

43RD YEAR NO. 19066

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PRICE TWO CENTS

## A CRUSHING REPLY TO SCANDAL-MONGERS MR. AYLESWORTH HITS FROM SHOULDER

Mr. Hyman Assailed by Them Because of His Power  
and Strength—Conservative Members Who Are  
in No Position to Throw Stones.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER STRONGLY REBUKED

Liberals Perfectly Willing That the Opposition Should  
Make "Graft" the Issue of a Dominion Campaign,  
Says Minister of Justice at Hensall Meeting.

[By Our Own Reporter.]

Hensall, Ont., June 14.—Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice of Canada, this afternoon addressed the large gathering of Liberals assembled in the Hensall Opera House to nominate a candidate for the Dominion House.

The minister's address was one of great eloquence. He dealt with the slanderous charges which have been made from time to time against the Liberal Government, and especially those charges made by Mr. Fowler, M. P., in the House, in which he insinuated certain things associated with "wine, women and graft." Mr. Aylesworth took occasion to point out certain things in regard to prominent Conservatives, past and present, and the minister's action met with the hearty approval of the Liberals assembled.

#### Rousing Reception.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth was given a rousing reception. He expressed the pleasure it gave him to meet so many of the good Liberals of South Huron, gathered together to select a candidate for the House of Commons. The large gathering was a good omen for success. (Cheers.)

"We in Canada are so used to governing ourselves that we do not always appreciate the importance of the privilege we possess of being allowed to say who we shall elect to legislate for us. But the people of South Huron, by their attendance at the convention, had shown their thorough appreciation of the privilege."

Mr. Aylesworth alluded to the fact that his father, his grandfather, and his antecedents have for many generations been farmers.

"I might have been a farmer, too," he said, "but for the fact that my father had two sons and only one farm. My brother took the farm." (Laughter.)

Continuing, Mr. Aylesworth said the farming classes are a reading, intelligent people, upon whose judgments depend the future of the country. It is a distinguishing trait of human nature that men, honestly enough, see things from different standpoints, and it is not infrequently the case that the average man finds it difficult to distinguish the lines which divide the two great parties.

"We stand as the Reform party of Canada," Mr. Aylesworth said, "and upon our record of today and of Reformers before us, and the laws they have passed—laws which always were in the interests of the people."

#### Opposition Issues.

Mr. Aylesworth then said that it is the Opposition which makes the issue. They are in the position to do this because the Opposition is, or should be, always on the watch and ready to attack the Government.

But what issues have the Dominion Opposition raised? At the last general election the issue was in regard to the propriety of the arrangements for the construction of the new Transcontinental Railway.

Mr. Borden and his friends in the House and out of it repeatedly opposed the whole proposition. As a side issue, they attempted to use the Lord Dunsford incident. But the whole fight was waged in regard to the Transcontinental Railway. Since that time not a word has been heard from the Opposition against the railway. That issue has gone the way of all issues of its ilk which have no foundation.

#### The Autonomy Bill.

Two years ago, when the by-elections were being fought, the autonomy bill was raised, and the Government was designated as being composed of a pack of coercionists. An appeal, the most dangerous it is possible to contemplate, was made to the people—an appeal to sectionalism. But this cry also died out. The people of the west settled the question themselves. Alberta and Saskatchewan accepted the autonomy bill and voted in Liberal Governments. And yet the people of Ontario were told by the Conservatives that the Government was attempting to push onto the people of the west a bill that was repugnant to them.

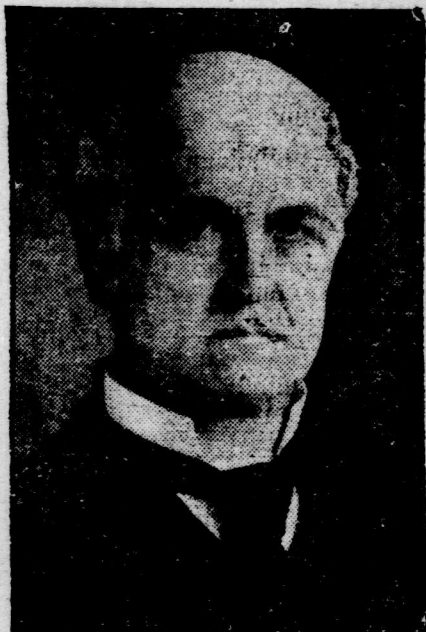
#### Campaign Slander.

Once again the scene shifted. The Conservative party was overjoyed from its victory in Ontario. It had over-

(Continued on page 5.)

#### TOLSTOI VERY ILL.

St. Petersburg, June 15.—A dispatch from Tula again reports Count Tolstoy as being seriously ill.



HON. A. B. AYLESWORTH,  
Who Arraigned the Scandal-Mongers  
in Course of Address at South  
Huron Nomination Meeting.

## McLean Unanimous Choice of South Huron Liberals

Editor of Seaforth Expositor to Contest Riding at Next  
Dominion Election—Big Convention at Hensall.

[By Our Own Reporter.]

Hensall, Ont., June 14.—Mr. M. Y. McLean, ex-M. P., P. E., editor of the Seaforth Expositor, one of the best-known and most respected Liberal organs in Western Ontario, was today nominated by the Liberals of South Huron as their candidate for the House of Commons. Mr. McLean was the unanimous choice.

There were five names placed in nomination, the others being as follows:

Donald Urquhart, ex-reeve of Hensall.

Thomas Fraser, Brucefield, who was the Liberal standard-bearer in the last election, but was defeated.

George McEwen, ex-M. P., for South Huron.

J. K. Kellerman, of Dashwood, deputy-reeve of Stephen.

#### Packed to the Doors.

The Hensall Opera House, in which the meeting was held, was packed to the doors. There were 158 delegates entitled to be present, and they were all on hand. Accompanying them were a large number of stalwart Liberals, not named as delegates, but who take an interest in political matters in the riding.

On the first vote Mr. Urquhart dropped out; then Mr. Fraser, followed by Messrs. McEwen and Kellerman, in the order named.

When it was announced that Mr. McLean had secured the nomination, he was given a rousing ovation. The other candidates made many speeches in which they promised to take off their coats and work for Mr. McLean.

#### Must Be Redeemed.

"South Huron must be redeemed," was the slogan at the meeting.

The historic old constituency had been Liberal for 25 years, but, owing to differences within the party, a Conservative was elected at the last election. His name is Mr. B. R. Gunn.

Conservative was elected at the last election. His name is Mr. B. R. Gunn.

and every delegate for the confidence reposed in him, and he promised to leave no stone unturned to win back

#### HITS ROCK DURING FOG

Irish Express Steamer Anglia Narrowly Escapes Foundering.

Holyhead, Wales, June 15.—The Irish express steamer Anglia, with more than 500 passengers on board, struck a submerged rock in a thick fog this morning. The passengers were greatly alarmed, but the officers maintained order, distributing the life-belts and prepared the boats for lowering. After half an hour the captain of the Anglia succeeded in getting her off under her own steam, and landed the passengers.

The bows of the Anglia were stove in above and below the water line, but her watertight compartments saved her.

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### FREIGHT CARS PLUNGE INTO NIAGARA GORE

Drop 250 Feet From Bridge and Are  
Lost in Whirlpool.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 15.—Early today three freight cars broke from a train of 14 cars in the middle of the lower steel-arch bridge and plunged into the rapids 250 feet below. In leaving the track they damaged both the upper and lower decks of the bridge to a considerable extent. When they struck the water they were not badly damaged, but the current of the rapids carried them to the whirlpool, where they were broken into pieces. A brakeman had a narrow escape.

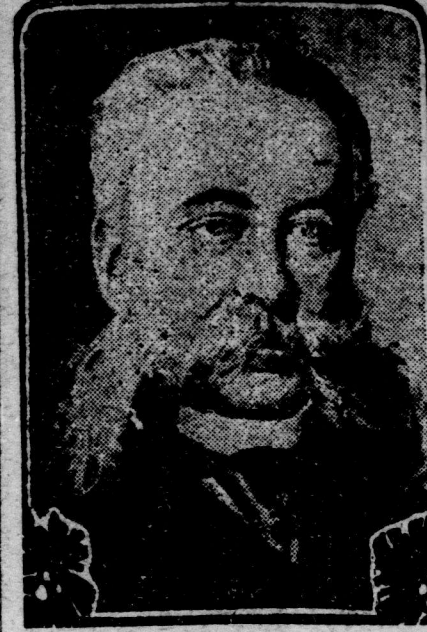
### 'QUEER' GOODS CHARGE FOR ILLINOIS PASTOR

Prominent Presbyterian Minister and  
Editor Charged With Counterfeiting.

Springfield, Ill., June 15.—A federal grand jury last night returned an indictment against Rev. James R. K. Kay, formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Lincoln, Ill., and now editor of the Home Herald, published at Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago, where he now lives, charging him with making counterfeit money. Molds for the manufacture of counterfeit dimes, quarters and half-dollars were found in the basement of the hall which Rev. Mr. Kay occupied while pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Lincoln. When arrested, he confessed to making molds, but explained that he was only experimenting with them to see if he could manufacture medals to be presented to the children of the Sunday school as rewards for getting new pupils.

### ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Hamilton, June 15.—J. S. Boothman, for many years in the painting business here, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by throwing himself into the lake at Burlington. He was discovered, and was fished out of the water. Little the worse for his venture, Mr. Boothman has been in poor health for some time, and is not responsible for his actions.



RUSSIAN PREMIER STOLYPIN,  
Who Has Threatened to Dissolve the  
Duma Unless the Social Demo-  
crats Are Excluded.

### SEVEN WORKMEN SWEEP OVER FALLS

A Terrible Canoeing Accident  
Reported From Saguenay  
County, Quebec.

Quebec, Que., June 15.—A dreadful accident happened yesterday noon at Hamilton Cove, Saguenay County. A few canoes filled with men working for C. P. Easton & Co. started to cross above the falls, when one of the canoes containing seven men got caught in the current and was swept over the falls. All seven men were drowned. Up to the present time none of the bodies have been recovered. Four of the men, Alfred Gagnon, George Quinn, Xavier Guerin, and Joseph Quinn, were married men, and belonged to Millersville, Saguenay, and leave large families. The three others are single, their names being Philippe Chappadeau, of Paspébiac, Zenon Otis, of Little Metis, and George Campion, of Matane.

### DEATH OF DR. P. W. MCCLAY

Widely-Known Physician Passes Away  
After Long Practice.

[Special to The Advertiser.]  
St. Thomas, Ont., June 15.—Dr. P. W. McClay died at his home in Aymer yesterday, where he had resided 71 years. He leaves a widow, three daughters and one son, also a physician. A brother practices medicine in Woodstock.

### CHICAGO THEATER FIRE

The Olympic, Oldest Vaudeville House,  
Practically Destroyed.

Chicago, June 15.—The Olympic Theater, the oldest vaudeville house in Chicago, was practically destroyed by fire at midnight last night. The loss will exceed \$150,000.

The fire caused terror among the guests in the Union Square Hotel, which adjoins the theater on the east. All were advised to pack their trunks and vacate.

Crossed electric wires between the first and second galleries are supposed to have caused the fire.

### BIG FIRE AT ALTOONA

Midnight Blaze in Pennsylvania Town  
Does \$250,000 Damage.

Altoona, Pa., June 15.—Fire discovered in the Eleventh Avenue Opera House at midnight did over \$250,000 damage before the fire department had the flames under control, at 2 o'clock this morning. The basement and first and second floors of the opera house building were occupied by the Imperial Drygoods Company, the leading departmental concern in this section of the state. The upper part of the building was used for theatrical purposes until a few weeks ago.

### THE WEATHER

TOMORROW—FINE AND WARM.  
FORECASTS.

Toronto, June 14-8 a.m.  
Today—Fresh northwesterly winds; fine and warm.

TEMPERATURES.

| Stations.    | 8 a.m. | Min. | Max. | Weather. |
|--------------|--------|------|------|----------|
| Calgary      | 38     | 34   | 54   | Fair     |
| Winnipeg     | 44     | 32   | 64   | Cloudy   |
| Parry Sound  | 60     | 46   | 76   | Clear    |
| Toronto      | 60     | 46   | 76   | Clear    |
| Ottawa       | 60     | 46   | 76   | Clear    |
| Montreal     | 60     | 46   | 76   | Clear    |
| Quebec       | 56     | 44   | 72   | Fair     |
| Father Point | 50     | 44   | 64   | Fair     |

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

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: London, 43-74; Dawson, 44-76; Atlin, 46-66; Victoria, 50-60; Kamloops, 54-80; Edmonton, 44-54; Prince Albert, 52-78; Swift Current, 44-76; Winnipeg, 52-82; Port Arthur, 48-78; Parry Sound, 46-80; Toronto, 44-82; Montreal, 46-80; Quebec, 54-82; St. John, 50-74; Halifax, 46-74.

WEATHER NOTES.

The weather continues fair and warm throughout the Western Provinces, and a change to much higher temperatures has occurred in Ontario. Temperatures of 60° and upwards were registered yesterday in parts of all the provinces from Manitoba westward.

## London Special Wrecked; Six Cars in the Ditch

Accident to Pere Marquette Train  
—350 Passengers Escape  
Serious Injury.

The special which left London this morning about 7 o'clock, bound for Detroit, was wrecked on the Pere Marquette at Glenwood, a station about 40 miles east of Windsor.

The accident happened about 9 o'clock, and was caused by the breaking of an axle of the back of the locomotive. The train, which was composed of six cars, was derailed, and the cars were piled up in the ditch.

Two or three persons, whose names could not be learned, were very slightly injured.

The passengers were placed on a special which was immediately sent out from Walkerville, and they were taken to Detroit as rapidly as possible, where they spent the day.

There were about 350 passengers on the train, 150 of whom were from London.

Traveling Passenger Agent J. W. Kearns, of this city, was on the special, and he wired the offices here that no one was injured, save very slightly.

A wrecker from St. Thomas was at once sent out, but at 2:30 this afternoon the line had not been opened up. The cars are not badly smashed, but they are all off the tracks, and it is very difficult to replace them.

### THE ARMY AT DETROIT

Salvationists From London Entertained  
by Michigan Brethren.

Detroit, Mich., June 15.—The local Salvation Army is entertaining about 500 Canadian Salvationists and their friends from along the line of the Pere Marquette Railway between London and Kingsville, Ont. The day will be spent at Belle Isle and tonight addresses will be made at the Citadel.

### A LIMITED DERAILED

Fatal Accident to Continental Flyer on  
the Great Northern.

Minot, N. D., June 15.—The Oriental Limited on the Great Northern Railroad was derailed 40 miles west of Minot this morning. Every car fell into a ditch, and immediately caught fire. Engineer Longvan and the fireman were killed, and several persons were injured. They were rescued with much difficulty. The train was running 50 miles an hour at the time of the accident. The accident was caused by spreading rails.

### STEAMERS ARRIVED.

| From.          | Arrived.     |
|----------------|--------------|
| Victorian      | Father Point |
| Sardinian      | Father Point |
| Lancastrian    | Father Point |
| Lake Umbagog   | Father Point |
| Gedre          | New York     |
| Cretic         | New York     |
| Sylvian        | New York     |
| Cymric         | Boston       |
| Boatman        | Boston       |
| Atlantic       | Boston       |
| Oceanic        | Southampton  |
| Pemerman       | London       |
| Princess Irene | Naples       |

New York

London

Naples

Boston

Father Point

Minot

St. Thomas

London

Quebec

Montreal

Ottawa

Parry Sound

Winnipeg

Calgary

Atlin

Dawson

Kamloops

Edmonton

Prince Albert

Swift Current

Winnipeg

Port Arthur

Parry Sound

Toronto

Montreal

Quebec

St. John

Halifax

London

Victoria

Kamloops

Edmonton

Prince Albert

Swift Current

Winnipeg

### THE STAR BOARDER

New York, June 15.—The  
World says:

Because of the advice given yesterday by Magistrate Connorton to a man to "go home, take the star boarder out in the lot and thrash him," Long Island City is holding its ear to the ground. The man was hauled to court by his wife, charged with abandonment and ill-treatment.

He told a story about a star boarder, and when Magistrate Connorton suggested a thrashing, he said:

"I can't. He's bigger than I am."

"Take a club, then, and come back and let me know how you made out."

The man left the court with fire in his eye.

### ADAMS WIRED TO HAYWOOD FOR AID

Orchard's Partner Asked Miners  
President for Loan of  
Money.

Boise, Idaho, June 15.—J. T. Pender, the Ogden detective who arrested Steve Adams in a fruit car at Ogden, was recalled to the stand today to continue his testimony in the trial of William D. Haywood for murder. Senator Borah said that in the statement made by Orchard, and the testimony of Pender yesterday, that Steve Adams sent a telegram to Haywood, thus linking Adams as a co-conspirator with Haywood, the state had the right to introduce Pender's testimony as to his knowledge of the contents of the telegram. Judge Wood ruled that the state must lay foundation to show that the original foundation had been destroyed.

Senator Borah argued at some length, and quoted authorities.

Mr. Richardson argued that there was no possible rule of law under which the evidence could be introduced. For the sake of argument, he admitted that Adams sent the telegram to Haywood, when he was stranded, and beating his way back to Denver from a mining camp in California, but maintaining that this could not be strained to mean that a conspiracy existed between Adams and Haywood.

The court admitted the testimony as a declaration from Steve Adams, whom the state sets up as a conspirator. The telegram read:

"W. D. Haywood, Denver, Col.  
"I am in trouble. Send me \$75 at once."  
"STEVE ADAMS."

Pender was briefly cross-examined and left the stand.

J. C. Houston, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Denver, was then called.

St. Petersburg, June 15.—The parliamentary commission, which has been examining the indictment of the 55 Social Democratic members charged with conspiracy against the Government, has decided that it is impossible to review all the evidence today, and will ask the House to give it until Monday to report.

Premier Stolypin's attitude on the postponement is not yet manifest, but it may result in deferring the crisis until next week.

LOSES A LEG

Serious Rear-End Collision on Trolley  
Line Near Hamilton.

Hamilton, Ont., June 15.—In a rear-end collision on the H. G. and B. Electric Railway, just east of Stony Creek last night, Motorman H. Robinson of Beamsville, had both of his legs broken and badly crushed. He was brought to the city hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate one of the injured members. The only other person injured was Russell Christie, a Grimsby fruit grower. He suffered from a severe scalp wound and a severe shaking up. He was brought to the city hospital, but will be about again in a few days. The manager of the road claims that Motorman Robinson's carelessness was responsible for the accident.

GRAND JURY REPORTS

Presentment Made To Judge Elliott  
This Morning.

The grand jury of the June sessions of the peace this morning made its presentment to Judge Elliott.

The presentment contained nothing beyond the routine reports of the condition of the various hospitals, the asylum and jail. All of these institutions had been found in excellent condition. In Victoria Hospital there were found 113 patients, of which number 8 were suffering from contagious diseases. The jail contained 15 male and female prisoners, while at the asylum there were 500 males and 544 female patients.

CROKER NOT ILL.

Dublin, June 15.—Richard Croker was not accessible last night, but the physician who has been in attendance upon him says there is no foundation for the rumor of his illness, and inquires in other directions tended to corroborate the statement of this doctor.

SEES NO CHANCE  
OF WORLD PEACE

Czar's Delegate Opens Hague  
Conference With Pessi-  
mistic Speech.

The Hague, June 15.—M. Nelidoff, the Czar's delegate, opened the second international peace conference today by affirming that universal peace and disarmament were unattainable. The deliberate utterances of the Russian statesman, although pessimistic to the extent referred to, were hopeful when later he said he believed that a better method for the judicial adjustment of disputes was possible, even though all conflicts between nations were no more avoidable than conflicts between individuals. During the course of his address M. Nelidoff greatly pleased the American delegates by the high tributes which he paid to President Roosevelt, and Andrew Carnegie, not mentioning any other countries or rulers.

15,000 OUT OF WORK

New York, June 15.—The receivers of the Milliken Bros. Corporation, which failed on Monday, have decided to close the steel mill in the \$7,500,000 plant on Staten Island, and have, in accordance with this determination, discharged 1,500 steel workers. About 7,000 persons are dependent upon the earnings of the discharged men, and as the reopening of the mill is problematical, most of the workers and their families will go to other steel centers to secure employment.

The reason behind the receiver's action in closing the mill was said to be the discovery that they could buy steel in the open market cheaper than the could manufacture.

A GRUESOME HANGING.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 15.—Alfred Sargent, a negro, was hanged here yesterday for the murder of John Skeels. He faintly, and had to be dragged to the gallows. After hanging five minutes it was found he was not dead, and he was hauled up and given a second drop.

SENDING CHINESE HOME.

Pretoria, Transvaal, June 15.—Premier Botha announced in Parliament yesterday that the Government intended to send home all the Chinese miners when their contracts expired. Sixteen thousand will go this year. In their places the Government purposes to secure native workmen.



## THOS. C. KNOTT

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE.

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

**WOODSIDE, SOUTH LONDON—FACING ON LANGARTH AND WREATH STREETS. ALL LOTS 60x125 FEET. FROM \$100 UPWARDS, ON EASY TERMS. CALL AND SEE PLAN AND GET PRICES.**

**SURREY PLACE—THE NEW SURVEY IN WEST LONDON, FRONTING ON WILSON AVENUE TO STREET AVENUE. LOTS HAVE BEEN SOLD. PRICES WILL BE RAISED ON ALL LOTS UNSOLD ON JULY 1. THE GRADING OF THE STREET HAS BEEN LET AND WILL BE STARTED AT ONCE. YOU CAN BUY A LOT OF VERY EASY TERMS. \$100 DOWN AND \$1 A WEEK. CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT A GOOD LOT AT A LOW PRICE.**

**SUNSHINE PARK—CONTRACT FOR GRADING HAS BEEN LET AND WORK WILL BE STARTED AT ONCE. NO LOTS YET SOLD. IF YOU PURCHASE A LOT IT WILL BE SURE TO INCREASE IN VALUE.**

**KING STREET—Two-story and attic brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, den, 4 manholes and grates, good barn, modern conveniences; lot 50x125 feet. Call for particulars.**

**WILSON AVENUE—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, hydrant outside; lot 50x125 feet. Call for particulars.**

**WILSON AVENUE—Story and half cement block, 4 bedrooms, room for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, sink and water in house, cellar, piped for furnace, piped for gas; lot 50x125 feet. Call for particulars.**

**EDWARD STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 4 bedrooms, water and sink in house, connected with sewer, woodshed, cement walks, henhouse; lot 50x125 feet. Call for particulars.**

**EMERY STREET—Story and half cement block, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, furnace, veranda, summer kitchen, lot 50x125 feet. Call for particulars.**

**WILLIAM STREET—Story and half brick, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, 4 bedrooms, closets, bath, lot 40x125 feet. Call for particulars.**

**COLORBONE STREET—Story and half brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, closets, gas, good cellar, lot 50x125 feet. Call for particulars.**

**EMERY STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, cellar under all of house, modern conveniences; lot 50x125 feet. Call for particulars.**

**BRUCE STREET—Story and half frame house, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 2 pantries, hard and soft water, sink and water in house, bath, good cellar, gas for cooking; lot 50x125 feet. Call for particulars.**

**TALBOT STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, cellar under all of house, modern conveniences; lot 50x125 feet. Call for particulars.**

**COLORBONE STREET—New two-story brick-vener, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, water and sink in house, connected with sewer, woodshed, cement walks, henhouse; lot 50x125 feet. Call for particulars.**

**VAN STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, lot 40x125 feet. Call for particulars.**

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## P. Walsh's Bulletin. Real Estate for Sale

**MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—A new 1 1/2-story brick house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, large cellar, electric light, nice lot. Price reasonable.**

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

**WATERLOO STREET—A new 1 1/2-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, breakfast-room, 2 kitchens, 3 large bedrooms, bathroom, hot water heating, laundry, vegetable and fruit cellar, electric light and gas; lot 40x125 feet. Price, \$3,500. Cheap property.**

**COLORBONE STREET—A new 1 1/2-story brick house, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 2 bathrooms, veranda, nice lot. Price, \$3,500.**

**A BUSINESS FOR SALE.**

**A good opportunity for a blacksmith to secure an established business stand in the north part of the city. Satisfactory reasons for selling.**

**Park-Two-story brick house, near Victoria street, on established business stand, in the north part of the city. Satisfactory reasons for selling.**

**TALBOT STREET—Between King and York street—A new two-story brick house, built on a lot of 1/2 acre, now rented as a livery, with a shop in front; suitable for a blacksmith or other business; lot 25x125 feet, with a right of way to the side. Our price is reasonable.**

**GREY STREET—Frame cottage, almost new, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, lot fruit trees. Price, \$1,450. In good order.**

**A GENERAL STORE, nine miles from London, doing a large paying business in groceries, drygoods, boots and shoes, stoves, tinware, hardware, etc. All modern, complete. A money making business. The owner is retiring from business.**

**ONE LOT ON THE CORNER OF WATERLOO AND HURON STREETS, CITY. WATER, 45 DOWN AND \$1 A WEEK. IF YOU WANT THESE LOTS BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.**

**WEST LONDON—A new 1 1/2-story brick house, finished in Georgia pine, 7 rooms, large electric light; a good, dry lot. Price, \$1,500.**

**THREE STORES ON DUNDAS STREET. For location and price call at this office.**

**A MODERN TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE ON STONE FOUNDATION, 10 ROOMS, MODERN, on Victoria Park, 10 rooms, large veranda, full bath, full kitchen, full laundry, full water and sewerage, full electric light and gas. Call and see me about this property and see through it.**

**TALBOT STREET—Two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, den, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, kitchen, quartered oak floors downstairs, all modern conveniences; lot 50x125 feet; splendid barn. Call and see me about this property and see through it.**

**CENTRAL AVENUE—New story and three-quarters brick-vener, cellar under all of house, with laundry, 4 bedrooms, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, washroom, full bath, full kitchen, full laundry, full water and sewerage, full electric light and gas. Call and see me about this property and see through it.**

**EMERY STREET—New brick-vener cottage, with large wardrobes, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, large hall, large windows in parlor, dining-room, kitchen, etc.; lot 35x125 feet. Call for particulars.**

**BRUCE STREET—Two-story and attic brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, modern conveniences, good barn. A most desirable property. Call for particulars.**

**EDWARD STREET—New brick-vener story and half, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, parlor, summer kitchen, Call at once if you want a nice home.**

**RIDOUT STREET—Frame two-story, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, modern conveniences, a splendid property, in splendid repair, good barn; lot 50x125 feet. Call for particulars.**

**RIDOUT STREET AND ELMWOOD AVENUE—SOUTH-WEST CORNER—TWO LOTS IN SOUTH LONDON. CALL AT A REASONABLE PRICE.**

**WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. I HAVE SOLD A LARGE NUMBER OF THE DEMAND IS VERY HIGH. IF YOU HAVE ANY REAL ESTATE YOU WISH TO SELL I CAN SELL IT FOR YOU, AND I WILL NOT CHARGE YOU A CENT. IF YOU DO NOT WANT TO SELL IT FOR ME, I WILL BE SURE OF HAVING IT WELL ADVERTISED.**

**BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—New brick two-story, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, full bath, modern conveniences; a splendid property, in splendid repair, good barn; lot 50x125 feet. Call for particulars.**

**LANGARTH STREET—Two splendid vacant lots, 60x125 feet each. Will sell very cheap.**

**WORTLEY ROAD, corner of Langarth street—Some of the best lots in South London. Call for particulars.**

**DUNDAS STREET—Two-story and attic brick, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, full bath, modern conveniences; a splendid property, in splendid repair, good barn; lot 50x125 feet. Call for particulars.**

**PARTRIDGE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, fruit trees, lot 40x125 feet. Call for particulars.**

**ELMWOOD AVENUE—Only \$1,250. Large parlor, dining-room, library, kitchen, full bath, splendid bathroom, heat, furnace, gas and fixtures, basement, full with coal, water, fruit and ornamental trees and flowers; lot 50x125 feet. A splendid chance to get a beautiful home. Call for particulars.**

**WORTLEY ROAD AND ASKIN STREET—Some of the best lots in South London. Call for particulars.**

**BRIDGE—Only two lots just over Victoria bridge; only two lots left. You will miss the chance if you do not hurry up. Call for particulars.**

**WELLINGTON STREET—Corner of Simcoe street, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bath and stable; lot 42x125 feet. This is a good place for a store, and a first-class investment.**

**PICCADILLY STREET—New two-story brick house, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, large reception hall, modern conveniences, finished throughout in Georgia pine; lot 50x125 feet.**

**VACANT LOTS—Colborne street north, splendid lots and cheap. On easy terms.**

**CLASS LOCALITY—CHEAP.**

**VACANT LOTS—I have some splendid terms on Eglar street, Princess avenue and ONE AND ONE-EIGHTH.**

**QUEEN AVENUE—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, shed; lot 35x125 feet. A snap, easy payments. Only \$500.**

**ECUMEN AVENUE—Frame cottage, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, kitchen cupboard, lot 50x125 feet. \$1,250.**

**WORTLEY ROAD—Two-story brick, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, all modern conveniences, splendid property in a good locality. \$4,500.**

**WORTLEY ROAD—Two-story brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, all modern conveniences, splendid property in a good locality. \$4,500.**

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## SMALLMAN &amp; INGRAM

THE WEATHER TODAY. Fair and warm. THE SATISFACTORY STORE

Store Closes Today, Saturday, at Six o'Clock

SHOP EARLY AND ENCOURAGE THIS MOVEMENT.

## From Linen Department

At this season of the year there is always a live demand for Linens. June Weddings have their effect, and many are eagerly seeking for suitable gifts, of which we have an immense variety. But today we are mentioning some keen values in the every-day lines of Cloths and Napkins that should interest all.

## Cream Damask Cloths and Napkins

ALL LINEN Each  
2x2 yards, good designs, bordered all around...\$1.25, \$1.50  
2x2 1/2 yards, good designs, bordered all around...\$1.50, \$2.50  
2x3 yards, good designs, bordered all around...\$1.75, \$2.50

## Bleached Damask Cloths

1 1/2 x 1 1/2 yards square, Fleur de Lis and Spot Filling, Fleur de Lis border all around, double damask. Each...\$1.50  
68x72 inches, good assortment of designs. Each...\$1.85  
2x2 square, assorted patterns, all linen. From...\$2.00 up  
68x88 inches, assorted patterns, all linen. Each...\$1.85  
68x90 inches, assorted patterns, all linen. Each...\$2.50  
72x90 inches, assorted patterns, all linen. Each...\$2.50

## Table Padding

56-inch Felt, good quality. Per yard...65c  
50-inch, quilted and washable. Per yard...85c  
60-inch, quilted. Yard...95c  
Linen—East Main Floor.

## Ladies' Silk Jumper Dresses \$10.00

New ones just received, and pretty styles, too, for summer wear. The jumper style is popular and becoming more so as the season advances; and we think these are the best we have yet shown. See them today. They appeal to us as quick selling styles.

Ladies' Jumper Dresses, of fine chiffon taffeta silk, in navy, brown, green and champagne. Jumper full blouses, nicely stitched and trimmed with straps and buttons. Skirt, gorges on front, side and back, box-pleated. Special for suit...\$10.00

## Dress Trimmings, Half-Price

67 pieces Persian bands and galons on trimming counter at just half price. In colors of blue, green, tan, brown, pink, gray, rose, etc., in newest combinations and effects. A rare chance for dressmakers to secure a supply. Here are some of the prices:

22c lines, now, per yard...11c 50c Trimmings, now...25c  
25c lines, now, per yard...12 1/2c 65c Trimmings, now...32 1/2c  
35c lines, now, per yard...17 1/2c 75c Trimmings, now...37 1/2c

## SMALLMAN &amp; INGRAM, 149, 151, 153 and 155 Dundas Street.

## FOR SALE

No. 5293—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile to postoffice; soil clay loam, 1/2 acre orchard (apples, mixed fruit), 1/2 acre stone house, 1/2 acre barn on stone foundation, stables under, lightning rods on barn. Price, \$5,500.

No. 5294—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile to postoffice; soil clay loam, 1/2 acre orchard (apples, mixed fruit), 1/2 acre stone house, 1/2 acre barn on stone foundation, stables under, lightning rods on barn. Price, \$5,500.

No. 5295—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile to postoffice; soil clay loam, 1/2 acre orchard (apples, mixed fruit), 1/2 acre stone house, 1/2 acre barn on stone foundation, stables under, lightning rods on barn. Price, \$5,500.

No. 5296—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile to postoffice; soil clay loam, 1/2 acre orchard (apples, mixed fruit), 1/2 acre stone house, 1/2 acre barn on stone foundation, stables under, lightning rods on barn. Price, \$5,500.

No. 5297—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile to postoffice; soil clay loam, 1/2 acre orchard (apples, mixed fruit), 1/2 acre stone house, 1/2 acre barn on stone foundation, stables under, lightning rods on barn. Price, \$5,500.

No. 5298—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile to postoffice; soil clay loam, 1/2 acre orchard (apples, mixed fruit), 1/2 acre stone house, 1/2 acre barn on stone foundation, stables under, lightning rods on barn. Price, \$5,500.

No. 5299—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile to postoffice; soil clay loam, 1/2 acre orchard (apples, mixed fruit), 1/2 acre stone house, 1/2 acre barn on stone foundation, stables under, lightning rods on barn. Price, \$5,500.

No. 5300—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile to postoffice; soil clay loam, 1/2 acre orchard (apples, mixed fruit), 1/2 acre stone house, 1/2 acre barn on stone foundation, stables under, lightning rods on barn. Price, \$5,500.

No. 5301—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile to postoffice; soil clay loam, 1/2 acre orchard (apples, mixed fruit), 1/2 acre stone house, 1/2 acre barn on stone foundation, stables under, lightning rods on barn. Price, \$5,500.

No. 5302—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile to postoffice; soil clay loam, 1/2 acre orchard (apples, mixed fruit), 1/2 acre stone house, 1/2 acre barn on stone foundation, stables under, lightning rods on barn. Price, \$5,500.

No. 5303—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile to postoffice; soil clay loam, 1/2 acre orchard (apples, mixed fruit), 1/2 acre stone house, 1/2 acre barn on stone foundation, stables under, lightning rods on barn. Price, \$5,500.

No. 5304—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile to postoffice; soil clay loam, 1/2 acre orchard (apples, mixed fruit), 1/2 acre stone house, 1/2 acre barn on stone foundation, stables under, lightning rods on barn. Price, \$5,500.

No. 5305—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile to postoffice; soil clay loam, 1/2 acre orchard (apples, mixed fruit), 1/2 acre stone house, 1/2 acre barn on stone foundation, stables under, lightning rods on barn. Price, \$5,500.

No. 5306—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile to postoffice; soil clay loam, 1/2 acre orchard (apples, mixed fruit), 1/2 acre stone house, 1/2 acre barn on stone foundation, stables under, lightning rods on barn. Price, \$5,500.

No. 5307—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile to postoffice; soil clay loam, 1/2 acre orchard (apples, mixed fruit), 1/2 acre stone house, 1/2 acre barn on stone foundation, stables under, lightning rods on barn. Price, \$5,500.

No. 5308—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile to postoffice; soil clay loam, 1/2 acre orchard (apples, mixed fruit), 1/2 acre stone house, 1/2 acre barn on stone foundation, stables under, lightning rods on barn. Price, \$5,500.

