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TOGO REPORTS DESTROYING ANOTHER RUSS BATTLESHIP

Engaged Port Arthur Fleet Thursday, Sinking a Warship of Peresviet Type and Crippling Another.

JAP SHIPS COME OUT OF FIGHT LITTLE DAMAGED

Tokio, June 25.—Noon.—Admiral Togo reports that on Thursday last, June 23, his patrol boat discovered the battleship Peresviet and seven other vessels, accompanied by nine torpedo boat destroyers, near the entrance of Port Arthur Harbor. They warned him wirelessly and he immediately advanced his entire fleet except those engaged upon special duty. The admiral then discovered that the Russian fleet, which consisted of six battleships, five cruisers and fourteen destroyers, evidently planned a dash southward by sundown.

The Russians stopped outside the entrance to the harbor and after nightfall a fleet of Japanese torpedo boat destroyers resolutely attacked the Russian ships and succeeded in torpedoing and sinking a battleship of the Peresviet type and disabled the battleship Sevastopol. A cruiser of the Diana type was observed being towed into the harbor on Friday morning, and it was evident she had sustained serious damage.

The Japanese ships sustained little damage. The torpedo boat destroyer Shirakumo was hit by a shell which fell in the cabin and had three men killed and three others wounded. The Chidori, a vessel of the same class, was hit behind the engine room, but no casualties resulted therefrom. Torpedo boats Nos. 64 and 66 were slightly damaged.

Tokio, June 25, 10:15 a.m.—It is reported that the Port Arthur fleet came out of the harbor Thursday and engaged the Japanese fleet.

NEWS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, June 25, 2:06 p.m. — The admiralty has no direct news of the naval battle fought off Port Arthur on June 23, but the announcement of the engagement evidently created no surprise here, the authorities having been aware that the squadron of Rear-Admiral Witheft, in command of the naval forces at Port Arthur, was ready to put to sea at a moment's notice. On Thursday the correspondent of the Associated Press was informed, as announced in these dispatches, that important naval developments were anticipated. If an actual engagement occurred the admiralty cannot believe that Admiral Togo got off practically scot-free. Particular solicitude, therefore, is expressed to know whether the Russian battleship Peresviet was sunk by a mine as she was emerging from the harbor or by a projectile, as it is known that the Japanese have repeatedly tried to mine the entrance.

AWAITING THE ATTACK.

Japs Twelve Miles From Port Arthur —Garrison Under Arms.

Ta Tche Kaio (between Kai Chou and Hai Cheng), Liao Tung Peninsula, June 22.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Japanese forces are 12 miles from Port Arthur, the whole male population of which, from the age of 15 upwards, is under arms. The women are assisting in the work of completing the defenses. Civilian cyclists occasionally establish communication with the outside world.

THAT BALTIC FLEET.

St. Petersburg, June 25, 12:35 p.m. — The army organ figures that the armies of Generals Oku and Kuroki when combined will consist of eleven and a half divisions exclusive of cavalry and artillery, divided as follows:

With Oku, four divisions and one and a half divisions in reserve, including the fifth, eighth and eleventh.

With Kuroki, the second, seventh, ninth, tenth, twefth and the Guards. Work on the Baltic squadron designed for service in the Pacific is being pushed with redoubled vigor night and day. Admiral Birileff, the commander-in-chief at Cronstadt, is co-operating with Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, in command of the Baltic fleet, to hasten the work. The captains of the battleships Navarin and Sissoi Veliky and the armored cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff, the first vessels to go out into the roadstead in commission, have been publicly complimented for their diligence. In order not to impede the work the crews are not mustered to salute the commander-in-chief when he visits the vessels.

A strict guard is maintained at Cronstadt. Even the warships' launches are not allowed to enter the naval basins after dusk. Light Vavillor, in charge of the naval laboratory, was arrested recently and confined in a fortress for bringing a relative to the laboratory without permission.

SUPERB FIGHTERS.

New Chwang, June 25.—Foreign military attaches who witnessed the fighting at Feng Wang Cheng, declare that the Japanese artillery is superb and that the Japanese army is equal to the best of European troops. The order of the American postal department issued early in May to send mail for Manchuria to New York and thence through Europe, has caused uneasiness among firms and individuals with American business relations as the Russian mail route is considered wholly unsafe. If the Japanese should cut the line of communication south of Mukden, it would result in the stoppage of all American mail.

There are 800 wounded at the Russian camp three miles east of New Chwang. A few surgeons and members of the Red Cross arrived this afternoon. Many more are needed. The local physicians are offering assistance, but the Russians decline to receive their aid.

A CAVALRY ROUT.

London, June 25, 4:15 p.m.—The Japanese legation this afternoon received a dispatch from Tokio announcing that a detachment of the Taku Shan army surprised and routed a squadron of Russian cavalry, ten miles northwest of San Tao Kow, on the Ta Tche Kiao road, at dawn June 23, and also occupied the heights north thereof, expelling the Russians, who left 60 dead on the field.

FRESH CRISIS AT MOROCCO; SULTAN MUST PUNISH BANDIT

Great Britain and United States to Insist Upon Raisuli's Capture and Punishment for Brigandage.

ACT MAY PRECIPITATE A GREAT TRIBAL WAR

New York, June 25. — With the release of Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley comes the beginning of the most serious crisis that Morocco has ever experienced, cables the Tangier correspondent of the World. Today the British and American ministers, on behalf of their respective Governments, will demand the immediate capture and punishment of Raisuli, the brigand chief.

