsequent career of fraud in America, where he was extensively entertained and accorded the courtesies of the best clubs in the leading cities, Helbert was dismissed from the army, and now is doing time in an English penitentiary for robbing a London jeweler.

The late Lord Dunmore will be remembered as the inventor and originator of that now popular form of entertainment known as the smoking concert. He also was famous as an explorer, and one of his principal feats in this capacity was to ride on horseback from Peking to Constantinople. When he got back to England he published a volume describing his trip, which resulted in an odd controversy in the London Times.

In the book he had asserted that one of the great central Asian rulers, by whom he had been entertained on his journey, was so convinced of divine consideration that he was in the habit of granting free passes to heaven by means of letters of recommendation addressed to "My Brother Gabriel." Either a copy of the book or else some newspaper recapitulating this story must in some wonderful manner have reached central Asia for nearly a year afterwards the London Times received a letter from the dusky potentate in question, which it published, and in which he denounced the earl as a liar, declaring that he had made but a poor return for the hospitality received.

Sir David Evans has not long survived the wife whom he married under such romantic circumstances, and the death of this former lord mayor of London serves to recall the story of his courtship.

The late Lady Evans was a chambermaid of the Oak Hotel, at Sevenoaks, in Kent, almost under the shadow of Lord Sackville's magnificent Elizabethan mansion. Knowle Park, when she first attracted the attention of the young London merchant, who had come down to Sevenoaks for the sake of the fishing in the neighborhood.

He fell in love with her, and, having obtained the consent of her parents, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Boakes, the one village plumber, the other an ex-cook, he married her in due form.

In 1892 he was elected lord mayor of London, and at the close of his term of office he was knighted by Queen Victoria and decorated with the order of St. Michael and St. George, while a distinguished company, including archbishops and peers, cabinet ministers, and six magistrates, assembled at the Mansion House to present to Lady Evans a testimonial, in the form of a life-size portrait of her husband by a famous academician. "In kindly remembrance of the graceful help rendered during the term of office of her husband, Sir David Evans, as lord mayor of London."

It is doubtful whether ever before such a tribute of regard has been paid to a woman who commenced her career as the chambermaid of a village inn.

Lord Kingston, who is just at present in the public eye in connection with the terrible beating which he inflicted upon a burglar whom he had discovered concealed beneath his bed on retiring for the night at Kilmoran Castle, in County Eссommon, the foolish intruder being now in the hospital for the injuries which he received in his nocturnal encounter with the earl, may be said to represent in the female line the so-called White Knights.

The first of the White Knights was the eldest of the three sons of John Fitzgerald, Lord of Deeside and of Desmond, who, some 600 years ago, by virtue of his royal signatory as Count Palatine, created at his three sons by his second marriage, the titles of the White Knight, the Knight of Glyn, and the Knight of Kerry. The title of Knight of Kerry is born today by Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, owner of Valentia Island, on the coast of Kerry, and famous as a yachtman.

The present Knight of Glyn is Desmond Fitzgerald, the son-in-law of Lord Dunraven, and widower of Lady Rachel Fitzgerald, who was in America with her father, Lord Dunraven, at the time of the Valkyrie races for the America cup. The White Knights became extinct in the male line in the reign of Charles I., when their heirs married the first Lord Kingston, King family. The present seat of Lord Kingston, Kilmoran Castle, comes to him through the marriage of the eighth earl with the daughter and heiress of Col. Edward King Tension.

Lord Kingston is a scion of a family, one of the members of which has been

immortalized by the poet, Milton, for it was a son of Sir John King, the founder of the house, whose tragic death by drowning in the Irish Sea was commemorated by the blind poet in his "Lycidas." Another member, namely, the second Earl of Kingston, was the defendant on the occasion of the Irish House of Lords sitting for the last time as a court of justice upon one of its members. The charge against him was that of murder. But Lord Kingston was acquitted on his being shown that if he had killed Col. Fitzgerald in a village inn at Mitchelstown, near Cork, it was because he found his son, Col. King, afterwards Lord Lorton, getting the worst of it in a hand-to-hand encounter with Col. Fitzgerald, who had been caught in the act of making arrangements to abduct one of Lord Kingston's daughters, he (Fitzgerald) being a married man at the time.

The present Lord Kingston is a soldier by profession, and did good service in the South African war as a subaltern of the Irish Guards. He is married to a rich wife, one of the daughters and heiresses of the late Sir Andrew Barclay Walker, whose brewing fame, and may boast of being that rare asset, a popular Irish landlord, since he believes in, and practices, the policy of encouraging his tenantry to improve their holdings not only by means of financial assistance, but also by giving them a secure tenure of their farms.

The French Duke of Avaray has been within the last week subjected to a good deal of injustice in articles contained in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle and other organs of the American press in connection with the alleged forgery of a note for \$1,200 bearing the name of his divorced wife, "Princess Montglyn," now at home at Tapan, N.Y. The information concerning the duke, which is presumably furnished by the lady in question, intimates that she possessed an enormous fortune at the time of her marriage, bequeathed to her by her father; that in 1883 she was married to the Duke of Avaray, "a French nobleman noted for his spendthrift habits"; that he squandered his wife's fortune; that "there was no love between them"; that the duke, in 1890, wrote a note to the tune of 2,000,000 francs, of which she repudiated the signature, but which she eventually paid, in deference to the entreaties of a family conference, the paying of them practically wiping out her fortune.

The inference intended to be conveyed by the story is that the duke signed her name to the notes, and that she paid them to save him from disgrace. It is added that in 1892 she sued the duke for divorce and won her case.

Now, the real facts are these: The said princess had little or no money at the time when, as the daughter of the Count de Mercy d'Argentan, ex-secretary of the Belgian legation in Paris, she married the Marquis Hubert d'Avaray. He had not at that time succeeded to his father's dukedom, and, as the marriage was dissolved before his father's death, his wife never bore the title of Duchess of Avaray.

The marriage was bitterly opposed by the ducal house of Avaray, and turned out most unhappily. It resulted in a divorce, which was granted in favor of the then marquise in 1892, and which created an extraordinary sensation at the time, owing to the testimony furnished as to the remarkable eccentricities of conduct and insane extravagances in money matters of the lady.

The French newspapers at the time were filled with details of the case, showing among other things that she spent in the neighborhood of \$40,000 on underwear in the short space of six months. She made several attempts to recover possession of her son, now Marquis of Avaray, and 22 years of age. But the French courts decided that the ex-marquise was not a desirable guardian for any minor, and insisted upon the lad remaining under the guardianship of his father, who confided the lad to his mother, the old widowed Duchess of Avaray.

Neither Charles Ney, fifth Duke of Eichingen, nor his duchess is fond of chairs, sofas, lounges, etc., that are of the normal height. They like them low, as being more conducive to luxurious ease and comfort, and, in consequence thereof, shortened all the legs of the furniture furnished to the residence which they rented at Versailles from Mme. de Montmorency. Naturally the latter objected to this treatment of her furniture, which included a Louis XVI. drawing-room set that had taken a prize at the Paris exhibition of 1850, and the result is a most amusing lawsuit before the tribunal of the Seine.

The duke is a younger brother of the Prince de la Moskowa, judicially separated from Princess Eugénie Bonaparte, and both the prince and the duke, whose mother was a Jewess of the Furtado-Hoïne family, are great-grandsons of the most famous of all the first Napoleon's marshals, namely, Michael Ney, surnamed by the great emperor "the bravest of the brave," and who, after a brilliant court martial, where he displayed great heroism, was executed at Paris by a file of French soldiers, his death warrant being signed by Louis XVIII.

The marshall's eldest son married the daughter the banker Jacques Lafitte, and, after service for a time as aide de camp to the late Duke of Orleans, died, leaving a daughter, who became the wife of the Duc de Persigny, one of the chief ministers of Napoleon III., and a son Michael Ney.