No. 5309—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile to postoffice; soil clay loam, 1/2 acre orchard (apples, mixed fruit), 1/2 acre stone house, 1/2 acre barn on stone foundation, stables under, lightning rods on barn. Price, \$5,500.

No. 5310—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile to postoffice; soil clay loam, 1/2 acre orchard (apples, mixed fruit), 1/2 acre stone house, 1/2 acre barn on stone foundation, stables under, lightning rods on barn. Price, \$5,500.

No. 5311—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile to postoffice; soil clay loam, 1/2 acre orchard (apples, mixed fruit), 1/2 acre stone house, 1/2 acre barn on stone foundation, stables under, lightning rods on barn. Price, \$5,500.

No. 5312—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile to postoffice; soil clay loam, 1/2 acre orchard (apples, mixed fruit), 1/2 acre stone house, 1/2 acre barn on stone foundation, stables under, lightning rods on barn. Price, \$5,500.

No. 5313—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile to postoffice; soil clay loam, 1/2 acre orchard (apples, mixed fruit), 1/2 acre stone house, 1/2 acre barn on stone foundation, stables under, lightning rods on barn. Price, \$5,500.

No. 5314—100 acres, Township of Wallace, County of Perth; 1/2 mile to market road station, 1/2 mile







## London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1863.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.  
TELEPHONE CALLS.Business Office .....107  
Job Department .....175  
Editorial Department .....184The London Advertiser Company,  
Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, London,  
Ont.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

## MISLEADING CRITICISM.

The Free Press, in its attack on Mr. Graham, the leader of the Ontario Opposition, displays a woeful lack of discretion. In trying to show that he is repudiating the attitude of Hon. Geo. Ross on the three-fifths clause, it ignores altogether the fact that in the session of 1906 Mr. Ross moved a resolution in the Legislature condemning the adoption of the three-fifths clause by the Government, and made a strong speech in favor of his resolution, showing clearly, too, that such attitude did not in any way clash with the one formerly taken by him.

In a provincial vote, many municipalities that are totally opposed to local option might have been forced upon them by the vote of other municipalities; hence the necessity of a preponderant majority. But when it becomes the domestic concern of each municipality, then the Liberal principle of municipal rights demands that a majority in each municipality shall rule.

The Free Press also goes far afield from fairness in criticizing what Mr. Graham says of the deputy minister of education. He speaks always of him in the most flattering terms as a journalist, but states what is merely a fact, that Mr. Colquhoun has had no practical experience with public school affairs. He has a practical mind, infinitely superior to the Minister of Education, who does not possess one qualification for the position he holds, and whose selection was a disappointment to those interested in education, and a surprise to even the Tory party.

Mr. Graham is on the right track and the public stand behind him.

## LACK OF CIVIC FORESIGHT.

A feature of their city on which Hamiltonians pride themselves is the Gore of King street, a beauty spot in the heart of the business section. A newspaper clipping of fifty years ago, which has turned up, recounts a discussion at a meeting of the Hamilton City Council, as to the best mode of improving this park. After some time spent in committee, it was finally resolved to plant the open space referred to with half a dozen shade trees (to cost not more than 50 cents each), and protected by boxes of like value, and not to fence it in. When the council resumed a counter-resolution was proposed and carried to the effect that it would be imprudent to plant trees before a permanent fence was erected. The Herald says that if the city councilors of 1857 had dipped into the future and seen the city's delightful park as it is today, they would have hesitated about planting the trees. Civic imagination, as the Herald, is as rare as it is valuable. "The planting of a few shade trees in the Gore seemed a trivial thing to dispute about in the days of Hamilton's small things; but the planting of the trees fixed forever the character of that portion of the city's future thoroughfare; it established in the busiest part of the business district a retreat where, in future, thousands of citizens would find rest and refreshment amid green foliage, smooth lawn, the bloom of flowers, and the splash of sparkling water. The town fathers of 50 years ago "built better than they knew" when they decided to plant a few trees in the Gore."

The Toronto Star, discussing city life in Canada, makes this wise remark, which is commended to the attention of London's civic rulers: "There are today in Canada many towns and small cities that will be as populous as Toronto or Hamilton in the future. They have now the chance — if not, the Legislatures should give them the chance — to secure at farm prices land that will be available in the future for parks, perhaps for residences for their poorer people. Many of them are beautifully situated on lake, ocean, or river. If they are not careful, they may find themselves gradually cut off from access to these natural advantages. Now is the time to make that access secure, and to provide ample breathing space and playgrounds for the future citizens of Canada."

The Little Londoners of today are not those who want to retain the city's inestimable boon of spring water as long as possible, but the citizens and city fathers who are blind to the need of providing parks, playgrounds and breathing spaces for a greater London. Some day the city will be compelled to repair these omissions, and will pay dearly for the lack of civic foresight. It is discouraging to find some of the aldermen of today blocking the slightest move toward park extension, or toward enhancing the beauty of the city.

## THE CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL.

It may not be possible for the city council at this late day to grant money this year toward the erection of a sanitarium for consumptives, but it should not hesitate to follow the good example of the county authorities by endorsing the movement.

The county council is favorable to contributing 40 per cent of the cost of the building and equipment, and 40 per cent of the cost of maintenance. The city of London is expected to contribute the other 60 per cent. The city council will be asked to pass a resolution to this effect, and the bylaw for raising the funds should be submitted to the electors not later than January. A Government grant will be forthcoming if the city and county are in earnest. Under the act the Government will also make an allowance for patients on a per capita basis.

Every physician can testify to the crying need for such an institution. Some pitiable cases have of late been given publicity in this city and elsewhere in the province. A great educational process has been at work in recent years, and people are beginning to realize that the ravages of consumption may be circumscribed as effectively as other contagious diseases. The mode of treatment is simple and inexpensive. There is evidence that before long every county and city in Ontario will be equipped for the fight against tuberculosis.

## THE FRENCH WINE CRISIS.

The crisis in the French wine trade, according to the cabled dispatches, is daily becoming more acute, and unless the Government comes to the relief of those engaged in vine growing dire consequences are predicted, for it is a matter of life and death with hundreds of thousands of people in five of the southern departments centering at Cote. Monster mass-meetings have been held, the attendance at one being estimated at 400,000 people and at another 140,000. Demands have been made on the Government, the vine-growers are calling on all their municipal officers to resign, and are declaring that they will cease paying taxes.

Two causes are held responsible for the diminishing demand for and the steady decline of the wholesale price of wine, which the Frenchman once considered as indispensable as bread. In the first place people are substituting beer for wine and liquors of which the base is a distillate of wine. The second cause is the placing on the market of artificial wines which are substituted for the genuine juice of the grape. Statistics show that if to the wine produced in France there is added all the wine imported, and then all the wine exported is subtracted, the remainder fluctuates from year to year from 1,056,000,000 to 1,521,000,000 gallons. What the vine-growers want to know is the source of the 317,000,000 to 792,000,000 gallons of wine which is sold each year in France and which is neither imported nor made from grapes. Another equally important point is that in 1903, when the vintage was 40 per cent below normal, the price of wine fell 50 per cent instead of rising and the quantity sold was greater than ever. What, the growers ask, is the reason of this? There can be no doubt that besides weakening genuine wine by the addition of water, much artificial wine is made from various materials, chief among which is sugar. The vine-growers propose as a remedy that the tax on sugar be increased about 4 cents per pound, which would mean an increase in the price to that extent. This proposition, however, would find vigorous opposition from the Paris and northern workmen. Other equally impracticable suggestions are made. A partial remedy, it would seem, may be found in the enactment of rigid, pure food laws, such as we have in Canada, which will impose severe penalties upon any persons selling as wine anything but the pure juice of the grape. In the meantime France is shaken by an economic crisis that unless judiciously handled may develop into a political crisis.

The Minister of Justice handled the slanderers and hypocrites without gloves at Hensall yesterday. The dynasty and the Duma are once more at daggers drawn. Parliamentary government in Russia has been a series of dissolving views. Mr. M. Y. McLean, the Liberal nominee in South Huron for the Commons, is the publisher of the Seaforth Express, one of the best weeklies in Ontario. Mr. McLean's independence and integrity have been reflected in his paper. It is a coincidence that the Liberal candidate in West Huron, Mr. Holmes, is also a journalist.

With due respect for the opinion of some of the militia officers, it is likely that the task of enlisting volunteers for the annual training would be a heavier one if the camp were removed from London. The volunteers from the towns and townships prefer a large place to a small one for their outing. The city of London has attractions that cannot be rivaled in the district. The Parks and Playgrounds Association, with praiseworthy enterprise, offered to send Park Superintendent Pearce to a convention at Chicago,

where the matter of parks and playgrounds is to be treated by experts. The board of works declined to allow Mr. Pearce to go. This is small-minded treatment of an excellent official, and a snub to the Parks and Playgrounds Association. It ought to stir that organization up to greater efforts.

The following from that staunch Conservative paper, the Ottawa Citizen, should be brought to the notice of Mr. Armstrong, M. P. of East Lambton, who denounces the German sursut and advocates a craven policy of surrender to Germany: "The spirited action of the Dominion Government in resisting German trade retaliation has had its effect and it is now announced that Germany is ready to bury the hatchet and is looking forward to a visit from Hon. Mr. Fielding in the hope that it will lead to a rapprochement and a restoring of mutually advantageous trade relations. Under certain conditions the only way to secure some people's consideration is to fight them."

## WORDS AND DEEDS.

[Chicago Tribune.] "There never was a time in my life, fellow-citizens," exclaimed the candidate, "when I hadn't the courage to call a spade a spade." "Yes," spoke up an old farmer in the audience, "and there never was a time in your life when you had the courage to take one in your hand!"

## HALF SOLD.

[Judge.] Hubby—Did you get my shoes half-sold, as I told you? Wife—Yes, dear. I sold one for twenty cents. Here's the other.

[Life.] "Ma, do I have to say, 'Give us this day our daily bread'?" "Certainly, Robbie." "I don't see why. You know you baked yesterday for a week."

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## The Time of The Test

To companies as well as to individuals there comes a day of test, when they grow or shrink in the estimation of the public, according as they are able to meet it. The test of the

## LONDON LIFE

Insurance Company, London, Canada,

came with the Insurance Commission's investigation. The result of it was that broadcast throughout Canada this company's name was printed as typifying all that is honorable, safe and fair in life assurance. Correct methods, able financing, honest representations—these are features which have helped build up so splendid a reputation—which make LONDON LIFE policies "Good as Gold."

George McBroom, inspector, J. F. Malone, superintendent, Industrial Branch.

The railroad had its birth in this country, and they don't like to think that the locomotives came from England; that the fastest trains in the world are run in France; that the first underground trolley cars were in operation in Budapest, Hungary, before we thought of trying them here; that the French are ahead of us in passenger car improvement and engine building; that the automobile was first perfected in France; that our street paving system originated abroad, so far as asphalt and wooden blocks are concerned; that notwithstanding Edison, our uses of electricity are mostly copies; that telegraphing by signal was invented in France; that wireless telegraphy was invented in Italy; that in the sciences and arts, as well as in literature, England, France and Germany are greatly our superiors; that while we are the greatest foodstuff producers in the world, of most prepared condiments, fruits, etc., the foreign article is preferred by our own people at a much higher price.

HOW IT SOUNDED. [Everybody's Magazine.]

"Mother," said a college student who had brought his chum home for the holiday, "I want to present my friend, Mr. Specknoodle." His mother, who was a little hard of hearing, placed her hand to her ear. "I'm sorry, George, but I didn't quite catch your friend's name. You'll have to speak louder, I'm afraid." "I say, mother," shouted George, "I want to present my friend, Mr. Specknoodle." "I'm sorry, George, but Mr. —. What was the name again?" "Mr. Specknoodle!" George fairly yelled. The old lady shook her head sadly. "I'm sorry, George, but I'm afraid it's no use. It sounds just like Specknoodle to me."

HOW MARBLES ARE MADE. [Philadelphia Record.]

Most of the stone marbles used by boys are made in Germany. The refuse only of the marble and agate quarries is employed, and this is treated in such a way that there is practically no waste.

Men and boys are employed to break the refuse stone into small cubes, and with their hammers they acquire a marvelous dexterity. The little cubes are then thrown into a mill consisting of a grooved bedstone and a revolving runner. Water is fed to the mill and the runner is rapidly revolved, while the friction does the rest.

In half an hour the mill is stopped and a bushel or so of perfectly rounded marbles are taken out. The whole process costs the merest trifle.

PURSE-PROUD POTATOES. [Ohio State Journal.]

Ah, those potatoes! How they grow in value and in luxury from the corner grocery till they appear on the dinner table. Whoever thought the humble potato, the Irish potato, the kill-hunger tuber, would be putting on such airs as this? Down in the gentle home life it counts itself worth one or two cents, but when it is up in the dining-room life, where people travel with big rolls of bills in their vest pockets, then it struts around with a fifteen-cent air and looks with disgust at its two-cent humility.

A PRODUCTIVE TAX. [Montreal Gazette.]

The New York State tax on stock exchange transfers in two years has produced \$12,000,000, or about \$500,000 a month. Though the figures of the present year show a falling off, they are as large as the time the impost was first levied, which indicates that causes not connected with fiscal affairs have to do with the fall-off in exchange activity. The tax is one of those that are likely to stay.

ROUGH ON LEACOCK. [Manitoba Free Press.]

It is innumerable that this "vulgar, offensive twaddle," as Mr. Vernon Harcourt rightly termed it, should be inflicted upon the British people by a Canadian heralded as a representative of Canadian sentiment and opinion. It is simply a grotesque in the face of the sentiment and opinion of the people of this Dominion. It may represent young Mr. Leacock's own ideas; but it is to be doubted if he has devoted to any one of the problems of empire a title of the

## J. H. CHAPMAN &amp; CO

For Tonight and Monday, Circus Day

## Crack-a-Jack Suit Bargain

We have just secured from a prominent maker of boys' suits a big and choice lot of suits for boys 4 to 12 years old that we are putting on sale at \$2.95. Buying what the maker regarded as a clearing lot, we got a price advantage that enables us to offer them at that figure. The suits are actually worth \$3.50 and \$3.75. They are made of fine tweeds and worsteds in popular shades of gray in neat, fancy effects—Norfolk style. Mothers who have boys of this age (4 to 12 years) to clothe for this summer and coming fall should grasp this big opportunity.

## Bargain Price \$2.95

\$12.00 and \$12.50 Men's Suits at \$7.95

Ask the men who have already bought from this big suit line if they didn't get a bargain. There's still a good choice left—Progress Brand and other makes. Every suit is worth its regular price—\$12.00 or \$12.50. All sizes in the lot. Sale price.....\$7.95

## REDUCTION IN LACE COLLARS

WASH COLLARS Big sale of Ladies' Lace Embroidery and German Linen Collars. Were 35c, 40c and 50c. On sale at choice.....25c Mail orders filled for these lines.

## COLLARETTES

Silk Braid Chemisettes, white and black, collar attached. Were \$1.25. At.....63c Collars to match, in black and white. Were 35c to 75c. At.....18c to 38c

## CHEMISETTES

Cream Lace Chemisettes, collar attached. Were \$1.00. For.....50c Applique Lace, Battenburg and Imitation Baby Irish Lace Collarettas. Were \$1.25 to \$3.50. At 63c to \$1.75

## Piano Bargains

READ THESE

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|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ONE<br>GOURLAY<br>CONCERT USED | ONE<br>Mendelssohn<br>BEEN RENTED | ONE<br>Allen & Son<br>USED    |
| ONE<br>DOMINION<br>ALMOST NEW  | ONE<br>Mason & Risch<br>EXCHANGED |                               |
| ONE<br>WILLIAMS<br>EXCHANGED   | ONE<br>PIANOLA<br>USED            | ONE<br>EMPRESS<br>BEEN RENTED |

These pianos are offered at from \$170 upwards, in good condition and on EASY TERMS. We need the room and must sell them. First come, first served.

## GOURLAY, WINTER &amp; LEEMING

195 Dundas Street, Advertiser Building

## The World of Horses.

Continued from Page Seven.

with the comb they have rebelled, only to be stupidly disciplined and ultimately spoiled. No horse should ever be allowed to get in such filthy condition that the comb is necessary.

Mrs. Beck's Sparkle and Splendor did not get a prize at the International Horse Show. One-text—announcing really to a fifteenth—and one-fourth, is the record of the popular Beck stable to date. Those who have seen the Beck saddlers will understand how keen the competition must have been. The famous road tour of gray shows by Alfred Vanderbilt won the most important prize so far awarded to a foreign exhibitor. The success of Pabst, the son of the millionaire beer manufacturer, who is now the largest breeder of hackneys outside of England, will help the hackney breeders on this continent. The real triumph belongs to the man from whom Mr. Pabst bought Sir Humphrey, and this is Mr. Eben D. Jordan, of the Plymouth stud. To breed an international winner in classes that must have been about the hottest in the show is a notable achievement indeed.

Speaking of hackneys, it is worth noting that On Guard won first and the championship at the recent Philadelphia Horse Show, beating the noted Tiger Lily and the New York winner. On Guard is the stallion imported from England a couple of years ago by Senator Beith. He was shown at the spring horse show in Toronto in 1906, but was ordered out of the ring by the veterinary surgeons, who declared him unsound. This affront added to the really inexplicable failure of the judges to do justice to another Beith horse—the exquisite mare Balcary—caused Senator Beith to withdraw his horses from the show. Quite a little rumour followed, the Bowmanville man sending in affidavits from outside vets asserting that On Guard was sound, and the horse show officials defending their judgment as best they could. The horse was later sold in the States for a good price, and his victory at Philadelphia seems to be

An American woman, Mrs. John Leslie—famously known as Mrs. Jack Leslie—who was Leonie Blanche Jerome, of New York, is ineffectual adviser in fashion and dress of the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, to the former of whom she is lady-in-waiting.

The brief cable dispatch tells us little of Orby's Derby, but already we notice some premature exultations from the United States. A gentleman described as "one of the Crook's most intimate New York friends," says that the victory makes the colt worth anything from \$100,000 to \$150,000. He adds that the Derby winner is not for sale, and that the race was only an exercise gallop for him. It is a little early for opinions of this kind. Orby will have to do it again before he can be called a better horse than Sieve Gallion. He has to meet Polar Star yet, supposed to be the best 3-year-old of the year, although he is unfortunately not well engaged. Orby may be a good one, but English breeders will not think much of his dam's breeding, and until they change their mind on this point they are not likely to offer any \$150,000, nor half as much, for him.

A. E. T. Watson, the editor of Bad-



# Now is the golden opportunity, don't miss it. Remember the great advance in the price of All Kinds of Carpets, Linoleums Housefurnishings, Including Curtains

of all kinds. This season there is no advance in price at Kingsmill's

**BEST AXMINSTER CARPETS, worth today \$2.00, you get for \$1.65 made and laid**  
**5-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS, worth today \$1.50, you get for \$1.15 made and laid**  
**WILTON CARPETS, worth today \$1.85, you get for \$1.56 made and laid**  
**Velvet Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, Wool Carpets, Union Carpets all in same proportion**

Before the advance we purchased thirty thousand yards of Linoleums, all of which has been passed through the customs during the last sixty days. Three thousand pairs of Curtains, all stocked within the last three months.

## No Advance in Prices at Kingsmill's

### The Hound of The Baskervilles

BY SIR A. CONAN DOYLE.

"Did he ever strike you as being crazy—this brother of hers?"

"I can't say that I ever did."

"I dare say not. I always thought him sane enough until today, but you can take it from me that either he or I ought to be in a strait-jacket. What's the matter with me, anyhow? You've lived near me for some weeks, Watson? Tell me straight, now! Is there anything that would prevent me from making a good husband to a woman that I loved?"

"I should say not."

"He can't object to my worldly position, so it must be myself that has this down on. What has he against me? I never hurt man or woman in my life that I know of. And yet he would not so much as let me touch the tips of her fingers."

"Did he say so?"

"That, and a deal more. I tell you, Watson, I've only known her these few weeks, but from the first I just felt that she was made for me, and she, too—she was happy when she was with me, and that I'll swear. There's a light in a woman's eye that speaks louder than words. But he has never let us go together, and it was only today for the first time that I saw a chance of having a few words with her alone. She was glad to meet me, but when she did, it was not love that she would talk about, and she wouldn't let me talk about it either if she could have stopped it. She kept coming back to it that this was a place of danger, and that she would never be happy until I had left it. I told her that since I had seen her I was in no hurry to leave it, and that if she really wanted me to go the only way to work it was for her to arrange to go with me. With that, I offered in as many words to marry her, but before she could answer down came this brother of hers, running at us with a face on him like a madman. He was just white with rage, and those light eyes of his were blazing with fury. What was I doing with the lady? How dared I offer her attentions which were distasteful to her? Did I think that because I was a barrister I could do what I liked? If he had not been her brother I should have known better how to answer him. As it was, I told him that my feelings towards his sister were such as I was not ashamed of, and that I hoped that she might honour me by becoming my wife. That seemed to make the matter no better, so then I lost my temper, too, and I answered him rather more hotly than I should perhaps, considering that she was standing by. So it ended by his going off with her, as you saw, and here am I as badly puzzled a man as any in this county. Just tell me what it all means, Watson, and I'll owe you more than ever I can hope to pay."

"I tried one or two explanations, but, indeed, I was completely puzzled myself. Our friend's title, his fortune, his age, his character, and his appearance, are all in his favor, and I know nothing against him, unless it be this dark fate which runs in his family. That his advances should be rejected so brusquely, without any reference to the lady's own wishes, and that the lady should accept the situation without protest, is very amazing. However, our conjectures were set at rest by my visit from Stapleton himself that very afternoon. He had come to offer apologies for his rudeness of the morning, and after a long private interview with Sir Henry in his study, the upshot of their conversation was that the breach was quite healed, and that we are to dine at Merril House next Friday as a sign of it."

"I don't say now that he isn't a crazy man," said Sir Henry; "I forget the look in his eyes when he ran at me this morning, but I must allow that no man could make a more handsome apology than he has done."

"Did he give any explanation of his conduct?"

### Liver and Kidneys

It is highly important that these organs should properly perform their functions. When they don't, what lameness of the side and back, what yellowness of the skin, what constipation, bad taste in the mouth, sick headache, pimples and blotches, and loss of courage, tell the story.

The great alternative and tonic

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

Gives these organs vigor and tone for the proper performance of their functions, and gives all their ordinary ailments. Take it.

lived and trembling before us. His dark eyes, glaring out of the white mask of his face, were full of horror and astonishment, as he gazed from Sir Henry to me.

"What are you doing here, Barrymore?"

"Nothing, sir." His agitation was so great that he could hardly speak, and the shadows sprang up and down from the shaking of his candle. "It was the window, sir. I go round at night to see that they are fastened."

"On the second floor?"

"Yes, sir, all the windows."

"Look here, Barrymore," said Sir Henry, sternly; "we have made up our minds to have the truth out of you, so it will save you trouble to tell it sooner rather than later. Come, now. No lies! What were you doing at that window?"

The fellow looked at us in a helpless way, and he wrung his hands together like one who is in the last extremity of doubt and misery.

"I was doing no harm, sir. I was holding a candle to the window."

"And why were you holding a candle to the window?"

"Don't ask me, Sir Henry—don't ask me! I give you my word, sir, that it is not my secret, and that I cannot tell it. If it concerned no one but myself I would not try to keep it from you."

A sudden idea occurred to me, and I took the candle from the trembling hand of the butler.

"He must have been holding it as a signal," said I. "Let us see if there is any answer." I held it as he had done, and stared out in the darkness of the night. Vaguely I could discern the black bank of the trees and the lighter expanse of the moor, for the moon was behind the clouds. And then I gave a cry of exultation, for a tiny pin-point of yellow light had suddenly transfixed the dark veil, and glowed steadily in the center of the black square framed by the window.

"There it is!" I cried.

"No, no, sir, it is nothing—nothing at all!" the butler broke in. "I assure you, sir."

"Your light across the window, Watson!" cried the baronet. "See, the other moves also. Now, you rascal, do you deny that it is a signal? Come, speak up! Who is your confederate, and what is this conspiracy that is going on?"

The man's face became openly defiant.

"It is my business, and not yours. I will not tell."

"Then you will leave my employment right away."

"Very good, sir. If I must, I must."

"And you go in disgrace. By thunder, you may well be ashamed of yourself. Your family has lived with mine for over a hundred years under this roof, and here I find you deep in some dark plot against me."

"No, no, sir; no, not against you. It was a woman's voice, and Mrs. Barrymore, paler and more horror-struck than her husband, was standing at the door. Her bulky figure, in a shawl and skirt might have been comic were it not for the intensity of feeling upon her face.

"We have to go, Eliza. This is the end of it. You can pack our things."

"Oh, John, John, have I brought you to this? It is my doing, Sir Henry—all mine. He has done nothing except for my sake, and because I asked him."

"Speak out, then! What does it mean?"

"My unhappy brother is starving on the moor. We cannot let him perish at our very gates. The light is a signal to him that food is ready for him, and his light out yonder is to show the spot to which to bring it."

"Then your brother is—"

"The escaped convict, sir—Selden, the criminal."

"That's the truth, sir," said Barrymore. "I said that it was not my secret, and that I could not tell it to you. But now you have heard it, and you will see that if there was a plot it was not against you."

This, then, was the explanation of the stealthy expeditions at night, and the light at the window. Sir Henry and I both stared at the woman in amazement. Was it possible that this stolidly respectable person was of the same blood as one of the most notorious criminals in the country?

"Yes, sir, my name was Selden, and he is my younger brother. We humored him too much when he was a lad, and gave him his own way in everything until he came to think that the world was made for him. Again, and I both stared at the woman in amazement. Was it possible that this stolidly respectable person was of the same blood as one of the most notorious criminals in the country?

"Then, as he grew older, he met wicked companions, and the devil entered into him until he broke my mother's heart and dragged our name in the dirt. From crime to crime he sank lower and lower, until it is only the mercy of God which has snatched him from the scaffold; but to me, sir, he was always the little curly-headed boy that I had nursed and played with, as an elder

sister would. That was why he broke prison, sir. He knew that I was here, and that we could not refuse to help him. When he dragged himself here one night, weary and starving, with the warders hard at his heels, what could we do? We took him in and fed him and cared for him. Then you returned, sir, and my brother thought he would be safer on the moor than anywhere else, until the hue and cry was over, so he lay in hiding there. But every second night we made sure if he was still there by putting a light in the window, and if there was an answer my husband took out bread and meat to him. Every day we hoped that he was gone, but as long as he was there we could not desert him. That is the whole truth, as I am an honest Christian woman, and you will see that if there is blame in the matter it does not lie with my husband, but with me, for whose sake he has done all that he has."

The woman's words came with an intense earnestness which carried conviction with them.

"Is this true, Barrymore?"

"Yes, Sir Henry. Every word of it."

"Well, I cannot blame you for standing by your own word. Forgive what I have said. Go to your room, you two, and we shall talk further about this matter in the morning."

When they were gone we looked out of the window again. Sir Henry had flung it open and the cold night wind beat in upon our faces. Far away in the black distance there still glowed that one tiny point of yellow light.

"I wonder he dares," said Sir Henry. "It may be so placed as to be only visible from here."

"Very likely. How far do you think it is?"

"Out by the Cleft Tor, I think."

"Not more than a mile or two, I think."

"Hardly that."

"Well, it cannot be far if Barrymore had to carry the food to it. And he is waiting, this villain, beside that candle. By thunder, Watson, I am going out to take that man."

The same thought had crossed my own mind. It was not as if the Barrymores had taken us into their confidence. Their secret had been forced from them. The man was a danger to the community, an unmitigated scoundrel, for whom there was neither pity nor excuse. We were only doing him a kindness in taking this chance of putting him back where he could do no harm. With his brutal and violent nature, others would have to pay the price if we held our hands. Any night, for example, our neighbors, the Stapletons, might be attacked by him, and it may have been the thought of this which made Sir Henry so keen upon the adventure.

"I will come," said I.

"Then get your revolver and put on your boots. The sooner we start the better, as the fellow may put out his light and be off."

In five minutes we were outside the door, starting upon our expedition. We hurried through the dark shrubbery, by the dull moaning of the autumn wind and the rustle of the falling leaves. The night air was heavy with the smell of damp and decay. Now and then the moon peeped out for an instant, but she was driving over the face of the sky, and just as we came out on the moor a thin rain began to fall. The light still burned steadily in front.

"Are you armed?" I asked.

"I have a hunting-crop."

"We must close in on him rapidly. For he is said to be a desperate fellow. We shall take him by surprise and have him at our mercy before he can resist."

"What would Holmes say to this?" I asked.

"About that hour of darkness in which the power of evil is exalted?"

As if in answer to his words there rose suddenly out on the vast gloom of the moor that strange cry which I had already heard upon the borders of the great Grimpen Mire. It came with the wind through the silence of the night, a long, deep mutter, then a rising howl, and then the sad moan in which the wind was drowned. Again it sounded, the whole air thrumming with it, strident, wild and menacing. The baronet caught my sleeve and his face glimmered white through the darkness.

"My God, what's that, Watson?"

"I don't know. It's a sound they have on the moor. I heard it once before."

It died away, and an absolute silence closed in upon us. We stood straining our ears, but nothing came.

"Watson," said the baronet, "it was the cry of a hound."

My blood ran cold in my veins, for there was a break in his voice which told of the sudden horror which had seized him.

"What do they call this sound?" he asked.

"Who?"

"The folk on the countryside?"

"Oh, they are ignorant people. Why should you mind what they call it?"

"Tell me, Watson. What do they say of it?"

I hesitated, but could not escape the question.

"They say it is the cry of the Hound of the Baskervilles."

"It was hard to say whence it came."

"It rose and fell with the wind. Isn't that the direction of the great Grimpen Mire?"

"Yes, it is."

(To Be Continued.)

### Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.



6919

### A CHARMING DESIGN FOR A DRESSING SACK—6919.

A dainty dressing sack is a truly feminine garment, and finds many uses during every season of the year. A charming design for one in mull or lawn with bands of coarse lace insert is sketched, and will please the woman who fashions her own clothes. The sack is trim at waist and neck, so that none of that negligible appearance is evident, while the deep collar and elbow sleeves are most becoming. The sack is one suitable to development in a tub fabric, silk or cloth, and requires little labor to make. For the medium size 3 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide are needed for the medium size. 6919—5 sizes, 32 to 42 inches, but measure.

The price of this pattern is 10 cents.

### PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to

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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.

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PATTERN DEPARTMENT,

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MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES

GARGET IN COWS.

### THE DATES FIXED FOR FALL FAIRS

Western, in London, Sept. 6 to 14  
 —Other Noteworthy Exhibitions.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Secretary of agricultural associations are invited to send to The Advertiser, at an early date, any additions or corrections that may be required to complete the following list, which is confined chiefly to points in Western Ontario: |                  |
| Aylmer .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Sept. 2 to 6     |
| Exeter .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Sept. 16, 17     |
| Strathroy .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Sept. 16, 17, 18 |
| Mount Forest .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Sept. 17, 18     |
| Norwich .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Sept. 17, 18     |
| Guelph .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Sept. 17, 18, 19 |
| Stratfordville .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Sept. 18         |
| Woodstock .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Sept. 18, 19, 20 |
| Palmerston .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Sept. 19, 20     |
| Petrolia .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Sept. 19, 20, 21 |
| Seaford .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Sept. 19, 20     |
| Springfield .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Sept. 19, 20     |
| Warkenton .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Sept. 19, 20     |
| London .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Sept. 24, 25     |
| Midway .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Sept. 23, 24     |
| Sarnia .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Sept. 23, 24, 25 |
| Thedford .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Sept. 24         |
| Drumbo .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Sept. 24, 25     |
| Durham .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Sept. 24, 25     |
| Glencoe .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Sept. 24, 25     |
| Ingersoll .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Sept. 24, 25     |
| Lastford .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Sept. 24, 25     |
| Paisley .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Sept. 24, 25     |
| Esex .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Sept. 24, 25, 26 |
| Simcoe .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Sept. 24, 25, 26 |
| Shedden .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Sept. 25         |
| St. Marys .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Sept. 25, 26     |
| Watford .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Sept. 25, 26     |
| Windsor .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Sept. 25, 26     |
| Beeton .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Sept. 26, 27     |
| Amherstburg .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Sept. 26, 27     |
| Meaford .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Sept. 26, 27     |
| Paris .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Sept. 26, 27     |
| Port Elgin .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Sept. 26, 27     |
| Wellington .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Sept. 26, 27     |
| Wingham .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Sept. 26, 27     |
| Windsor .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Sept. 26, 27     |
| Wyoming .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Sept. 27, 28     |
| Comber .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Sept. 30, Oct. 1 |
| Essex .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Oct. 1           |
| Tiverton .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Oct. 1           |
| Thorndale .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Oct. 1           |
| Alwaco .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Oct. 1, 2        |
| Amherstburg .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Oct. 1, 2        |
| Burford .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Oct. 1, 2        |
| Cookstown .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Oct. 1, 2        |
| Pergus .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Oct. 1, 2        |
| Tara .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Oct. 1, 2        |
| Thamesville .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Oct. 1, 2        |
| Tillicum .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Oct. 1, 2        |
| Dorchester .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Oct. 1, 2        |
| Alvinston .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Oct. 2           |
| Leamington .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Oct. 2, 3        |
| Waterford .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Oct. 2, 3        |
| Alliston .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Oct. 3, 4        |
| Brussels .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Oct. 3, 4        |
| Dundas .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Oct. 3, 4        |
| Kirkton .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Oct. 3, 4        |
| Teeswater .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Oct. 3, 4        |
| Wallaceburg .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Oct. 3, 4        |
| Otterville .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Oct. 3, 4        |
| Underwood .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Oct. 4, 5        |
| Dresden .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Oct. 8, 9        |
| Harrow .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Oct. 8, 9        |
| Milton .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Oct. 10, 11      |
| Highgate .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Oct. 11, 12      |
| Delaware .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Oct. 16          |
| Erin .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Oct. 16, 17      |

### A Windsor Lady's Appeal.

To all women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures leucorrhoea, ulceration, displacements, falling of the womb, painful or irregular periods, uterine and ovarian tumors or growths, also hot flashes, nervousness, melancholy, pains in the head, back or bowels, kidney and bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Advisor," also sent free on request. Write today. Address Mrs. M. Summers, box H. 12, Windsor, Ont.

Airships, a few of which have been comparatively successful, are called a new invention, but in 1679 a pamphlet was written by Francesco Lana, expounding the theory of ships which would navigate the air as well as the sea.

A BOOTHING OIL—To throw oil upon the troubled waters means to subdue to calmness the most boisterous sea. To Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil to the troubled body when it is racked with pain means speedy subjugation of the most refractory elements. It cures pain, heals bruises, takes the fire from burns, and as a general household medicine is useful in many ailments. It is worth much.