Both Governments have all along rejected any suggestions that they guarantee immunity to him. Not only Raisuli, but the Moroccan Government has desired this, the latter foreseeing that the Sultan would be placed in an awkward position if the brigand's punishment was demanded at his hands. The situation differs extraordinarily from that which usually follows such an act of brigandage. Raisuli is now a prominent Government official holding what in the present lawless condition of Morocco is absolute sovereignty over numerous provinces peopled by warlike hillsmen. There is little doubt that the Sultan would, with easy conscience, break his promise and revoke any patents of governorship granted to Raisuli and replace the robber with another governor; but should the hillsmen decide that Raisuli has been badly treated they will resist the appointment of a new governor, and, aided by the tremendous prestige his exploit has given him, Raisuli with the desperation of a doomed man, will hold the provinces with all the force he can command.

Should the Fez Government refuse the demand of America and Great Britain, it will be an affront to those powers, and the outcome is obvious.

THE KING AT KIEL.

Kiel, June 25. — The royal yacht Victoria and Albert with King Edward on board entered the Holtenau lock at the mouth of the Baltic Canal shortly after 3 o'clock this morning amidst salutes from the assembled German warships.

FATAL CAR COLLISION.

Chicago, June 25. — Twelve or more persons were injured, several fatally, in a collision between two street cars today. The cars were crowded with passengers and there were a number of narrow escapes from death.

CHARGE DISMISSED.

Toronto, Ont., June 25. — The charge against Arthur Vince, G. T. R. engineer, of Sarnia, was dismissed in today's police court. Vince was charged with obstructing the foot of Yonge street. The magistrate directed that the charge be laid against the conductor of the train.

FAST CAVALRY RIDE

Four Troopers Go From Niagara to Toronto Under 24 Hours.

Toronto, June 25. — Capt. Warren, Troop-Sergt. John Innes, Pte. Kee and Pte. Holtby, of the Governor-General's Bodyguard, left Niagara camp yesterday morning at 12:20 for Toronto, and reached Nurse's Hotel at the Humber last night at 11:45, having ridden the 60 miles in 35 minutes less than 24 hours, 18 hours of which they spent in the saddle.

The party reached Burlington at about 10 a.m., and after resting there pushed on to the city. The five horses were all in first-class condition when they got here. On the fifth horse they carried all the food they had on the journey, horse feed and a tent for the trip, besides the greatcoats for the men.

The ride was a demonstration of the value of the unit of four men and pack-horse system of rapid transport for cavalry movements. Lieut.-Col. Merritt his given special attention to the scheme.

Two years ago the whole corps of the G. G. B. C. made the trip over this route, but took three days. A few years before, under Gen. Hutton, a staff ride was also made from Toronto to Niagara and into the Niagara district.

BALFOUR SERVES NOTICE

Says Unionists Must Attend House or Go to Country.

London, June 25.—The slackness in the attendance of Unionist members of the House of Commons, which has for some time threatened the Government's safety, has led Prime Minister Balfour to make a significant statement. It takes the form of a printed answer to a question tabled by Sir John Leng, Liberal member for Dundee, urging the Government to appeal to the country. The answer states that unless the Government incurs such a defeat as will show that it has lost the confidence of the House, or unless it fails to secure daily the support necessary to carry on parliamentary business, it will not resign. In either of these cases it will seek relief from its responsibilities. It is certain that if this fails to wake up the Unionists, the days of the Government are numbered.

WARRING KENNEDY DEAD

Was an Ex-Mayor of Toronto and Prominent Businessman.

Toronto, Ont., June 25. — Warring Kennedy, an ex-mayor of Toronto, died at 10 o'clock this morning at the residence of his sister, 91 Spencer avenue, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis, which he suffered about a year ago. Warring Kennedy was born in Ireland in 1827 and came to Canada in 1857, and in 1869 established in Toronto the wholesale drygoods house of Samson, Kennedy & Gemmel. He continued in business until 1895, when it was obliged to assign, and was wound up. Mr. Kennedy was elected an alderman in 1871, and in 1884 and again in 1895 was elected mayor of Toronto. Mr. Kennedy was a prominent Conservative.

A FIGHTING SPEECH

Lord Rosebery Criticizes General Policy of Conservatives.

London, June 25.—Lord Rosebery made an interesting fighting speech on Friday evening at the Queen's Hall meeting of the Liberal League. He pleaded with his accustomed wit and eloquence for the support of Liberals who are shy of the league. This part of his speech was not pleasing to all his hearers, for it suggested disunity, which some say no longer exists. The league, which expressly represents Lord Rosebery's views, is somewhat Liberal-Unionist in its tendencies, for the great Liberal Imperialist is not in love with home rule, and suggests that the Irish Nationalists who are opposing Liberals on the licensing bill, and have opposed them on the education bills, are not desirable allies. This is an anti-Gladstonian view, which hardly tends to Liberal unity, and, in fact, it is making the Liberals who are represented by the Daily News uneasy.

In his trenchant criticism of the Government's fiscal policy and its growing expenditure of its licensing and education policy, and its reversion from progressive Conservatism to reactionary Toryism, Lord Rosebery spoke in fullest sympathy with all Liberals, but he made some murmur when in his onslaught he went the length of condemning the diplomacy which yielded Morocco to France, thus weakening our position at Gibraltar. This is the most adverse comment on the recently friendly treaty with France that has been heard from any quarter, and it sounds a trifle captious.