The latter, after attaining the rank of general of cavalry in the French army, died in a shocking and mysterious fashion in a lonely house on the outskirts of Paris, both the police and the family having, from motives best known to themselves, always resisted every endeavor to elucidate the circumstances of the tragedy. Additional comment was aroused by the fact that, whereas for several years the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, the Bishop of Versailles and the clerical hierarchy, in accord Christian burial to the duke's remains, on the ground that he was a suicide, they suddenly reversed their decision, and not only permitted the transfer of his remains to the family tomb, but likewise performed the rites of the Catholic Church over the body. It is said that proof that the general had been assassinated was given under the seal of confession to the Archbishop of Paris; that his widow, who afterwards married the Duc de Rivoli, who died four years ago, as well as certain members of his family, was aware of why and how he was murdered, but that the circumstances of his death were so little to his credit that they felt any attempt to prosecute his slayer would be

to the detriment of the name of the general.

The present Prince de la Moskowa and the present Duke of Eichingen are his sons, and of their sisters two, namely, Cecile and Violet, are married to Princes Murat. The Duchess of Eichingen is a lady of bourgeois birth, whose first husband was Count Charles de Brocteau, brother of that Marquis of Brocteau who is married to Miss Garner, of New York.

It may be of interest to add that, according to general belief on both sides of the Atlantic, the great Marshal Ney survived his execution at Paris in December, 1815, for many years, the soldiers appointed to shoot him having purposely fired high. He is said to have escaped, and to have spent the remainder of his days either in South Carolina or in Georgia.

MODJESKA LEAVES BEAUTIFUL HOME

CELEBRATED ACTRESS WILL
SELL HER CALIFORNIA "FOREST OF ARDEN."

Every actor who has played in the somnolent-aided Southern California towns and been bidden, as have been hundreds of players, to that paradisaical spot near Anaheim, feel a sense of personal misfortune at thought of the sale of and desertion by her gracious presence of Madame Modjeska's "Arden."

Having seen her walking slowly down the main highway that led from the crowned top of the strenuous fringed foot of a hill, or gathering blossoms in the blazing glory of her rose garden, or plucking blooms from purple prodigality of her wistaria vine, or greeting or speeding guests from the doorway of the rambling, cream-tinted, noble house, whose many mullioned, stained glass windows lent it the illusion of a temple, with herself as its priestess, one feels that, however the new owner may "modernize" that tangle of bloom, the soul of its beauty has vanished with Modjeska.

Situated on a hill 2,500 feet above sea level, the eminence, thick garlanded with floral beauty, has come to be known to the neighboring towns as "The Hill of the Lost Hope." They called it thus when a band of artistic dreamers, among them Henry Sienkiewicz, who afterwards wrote "Quo Vadis," having established there a colony, was forced by unkind circumstances to abandon it. The name has acquired new significance since Madame Modjeska and her husband, Count Bonomi, determined to leave it also, though the leaving should wrench their heartstrings.

WRAPPERS ALL DAY LONG.

In her merry moods Madame Modjeska had dubbed her "Forest of Arden" the one spot in the world where you may wear wrappers all day on every day in the year.

"First in the morning," said she, "I put on a short wrapper and walked about my garden looking after the needs of my flowers, and at 10 o'clock I put on a longer wrapper and attend to my correspondence, which keeps me busy until noon, for I receive letters from all over the world. Every kind of letter comes to me, many from strangers who make such funny requests, but I try to answer them all. After lunch I put on another wrapper, one of my fluffy afternoon wrappers. Then I take my embroidery or a book, for I read much, and go out on my veranda among the birds and roses. The Honorable roses that bloom like flowers of fire out there over the old open well are my favorites. The flowers are my dear friends, all, but these, they represent my dearest friend, the recipient of my soul's confidences. I find myself whispering strange, foolish things to those roses that grow over the old well, and they turning vital colors, like glowing human faces toward me, seem to understand and whisper back other confidences. After dinner a short wrapper again, and the count and myself walk about the grounds."

Madame Modjeska, one of her last guests on this 1,300 acres of beauty, said that she would remain in Southern California but a few weeks longer.

She would then go to Europe for at least two years. She would write her memoirs. She would not, she thought, ever return to the stage.

She turned the question of philosophy upon her final renunciation of the stage. "The time must come when one must stop. What is the use of struggling against fate? It is best to go at the right time."

"I have been very happy. I have no regrets. I have had many things to make me happy. In my art I have always had ideals. I never, never appeared in what you call a trashy play."

A MELANCHOLY FAREWELL.

There is, despite her assertion that she is happy, a melancholy farewell to the stage—these final words of the exquisite actress who played Marie Stuart six months in London, and who played Lady Macbeth 15 times. The age is commercial. One reason I left the stage was on account of the syndicate, what you call the trust. It made things too hard for me. One jump was from Indiana to Quebec and then south. This is such a vast country, too. One appears before a strange audience every night. Riding day and night in the train the rear gets into your head. In America you are not partial to stock companies that play again and again in different plays in your own city, but it is coming to that some day. I predict it."

CHOLERA MORBUS, cramps and kindred complaints annually make their appearance at the same time as the hot weather. Both the prince and the duke, whose mother was a Jewess of the Furtado-Hoïne family, are great-grandsons of the most famous of all the first Napoleon's marshals, namely, Michael Ney, surnamed by the great emperor "the bravest of the brave," and who, after a brilliant court martial, where he displayed great heroism, was executed at Paris by a file of French soldiers, his death warrant being signed by Louis XVIII.

The marshall's eldest son married the daughter the banker Jacques Lafitte, and, after service for a time as aide de camp to the late Duke of Orleans, died, leaving a daughter, who became the wife of the Duc de Persigny, one of the chief ministers of Napoleon III., and a son Michael Ney.

The latter, after attaining the rank of general of cavalry in the French army, died in a shocking and mysterious fashion in a lonely house on the outskirts of Paris, both the police and the family having, from motives best known to themselves, always resisted every endeavor to elucidate the circumstances of the tragedy. Additional comment was aroused by the fact that, whereas for several years the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, the Bishop of Versailles and the clerical hierarchy, in accord Christian burial to the duke's remains, on the ground that he was a suicide, they suddenly reversed their decision, and not only permitted the transfer of his remains to the family tomb, but likewise performed the rites of the Catholic Church over the body. It is said that proof that the general had been assassinated was given under the seal of confession to the Archbishop of Paris; that his widow, who afterwards married the Duc de Rivoli, who died four years ago, as well as certain members of his family, was aware of why and how he was murdered, but that the circumstances of his death were so little to his credit that they felt any attempt to prosecute his slayer would be

THEIR IDEA OF A LADY

LITTLE BRITISHERS HAVE SOME
QUEER NOTIONS ON THE SUBJECT.

New York Sun: The readers of the Sun who made so valiant an attempt some time ago to secure a proper definition of a gentleman, will be interested in the following descriptions of a lady. They were evolved by English school children, and are gleaned from the Graystone Training School Magazine:

Ada (aged 7):—"A lady marries a man and she goes in a carriage or she goes in a motor. Sometimes she is a rich lady, sometimes she goes to a ball, and she has glasses when she can't see, and when her father dies she is a widow."

Bertie (aged 7):—"A lady has got a lovely house (house), and have got some serves and lovely frames and a ring and a lovely long hair and a pony trap."

Edie (aged 8):—"A lady has a very nice house and she has nice things in it, and when she is married she has very nice wrings and then she mite have a nice husband and sometimes he treats her to nice things and then she treats him to nice things and then they be kind to each other."

Lizzie (aged 7):—"A lady is something like a man. But she's got long hair and she's got a different face and different clothes and she's got a lot of work to do."

Ernest (aged 7):—"A lady is a mother oo as a lot of children and she thest (tries) to get rid of her children."

Howard (aged 7):—"A lady has not got some trousers. But a man has got some trousers. A lady has got some Hair. A lady has got long Hair."

Ned (aged 7):—"A lady is like a Mistress and like a sister and she phers (preaches) to people and tehhs (teaches) about God."

Charlie (aged 6):—"A lady is divergent from a man because a lady has different clothes from a man, a lady has different body from a man and a lady has different shoes from a man."