If Henry C. Frick builds a house in New York equal to the cost of the Lenox library site which he has secured, the cost of the residence would be almost \$5,000,000, and it has been calculated that this would involve an annual rental charge, including interest, taxes, maintenance, etc., amounting to some \$400,000 a year.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

### MUNYON CURING RHEUMATISM

Hundreds Testify TO HAVING BEEN CURED BY

3 X RHEUMATISM REMEDY Which Is Prepared Expressly for Chronic Cases.

Stop rubbing with liniments! says Prof. Munyon, for you might as well attempt to clean the inside of a bottle by washing the outside as to cure rheumatism with a liniment. Rheumatism is due to uric acid, and you must cleanse the system of this acid before a cure can be effected. For ordinary cases Munyon's regular Rheumatism Cure will bring about the desired results. Price, 25 cents. Put for old chronic cases, where there is great swelling and inflammation, where the flesh is sore, the joints stiff or chalky, where there is shooting pains or sciatic pains, or sharp, is liniment, any part of the body nothing ever made will so quickly give relief and bring about a cure as

### Munyon's XXX Rheumatism Remedy 160 Doses for \$1

It is put up in large bottles, 160 doses for \$1. One bottle will in most cases effect a positive cure. This remedy contains no caliche, acid, morphia, cocaine or opium, such is generally given to rheumatists. It is absolutely harmless, and a good tonic for the nerves, stomach and kidneys. The lady who had been cured of a long-standing case declared that each tablet was worth more than a diamond of the same size. One gentleman who had not been able to use his arm for many weeks said that after taking six tablets all stiffness and pains were removed, and he was able to continue his work. But the Rheumatism Cure is no more effective than our other remedies. If you have dyspepsia or any stomach trouble, use Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure. If you have any kidney or bladder ailment, use the Kidney Cure. MUNYON'S KIDNEY CURE has saved many lives and cured more chronic cases of bladder and kidney ailments than any other remedy.

Most people suffer more or less with their kidneys. Why make the MUX YON KIDNEY CURE and avert the tortures of diabetes and Bright's disease? Price, 25c. Special size, 50c. per bottle. The London papers could be filled with testimonials from people who know who have been cured by Munyon's remedies.

### You Can Be Your Own Doctor

MUNYON'S REMEDIES ARE SO PLAINLY LABELED, THE DIRECTIONS ARE SO SIMPLE THAT EVERYBODY CAN DOCTORE AND CURE THEMSELVES. IN THE HOME THEY MEAN A FAMILY KEPT IN GOOD HEALTH.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure.....25c  
 Munyon's Catarrh Cure.....25c  
 Munyon's Cold Cure.....25c  
 Munyon's Cough Cure.....25c  
 Munyon's Nerve Cure.....25c  
 Munyon's Headache Cure.....25c  
 Munyon's Liver Cure.....25c  
 Munyon's Blood Cure.....25c  
 Munyon's Pile Ointment.....25c  
 Munyon's Vitalizer.....\$1.00  
 Munyon's Bladder Cure.....25c  
 Munyon's Female Remedies 25c  
 Munyon's Asthma Cure.....50c

MUNYON'S CONSTIPATION CURE, THE LATEST, BEST AND MOST SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT, IS RAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE OF ALL CATHARTIC AND WEAKENING NOSTRUMS. PRICE 25 CENTS.

### DISEASES OF CHILDREN

Every mother should have the Munyon family chest in her home, and never fail to keep it well supplied with Munyon's Cold Cure, Cough Cure, Sore Throat Cure, Fever Cure, D. D. and C. Tablets, Croup Cure, Whooping Cough Cure, Cholera Cure, Worm Cure, Face and Skin Ointment, Munyon's Balm and Munyon's Plaster.

We urge every person who is suffering with any ailment to get the "Guide to Health," which will be sent free on application. Medical advice will also be sent free when requested.

Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Leeming-Miles Company, Limited, Montreal, Distributors for the Dominion of Canada.

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# Drawing Lessons for School Children

## SIX BEST DRAWINGS IN GRADES IV, V, AND VI.

1. CLARENCE HILL, Grade V, Lorne Avenue.
2. GERTRUDE DUMARESQ, Grade V, Simcoe Street.
3. NELSON MINHINNICK, Grade VI, St. George's.
4. GROVER SMYTHE, Grade VI, Talbot Street.
5. M. F. MCINTYRE, Grade VI, Colborne Street.
6. GEORGE NICOL, Grade IV, Colborne Street.

## CRITICISM ON DRAWINGS FROM GRADES IV, V, AND VI.

So many good drawings have been sent in this week, and so close has been the competition, that it has been a difficult matter to choose the six best drawings from twenty or more almost equally good.

Look at your drawing when it is returned, and see if it has two small pencil triangles in the corner. The double triangle means that your work was very satisfactory, so keep on trying. It may be that design or illustration is your forte. You will have more than one chance at these later on, and what you are working at now will help to make your work all the better then, for the principles that apply to one branch of art apply more or less to art in all its branches.

So much by way of commendation. Now for "the flies in our ointment."

With four or five papers sent to each school it ought to be possible for every class to know what lesson is intended for it, but Grade IV, Princess avenue, scorned its own lesson and undertook the one allotted to Grades VII, and VIII, even sending in two dark and light arrangements instead of one, as was required by that lesson.

The pansies by Grade VI, West London, are extremely well done, but instead of being simple black and white drawings, they are wash-drawings, in three, four, and even five, tones, which could not possibly be reproduced in a newspaper. True, the pansy makes a better subject for a wash-drawing than for black and white, but there are other flowers.

Grade VI, Lorne avenue, tried both lessons.

Don't you think it would be wiser all round to stick to your own lesson, and show how well you can do it, firmly resisting the temptation to show how much better you can do something else that is a little more difficult?

Some of you did this more advanced work very well, indeed, and there is no objection whatever to your trying it at home or in the class. I hope you will, but please do not spell "nourishment" when you are asked to spell "food." There is really very little difference, you know, in meaning, but an examiner would not let that affect the scoring qualities of his blue pencil.

Who can say that the first prize would not have been yours had your energies been spent on your own lesson?



1. Drawn by Clarence Hill, Grade V, Lorne Avenue School.



2. Drawn by Gertrude Dumaresq, Grade V, Simcoe Street School.



3. Drawn by Nelson Minhinnick, Grade VI, St. George's School.



4. Drawn by Grover Smythe, Grade VI, Talbot Street School.



5. Drawn by F. McIntyre, Grade VI, Colborne Street School.



6. Drawn by George Nicol, Grade IV, Colborne Street School.

On the other hand, be sure you come up to the level of your lesson. Grade IV, Victoria, sent in fairly good drawings, but in no way different from those required of Grades I, II, and III, last week. Perhaps the drawings reproduced in this paper will help them to see just what was expected of them, so that if occasion again requires they may surpass even this week's prize-winners.

There is just one little warning I want to give here: Don't try to do everything by the same rule. When I said you were to sketch your flower lightly in pencil first, so as to see exactly where the white overlapping lines should be left when you came to paint it in ink, that did not mean that you were painting in color directly from the flower, as I found, on visiting some schools recently, so many had done.

Most of the white lines might have been a little less obscure. When a drawing is reduced, these lines are reduced also, and if it is a half-line in the first place, when it is reduced to half or quarter that width there is some danger of its ceasing to be visible.

Some of these lines were out of harmony with the movement of the plant. Each white line must explain itself, as the edge of some part of the plant, leaf, stem, sepal, petal or bract, some one part showing against itself. Sometimes a folded against itself. Sometimes a prominent vein is left white. Avoid showing the stem in front of leaves that fold around it, and in no case

make a line prominent that is out of harmony with the growth or movement of the plant. Art ignores what is ugly when it is unnecessary. In fact, it is doubtful if anything ever is ugly unless it is unnecessary or out of place.

Unless you are absolutely certain that a mark should go in, leave it out altogether, and be on the safe side. A white trillium thrown out against the dark background of leaves needs no lines to bring out its beauty, and the white parts of the dicentra are not improved by dots.

Sometimes a leaf grows up around the stem such a way that no joining shows, and in that case no white line should mark the joining. The tulip leaves enfold the stem in this way, and that is why the drawings showing a break at the juncture of leaf and stem have a disconnected, dropping to pieces sort of look. Some of you have been trying to make a stencil instead of a black and white portrait of a flower. The lily of the valley by Ross Belton, Grade VI, Colborne street school, is drawn with great delicacy and feeling, but shows no white lines.

The sweet peas by Grades IV and VI, Rectory street school, were daintily handled, and each flower in itself is beautiful, but the bare stems are too prominent, and the composition is poor. The stems crossed and pulling in opposite directions make the move-

ment distracting. Grade VI avoided this to some extent by crossing them at a long angle. The addition of a few leaves would have been an improvement in all of these drawings.

It should hardly be necessary to label your flower, but even if you think it so rare as to be unrecognizable, its name, as well as your own name, grade and school should be printed in pencil, not ink.

The next lesson for Grades IV, V, and VI will appear the first Saturday after school opens in September.

You will probably not care to do any drawing in the holidays, but keep your eyes open to birds, flowers, butterflies, trees, bushes, animals, people, all the interesting things you come in contact with during your vacation, and see how much you can learn about their appearance.

The trees painted in charcoal by Grades I, II, and III, in by June 21, will appear June 29.

## THE ROLL OF HONOR

Drawings Thought Worthy of Special Mention by the Examiner.

### SIX BEST IN GRADE IV.

George Nicol, Colborne street school.  
Clarence Doyle, Rectory street school.  
Zella Gillies, Rectory street school.  
James Weston, West London school.  
Willie Moorhead, West London school.  
Margaret Park, Simcoe street school.

### GRADE IV.

Ethel Rowe, West London.  
Fern Stokes, Simcoe street.  
Lily Payne, Simcoe street.  
Dana Warman, St. George's.  
Marjorie Ferns, St. George's.  
Louise Hubert, Talbot street.  
R. Kilbourne, Colborne street.  
Maysie McLean, Talbot street.  
Lizzie Mabee, Talbot street.  
Ethel Lamb, Talbot street.  
Olive Beamish, Talbot street.  
Jack Jepson, Talbot street.  
Cathylene Darch, Colborne street.  
A. Raymond, Colborne street.  
Beatrice Davis, Colborne street.  
Marjorie Beattie, St. George's.  
Wilfred Glen, St. George's.  
Jessie Bell, St. George's.  
Helen McDougall, St. George's.  
L. Fewings, Victoria.  
Marjorie White, Victoria.  
Emily Brillinger, Victoria.  
Bernice Walker, Victoria.  
Harolene McCorquodale, Victoria.  
Clarence Martin, Lorne avenue.  
Carrie Beer, Lorne avenue.  
Margaret McGill, Lorne avenue.  
Robbie Harvie, Lorne avenue.  
Pearl McCabe, Lorne avenue.  
Florence Safford, Lorne avenue.  
Janie Insell, Lorne avenue.  
Solomon Levin, Simcoe street.  
W. Holliday, Simcoe street.  
A. F. Macdonald, Simcoe street.  
Harold Murray, Simcoe street.  
Harold Hicks, Simcoe street.  
Jessie Kipp, West London.  
Barbara Cushman, West London.  
Martha Culbert, West London.  
Lynden Butler, Rectory street.  
Helen Rodger, Rectory street.  
Harold Alderson, Rectory street.  
Grace Vroman, Rectory street.  
Macey Simpson, Princess avenue.  
Arnold Doelle, Princess avenue.  
Eusebia A. Benson, Princess avenue.  
Willie Austin, Princess avenue.

### SIX BEST IN GRADE V.

Clarence Hill, Lorne avenue school.  
Gertrude Dumaresq, Simcoe street school.  
Bert Needham, West London school.  
Trevor Holm, West London school.

### SIX BEST IN GRADE VI.

Nelson Minhinnick, St. George's school.  
Grover Smythe, Talbot street school.  
M. F. McIntyre, Colborne street school.  
Mattie Robinson, Lorne avenue school.

## RICHARD CROKER AND THE DERBY

### PLUNDERED NEW YORK TO PAY THE COSTS OF HIS TRIUMPH.

New York World: Richard Croker has attained his life's ambition. His horse won the English Derby, the greatest race of the year. The stakes were worth 6,000 pounds (\$32,000), but the money was of no account compared with the glory. For all time the name of Richard Croker will now be inscribed on the roll of Derby winners. He ranks with William C. Whitney and Pierre Lorillard, the only other Americans whose horses came in first.

Thus a life of turmoil and struggle is crowned with success in this most-looked-for achievement.

Croker made mayors, judges, congressmen, governors and one United States senator. For none of these men has he the regard or affection that he has for the horse that won the race for him.

Orby represents years of hope, longing and expenditure. Croker raised Orby on his farm near Dublin. He owned Rhoda B. Orby's dam, who came from Kentucky, and whom he bred to Orby. The sire of Flying Fox, who won the Derby in 1899.

Suppose that Croker, when he was the ruler of New York, had taken as much pains for the welfare of the children of New York as he did for his Derby colt. How different would be the history of New York for the past twenty years.

Glory is a great thing to achieve. Honor is a more desirable possession. Fame and future reputation are treasures to be highly prized. Yet is the possession of the best horse out of the nine that started a more desirable thing than the good will of 4,000,000 people, than their praise, than the echoes of their prosperity, than laudable pages in the history of the city where his youth was spent and his fortune made?

The nickels and dollars of the people of New York City paid the cost of Richard Croker's Derby.

When Croker assumed the bossship of Tammany Hall, when John Kelly's health broke down, twenty-two years ago, he was a poor man. The testimony taken before successive legislative committees tells how he made his money. He was "working for my own pocket all the time." Whom he was working was the people of New York. What he was working were the offices and the franchises of New York.

During his supremacy Mr. Whitney created the Metropolitan Street Railway, which Thomas F. Ryan magnified. The Consolidated Gas became a monopoly. The old New York was changed to the Greater New York. The city's expenditures magnified. Over all sat Richard Croker, taking

## SAHARA GROWING DRYER.

C. F. Gautier, a French explorer, is authority for the statement that the Sahara is continually becoming drier to such an extent that the oases are perceptibly drying up and will disappear altogether in a relatively short time. He quotes historical and physical signs to show that springs were at one time much more plentiful than now, and that the extent of the patches where vegetation flourishes were much greater even 50 to 100 years ago.

As the climate of the region has undergone no change in perhaps thousands of years, he believes that the disappearance of the water must be due to purely mechanical causes. He considers that it is due to the continual advance of the great sand masses to the north, thus forming an impenetrable barrier against the watershed of the Atlas Mountains—New York Sun.

## DUEL AVERTED.

Carducci, the great Italian poet, who has just died, came near having a duel one day. He possessed a fine spirit of contradiction and had the characteristics of a fighter. Once while traveling in Lombardy he was in a railway compartment with an army officer who did not recognize him. The conversation turned upon the latest literary productions. They spoke of a poem by the author of "Odes Barbarae," which had just appeared.

"This Carducci," exclaimed the officer with enthusiasm, "is a superb genius, the greatest since Dante, the equal of Dante himself."

"Rumph," said the other, "a genius? That's too much to say. I find him mediocre."

"Mediocre, sir? You don't know anything about it."

"Oh, you are incapable of judging."

"You?"

"Sir?"

The officer handed his card to his disponent. The other smiled. "There's mine!" And on it was the name, "Giosue Carducci, professor at the University of Bologna."

The officer, removing his hat, politely bowed.—Le Cri de Paris.

A motor-boat is to be utilized for mission service in the North sea by the Missions to Seamen Society. It will be named the Frances Roget, and will be stationed at Harwick.

## DECREASE OF SUICIDE THROUGH ARMY PLAN

### THE SALVATIONISTS RESCUE DISCOURAGED MEN AND WOMEN FROM SELF-DESTRUCTION.

To the Salvation army for the establishment of its anti-suicide bureau words of approbation and encouragement should be given freely. Theoretically the idea was a good one; practically it has been already demonstrated that good results were immediately obtainable. The experiment in St. Louis was productive of helpfulness at the start, and the first day's experience in Chicago and New York has shown that a mere announcement of a charitable and kindly intention is sufficient to create in the despondent the hope of something in life.

The element of fraud on the part of applicants has been eliminated by the frank declaration that nothing more than sympathy and kind words is assured, though in certain cases a material benefit may be granted in the way of work.

It is not expected that the bureau will do away with suicides; it simply hopes to lessen the number. Where suicide is the result of the fact that untrollable insane impulse the victim cannot be reached in time. So also it will be little or no avail in the case of criminals who prefer death to the consequences of their misdeeds. Self-destruction always will figure more or less in the records of mortality. But to the moody and despondent, to those overcome by melancholia and brooding over fancied or real sufferings, or to such as have had the idea of suicide in persistent contemplation, a ray of hope is shining. The kindly word, the assurance of sympathy, the pointing out that there is no deserving person who may properly regard himself friendless or his position hopeless will accomplish their beneficent purpose and lead the sufferer back to a sunnier view of life. And whatever the proportion of persons reclaimed from the theory of self-destruction as the only way of escape, the fact that some lives have been dispelled and some lives rescued speaks for the worthiness and usefulness of the attempt.

The Salvation army is conforming to elementary and simple principles in this further exercise of its theories of well doing and is thus enabled to accomplish much practical good. The man who is started right with words of consolation and cheer often finds it in himself to accomplish that which before had seemed impossible.—Chicago Tribune.

Nearly all of the \$1,000,000 needed to complete the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City, which is one of the largest Episcopal cathedrals in the country, is in hand. It is hoped that services above ground can be begun in the next two years.

## GREAT KITES TO RIVAL AUTOS SAYS INVENTOR OF TELEPHONE

### PROFESSOR ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL SAYS AIRSHIPS ARE ASSURED—THE PHOTOPHONE WHICH SENDS SPEECH BY LIGHT INSTEAD OF WIRE IS GREATER THAN THE TELEPHONE, HE DECLARES

[By Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, LL. D., Ph. D., M. D., D. Sc., inventor of the telephone.]

I suppose every age has wondered whether invention has reached its limit, and yet every fresh generation has discovered some new thing which we speedily come to regard as indispensable and to marvel how our fathers managed to do without. Who, for instance, imagined that the greatest invention of the nineteenth century would be achieved by a woman? And yet the century was but a few months old when Madame Curie discovered the principle of radio-activity.

The main principle of aerial flight is solved. We may state that definitely. The application of the principle will probably constitute the next great scientific advance.

That we have made a radical advance by the establishment of the theory "heavier than air" is no longer problematical. The Wright Brothers, of Dayton, O., have demonstrated the soundness of this theory. They have solved the problem. Their machine, weighing 925 pounds with two aeroplanes of 40 feet by 6 feet made a flight in October, 1905, and remained in the air for 38 minutes. Then they only came down for lack of fuel.

While in the air the Wrights traversed a circular path, made the figure eight and then, descending to a lower level, they flew among the trees, dodging to right and left, thus completely demonstrating that they had vertical and horizontal control of the machine, which had never been had before.

This machine carried a fifteen-horsepower gasoline engine besides 240 pounds of impedimenta and 40 pounds of pig-iron as extra weight.

### SOME FAILURES EXPLAINED.

I have not seen the Wright Brothers' machine, but I dined with Mr. Octave Chanute, of Chicago, author of "Progress," and the late Prof. Langley a few days after Mr. Chanute had actually seen "the performance of the Wright Brothers, and I am satisfied that the machine can do all that is claimed for it.

I have been experimenting in aeronautics for fourteen years as an amusement and in returning to this country now to continue my investigations at my place "Beinn-Bhreach," Gaelic for beautiful mountain, in Nova Scotia. There I hope I shall be free from interruption.

The best explanation of failures in the past has been made by Prof. Simon Newcomb. Models have been made which were correct in principle and which flew well, and yet when the model was enlarged the whole thing proved a failure. The altering of the dimensions was the secret of the failure, because inventors failed to realize that weight increases as the cube and the supporting surface as the square. The theory was that the flight of a large bird or of a large aeroplane was on the same principle as a small one, but that was wrong. I do not go on the principle of the flight of one bird, but on that of a flock. One expects a small bird to carry a certain weight, and a bird twice the size to carry double, but this is not so. Proceed on the principle of a flock of small birds which is the right one.

In December, 1901, I constructed a kite—a giant structure of innumerable cells. It flew in a light breeze and supported a weight of 288 pounds, including a man, who thought it would not lift him from the ground. It carried him up as if he were thistle down, while he hung on for dear life, and yet the weight of the structure was but 61 pounds.

Aeronautics, now considered a dangerous sport, is rapidly approaching a stage when it will be no more dangerous than motoring, perhaps less so. But what we need is experience. We must go slowly. It is of the greatest consequence that we should gain experience in a machine at low velocity.

Aerial flight, unlike most inventions, will not be developed through commercial reasons. Perhaps that is why it has been slow in coming. But there is a feature that will lead to the instantaneous development of airships throughout the world. That is warfare.

There will be feverish activity in the war departments of the world in a very few years. Already we have an instrument applicable to the needs of war. In the Wright machine we have the first which will travel 137 miles an hour. The war departments of the nations are watching every move made. The French Government has actually sent special representatives to Ohio to learn from the farmers what they know of the experiments of the Wright Brothers. The universities are taking up the study.

The day of the airship has dawned. The flying machine is to be the rival of the automobile. I can now imagine that before long we shall see kites safely anchored in the air, with passengers aboard; see the propellers move



# FOR EVERY WOMAN ACCORDING TO HER NEEDS

## THE PRACTICAL GIRL AND HER FADS



Brush the Skirt as soon as it is taken off



Stuff Hat Bows with Tissue Paper



Use Tape to Run Ribbon through Beading



Use a Wooden Hand for Glove Cleaning

### She Keeps Her Clothing in Good Condition

THE IDEAL practical girl is a well-rounded character. She does not go in for business at the expense of domesticity, cultivate her brains to the detriment of her health nor indulge in fads, no matter how laudable in themselves, to the point of utter indifference to her personal appearance or the impression she makes on her own particular world.

It is so very, very easy to have what might be called a top-sliced practicality, to develop so strongly along one special line, that we become painfully attenuated in all other directions. There are, alas, all too few ideally practical girls; the weak spot is pretty sure to be there, though sometimes the girl herself is the last to discover it.

But, whatever may be that vulnerable point, let it never be negligence as to one's personal appearance. No girl, however young and attractive, can afford to be careless in this respect. It is all very well to have lofty theories as to clothes not counting. They do count—more, perhaps, than the young person can be made to realize. This does not mean that a girl is judged by her ability to own an elaborate trousseau—the best-dressed woman is not always she who spends the most on her clothes. It does mean that she must ever be well groomed and becomingly and suitably attired. Sloppiness is not to be tolerated. A "dumpy" look, a "frowzy" head or a frayed and spotted gown have lost many a girl her chance in life.

#### CARE VS. CASH

There is no compound in the English language that should appeal so much to the really practical girl as that word "well-groomed." "But," cries some one, "why speak of this to me? That is an attribute of the rich, of the girl who has a maid and can buy new clothes before old ones have a chance for seclusion."

There is no greater mistake. A girl's money has less to do with being "well-groomed" than a certain innate daintiness and an intolerance of even the beginnings of slovenliness. True, it is much easier to be always "spick and span" when one can spend so much on the things that are to be kept in good shape, but the girl of moderate income need not be daunted. She must learn to make the most of what she has, and substitute carefulness for cash.

In the matter of her clothes, for instance, there are many ways in which the practical girl can not only prolong their usefulness, but make them as presentable as a passe beauty after a visit to her masseuse and hairdresser.

The first essential is to buy as good clothes as she can possibly afford. Well-made suits, underclothing and foot or head gear are economy in the long run. Cheap finery is not expected to last, and rarely disappoints those expectations, no matter how one coddles it.

But it is not enough to buy, for instance, a good tailor suit, and think our duty in life is done. Like the finest strain of grass, it will soon run to seed if neglected. A girl must care for her clothes. It can be done in a simple way. For example, a dress that is to be worn half-way, here can be applied the time-worn man-theory on housecleaning—a little daily attention is more effective and not half so soul-trying as a semi-annual frenzy of neatness.

Again comes the cry, "I'm too busy; I'm a bread-winner, with no time for anything but my daily grind." Take the time. It may mean a little earlier rising or being a bit more tired before falling into bed at night; but it pays. Cultivate system and orderliness, and

half the battle is won. Nothing is so fatal to the enduring freshness of laces, gloves or ribbons as to have to fish them out of a horrible mess in a bureau drawer. Have separate boxes for all one's belongings; then keep them in them. Why should skirts, coats and

While still damp cover with a thin, damp cloth and press with a warm iron. To know how to press well is essential to the well-groomed girl, especially in this day of pleated skirts and wrinkly linens. Never use too hot an iron for cloths, and never press on the right

stuff them carefully with tissue paper, so the sleeves and chest will not break. By the way, the really practical girl cannot too soon learn the value of tissue paper in keeping her clothes in good condition. She should stuff it into the loops of her hat bows before putting back in the box, and then cover the hat with it. It should also go in every place where a garment is folded over, in all sashes and ribbon garnitures, and even one's shoes may be stuffed with it if trees are not to be had. In buying this paper, add a supply of deep blue shade, as it will prevent white materials, chiffons especially, from turning yellow.

Shoes and gloves must be given great care. The former should always be placed on trees as soon as removed. If they get wet, they should never be dried by the fire. Fill them with bran to absorb the moisture, and allow them to dry gradually where they can get the air. Patent or Ideal leathers will last much longer if a little vaseline is occasionally put on them at night and carefully rubbed off in the morning. Lemon or banana skin will give a good polish to tan shoes. Buttons, of course, must be carefully looked after.

Gloves can be cleaned at home, though one must learn to do it well or not at all. Gasoline, though explosive, is probably the best medium. If ordinary care is taken to keep it from the flame it is not dangerous. The best way to wash gloves is to wash them through several gasolines, then put

them on the hand and rub with a piece of flannel dipped in fresh gasoline. Pay particular attention to the seams. If one's skin is sensitive, use the wooden hands that come for cleaning. The quickest way to remove the odor of the cleaning fluid is to put the gloves near heat—heat, be it noticed, not flame. Lay them on a cloth on top or just beside a radiator, and they can be worn in a surprisingly short time. These hands are also good for washing cotton or silk gloves. With these a soft scrubbing brush is found useful. Dark kid gloves clean so badly they are best taken to a professional.

Laces and ribbons may be freshened with gasoline in the same way, and should then be wound smoothly round a bottle to dry. Black lace can be freshened and stiffened by sponging with alcohol, and black hats may be made like new with the same fluid. Dried bread crusts will remove dirt from a white or leghorn hat.

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Ribbons, even black ones, can be washed in ordinary soap and water. Put on a flat surface and scrub with a small nailbrush, so as not to wrinkle. Stretch the ends taut, and rinse by passing under the cold-water faucet. Dry by smoothing lengthwise between folds of a towel until very little dampness remains, then hang smoothly over the back of a chair. Moisture can be made like new in the same way. The first bit of soil on skirts or waists should be watched. The easiest treatment is to cover the spot thickly with French chalk and put the garment in a dark place. Brush carefully before wearing.

Then the practical girl will always keep her underclothing in order. Ribbons will be run in as soon as the wash comes up. An easy way to do this is to sew one end of the ribbon to a piece of tape just the width of the heading. Run the tape through, pull it, and the ribbon will follow, keeping flat as it comes. When the wash comes up is also the time to mend small tears and darn the first hole or slipped thread in the stocking. It is well, if possible, to have an special time for this, and not necessary, repairing, which is so essential to being well-groomed.

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Of course, there are innumerable other things as to the care of her clothes that we suggest themselves to the practical girl who wishes to be well groomed. Vells will be rolled each time they are removed and becomingly pinned on when worn; her shoes and gloves must be beyond reproach, and everything about her clean, whole and well adjusted. This done, with the glossy hair and fresh skin that come with habits of personal cleanliness, no girl, however inexperienced her clothes, but will have an air of daintiness that will win admiring approval wherever she goes.

**The Ethics of Borrowing**  
AN OLD subject, surely; and yet it is ever new. I will wager that this very morning Mrs. Smith, next door, sent Willie to see if you could let her have a little flour, or your married sister called to ask if she could wear your favorite evening scarf to the theater; in both of which requests you meekly acquiesced, and then retired to thunder figurative anathemas upon all borrowers and lenders alike, in general, and Mrs. Smith and Sister Mary, and yourself most of all, in particular.

Yet, after all, there are but three little rules to observe that would, if properly followed, make lending a pleasant favor and borrowing a welcome request. The first of these is: Do not borrow unless it is absolutely necessary. Do without the cake you had planned if you have no more eggs and the store is closed. Buy your own lawn mower—if you have any conscience at all you will have to do it sooner or later! Get the book you want at the library if you don't feel that you can afford to purchase it.

The second rule runs: Return promptly. A sled that is borrowed in February and returned in June is extremely unwelcome when it arrives. The scientific work you have taken three months to send back may have been needed for important study soon after it was lent. And the third rule is: Return in as good condition as you receive. Launder every washable article; cover every



A Bottle is Useful for Pressing Ribbon



Pleats May Be Pinned in Position

walrus be allowed to sag and pull out of shape from being thrown down carelessly when hangers may be had for a few cents? Why, also, should one be disgraced by dust and spots when whiskers, gasoline, French chalk, or even good soap and hot water are cheap and easily obtainable? As for tatters, the only remedy is to mentally concentrate on that truism, "A stitch in time," and then take it.

But these are merely ordinary precautions that even the impractical girl may be expected to take. She who aspires to a higher estate of "well-groomedness" must indulge in more particular care.

Her suits, for instance, must not merely be hung upon a hanger; they should first be well brushed and cleaned. With the present state of street cleaning, each skirt should be thoroughly cleaned as soon as it is taken off. Shake it first out of an open window. This is good exercise for the shaker, besides lightening her after-labors on the "shakes." Then put it on a table and wield vigorously a whisk or, better yet, a long, stiff, close brush. Coats also require a careful brushing.

Even with these precautions certain cloths and volles will get gray and dusty. In this event lay the breadstuffs smoothly upon the table and sponge on both sides, either with a solution of soap bark or equal parts of alcohol and ether, mixed with one tablespoonful of household ammonia to the quart

side without a cloth in between. Even for linens too much heat is apt to result in scorches, and a moderate heat and hard pressure give a better finish. In pressing pleats always baste and pin them into place first. This is also useful for the narrow frillings now so much in evidence on shirtwaists.

But pressing will be less often necessary if a girl takes the trouble each night when she carefully hangs her skirt on its hangers to smooth out each pleat with the hand, and pin it into place at the bottom.

**FOLD UP THIN SKIRTS**

Many girls prefer to fold their skirts carefully and lay them in drawers and boxes rather than hang them. This is particularly good in the case of wash dresses or thin evening and house gowns, which sag easily. The drawers should be shallow, if possible, so one does not yield to the temptation of piling one upon another.

The ideal for the wealthy practical girl is to have a closet, with one side divided into many shallow drawers about six inches high, some of them forty or more inches long for skirts, others just long enough to hold a blouse. This method is undoubtedly less conducive to dust. If light clothes are hung, however, the practical girl will provide bags or some of the dainty lawn gingham covers to slip over them. Handsome blouses—indeed, even the ordinary shirtwaist—are much better laid flat than hung, but one must be sure to

stuff them carefully with tissue paper, so the sleeves and chest will not break. By the way, the really practical girl cannot too soon learn the value of tissue paper in keeping her clothes in good condition. She should stuff it into the loops of her hat bows before putting back in the box, and then cover the hat with it. It should also go in every place where a garment is folded over, in all sashes and ribbon garnitures, and even one's shoes may be stuffed with it if trees are not to be had. In buying this paper, add a supply of deep blue shade, as it will prevent white materials, chiffons especially, from turning yellow.

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book; return groceries as good in every way as were those lent to you. In this latter case it would sometimes even be well to add a little to the amount with which you were favored. And whatever the loan, accompany its return with a courteous written or verbal message of thanks.

Do not borrow money unless it is absolutely necessary; unless your purse is lost or stolen, or you are caught in a storm without carriage or something of that sort occurs. If a sudden requisition is made on you when you have not the change, do not borrow the money, but say that you will send it later. I remember reading once of a poor girl who was invited by rich friends to attend a houseparty at their country home. Soon after they arrived, one of the guests borrowed from her \$5 to pay some charge. The girl knew that to the rich woman the amount was so trifling—much as if the lender had asked for a cent for a newspaper—that she would never repay it and would hardly consider it in the light of an obligation at all. But—it was her entire spending money for the week!

So, after all, consideration of other people's feelings and circumstances is the keynote of proper borrowing, as it is of everything else. And, apropos here, it may be said that there is one commodity which most persons are only too willing to lend, but which is the very worst thing in the world to borrow—and that is trouble!

**Finical Children**  
"I simply cannot eat turnips," announces the elderly matron. "I have never been able to bear them since childhood." "Dear Johnny never eats any meat but beef," says the fond mother, "and, of course, that makes it rather tiresome for the rest of us." And so it goes.

The habits we acquire in childhood stick to us through life, those of the choice of food as well as any other kind. It is nonsense to give in to every whim of a child, founded on a moment's imaginary like or dislike. Still, there is a sweet medium, and in many cases it seems real cruelty to go to the other extreme and force a child to eat food which sometimes seems actually to nauseate him. The best plan is to let him alone and make no fuss over his refusal. In time he will probably come back to a reasonable view of things, or, if he does not, a little moral suasion later will cure him soon enough.

Where a child is actually over-particular and eats very few things indeed, the first thing to do is to ascertain the condition of his health. If this is good, there are still remedies left. Absolutely prohibit eating between meals, and bar such things as candy and cakes. If he is still finical force must be resorted to.

One little girl, however, was cured by a course at a cooking school. There she was obliged to eat everything the pupils cooked, and in time the pride of preparation made her anxious that the family should share the things she made—when, of course, she had to eat them. And herein lies a useful hint for her as well as girls.

### A Novel Teapot

MANY persons object to the common Chinese porcelain teapots, and yet are not prepared to use their silver service for every day. To these the latest teapot, imported from England, will come as a boon. It is extremely beautiful, and while almost as expensive as silver, will not need the frequent polishing of that metal, the chief obstacle in the way of its daily use. It is of clear glass, with simple handings of either gold or silver, the less expensive metal giving much the better effect. The inside fittings, the strainer, etc., are also of the chosen gold or silver, and the combination is both novel and attractive. Another advantage which this teapot boasts is that, since it is transparent, it is easy to ascertain the state of the contents, to tell how much tea or water is left, and how hot each still remains.

Special glass stands, rimmed with gold or silver, come for these teapots, and complete the general ensemble. They are in a way jointed, as, of course, the strainer and cup may be removed, and the handle also, when it happens to be of metal and not of glass. The whole is so charming that, one involuntarily wishes for cups and saucers of the same sort to make up a pretty afternoon tea service. And perhaps these, too, will come in time.

Though the silver handings protect this teapot from injury, still it is well not to let it fall too often into the hands of the maid, who may break or crack it by pouring hot water into it. It might also be damaged by the good old English custom, and let the mistress herself wash and care for the delicate china and glass, which the average servant should never touch.



## IVAN THE GREAT: THE HERO WHO TRIED TO CIVILIZE RUSSIA

By A. P. Terhune in the New York World.

A Norse viking, Rurik by name, came to the Novgorod district of Russia in 860. The Slavs begged him to put down the civil wars that were ruling their savage country and to rule over them. He did so. Then came a long list of his descendants, some of them good kings, some bad, all half barbaric; most of them leading violent lives and dying violent deaths. They and all Russians were heathens up to the time of Vladimir the Great, who, in 988, was baptized and made his subjects a Christian nation, with Kiev as their capital city. Long periods of anarchy, misrule and official incompetence darkened the next two centuries. At last, in 1257, came a blow from which Russia has not yet recovered.