TORONTO LOSES SUIT.

Toronto, June 24. — Judgment was given at Osgoode Hall today, dismissing the city action against the Toronto Electric Light and the Incandescent Electric Light Company, to cancel the city's agreement with the latter company. Under the agrement, the company was not to amalgamate with any other without the city's consent. Some years ago it was taken over by the Toronto Electric Light Company. Since that time the city has carried on negotiations with the latter company, and no protest made until a few months ago.

COOLER WEATHER COMING.

Washington, June 25. — A weather bulletin issued today says the present warm wave will be broken in the Lower Ohio Valley and Western Lake region tonight in the Upper Ohio Valley and the Eastern Lake region Sunday, and in the Middle Atlantic States and Western New England by Sunday night, and will be followed by two or three days of moderate temperature.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Toronto, Ont., June 25. — The railway commission this morning heard R. C. Steele, of the Toronto Board of Trade, protesting again the freight rates on clover and grain of Toronto. From Detroit to Toronto is 13 cents per 100 pounds in car lots, and 20 cents from Windsor to Toronto, and a similar discrimination was shown all through Ontario. Saturday, July 2, at Ottawa, was set by the commission to hear the James' Bay Railway Company's objection to the C. P. R. plans of the Sudbury-Toronto line. The Toronto and Mimico Railway Company's application to cross the G. T. R. at Sunnyside was postponed.

AFTER COURTNEY'S SUCCESSOR.

Halifax, N. S., June 25. — The Anglican diocesan synod reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning in St. Parish Hall, and after some discussion the chairman, Archdeacon Kaulbach appointed a committee consisting of ten each of clergy and laity, to hold a conference at 2 o'clock looking forward to the selecting of one who would be unanimously elected as successor to Bishop Courtney.

THE WAR NEWS.

A Tokio dispatch says Admiral Togo engaged the Port Arthur fleet on Thursday, and sank a battleship of the Peresviet type and badly crippled the battleship Sevastopol. With the exception of some slight damage to his small craft, he escaped with his fleet uninjured.

The Japanese are reported to be within a short distance of the fortress, which, evidently, expects a grand assault, as the entire male population of the city from the age of fifteen years is under arms.

Owing to the many contradictory reports, the situation of the armies is a confused one. One dispatch says that Gen. Kuroki, with three columns, totaling 150,000 men, has temporarily suspended his advance until Gen. Oku arrives at Kai Chou. On the other hand, a German correspondent says this point has already been occupied by the Japanese. Gen. Sakaharoff, who is in charge of the Russian vanguard, reports continual shiftings of the enemy, which in several cases resulted in clashes between outposts. A great and decisive battle cannot be far off. The reported drowning of Marshal Oyama, the Japanese commander-in-chief, remains unconfirmed.

RUSS PLANS AT SIXES AND SEVENS

Kuroki's Successful Movements Cause Despair.

SITUATION AT NEW CHWANG

Robber Bands Attacking Russian Outposts in Large Numbers—Are Armed by Japanese.

New Chwang, June 24, 10 a.m.—The Russians seem unable to reform their plans which have been upset by Gen. Kuroki, and are losing interest and heart in the struggle. The local censor is not passing any communications. The secret police are extra diligent and it is extremely hazardous to attempt to send out uncensored dispatches.

New Chwang is filled with rumors of more fighting to the southward. The reports come from native sources. A few Russian officers, who talk guardedly, say the rumors are untrue, but that General Kuropatkin intends to make a determined stand at Kai Chou, where many mines have been laid and trenches constructed.

The field telegraph between Kai Chou and New Chwang, which was finished Wednesday, was cut in three places last night, and five miles of wire carried away. It is supposed to have been the work of Chinese in the pay of the Japanese.

This is regarded as evidence that the Russians cannot hope for the friendship of the Manchurians.

Large bands of robbers are giving the Russian outposts much trouble northeast of New Chwang. The Japanese, it is said, have supplied the robbers with 1,000 modern rifles and much ammunition.

French correspondents from Mukden report that the Japanese up to last Monday had made no demonstrations near Liao Yang. These correspondents are now with the Russian forces south of here, but American and British correspondents are not permitted to see the fighting.

Viceroy Alexieff has issued a proclamation to the effect that all traffic on the Liao River south of Mukden must stop and that food stuffs must be delivered to the Russians. According to native reports the Russians are losing thousands of horses from glanders.

COUNTING CHICKENS.

St. Petersburg, June 25, 12:35 p.m. — An unnamed Russian general is quoted in the Viedomosti today as declaring that this is the eve of a great battle, adding that General Kuropatkin is moving to meet General Kuroki, whom he will dispose of before General Oku arrives.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

TOMORROW—THUNDERSTORMS

Toronto, June 24 — 8 p.m. — Fair weather has been almost general in Canada today, the exceptions being scattered showers in the Northwest Teritories, the Lake Superior district and the southwest counties of Ontario. From Ontario to the Maritime Provinces it has been much warmer, except in the gulf and parts of the Maritime Provinces, where the winds have been off the sea. In Manitoba and the Territories temperatures have been stationery or lower.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 44-68; Port Simpson, 44-50; Victoria, 44-64; Kamloops, 40-76; Calgary, 34-64; Qu'Appelle, 38-62; Winnipeg, 56-70; Port Arthur, 60-62; Parry Sound, 54-86; Toronto, 48-82; Ottawa, 54-82; Montreal, 56-80; Quebec, 54-82; St. Pohn, 50-64; Halifax, 50-80.