Jack (aged 6):—"A lady has A dress and A man hasn't, and A man has A top hat and A lady hasn't."

Harry (aged 7):—"A lady is a maid and sometimes a cook that cooks the dinner, and a lady is a skirt and when a lady isn't married she is called a widow a lady has long air."

Dolly (aged 7):—"A lady is a kind Woman. A lady is a Gynnaia. A lady is a Ruler. A lady is a kind and gentle woman to us and gives us clothes."

Jack (aged 7):—"A lady is a nice woman because she don't have torn clothes, and she has a woch with her and she has a chane on the woch."

Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.



4244—A PRETTY DESIGN FOR A

MISSES' CORSET COVER.

Daintiness and simplicity are the twin attributes realized in this attractive accessory of the young girl's wardrobe, here made of batiste decorated with shadow embroidery, and finished with trimmings of beading and lace. The making of the garment is so simple that the least expert of home sewers can easily accomplish it. The shield sleeves may be omitted if desired, though most mothers like to have their young daughters wear them. For the 15-year size 15-8 yards of 27-inch material will be needed for making.

4244—Five sizes, 12 to 17 years.

The price of this pattern is 10c.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE

ADVERTISER.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to

Name

Street Address

Town

Province

Measurement: Bust Waist

Age (if child's or misses' pattern).....

CAUTION—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure, representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "yards." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

Address—

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
LONDON ADVERTISER.



Not for young men only, but for gentlemen of mature years are the Semi-ready designs fashioned.

Good judges of good clothes know that Semi-ready Tailoring is the modern way of getting what you want when you want it.

Fine Sack Suits in Serges and Worsteds at \$20 and \$25. The \$18 Suits are made from less expensive cloths and linings.

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Dundas St.,
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We hail from Hull and want Grocers and all other users to see that they are fully stocked with

EDDY'S
Self-opening, square-bottom
PAPER BAGS
the strongest and most perfect on the market.

Always everywhere in Canada ask for Eddy's Matches.

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SELLING OUT
REGULAR PRICES

Lady's Wrist Watch, complete, stem set and stem wind	\$2 75
Lady's Hunting Waltham Watch, in a 25-year case	\$3 00
Boy's Waltham Silver Watch, thin model	\$5 50
Waltham Watch, nickel case	\$4 50
Gent's Waltham Watch, in a 20-year case	\$6 75
Gent's Waltham Watch, 15-jeweled, in a 20-year case	\$8 00
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Lady's Hunting Waltham Watch, in 14-K case	\$13 50
Solid Gold Birthday Ring	\$1 25
Repeating Alarm Clock. Was \$2 00. Now	\$1 10
Eight-Day Clock, 1/2 strike, 22 inches high	\$2 25
Fine Cut Glass Berry Bowl	\$3 25
1847 Rogers' Bros.' Knives and Frks, per dozen	\$4 00
Pearl-Handled Butter Knives	50c
Fancy Gift Clocks, finely finished	\$1 50
European and American Back Combs from	25c up
Masonic, Oddfellows' and all society pins	Half-Price

P. BIRTWISTLE, 116 Dundas Street

Looseness of
The Bowels.

It is very seldom during the summer months that most people are not troubled with "looseness of the bowels."

Sometimes it only goes that far, but generally it develops into Diarrhoea, Dysentery or Summer Complaint and has a tendency to weaken the whole system.

When the bowels get loosened up in this way and you wish to check the unnatural discharge without bringing on constipation, there is only one remedy to use, and that one is Dr. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY. This remedy is not an experiment as it has been used in thousands of families during the past sixty-two years.

When you ask for Dr. FOWLER'S be sure you get it, as many unprincipled druggists will try to palm off a cheap substitute on you.

Miss M. Hopkins, Roseview, Sask., writes: "I have used Dr. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY and found it is all it is recommended to be for Diarrhoea and Summer Complaint. We would not be without a bottle of it in the house."

Manufactured by The Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price 35c.

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
E.W. GILLETTE COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

Diaz of Mexico a Useful Tyrant; 30 Years Since He Seized Capital

HE HAD THEN LIVED 46 YEARS, MOST OF THEM AS A TURBULENT
REVOLUTIONIST—HIS NARROW ESCAPES AND INGRATITUDE
TO JUAREZ—BRILLIANT SUCCESSES IN FRENCH WAR.

Many years ago the remark was made by Mr. De Lome, when considering the British constitution, that in that country it had ever befallen that all revolutions and public commotions had terminated in a manner, not to exalt the power of individual persons, but to advance the freedom of the people as a whole. The most casual glance at the history and the present political condition of Mexico shows that Mr. De Lome's remark is inapplicable to that country, except in the way of contrast. The proper title, then, for the present monarch is not easily determined. If a tyrant is one who has seized absolute power in an irregular manner, however that power is wielded or perpetuated, Diaz is a tyrant; but, whatever his title may be, there is no man who can deny or sensibly belittle the great material services that Diaz has rendered to his country. These are manifest at home and famous abroad. They have made his hand firm, and his seat sure. So strong is his hold on Mexico that everyone concedes his ability to select his own successor, and the only interest that is openly taken finds voice in the question, "Who is to be selected?" The strong hand of the ruler rests heavily but equally upon all the states of the republic. His secret service is one that Dionysius would have envied.

A YOUTHFUL REVOLUTIONIST.

That was the year 1853, when the incompetent and fatuous Santa Anna returned from Colombia and imposed his fatal dictatorship upon the country. He overthrew the Federal system, converted the state into departments where he established military rule in place of civil government, seized all the public revenues, abolished free speech and the liberty of the press, increased the army to 90,000 men, assumed the title of "Serene Highness," and announced that his rule would continue at his pleasure. The next year, in December, he ordered a plebiscite to confirm these pretensions. Only two men in Oaxaca dared to vote against him. Diaz was one. Santa Anna, sensitive to the implied criticism, ordered him to be shot, but he escaped, joined Herrera, who was in revolt, and gave him aid. Diaz's debut on the historical page was noble, as well as dramatic.

Then followed a period of almost hopeless anarchy. Santa Anna abandoned the capital and the dictatorship on Aug. 9, 1855. In the capital a Junta was named, who chose for President Don Martin Carrera, who took office Aug. 14, 1855. In September another Junta met in Cuernavaca and, on Oct. 4, 1855, chose for President Don Juan Alvarez. He entered the capital Nov. 15, 1855. After a year of mutiny and rebellion the constitutional convention met, and for months discussed the articles to be incorporated into the new instrument of Government. This constitution has not yet been superseded on the records, though in practice it has so far fallen into the realm of things purely academic. It may well be ignored in the present paper, with the exception of the provision that—the President being dead or dis-

WEAK, SICKLY PEOPLE

WILL FIND NEW STRENGTH
THROUGH THE USE OF DR.
WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

A great many young men and women are suddenly seized with weakness. Their appetite fails them; they tire on the least exertion, and become pale and thin. They do not feel any specific pain—just weakness. But that weakness is dangerous. It is a sign that the blood is thin and watery, that it needs building up. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will restore the lost strength because they actually make new, rich blood—they will help you. Concerning them, Mr. Alfred Lepage, of St. Jerome, Que., says: "For several years I have been employed in a grocery and up to the age of seventeen I had always enjoyed the best of health. But suddenly my strength began to leave me. I grew pale, thin and extremely weak. Our family doctor ordered a complete rest and advised me to remain out of doors as much as possible, so I went to spend several weeks with an uncle who lived in the Laurentides. I was in the hope that the bracing mountain air would help me, but it didn't and I returned home in a deplorable state. I was subject to dizziness, indigestion and general weakness. One day I read of a case very similar to my own cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I decided to try a box of the pills. I felt greatly improved, so continued their use for some time longer and they fully cured me. I am now able to go about my work as well as ever I did and have nothing but the greatest praise for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The blood—good blood—is the secret of health. If the blood is not pure the body becomes diseased or the nerves shattered. Keep the blood pure and disease cannot exist. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood—that is why they cure anemia, rheumatism, indigestion, headache, backache, kidney trouble and the secret ailments of girlhood and womanhood. Sold at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by all medicine dealers or by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

able—the chief of the supreme court shall become his successor. On Sept. 15, 1857, the new constitution came into force, and Gen. Comonfort was chosen President for four years. President Comonfort issued a pronouncement, in Tacubaya, proclaiming the fall of the constitution, the abolition of his own office of constitutional President, and his assumption of the title of dictator.