The Mongols, a warlike people of Central Asia, had some time before begun a career of conquest under Genghis Khan, a military genius who carved out for himself an empire stretching from the China Sea to the Danube. A later leader, Batu, in 1257, led his marauding tribesmen, known as "The Golden Horde," into Russia, and in a very few years had conquered the whole land. National progress was checked, the people enslaved, and the land's slowly growing civilization lapsed into the cruel yoke of the Golden Horde. Russia lay still while the rest of the world moved on. The country's slowness to embrace higher civilization today and to adapt itself to modern conditions may be traced indirectly back to this long era of slavery and arrested development. The Mongols and their descendants, the Tatars, left a smear on the Russian national character that all the succeeding centuries have been unable to efface.

The Mongols left Russia's ruler go through the form of governing the luckless conquered race; but each sovereign was forced to do humiliating homage to the Great Khan (or Emperor of the Horde). And so matters went on until by the beginning of the fourteenth century the chief city and state of the enslaved country was Moscow. Thanks to a line of less barbaric princes than most local provinces possessed, Moscow was by this time the strongest as well as the most nearly progressive state in Russia. In 1380 the Russian prince, Dmitry, of the Muscovite principality, led his subjects to rebel against their Mongol masters. The Horde crushed the revolt, burned the city of Moscow to the ground and put thousands of its citizens to death by torture. This put an end to the hopes of national independence until, in 1483, Stenka's grandson, Ivan III, ("The Great") came to the throne.

Ivan was a man of strange character. If he had lived 400 years later he would have been an ideal political boss. He realized the desperate condition of his country, the strength of the Mongols, the division of Russia into many petty and weak states. Where others had been content to accept affairs as they found them or to stir up ill-fated insurrections, this fifteenth-century politician went to work along a different line.

By wheedling, intrigue and clever diplomatic tricks, he annexed to Moscow the stronger Russian states and by powerful confederacy, all subject to Moscow and to himself. In other words, he had consolidated Russia into an autocracy. And Ivan was its autocrat. He strengthened his position by marrying a niece of the last of the Byzantine emperors and took for Russia's royal emblem the Byzantine standard of the Double Eagle. He was firmly entrenched in what was virtually an absolute monarchy when, in 1478, the Great Khan of the Mongol Horde sent for his formal allegiance.

A band of Mongolian ambassadors arrived at Moscow, bearing with them the Great Khan's portrait. To this picture Ivan was expected to prostrate himself publicly in abject homage. But he had long been planning for this very occasion. In the presence of his court he hurried the Khan's portrait to the ground, spat on it and ground it to atoms under his heel. Then he had all but one of the scandalous envoys put to death in an extremely painful fashion, and sent the sole survivor of the murdered embassy back to Asia to tell the Khan what had occurred.

This roused the whole Horde to a fury of retaliation. Ahmed, the Khan, raised a great army and marched on Russia to repeat his tribe's earlier triumph. But it was a different Russia that attacked from the disorganized, cowardly country of a few years before. Also, owing to internal dissensions in the Horde, it was a less powerful, less united force of Mongols who made this new invasion. Ivan's army met Ahmed's troops on the banks of the

River Oka. The Mongols retreated in panic and Russia was free.

Having rid his land of its tyrants, Ivan tried his best to free it also from the heavier yoke of ignorance and barbarism. But here he was less successful. The blight had struck too deep for any one man or one century to eradicate it. Ivan succeeded better as politician and soldier than as reformer. Nevertheless he did his best. He brought to Moscow architects, artists and scholars from more enlightened countries and strove to interest his subjects in learning and progress. He also made Russia, to some extent, a haven of refuge for victims of religious persecution. In view of Russia's present attitude on such topics this toleration seems scarcely credible. Ivan would not take the title of Emperor, calling himself instead the "Grand Autocrat." It remained for his grandson, Ivan IV, (nicknamed "The Terrible"), to originate the title of "Czar," which is the Russian form of "Caesar."

In 1598, after a reign of forty-three years, Ivan, the Great died. He had found Russia an enslaved, helpless collection of rude principalities. He left it free and united. He had, further, increased the boundaries of its territory almost fourfold and had done all that man could do to bring the light of education and culture into a land blinded by centuries of darkness.

## SHAKESPEARE A MIRACLE OF NATURE

APPRECIATION BY DR. RALEIGH  
—THE BARD'S PRODIGAL CREATIVENESS.

There has been added to the English Men of Letters series of Messrs. Macmillan the "Shakespeare" of Dr. Walter Raleigh. Perhaps the keynote of this admirable volume, a fitting companion of the excellent "Wordsworth," lies in the fact that the author makes no attempt to label the creator of Lear and Othello. For him Shakespeare is not "a character in the narrow sense of that word, or in any sense which may be readily grasped by minds accustomed to shorthand expressions and ridiculous simplifications of the human problem." And so it comes about that the "study of him, in his habit as he lived, would have baffled those lovers of character who drew Sir Roger de Coverley, Parsons Newcome, and Colonel Newcome. None the less, it is admitted that the mighty dramas bring one into contact with a living man, so that the myth of Falstaff and the awe of Lear flash not only from the brain, but also from the heart of this Prospero of laughter and tears.

Above all, Shakespeare the poet was also Shakespeare the playwright: "The world that he lived in, the stage that he wrote for, these have left their mark broad on his plays, so that those critics who study him in a philosophical vacuum are always liable to err by treating the fashions of his theater as if they were a part of his creative genius. He was not a lonely poet who stooped to the stage and dramatized his song; he was bred in the training-room and on the boards; he was an actor before he was a dramatist." The regular theaters were used at first for many spectacles other than the playing of tragedies and comedies, and Shakespeare bowed to the popular will.

The citizens delighted in exhibitions of juggling, tumbling, fencing, and wrestling; and these also were provided by the drama. Shakespeare is profuse in his concessions to the athletic interest. The wrestling match in "As You Like It," the rapier duels in "Romeo and Juliet" and in "Hamlet," the broadsword fight in "Macbeth"—these were real displays of skill by practiced combatants. The whole first act of "Coriolanus" is so full of alarms and excursions and hand-to-hand fighting, with hard blows given and taken, that it is tedious to Shakespeare's modern admirers, but it gave keen pleasure to the patrons of the Globe. "The Comedy of Errors" is noisy with beatings and the outcries of the victims. All these things, though it discolored the complexion of his greatness to acknowledge it, were imposed upon Shakespeare by the tastes and habits of his patrons, and by the fashions of the primitive theater. It was on this robust stock that his towering thought and his delicate fancy were grafted.

HIS FERTILITY. In deeper matters than such concessions imply Shakespeare's prodigious creativeness braced itself to meet the robust insistence of the people's will. They wanted new plays, and the man of genius responded to the brute clamor as a racehorse to the spur. "History and fiction were ransacked for stories; old plays were refurbished and patched with no regard to their authorship; a play written by one man, and found to be lacking in some element of popular success, was altered and supplemented by another man. If Ben Jonson had made his first acquaintance with the stage at the time when Shakespeare came to London, he would probably have withdrawn in disgust and order on this noisy, motley world; he would have sought refuge with the pedants and academicians, and the national drama would have lost him. Shakespeare accepted the facts, and subdued his hand to what it worked in.

"What is this secret of Shakespeare that can never be taught or acquired? Dr. Raleigh finds it in 'the miracle of nature—not the nature exalted by the schools as a model of thrift and restraint, but the true nature, the goodness of wasteful and ridiculous excess, who pours forth without ceasing, at all times and in the most unlikely

places, her enormous and extravagant gift of life."

## FALSTAFF AND HENRY V.

It is not strange that Shakespeare, who was careless as nature herself, should know nothing of that petty censoriousness which so often crowns the virtues of the weak. Consider his treatment of Falstaff, the lying drunkard, and Henry V., the hope and glory of England: "The disparity between the two characters extends itself to their kingdoms, the court and the tavern. The one is restrained, formal, full of fatigues and necessities and ambition; the other is free and natural, the home of zest and ease. There are pretenses in both, but with what a difference! In the one there is real, hard, selfish hypocrisy and treachery; in the other a world of make-believe and fiction, all invented for delight. It is no wonder that Falstaff attracts to himself the bulk of our sympathies, and Falstaff's pocket, and will help to provide for his old age."

## THE WORKINGS OF DESTINY.

Nor has Shakespeare, who avoids the ready-made verities of small minds in regard to his characters, and ready-made convictions in regard to the workings of destiny: "Shakespeare flinches at nothing; he makes Desdemona kneel to Iago, and sends her to her death without the enlightenment that comes at last to Othello when he discovers his hideous error. She could bear more than Othello, for her love had not wavered. There is a strange sense of triumph even in this appalling case. Shakespeare's treatment of the mystery does not much vary from tragedy to tragedy. In 'Othello' the chances of fate are all against the extreme issue; at a dozen points in the story a slip or an accident would have brought Iago's fabric about his ears. Yet out of these materials Shakespeare seems to say, this result may be wrought, and the heavens will permit it. Beyond this there is no exploitation of good intention, no personal comment: 'He points to no conclusion, unless it be this, that the greatest and loveliest virtues, surpassing the common measure, are not to be had for nothing. They must be won by their greatness. In life they suffer silently, without fame. In Shakespeare's art they are made known to us, and wear their crown. Desdemona and Othello are both made perfect in the act of death, so that the idea of murder is lost and forgotten in the sense of sacrifice.' Dr. Raleigh concludes a volume which I cannot too strongly recommend to my readers with this sentence: 'He wove upon the roaring loom of Time the garment that we see him by, and the earth at Stratford closed over the broken shuttle.' T. P. Weekly.

## HOW TO MAKE HUBBY HAPPY AT HOME

HOW TO TREAT HIM WHEN HE COMES HOME TIRED AND HUNGRY.

When he comes home tired and hungry after a hard day at the office, ways have a few odd jobs to do around the house—the piano to be moved across the room, a few pictures to be hung, the dog to be exercised. Dinner should always be a trifle late, especially if you are your own cook. He will think you are taking extra pains to tempt his appetite, and when it is finally served his intense hunger will cause him to overlook any slight discrepancies in the menu that otherwise might be caustically commented on.

After dinner he should be pressed into service as a washing. Nothing so pleases and relaxes a tired business man as to be allowed to participate in these homely household duties.

When he settles down at last in the Morris chair with a good cigar and the evening papers let him in on how the milkman never left any cream this morning, how the butcher charges you three cents a pound more for lamb chops than he does Mrs. Smith, how little Archibald needs a new pair of shoes and baby Claribel some new short dresses, and will he please leave you the money for the gas bill and a new hat that comes home C. O. D. from Olivetti's tomorrow. He will enjoy, after being away all day in the business world, these little interesting homey chats and domestic touches.

If by this time he seems to be enjoying his cigar remind him that those horrible tobacco fumes always give you a sick headache, and if he must smoke to please go out around the block. He will be only too glad to do this. Margaret Rohe, in New York World.

## Put the Blood in Condition

BY THE RESTORATIVE, BLOOD-FORMING PROPERTIES OF DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

It is weakness that causes most of our sufferings—weakness of the heart, weakness of the stomach, weakness of the liver, kidneys and bowels. The result is feelings of languor and depression, and impaired action of the vital organs, headaches, indigestion, spells of dizziness and weakness, sleeplessness, irritability, and a general run-down condition of the system. Put the blood in good condition by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and you have a foundation for health to build on. Weakness and disease will give way to new strength and vigor, and languor and discouragement will yield to new hope and happiness. By means of good blood only can Nature make weak people strong, and Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is composed of the most powerful, blood-forming elements known to medical science. Every dose is bound to be of some benefit to you; 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

## ROMSEY AND THE DANISH PIRATES

HOW LITTLE ENGLISH TOWN WILL RECALL EARLY HISTORY.

Folk Preparing for the Thousandth Anniversary of the Place This Month.

The visitor to England who lands at Southampton finds himself within a few miles of the little town of Romsey, which on June 25 and the two following days will be celebrating the thousandth anniversary of its existence. Romsey is a typical English town, "all in a flowery vale," with that famous trout stream, the Test, wandering through its meadows, and beneath its bridges, and the old gray abbey rising among its trees, red tiled roofs. The beautiful parish of Romsey, the home of generations of statesmen, and especially associated with Viscount Palmerston, the sturdy premier of the town, lies at the very gates of the town, and the river, the pleasant stream of the Test, sheltered by leafy woods, will be available. At this spot each day, practically the whole population of Romsey will join in giving, some in the spirit of the ancient mystery plays of the middle ages, a series of dramatic representations of the most important events in its long history of a thousand years.

## DESTRUCTION OF ROMSEY ABBEY.

In a country district like Hampshire there are to be found many links with the past. For instance, in one of the scenes, which will represent in a striking manner the looting and destruction of the Abbey of Romsey in 994 by King Dane, the ships which the warriors will appear rowing up the river will be copied from the remains of actual Danish pirate ships of King Alfred's time, the ribs of which are still to be seen sticking out of the mud on the opposite bank of Southampton water. This, perhaps, will be the most attractive of the Romsey pageant. You will be taken through scenes of actual historical occurrence, on ground followed by the tread of those who took part in them, whether it be in some ancient Saxon or Norman scene, or later ones which record the seizure of Romsey Abbey by Henry VIII., the pathetic expulsions of the nuns, and the remarkable saving of the town from destruction by the townspeople purchasing it from the King.

In each case you will be looking at the picture of scenes which took place on the spot or in the immediate neighborhood. You can go straight from the pageant grounds, and see in Broadlands gardens the fig tree which James I. planted to commemorate his visit. You will find preserved in the abbey of the church the deed of 1540, to which the royal seal is still attached, recording the selling of the church to the parishioners. Some of the actors in these far-off events will be direct lineal descendants of those whom they represent. The part of Henry St. Barbe, who entertained James I. through Romsey as a prisoner, shortly before his execution. The enthusiastic interest taken by the townspeople themselves, is immense. The costumes numbering some two hundred, are in making by voluntary helpers, and the properties, armaments, brass and metal work of every kind, are the work of the mechanics and laborers, generously devoting their spare time to their construction. The whole town has been working in unity, all sects alike, to commemorate worthily the thousandth year since the foundation of the abbey (997) and to devote the proceeds, if any, to the complete restoration of the noble church.

## WHY ARE WOMEN MORE HONEST

THEY DO NOT GAMBLE LIKE MEN AND SELDOM STEAL MONEY.

New York World: According to the boozing companies' compilations, embezzlements increased 50 per cent in the United States in 1906 over 1905. The defalcations by the employees of banks doubled. Ordinary business embezzlements more than doubled. The amounts stolen were enough to pay the whole expenses of the state government. Almost every embezzler and defaulter was a man. There are more women cashiers than men. The department stores and shops of almost every kind employ women to handle their receipts, to make change for their customers. Yet there were a hundred cases of men cashiers at fault in one case where a woman cashier took her employer's money.

Why are women more honest than men? They are paid less than men and they are more subject to the vanities of dress and personal adornment than men. It is also easier for them to steal, since the checks which surround the innumerable transactions of a big store cannot be as minute as the books of a bank. Although the opportunities and the temptations are greater in the case of the women than the men, women are a hundred times more honest.

The tabulation of the men's defalcations shows that in the majority of cases the men stole to gamble. Among higher and better paid bank officials the gambling took the form of stock speculation. With minor clerks and messengers the money stolen went to the poolrooms and the race tracks. In comparatively few cases did the men steal on account of a woman.

In the few cases where women stole it was almost never for themselves. The woman who was a thief was a thief for some worthless man, and it rarely took the form of money,

but of jewelry, which he pawned and spent the proceeds in a poolroom and in the living.

Where a woman with children stole it was solely for the benefit of her children, and then she took only things that they could use. Where such a theft was from a store it did not take the form of money from the cash drawer or of expensive babies' clothes, but of the cheapest socks, underwear, dresses and shoes from the bargain counters. The mother thief when she stole did not dip her hands in deep, as does the thieving bank cashier, but took only the bare necessities for her needy child.

The thefts by servant girls were almost all for some looter, better educated, better dressed, than the man whom she would usually meet. Her woman's vanity took the shape of the ostensible devotion of a well-dressed man, instead of using the proceeds of her theft for the adornment of her own person.

The thing that tempts the man thief most is always money. He will take it in preference to jewelry or clothing or bonds. With a man's logic he realizes that money is less easily traced and more readily disposed of. With women, on the contrary, money is the last thing they steal. They will take gloves or silk stockings or a costly purse, disregarding the cash to fill it.

## GREATEST NATURAL BRIDGES IN WORLD

THREE OF THEM, AND ALL LOCATED IN INACCESSIBLE PART OF UTAH.

It is not generally known that the three greatest natural bridges in the world—at least so far as present knowledge goes—are located in an almost inaccessible portion of South-eastern Utah.

The country is uninhabited and uninhabitable for the greater part, the only settlement of any account being the small town called Bluff, on the San Juan River, and the nearest railroad station being Dolores, in Colorado, 105 miles eastward.

The country of the natural bridges can be reached via Bluff, going by horses with pack train. Last year a member of the National Geographic Society equipped an expedition with surveyors and artists and sent it out to make a careful study of the bridges. According to the expedition's report as published in the National Geographic Magazine, no one should think of going into this region without having thoroughly studied all the conditions. The few guides that have been there have a very limited knowledge of the country, and the main side canons so cut up the country that a party may easily become lost.

Of the three great arches the Augustus Bridge is the largest, the measurements being: Height, 256 feet; span, 320 feet; width in narrowest part, 55 feet, and thickness, 83 feet.

Next comes the Caroline Bridge, with height, 182 feet; span, 350 feet; width, 60 feet, and thickness, 60 feet. The smallest is the slender, graceful Edwin Bridge, height, 111 feet, span, 205 feet; width, 30 feet and thickness, 10 feet.

The Augustus Bridge was so named in honor of the wife of Horace J. Long, who in 1903 visited the bridges in company with James Scorp. Mr. Scorp, it appears, had visited these bridges previous to this time, and in showing Long the way to them stipulated that the second wife of his (Scorp's) mother, Caroline, after his (Scorp's) mother.

So far as Scorp knew, the bridges were first discovered by Emory Knowles in 1895, and he himself visited them in company with two cowboys, Tom Hall and Jim Jones, in the fall of that year.

The next party to visit this section, so far as is known, was that promoted by the Salt Lake City Commercial Club during the winter and spring of 1905. The Edwin Bridge was named at this time after Edwin F. Holmes, who organized that party and who also equipped the latest expedition.

These bridges, composed as they are of light sandstone, might seem to be wearing away very rapidly. Such, however, is not the case, for in the caves beneath the Caroline abutments were found ancient relics, including pottery and well preserved fibre sandals.

## NOT UP TO HIS NAME.

A good story of John Bright and Peabody, the philanthropist, is recalled by Mr. Justice Johnston's interesting reference to the former in his charge to the jury at Limerick in the action of William O'Brien, M. P. The judge pointed out that it was to Bright, who came frequently to Ireland to fish at Castleconnell, near Limerick, that they owed the initiation of the action to buy land in Ireland for the tenants. On these occasions the great tribune was always accompanied by George Peabody.

One day they went a couple of miles to the Shannon between Castleconnell and Killaloe. They had engaged the services of two boatmen, and as Bright and Peabody were keen anglers they made a long day of it. On returning



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## HEARD FROM OLD LONDON PULPITS; TWO FAMOUS ANGLICAN PREACHERS

AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT RECORDS HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THEIR PREACHING—CANON PAGE ROBERTS AND CANON BARNETT—TAKING UP THE CAUSE OF LIVING MEN AND LIVING PROBLEMS.

James O'Donnell Bennett, the brilliant correspondent and critic of the Chicago Record-Herald, who is touring Great Britain, writes from London, under date of May 19:

The great pulpits of London are preaching the simple life. It has been so far nearly a year. Cardinal Vaughan, thundering from the pulpit of the Church of the Jesuit Fathers in Farm street, Berkeley Square, began it. He inveighed not so much against the sins as the follies of the age. Many of the foremost Protestant divines of the kingdom have followed the Roman prelate's example. Whenever the Sunday morning papers announce that he will preach the church is crowded.

Both the Protestant sermons heard today expounded the things worth while as against the things society seeks. Both preachers addressed assemblages that filled evensong in the respective edifices; both uttered warning against the restlessness of the age, its feverishness, its braggadocio, its satisfaction with itself, its hatred of solitude, its passion for excitement. In both discourses there was a note of anxious, affectionate solicitude that amounted almost to panic.

There was more pleading than condemnation. In so many words, quite literally and bluntly, the people were besought for heaven's sake and for their own sakes to go away, each by himself, and sit down and think, to compose their souls, to find out who and what they are and why they are here and what they mean. They were distinctly "gospel sermons," but, without being what we call "popular preaching," they had a close bearing on every-day existence. No political or literary or economic allusions were dragged in to tickle the ears of those who like that a sermon shall be less an instruction in morals than a lecture on topics of the day. Practical religion, not popular entertainment, was provided.

One of the preachers was profoundly in earnest—sometimes there was almost a note of anguish in the tenderness of his pleading, and he was hopeful, the other, equally in earnest, seemed to speak in a vein of mournful pessimism—not bitterly, but as if the light, though steadfast, were a long way off. Both were old men and both canons.

Canon Page Roberts preached at St. Peter's, in Vere street, a little, boxlike building that stands a few hundred feet off Oxford road, the great, rich street of fashionable shops where the methods of the American department store are beginning to make themselves felt. The church is fashionable, too—pityful word that some churches in their own despite get fixed upon themselves. But the sermon was not fashionable.

Canon Roberts is a man of good stature and he holds himself very erect. His face is wrinkled but rosy and sits rather boyishly upon his shoulders. He combines a weazened look with a certain freshness of color—like an apple that has been touched by the frost but is sound and good, and sweet. At first glance you would say: "This will be a piping, pleasant voice," and when the words roll rapidly from his lips in a deep, rich, husky volume, you are thrilled, partly because you are startled, and partly because, though some of the notes are gone, your ear detects the quality in what was once a great organ, an orator's voice, majestic, solemn, strong, with something of friendly menace in it, which—in spite of the contradiction in terms—is what you find in every good priest's voice.

This old man is ranked among the first preachers in London, not so much because his sermons are extraordinarily profound or brilliant efforts, as because he preaches, intimately and affectionately, right at the people, striving not to charm them, but to make

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17

THE CRICK IN THE BACK.—"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," says the poet. But what about the touch of rheumatism and lumbago, which is so common now? There is no poetry in that touch for it renders life miserable. Yet how delighted is the sense of relief when an application of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil drives pain away. There is nothing equals it.

Tennie Clavin, as she was called before she married an English lord and went to England to live in the '70s, is back again in New York. Her agitation now is to promote happier marriages by lectures and informal entertainments in churches.

It isn't Extravagant.  
Think of using a pure Castile Soap for laundry purposes. Sounds extravagant, doesn't it? Yet it isn't. In fact, when you buy "Olive Oil" Laundry Soap you are buying pure castile soap for 6 cents a bar, the only soap of the kind made in Canada, and you will find that it will do more work and do it better than any other soap you have ever used. Try it.

to do with one's self, to find life alone these he thought the signs of a sad and terrible state of mind, and, pausing solemnly and lowering his voice to a note of profound awe that held, too, the note of an unaffected grief, he said:

"Well, there is one thing that is not slow, and that is the advance toward us of death."

It needed only that sentence and Canon Roberts' manner of uttering it to discover the source of this gentle, simple, pious old man's power over London. He can make even fashionable London take heed, because he lays the elemental matters of life and conduct before the fashionable London in an elemental way. He spoke of socialism, said he could be accused of no sympathy with it, but he was none the less willing to concede that there is something wrong in the order of society, and its recent receding waves could only be a sign that those waves would return with increasing force. Toward the close of his sermon he made very plain, in a plain way, what he thought the religious life, the life in the cause of the things that are excellent, really meant. A sentence will suffice to indicate his point of view:

"A man might spend his life as the secretary of a missionary society, or a woman pour out her energies in establishing refuges for girls, and still at the end be as poor in soul as though he or she had dwelt at the bottom of a mine." He did not seem to account it much to be merely busy, to be forever talking and coming and going, even in a good cause. The still processes of self-examination were the crying need in this time of noisy crowding and of tendency to shirk individual responsibility by delegating responsibility to organized and associated bodies.

The sermon at Westminster Abbey in the afternoon was along precisely the same lines. Standing in the great old pulpit of the Protestant world, Canon Barnett lifted his voice against the fret and rush of modern life. "We should do well," he said, "to seek solitude more often. People do not dare now to be alone. They must always be doing or seeing or hearing something. Face yourself. Rest a moment by life's roadside. Let us make in ourselves an inner silence. I know such abstraction is not easy. The flesh warms against the spirit. High living is too common today among all classes, and high living is fatal to deep thinking."

"Let us ask ourselves what we are, what we are sent on earth to do, what we believe? Why do we belong to this party or to that sect? What is it in our country of which we have a right to be proud? What should make us ashamed and take heed? We fight for phrases and symbols, but we are not certain of ourselves. We have prejudices, but not convictions. In solitude and silence let us search out ourselves and thus possess and understand ourselves. Such processes make for self-respect, and people who respect themselves are more likely to respect others."

It was a Pentecostal sermon, and so its theme was unity. But a new kind of unity was pleaded for. "The world by agreement," said the preacher, "has sought the unity of sameness. The Holy Spirit by development sought the unity of variety, and that development lies within the power of every man that will undertake spiritual self-searching. I have always thought that the attractiveness of this abbey largely lies in the unity of sameness. Here are brought together in this national sanctuary those who in life were perhaps at war, those of different faiths and of different parties, but the love of a people holds them in unity now, and the beauty of the building wherein they sleep is the beauty of unity."

"Here, too, in unity worshippers of every faith assemble Sunday after Sunday. The Pentecostal spirit, the spirit of true unity broods here, and it is that spirit which, entering into the social order, shall make known to it its duty to the child and to the unemployed, that shall reveal to the community its own ideals and shall make mankind ashamed of its boastings about war and mastery and striving. The unity of a flock of sheep is nothing; but the unity growing out of the full development of every national characteristic and individuality—such unity has life in itself and takes unto itself the new thoughts of every age."

"This was the unity of the early church, which no force and no persecution could stop. It is the unity of the denial of the age's conviction that fear is the beginning of respect, that the inferior races must serve the superior races, and it rebukes that prevailing attitude of mind which seems to disavow that life is evil more than to love what is good and to be better upon eradicating what seems to be wrong than tenderly fostering what is known to be good."

As one walked from the abbey the conviction was irresistibly borne in upon the mind—humbled by musing on the glories of a thousand years and yet lifted and made proud by the thought of them, too—that English Protestantism, standing firm upon this venerable foundation, is lifting up its voice in fresh, clear accents and taking up the cause of living men and living problems more gently, more gently and more in a spirit of simple helpfulness than ever it has done before.

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## THE LONDON FLOWER GIRL

NBODY KNOWS WHENCE SHE COMES.

Though She Is a Familiar Figure—The Hardships She Must Bear.

One of the most familiar figures of our streets and in other prominent places where she "pitches" is that of the flower-girl, who, with her basket of hand-picked pretty flowers, arranged in bunches or "butterflies," is either in bunches or "butterflies," is known and welcomed everywhere. From whence she comes is a mystery, but in a sense the calling is hereditary, and the same spot is reserved for members of the same family as though it were a piece of hereditary property.

Neatly, if poorly, clad, the flower-girl may be seen in the busy streets of the city, the most remunerative pitch being that in front of the Royal Exchange, in the fashionable promenade of the west the best place being voted to be that in Piccadilly Circus; they may also be found in the poverty-stricken districts of the east, and also in the healthy suburbs of the north and south.

The question arises, Where does she obtain her supplies? She knows that if there is to be any result from her day's labor she must be up early, and her chief source of supply is Covent Garden in the morning, which opens at 4 o'clock in the morning, and here she has to exercise the keenest intelligence as this market attracts all the leading buyers of flowers, and she often has to wait hours until the better class demand is over, and then with her scanty means make the best possible bargain. If flowers should be scarce, or through some great festival, marriage or death the market has been taxed to the utmost, she faces a bad day and such special circumstances as these are an account for the absence of good flowers on the street.

The flower market at Covent Garden presents a very animated appearance during the early hours of the morning. Vendors of all ages are there—women and girls often with infants and children—some with an air of indifference, others not so experienced, anxiously awaiting for the remains. Saturday is just now a very lively market, and Lily of the valley seems a special line, what are called "crooks" being eagerly bought up, and buds of roses of a class called "shorts" that is those with stalks too short for bunching are also in great demand; these they make into button-holes, with the addition of maiden-hair fern and asparagus plumosus, all wired tightly together. Those mostly go to the girls with "good pitches."

Here is an idea of the prices they pay. Pink Catherine Marnet roses, 2s. per dozen bunches; Lily of the valley, 2s. per dozen bunches; Lilium longiflorum, 6d. per bunch of twelve blooms; gardenias—a very cheap line just now—6d. per box of eighteen to twenty-four blooms; sweet peas, 2s. 6d. per dozen bunches; double scarlet geraniums, 2s. per gross bunches; carnations, 5s. per gross bunches; in mixed bunches. For the heavier trade, such as that seen on the barrows and hawked about, the figures were as follows: tulips, three bunches for 6d.; lilac, 2d. per bunch; wallflowers, three large bunches for a "tanner," to use the market parlance. It is remarkable to observe the cuteness exercised by the old hands in buying and the eagerness of the endeavors to close a bargain. Yet a friendly rivalry exists among them, as a buyer going out of the market with her load, when met by another and asked what she got the stuff for and whom she obtained it from, will reply quickly with the information. What is called the French market is just now the home of the Dutch, Guernsey and Lincolnshire supplies, and when there is a glut, as often happens, another class of buyers operate largely. They mostly consist of narcissi, which are distributed out to children, who hawk them about in small bunches. The entrances to railway stations is also a good place for this class of goods. Shopkeepers naturally respect the street trade, but as it is not one that they can cater for, or at any rate, they make no attempt to do so, there will always be room for these street vendors.

It is a remarkable fact that few are aware of the many ins and outs of a flower-girl's life. Day after day, no matter how inclement the weather—we see her about the same spot with her basket more or less crowded with the flowers of the particular season; but, at the same time, few of us give a moment's thought to the hardships she has to bear in order that sufficient money may be got together, by which not only to keep herself and those depending upon her, but also to enable her to again lay in her stock of flowers for the morrow. It is known that she often gets a cent per cent profit upon actual sales, but when

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**The Dressmakers Favourite Spool Silk**

the waste has been accounted for there cannot be a very great surplus left.

There is a mission which interests itself in these street flower-sellers, which has many devoted helpers, and so far its efforts seem to have met with fair success. The principle they work upon is that of helping others help themselves, and the hand of friendship often destroys that indifference of feeling which sometimes overtakes one who follows a precarious employment.—London Telegraph.

## ONE WAY TO KEEP STREETS CLEAN

CHILDREN HELP IN THE WORK IN A MASSACHUSETTS TOWN.

The Pierce School in Brookline, Mass., has solved the problem of littered streets, in so far as the children of that school are concerned.

At first an attempt was made at abstract teaching, but it was without effect. Then something practical was devised. Each room held an election and selected four representatives for the Good Citizens' Club, making about fifty in all.

These met and selected officers, divided up the streets of the neighborhood and assigned a portion to each grade, making it absolutely responsible for conditions in its territory. Waste receptacles were needed and the children interviewed the assistant superintendent of streets and got them. To keep up interest the teachers are conducted by the various squads over what they call their "beats." Healthy emulation has produced most desirable results.

Cleanliness and freedom from possible contagion made it necessary that the children should not handle dirty papers, skins of fruit and other refuse with their fingers, so the manual training teacher got some volunteers from the club and collecting sticks were prepared for the workers.

The results of the experiment are manifest, and many favorable comments have come in from citizens and from the officials of the street department. School papers, which may easily be detected, are rarely found on the streets. It is observed, however, that refuse from other sources continues about the same, and it is thought it will probably remain so until adults learn from the children or till the younger generation takes the place of the present careless ones.

The principal of the school says that one thing is certain—the members of the Good Citizens' Club of that Pierce School who have bent their backs 2,000 times in the course of a single week to pick up papers can never in the whole course of their lives look upon scattered papers in our streets with indifference.—Boston Transcript.

Millions, possibly billions, of suns shine in the unmeasured universe, and the one nearest to our sun is about 25,000,000,000,000 miles distant. If it were possible to go there on an airship averaging a mile a minute, day and night, the journey would require 48,656,000 years.

That inviting tinge of golden brown which you'll see on every

**"Perrin" Soda Biscuit**

is proof that they were perfectly baked—the way a good cook would have them if she baked them herself.

Their delicious, nutty flavor and crisp-tenderness make the eating a delightful treat.

Try a five-cent, half-pound parchment package and you'll buy a three-pound package next time.

**Perrin's Biscuits**

JUST A LITTLE BETTER THAN THE REST

THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

Because they are the most permanent and sanitary ceilings that can be installed, Galt "Classik" Ceilings are largely used in hospitals, schools, etc.

And for the same reasons surely they ought to be found in all public buildings and private homes as well.

No disease germs or vermin can find a permanent lodging place in Galt "Classik" Ceilings, because the joints fit so closely and are invisible, and they are quickly and easily washed. Can always be kept clean, fresh and looking like new.

Fire proof, too. Cannot burn through or drop off. Never crack or warp. Everlasting Metal Ceilings at a surprisingly reasonable cost. A magnificent assortment of beautiful and artistic designs, descriptive of the Louis XIV. period, are illustrated in our handsome catalogue which we are anxious to mail you free.

The Galt Art Metal Company, Ltd., Galt, Ontario.

**Galt "Classik" Ceilings**



## SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY

Lord Bagot, whose troubles with his American wife, formerly Miss Lillian May, of Baltimore, have been occupying the attention of the divorce court in London, is persona grata at court, where it is remembered that he saved the lives of King Edward's sister, the Duchess of Argyll, and of her husband. The latter was shot by a bullet from the governor-general of Canada, and was known as the Marquis of Lorne.

Late one afternoon, as it was getting dusk, Lord Bagot, who was serving at the time as A. D. C. to Lord Lorne, was driving along in his Lord's horse sleigh, when suddenly he heard a couple of horses bolting behind him. He quickly jumped out of his sleigh, determined to stop them, ignorant to whom they belonged. They were dragging an over-turned and covered sleigh, and were bolting straight towards the Ottawa River. Jumping for their bridles, Lord Bagot was dragged for a considerable distance before he managed to throw one of them. A few feet more and the sleigh would have been over the bank. He had hardly had time to get on his feet before there emerged from beneath the overturned sleigh the governor-general, who, with the help of Lord Bagot, then extricated Princess Louise, badly shaken and bruised, from the rig. In fact, some weeks elapsed before the princess recovered from the effects of the accident to add her thanks to those expressions of gratitude which her rescuer had received from her mother, the queen, and from her brother, the then Prince of Wales.

Lord Bagot, as befits a peer whose Staffordshire estates were, according to the Domesday book, in possession of his family in Saxon times, prior to the Norman conquest, keeps up many old-fashioned customs at Blithfield hall, which is his principal country seat. There is, of course, the Yule log at Christmas eve, and on Christmas Day after dinner, toast and ale are served with quaint ceremony—to the women in antiquated dress gowns and to men in the huge silver loving cup which has been in use for the purpose for hundreds of years. While this is going on, Lord Bagot's celebrated band of hand-bell ringers plays old Christmas tunes and melodies. So great is their skill that on one occasion, when the late Sir Arthur Sullivan was spending Christmas at Blithfield, he insisted on composing a special piece for them.