Saturday, June 25, 8 a.m.

Forecasts—Southwesterly winds, fair and very warm.

Sunday—Mostly fair and very warm, with local thunderstorms.

Monday—Much cooler.

TEMPERATURE.

Calgary	40	36	Fair
Winnipeg	50	48	Cloudy
Parry Sound. ..	50	48	Cloudy
Toronto	72	66	Fair
Ottawa	72	68	Fair
Montreal	76	66	Fair
Quebec	68	60	Cloudy
Father Point ..	62	46	Fair

Local temperatures—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the Observatory on Friday, June 24, 1904, were: Highest, 84 above; lowest, 53 above.

CLEMENT SCOTT DEAD

Celebrated Dramatic Critic Passes Away at London.

London, June 25. — Clement Scott, the dramatic critic, died in London this morning after a prolonged illness. A matinee, which was given at His Majesty's Theater Thursday for Mr. Scott's benefit, netted $6,250 for the critic, who was in somewhat straightened circumstances.

[Clement Scott was born at London, Oct. 8, 1841. He was educated at Marlborough College, and upon graduation took a clerkship in the war office, which he occupied for seventeen years, being retired upon a pension in 1877. In 1872 he was appointed dramatic critic of the Daily Telegraph, having previous to that held a similar position on the staffs of a number of English journals. Some of his publications are: "Round About the Islands," "Lays and Lyrics," "The Land of Flowers," "Blossom Land," "The Drama of Yesterday," and several plays that won him fame and fortune.]

THE SULTAN YIELDS

Agrees to Demand for Complete Redress for Armenians.

Paris, June 25. — A dispatch to the foreign office from Constantinople today announced that the Sultan signed an irade last night, approving the Porte's decision to make complete restitution and redress to the persecuted Armenians. The Sultan's reluctant yielding is believed to be due to his desire to forestall the international convention in behalf of Armenia, which is announced to assemble in London on June 28.

GREAT CLEVELAND FIRE

Flames Through Lumber District on River Front.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 25. — Fire, supposed to have been of incendiary origin, today caused losses aggregating $300,000 in the lumber district lying along the river front. Several acres covered with big lumber piles were swept clean by the flames. The firms suffering loss were J. N. Hahn Company, Nicola, Stone & Meyers Company, and the Guy & Ralph Gray Company. At one time the fire threatened to wipe out the entire lumber district and every available engine and fireboat was called into service.

A FERRY DISASTER

Boat Sinks Crossing Russian River —Sixty Bodies Recovered.

St. Petersburg, June 25.—The Rosotofu ferryboat while crossing the Khoper River (a tributary of the Don) sank with all on board. Sixty bodies have been recovered, and 160 persons are missing.

MYSTIC MAGDELEINE

Weird Hypnotic Dance is the Sensation of London.

London, June 25. — The latest sensation at the London theaters is the appearance at "The Garrick," of Madam Magdeleine, the French lady who recently astonished Paris with her amazingly-artistic dancing, etc., while in a hypnotic condition. She has no natural dramatic or dancing capabilities, but under the influence of M. Marquin, the hypnotist who accompanies her, she responds to the music and expresses, both by her features and her movements, the spirit of the music; all the primitive emotions are rendered with wonderful realism, and when a song was sung she responded by singing and when a speech from a play was recited, she imitated the actor, and all the time as medical authorities who wre called from the audience, declared, she was unconscious of her performance. It was an uncanny sort of entertainment which greatly puzzles the spectators.

HONORS FOR JESSEN

Decorations Given Commander and Captain of Vladivostock Fleet.

St. Petersburg, June 25, 12:35 p.m. — High orders have been conferred upon Admiral Jessen and Captain Steemen, of the protected cruiser Bogatyr; Dabich, of the armored cruiser Gromoboi, and Andrieff, of the armored cruiser Rossia, for the capture and sinking of the Japanese transport Hitachi by the Vladivostock squadron, and the St. George's Cross upon Captain Ivanoff, of the torpedo transport Amur, for placing the mines, which sank the two Japanese warships.

The Novoe Vremya expresses great satisfaction at the withdrawal of the Swedish troops from Slite (Island of Scotland), "which," the paper adds, "will be more significant since it followed the sad event at Helsingfors."

JOE AFTER WALES

Mr. Chamberlain Appeals to Welsh to Join His Ranks.

London, June 25.—Mr. Chamberlain's speech on Thursday evening at the private dinner party given at the House of Commons by Col. Pryce Jones was an eloquent appeal to Wales to come to his banner. He expects his fiscal commission to issue its report in a few weeks on the iron and steel trades, in which Wales is interested, and then it is expected he will have definite proposals to make to Wales. Mr. Chamberlain for all the adverse criticism from the Opposition and his old colleagues, is still confident of ultimate success. Free traders have still a powerful force to reckon with, and if they are disunited, or if the party organization among them be not perfect, Mr. Chamberlain is prepared with the Primrose League, the Tariff League, and the Liberal-Unionist Association at his back, to fight to the bitter end, and to make it a stiffer fight than Jubilant Cobdenites are willing to consider possible.

OF NO ACCOUNT NOW.

London, June 23.—J. Pierpont Morgan has been living very quietly in his house at Princess Gate for the last ten days. He does not find it as difficult to preserve complete privacy now as he did a few years back, for his comings and goings are not even mentioned in the newspapers, which formerly followed his movements with far more interest than those of royalty.