THREE YEARS' WAR.

This remarkable coup d'état failed of success, and on January 11, 1858, Don Benito Juarez, chief justice of the supreme court, a full-blooded Indian, and one of the best and purest of patriots, became "Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos," while the late dictator, Comonfort, went forth, a fugitive, from Vera Cruz.

Then began the "guerra de tres años," the three years' war. Diaz, true for the time to his chief, fought bravely and skillfully at Oaxaca and Jalapa, and contributed largely to the successes that opened the way to the City of Mexico, where, on January 11, 1861, exactly three years from his entry on his duties as chief magistrate, Don Benito Juarez re-entered the capital, and was again hailed by an enthusiastic popular President of the republic. In three years, his headquarters, like those of John Pope, major-general commanding, had been in the saddle. Before he had loosened his saddle girths, however, he was obliged to resume his seat, and to lead his people again into the wilderness for, realizing the impoverished and prostrate condition of his country, he had no sooner assented to the act which Congress passed on July 17, 1861, suspending payments of interest on the national debt, than he found France, Spain and England, as by once by a sudden agreement, joined against him in war, and, in December of 1861, and January of 1862, three armies landed on Mexican soil. The attack was shrewdly timed. Not only was exhausted Mexico regarded as easy prey, but America was herself wading through the deep waters of civil war, and could not even turn her eyes from her own work. Happily, England and Spain saw Napoleon's nefarious purpose and shrank away from him, but the French army, the faithless Church, and that large body of Mexican miscreants called Conservatives prevailed, and Maximilian sat at length upon the precarious throne of Iturbide.

AGAINST THE FRENCH.

But now the spirit of patriotism was aroused. Every state was faithful. The spirit of the people was almost entirely with Juarez, supporting and encouraging him. The French held simply the ground they stood on. When they passed, a rush of hungry, ill-clad, scantily-armed Mexicans swarmed after them. Open opposition was, for a long time, impracticable, but small detachments, convoys, supplies, and detachments were cut off and destroyed by the eager patriots. In Puebla, Gen. Comonfort, who had returned and offered his services to Juarez, who had accepted him (as Santa Anna had offered him to the French who had refused him), held under his command a force offered by men who were destined later to achieve temporary eminence—Gen. Escobedo, who was to capture Queretaro and Maximilian; Negrete, who was to head an insurrection and lose his life; Alatorre, who as general of the national forces, was to offer himself as the last obstacle to Diaz's successful rebellion and to be swept away by that man of destiny, Gonzalez, who later threw in his lot with Diaz and was suffered to occupy the throne during an interregnum of four years; and Diaz himself.

At Puebla, Diaz distinguished himself during the siege; at Miahuatlan and La Carbonera he routed the French. He entered Oaxaca. He worked bravely and well. His courage was always admirable, the devotion of his troops remarkable. He began to make a clearing about Oaxaca. The French fell back—northward, eastward—in any direction to avoid this skillful, persistent, resourceful, guerrilla chief. He defeated Gen. Brincourt and routed his army, himself with scanty and ill-equipped forces. Marshall Bazaine, in person, came against him and Diaz was overwhelmed and taken prisoner. This was the second time he became a captive. For the second time also he refused to give his parole, and for the second time he escaped. At once, with a handful of men, he resumed operations. He surprised and captured Tehuicongo and recruited his forces from the garrison. The next day, he defeated a force of French at Piaxtla and armed and mounted his little company from the spoils. His command grew. Every week saw a new victory and new additions to his little force.

END OF MAXIMILIAN.

It was at this opportune moment that America, having shaken off rebellion and disunion, turned her attention to Mexico, still ensnared in the toils of France. A word and a threat to Napoleon III. and that shifty monarch hastened to advise Maximilian that he must no longer rely on French bayonets, but make the best terms he could for himself. In April, 1867, the French sun was now setting—Diaz captured Puebla and marched upon Mexico. Maximilian was taken prisoner at Queretaro and shot, June 19, 1867, while Diaz, the conqueror of the capture of Mexico, refused to bombard the city. He knew it must soon fall. Indeed, his humanity must be praised. At Puebla, he pardoned the prisoners, even those who had been the most venomous against the republic—Escamilla, the traitor, who, in the eager successes of treason, had offered a reward for Diaz's head. Escamilla did not know the value of that head.

Maximilian was dead, shot at Queretaro as Iturbide had been at Tamaulipas. Iturbide had been little more than an incident. Maximilian was not even that. He was only a gorgeous episode in Mexican history. The Mexicans still refuse him the title of Emperor. They do not deign to call him even a usurper. He is only an episode that disturbed the Presidency of Juarez without interrupting it.

Meanwhile Gen. Don Porfirio Diaz

had reached the important point in his career—that of individual decision. The country was quiet at home and at peace abroad. The French were driven out, the clergy and the Conservatives were utterly prostrate and discredited, the Liberals were still united, and at last an era of national prosperity seemed at hand under the wise and beneficent rule of Don Benito Juarez.

INGRATITUDE OF DIAZ.

Juarez had placed Diaz under numerous, varied and intimate obligations. He was his protector and father during his childhood and always his chief, his friend, and his benefactor. Diaz was perhaps the one man in the republic of whose fidelity Juarez was absolutely assured. He was mistaken. Diaz forthwith repudiated his allegiance and denounced his benefactor. He took the field, issued his pronouncement, raised an army, and became the nucleus of a rebellion against the state. Disaffection spread widely and rapidly. Friends and partisans of Diaz raised the banner of revolt throughout the republic, and only the unexpected death of Juarez saved the grand old Indian patriot from the infamous success of Diaz's ingratitude and perfidy.

Juarez's death, however, created a complication. The constitution of 1857 still held a little life and, in succession to the Presidency, therein provided, placed Lerdo in the chair of state. Lerdo was a fellow conspirator and adherent of Diaz, but, if that shrewd rebel believed that Lerdo would step aside in Diaz's interests, he was mistaken. Diaz had shaken the branch and his evil genius had cut off with the fruit, so Diaz turned against Lerdo the preparations that he had perfected against Juarez, and continued an armed rebel against the lawful Government.

Lerdo, however, developed unexpected resources or used unexpected will those that he had, and Diaz was exiled and driven out of the country. From America he prepared his weapons and encouraged his friends in Mexico. He crossed the Rio Grande March 22, 1876, with forty men, and published the "Plan de Tuxtepec." Passing south, his force increased to 400, and he captured Matamoros, but his hopes waned and his heart fell when he learned of the large forces that awaited him on the path to the capital. He turned aside, and determined to go to Oaxaca, his old friend, the beginning of all his ambitions here, and of all his successes, the home of his old benefactor, Juarez. Here, only favorable omens, and an auspicious beginning awaited him. He turned back and came to New Orleans, where Juarez had supported himself during his own noble exile by the labor of his hands. The turbulent Diaz, now 46 years of age, sailed for Vera Cruz under the alias of "Dr. Torres de Cuba." He was discovered, however, and jumped overboard, but was caught and locked up. He corrupted the purser, who threw a billet of wood overboard, raised a cry that the captain had escaped, and directed the pursuit, while Diaz was concealing himself under a piece of furniture in the purser's office. At Vera Cruz, Diaz escaped, disguised as a stevedore.

MARCHES INTO MEXICO CITY.

The magic of Diaz's name filled his muster rolls with recruits, and on November 23, 1876, while the President of the Mexican republic fled, a fugitive, to America, Diaz marched into the City of Mexico.