Another Blithfield Christmas custom is that of hunting on boxing day, and if the weather is too bad for hunting then Lord Bagot takes his guests out for shooting, just as Mr. Wardle took the immortal Pickwick and his companions out gunning on boxing day when they were spending Christmas at Dingley Dell. Lord Bagot, a great antiquarian in his way, is a perfect mine of antiquarian information, which is not surprising when it is borne in mind that Blithfield hall is as rich in old masters and analogous treasures as many a government museum. His collection of paintings enjoys a European reputation, while in the great library are to be found the celebrated Stafford manuscripts.

Lord Huntley, chief of the clan of Gordon and premier marquis of Scotland, has again been engaging the attention of the courts in connection with his financial difficulties, and in a suit brought against him for a relatively small amount, testified that he was entirely without means and dependent upon his wife for every penny paid that he received. He pleaded under oath that he was unable to pay his debts, and the proceedings terminated with an order of committal to jail unless the money was paid within a fortnight.

It is probable that the money will be paid by his relatives as in the case of two other recent orders of committal, in order to save him from the ignominy of prison. But the fact that he should have given evidence on oath to the effect that he was insolvent cannot fail to lead to steps being taken to suspend him from the occupation of his seat in the House of Lords as an hereditary legislator.

Grand Duke William of Luxembourg, who has been ill for several months, is now so completely paralyzed as to be incapable of making any pretense even of administering any longer the reins of government, and his death, which may occur at any moment, is at the best a matter of a few weeks. In consequence of this, George Merenberg has put forward a claim to the regency of the grand duchy. Count George is the only brother of Countess Torby, the morganatic wife of Grand Duke Michael of Russia, and like her, the offspring of a morganatic

union between the late Grand Duke of Luxembourg's only brother Nicholas and of the latter's morganatic wife. This lady, who now bears the title of Countess Merenberg, is the youngest child of Russia's most famous poet, Pushkin, who was killed within a few weeks after her birth in a duel at St. Petersburg by his brother-in-law, Baron Heckeren. When she grew up she married Gen. Dubbelt, chief of the Russian secret police, and who enjoyed as such in an exceptional degree the confidence and regard of the reigning family. But she eloped from him with Prince Nicholas of Nassau, and after being divorced married her royal lover, Count George Merenberg, is, therefore, through his mother a grandson of the poet Pushkin, and as such descended from Hannibal, the famous negro general of Peter the Great.

The count is married to Princess Olga Yourievskaya, the natural daughter of Czar Alexander II. by Princess Catherine Dolgorouka. She was born in 1873, that is to say, during the lifetime of the late Czarina, and seven years before her mother was able, through the death of the Empress, to legalize her relations with Alexander III. by means of a tardy morganatic marriage. Her mother, Princess Catherine Dolgorouka, who had been a maid of honor to the Empress, and who was created Princess Yourievskaya in her own right on her marriage in 1880, was banished from Russia by Alexander III. immediately after his father's murder, as a punishment for all the misery which she had caused his mother, the Empress Marie, and she has never since been permitted to cross the Muscovite frontier, making her home in France. Count George Merenberg demands the regency of the duchy of Luxembourg, as the duke of the late Prince Nicholas of Nassau. But aside from the other considerations, the fact that the union of his parents was a morganatic one is sufficient to invalidate his pretensions.

When the grand duke dies he will be succeeded by the youngest of his six daughters, Princess Marie Adelaide, who next week will celebrate her 13th birthday. This is in accordance with the constitution of the grand duchy of Luxembourg, and with the dynastic settlements of the sovereign house of Nassau of 1856, 1857, and 1867. The regency will undoubtedly be vested in the hands of the widowed grand duchess, who is a daughter of the late ex-King Miguel of Portugal, and a sister, therefore, of the Duke of Braganza, legitimist pretender to the throne of Portugal. Among her sisters are the widowed Archduchess Therese, and also the wife of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, the celebrated oculist. Should the minority of her eldest daughter, the regency would pass to the present grand duke's only sister, Hilda, a childless wife of the Crown Prince of Baden, the crown princess coming next in the line of succession to the grand duchy after the six little girls of her brother, the now dying grand duke.

Prince Philip Eulenberg's sudden disgrace, which constitutes the greatest sensation to which the court of Berlin has been treated in many a long day, serves to recall that his career was almost wrecked at its outset by an incident which developed into an international question.

While stationed as a young sub-lieutenant of cavalry at Bonn he was one day inadvertently jostled in the street by a gray-haired and rather portly stranger, whom he at once addressed in the most insulting manner. Upon the stranger replying in a kind the prince drew his saber and cut the man down, inflicting upon him such a wound that he expired a short time afterwards in the hospital. There it was discovered that he was one Otto, a Frenchman, and one of the chefs of Queen Victoria's military detachment in order to attend her majesty's second son, Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh (who died as sovereign of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha), during his stay on the continent.

Both the Queen and Prince Alfred were indignant at the outrage, which was made the subject of an acrimonious correspondence between the English, French, and Prussian Governments, the result being that Philip Eulenberg was sentenced to pay heavy damages to the widow and to the orphan children of his victim and to undergo a year's imprisonment in a fortress. He is not, as generally supposed, the brother, but merely the cousin of Count Eulenberg, the grand marshal of the Kaiser's household.

Later on in life he developed into a dramatist, a composer, and a poet, furnishing the words to many of the musical compositions of the Kaiser, and in that way ingratiating himself with his sovereign.

But, in spite of his many accomplishments, his agreeable manners, and his unusual amount of tact, he failed to render himself acceptable to either Emperor Francis Joseph or to the Austrian great world when ambassador at Vienna, and retired from the post some years ago because the atmosphere on the banks of the Danube had become altogether too chry for the Austrian sense, for his health.

It has been alleged that he resigned the ambassadorship at Vienna in order to be more at Berlin and near the Empress. But this is not the case, for since leaving Austria he has lived almost entirely in his country place at Liebenberg and has been rarely seen at court. In fact, the Emperor has seen comparatively little of him in recent years.

Holly Lodge is for sale to the highest bidder, and those on both sides of the Atlantic who will recall the fact that it was for 30 years the favorite dealer and see if this isn't so.

home of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in the outskirts of London, and the scene of her world-wide hospitalities, will experience a certain amount of resentment at the idea that it should have been put upon the market so soon after the death of the latest philanthropist of the Victorian era. It is hoped that some means may be devised of acquiring it for use as a public park, with which the memory of the baroness might be associated. For it would be a pity if the beautiful estate, with its extensive gardens and century-old trees, were to be cut up into building lots for the erection of cheap suburban villas, or if it were to be converted into a private lunatic asylum or something of the kind.

The place has been put up for sale, not by the executors, nor in obedience to any testamentary directions, but by a testamentary beneficiary, her Brooklyn-born husband, to whom Holly Lodge was bequeathed unconditionally. It did not form a part of the estate which old Countess, when he died in 1822, left to his widow, the former actress, Harriett Mellon, who died as the Duchess of St. Albans, but had belonged to her while she was still on the stage, and long prior to her marriage to Tom Coutts. It was this which enabled her to dispose of Holly Lodge as she liked, whereas the property which she had inherited from Tom Coutts was comprised in a trust, of which his granddaughter, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, was to become later on a beneficiary. The old duchess, therefore, left her Highgate home absolutely untrammelled to Lady Burdett-Coutts, who was her particular favorite. There seems to be a general feeling in England that since W. A. Burdett-Coutts received such a vast fortune at the death of his wife, in addition to the annuity of £250,000 which she had settled upon him on her wedding day, he could well have afforded, at any rate during his own lifetime, to preserve intact the favorite home of his benefactress.

Sir Capel Wolsley, whose marriage to Miss Beatrice Knollys, niece of Lord Knollys, the King's private secretary, has just taken place in London, is the chief of the younger and Irish branch of the ancient Staffordshire house of Wolsley, and it is to his line that Field Marshal Lord Wolsley belongs. Sir Capel, who at the present moment holds the office of British consul at Archangel, in Russia, is the ninth holder of a baronetcy conferred in 1744 upon Richard Wolsley, grandfather of Sir Charles Wolsley of Staffordshire, on his inheriting the Mount Wolsley and other Carlisle estates of the family in Ireland.

The chief of the entire Wolsley family is Sir Charles Michael Wolsley of Wolsley, in Staffordshire, who, married to an American woman, the daughter of Daniel Murphy, of San Francisco, can prove by authentic evidence an unbroken descent from the early Saxon times, and can show the inheritance of his present estates in the male line from a period long anterior to the Norman conquest in 1066. In fact, the Staffordshire property of Sir Charles Wolsley is on record as having in olden times borne the name of Wolsley, and as having been conferred on a certain Siward by King Edgar for his services in connection with the extermination of wolves in England.

It is on this account that a wolf's head figures on the armorial bearings of the Wolsleys, and that the wolf also appears in the family motto, which is "Homo homini lupus" (man is a wolf to his fellow man), a singularly appropriate motto for a family which has furnished so many soldiers to the state as the Wolsleys.

Sir Charles' baronetcy is one of the oldest in existence, having been created in November, 1628, in favor of Sir Robert Wolsley, who was able to show at the time a descent on his mother's side from King Edward the Confessor, second son of King Edgar, who was a Roman Catholic, was born in Paris, was educated at the Roman Catholic College of Oscott, and afterwards went to Oxford, whence he

### Asserts Soul Is Material—It Can Be Weighed.

A Boston man says the soul can be weighed. He knows this because he has tested a lot of cases before and after death.

The weight this investigator gives for an average human soul is two ounces. This is the sort of fool science that some men now give us. It is more to the point to tell us how to maintain a healthy body—how to get well if sick, and how to be able to do good work, and keep everlastingly at it.

Poor health is the result of poor blood—if you let your blood get pale and thin, then all the organs of the body are sure to get weak. Ferrozone is the remedy. Ferrozone is the quickest, surest body and blood builder; thousands have been restored from failing health or complete nervous prostration by Ferrozone, which builds up tired nerves, and helps you to get sound, refreshing sleep every night.

Ferrozone gives an appetite as sharp as a razor—there is lots of pleasure eating when you take "Ferrozone." Roy color comes back to your pale cheeks and plenty of strength with it, because Ferrozone is the greatest body builder ever discovered. For a tonic to lift tiredness, weakness and ill-health you can't find the equal of Ferrozone. Get a 50-cent box from any dealer, or see if this isn't so.

entered the army, distinguishing himself in the Afghan war of 1879.

Neither Sir Charles nor yet his cousin, the Irish baronet, Sir Capel, is in the line of succession to the viscountcy of Field Marshall Lord Wolsley, and to his barony. Both of these honors will at his death pass to his daughter, the Hon. Frances Wolsley, who will then become a peeress in her own right. She is now 35 years old, learned, devoted to all sorts of artistic hobbies, and seems destined to remain an old maid, in which event her father's honors would become extinct, as no provision is made in the patent for their descent to Lord Wolsley's younger brother, Gen. Sir George Wolsley.

Lord Wolsley's wife, like the wife of Sir Charles Wolsley, from the other side of the Atlantic, is the daughter of A. Erskine, of Ottawa, and married the field marshal when he was stationed in Canada, at the time of the Red River expedition and the Fenian raids. She is less known in society than her cousin, who has been the case, owing to the fact that her daughter, Frances, is her father's most constant companion. Lady Wolsley, I may add, has the finest collection of Irish plate in existence, and it is particularly rich in the now almost priceless old potato rings.

Just at the present moment, when the value of the property left by James Henry Smith, who died in Japan last month is exciting a good deal of attention, it may be worth recalling the fact that "Chicago" Smith, his eccentric cousin from whom he inherited most of his wealth, figures in the records of the English court of probate as having left a fortune of \$25,000,000. The late Baron Hirsch is set down in these same official records as having left a fortune of \$25,000,000, while Alfred Beit, the diamond king, Sir Charles Tennant, father of "Dodo" Asquith, the late Lord Allendale, better known as Wentworth Beaumont, Hugh McCalmont, William Winans, the contractor, and Sam Lewis, the London money lender, each of them left about \$15,000,000. There is no record in the annals of the English court of probate of any fortune exceeding \$25,000,000. Of course, these figures do not fully represent the value of the property left by the people whom I have just enumerated. For, in the first place, they do not include the entailed property, which in the case of Lord Derby, is very large indeed. Then, too, they do not take into consideration the property which the testator may have held abroad, or disposed of by other wills probated by the courts of those countries.

Lady de Grey, who personally and through her pictures is so familiar to Americans as one of the principal and and, rivaling the latter in her marvelous retention of her beauty in mature age, has just become a grandmother through the birth of a son and heir to her daughter, Lady Juliet Duff. This lucky child will in course of time be the richest commoner in England, destined as he is to inherit the colossal fortune of his grandfather, Charles Duff Assheton-Smith, together with Vaynol Park, the beautiful family place in Carmarvonshire, which shares with Woburn, belonging to the Duke of Bedford, the distinction of having within its precincts a superb private menagerie of wild beasts. Vaynol has been in the possession of the Assheton-Smiths for centuries, and there are four families on the estate which have been in uninterrupted possession of the same farms for 500 years, while no less than 48 families have held the same farms for 250 years. Vaynol extends over 34,000 acres, comprising a park, splendidly wooded, more than eight miles in circumference, in which zebras, kangaroos, monkeys, beavers, and many other wild animals are kept, while near the mansion, which commands a superb view of the Snowdon range of mountains, and which was built in the eighteenth century, is the superbly-appointed menagerie, with magnificent specimens of lions, tigers, pumas, and bears of every description.

The present owner, Mr. Assheton-Smith, was formerly known as Chas. Duff, and he assumed the name of Assheton-Smith on succeeding to the property of his elder brother a few years ago, and to the income of nearly \$3,000,000, a considerable portion of which is derived from the great Dinorwic slate quarries.

### BUNGALOW.

The word is of comparatively modern date, and is Anglo-Indian. Its origin can be traced to the adjective *bangla* (Hindustani), which literally means "belonging to Bengal." It is an easy step from this to the manuscript preserved in the India Office (England), date 1676, which has a reference to "Bungales or Houels" for all English in the company's service. Any sketch of a native dwelling in India will show how at first it was not unnatural to bracket "bungales" with "houels." The word was in the making, and the building improved as the word grew.

In 1771 we find a reference to a "Dutch Bungalow" on the shores of the Hooghly, in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries there are references in Anglo-Indian correspondence to wayside houses which are spelled "bungala" and "bungalow," and in one instance, in 1809, a journal of residence in India describes the bungalow as a garden house. The most striking reference which tallies with our view of the building as described by the word is contained in a book dated 1847, which says: "The bungalows of India are for the most part built of unbaked bricks and covered with thatch, having in the center a hall, the whole being encompassed by an open veranda." That is probably the earliest and most complete definition



Style 368.

### The Wilkinson

In the forefront of the new season's vanguard the "Wilkinson" Telescope stands alone. For one season a reigning favorite among College Men, it is now being taken up by dressy men, generally. If you care for quality you'll find it in the "Wilkinson."

Prices \$2.00 up.

### Ask Your Dealer

Istence without one or more claimants, who might put forward similar demands for the disturbance of illustrious dead, in order to establish their pretensions as claimant to the barony and estates of Lord Lovat being a case in point.

Now, however, that all parties interested in the Druce-Portland case, including the Duke and Lord Howard de Walden, are united in petitioning the secretary of state for permission to open a tomb, it is probable that Herbert Gladstone will grant the necessary sanction, if only to put an end to what the authorities seem disposed to regard as a conspiracy to swindle a number of poor and confiding people out of their savings. For George Holman Druce, the chief claimant to the estates, and to the dukedom of Portland, has formed a company for the purpose of furnishing the funds needed for the furtherance of his pretensions in the courts of law, and in the prospectus, by means of which subscriptions are obtained, all possible capital is made out of the mystery in connection with Thomas Druce's tomb and the alleged influence exerted by the Duke of Portland and Lord Howard de Walden upon the Government to prevent the said mystery from being solved by the opening of the grave.

I will not relate here again the oft-told story of Thomas Druce and of the late eccentric Duke of Portland. But I will merely point out that there is every evidence to show that Thomas Druce was a much older man than the late Duke of Portland, and that he succeeded in 1864 to internal abscesses, for which he had been operated upon a few days before his demise by Sir William Forgan and Dr. Edmund Shaw, the case remaining impressed upon their memory owing to the fact that one of the nurses who assisted in the operation got a poisoned hand therefrom and died. Yet the claimant, despite this evidence of the two doctors in question, persists in asserting that his grandfather, Thomas Druce, did not really die in 1864, but survived until 1879, in the role of Duke of Portland, at Welbeck, basing his pretension on the fact that the certificate of Thomas Druce's death was not signed by any medical man, as is required nowadays.

### My Remedy Cures All Sick Women

Many of the woes of womanhood, says Dr. Hamilton, are due to kidney weakness.

At first the back aches. Then pains gather round the hips and lodge right in the small of the back.

To stoop or bend seems impossible. Headaches are constant. Dizzy spells and bearing-down pains seem ever present. Urinary troubles steadily increase.

Unhappy existence. No pleasure in life when the body is overloaded with poisons that the sick kidneys can't filter out.

Bright's disease is the next stage, but it can be prevented by using Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. They cure sick kidneys, and cure them permanently.

When the kidneys work properly pure blood is formed.

This means nourishment and strength for the whole body. Backaches and dragging pains are forgotten. Irregularities disappear, vital energy is restored, and happy robust health is once more established.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills for woman's ills is the slogan of thousands today.

Enormous benefit in many ways follows their use, and no woman or girl can use medicine that will do their general health more good.

For the sake of your kidneys, for the sake of your liver, for the advancement of your general well-being, you must improve on Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25 cents per box, or five boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, in yellow boxes.

## BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

(INCORPORATED 1832.)

CAPITAL, - - \$3,000,000  
RESERVE FUND, \$5,250,000

Unexcelled facilities for the transaction of all kinds of Banking Business.

Special attention given to the Savings Department and interest credited quarterly on Savings Accounts.

This is the only bank having its head office in Canada that submits its books and statements to Independent Audit.

London Branch: Cor. Richmond and Carling Sts.  
C. M. MANNING, Manager.

Do you know that there is only one children's shoe that is made in more than one width?

That's the Instructor Shoe. It is made in several widths so there's a perfect fit for every child's foot.

This is only one of the points in which the Instructor Shoe does better for children's growing feet than any other shoe that's made. You see we make a specialty of fitting children's feet. Every other shoe factory in the country that makes children's shoes does so only to use up scrap leather.

The Instructor Shoe is made of the best part of the best leather we can buy—it's solid leather through and through.

It is designed on exact anatomical lines—each toe lies flat and has sufficient room to grow as Nature intended it should.

In every other children's shoe that's made, the foot is cramped up and distorted. The soft young bones are forced out of place and the agonies of crippled feet assured.

The only shoe that is safe to put on your children's growing feet is the Instructor Shoe. Examine a pair carefully and you'll see the reason why. You'll know them by the name stamped on the sole.

## Instructor Shoes

For Children's Growing Feet

MADE IN 35 STYLES AND FOUR WIDTHS

THE TETRAULT DISTRIBUTING CO.

Sole Selling Agents for Canada, MONTREAL.

## Richards Pure Soap

FREE

Mail us five Richards Pure Soap wrappers and ten Richards Pure Soap advertisements from any paper, and we will send you a beautiful souvenir.

Write for our handsome illustrated catalogue of premiums given free for Richards Pure Soap wrappers.

Common soaps, loaded with harmful adulterants, eat and destroy the delicate threads of lace and embroidery creations. RICHARDS PURE SOAP, consisting of nothing but purest of vegetable oils, removes the dirt easily, without injuring a single thread. It's well to be on the safe side—USE RICHARDS PURE SOAP.

THE RICHARDS PURE SOAP CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont. (Cut this ad out—it is valuable.)

Please mention London Advertiser when answering this advertisement.

The health of the country depends upon the purity of food and drink.

## COWAN'S Perfection Cocoa

is guaranteed absolutely pure and is recommended by the best medical authority.

THE COWAN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

centuries there are references in Anglo-Indian correspondence to wayside houses which are spelled "bungala" and "bungalow," and in one instance, in 1809, a journal of residence in India describes the bungalow as a garden house. The most striking reference which tallies with our view of the building as described by the word is contained in a book dated 1847, which says: "The bungalows of India are for the most part built of unbaked bricks and covered with thatch, having in the center a hall, the whole being encompassed by an open veranda." That is probably the earliest and most complete definition

### Skin Protection

For skin comfort, skin health, skin beauty and for protection against hard water, strong sun and wind use

### "Baby's Own" Soap.

It is the best for every toilet purpose for babies, women and men.

Its daily use keeps the skin smooth and the complexion beautifully clear and fresh.

Albert Soap Co. Ltd., Montreal.



**SKETCH OF THE DAUNTLESS  
GIRL WHO LEADS THE SALVA-  
TION ARMY IN THE UNITED  
STATES—THE BOOTH ENERGY  
THROBS IN HER VEINS.**

## A GREAT TRIUMPH

From the Star, Dundas, Ont.

all sorts of questions as to his wonderful recovery. The medical attendant was questioned as to the nature of the medicine which was being administered, and stated that it was a prescription of Mr. Harris and other patients there, he was told that it was a well-known Canadian remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and was advised to continue their use for a time on his return home. Mr. Harris is loud in his praise of the wonderful curative qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and consented to make his endorsement public in the hope that he might benefit others similarly afflicted. Mr. Harris has long been a resident of Hamilton, being a well-known builder of elevators, as well as Government Inspector of the same, so that his prominence and well-known integrity is evidence that he is sincere in the statements he made.

For months she lived the life of the alleys and the attics, selling packets of matches and crumpled flowers to maintain her disguise—the while ministering to the sick and the dying, filling exhausted larders, giving a helping hand to the fallen, averting angry blows of drunken husbands and fathers. When she announced her real character, the great was the impression she had made that the Salvation Army meeting, in the heart of the most notorious district in London, was packed.

Her reward came in the title that followed her back to her home, "the angel of the slums," and a siege of brain fever that brought her nearly to death's door.

A resolute young woman one day appeared at the superintendent's office as one of the most dangerous of the "Gornies" and "Gornies."

\_\_\_\_\_

By Newell Dwight Hillis

The Williams Piano Company, Limited,  
183 Dundas street, London, Ont. H. Fin-  
champ, manager.

HOW THEY COME ABOUT AND  
HOW THEY CAN BE AVOIDED.

The use of your celebrated remedies Psychine and Oxomulsion in my family has been so beneficial that I feel it would be an injustice both to you and the general public were I to withhold my testimony as to their excellence. Two years ago, my wife was treated by an eminent Toronto throat specialist for a diseased throat and lungs, and receiving no relief she tried Psychine, and after having used three bottles was fully restored.

"REV. J. J. RICE,"  
433 Webster Street, Toronto.

As thrilling a chapter of experiences as those of the London slums followed Eva Booth to Canada. Until she assumed command of the American Salvation Army three years ago she wrestled with the problems of the wilderness, founding missions at far exposed points, establishing refuges for the fugitives from the Armenian massacre, creating a system of schools throughout Newfoundland, and at the opening of a Yukon, making her way northward to carry on the Army work among the gold-seekers of the Klondike.

And so her career veers to the command of the American operations of the Army, a position which woman's genius has equaled in but few instances.

The story of nine men out of ten is the story of the man with the land hunger.

This Russian tale also explains the disappointed politicians. In the autocracy but few positions are open to the common people, but in the republic every door to office swings both ways.

and plans a thousand benefactions for them. But as soon as he has reached his political honor he discovers that

**A PURE AND EFFICIENT REMEDY**

Such is Catarrhozone, which cures colds in a few moments, relieves catarrh at once, cures all nose, throat and lung trouble permanently. Highly recommended by physicians in every

**THE YOUTHFUL PRODIGY STIRS  
UP AN EDINBURGH AUDIENCE.**

finances of the country under the Government had been rapid and effective, and that there was much to encourage the hope of old-age pensions being dealt with in the near future. The speaker of the demand for preference for Colonial produce, found the putting on of taxes, duties and foregone on foreign bread and meat and dairy produce, and also, he made no doubt—although it was always denied—upon wool and leather and timber, and other raw materials in order to be able to give an advantage to the colonial supplies which reached this country. He said nothing about some of the speeches which our colonial guests had been delivering at the various places, except that they were the usual ones.

ter) had been able to affect. What more remarkable spectacle could have been presented to the world than the arrival of General Botha? (Cheers.) What more dramatic or impressive application of the old high traditions of British liberty and of British institutions could have been made than that which had called the formidable general of hostile armies to the posi-

South Africa, nowhere had success been more apparent. What they had tried to do in South African affairs

bread eaten with soup as well as the soup itself, and a "bouillon" soaked piece of bread offering a natural simile for saturation. When the less delicate "soul" is used instead of "ivre," the Frenchman may speak of being as drunk as an ass, a cow, or a Swiss or a thrush. The allusion in the last case is to the fondness of thrushes for grapes, which are said at vintage time to make them unsteady in their flight.—

of these vital organs become weakened or diseased, the body cannot throw off this waste fast enough.

One of these body poisons is UREA, which is eliminated both by the kidneys and skin. If the skin action is poor—if the kidneys are inflamed—urea stays in the system—is changed into uric acid—carried by the blood to the

“Fruit-a-tives”  
will cure  
almost any case  
of Rheumatism,  
Sciatica,  
Neuralgia.

remedy in the world that completely eradicates the disease from the system.

“Fruit-a-tives” are fruit juices in which the natural medicinal action of fruit is many time increased by the process of combin-

ing them.

Then tissues and anti-septics are added and the whole made into tablets. 50c a box—6 for \$2.50. At all dealers or from

What's left in the ash-pan is not worth sifting.  
If your local dealer does not handle the "Sun-  
shine," write direct to us for **FREE BOOKLET.**

# McClarys

**BABBITT, METALS  
and SOLDER**

DOGS ARE BAGGAGE.

excess baggage. Pittsburgers have for years known such is the case, and have been paying down the coin for the excess

on suburban trains, and then the scale is ranged at the rate of half a cent a mile. This rate has been in vogue for some time, and the take-off goes into the pocket of the baggage master.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

DO NOT DELAY in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller is a pleasant and sure cure. If you are afflicted with worms, get this.

ore sketches submitted.

74 Fullerton Street.  
**ST. GEORGE,**  
 'Phone 1466.

Loyalty is too often a sort of hom that, about taxes, in this

fer when a remedy is so near at hand.



HE FOUGHT BY ARITHMETIC—THE WONDERFUL FIGHTING MACHINE WHICH HE BUILT—A WALK-OVER TO PARIS—FRANCE'S HUMILIATION.

## BOOKS THAT HAVE MADE ME CRY

A PROBLEM FOR THE EDITOR.

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

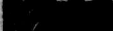
The school is opened every morning by appropriate religious exercises; attendance at church on Sundays is required of all students, instruction of the church being left to the parents.

Collegiate and Preparatory Studies, Music, Fine Art, Eloquence, Business, Domestic Science, Moral and Aesthetic Advancement.

For catalogue to Principal, Warren & Thomas 401 Broadway.

And what is true of Balzac is true of all great writers. Greek tragedy, Elizabethan drama, or modern novel—the final test is always the test of tears; and a list of “books that have made me cry” would be a list of the great imaginative masterpieces of the world.

Then, too, there are writers who provoke the gentle tears of sentiment.



**DODD'S  
KIDNEY  
PILLS**

Here are words with no apparent sorrow in them, words of peace and faith, and good counsel and the ecstasy of happy love—yet why do our eyes fill as we read them? Is it not because they are so beautiful and so vibrating with the accent of living, so instinct with the grandeur of sweet savor and the thrill of mortal love? There are tears of joy as well as tears of sorrow, and it is one of the miracles of literature that even the books of sorrow bring us joy in the reading, though our eyes may be wet as we read. And our tears she hath made us pearls, and our tears she hath made unto us a song.—Richard Le Gallienne, in the Chicago Tribune.

WHERE BEGGARS RIDE.

**HAMMER OLDEST IMPLEMENT.**

The hammer, besides being a tool of use

versal use, is probably the oldest representative of a mechanic's tool kit. The hammer was originally a stone fastened to a handle with thongs, and it was as useful as a weapon as a tool.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 25 and 50 CENTS A BOTTLE.  
**RADWAY & CO., Ltd.,** PROPRIETORS OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.  
 RADWAY'S BLOOD PURIFIER & RADWAY'S PILLS. **Montreal, Can**

## A LIVING GHOST!

**IN 48 HOURS.** Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

**GIN PILLS**

**E.W. GILLETT** COMM. FIRM

**DONALD McLEAN**, Agent, 426 Richmond Street

Standup collars ironed so wing will not be broken. Ladies' dresses fluted. Vests ironed. Goods called for and delivered. JOHN TOM, manager, 485 Richmond. Phone 1344.

Formerly at 312½ Dundas street.

\_\_\_\_\_



**STARTS NEXT  
MONDAY AT 9 A. M.**

# STOCK REDUCING SALE

**STARTS NEXT  
MONDAY AT 9 A. M.**

## Wash Goods and Linens Prices at the Lowest Ebb

### 11c For 12½c Prints

May be the reduction does not sound so very big, but in reality it is paying 88c for \$1 worth, when you buy eight yards. These are the best English Prints, too. New patterns in black grounds with white figures, white with black, white with blue. Also lilac and navys.

### 19c For 25c Linings

Spun Glass Linings. Tan, navy, reseda, champagne and black. Note that these are scarce shades at present. Just one piece of each at above price.

### 38c For 60c Table Linens

This is an extra heavy linen, fine finish, closely woven. Fully 72 inches in width. Just two patterns, but both are of the desirable class.

## Ladies' Home Journal Patterns

Have been an instantaneous success with us. So superior in every way to all others. Easy to follow, accurate, and most economical. Latest styles.

### 11c For 12½c Gingham

Our regular 12½c Apron Gingham in plain checks, also with border.

### 11c For 15c and 18c Muslins

A big lot of dainty Muslins. All new goods this spring. White grounds with polkadots and a nice range of bewitching floral designs.

### 9c For 12½c Muslins

This bargain is such a rare one that it means a quick response if you wish to snap it up. Designs are neat and dainty. Just the very fabrics for now wear.

### 98c For \$1.25 to \$1.75 Table Napkins

An odd lot of pure linen Napkins that we will dispose of quickly. Not one have we sold for less than \$1.25 dozen. Neat designs.

**Starts Monday. Continues All Week. An Event of Paramount Importance to Shrewd Economists. ∴ ∴ ∴**

## Savings the Like of Which Are Seldom Met With Outside of Dreams

Although we've had a very successful season, still, we must admit we bought a little over-enthusiastically. So now we must get earnestly to work and lighten stocks—get them down to their usual level at this time of the year. Surest and quickest way is to hammer down the prices—which we have done most thoroughly. Monday, and all next week, you will have the chance to meet with savings the like of which are seldom met with outside of dreams. You'll easily recognize that the bargains are unusually large, although they are but briefly itemized today. First comers will have the first choice of unbroken assortments. Start your weekly savings programme early Monday morning.

## Blouses, Shirtwaist Suits Whitewear, Skirts, Etc.

**ALL GREATLY REDUCED**

### 49c For \$1.00 White Underwear Garments

These skirts and drawers are slightly soiled but are otherwise perfect. Lace and embroidery trimmed. Full flounce on the skirt.

### 79c For \$2.50 White Blouses

This is a varied assortment of styles. Nicely tucked and trimmed with lace and embroidery insertion. Regular up to \$2.50. All sizes.

### \$4.95 For \$9 Shirtwaist Suits.

Choice of Panama or luster. All sizes. Trimmed with self strappings and buttons. Just the thing for outing wear.

### 39c For \$1.00 Wrappers

Made of the best print. Neat flounce on the skirt. Lined to the waist. Only a limited quantity.

### \$2.69 For \$5 Silk Underskirts

These are taffeta silk skirts. A good, sound silk that will return excellent wear. Pink only. Corded flounce. Neatly made.

### \$12.50 For \$20 Taffeta Silk Suits

Just one black and one brown suit are all that remain of a series of elegant silk suits. Fine for summer wear.

## Odd Laces, 5c, 10c, 25c Yard

This is a big lot of odd lines of laces. Practically all kinds worth up to 60c per yard. If you require any lace for trimming by all means look through this collection. Nets, Cluny, Valenciennes, Orientals. White, cream and ecru. Come early for your share.

## Underwear Savings

### 19c For 35c Vests

In white only. Trimmed with lace. High and Dutch necks. Extra fine weave. Sizes 3 and 4. Regular 25c and 35c.

### 25c For 45c Vests

Made of fine Egyptian combed yarn. Trimmed with colored lace. Also a lot of white lace trimmed, with openwork stitch. All sizes. Regular prices 35c and 45c.

### 25c For 39c Combination Suits

Fine Egyptian combed yarn, in white only. Low neck and sleeveless. Lace trimmings.

### 80c For \$1.25 Combination Suits

Made of the finest yarn. Trimmed with lace. One of the best lines of combination suits made on the market. A great favorite with all who have ever worn it.

## Shattered Prices on Dress Fabrics and Silks

### BLACK DRESS LENGTHS AT 20 PER CENT OFF

All the newest weaves in Khantona, Voile, Cheviot, Venetian, Cashmere, etc.

### 48c For 85c BLACK CHECK VOILE

A fine, crisp weave and a neat, small check. Very dressy.

### 81c For \$1.25 AND \$1.50 WATERPROOF SUITING

This cloth is very durable and thoroughly waterproof. The very thing for raincoats. Makes an attractive suit, too. Light and dark grays. 60 inches wide.

### 35c FOR 50c CHALLIE

These Challies are in cream grounds with pretty floral figures. Every thread wool. Uncrushable, washable, serviceable.

### 41c FOR 75c VOILE

All the best shades as well as cream and black. Fine even weave and crisp finish.

### 29c FOR 50c TWEEDS

Small, neat checks and stripes. Just what you want for a suit or separate skirt.

### 75c FOR \$1.25 AND \$1.50 TWEEDS

One of the biggest bargains ever given in tweed suitings. Guaranteed soap shrunk. Broken plaids and stripes.

### 48c FOR 65c BLACK TAFFETA SILK

A strong, firm, finely woven silk. A rich, black tone.

### 79c FOR \$1.00 BLACK SWISS TAFFETA

Extra fine lustrous finish. 24 inches wide. Has that desirable musical swish.

### 96c FOR \$1.35 BLACK ARMURE SILK

This silk is one of the season's favorites. A very fine though extra heavy weave. Guaranteed to give satisfactory service.

### 96c FOR \$1.35 TAFFETA

Fine and light yet surprisingly strong. A beautiful chiffon finish. 36-inch width.

### 50c FOR 75c FANCY SILKS. 10 PIECES

Combination stripes and polkadots. All new this season. A rare chance to get silk for a becoming summer dress at a very great saving.

## Men's Furnishings For Less

### 5c FOR 15c COLLARS

Standup, turn corners. Different heights. Sizes, 12½ to 16.

Laydown. Different heights. Sizes, 12½ to 14½c.

### 5c FOR 15c COLLARS

Straight Bands. Sizes 14 to 16½. These are standard make. 4-ply linen. Never sold any place regularly for less than 15c or 2 for 25c.