It is reported that he has purchased at the record auction room figure of $60,500, Gainsborough's Duchess of Gloster, from the Duke of Cambridge's collection, but the picture so far remains with the Agnews, the big dealers.

PREMIER GIVEN AN OVATION BY SUPPORTERS IN HOUSE

Remarkable Demonstration Upon Conclusion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Speech On Dundonald Case.

ABLE APPEAL AGAINST FOSTERING RACE PREJUDICE

Ottawa, June 24. — If any further demonstration were needed of the triumphant leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and of the absolute unanimity with which he is followed by the Liberals, it was afforded tonight, when the Prime Minister achieved one of his greatest personal successes in speaking in the Dundonald debate. Sir Wilfrid addressed himself briefly to some of the outstanding features of the debate, and for a few minutes, at the conclusion, he referred to the attempt to raise the race cry against him for his inadvertent use of the word "foreigner" in a previous discussion.

After completely justifying his amended expression, when he used the word "stranger," he closed with a significant and powerful reference to one of the features of his life, his fight against the base attempts of his opponents to raise race and creed issues against him, using the following words in reply to an interruption by Dr. Sproule: "In my own Province the allies of the honorable gentlemen, those who fight with him, have traduced me for years as a traitor to my race and religion. I think the cry is getting stale. Another one had to be invented. I have no more fear of this one than I had of the other. My experience has convinced me, my experience has proved to me, that in this good land of Canada, in all sections thereof, in all races thereof, in all creeds thereof, appeals to prejudice may create a flurry of excitement, but invariably they will end in producing nothing but contempt in the hearts and minds of all intelligent and honorable people."

When Sir Wilfrid sat down he was the object of a demonstration from his followers, which has seldom, if ever, been equaled in the House. The applause grew into cheers, the members rose in a body and their voices filled the chamber with reverberating sound, which was heard throughout the entire building. Members waved hats and handkerchiefs and gave vent to their feelings of satisfaction for some minutes. The galleries were crowded to their utmost until Sir Wilfrid finished, while even the corridors held many who stood within sound of his voice.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Taking up a question which has been the subject of comment by the Conservative press, Sir Wilfrid said: "Now, I may be allowed perhaps to do what I very seldom do, I may be allowed to say a word about myself personally. Some days ago, speaking in this House, I made use of an expression which was not in my mind, but which came to my lips. I corrected it immediately. The word which I had in mind was the word "stranger," but I used another word. Sir, in my expeience of many years I never heard it called in question until this day that a man may be allowed an opportunity to correct a slip of the tongue. I have heard slips of the tongue more than once; I have heard one today; I heard one yesterday. Some gentleman used the word Minister of Agriculture when he wanted to say Minister of Militia, another said Minister of Militia when he wanted to say Minister of Agriculture. These mistakes will occur. A man may want to speak of the city of Toronto, and he may say the city of Montreal. But, according to the new code of ethics which I find on the other side of the House, no man is to be allowed to make any slip of that kind. Sir, I bow to this new law, which I hope, however, will never be the law on this side of the House, a law which we will never apply to the other side. (Laughter.) I bow to it, but I wish to say to those gentlemen on the other side of the House whom I see before me, and who call me to account for having had the misfortune, nay, not the misfortune, but for having contemplated a slip of the tongue; I say to them let the one who is without sin cast the first stone. (Cheers.) Sir, I have been told that my meaning was offensive. I have been in this House for many years; I have seen some of the veterans of former combats pass away; I have been engaged in combats with some of them; I have fought a good many hard struggles in which I have been engaged with gentlemen on the other side of the House; I am not conscious that I ever deliberately used an offensive word towards any man or towards any class. (Cheers.) I never sought a fight, but I was never afraid of a fight. (Renewed cheers.) Whenever I had to fight I think I can say, from friend and foe, that I always fought with fair weapons. I have been told today, on the floor of this House, that when I used the word 'foreigner' there was in my heart a sinister motive, there was in my heart a feeling which found expression. Sir, let me say this only, I disdain to make reply to such an insinuation. If 60 years of what I believe to be, after all, an honorable life, a life which has certainly been one of loyal devotion to British institutions, is not a sufficient answer to such an insinuation, I will not attempt to make an answer. (Cheers.) I have been told in the press, not in this House, that the word which I substituted was just as offensive and insulting as the other. Well, sir, I do not pretend to be a master of the English language, but I do claim, without, I think, undue boasting, to have some knowledge of it. (Cheers.)

AS TO "STRANGER."

"When I saw in the press that the word 'stranger,' which I had applied to Lord Dundonald, was offensive and insulting, I must say that I was surprised, and I proceeded to brush up my literature; I went to the sources, I went to the dictionary as the first source, I went to the latest dictionary, the Standard, and I find this definition of the word 'stranger.' Like many other words in the English language, like many other words in the French language, like many other words in the Latin language, and probably in all the languages, a word has more than one signification, and so it is with the word 'stranger.'" Sir Wilfrid here quoted the definition as given by the dictionary. "But, not satisfied with that, I found another quotation. The Standard Dictionary quotes Gen. Grant as saying, speaking of his appointment to the army of the Potomac in the spring of 1864: 'I was a stranger to most of the army of the Potomac; I might say to all except the officers of the regular army, who have served in the Mexican war.' Then I find in the 'Story of the Revolution,' by Henry Cabot Lodge, speaking of a visit of Washington, coming from Virginia to Massachusetts, that he says: 'Yet Washington came to the men of New England as a "stranger."' But perhaps I am accustomed to the loyalty of the honorable gentlemen on the other side, of which I have had such evidence today. Perhaps they will not accept these American authorities. Let us come back then to British authorities, and if there is an opinion which ought to be apposite in a matter of this kind, since I am told that I have insulted a man of the Scottish race, let me quote from Sir Walter Scott. We find in his book, 'The Pirate,' that, speaking of a Mr. Mertoum, an Englishman, who was visiting the Shetland Islands, he says: 'He arrived a perfect stranger, yet was instantly overpowered by a succession of invitations.' (Cheers.) But that is not all. Let us come nearer home. I have her in my hands the life of Lord Lawren by Richard Temple. In one of th chapters Sir R. Temple speaks of a ne viceroy sent from England to Indi He says: 'Usually a new viceroy an governor-general is, on landing in India, really new in every sense. The European officer, the native princes, chiefs and people, are "strangers" to him as he is personally unknown to them.'