But with the departure of President Lerdo, the chief justice of the supreme court became President of the republic, and, while Diaz was organizing his irregular government in the capital, Don Jose Maria Iglesias assumed, in Guanajuato, the title that the constitution conferred on him, of President of Mexico. But nothing could now restrain Diaz. Iglesias and his army and his lawful title were hardly a straw in the way of the man who, to satisfy the hunger of personal ambition, had betrayed his benefactor, Juarez, and violated the peace of the country. Iglesias fled to America as Lerdo had done.

This was thirty years ago, and never for a moment has Diaz seemed to regret or realize that his country lost her liberty when he became supreme. The constitution, the "safeguard of the liberties of a free people," nominally exists; the people are content to be ruled by a despot under the name of President; the country is peaceful, fertile, traversed by railroads, productive, peaceful—all the evidences of national prosperity abound. But what of the moral condition of the republic? This man's firm purpose obscures, in the case of Mexico, the essentially unstable condition of all arbitrary Governments. His control of the National Legislature is more complete than was that of Henry VIII., whose Parliament at the mere mention of his name would rise and bow to the vacant throne. The various state legislatures exist solely to require and confirm his decrees. State governors are entirely his creatures, and hold office, or are removed, or are promoted, at his single pleasure. Whatever can become of public liberty during the course of such and so powerful an autocracy? It is a significant commentary upon Diaz's policy that his country can only hope for the tardy and hampered freedom that she may expect from the hungry and furious Church party, whose last conspicuous exploit, upon the field of Mexican history, was to offer liberty as a sacrifice to the Emperor of the French.

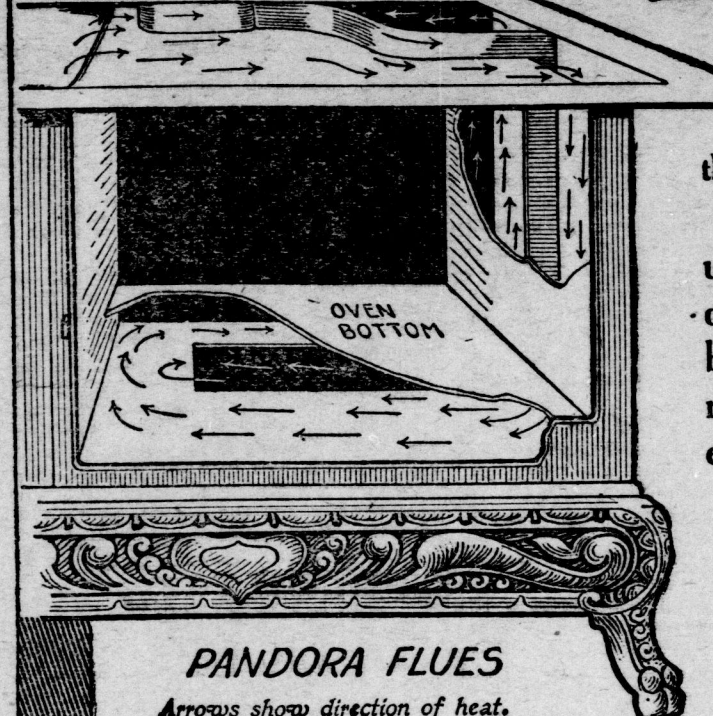
Mexico was as free and no less happy under Mendoza and Bucareli and Revillagigedo as under Diaz, and may again require the patriotism of another Hidalgo, of a new Morelos, and of a second Guerrero to shake off the pleasant and prosperous fetters which now enslave her. Mexico is peaceful, rich, populous, and happy, but she has ceased to be free.

A. S. M. CHISHOLM.

USELESS LINIMENTS

Are being fast driven off the market by the overpowering force of Polson's Nervine which has more strength in one drop than is found in a quart of ordinary remedies. Full of pain subduing properties, healing and soothing, its influence on rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago is unsurpassed. Polson's Nervine is without question the best household liniment made. For nearly fifty years a staple in every drug store; get a 25c bottle of Nervine at once.

PANDORA RANGE



The Pandora Flue System is an Immense Improvement

While we don't desire to say that the usual flue construction is not good, for it is considered good, still we do say that the Pandora flue system is an immense improvement.

In the ordinary range the flues conduct the smoke and heat by the shortest route to the chimney (as shown by illustration in lower corner). The heat does

not pass directly under all pot holes, nor around all surfaces of the oven.

In the Pandora (illustrated in upper left hand corner) when the draft is set for baking, the heat, by means of a curved flange, is made to pass under and heat every pot hole except the back inner one, before it is drawn down the outer half of the back end flue and under the oven—a dividing flange under oven bottom prevents the heat from short cutting, and forces it to travel, first under the outer half of oven, then under the inner half.

The result is that the heat is spread uniformly over the oven. And every loaf of a whole batch of bread will be done equally well on all sides.

From under the oven bottom the heat travels up the inner half of back end flue,

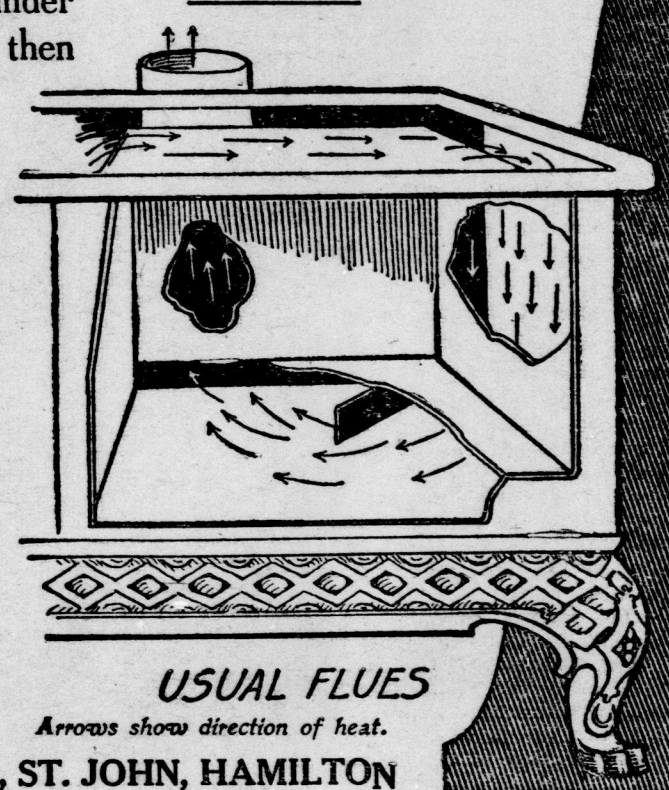
and passes under the back inner pot hole before disappearing up the chimney.

Thus it will be seen that all the heat circulates around the oven twice and under every pot hole before it goes up the chimney—that the draft for baking is also the best for cooking.

And, as the heat is made to perform a double duty by this improved system, the fuel bill is greatly reduced.

The most economical as well as the most improved range on the market to-day bears the name Pandora. It's a name worth remembering when buying a range.

If your local dealer does not sell the Pandora, write direct to us for free booklet.



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TO PRESERVE

THE BUFFALO

THE LAST SURVIVORS STILL AT
LARGE ARE IN THE MACKENZIE
RIVER DISTRICT, AND NEED
PROTECTION.

The last few survivors still at large of the almost countless bands of buffalo, once undisputed masters of the vast interior plains of the North American continent, stretching from the Gulf of Mexico northward to the Arctic Circle, are at the present time inhabitants of the remote Mackenzie River Valley, hundreds of miles north of the settled portions of Canada's prairie provinces, and according to a report of Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, the author-naturalist, and Major A. M. Jarvis, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, who are now in the far north looking into the question, unless steps are promptly taken by the Dominion Government for their protection, the last of the wood buffalo, the largest and finest of the buffalo kind, will in four or five seasons more have forever disappeared from the face of the earth. A herd of the plains buffalo, the only large herd indeed in existence, was recently purchased by the Canadian Government from an American hunter in Montana, and is to make Northern Alberta, a tract of 5,000 acres of rolling prairie land, with a mixture of hill, forest and plain, an ideal range for the purpose—but what an exchange, one cannot help thinking, for the freedom of a continent that they once enjoyed. President Roosevelt wanted Congress to buy these animals for the Yellowstone National Park, but was out-bid and out-manuevered by the wide awake Canadian minister of the interior. There was a time, well within the memory of many still living, when a single herd of buffalo has been seen on the plains of Arkansas that contained not less than four million of these animals. They lived and moved as no other quadruples within recent times have done, in vast multitudes, like grand armies on review, covering scores of square miles at a time. "Their ways," as an early writer has said, "were as beaten as our great roads, and no herb grows thereon."