### 59c FOR 85c SHIRTS

Good materials. Well made. White grounds with a narrow mercerized stripe and small, neat design in black. Also in colors. Sizes, 14½ to 16. Separate cuffs.

**DURING JULY AND AUGUST STORE CLOSING DAILY 5 p.m., SATURDAY 9 p.m.**

# GRAY & PARKER

150 DUNDAS AND CARLING

## Hosiery and Corsets

### 39c For 50c Embroidered Lisle Hose

The attractive chocolate shade that goes well with the tan shoes which are so popular this season. These hose have an extra fine silky finish and a close, even weave. Embroidered in colors.

### 49c For 75c Corsets

The material is a fine, all-white batiste. With or without hose supporters. Long hip, low bust, bias cut, steel filled.

### 25c For 50c Collar and Cuff Sets

Just half-price for these dainty collar and cuff sets. That's surely worth an early visit Monday. They are nicely embroidered on fine Swiss lawn. When soiled they can be washed and laundered up to look as fresh as when new.







## CRUSHING REPLY TO SCANDAL-MONGERS

(Continued from page 1.)

thrown the Liberal Government, which had been in power in the Province for 24 years, and with success attained, as we all know, very largely, if not entirely, by a campaign of slander on the part of the Tory press and the Tory members—a campaign carried on insidiously and systematically until it bore fruit. By a similar policy of calumny and slander it was hoped to stop the Liberals at Ottawa. The Liberals were to be shown up as grafters. Terrible corruption on the part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government was to be revealed.

There was attack after attack in the House and in the press by the Conservatives, and especially were these attacks aimed at two departments of the Government. But though the charges had been thoroughly investigated in Parliament, and have been before the people of this country for investigation, it has been impossible to prove any wrong-doing on the part of the Government. (Cheers.)

### No Wrong Doing.

But in the administration of the affairs of a country like Canada, where many millions of dollars are spent annually, it is impossible for the Government to avoid being held up or beaten out of a certain amount of money. It is sometimes said that the Government is compelled to pay more for an article than it is worth, but this cannot be overcome. As an example of what the Government has to contend with, Mr. Aylesworth, who has been temporarily in charge of the department of public works, during Mr. Hyman's absence, told of how the other day he was compelled to pay \$300 for a piece of land for a wharf approach which had been valued at \$200.

"I had my choice of paying the extra \$100, or of going to law," said Mr. Aylesworth. "As I know something of law, I thought it better to be held up." (Laughter.)

### The Arctic Charges.

It was charges of this character which were made in regard to the supplies for the Arctic. The Government cannot avoid occasionally paying more for something it wants than that something is worth. Any man who has had experience in even a municipal government would agree that this statement was correct.

Mr. Aylesworth then took up the charges made in the House of Commons that the Liberals have allowed people to "graft" in Northwest lands. The charge was based on the fact that men who had purchased lands from the Government in the west had sold them, in some instances, at greatly increased prices. But in a great and growing country like the Canadian west it is not natural that lands in certain sections will increase very rapidly in value? Was the Government to blame if a man who had bought a plot of land was able, through the growth and expansion of the country, to sell it at a price far advanced over what he paid for it?

### Mr. Foster Had Enough.

"When Mr. Foster brought up this matter in the House," Mr. Aylesworth declared, "I told him that this was what he had done with the funds of the I. O. F. I said to him, 'You have done on your part what you condemn as atrocious on the part of the Government.' And the members of the Opposition sat dumb and not a man dared open his mouth." (Cheers.)

In March, 1906, the Liberals were told that a policy of scandal was to be inaugurated, and in the Mail and the other Conservative organs, as well as in the House, this policy was being carried out.

But if there were in the past cries of graft such as these he had enumerated, what was to be thought of the malicious and unprincipled campaign of slander which is now being waged by the Opposition at Ottawa and which is being echoed in every Tory paper in the country?

### Dredging the Depths.

Surely, Mr. Aylesworth said, we in Canada have dredged the depths of political degradation and disgrace when we see not only the lower element of the Conservative party dealing in private slander and calumny, but the leader of the Opposition, Mr. R. L. Borden, himself, endorsing the course of these men. What shall we think of him?

It is not two weeks since Mr. Borden, speaking to his constituents at Carleton, is reported to have said that from the moment Mr. Fowler made his challenge to the Government, he was treated with a respect which would have been amusing if it had not been ridiculous.

This is the position of the Opposition, which chooses its point of attack. The Conservatives bring to the people of the country such criticism as they choose to select, and it seems to have been their choice to descend even from the level of the scandal policy of 1906.

### Liberals Are Ready.

"As they have selected that line of attack," said Mr. Aylesworth, "I am here as a man who is attacked, prepared to speak to you, the people of South Huron, or to any audience of Canadian citizens, upon that subject."

"Mr. Fowler's words in the House were that he could if he chose, and he would if he pleased, reveal to the people of this country evidence in regard to this, that, and the other member of the Government, in connection with women, wine and graft. Now, if any man has aught which he knows about a man which is to that man's discredit, the only course, and the only manly course, is to put into words what the thing is and allow it to be considered—allow it to be investigated.

### No Names Mentioned.

"But Mr. Fowler in this instance did not mention names, but allowed the matter to rest there—left the charge to rest wherever it might fall—in fact, he charged nothing, but made innuendoes."

"The tongue of slander has not been silent since. Probably that tongue is one which never rests, but from month to month, from man to man, from woman to woman, in Ottawa and out of it, in byways, by sly innuendoes, and sometimes by actual charge, the name of some member of the Government has been associated with the charges of the character I have described.

"I speak plainly when I say that if you get together anywhere in this country or any other country, a body of 24 men, I do not suppose it will be possible to secure a body some of whom are not total abstainers—some of whom are not men who drink, perhaps drink more than is good for them."

### Not Apologizing.

"But that is a matter between each member and his constituents. The public mind of this country who are sent by different constituencies to Parliament to make their laws are deemed fit as a whole by the people of Canada."

"Under the circumstances, I am not here apologizing. I say I know of my own knowledge many men in the House of Commons who take more liquor than is good for them. I believe the same could be said of any 24 men you picked up in Canada."

"But is this a new thing? Is this something that is only remarkable of the present Parliament?"

### A Pointed Statement.

"Of the dead say nothing but good," Mr. Aylesworth quoted, "but is it possible for us to forget that this country has had a prime minister of whom worse than this could be said?"

Continuing, Mr. Aylesworth said that until such times as a law is passed, drawing the lines in regard to the conduct of individuals, after the manner in which the Opposition has discriminated, Canada is liable to have in her Parliament men who drink to excess.

"I am defending no individual," the minister went on to say, "I take to myself personally just as much of this slanderous allusion as any other member of the House. And I may ask, who of the men who have been making and repeating the charges is in a position to cast a stone?"

### Conservatives and Women.

"As to the charge of women, I can point to more than one Conservative constituency in Ontario which in the past has been represented by a member who was living openly with a woman who was not his wife. I speak names associated with the history of the legislation of this country."

"But again I say, are these the matters the people want investigated in the Parliament of Canada? Are not matters for the people of Canada, of the different constituencies, to decide? I fully agree that no public man should come before the people of any constituency if he is not a man of fair reputation, a man who conducts his own private business fairly and decently. But nevertheless it seems to be a degradation of the high character of Parliament, and a descent to the depths of political infamy to seek evidence, or to manufacture evidence of a character such as the charges I have referred to."

### Nothing New in Charges.

These are the characteristics of the public questions which our opponents in parliament present to us.

"We are told in the columns of Conservative papers day by day that the Government is a government of graft. If they are willing to make this issue, we are perfectly willing to be judged. But I want to say something more in regard to the charges of political corruption which have been made. Is there anything new in this? Is it something that was never heard of in regard to the Conservatives? I am not here to say that because our opponents have done wrong, we are warranted in doing wrong—I say we didn't do it. (Cheers.) We will not stand convicted until we are shown instances of where we were guilty. (Cheers.)

### Those Assembly Resolutions.

"I see in the reports of assembly meetings of different church bodies that public attention has been called by resolutions to what has been termed the extent to which graft exists in this country. But we are not given any particulars. I am at a loss to know whether the resolutions are aimed at the Liberal Government at Ottawa, or at the Government in Toronto, in which I have not so much confidence. (Laughter.)

"I have read of the resolutions passed at Montreal, and at Toronto, and I know the political predilections of the men who are associated with them. Fifteen years ago, when this country was shocked by revelations of public corruption which destroyed experienced ministers of the crown, and in the end the Conservative Government, of 1898, there were no resolutions, and these men who are so loud today were so silent then. (Cheers.)

### Distrusts Them.

"I view with distrust resolutions of this character, which would give more for one charge definitely proven than for 500 general resolutions."

After paying an eloquent tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a statesman and a leader, Mr. Aylesworth again reverted to the covert charges being made against certain Cabinet ministers by the Opposition—charges, which, if made on the street by one man to another, would result in a breach of the peace. (Cheers.) The men who are elected by the people are surely, Mr. Aylesworth said, entitled to better treatment than to be told that the minute they enter the Parliament buildings they become thieves. (Hear, hear.)

### Hon. Mr. Hyman.

"I want to speak of a man loved by all, a man held in high esteem," Mr. Aylesworth continued, "a man honored by one-half the people of Ontario. Everyone knows that if he was able to be here, he would be today. I refer to Hon. C. S. Hyman, who has fought for the Liberal cause perhaps more valiantly than any other member of the party." (Cheers.)

### Mr. Hyman's Administration.

Mr. Aylesworth then went on to say that Mr. Hyman as a minister of public works had given an administration to the department such as it had not known in years. Several months ago, principally owing to his self-sacrificing attention to his duties, he found his health failing, and he was compelled to seek a restoration of health in another climate. No sooner had he left the office, however, than the tongue of slander was set at work, and it has been going ever since.

"There were no names mentioned," Mr. Aylesworth said, "but in the present session of Parliament, there were general charges of wine, women and

graft. It is a charge that no man can meet or grapple with, made as it is."

### Why Minister Is Hounded.

"I tell you Mr. Hyman has been hounded even in his illness," the minister declared, "for no other reason than that he is a member of the Liberal Government, and a successful administrator of his department."

Referring to the charges of political corruption in London, which had been investigated in a political rather than a criminal court at Toronto, Mr. Aylesworth said he had nothing to say. A jury will decide the case, and even though politics are mixed up in the trial, he has sufficient confidence in the juries of Canada to believe that to whatever jury the case is referred it will be decided on the merits of the evidence only.

Mr. Hyman had not been accused by anyone of having had any personal connection with any of the charges made, but like a truly upright and honorable man he handed in his resignation as a member of the Government and of the Parliament of Canada. For this honorable action he had been abused by the Opposition and had been given but very little praise by papers of his own side.

What the ultimate result of Mr. Hyman's illness will be, Mr. Aylesworth was not prepared to say, but as a close personal friend and one perhaps well entitled to speak on the subject, he would say that were it possible for Mr. Hyman to be here, he would be on hand today, fighting the battles of South Huron as a member of the Government.

### Confidence in Sir Wilfrid.

In conclusion, Mr. Aylesworth dealt with the Premier, his visit to England, and of the pre-eminent position he occupied at the Colonial Conference. He did not think any man in Canada, but Sir Wilfrid could have carried all before him, as had the Canadian Premier. The very fact that he was a Frenchman and of a different religion to the majority of Englishmen wore a romantic glamor around him which appealed to the people of England. No man in Canada, in his heart of hearts believes Sir Wilfrid a grafter. The men who are circulating the slanderous cry do not believe it themselves.

The confidence the Liberal cabinet reposed in Sir Wilfrid Laurier is shown by the fact that he went to England to attend the Colonial Conference without instructions of any kind from the Government. The members had every confidence in him, and he returns having once again proven himself worthy of that confidence, and with added lustre to his reputation as a great Canadian and a great public man. There will be no wrong anywhere if Sir Wilfrid knows it.

### Appeal to South Huron.

Mr. Aylesworth's final words were an appeal to the Liberals of South Huron to make no mistake this time, but to send to Ottawa a man to support Sir Wilfrid. The grand old Liberal constituency must, he said, be deemed. No attention should be paid to the anonymous writers of scurrilous articles in newspapers. So long as we live in Canada we shall probably have these charges and just as little proof. Any man can make them in a newspaper, but they have no more value than anonymous communications.

### THE Y. W. C. A.

Monthly Meeting Receives Very Many Encouraging Reports.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of managers of the Y. W. C. A. was held Wednesday at 3 p.m., with the president, Miss S. J. Moore, in the chair.

The conveners of the different committees gave their monthly reports, which were most favorable and encouraging.

The "Noon Rest" committee reported that their lunch and rest rooms at the corner of Dundas and Talbot streets, over the bank of the city, are daily increasing in popularity. It is the earnest desire of the association that the ladies of London, as well as the transient visitors to the city, give these rooms their patronage.

The house committee reported that the boarding house on Wellington street is now under the capable management of Mrs. Clerihue, lately of Kingston. About thirty young women are availing themselves of the helpful and uplifting influences of this beautiful home. There are but three vacancies available.

The social and educational committee was reported by Mrs. (Dr.) Shaw. The classes have closed for the summer months. The social evenings were most enjoyable to all who attended. A Glee Club of about thirty members has been formed, which under the able instructions of Miss Halls, soloist of Dundas Center Church, is accomplishing good results.

A picnic club has also been formed for the summer months, the object being to picnic on the second and fourth Sunday afternoons of each month. Miss Elliott, of 556 Ridout street, has kindly invited the club to hold its next outing on her grounds, Saturday, the 22nd inst., from 4 to 6.

The garden party, to be given by Mrs. Becher, of St. George street, the latter part of the month for the benefit of the association, was fully discussed, the date to be announced later.

Owing to the inability of Miss Moran to accept the office of treasurer, Miss Ina McBride was appointed to the position.

### TRIAL DELAYED YEARS

Edinburgh, June 14.—Eight years after the crime was committed Thomas C. McLelland was charged at Edinburgh yesterday with murdering his aunt, Jane Bradfoot, at West Mains, Wigtownshire.

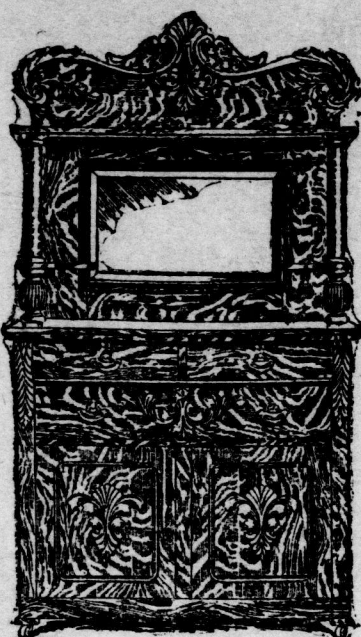
Since then he has been confined in the criminal asylum. He recently recovered his reason, and on being liberated was at once arrested.

He now acknowledges that he shot the woman, but was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Although found not guilty and certified to be sane at the present time, he was again sent to prison at Perth, to await the King's pleasure. The next step toward his release will be the forwarding of a petition to the secretary of state for Scotland.

## All Sorts of Good Values for This Week

We are going to make things hum this week by offering some of the biggest values you have ever had the chance of securing, even at this home of remarkable bargains. Each department will contribute a list of specials that mean money to be saved in every instance. Our stock is magnificently complete now and offers you undoubtedly the best selection of medium and high-grade furniture to be found in the city. Our store is the largest in Western Ontario and our greatly increased facilities have enabled us to make all deliveries promptly, in spite of the enormous business we have been doing.



This handsome, solid oak sideboard, heavily carved and polished like a piano, lined silver drawer. This is a splendidly made sideboard and is worth \$25.00. This week they will go for..... **\$18.00**

### IRON BEDS

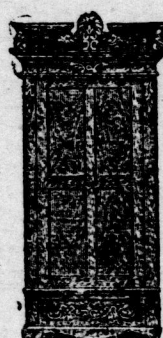
\$15.00 Beds for.....\$11.75  
\$12.00 Beds for.....\$ 9.00  
\$ 9.00 Beds for.....\$ 6.50  
\$ 7.00 Beds for.....\$ 5.75  
\$ 6.00 Beds for.....\$ 5.25

### SPRINGS AND MATTRESSES

\$6.00 Mattress for.....\$4.50  
\$4.00 Mattress for.....\$2.75  
\$4.00 Springs for.....\$3.00  
\$3.00 Springs for.....\$2.50



Solid golden oak, or birch mahogany Rockers, well constructed and neatly carved, solid leather seats. This rocker is worth regular.....\$5.50  
Special at.....**\$5.50**



Neat Wardrobe, well finished and nicely carved, \$14.00 value for **\$10.75**



We carry over fifty styles of Gocarts and Cabs. All the newest American designs, in brown, black and white. Cart like one illustrated above sells regularly for **\$23.50**  
Special at **\$30.**

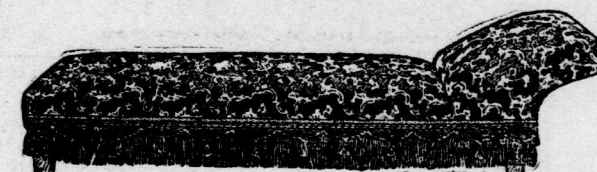


### Solid Oak Secretary

Solid Oak Secretary, neatly carved and highly polished; well constructed. This is a value you cannot equal anywhere for anything like this price **\$9.50**

### Lace Curtains

\$5.00 Curtains for.....\$3.75  
\$4.00 Curtains for.....\$3.00  
\$2.50 Curtains for.....\$1.75  
\$2.00 Curtains for.....\$1.55  
\$1.50 Curtains for.....\$1.10  
\$1.25 Curtains for......95



Handsome Verona Couches, spring edge and well constructed. This is a regular \$7 couch. Special **\$4.75**

London's Largest Furniture House.

*The Ontario Furniture Co.*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET.

### COBALT NEWS

Two of the most important strikes recently made at the Cobalt camp occurred last week. At the Nipissing mine a vein of an average width of seven inches was found—a mass of native silver. One nugget of solid silver, weighing half a ton, was taken out. The vein covered 200 feet. At the University mine a vein of pure silver was found under moss. The vein is one inch wide at the surface, but this is widening.

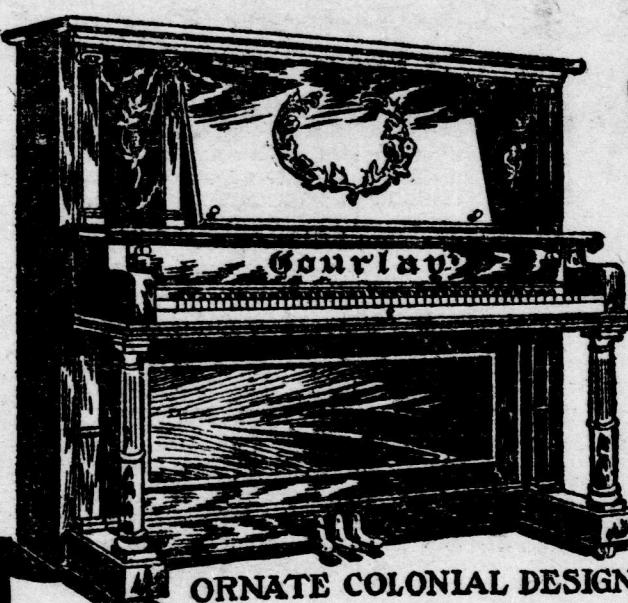
Mr. John G. Kerr, president, and Mr. Jos. Oliver, director, of the Foster Cobalt Mining Company, are arranging engineering examination of the company's property. It is the intention of the Foster Company directors to get from these engineers an absolutely impartial and thorough report on the property, which report will be prepared with all dispatch, consistent with accuracy, and given to the shareholders and to the public.

Recent reports from the Ontario-Quebec mine show that the main shaft at the 30-foot level has discovered good values in silver from two veins which cross at right angles, and it is increasing in breadth with the depth. The vein is calcite, and at 30 feet assayed 4,500 ounces of silver to the ton, but it has since increased in richness. No. 2 shaft is down 20 feet and the vein therein is nearly as wide as that in the deeper shaft. Twelve men are at work on the property.

Peter Whitney, of New York, in his weekly letter, says: "A letter today from my own engineer in the field states that he made an examination on Thursday last of the great trunk vein of the Temiskaming and Hudson Bay, and found a vein of solid ore from 10 to 12 inches wide, showing perfect formation from the surface of the ground to the bottom of the shaft, now down 75 feet. He states that this vein can be polished with the hand like table silver. This is the greatest vein yet uncovered in the Cobalt district."

### A MOTHER'S GRATITUDE.

Mrs. V. Cheoret, of St. Benoit, Que., writes as follows: "It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude that I write to tell you what Baby's Own Tablets have done for my baby. When I began thin and wasted that he looked like a skeleton. His digestion was poor; he was constipated and cried day and night. I got a box of Baby's Own Tablets and from the first they did him a great deal of good. His food digested better; his bowels worked regularly; his sleep was natural and better. The above is a fair sample of hundreds of letters that come from all parts of Canada praising Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets cure all the minor ills of babies and young children, and are absolutely safe, as they do not contain one particle of opiate or narcotic. Sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont."



## Gourlay Pianos

### Are More Than Merely First-Class

From the point of view of the market, a piano may be so excellent in construction and style as to be truthfully denominated "first-class," and yet it may lack that soulfulness of tone and loveliness of design which bring culture and happiness into the home.

## Gourlay Pianos

Are the exponent of the highest excellence in the master art of piano-building. Beautiful to look upon, responsive and eloquent to the touch, melodious and soulful in tone, the "Gourlay" irresistibly attracts the members of the household and answers the demands of the player in a manner that inspires the purest music.

### HIGH PRICE BUT WORTH THE PRICE

Because the "Gourlay" is the most beautiful, dependable, serviceable, and satisfying of all pianos. When necessary we arrange,

### PAYMENT PLANS TO SUIT ALL PURSES

We ship the "Gourlay" anywhere in Canada on approval. Write us your needs, and we'll do the rest as satisfactorily as if you bought it in person.

### Gourlay, Winter and Leeming

Head Office—180 Yonge Street, Toronto.  
London Branch, 195 Dundas Street  
E. W. EXLEY, MANAGER.



### DINNER IN SEVEN STYLES

Cosmopolitan Feeding Settles Curious Wager in London.

London, June 14.—A rather curious bet between an Englishman and an American has just been made public. The Englishman made a wager that he would give in London seven dinners typical of seven different countries on as many nights.

The continuous feast began with a real English meal, with turtle soup, meat roasted before a fire, and good English cheese. On the next night a French dinner in true Parisian style was given, and this was followed by a German repast, with kalbs-braten and Kaiserschmarrn. Then an Italian dinner was given, with minestrone, frito, misto and macaroni. A Russian dinner, preceded by a zakouska and followed by sturgeon took place on the next night, and then a real old-fashioned American dinner, of okra soup, Maryland chicken, stuffed peppers and sweet corn. Finally, as a wind-up of the week of "fine confused feeding," an Indian dinner was partaken of, with shirwa, several curries and mithaw.

Both men survived the ordeal, and the American gladly paid up for what he called an "experience."

### FOUND IN THE BAY.

Toronto, June 14.—The body of a man supposed to be Wm. Tier was taken out of the bay at the foot of Bathurst street this morning. In a pocket were a machinist's card from Local, 101, and the cover of a Bank of Commerce bankbook. The body was badly decomposed.

### ON TRIAL for 30 Days Free.

### The "1900 JUNIOR" Ballbearing Washer

Will wash anything washable. Ballbearings and strong spiral springs do most of the work. No process so easy on the clothes or the operator. Drop me a post card and I will send you an illustrated booklet giving full particulars of this free trial offer.

Address me:  
A. K. BACH.  
Manager "1900" Washer Co.  
355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

## American Field Fence

8 bars, 45 inches high. All made of No. 9 wire. Reduced to

**40c Per Rod**

We loan you a stretcher to put up your fence.

## Westman's Hardware

121 Dundas St. and Market Square.

The British Government will devote \$20,000 to start the cultivation of New Zealand hemp on the island of St. Helena, the inhabitants of which have been reduced to practical destitution by the withdrawal of the British garrison.



## LARDER LAKE GOLD ISLAND SYNDICATE

We are now forming a syndicate to take over one of the richest gold properties of Larder Lake and are offering for a few days only a limited number of memberships in this syndicate at One Hundred Dollars per membership, each membership entitling the purchaser to receive Five thousand Shares (\$5,000 par value) in a new stock company to be organized to take over and operate the property.

The stock of the company, when offered for sale, will not be sold for less than 25 Cents per share, but by joining the syndicate you can get in on the ground floor. This property we believe will develop into one of the richest in the Larder Lake District.

Send at once for Prospectus and other valuable information, which will be mailed free. We will also furnish information on any other Larder Lake mining stock.

**RUSSELL & COMPANY**  
526-527 Traders' Bank Building, Toronto, Canada.

67-1f-tx

## WOODS' FAIR

### Men's Balbriggan Underwear, 75c Suit

Men's Plain Balbriggan Underwear, fine gauge, sloped shoulders, curved armholes, covered seams, bound front, pearl buttons, ribbed cuffs. Special value. A suit ..... 75c

#### Children's Fancy Tan Hose, 25c

Children's Fancy Drop-Stitch Cotton Hose, seamless feet, spliced heel and toe, shaped, stainless dye, sizes from 5½ to 7½. Price, a pair ..... 25c

#### Children's Handkerchiefs, 2 for 5c

Children's or Ladies' White Lawn Handkerchiefs, hemstitched and regular size. Special price, 2 for ..... 5c

#### Men's Cotton Socks, 15c Pair

Men's Cotton Socks, in black or tan, ribbed top, fast colors, seamless feet. Price, a pair ..... 15c

#### "Vassar" Opera Bags, \$1.00 Each

The latest thing in Hand Bags is the "Vassar," made of selected sheepskin, full gusseted, crimped edges, leather tassels, double-cord draw string, and the handsomest yet. Price, each ..... \$1.00

**J. M. THOMSON.**

Nothing So Healthful and Satisfying in Summer as

## SHREDDED WHEAT

combined with fresh fruits or creamed vegetables. It is deliciously appetizing and sustaining. Contains more real nutriment than meat or eggs.

Try the Biscuit with Strawberries.  
All Grocers—13c a Carton; 2 for 25c.

## BANNERMAN FORCES A BITTER FIGHT

Revival of Fierce Obstructive Tactics by the Irish Is Certain.

London, June 13.—Happenings of last week in Parliament afford proof that the policy of the Irish Radical Alliance is utterly played out, and that Campbell-Bannerman will leave the home rule movement in a far worse position than at any time during the political career of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. As he is now the oldest member of the House of Commons, that is a pretty long time. In fact, a revival of old-time fierce obstructive tactics is predicted.

Nationalist members have been ominously silent during the past week. They have rejected contemptuously the Government's so-called first installment of home rule, on which great labor had been expended, and suddenly they have seen the measure dropped by the Government. Everybody is asking what will be the next move. Old parliamentary hands can make shrewd guesses. Mr. Gladstone did not propose home rule until Mr. Parnell and his 35 followers were in a position to make the opening of the session impossible on any other terms.

Gladstone's Way Blocked. In spite of the subtle afterthoughts and iridescent emotion by which Mr. Gladstone clothed the exigencies of the circumstances with the dignity of abstract philosophy, the only real explanation of Mr. Gladstone's conversion to home rule and the only argument for Gladstonism that British electors could really understand was that "Ireland blocked the way."

"Will not Ireland block the way again?" is a question which is being flung in the ears of the Premier. Whichever way he turns, the fractious groups which make up his heterogeneous following are all eagerly crying for the moon, and all crying together. They are dreading a revival of Irish obstruction, and they believe that this is why Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has dropped so many bills which were promised in the King's speech at the opening of the session.

Past Obstructive Method. In Gladstone's times the introduction of the home rule bill was effected by convulsing the House of Commons with obstruction; and by demonstrating to the Government in a fashion sufficiently objective for the plainest voter that, unless home rule was granted, the Government of the British Empire would continue to be shamed and paralyzed at its center.

For eighteen months Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's promises to the nationalist members kept them under the dead weight of decorum. It was like the leaden cope in which the

Plantagenets wrapped the Hebrews, or, put in another way, they had the power of disgracing the mother of parliament by their manners and paralyzing it by their maneuvers, but they decided not to exercise it.

Since Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman became prime minister, the Irish members have acted as a sort of Liberal snowplow. The Premier is still endeavoring to placate them. He has promised to push forward by every possible means an evicted tenants bill, and Mr. Birrell, the twice-thwarted legislator, undaunted by the severe shock he has received, will set himself during recess to a consideration of the Irish university bill.

Irish Members Threaten. These promises are regarded by Nationalist members as soaps to keep them quiet. It has been said of the present Government that they do not look ahead, and that nothing will suffice for them but a dreaded object lesson itself, the actual spectacle of the Irish Nationalist members engaged in throwing the machine of parliamentary government out of gear.

Now, as never, the tide of Irish agitation no sooner ebbs to its lowest than it turns for flood and, as surely as Ireland is under the necessity of making the "measure of the hour" of 1907 is as dead as Daniel O'Connell, so surely is Parliament under the scarcely more agreeable necessity of facing the sequel in a revival of obstruction.

In the lobbies of the House of Commons Irish Nationalist members are plainly telling the followers of the Government that the determining factor of the situation is that the unionists will sink everything to defeat home rule, while the Radicals and other sections would not sink the least of their fads to carry a measure of home rule.

### A PRETTY INCIDENT

During Visit of Siam's King to Milan Motor Show.

Milan, June 14.—The King of Siam came to Milan for the express purpose of visiting the International Motor Show, now open.

A pretty incident happened just before the king bade farewell to Florence, whence he came here. A bright boy of 10 came forward to present a lovely mass of rosebuds. Ten years ago, when last in Florence, the king chanced to step into the Church of San Giovanni Battista just as a baptism was about to be solemnized. The monarch desired to act as godfather to the infant, and his wish was acceded to. He was deeply touched on learning that this self-same godchild now stood before him. Embracing the boy, the king kissed him affectionately again and again, and then bestowed upon the lad two gold coins amid the enthusiastic cheers of the bystanders.

It is better to depend upon the returns of a small orchard than a large family tree.

## HOSPITAL FOR CITY AND COUNTY BAR OUTSIDERS, COMMITTEE SAY

### Financiers Approve of Proposed Agreement for Erection of Tuberculosis Hospital.

The question of the tuberculosis hospital for London and Middlesex county came up for consideration at the regular meeting of the finance committee yesterday afternoon, at which Ald. Beattie (chairman), Stevely, Stevenson, Mayor Judd and City Treasurer Pope were present.

Ald. Stevely had the proposed plans of the hospital, and the basis of the proposed agreement between the city and county was submitted. By it the city is to pay 60 per cent of the cost of construction, and the county 40 per cent, each corporation paying for the cost of treating its own patients, less the grant from the Ontario Government.

Before putting themselves on record as favorable to the agreement, the members of the committee indulged in some discussion as to whether the hospital should be closed to patients from outside counties.

The mayor was strongly in favor of having the hospital for patients from London and Middlesex only.

Ald. Stevely said that before agreeing to admit outside patients the Government should be seen in reference to the effect such a step would have on the grant.

Ald. Beattie was likewise in favor of making the hospital for the city and county only. "If we admit outsiders," he declared, "we will make London the dumping-ground for consumptives from all parts of the Province."

A Source of Trouble. "Yes," added the mayor, "to admit outsiders would cause no end of trouble."

ble. That the hospital is for the city and county only should be stipulated clearly in the agreement. I expect we will have trouble even at that."

On motion of Ald. Stevely, the committee decided to recommend the adoption of the proposed agreement as a basis for further negotiations between the city, the county, and the Provincial Government, and that the committee be given power to arrange any further details with the county, and for the taking of a vote of the people at the next municipal election or for obtaining special Ontario legislation confirming the said agreement at the next session of the Ontario Legislature. Reports are to be made to the council from time to time of all steps taken by the committee.

#### Collections at Band Concerts.

The general business before the committee was of minor importance. Col. Peters' letter regarding the taking of a collection at Victoria Park at a concert given by the band of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, was received, and the committee decided to write the D. O. C. that at the concert in question the band was not paid by the city for its services.

The application of the East End Baseball League for permission to take a collection at the Queen's Park at a concert to be given there by the Seventh Band was laid over. Ald. Beattie expressed himself as opposed to the principle of allowing collections at concerts which are being given at the expense of the city.

The committee will recommend no action on the request of the water commissioners that special legislation be secured empowering them to handle their own funds. The committee was unanimous on the matter.

A bylaw was passed authorizing the borrowing of \$50,000 to meet current expenditures.

## METHODISTS WANT MORE PREACHERS

Will Raise \$44,000 to Properly Train Young Men for the Ministry.

Toronto, June 14.—Forty-two thousand dollars was pledged today at the Toronto Methodist Conference for the additional educational expenses which the general board feel called upon to entail owing to the urgent need for more ministers. Rev. John W. Graham, the recently-appointed assistant secretary of education, pressed the matter home to the ministers present in a very vigorous address. At the conclusion the unanimous vote of the meeting placed the question of raising the amount upon the shoulders of the individual pastors.

"You cannot prove an alibi in this matter," said Mr. Graham. "We need 150 more students, and all men of quality. If we are only going to keep men who couldn't make more money elsewhere, God help Methodism. An additional income of \$44,000 is needed to get trained men apart from bequests and legacies. Remember, we need the money positively and finally. The students are here, and must be provided for. This is no dream."

"The individual pastor must be the fulcrum which will lift this debt. Otherwise it won't be lifted. It is incumbent upon him to make a clear presentation of the case to his congregation. And then there is this to consider: If pastors don't give sustenance, and their name is legion, how much influence can they put into an appeal? There is eloquence in the minister's name heading a subscription list. Then again, if a minister can evidence no interest in the institution where he received his training and influence, how can he arouse in the layman?"

"How easy a task it should be for every minister from Halifax to Vancouver to prove to his constituency that the institution that has trained him in the just ways of God is worthy of confidence and support."

"The day has gone by when we can divorce mind from heart, and knowledge from vital piety."

Referring to the loan system whereby probationers were able to discharge their debt in periodical payments two years after ordination, Mr. Graham confessed it was not a success, and was forming a serious problem. "The story of a debt," he said, "hampers a man in every way. It prevents him stocking the shelves of his library with useful books, and he feels a continual sense of humiliation. Paying a probationer \$100 for 20 weeks' missionary work in the summer months fulfilled two objects. It expanded the cause and enabled him to complete the college course without a burden of debt."

"Some say it isn't enough," said Mr. Graham. "Well, it's more than we used to do. Besides, Methodist ministers have to practice economy the rest of their life. They might as well get in training early."

Rev. Dr. Jas. Henderson, associate secretary of missions, about to return to the pastorate, was presented with an appreciative address on behalf of the board of missions by Mr. Justice MacLaren.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

## IN THE GREAT DAY OF GOD'S WRATH

Only They Who Trust in Jesus Will Be Able to Stand the Ordeal.

The largest crowd that has attended a week-night service in the Jubilee Rink was the one that gathered last evening. The meeting was also the most fruitful in results, if the number who indicated their desire to become followers of Christ is any criterion.