"Here we are very near home when we are in another portion of the British Empire, but let us come to Canada itself. There have been commanding officers of the militia before Lord Dundonald. There was one in 1874. His name was Sir Selby Smith. He wrote a report to the Hon. Minister of Militia of that day which is to be found in a blue book of 1874, and here it is, dated at headquarters, Ottawa, January, 1875, and addressed the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defense, in which he says: 'To Nova Scotia and New Brunswick I am still a stranger.'

"Now, sir, it seems to me that my education ought to be complete. (Cheers.) But I know that tomorrow, and the day after tomorrow, and every day, and every week, and every month, so long as there are some of those instincts which are now prevalent, in order to defeat a fair opponent, I shall be produced before my fellow-countrymen as having tried to malign and insult them.

Dr. Sproule—Hear, hear.

"Yes, there is an echo."

"Shame, shame."

"Let me say this to that honorable gentleman (Dr. Sproule), that I am familiar with these appeals to passions and prejudice. In my own Province:—

Dr. Sproule—I want to tell the right honorable gentleman that I have never appealed to passion or prejudice—(cries of "Sit down")—to race or religion, and I defy him or any man to say that I have done so; I do not care who he is.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—In my own Province the allies of the honorable gentleman, those who fight with him, have traduced me for many years as a traitor to my race and religion. But the cry is getting stale, and a new one has to be invented. I have no more fear of this one than I had of the other. (Cheers.) My experience has convinced me; my experience has proved to me that in this good land of Canada, in all sections thereof, in all classes thereof, in all races thereof, in all creeds thereof, appeals to prejudice may create a flurry of excitement, but they will invariably end in producing nothing but contempt in the hearts and minds of intelligent and honorable people.

As Sir Wilfrid took his seat he was accorded a demonstration which old parliamentarians described as exceeding in enthusiasm any they had ever witnessed in the Dominion Parliament.

HAD PROCURED ROPE

Scoundrel Has Close Shave From Lynching in New York.

New York, June 25. — A man who described himself as Henry Binns, a painter, 37 years old, narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of an infuriated crowd on the upper east side yesterday. When rescued by a detail of police which had been called from a nearby station, Binns, bleeding from the nose and ears as a result of the beating he had received, stood with his back against a lamp post in the center of a surging mob. A small boy had just arrived on the scene with a stout piece of clothes line. The man was only rescued after the policemen had used their clubs freely.

Three young men who appeared at the police station to make a complaint against Binns, said that he had enticed a small girl into the doorway of a house and was abusing her when they interfered. When Binns broke away from them and started to run others took up the chase, until a howling throng was at his heels. He was caught, pounded and kicked until almost helpless.

"We've got him in a fine fix," shouted one of the crowd. "all we need is a rope."

This was all that was needed to start the crowd. A boy ran to a nearby grocery store and in a few moment was in the center of the crowd again, holding in his hands a piece of clothes line. At this point the police interfered.

SLAUGHTERED WOUNDED.

Liao Yang, June 25.—A Russian correspondent with Major-General Mistchenko's division of Cossacks, which is opposing the junction of the armies of Generals Kuroki and Oku in the neighborhood of Kai Chou, says: "In the fight of June 23 the Cossacks were unable to remove seven wounded men and they were all slaughtered before the eyes of their comrades. The Japanese afterwards indulged in mutilations."

THE BUSY STORES. **Whiskard's** 228, 230 DUNDAS STREET.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Children's Sailor Hats, in blue and white, brown and white and black. Each.....**25c** and **35c**

Children's Sailor Hats, in white only, regular 75c, for, each.....**59c**

Girls' Leghorn Hats, regular $1.00 and $1.25. To clear at only, each.....**50c**

Girls' Flop Hats. Special only, each.....**15c** and **25c**

One line Children's Roll Rim Sailors, in cream only, worth $1.00. For, each.....**75c**

Ladies' White Fancy Straw Shapes, newest style, regular $1.25. Now, each.....**97c**

Ladies' Trimmed Ready-to-Wear Hats, in brown, cream, tuscan and navy, regular $1.50. Only, each....**$1.00**

Silk Chiffons, double-fold width, in black, white and colors. Your choice, yard.....**25c**

ALL PROFITS FORFEITED IN THESE OFFERS.

We leave the valuation of these offers to the common every-day judgment of money-saving people. There's a clear saving on every purchase on

SATURDAY ALL-DAY SPECIALS.