Surely, if any animal ever was designed by nature for the supplying of the wants of an entire race, that animal was the North American bison. His body yielded fresh meat or was converted into pemmican for the red man's winter use. His skin, dressed with the hair on, was the Indian's clothing and bedding. His skin, dressed without the hair, made the covering for the hunter's tepee (tent). Sometimes, stretched over a wooden framework, it served too, for a boat. The hide was made into shields, ropes and traveling bags for the living and into winding sheets for the dead. The sinews furnished thread, bowstrings, snowshoe webs, and similar requirements. The hair was occasionally converted into belts and ornaments, while from the bones were fashioned articles of use and adornment, and from the horns the aborigine's spoons and drinking vessels. And yet but for the well-nigh indispensable nature of the bison to the North American Indian in the latter's wild state, he might be roaming the wilds today like moose, bear or caribou. But because of the Indian's very independence upon him, and with the object of bringing the red man into subjection to and dependence upon the whites, the buffalo were ruthlessly slaughtered by the thousands,



and even bands of United States regular troops told off to annihilate what still remained within reach of the frontier posts, until the tribesman was brought to the state of subjection and of utter helplessness that he occupies in the great American republic today. The Canadian Government could well afford the small expenditure which would be entailed in gradually driving the scattered herds of the Slave Lake country, all that remain of the wood buffalo at large, into some peaceful valley within reach of civilization, where a few rangers will be sufficient to protect them from poachers and where they can and will breed and multiply. Whether the poaching of which Ernest Thompson Seton and Major Jarvis speak in their letters from Fort Smith, is the work of four-footed or of two-footed wolves, little can be done so long as the herds remain in that remote part to save them from extinction.—Montreal Witness.

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Diaz of Mexico a Useful Tyrant; 30 Years Since He Seized Capital

HE HAD THEN LIVED 46 YEARS, MOST OF THEM AS A TURBULENT
REVOLUTIONIST—HIS NARROW ESCAPES AND INGRATITUDE
TO JUAREZ—BRILLIANT SUCCESSES IN FRENCH WAR.

Many years ago the remark was made by Mr. De Lorme, when considering the British constitution, that in that country it had ever befallen that all revolutions and public commotions had terminated in a manner, not to exalt the power of individual persons, but to advance the freedom of the people as a whole. The most casual glance at the history and the present political condition of Mexico shows that Mr. De Lorme's remark is inapplicable to that country, except in the way of contrast. The proper title of the present monarch is not easily determined. If a tyrant is one who has seized absolute power in an irregular manner, however that power is wielded or perpetuated, Diaz is a tyrant; but, whatever his title may be, there is no man who can deny or sensibly belittle the great material services that Diaz has rendered to his country. These are manifest at home and famous abroad. They have made his hand firm, and his seat sure. So strong is his hold on Mexico that everyone concedes his ability to select his own successor, and the only interest that is openly taken finds voice in the jesture, "Whom the ruler rests heavily but equally upon all the states of the republic. His secret service is one that Dionysius would have envied.

Born in 1830, in Oaxaca, of poor, plain people (his mother had a strain of ancient Mexican blood in her), the young Diaz, eager to learn, but too poor to live without labor, decided to enter the church, where he could learn without money, but fell happily under the notice of Benito Juarez, then governor of Oaxaca, who aided him, opened a way for him to enter the seminary, and advised him to study the law. So early, at the age of fifteen, did his obligations to Juarez begin. Juarez already eminent and soon to become famous, saw that Diaz promised to become remarkable, and, when his term at the institute was completed, he took him into his own law office.

A YOUTHFUL REVOLUTIONIST.

That was the year 1853, when the incompetent and fatuous Santa Anna returned from Colombia and imposed his fatal dictatorship upon the country. He overthrew the Federal system, converted the states into departments where he established military, in place of civil, government, seized all the public revenues, abolished free speech and the liberty of the press, increased the army to 90,000 men, assumed the title of "Serene Highness," and announced that his rule would continue at his pleasure. The next year, in December, he ordered a plebiscite to confirm these pretensions. Only two men in Oaxaca dared to vote against him. Diaz was one. Santa Anna, sensitive to the implied criticism, ordered him to be shot, but he escaped, joined Herrera, who was in revolt, and gave his adhesion to the "Plan de Ayutla." Diaz's debut on the historical page was noble, as well as dramatic.

Then followed a period of almost hopeless anarchy. Santa Anna abandoned the dictatorship on Aug. 9, 1855. In the capital a Junta was named, who chose for President Don Martin Carrera, who took office Aug. 14, 1855. In September another Junta met in Cuernavaca, and, on Oct. 4, 1855, chose for President Don Juan Alvarez. He entered the capital Nov. 15, 1855. After a year of mutiny and rebellion the constitutional convention met, and for months discussed the articles to be incorporated into the new instrument of Government. This constitution has not yet been superseded on the records, though in practice it has so far fallen into the realm of things purely academic, that it may well be ignored in the present paper, with the exception of the provision that the President being dead or dis-

WEAK, SICKLY PEOPLE

WILL FIND NEW STRENGTH
THROUGH THE USE OF DR.
WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

A great many young men and women are suddenly seized with weakness. Their appetite fails them; they grow on the least exertion, and become pale and thin. They do not feel any specific pain—just weakness. But that weakness is dangerous. It is a sign that the blood is thin and watery; that it needs building up. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will restore lost strength because they actually make new, rich blood—they will help you. Concerning them, Mr. Alfred Lepage, of St. Jerome, Que., says: "For several years I have been employed in a grocery and up to the age of seventeen I had always enjoyed the best of health. But suddenly my strength began to leave me; I grew pale, thin and extremely weak. Our family doctor ordered a complete rest and advised me to remain out of doors as much as possible, so I went to spend several weeks with an uncle who lived in the Laurentides. I was in the hope that the bracing mountain air would help me, but it didn't and I returned home in a deplorable state. I was subject to dizziness, indigestion and general weakness. One day I read of a case very similar to my own cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to give them a trial. After taking four boxes of the pills I felt greatly improved, so continued their use for some time longer and they fully cured me. I am now able to go about my work as well as ever I did and have nothing to regret. I feel that I owe my recovery to the Pink Pills." The blood—good blood—is the secret of health. If the blood is not pure the body becomes diseased or the nerves shattered. Keep the blood pure and disease cannot exist. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood—that is why they cure anemia, rheumatism, indigestion, headache, backache, kidney trouble and the secret ailments of girlhood and womanhood. Sold at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by all medicine dealers or by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

abled—the chief of the supreme court shall become his successor. On Sept. 15, 1857, the new constitution came into force, and Gen. Comonfort was chosen President for four years, President Comonfort issued a pronouncement in Tacubaya, proclaiming the fall of the constitution, the abolition of his own office of constitutional President, and his assumption of the title of dictator.

THREE YEARS' WAR.

This remarkable coup d'état failed of success, and on January 11, 1858, Don Benito Juarez, chief justice of the supreme court, a full-blooded Indian and one of the best and purest of patriots, became "Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos," while the late dictator, Comonfort, went forth, a fugitive, from Vera Cruz.