After the song service and prayer by Rev. Mr. A. Brown, Mr. J. O. Boone, of New York, and Mr. Duncan, of Egerton Street Baptist Church choir, each sang a solo in excellent style. Rev. Dr. Wharton read Psalm xx. Rev. G. H. McAllister, in a few well-timed remarks, urged the audience to "worship God in the collection," and then Mr. H. George, of the choir, sang "The Crowned Day Is Coming."

Sorry To Leave London.

Before beginning his short sermon, Rev. Dr. Wharton said he could not help feeling sorry that he was getting near the end of his work in London. He spoke of the hearty co-operation of the local ministers, and of the cordial and loyal way in which he had been treated by his old-time friends and co-workers. He said he had been in London for only one thing in London he did not like—that was the weather, which he knew they could not control.

Mr. Wilson spoke a few words about the local branch of the "Prayer Circle," which had for some time previous to these meetings been pleading for a revival, and the results of these meetings showed that their prayers were being answered.

#### The Day of God's Wrath.

Rev. Dr. Wharton took for his text, Revelations, vi, 17: "For the great day of his wrath hath come, and who shall be able to stand?" Dr. Wharton said in his text, "For the great day of his wrath hath come, and who shall be able to stand?"

"I do not think we look often enough at the other side of the gospel message—the alternative of neglecting the offer of salvation through Christ. It would seem as if there were several great periods marked off in the story of God. There is God's solitude, when he was alone. Then came the creation, when God said, 'Let there be light,' and behold it was very good. Then there was a period of gloom, when man fell—a moonless night of deep darkness, with only one star. But that star was the star of Bethlehem, which heralded a new day—the day of mercy. We have been living in that day—the day of mercy. We have been living in that day; but it seems to me as if we were drawing near its evening, and I fancy I see signs of Christ coming. Then there will be still another day—the great day of God's wrath."

Who Shall Be Able to Stand? "Don't delude yourselves, my friends, with the idea that God is so loving that he will not punish the guilty. God is good, but he is a just God. Imagine that tomorrow is God's great day of reckoning; then who shall be able to stand?"

"Certainly the infidel will not—the man who has laughed in the face of God—the man who takes from us our only prop, faith and hope. The unbeliever, who has refused a thousand offers of salvation and disregarded every warning, will not be able to stand. The procrastinator will not be able to stand that day, for it will come upon him 'like a thief in the night, when the day of grace has fled.'"

"In that great day of God's wrath those only can stand who are able to look justice in the face and say, 'My sins have been atoned for.' Christ says to the believer, 'I have canceled your debt, I have paid it all.' He says to the sinner, 'Give me your heart.' It is

5 or 500 or 5,000,000

—they are all alike.

Each biscuit as light as if made by fairy hands.

Baked to a golden russet brown.

So fresh, and crisp, and tempting, that just opening the box is teasing the appetite.

And you find a new delight in every one you eat.

You get perfection when you get

**Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas**

alyl he asks. Trust in his merit only. Say to him:

"Dear Lord, I give myself away. 'Tis all that I can do."

There was a large gathering at the foot of the speaker's platform, where those who felt their need of a Saviour were invited to stand, and prayer was offered in their behalf. The benediction and the singing of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again" closed the last week-night service.

## THE SYNOD ON LICENSE LAWS

Demands a More Strict Law—Lord's Day Observance—Evolution, Christianity.

Toronto, June 14.—At the Anglican Synod today the committee on temperance reform presented a report demanding a stricter license law.

The committee ventured to hope "that this Government will still further amend the liquor license act by (1) making it illegal for minors to enter a bar where intoxicants are sold; (2) by extending the principle of local option to include the shortening of hours of the sale in those places where local option in its full meaning has not been obtained, and (3) by requiring every bar to have windows uncurtained and all obstructions removed which would prevent persons seeing into the bar from the outside at all hours of sale."

The committee was glad to note that the question of Government ownership was steadily advancing in public favor, and might yet be adopted as the true solution of the difficulties in the way of temperance reform.

In seconding the report of the committee on the observance of the Lord's Day, moved by Archbishop Sweeney, Mr. Blake deplored the increasing want of observance of the Lord's Day.

"Let us have its observance. One of the foundations on which to cleanse and purify society," he said. Much was said about a rational Sunday, but, according to the laws of our Maker, it was an irrational Sunday.

"Have we any right," he asked, "for our own pleasure, with our steamships and railways and cars and museums to enslave our fellow-men?"

Dr. Shearer was present and spoke for a short time, saying that he relied on the support and co-operation of the Anglican Church in the work of reclaiming the Sabbath as a day of rest. He was heartily applauded.

Evolution came up for discussion in connection with the high school geography, the teaching of which had been attacked by the late Mr. J. Mercer McMullen. The archbishop thought that no book should teach that life on this earth had its beginning in slimy sea-weed, without giving the other teaching that God created man in his own image.

The synod was agreed, however, that the two doctrines went hand in hand. If evolution were true, then so was the Christian doctrine. The report was referred back to the committee on motion of Mr. Blake and Rev. Professor Clarke.

### SECRETARY TAFT VERY ILL

Taken Suddenly Ill With Ptomaine Poisoning at St. Paul.

St. Paul, June 14.—Secretary of War Taft became suddenly ill at Fort Snelling this noon, while witnessing review of troops, and fell over. Medical aid was at once summoned, and the secretary was immediately brought to this city, ptomaine-poisoning is suspected, as he was very sick at his stomach.

The luncheon at the Country Club was abandoned.

Secretary Taft will not be present at the corner-stone laying, and it is doubtful if he will be able to appear at the luncheon to be given in his honor.

#### Excursion to Guelph.

The East Middlesex "Farmers' Institute have made arrangements with the Grand Trunk Railway for an excursion to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, on Thursday, June 18. The full particulars are printed on their posters, in regard to train service and fares from the different stations. Train leaves at 7:10 a.m.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

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

## Blue Ribbon Tea

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

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

## Put a Little "MONTERRAT" In All the Water You Drink

Fruit acids are cooling in summer.

Fresh fruit is all right sometimes—only all fruit is not fresh—and many stomachs don't take kindly to a fruit diet.

### "Montserrat" Lime Fruit Juice

"Montserrat" supplies the fruit acid in its most healthful form.

"Montserrat" is the pure juice of ripe West Indian limes—with all

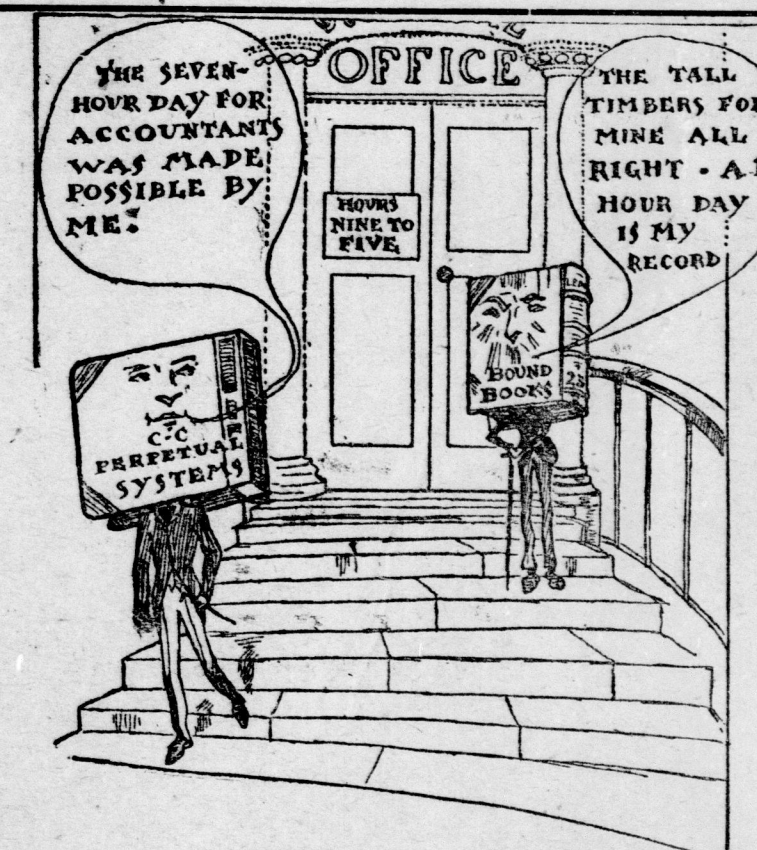
the natural flavor of the fresh fruit.

It makes cold water more satisfying—makes ice water agree with you—makes the best lime-ade you ever tasted—and with ice, water and sugar, makes the most cooling of all summer drinks.

Grocers and druggists everywhere have "Montserrat."

"Montserrat" is the favorite for mixing with Drinks of all kinds—Wines—Spirituos Liqueurs or Mineral Waters.

Canadian Agents: National Drug & Chemical Company of Canada, Limited



The Perpetual Systems of accounting, introduced, developed and perfected by Copeland-Chatterton of Toronto, reduce and simplify the work of the accountant. They also expedite the handling of any business and preclude the possibility of errors in the records.

## Some Bridal Jewelry

Of special interest on account of its unique style, good quality and moderate price. A few suggestions from our immense assortment:

- Solid 14-Karat Gold Crescent Brooch, three stars set with real pearls ..... **\$3.50**
- Solid 14-Karat Gold Brooch, knot pattern, set with an opal ..... **\$4.50**
- Solid 14-Karat Brooch, true lovers'-knot pattern, with heart-shaped pendants, all pearl set **\$9.50**
- Solid 14-Karat Gold Scroll-Pattern Brooch, set with ten real pearls and a large oval amethyst. **\$11**
- Solid 14-Karat Gold-Knot Stickpin, set with pearls ..... **\$2.25**
- Solid 14-Karat Gold Swastika Pattern Stickpin, set with pearls ..... **\$4.50**
- Solid 14-Karat Gold Pin, wreath of six fine Oriental pearls ..... **\$6.00**
- Solid 14-Karat Gold Necklet, leaf and scroll ornament, set with pearls ..... **\$15**

**JOHN S. BARNARD**  
170 Dundas Street, London.



## HARLETON SENTENCE REDUCED ONE-HALF

### Biddulph Man Will Not Go to the Kingston Penitentiary for Double Offense.

Thomas Harleton, the Biddulph farmer, who was yesterday sentenced by Judge Elliott to four years in the Kingston Penitentiary, again appeared before his honor this morning, when the sentence was changed to 1 year and 364 days in Central Prison.

The first offense for which Harleton was sentenced was a brutal attack on Thompson, an aged neighbor, on the 9th of August last. Owing to the fact that the family of Thompson feared further trouble if Harleton was sent down, Judge Macbeth allowed Harleton to go on suspended sentence. Later, Harleton attempted to stab a son of his former victim, and when brought up for trial received the sentence first mentioned.

When the sentence was passed yesterday morning, however, the fact was overlooked that although Harleton had been charged in the first place with aggravated assault, he had only been convicted of common assault. The maximum penalty for the first charge is three years in Kingston, while the extreme punishment for common assault is one year in the Central Prison.

When this fact was pointed out this morning by County Crown Attorney McKillop, Harleton was recalled, and sentenced to 1 year and 364 days in Central Prison.

### DEDICATION OF CHURCH

Interesting Event for Local Christian Scientists Tomorrow.

Mr. Ruthven McDonald, Canada's celebrated baritone, will sing both morning and evening in First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city, tomorrow, when the Christian Scientists are to dedicate their church free from all debt and encumbrance.

Mr. McClymont, a well-known local baritone, will also assist in the musical part of the services by singing the sacred solo, "Love Watches Over All." Mr. McDonald is to render at both the Sunday services, "The Lord Is My Light." Immediately following the dedication address, which will be delivered by the first reader, the lesson-reading is to be followed by the reading of the first and second readings, one reading selections from the Bible and the other giving correlative passages from the denominational text-book, "Science and Health, With Key to the Scriptures," written by Rev. Mary Baker Eddy. The subject for the day is "The Universe, Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force."

On Sunday afternoon at the Christian Science lecture by Edward A. Kimball, C. S. D., of Chicago, Mr. McDonald will again be heard to the best advantage in the Grand Opera House. His solo for that occasion is entitled, "He Shall Give His Angels Charge Over Thee."

Mr. Edward Kimball, the noted lecturer, is a man of rare intellect, of ripe experience, and looked upon as one of the brightest thinkers of the day.

### MR. HEINTZMAN IS DELIGHTED WITH LONDON'S DRINK- ING WATER.

Mr. Geo. Heintzman, president of Heintzman & Co., piano manufacturers of Toronto, was a visitor in London Wednesday last, having come to Toronto to hear Rudolph Ganz, the world renowned Swiss pianist, give his piano recital in the Auditorium.

While here in company with their manager, Mr. J. A. Croden, he noticed many improvements since his last visit three years ago, and asked what was being done regarding London's water supply, being under the impression that this city was using filtered water, and had quite a lot of typhoid fever. Mr. Croden soon corrected this impression by informing Mr. Heintzman that London, according to population, had less typhoid than any other place in Canada, and that no river water is used in any manner whatever for drinking purposes, but that there was some talk of installing a separate high-pressure system for fire purposes for the business and manufacturing centers, which Mr. Heintzman thought was a capital idea.

As regards the drinking water he expressed himself as more than delighted with it and to know the true facts, as he was convinced after his varied traveling experience there is nothing so important to the health of any community as pure drinking water.

Mr. Heintzman also expressed himself as more than pleased with Rudolph Ganz's piano recital, and says that Ganz is certainly one of the world's greatest artists, his technique being marvelous and faultless, and the tone qualities he produces being simply sublime, with a depth of soul inspiring thought throughout every number, it being one of the best programmes he had ever heard.

### THE TURF

MEET AT EMPIRE CITY TRACK.  
New York, June 14.—New Yorkers will this summer have a race meeting at the Empire City track at Yonkers during the month of August for the first time in eleven years. The appellate division of the supreme court has ordered the state racing commission to grant the permit to race there during the current season. It was resolved to ask the commission for 22 days in August, and at a time when the meeting at Saratoga is being held.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacture of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, Feather Bed Pillows and Mattresses Cleaning Factory. J. P. BURNETT & SONS, 53 Richmond Street. Phone 977.

## MAYOR MAY OPEN UP MATRIMONIAL BUREAU

Now Has Aged Widow Wanting To Obtain Husband for Her.

Mayor Judd is thinking of opening up a matrimonial bureau. A short time ago a lady requested him to secure a husband for her, and his efforts were so successful that he has an application from another lady to whom his fame as a great finder has spread.

Now a certain widow of 65 wants a husband. She lost her spouse some time ago, and has been trying to make a living ever since by keeping boarders. But the work has become arduous. She owns her own home, and informs his worship that if he "knows of a nice man" who would be willing to support her and marry her, she is ready and waiting with a well-furnished house.

All the man will have to do will be to come in, hang up his hat and get the kindling for the morning. The lady will do the rest.

The mayor is now looking for a suitable gentleman to fill the bill. He has a certain close friend to whom he will recommend the snap, but for obvious reasons the gentleman's name is being withheld until it is ascertained if he will make the bargain. If he doesn't want the home and the widow, well and good. If he agrees to take both, there will likely be a municipal charivari.

## PRaises FROM RUDOLPH GANZ

To receive the warmest praises from Rudolph Ganz, the eminent Swiss pianist, who took music-loving London by storm last Wednesday evening, is a distinct triumph for the makers of the Heintzman & Co. piano. Mr. Ganz played his entire programme on a Heintzman & Co. magnificent concert grand piano. He gave it as his opinion that he never played on a finer instrument, the tone being at all times pure and clear, and so responsive to the touch that he was enabled to exhibit to the fullest extent his marvelous and brilliant technique. Mr. Ganz expressed surprise that such a high-class piano was made in Canada, but for years past the Heintzman & Co. piano has been first in the thoughts of music lovers throughout the length and breadth of the great Dominion.

## IMPROVING COUNTY ROADS

Special Committee of Middlesex Council Considering Question.

The special committee appointed by the county council to draft a bylaw for the improvement of roads under the Ontario act, met at the county buildings today. The committee consists of Messrs. T. R. Turnbull (chairman), S. P. Glass (secretary), D. D. Graham and J. C. Knapton. It is likely the committee will designate for improvement the roads largely along the lines laid out under bylaw 580 of the County of Middlesex, passed last year, but which was repealed because it was found necessary to work under the general act. Possibly, in the Township of London, the designation of the side-roads immediately to the east and west of the "Pross Line" will be abandoned from the fifth concession north, and the mileage thereby saved transferred to the Pross Line in the event of the latter's purchase.

## ST. GEORGE'S LEADS

Has Two Games To Good in Public School League Race.

The following are the results of the games played in the Public School Baseball League this morning:

| St. George's                                                                                         | Colborne street                                     | 1  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----|
| Morrison and Wright <td>Scattered and Logan <td>1</td> </td>                                         | Scattered and Logan <td>1</td>                      | 1  |
| Princess avenue <td>11</td> <td></td>                                                                | 11                                                  |    |
| Batteries—Anderson and Fotheringham <td>Welch, Cruickshanks and Cooper <td>12</td> </td>             | Welch, Cruickshanks and Cooper <td>12</td>          | 12 |
| Victoria <td>6</td> <td></td>                                                                        | 6                                                   |    |
| Talbot street <td>11</td> <td></td>                                                                  | 11                                                  |    |
| Batteries—Scandrett, Scoyne and Dutton <td>Talbot street, Thorne and Simcoe street <td>18</td> </td> | Talbot street, Thorne and Simcoe street <td>18</td> | 18 |
| West London <td>9</td> <td></td>                                                                     | 9                                                   |    |
| Batteries—Simcoe street, Page and Robinson; Weeks and Chatto. <td></td> <td></td>                    |                                                     |    |

The following is the standing of the teams to date:

| St. George's                           | Won. | Lost. |
|----------------------------------------|------|-------|
| Rectory street <td>11</td> <td>3</td>  | 11   | 3     |
| Colborne street <td>10</td> <td>4</td> | 10   | 4     |
| West London <td>6</td> <td>7</td>      | 6    | 7     |
| Princess avenue <td>5</td> <td>9</td>  | 5    | 9     |
| Simcoe street <td>5</td> <td>9</td>    | 5    | 9     |
| Talbot street <td>3</td> <td>11</td>   | 3    | 11    |

## TOO MUCH PETTY-STEALING

Magistrate Love Promises Severe Punishment for the Next Caught.

Henry Whitehead, the young man who was arrested some time ago on three charges of theft, was this morning sentenced to nine months in the Central Prison on each of the three charges, to which he pleaded guilty, the sentences to run concurrently.

When passing sentence, Magistrate Love expressed his intention to put a stop to all petty thieving, saying that it was becoming too prevalent. The next person convicted is to get a still longer term. The stealing of bicycles was particularly condemned by his worship, who said that to steal a man's bicycle was perhaps the easiest kind of stealing, and that it was very mean, and hard to guard against.

George McRay, a drunk and vagrant prisoner, was allowed to go when he promised to go to work.

James Sturges, a vagrant, was allowed to go upon promising to return to his home in Chatham immediately.

Samuel McCoy and Benjamin Morris, two young men who neglected to move along when requested by a policeman, were each fined \$1 for being disorderly.

Two first-time drunks were allowed to go.

## CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

The Sixth Field Battery will not leave for Petawawa for annual drill until August 10.

Miss Marjorie Gibbons will act as hostess at the afternoon tea at The Kennels, Monday.

Mr. Louis McNally, a member of the Wadhams Oil Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., is in the city.

Mrs. Herbert Moorhouse (nee Richards), is here from Winnipeg to spend the summer with her parents.

Mr. Oswald Taschereau has just returned from Sandwich, where he was attending L'Assomption College.

Miss Lily Penhall, of Detroit, is spending her holidays with her uncle, Mr. B. Penhall, of 482 Elizabeth street.

Miss Gertrude Stewart, of Warwick, is the guest of Mrs. W. Sadler, 45 Byron avenue, during the encampment.

Rev. Dr. Wharton preaches in Adelaide Street Church Sunday morning. Evening subject: "A Cure for Souls." Baptism at night.

Administration of the estate of the late R. J. Stothers, of Askin street, has been granted to The London and Western Trusts Company, Limited.

The pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church will be occupied at regular services tomorrow by Rev. Dr. Milligan of Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto.

Mr. Wm. Ralph of the Electric Street Railway, Cleveland, Ohio, and wife, are visiting Mr. J. J. Ralph, Cheltenham, and sister, Mrs. Alf. Partridge, Grand avenue, city.

Mrs. James (nee Miss Pauline Mowat) formerly soloist in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, is visiting in this city, and will sing a solo during tomorrow evening's service in St. Andrew's.

The three prize-winners in The Advertiser drawing exhibits this week are Clarence Hill, Lorne avenue school; Gertrude Demaree, Simcoe street school; and Nelson Minihinnick, St. George's school.

The family of the late Charles Watts wish to express their thanks to their many friends for their kindness and sympathy in their recent sad bereavement, in the loss of their beloved son and brother.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have canceled the regular meeting for Tuesday evening next. The annual meeting of the order will be held in Quebec next week, and the delegates from London will leave on Sunday night.

Edward Wyatt, a young man, 18 years of age, residing in West McGillivray Township, is in Victoria Hospital, suffering from kicks received from a horse on May 24. His condition is very serious, internal injuries having been caused. He is reported to be doing fairly well today.

Mr. Dennis M. Sutton, who for over three years and a half has been employed in County Crown Attorney McKillop's office at the court house, leaves tonight at 6:30 for Montreal, where he has accepted a position as stenographer with the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. Sutton has many friends in this city who wish him success in his new field.

The Sunday school anniversary of the King Street Presbyterian Church will be observed tomorrow. The preachers for the day are Rev. J. J. Ross, of the Talbot Street Baptist Church, at eleven, Rev. Dr. Wharton at three, and Rev. Dr. Daniel at seven. The singing will close at eight o'clock. The singing will be by the entire school, making a chorus of two hundred and fifty voices.

## CAR WORKS EXCURSION.

The Grand Trunk car shops employees will go to Niagara Falls this year for their annual outing. Owing to the fact that cars could not be secured earlier, the date has been set for Aug. 24.

## DELEGATES TO HIGH COURT.

At the last meeting of Court Dufferin, No. 4, I. O. F., the following were elected delegates to the high court to be held at Berlin: D. Tripp, H. Pratt, J. F. Hicks and Alf. Evans. CARRIED MANY TO DETROIT.

The Pere Marquette this morning carried a large crowd from London on the Salvation Army excursion to Detroit. Large evening services were picked up at St. Thomas and stations west.

## SENTENCE REDUCED.

The sentence of four years in Kingston, passed upon Thomas Harleton, of Biddulph, for attempted stabbing, was today reduced by Judge Edward Elliott to two years, less one day, in the Central Prison.

## HOTEL CLYDE SOLD.

Mr. Arthur Thompson, of King street, has purchased the Hotel Clyde from Mr. Arthur Sadler, and will take possession on Monday. It is understood that Mr. Sadler will reside for some time on a farm he has purchased near Masonville.

## MASONIC CHURCH SERVICE.

The Masonic fraternity of this city purpose celebrating St. John's Day by attending divine service at St. Andrew's Church, June 23, at St. Matthew's Church, Dundas street east. The pastor, Mr. Bro. Lowe, will officiate. The band of the Seventh Battalion will be engaged for the occasion.

## BUILDING PERMITS.

Engineer Graydon issued the following building permits today: F. J. McClelland, for a residence on the corner of Princess avenue and William street; Smith Bros. & Co., for alterations to the "Percival property on Queen's avenue, which is to be converted into a plumbing shop.

## WILL SUPERINTEND THEATRE.

Mr. Lou Lee has arrived in the city, here he will remain during the summer season to all petty thieving, saying that it was becoming too prevalent. The next person convicted is to get a still longer term. The stealing of bicycles was particularly condemned by his worship, who said that to steal a man's bicycle was perhaps the easiest kind of stealing, and that it was very mean, and hard to guard against.

George McRay, a drunk and vagrant prisoner, was allowed to go when he promised to go to work.

James Sturges, a vagrant, was allowed to go upon promising to return to his home in Chatham immediately.

Samuel McCoy and Benjamin Morris, two young men who neglected to move along when requested by a policeman, were each fined \$1 for being disorderly.

Two first-time drunks were allowed to go.

Harleton and Thompson take place in the Queen's Hotel yard, but on a premise a block away. Mr. Fogarty says he lives up to the regulations, and at all times refuses to sell liquor to intoxicated persons.

## A MISREPRESENTATION.

The Free Press on two occasions has published reports of the case of the Crown versus Treadgold and called it The Advertiser versus Treadgold. The complainant in the case was E. I. Sifton, of the Power Equipment Company. The Advertiser had nothing to do with the case, and the use of its name was entirely unwarranted. Mr. Treadgold, it may be added, was honorably acquitted of the charge made by Sifton. Judge Elliott took the case from the jury, saying there was not a particle of evidence of intent to defraud.

## PRESENTATION TO REV. D. S. HAMILTON.

The Congregational class in religious instruction at the Normal School gave the teacher, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B. A., of the First Congregational Church, a very pleasant surprise at the closing meeting of the class a few days ago, by presenting him with a nicely-worded address, expressing appreciation of his services during the term just closing. The address was accompanied with two beautifully-bound Morocco leather volumes, Milton and Browning, as a token of regard. Mr. Hamilton expressed his cordial thanks for the beautiful gift, and assured the class that it had been a great pleasure to him to carry on the work during the Normal School term.

## RESCUE OF A FISHERMAN

Londoner Witnesses It While Off the Grand Banks.

While returning to Canada from Queenstown on the Cunard liner Carmania, on its last trip, Mr. W. D. I. Wright, this city, witnessed the rescue of a French sailor who had been drifting at sea for a week.

While plowing through a rough sea, passengers on the steamer noticed a rowboat floating on the water, with an occupant sitting bolt upright, with an air of tightness in his hands, and held between his knees. James Breen a sailor on the Carmania, volunteered to rescue the man, and he was lowered over the side of the ship, with a rope fastened to his body. He awoke to the little dory and found the man alive, but in a semi-conscious condition. The rope was fastened to the man's body and he was hauled on to the steamer, after which Breen was taken aboard.

The rescued man was Louis Vallet, of St. Malo, France. While fishing off the Grand Banks, he and a companion lost their bearings on May 27. During the night Vallet's companion was washed overboard and drowned, and Vallet was left in the small boat, with only two days' provisions. When rescued he was without food, water, except for such water and snow as he could catch. At the instance of Mr. Wright a collection was taken up on the steamer, and a prize of \$100 was presented to the fisherman.

## DEATH OF MR. J. DAWSON

Estimate Lady Passed Away in Victoria Hospital Last Night.

Mrs. Susan Dawson, wife of Dr. L. H. Dawson, of Irvine, Alberta, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George White, of Stanley street, city, died at Victoria Hospital last evening about 8 o'clock. Deceased is survived by six brothers and two sisters in this city, and had been here on visit for the past two months. She had been ailing for some time past. The funeral arrangements will be made known later.

## THE DRAGON FOR HER

American Weds Chinaman and Renounces the Stars and Stripes.

Chicago, June 15.—A dispatch to the Record-Herald from San Francisco says:

Mrs. Wong Sun Wu, sister of Mrs. Howard Gould, is no longer an American citizen. She voluntarily relinquished her rights as a native-born Californian yesterday to become as much as possible an all-around Chinese, like her husband, E. S. Baker.

The records of the local Chinese bureau are lacking in cases similar to that of Mrs. Wong Sun Wu. She will be subject to the laws of China when she comes home she will be subject to the immigration and restriction laws.

Mrs. Wu, who renounced her citizenship to become a Chinese merchant, said:

"In becoming a Chinese merchant, many paths are open to me which were closed before. I have become a member of the Yick Yick firm called the Quong Yuen Yick. It's the dragon for me instead of the Stars and Stripes."

## ALISA CRAIG.

Alisa Craig, June 14.—Mrs. Brown, of Toronto, is visiting at Miss L. Thomson's. Mrs. Henry, of Wyoming, is staying with her daughter, Mrs. (nee) E. S. Baker.

Death last week removed from our midst Edward Hutcheson, aged 58. The funeral was held from his late residence to Carleton cemetery, under the auspices of the A. O. U. W. The funeral services were numerous and beautiful. He leaves, besides a son and daughter, three brothers and two sisters—James and Thomas, of Alisa Craig, and Frank, of London; Mrs. Ball, of Alisa Craig, and Mrs. Davis, of Marlet.

Mrs. Amos and son, of Toronto, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. Meadows, the parents of Mrs. Amos.

Miss Annie Cobbedick is visiting her parents and friends at the residence of Mr. Wm. Carter, of Lucas Crescent, spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Carter. Mr. T. Meadows and cousin were here lately.

Mrs. J. Hodgson and daughter, of Marlet, are visiting friends here. Mr. Wm. Leonard is visiting her brother, Mr. Neil McAlpine, on the seventh line of McMillan.

## A BATTLE IN CHINA.

Hong Kong, June 15.—Reports from Wei Chow say that two regiments of Chinese troops recently engaged the insurgents at Patzeglau, with the result that the latter were compelled to retreat across the river, and later were dispersed. The regular troops lost one officer, and twenty soldiers killed, and had a number of wounded.

Real estate in New York City is valued at \$5,890,622,123, according to the figures of the assessors.

## To Users of Homeopathic Remedies

Everyone doubtless knows that drugs lose their strength with age, and that to get the best results you must use fresh, full strength remedies. Our trade Homeopathic Specifics is so large that we have to re-order them at frequent intervals, and our Specifics are therefore fresher and more effective than those usually sold. Let us furnish yours.

## Strong's Drug Store

181 DUNDAS STREET.  
Strong's Baking Powder, used once, used always. Try it.

## CANTEN INQUIRY IS CONCLUDED

Continued From Page One.

could to point out that the clause in the orders dealing with the sale of liquor in the canteens must be observed.

## Most Orderly of All Camps.

"I will say for the widest publication that I have been in the camp for many years and I have never seen such an orderly camp," said the captain.

"Have you ever seen any soldiers drunk on the grounds during camp?" asked Mr. Rollins.

"Yes, I guess I have seen men come into the grounds a little the worse of liquor," was the reply.

Capt. Oliver was then requested by the court to explain how the canteens are conducted, which he did. He said that the lines laid down in the orders. Each man who conducts the sales in the canteens is a regularly enrolled soldier and subject to the military laws.

## Could Be Sold Without Knowledge.

Rev. Mr. Rollins then questioned Capt. Oliver about the canteens and the methods of conducting the same.

"Could liquor be sold in your canteen without your knowledge?" asked Mr. McDermid.

Capt. Oliver answered, "Yes."

"If I said that in your canteen beer was sold, would you say that the statement was not true?" continued Mr. McDermid.

"Well, I don't know that I would, but I would ask you how you could tell."

Mr. McDermid and the officer then entered into a little discussion as to whether or not Mr. McDermid could tell beer from some other drinks.

"I could bring in a number of drinks and set them down here, and I defy you to tell whether they were beer or not," said the officer.

"I think I could tell by the smell," said Mr. McDermid, who had then to admit that he was not an expert in the judging of drinks.

Mr. Rollins witness stated that a man was detailed each day to look after the canteen, and that unless he reported any trouble, the officer in command would never look for any violation of the law.

Details regarding the administration of the canteen service were then entered into at some length.

Mr. Rollins then pointed out to the court that many of the officers detailed to the canteen duty were by their own statements not in sympathy with the regulations under which they were working, and went on to suggest that the system was not the best possible.

Capt. Orr, the orderly officer on duty last night in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, was called. After relating his duty as orderly officer, he went on to say that he had visited the canteen twice last night, and that on one occasion he saw one soldier drinking something, but could not tell what it was. There were several civilians present. He saw no money being passed. During the evening he saw several soldiers under the influence of liquor, but did not know where they received the drink.

Mr. Rollins then asked the witness what kind of a report he would make to his officer. The officer answered that his report would be that all was in good order.

"You would say under your inspection that the men whom you saw under the influence of liquor did not get it on the camp ground?" questioned Mr. Rollins.

"I would not say where they got the drink; I don't know," answered the witness.

Mr. Rollins then questioned Captain Orr to bring out the fact that from the inspection by the orderly officer, drinking might be carried on and not be reported.

D. O. C. Gives Evidence.

Colonel Peters, D. O. C., was called in and presented with a copy of the standing orders issued by his authority. He stated that they had been distributed among the various commanding officers.

"I want you to say that on two occasions I went around in the evening and saw that everything was being conducted regularly, just on a private detective scheme of my own. I just wanted to see that clause 18 of the regulations was being carried out," said Col. Peters. After stating that he had done all in his power to see that the regulations were carried out properly.

"I tell you that the thing is a humbug, and that this is the best camp in Canada, and that we should not be subjected to such treatment as we receive at the hands of these temperance people. If you shut off liquor in the canteens every tent will be full of it," continued the colonel.

Addressing Mr. Rollins, who offered argument to his statements, Col. Peters said: "Do you think that it is right to have the officers allowed to have all the drink they want, and have it kept away from the men when the latter have the same thirst as the officers?"

After continuing the argument, Col. Peters left the room, telling Mr. Rollins that he might want a drink himself, yet before he died.

The court then adjourned, and the result of the investigation will be made known about the middle of next week.

The evidence taken by the court last evening will be found on page twelve.

The high-class service and protection which every exacting depositor demands are assured by this institution.

## INTEREST PAID 4 TIMES A YEAR

The many advantages we offer are at the command of the small as well as the large depositor.

We invite accounts of every description. Special facilities are provided for handling the personal and household accounts of ladies.

## THE BANK OF TORONTO

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

## LOGS ON THE RAMPAGE SWEEP RIVER CLEAN

700,000 of Them, Rip Up Bridges and Piers on Virginia Stream.

Huntington, W. Va., June 15.—Over 700,000 sawlogs at \$2,000,000, the largest gorge of timber ever known in a West Virginia stream, broke loose two miles up the Guyandotte River last night, and practically swept out everything in the river that came in its path. Booms, fleets of timber, small craft of every description, were carried before the gorge. A large iron bridge across the Guyandotte River at its mouth, valued at \$75,000, was destroyed, and five massive stone piers built into the river to protect the boom of the Guyandotte Timber Company, were swept away. For two hours the timber passed this city so thick that people could have walked from shore to shore.

## THE TERROR AGAIN

Is Once More Rampant Throughout the Czar's Empire.



## LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, June 15.—Although the weather was fine, there was not as much business in the market today as there was last Saturday. The market gardeners had a large quantity of green stuff on sale, and they reported that business was fully up to expectations. There was not much stuff unsold by 1 o'clock. There was not much change in prices, excepting for potatoes and oats; the former advanced 10 to 15c per bag, and the latter sold at 3 to 5c per bushel below yesterday's prices.

Grain—Oats were again a little lower in price; the few loads sold at \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bushel. Wheat sold at \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel. Hay and straw—One load of hay was brought in, which sold at \$4.75 per ton; owing to the circus on Monday, there are not likely to be many loads of hay offered, and sales will probably be slow. One load of straw sold at \$6.25 per ton.

Butter and Eggs—Butter was a trifle lower, at 12c to 15c for crocks and 13c to 14c for pounds. A trifle slow. Eggs were plentiful and a trifle slow. At 15c per dozen for fresh; and at 16c for old. Potatoes—There were quite a few loads of potatoes brought in, which sold at 15c to 16c per bushel. Asparagus sold well at 50c per dozen; radishes were plentiful at 20c to 25c per dozen. Spinach was in demand at 50c per dozen; green onions were more plentiful, at 25c to 30c per dozen. Onions, tomato, celery and cabbage plants sold at 15c per bushel.