Model Corsets in white, all sizes, satin trimmed, sold for $1.25. Our price for these Corsets, Saturday only

60c Pair

Summer Corsets, in drab only, size 18, regular 50c. Saturday Sale

19c Pair

5 pieces Dress Muslins, fancy and stripe patterns, regular 10c. Saturday Sale

5c Yard

2 pieces Heavy Check Wrapperette, dark patterns, worth 10c. Saturday Sale

5c Yard

3 pieces Fancy 25c Veilings. Saturday only, your choice

7c Yard

Plain Bleached Sheeting, 8-4 width, regular 25c. Saturday Sale only

18c Yard

Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, fine pattern, regular 15c each. Saturday only

8c Each

2 pieces Check Apron Gingham, 40 inches wide, worth 15c. Saturday only

10c Yard

5 dozen Black Stainless Cotton Hose, merino feet, regular price 25c pair. Saturday for sale at

15c pr. or 2 prs. 25c

2 dozen Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, balbriggan feet, regular 25c pair. Saturday Sale

20c Pair

GIANT CONTRACTS ARE AWARDED

Toronto and Niagara Power Co. Orders Generators.

SIX OF VERY LARGE CAPACITY

The Canadian-Mexican Company Orders a Copper Cable 1,200 Miles in Length.

New York, June 25. — The Toronto and Niagara Falls Power Company, of which Col. H. M. Pellatt, of Toronto, is president, has just awarded a large contract for equipment to be installed in its power house to be constructed on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, from where energy will be derived to transmit electric current to Toronto and intervening towns. The contract calls for six generators of 7,500 kilowatts capacity each, or 45,000 kilowatts in all.

The Canadian General Electric Company secured the contract.

The Mexican Light and Power Company, Limited, of Montreal, the $12,000,000 enterprise of which Mr. James Ross is president; Mr. J. H. Plummer, of Toronto, vice-president, and Sir Geo. A. Drummond, vice-president of the Bank of Montreal; Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, formerly general manager of the Montreal street railways, and M. E. S. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, are directors, has just placed the largest single order for copper cable ever let in the States.

The order calls for no less than 1,500 miles of cable, weighing upwards of 2,000 tons. The cable is to be built from the company's Necaxa power plant to Mexico City, and from there on to the El Oro mining district, a total distance of some 125 miles. The line will be supported on steel towers in spans of 500 feet. The contract for the cable was let to the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, of Ansonia, Conn.

The Mexican Company's construction operations are among the most extensive ever initiated on this side of the Atlantic. The capacity of the Necaxa plant will in the first instance be 45,000 horse power. Evidently there will be installed additional machinery, which will permit of the generating of 80,000 horse power.

From an engineering standpoint the system will present many unique features. Some villages located in the vicinity of Necaxa have been purchased by the company. They will be flooded, and the largest dam in the world will be constructed on their sites. Fully $8,000,000, it is estimated, will be expended before the company begins to transmit the electric current.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mrs. J. Gammage has been visiting at Tilbury.

Miss Olive Mason, of Wingham, is visiting in South London.

Mrs. A. K. Gifford, of this city, is visiting her father in Wingham.

Miss Annie Elford, of this city, is visiting at her home in Holmesville.

Miss Kate Spearin has gone to Stag Island, River St. Clair, for the summer.

Mr. Coates, of this city, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. C. A. Powell, of Tilbury.

Miss Effie Woodward, of Detroit, is visiting her parents at 58 Waterloo street.

Mrs. Thomas, of Orono, has been visiting her brother, Mr. G. A. Andrus, of this city.

Miss E. J. Dandy, Toronto, is visiting Mrs. H. A. Atkinson for the summer months.

Mrs. Merrett, with her son Paul, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Salkeld, Goderich.

Mr. Wilfrid A. Brown, of Dufferin avenue, is visiting friends at Hamilton and Dutton this week.

Mrs. Lorne Macdonald and daughter, of this city, are visiting at the home of Mr. George E. Bates, Goderich.

Miss Helen Paterson, F. L. C. M., and her sister leave on Monday for a two months' trip in Great Britain.

Lee Perry, Horton street, drove a horse with a sore shoulder, and was fined $5 and $1 85 costs for cruelty to animals.

Miss Grace Clark, M. A., gold medalist in French at Queen's University, is in town for a few days, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Clark.

Mr. A. R. Malone, of this city, was married at St. Thomas this week to Miss M. Gertrude Cavanaugh, of Dutton. The wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Arnum.

Mr. J. Wolferstan Thomas, who is well known in this city, was married at Montreal Thursday to Miss Lotta Stevens Nelson, daughter of Ald. F. E. Nelson, of that city, Rev. Dr. Johnston performing the ceremony at the American Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Chester E. Clark, chief clerk of the Grand Union Hotel, Toronto, has just returned after spending a very pleasant visit at the home of his parents, West London.

JOTTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

Furnished by the Special and Occasional Correspondents of the Advertiser.

LUCAN.

Lucan, June 25.—The remains of the late James J. Lusk, one of the victims of the grand Trunk accident at Paris, were interred in St. James' Church Cemetery, Clandeboye. For the past eight years Mr. Lusk had charge of the horse training stables of William Read, and at the time of his death was on his way to Buffalo with a pair that had been purchased by the Buffalo Cold Storage Company. His success in the training of horses can be attributed to a thorough knowledge of the work and a kindly disposition. The funeral cortege was one of the largest that ever passed through the village, upwards of 150 rigs being in line.