Then began the "guerra de tres años," the three years' war. Diaz, true for the time to his chief, fought bravely and skillfully at Oaxaca and Jalapa, and contributed largely to the successes that opened the way to the City of Mexico, where, on January 11, 1861, exactly three years from his entry on his duties as chief magistrate, Don Benito Juarez re-entered the capital, and was again hailed by an enthusiastic people as President of the republic. In three years, his headquarters, like those of John Pope, major-general commanding, had been in the saddle. Before he had loosened his saddle girths, however, he was obliged to resume his seat, and to lead his people again into the wilderness for realizing the impoverished and prostrate condition of his country, he had no sooner assented to the act which Congress passed on July 17, 1861, suspending payments of interest on the national debt, than he found France, Spain and England, all at once by a sudden agreement, landed their armies on Mexican soil. The attack was shrewdly timed. Not only was exhausted Mexico regarded an easy prey, but America was herself wading through the deep waters of civil war, and could not even turn her eyes from her own work. Happily, England and Spain saw Napoleon's nefarious purpose and shrank away from him, but the French army, the faithful Church, and that large body of Mexican miscreants called Conservatives prevailed, and Maximilian sat at length upon the precarious throne of Turbide.

AGAINST THE FRENCH.

But now the spirit of patriotism was aroused. Every state was faithful. The spirit of the people was almost entirely with Juarez, supporting and encouraging him. The French held simply the ground they stood on. Where they passed, a rush of hungry ill-clad, scantily-armed Mexicans swarmed after them. Open opposition was, for a long time, impracticable, but small detachments, convoys, supplies, and garrisons were cut off and destroyed by the eager patriots. In Puebla, Gen. Comonfort, who had returned and offered his services to Juarez, who had accepted him (as Santa Anna had refused him), held under his command a force officered by men who were destined later to achieve temporary eminence—Gen. Escobedo, who was to capture Queretaro and Maximilian; Negrete, who was to head an insurrection and lose his life; Alatorre, who, as general of the national forces, was to offer himself as the last obstacle to Diaz's successful rebellion and to be swept away by that man of destiny, General Juarez, who later threw in his lot with Diaz and was suffered to occupy the throne during an interregnum of four years; and Diaz himself.

At Puebla, Diaz distinguished himself during the siege; at Miahuatlan and La Carbonera he routed the French. He entered Oaxaca. He worked bravely and well. His courage was always admirable, the devotion of his troops remarkable. He began to make a clearing about Oaxaca. The French fell back—northward, eastward—in any direction to avoid this skillful, persistent, resourceful, guerrilla chief. He defeated Gen. Brincourt and routed his army, himself with scanty and ill-equipped forces. Marshall Bazaine, in person, came against him and Diaz was overwhelmed and taken prisoner. This was the second time he became a captive. For the second time also he refused to give his parole, and for the second time he escaped. At once, with a handful of men, he resumed operations. He surprised and captured Tehuilingo and recruited his forces from the garrison. The next day, he defeated a force of French at Plaxilla and armed and mounted his little company from the spoils. His command grew. Every week saw a new victory and new additions to his little force.

END OF MAXIMILIAN.

It was at this opportune moment that America, having shaken off rebellion and disunion, turned her attention to Mexico, still ensnared in the coils of France. A word and a threat to Napoleon III. and that shifty monarch hastened to advise Maximilian that he must no longer rely upon French bayonets, but make the best terms he could for himself.

In April, 1867, the French sun was now setting—Diaz captured Puebla and marched upon Mexico. Maximilian was taken prisoner at Queretaro and shot, Jan. 18, 1867, while Diaz was consummating the capture of Mexico. He refused to bombard the city. He knew it must soon fall. Indeed, his humanity must be praised. At Puebla, he pardoned the prisoners, even those who had been the most venomous against the republic—Escamilla, the traitor, who in the eager successes of treason, had offered a reward for Diaz's head. Escamilla did not know the value of that head.

Maximilian was dead, shot at Queretaro as Irtubide had been at Tamaulipas. Irtubide had been little more than an incident. Maximilian was not even that. He was only a gorgeous episode in Mexican history. The Mexicans still refuse him the title of Emperor. They do not deign to call him even a usurper. He is only an episode that disturbed the Presidency of Juarez without interrupting it. Meanwhile Gen. Don Porfirio Diaz

had reached the important point in his career—that of individual decision. The country was quiet at home and at peace abroad. The French were driven out, the clergy and the Conservatives were utterly prostrate and discredited, the Liberals were still united, and at last an era of national prosperity seemed at hand under the wise and beneficent rule of Don Benito Juarez.

INGRATITUDE OF DIAZ.

Juarez had placed Diaz under numerous, varied and intimate obligations. He was his protector and father during his childhood and always his chief, his friend, and his benefactor. Diaz was perhaps the one man in the republic of whose fidelity Juarez was absolutely assured. He was mistaken. Diaz forthwith renounced his allegiance and denounced his benefactor. He took the field, issued his pronouncement, raised an army, and became the nucleus of a rebellion against the state. Disaffection spread widely and rapidly. Friends and partisans of Diaz raised the banner of revolt throughout the republic, and only the unexpected death of Juarez saved the grand old Indian patriot from the infamous success of Diaz's ingratitude and perfidy.

Juarez's death, however, created a complication. The constitution of 1857 still held a little life and the succession to the Presidency, therefore provided, placed Lerdo in the chair of state. Lerdo was a fellow conspirator and adherent of Diaz, but, if that shrewd rebel believed that Lerdo would step aside in Diaz's interests, he was mistaken. Diaz had shaken the branch and his subordinates had run off with the fruit, so Diaz turned against Lerdo the preparations that he had perfected against Juarez, and continued an armed rebel against the lawful Government.

Lerdo, however, developed unexpected resources or used unexpectedly well those that he had, and he was exiled and driven out of the country. From America he prepared his weapons and encouraged his friends in Mexico. He crossed the Rio Grande March 22, 1876, with forty men, and published the "Plan de Tuxtepec." Passing south, his force increased to 400, and he captured Matamoros, but his hopes waned and his heart fell when he learned of the large forces that awaited him on the path to the capital. He turned aside, and determined to go to Oaxaca, his old friend, the beginning of all his ambitions and of all his successes, the home of his old benefactor, Juarez. Here, only favorable omens, and an auspicious beginning awaited him. He turned back and came to New Orleans, where Juarez had supported himself during his own noble exile by the labor of his hands. The turbulent Diaz, now 46 years of age, sailed for Vera Cruz under the alias of "Dr. Torres of Cuba." He was discovered, however, and jumped overboard, but was caught and locked up. He corrupted the purser, who threw a billet of wood overboard, raised a dry that the purser had escaped, and directed the pursuit, while Diaz was concealing himself under a piece of furniture in the purser's office. At Vera Cruz, Diaz escaped, disguised as a stevedore.

MARCHES INTO MEXICO CITY.

The magic of Diaz's name filled his muster rolls with recruits, and on November 23, 1876, while the President of the Mexican republic fled, a fugitive, to America, Diaz marched into the City of Mexico.

But with the departure of President Lerdo, the chief justice of the supreme court became President of the republic, and, while Diaz was organizing his irregular government in the capital, Don Jose Maria Iglesias assumed, in Guanajuato, the title that the constitution conferred on him, of President of Mexico. But nothing could now restrain Diaz. Iglesias and his army and his lawful title were hardly a straw in the way of the man who, to satisfy the hunger of personal ambition, had betrayed his benefactor, Juarez, and violated the peace of the country. Iglesias fled to America as Lerdo had done.

This was thirty years ago, and never for a moment has Diaz seemed to regret or realize that his country lost her liberty when he became supreme. The constitution, the "safeguard of the liberties of a free people," nominally exists; the people are content to be ruled by a despot under the name of President; the country is beautiful and fertile, traversed by railroads, productive, peaceful—all the evidences of national prosperity abound. But what of the moral condition of the republic? This man's firm purpose obscures, in the case of Mexico, the essentially unstable condition of all arbitrary Governments. His control of the National Legislature is more complete than was that of Henry VIII., whose Parliament at the mere mention of his name would rise and bow to the vacant throne. The various state legislatures exist solely to require and confirm his decisions. The state governors are entirely his creatures, and hold office, or are removed, or are promoted, at his single pleasure. Whatever can become of public liberty during the course of such and so powerful an autocracy? It is a significant commentary upon Diaz's policy that his country can only hope for the tardy and hampered freedom that she may expect from the hungry and furious Church party, whose last conspicuous exploit, upon the field of Mexican history, was to offer liberty as a sacrifice to the Emperor of the French.