Poultry—Old fowl were dull, at 75c to \$1.00 per pair dressed, or 70c to \$1.00 per pair alive; by the pound, 10c to 12c per lb. for dressed; spring chickens, 15c to 16c per lb. for dressed, and 20c to 25c per lb. for live. Ducks—There were quite a few offered today; at 15c to 16c per lb. for dressed, and 20c to 25c per lb. for live. Hens—The price for Monday will be 15c to 16c per lb. for dressed, and 20c to 25c per lb. for live. The price for Monday will be 15c to 16c per lb. for dressed, and 20c to 25c per lb. for live.

Hides—Unchanged in price. Wool—Sold at 15c for unwashed and 21c to 22c for washed.

## ESTABLISHED 1880.

**J. A. NELLES & SON**  
All Kinds of Insurance.

380 RICHMOND ST.

"INSURANCE THAT INSURES."

## ENGLISH MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 15.—Wheat—Spot: No. 2 red winter, 4s 11d; No. 3, 4s 10d; No. 4, 4s 9d; No. 5, 4s 8d; No. 6, 4s 7d; No. 7, 4s 6d; No. 8, 4s 5d; No. 9, 4s 4d; No. 10, 4s 3d; No. 11, 4s 2d; No. 12, 4s 1d; No. 13, 4s; No. 14, 3s 11d; No. 15, 3s 10d; No. 16, 3s 9d; No. 17, 3s 8d; No. 18, 3s 7d; No. 19, 3s 6d; No. 20, 3s 5d; No. 21, 3s 4d; No. 22, 3s 3d; No. 23, 3s 2d; No. 24, 3s 1d; No. 25, 3s; No. 26, 2s 11d; No. 27, 2s 10d; No. 28, 2s 9d; No. 29, 2s 8d; No. 30, 2s 7d; No. 31, 2s 6d; No. 32, 2s 5d; No. 33, 2s 4d; No. 34, 2s 3d; No. 35, 2s 2d; No. 36, 2s 1d; No. 37, 2s; No. 38, 1s 11d; No. 39, 1s 10d; No. 40, 1s 9d; No. 41, 1s 8d; No. 42, 1s 7d; No. 43, 1s 6d; No. 44, 1s 5d; No. 45, 1s 4d; No. 46, 1s 3d; No. 47, 1s 2d; No. 48, 1s 1d; No. 49, 1s; No. 50, 10s; No. 51, 9s; No. 52, 8s; No. 53, 7s; No. 54, 6s; No. 55, 5s; No. 56, 4s; No. 57, 3s; No. 58, 2s; No. 59, 1s; No. 60, 10s; No. 61, 9s; No. 62, 8s; No. 63, 7s; No. 64, 6s; No. 65, 5s; No. 66, 4s; No. 67, 3s; No. 68, 2s; No. 69, 1s; No. 70, 10s; No. 71, 9s; No. 72, 8s; No. 73, 7s; No. 74, 6s; No. 75, 5s; No. 76, 4s; No. 77, 3s; No. 78, 2s; No. 79, 1s; No. 80, 10s; No. 81, 9s; No. 82, 8s; No. 83, 7s; No. 84, 6s; No. 85, 5s; No. 86, 4s; No. 87, 3s; No. 88, 2s; No. 89, 1s; No. 90, 10s; No. 91, 9s; No. 92, 8s; No. 93, 7s; No. 94, 6s; No. 95, 5s; No. 96, 4s; No. 97, 3s; No. 98, 2s; No. 99, 1s; No. 100, 10s; No. 101, 9s; No. 102, 8s; No. 103, 7s; No. 104, 6s; No. 105, 5s; No. 106, 4s; No. 107, 3s; No. 108, 2s; No. 109, 1s; No. 110, 10s; No. 111, 9s; No. 112, 8s; No. 113, 7s; No. 114, 6s; No. 115, 5s; No. 116, 4s; No. 117, 3s; No. 118, 2s; No. 119, 1s; No. 120, 10s; No. 121, 9s; No. 122, 8s; No. 123, 7s; No. 124, 6s; No. 125, 5s; No. 126, 4s; No. 127, 3s; No. 128, 2s; No. 129, 1s; No. 130, 10s; No. 131, 9s; No. 132, 8s; No. 133, 7s; No. 134, 6s; No. 135, 5s; No. 136, 4s; No. 137, 3s; No. 138, 2s; No. 139, 1s; No. 140, 10s; No. 141, 9s; No. 142, 8s; No. 143, 7s; No. 144, 6s; No. 145, 5s; No. 146, 4s; No. 147, 3s; No. 148, 2s; No. 149, 1s; No. 150, 10s; No. 151, 9s; No. 152, 8s; No. 153, 7s; No. 154, 6s; No. 155, 5s; No. 156, 4s; No. 157, 3s; No. 158, 2s; No. 159, 1s; No. 160, 10s; No. 161, 9s; No. 162, 8s; No. 163, 7s; No. 164, 6s; No. 165, 5s; No. 166, 4s; No. 167, 3s; No. 168, 2s; No. 169, 1s; No. 170, 10s; No. 171, 9s; No. 172, 8s; No. 173, 7s; No. 174, 6s; No. 175, 5s; No. 176, 4s; No. 177, 3s; No. 178, 2s; No. 179, 1s; No. 180, 10s; No. 181, 9s; No. 182, 8s; No. 183, 7s; No. 184, 6s; No. 185, 5s; No. 186, 4s; No. 187, 3s; No. 188, 2s; No. 189, 1s; No. 190, 10s; No. 191, 9s; No. 192, 8s; No. 193, 7s; No. 194, 6s; No. 195, 5s; No. 196, 4s; No. 197, 3s; No. 198, 2s; No. 199, 1s; No. 200, 10s; No. 201, 9s; No. 202, 8s; No. 203, 7s; No. 204, 6s; No. 205, 5s; No. 206, 4s; No. 207, 3s; No. 208, 2s; No. 209, 1s; No. 210, 10s; No. 211, 9s; No. 212, 8s; No. 213, 7s; No. 214, 6s; No. 215, 5s; No. 216, 4s; No. 217, 3s; No. 218, 2s; No. 219, 1s; No. 220, 10s; No. 221, 9s; No. 222, 8s; No. 223, 7s; No. 224, 6s; No. 225, 5s; No. 226, 4s; No. 227, 3s; No. 228, 2s; No. 229, 1s; No. 230, 10s; No. 231, 9s; No. 232, 8s; No. 233, 7s; No. 234, 6s; No. 235, 5s; No. 236, 4s; No. 237, 3s; No. 238, 2s; No. 239, 1s; No. 240, 10s; No. 241, 9s; No. 242, 8s; No. 243, 7s; No. 244, 6s; No. 245, 5s; No. 246, 4s; No. 247, 3s; No. 248, 2s; No. 249, 1s; No. 250, 10s; No. 251, 9s; No. 252, 8s; No. 253, 7s; No. 254, 6s; No. 255, 5s; No. 256, 4s; No. 257, 3s; No. 258, 2s; No. 259, 1s; No. 260, 10s; No. 261, 9s; No. 262, 8s; No. 263, 7s; No. 264, 6s; No. 265, 5s; No. 266, 4s; No. 267, 3s; No. 268, 2s; No. 269, 1s; No. 270, 10s; No. 271, 9s; No. 272, 8s; No. 273, 7s; No. 274, 6s; No. 275, 5s; No. 276, 4s; No. 277, 3s; No. 278, 2s; No. 279, 1s; No. 280, 10s; No. 281, 9s; No. 282, 8s; No. 283, 7s; No. 284, 6s; No. 285, 5s; No. 286, 4s; No. 287, 3s; No. 288, 2s; No. 289, 1s; No. 290, 10s; No. 291, 9s; No. 292, 8s; No. 293, 7s; No. 294, 6s; No. 295, 5s; No. 296, 4s; No. 297, 3s; No. 298, 2s; No. 299, 1s; No. 300, 10s; No. 301, 9s; No. 302, 8s; No. 303, 7s; No. 304, 6s; No. 305, 5s; No. 306, 4s; No. 307, 3s; No. 308, 2s; No. 309, 1s; No. 310, 10s; No. 311, 9s; No. 312, 8s; No. 313, 7s; No. 314, 6s; No. 315, 5s; No. 316, 4s; No. 317, 3s; No. 318, 2s; No. 319, 1s; No. 320, 10s; No. 321, 9s; No. 322, 8s; No. 323, 7s; No. 324, 6s; No. 325, 5s; No. 326, 4s; No. 327, 3s; No. 328, 2s; No. 329, 1s; No. 330, 10s; No. 331, 9s; No. 332, 8s; No. 333, 7s; No. 334, 6s; No. 335, 5s; No. 336, 4s; No. 337, 3s; No. 338, 2s; No. 339, 1s; No. 340, 10s; No. 341, 9s; No. 342, 8s; No. 343, 7s; No. 344, 6s; No. 345, 5s; No. 346, 4s; No. 347, 3s; No. 348, 2s; No. 349, 1s; No. 350, 10s; No. 351, 9s; No. 352, 8s; No. 353, 7s; No. 354, 6s; No. 355, 5s; No. 356, 4s; No. 357, 3s; No. 358, 2s; No. 359, 1s; No. 360, 10s; No. 361, 9s; No. 362, 8s; No. 363, 7s; No. 364, 6s; No. 365, 5s; No. 366, 4s; No. 367, 3s; No. 368, 2s; No. 369, 1s; No. 370, 10s; No. 371, 9s; No. 372, 8s; No. 373, 7s; No. 374, 6s; No. 375, 5s; No. 376, 4s; No. 377, 3s; No. 378, 2s; No. 379, 1s; No. 380, 10s; No. 381, 9s; No. 382, 8s; No. 383, 7s; No. 384, 6s; No. 385, 5s; No. 386, 4s; No. 387, 3s; No. 388, 2s; No. 389, 1s; No. 390, 10s; No. 391, 9s; No. 392, 8s; No. 393, 7s; No. 394, 6s; No. 395, 5s; No. 396, 4s; No. 397, 3s; No. 398, 2s; No. 399, 1s; No. 400, 10s; No. 401, 9s; No. 402, 8s; No. 403, 7s; No. 404, 6s; No. 405, 5s; No. 406, 4s; No. 407, 3s; No. 408, 2s; No. 409, 1s; No. 410, 10s; No. 411, 9s; No. 412, 8s; No. 413, 7s; No. 414, 6s; No. 415, 5s; No. 416, 4s; No. 417, 3s; No. 418, 2s; No. 419, 1s; No. 420, 10s; No. 421, 9s; No. 422, 8s; No. 423, 7s; No. 424, 6s; No. 425, 5s; No. 426, 4s; No. 427, 3s; No. 428, 2s; No. 429, 1s; No. 430, 10s; No. 431, 9s; No. 432, 8s; No. 433, 7s; No. 434, 6s; No. 435, 5s; No. 436, 4s; No. 437, 3s; No. 438, 2s; No. 439, 1s; No. 440, 10s; No. 441, 9s; No. 442, 8s; No. 443, 7s; No. 444, 6s; No. 445, 5s; No. 446, 4s; No. 447, 3s; No. 448, 2s; No. 449, 1s; No. 450, 10s; No. 451, 9s; No. 452, 8s; No. 453, 7s; No. 454, 6s; No. 455, 5s; No. 456, 4s; No. 457, 3s; No. 458, 2s; No. 459, 1s; No. 460, 10s; No. 461, 9s; No. 462, 8s; No. 463, 7s; No. 464, 6s; No. 465, 5s; No. 466, 4s; No. 467, 3s; No. 468, 2s; No. 469, 1s; No. 470, 10s; No. 471, 9s; No. 472, 8s; No. 473, 7s; No. 474, 6s; No. 475, 5s; No. 476, 4s; No. 477, 3s; No. 478, 2s; No. 479, 1s; No. 480, 10s; No. 481, 9s; No. 482, 8s; No. 483, 7s; No. 484, 6s; No. 485, 5s; No. 486, 4s; No. 487, 3s; No. 488, 2s; No. 489, 1s; No. 490, 10s; No. 491, 9s; No. 492, 8s; No. 493, 7s; No. 494, 6s; No. 495, 5s; No. 496, 4s; No. 497, 3s; No. 498, 2s; No. 499, 1s; No. 500, 10s; No. 501, 9s; No. 502, 8s; No. 503, 7s; No. 504, 6s; No. 505, 5s; No. 506, 4s; No. 507, 3s; No. 508, 2s; No. 509, 1s; No. 510, 10s; No. 511, 9s; No. 512, 8s; No. 513, 7s; No. 514, 6s; No. 515, 5s; No. 516, 4s; No. 517, 3s; No. 518, 2s; No. 519, 1s; No. 520, 10s; No. 521, 9s; No. 522, 8s; No. 523, 7s; No. 524, 6s; No. 525, 5s; No. 526, 4s; No. 527, 3s; No. 528, 2s; No. 529, 1s; No. 530, 10s; No. 531, 9s; No. 532, 8s; No. 533, 7s; No. 534, 6s; No. 535, 5s; No. 536, 4s; No. 537, 3s; No. 538, 2s; No. 539, 1s; No. 540, 10s; No. 541, 9s; No. 542, 8s; No. 543, 7s; No. 544, 6s; No. 545, 5s; No. 546, 4s; No. 547, 3s; No. 548, 2s; No. 549, 1s; No. 550, 10s; No. 551, 9s; No. 552, 8s; No. 553, 7s; No. 554, 6s; No. 555, 5s; No. 556, 4s; No. 557, 3s; No. 558, 2s; No. 559, 1s; No. 560, 10s; No. 561, 9s; No. 562, 8s; No. 563, 7s; No. 564, 6s; No. 565, 5s; No. 566, 4s; No. 567, 3s; No. 568, 2s; No. 569, 1s; No. 570, 10s; No. 571, 9s; No. 572, 8s; No. 573, 7s; No. 574, 6s; No. 575, 5s; No. 576, 4s; No. 577, 3s; No. 578, 2s; No. 579, 1s; No. 580, 10s; No. 581, 9s; No. 582, 8s; No. 583, 7s; No. 584, 6s; No. 585, 5s; No. 586, 4s; No. 587, 3s; No. 588, 2s; No. 589, 1s; No. 590, 10s; No. 591, 9s; No. 592, 8s; No. 593, 7s; No. 594, 6s; No. 595, 5s; No. 596, 4s; No. 597, 3s; No. 598, 2s; No. 599, 1s; No. 600, 10s; No. 601, 9s; No. 602, 8s; No. 603, 7s; No. 604, 6s; No. 605, 5s; No. 606, 4s; No. 607, 3s; No. 608, 2s; No. 609, 1s; No. 610, 10s; No. 611, 9s; No. 612, 8s; No. 613, 7s; No. 614, 6s; No. 615, 5s; No. 616, 4s; No. 617, 3s; No. 618, 2s; No. 619, 1s; No. 620, 10s; No. 621, 9s; No. 622, 8s; No. 623, 7s; No. 624, 6s; No. 625, 5s; No. 626, 4s; No. 627, 3s; No. 628, 2s; No. 629, 1s; No. 630, 10s; No. 631, 9s; No. 632, 8s; No. 633, 7s; No. 634, 6s; No. 635, 5s; No. 636, 4s; No. 637, 3s; No. 638, 2s; No. 639, 1s; No. 640, 10s; No. 641, 9s; No. 642, 8s; No. 643, 7s; No. 644, 6s; No. 645, 5s; No. 646, 4s; No. 647, 3s; No. 648, 2s; No. 649, 1s; No. 650, 10s; No. 651, 9s; No. 652, 8s; No. 653, 7s; No. 654, 6s; No. 655, 5s; No. 656, 4s; No. 657, 3s; No. 658, 2s; No. 659, 1s; No. 660, 10s; No. 661, 9s; No. 662, 8s; No. 663, 7s; No. 664, 6s; No. 665, 5s; No. 666, 4s; No. 667, 3s; No. 668, 2s; No. 669, 1s; No. 670, 10s; No. 671, 9s; No. 672, 8s; No. 673, 7s; No. 674, 6s; No. 675, 5s; No. 676, 4s; No. 677, 3s; No. 678, 2s; No. 679, 1s; No. 680, 10s; No. 681, 9s; No. 682, 8s; No. 683, 7s; No. 684, 6s; No. 685, 5s; No. 686, 4s; No. 687, 3s; No. 688, 2s; No. 689, 1s; No. 690, 10s; No. 691, 9s; No. 692, 8s; No. 693, 7s; No. 694, 6s; No. 695, 5s; No. 696, 4s; No. 697, 3s; No. 698, 2s; No. 699, 1s; No. 700, 10s; No. 701, 9s; No. 702, 8s; No. 703, 7s; No. 704, 6s; No. 705, 5s; No. 706, 4s; No. 707, 3s; No. 708, 2s; No. 709, 1s; No. 710, 10s; No. 711, 9s; No. 712, 8s; No. 713, 7s; No. 714, 6s; No. 715, 5s; No. 716, 4s; No. 717, 3s; No. 718, 2s; No. 719, 1s; No. 720, 10s; No. 721, 9s; No. 722, 8s; No. 723, 7s; No. 724, 6s; No. 725, 5s; No. 726, 4s; No. 727, 3s; No. 728, 2s; No. 729, 1s; No. 730, 10s; No. 731, 9s; No. 732, 8s; No. 733, 7s; No. 734, 6s; No. 735, 5s; No. 736, 4s; No. 737, 3s; No. 738, 2s; No. 739, 1s; No. 740, 10s; No. 741, 9s; No. 742, 8s; No. 743, 7s; No. 744, 6s; No. 745, 5s; No. 746, 4s; No. 747, 3s; No. 748, 2s; No. 749, 1s; No. 750, 10s; No. 751, 9s; No. 752, 8s; No. 753, 7s; No. 754, 6s; No. 755, 5s; No. 756, 4s; No. 757, 3s; No. 758, 2s; No. 759, 1s; No. 760, 10s; No. 761, 9s; No. 762, 8s; No. 763, 7s; No. 764, 6s; No. 765, 5s; No. 766, 4s; No. 767, 3s; No. 768, 2s; No. 769, 1s; No. 770, 10s; No. 771, 9s; No. 772, 8s; No. 773, 7s; No. 774, 6s; No. 775, 5s; No. 776, 4s; No. 777, 3s; No. 778, 2s; No. 779, 1s; No. 780, 10s; No. 781, 9s; No. 782, 8s; No. 783, 7s; No. 784, 6s; No. 785, 5s; No. 786, 4s; No. 787, 3s; No. 788, 2s; No. 789, 1s; No. 790, 10s; No. 791, 9s; No. 792, 8s; No. 793, 7s; No. 794, 6s; No. 795, 5s; No. 796, 4s; No. 797, 3s; No. 798, 2s; No. 799, 1s; No. 800, 10s; No. 801, 9s; No. 802, 8s; No. 803, 7s; No. 804, 6s; No. 805, 5s; No. 806, 4s; No. 807, 3s; No. 808, 2s; No. 809, 1s; No. 810, 10s; No. 811, 9s; No. 812, 8s; No. 813, 7s; No. 814, 6s; No. 815, 5s; No. 816, 4s; No. 817, 3s; No. 818, 2s; No. 819, 1s; No. 820, 10s; No. 821, 9s; No. 822, 8s; No. 823, 7s; No. 824, 6s; No. 825, 5s; No. 826, 4s; No. 827, 3s; No. 828, 2s; No. 829, 1s; No. 830, 10s; No. 831, 9s; No. 832, 8s; No. 833, 7s; No. 834, 6s; No. 835, 5s; No. 836, 4s; No. 837, 3s; No. 838, 2s; No. 839, 1s; No. 840, 10s; No. 841, 9s; No. 842, 8s; No. 843, 7s; No. 844, 6s; No. 845, 5s; No. 846, 4s; No. 847, 3s; No. 848, 2s; No. 849, 1s; No. 850, 10s; No. 851, 9s; No. 852, 8s; No. 853, 7s; No. 854, 6s; No. 855, 5s; No. 856, 4s; No. 857, 3s; No. 858, 2s; No. 859, 1s; No. 860, 10s; No. 861, 9s; No. 862, 8s; No. 863, 7s; No. 864, 6s; No. 865, 5s; No. 866, 4s; No. 867, 3s; No. 868, 2s; No. 869, 1s; No. 870, 10s; No. 871, 9s; No. 872, 8s; No. 873, 7s; No. 874, 6s; No. 875, 5s; No. 876, 4s; No. 877, 3s; No. 878, 2s; No. 879, 1s; No. 880, 10s; No. 881, 9s; No. 882, 8s; No. 883, 7s; No. 884, 6s; No. 885, 5s; No. 886, 4s; No. 887, 3s; No. 888, 2s; No. 889, 1s; No. 890, 10s; No. 891, 9s; No. 892, 8s; No. 893, 7s; No. 894, 6s; No. 895, 5s; No. 896, 4s; No. 897, 3s; No. 898, 2s; No. 899, 1s; No. 900, 10s; No. 901, 9s; No. 902, 8s; No. 903, 7s; No. 904, 6s; No. 905, 5s; No. 906, 4s; No. 907, 3s; No. 908, 2s; No. 909, 1s; No. 910, 10s; No. 911, 9s; No. 912, 8s; No. 913, 7s; No. 914, 6s; No. 915, 5s; No. 916, 4s; No. 917, 3s; No. 918, 2s; No. 919, 1s; No. 920, 10s; No. 921, 9s; No. 922, 8s; No. 923, 7s; No. 924, 6s; No. 925, 5s; No. 926, 4s; No. 927, 3s; No. 928, 2s; No. 929, 1s; No. 930, 10s; No. 931, 9s; No. 932, 8s; No. 933, 7s; No. 934, 6s; No. 935, 5s; No. 936, 4s; No. 937, 3s; No. 938, 2s; No. 939, 1s; No. 940, 10s; No. 941, 9s; No. 942, 8s; No. 943, 7s; No. 944, 6s; No. 945, 5s; No. 946, 4s; No. 947, 3s; No. 948, 2s; No. 949, 1s; No. 950, 10s; No. 951, 9s; No. 952, 8s; No. 953, 7s; No. 954, 6s; No. 955, 5s; No. 956, 4s; No. 957, 3s; No. 958, 2s; No. 959, 1s; No. 960, 10s; No. 961, 9s; No. 962, 8s; No. 963, 7s; No. 964, 6s; No. 965, 5s; No. 966, 4s; No. 967, 3s; No. 968, 2s; No. 969, 1s; No. 970, 10s; No. 971, 9s; No. 972, 8s; No. 973, 7s; No. 974, 6s; No. 975, 5s; No. 976, 4s; No. 977, 3s; No. 978, 2s; No. 979, 1s; No. 980, 10s; No. 981, 9s; No. 982, 8s; No. 983, 7s; No. 984, 6s; No. 985, 5s; No. 986, 4s; No. 987, 3s; No. 988, 2s; No. 989, 1s; No. 990, 10s; No. 991, 9s; No. 992, 8s; No. 993, 7s; No. 994, 6s; No. 995, 5s; No. 996, 4s; No. 997, 3s; No. 998, 2s; No. 999, 1s; No. 1000, 10s; No. 1001, 9s; No. 1002, 8s; No. 1003, 7s; No. 1004, 6s; No. 1005



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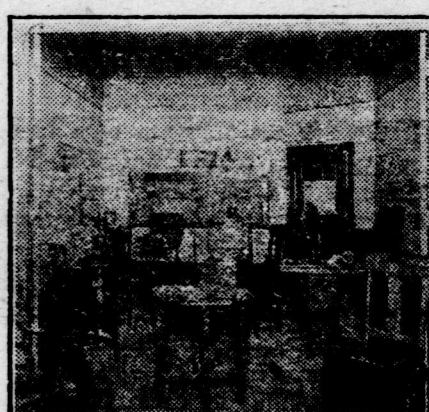
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—Mr. Cecil Ryan, Port Arthur, is visiting relatives here.

—Mrs. W. H. Arnold, of Watford, is spending a few days with her friend, Mrs. A. Robertson, 421 Ridout street, city.

—Mrs. C. R. Pugh, of Pine Bluff, Ark., will be the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. L. Barton, Nelson street, for the summer.

—Rev. Dr. McCrae, of Westminster, will preach tomorrow morning in Chalmers Church, corner of Waterloo and Grey streets.

—A concert will be held on Tuesday

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next in the First Methodist Church Sunday school under the direction of Miss Amy L. Doty.

—Result of an Earthquake will be Evangelist Belcher's theme Sunday night at the York Street Mission. Miss May Legate, of South London, will sing.

—Mr. W. Stevenson, of the Sherlock-Manning Organ Company, leaves today for Muskoka, where he will spend his vacation and look after some business interests.

—At St. John's Church, Port Hope, at high noon, on June 11, Miss Olive Wurrel Cooper, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Cooper, Ridout street, was united in marriage to Nathaniel Edward Johnson, of London, the rector, Rev. E. Daniel, officiating. Miss Ruby Cooper, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson left on the flyer for their home in Hamilton.

## CHOSEN UNIVERSITY HEAD.

Father Francis O'Boyle, who was born in London thirty-five years ago, but who resided in Detroit since he was two years of age, and was educated there, has been appointed president of the St. Louis university.

## AMATEUR NIGHT AT GRAND.

Amateur night at the Grand drew a large house last night. Twelve acts were put on. First prize went to Frank Selby, a boy soprano of much merit; second prize to Dorothy and Willie Land, and third prize to the Riddell children. The play presented was "Under False Colors," and a pleased immensely. "A Cow Puncher's Sweetheart" will be offered tonight by the Nellie Kennedy Company.

## English Papers.

Leading and latest English papers for sale by Red Star News Company, 3 Market Lane.

## CANTEEN INVESTIGATION OPENS SEVERAL WITNESSES EXAMINED

### The Court Hears Charges of the London Temperance League.

Lieut.-Col. Galloway, D.A.A.G., and Major MacDonald, of staff headquarters, Toronto, and Major U. S. Knowles, of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, Dundas, who came here from Niagara camp yesterday, commenced an investigation into the alleged sale of liquor on the camp grounds, which had been complained of by Mr. D. A. McDermid, secretary of the London Temperance League. Mr. McDermid, the executive board, and Prof. Bowman, treasurer of the Temperance League, were the only witnesses for the Temperance League. They told of visiting several regimental canteens and seeing men drinking from glasses, staff which they judged from the smell and appearance to be beer. For the defense, several officers commanding regiments were called, and all testified that although soft drinks, water, ginger beer and other soft drinks were sold in the canteens, they knew of no beer or other strong drink being sold, or knew of no drunkenness whatever among the soldiers. All the officers stated that the present camp had been the most orderly they had ever attended. None of the witnesses were sworn.

Mr. McDermid was the first witness called, and before commencing with the investigation Lieut.-Col. Galloway asked him: "Are there any canteens in particular which you lay charges against?" "Against all of them," answered Mr. McDermid.

"Well, we cannot go on without witnesses," said the court. "We must have someone from each canteen." It was then decided that the keepers of the canteens of the various regiments should be called, and that in the meantime Mr. McDermid be heard. Mr. McDermid was questioned by the court regarding his reasons for not reporting the matter to Col. Peters first, instead of writing to headquarters, as he did. He answered that during a previous camp he had reported to Col. Peters that the sale of liquor was going on in the camp, and that the colonel answered that he considered Mr. McDermid's statements as false. Another reason why he had written to the Minister of Militia was that before the camp last year he had taken it upon himself to write to each of the officers in command of the different regiments, and request them, for the sake of the young men of the country, not to allow liquor to be sold on the camp grounds. He also requested the Minister of Militia not to allow liquor to be sold on the same grounds, and for this reason felt perfectly justified in reporting to the minister direct.

Mr. McDermid was then asked if the camp on the 6th of June and commencing at the Y. M. C. A. tent in the northeast end of the camp, going southward, visiting first a tent in the Thirty-third Regiment, where a bar had been erected. Several soldiers were standing at this bar drinking. He was not sure whether they were private soldiers or non-commissioned officers. Mr. McDermid then visited three more canteens. He didn't know whether they were the first three canteens or not, and could not tell which regimental canteens he visited, for he could not see anything to distinguish them by, with the exception of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, for that was directly opposite the lines of the Twenty-eighth Regiment. He only presumed that this was the Twenty-eighth Regiment canteen. He did not see any liquor being sold, and had the appearance of a fruit stand.

### Think It Was Beer.

Before reaching the Twenty-eighth lines, Mr. McDermid found one canteen open, at which several men were drinking.

"Did you notice what they were drinking?" asked the court.

"The smell and the froth made it evident to me that it was beer."

"Did you see anyone paying money for beer in that canteen?"

"I did not."

"Did you notice whether they were sergeants or not?"

"I did not."

"Could you tell sergeants if you saw them?"

"I think I could, by the stripes on their arms."

"Were there any civilians drinking there?"

"I saw no civilians drinking."

Mr. McDermid continued as follows: "In the next canteen I visited farther west there were several soldiers standing in line drinking beer. A number of empty glasses were standing on the counter, with froth in the bottom of them. Several soldiers appeared to have been drinking."

"Did you see any money being paid over the bar?" asked the court.

"No, I did not," came the answer.

"In the next canteen visited there were about four or six soldiers drinking beer."

Returning eastward he again visited the same canteen where he saw the twelve men who had been drinking. While standing outside four soldiers passed into the canteen, one of them swinging an empty mug.

"They were not swinging the mug when they returned. 'I presumed that the mug was filled with beer,' said Mr. McDermid."

"Could you see what was in the mug?" asked the court.

"I could not see what was in the mug from where I stood," answered Mr. McDermid, who continued: "I did not go to the camp with a view to securing evidence, but I simply wanted to satisfy myself regarding the sale of liquor on the grounds."

"Those were canteens and not sergeants' messes," asked the court.

"They were canteens, for last year these same places were the canteens," was the answer.

"Have you any further witnesses or evidence?"

"No I have not."

### drinking in the camps?

"I was in once and the camp seemed to be orderly."

"Did you see any drunken men?"

"I have seen men under the influence of liquor, but not drunk."

"I would say that on the whole I consider the camp an orderly one," concluded Mr. McDermid.

Mr. B. T. H. Wright was the next witness. He stated that he had just been for a walk about the grounds, and that he had visited the canteens of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, and the Thirty-third Regiment. In the Twenty-sixth Regiment there were several Indians demanding beer, and the bartenders refused them. Several soldiers were drinking and one civilian.

"Did you see anything stronger than beer?" Mr. Wright was asked. "I could not say, for I never tasted beer," said Mr. Wright. "I could not say that the drink was being paid for."

The Twenty-ninth Regiment canteen was also visited, and there several civilians were lined up, three deep, against the bar, doing the drinking. Mr. Wright had to reach over three or four rows to buy a cigar.

"I saw some money being passed, and I took it to be in payment for beer," he said. And continued: "There were very few in the Twenty-ninth Regiment canteen who could be classed as sober."

"What time was that?"

"I think it would be about 9:30 at that time."

Mr. Wright continued: "I went from there to the Thirty-third canteen, where I saw into the building by a soldier, who was apparently under the influence of liquor. Three soldiers were drinking beer, and another came inside and ordered beer."

"I saw no money being paid for beer in this canteen."

"Were there any civilians there?"

"I was the only civilian there."

"How many soldiers were there?"

"There were not more than from 8 to 12 soldiers in this canteen."

Mr. J. Henry Bowman, treasurer of the London Temperance League, had also been taking a walk about the grounds last evening with Mr. Wright. He told of visiting several canteens and finding the drinking of liquor by both soldiers and civilians in progress.

He specified the Twenty-ninth Regiment canteen, where he saw lots of men and soldiers standing at a great bar, with empty glasses with froth in them. There was also a strong smell of beer in the air. Mr. Bowman did not enter more of the canteens, because he thought he was known to the camp-keepers on account of his connection with the investigation of last year.

No further evidence for the complainant McDermid are presented.

Witnesses in Rebuttal.

The first witness in rebuttal was Lieut.-Col. Atchison, commanding the Second Brigade of this division. He issued the standing orders of the camp, which he produced a copy and emphasized a strong and particular attention to the sale of liquors. No report had come to him regarding the violation of any of the rules.

Mr. McDermid asked if there were any canteens on the grounds in which liquor was sold. "I cannot answer that," was the colonel's answer.

Col. Atchison continued: "I have no hesitation in saying that this year's camp has been the most orderly that I have had to do with, and I have seen no evidence of drunkenness amongst the men."

Col. Munro, commanding officer of the First Infantry Brigade, also gave evidence to the effect that so far as he knew all the rules and regulations regarding the sale of liquor had been observed. Colonel Munro did not know of any violation of these rules at any time. He considered the camp most orderly and had not seen any drunkenness.

Mr. McDermid then produced a clipping of a newspaper, in which Col. Munro was quoted as having said that he did not detect that liquor was sold. He denied ever having known anything about any liquor being sold, but admitted that liquor might have been sold without his knowing it.

Mr. McDermid then asked several questions, about who would have the power to sanction the sale of liquor in the canteens. The answer was that no officer had any power in the matter.

"Are there any officers detailed to look after the canteens?" he asked.

"Yes, there are non-commissioned officers detailed to visit the canteens twice a day and report in the morning to the commanding officers, and if there is anything of importance in these reports it is brought to the notice of the brigade general."

During the recent camp not one soldier had been brought before Col. Munro.

Major Wilson, of the Thirty-third Regiment, who was field orderly yesterday, was then called to testify. He visited the canteens once, and if he had not been relieved he would have visited them twice. He called at the canteens of the second brigade between 10 and 1 o'clock last night, and found everything in order, but no liquor being sold. In one canteen where there was a little noise, that of the Army Service Corps, he ordered closed up. He also visited the canteens of the Thirty-third and Thirtieth Regiments and found everything quiet and no liquor being sold.

Mr. McDermid then asked the colonel several questions regarding the conditions he found in the canteens. He asked him whether he had ever examined the rear of the bar in several canteens to see whether there was liquor on tap. He answered that he had not.

In concluding, the officer stated that he had been at camps for 25 years past, but had never seen such an orderly camp as this one.

Capt. J. Justice, the orderly officer of the Thirtieth Regiment for the day, reported that so far as he knew the canteen of the regiment was run in an orderly manner yesterday. He visited the canteen twice yesterday and found all in good shape. At 12:15 p.m. he found the canteen open and several men in the tent, but no drinking that he saw. There were no civilians in the tent. He visited the canteen again last evening and there were between fifteen and twenty men in the tent. There were several outside and the band was

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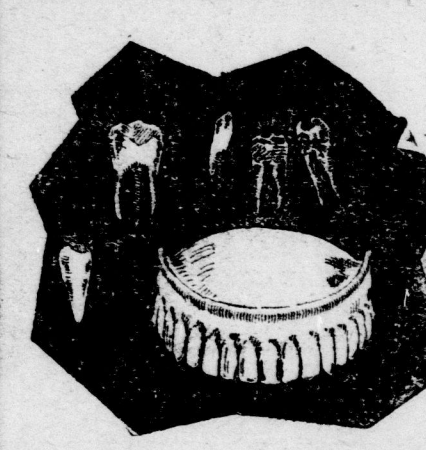
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