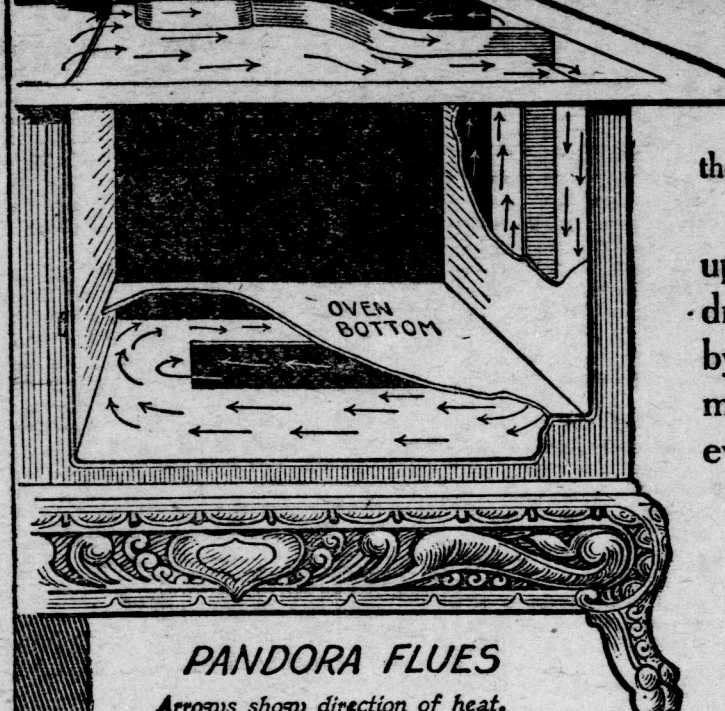
Mexico was as free and no less happy under Mendoza and Bucareli and Revillagigedo as under Diaz, and may again require the patriotism of another Hidalgo, of a new Morelos, and of a second Guerrero to shake off the pleasant and prosperous Diaz, which now enslaves her. Mexico is peaceful, rich, populous, and happy, but she has ceased to be free.

A. S. M. CHISHOLM.

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The Pandora Flue System is an Immense Improvement

While we don't desire to say that the usual flue construction is not good, for it is considered good, still we do say that the Pandora flue system is an immense improvement.

In the ordinary range the flues conduct the smoke and heat by the shortest route to the chimney (as shown by illustration in lower corner). The heat does

not pass directly under all pot holes, nor around all surfaces of the oven.

In the Pandora (illustrated in upper left hand corner) when the draft is set for baking, the heat, by means of a curved flange, is made to pass under and heat every pot hole except the back inner one, before it is drawn down the outer half of the back end flue and under the oven—a dividing flange under oven bottom prevents the heat from short cutting, and forces it to travel, first under the outer half of oven, then under the inner half.

The result is that the heat is spread uniformly over the oven. And every loaf of a whole batch of bread will be done equally well on all sides.

From under the oven bottom the heat travels up the inner half of back end flue,

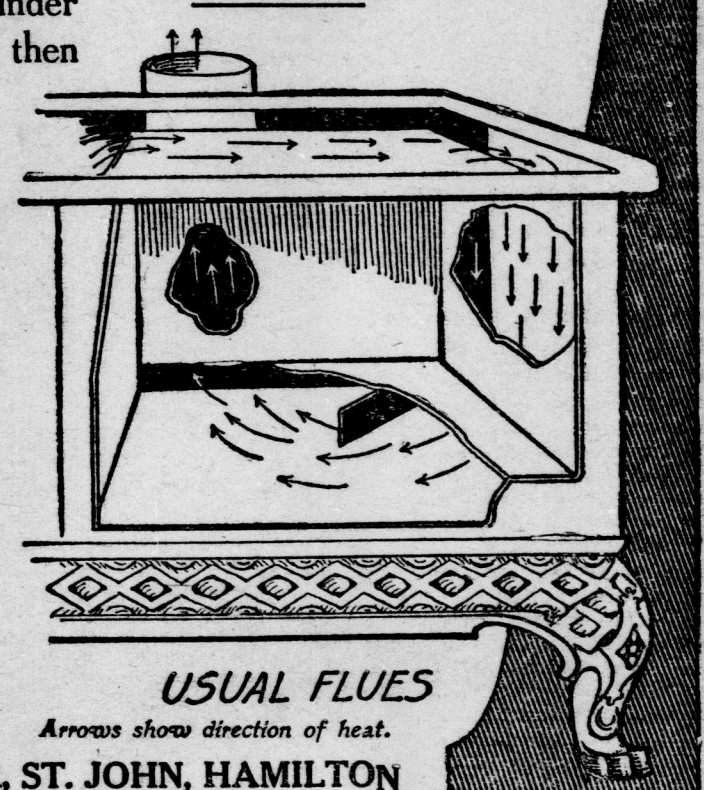
and passes under the back inner pot hole before disappearing up the chimney.

Thus it will be seen that all the heat circulates around the oven twice and under every pot hole before it goes up the chimney—that the draft for baking is also the best for cooking.

And, as the heat is made to perform a double duty by this improved system, the fuel bill is greatly reduced.

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TO PRESERVE THE BUFFALO

THE LAST SURVIVORS STILL AT
LARGE ARE IN THE MACKENZIE
RIVER DISTRICT, AND NEED
PROTECTION.

The last few survivors still at large of the almost countless bands of buffalo, once undisputed masters of the vast interior plains of the North American continent, stretching from the Gulf of Mexico northward to the Arctic Circle, are at the present time inhabitants of the remote Mackenzie River Valley, hundreds of miles north of the settled portions of Canada's prairie provinces, and according to a report of Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, the author-naturalist, and Major A. M. Jarvis, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, who are now in the far north looking into the question, unless steps are promptly taken by the Dominion Government for their protection, the last of the wood buffalo, the largest and finest of the buffalo kind, will in four or five seasons more have forever disappeared from the face of the earth. A herd of the plains buffalo, the only large herd indeed in existence, was recently purchased by the Canadian Government from an American hunter in Montana, and is to make its home hereafter at Elk River Park, in Northern Alberta, a tract of 3,000 acres of rolling prairie land, with a mixture of hill, forest and plain, an ideal range for the purpose—but what an exchange, one cannot help thinking, for the freedom of the interior. There was a time, well within the memory of many still living, when a single herd of buffalo has been seen on the plains of Arkansas that contained not less than four million of these animals. They lived and moved as no other quadrupeds within recent times have done, in vast multitudes, like grand armies on review, covering scores of square miles at a time. "Their ways," as an early writer has said, "were as beaten as our great roads, and no herb grows thereon." Surely, if any animal ever was designed by nature for the supplying of the wants of an entire race, that animal was the North American bison. His body yielded fresh meat or was converted into pemmican for the red man's winter use. His skin, dressed with the hair on, was the Indian's clothing and bedding. His skin, dressed without the hair, made the covering for the hunter's teepee (tent). Some times stretched over a wooden frame-work, it served, too, for a boat. The hide was made into shields, ropes and traveling bags for the living and into winding sheets for the dead. The sinews furnished thread, bowstrings, snowshoe webs, and similar requirements. The hair was occasionally converted into belts and ornaments, while from the bones were fashioned articles of use and adornment, and from the horns the aborigine's spoons and similar requirements. The hair was occasionally converted into belts and ornaments, while from the bones were fashioned articles of use and adornment, and from the horns the aborigine's spoons and similar requirements. The hair was occasionally converted into belts and ornaments, while from the bones were fashioned articles of use and adornment, and from the horns the aborigine's spoons and similar requirements.



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