The annual social gathering of the Ormiston Presbyterian Church was held on Mr. McMehen's lawn on Tuesday evening. After strawberries and cream and other delicacies had been served, a very enjoyable programme was given. Features worthy of special mention were the solos of Miss Bullock, of Dunnville, and Frederick Fox, B.A., of the Standard Bank, Parkhill. Miss Bullock, in a rich and pleasing voice, rendered "When the Heart is Young," by Dudley Buck, following with "Annie Laurie" as an encore. Mr. Fox, who is the son of Mr. John Fox, manager of the Standard Bank, of this place, impressed his hearers very much with his rendering of "The Land o' the Leal," and "A Japanese Love Song." The mellow quality of Mr. Fox's voice, added to his clear enunciation and good expression, is always sure to win for him deserved applause. Rev. E. F. McL. Smith, of Milton, was present, and made a brief but happy speech, reminiscent of the days when he was pastor here.

Rich Men's Needs.

There are said to be over fifty men in America who each carry $500,000 or more of life assurance. If rich men realize this need, how much more should those in moderate circumstances? Ask about the Canada Life's new G. A. C. contract.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Robert Hall Garner, late of the Township of West Nissouri, in the County of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario," 1897, chapter 129, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Robert Hall Garner, who died on or about the 21st day of December, 1903, are required, on or before the 30th day of June, 1904, to send by post prepaid or deliver to Messrs. Jarvis & Vining, of the City of London, solicitors for Isabella Garner, the administratrix of the estate of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addreses and descriptions, full particulars of their claim, the statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them. And further take notice, that after such last-mentioned date the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice, and that the said administratrix will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by her at the time of such distribution. Dated the 14th day of May, 1904. JARVIS & VINING, No. 101 Dundas street, London, solicitors for the administratrix. 5c-14,J11,25

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Louis Charles Rumble, late of the Township of West Nissouri, in the Couty of Middlesex, farmer, deceased:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the "Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897," chapter 129, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Louis Charles Rumble, who died on or about the 11th day of March, 1904, are required, on or before the 20th day of June, 1904, to send by post prepaid, or deliver to Messrs. Jarvis & Vining, of the City of London, solicitors for Wallace Clark Rumble, the administrator of the estate of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice, that after such last-mentioned date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that the said administrator will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of such distribution.

Dated at London, the 25th day of May, 1904. JARVIS & VINING, 101 Dundas street, London, solicitors for Wallace Clark Rumble, the above-named administrator. 17c-30 J11,25

DENTAL CARDS.

DR. E. PALMER SMITH, DENTIST, Edge block. Special attention, preservation natural teeth. 'Phone 1,778.

DR. McGAHEY, DENTIST, TORONTO, has opened a dental office, 169 Dundas, Fitzgerald block.

DR. A. G. FRASER, DENTIST, 189 Dundas street. Telephone 1,381.

DR. HARRY SILK, DENTIST, 185½ Dundas street. Terms, cash. Telephones: Office, 1,248; residence, 1,244.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST,—Successor to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 173 Dundas street. 'Phone 975.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 228.

DR. WESTLAND, DENTIST, CHICAGO —Post-graduate in Crown, Bridge and Porcelain work. Philadelphia post-graduate, Porcelain. Masonic Temple, first floor.

PERSONAL.

HAIR AND SCALP TREATMENT—Sanogen Shampoo. Mrs. Baskerville, specialist. Sole representative, Taxis Toilet Company. 144 Mill. tyw

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

The Peoples Building and Loan Association.

Head Office, London, Ont.

Dividend No. 18.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on the Permanent Stock of the Association, for the current half-year has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Association, on and after SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 30th of June, both days inclusive.

WM. SPITTAL, Secretary-Treasurer.

London, Ont., June 14, 1904.

$100,000 special issue of this stock now open for allotment. 38-u-wt

Ontario Loan & Debenture Co.

DIVIDEND NO. 81.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3 per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this Company has been declared for the current half-year ending 30th inst., and will be payable at the Company's office on and after 2nd July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th inst., both days inclusive.

WM. F. BULLEN, Manager.

London, Ont. June 6, 1904. 28u-11,25

The Dominion Savings and Investment Society.

DIVIDEND NO. 64.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Society has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the offices of the Society, Masonic Temple, Richmond street, London, on and after the second day of July, 1904.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the 2nd day of July, both days inclusive.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

London, June 14, 1904. 31k-15,18,25,30

THE LONDON LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 54.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum for the current half-year has been declared, and is payable after the first day of July, 1904.

For the convenience of stockholders the Transfer Books will not be closed.

M. J. KENT, Manager.

26k-9,11,18,25

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.

DIVIDEND NO. 64.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum has been declared for the current half-year upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after 2nd July next.

Transfer Books closed from 15th to the 30th inst.

C. P. BUTLER, Manager.

London, 6th June, 1904. 30k-14,18,25,30

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

WORK-HORSE, ABOUT 1,400 POUNDS. Apply John Wadsworth, Byron. 40c

FOR SALE—LADY'S WHEEL. APPLY in evening, 144 Bathurst street. b

FOR SALE—SAILING CANOE, IN GOOD condition; two sails and fan centerboard; a bargain. Apply Box A. B., this office. 40n

J. DARCH & SON—DOCTOR'S PHAETON and brass harness for sale.

SIX DOLLARS WILL BUY A HARDWOOD counter, 13 feet long. Apply 389 Grey street. 39c

A GOOD, STYLISH MARE FOR SALE. 614 Dundas street. 3-c

FOR SALE—COCOANUT OIL PIPES, for water tanks; price, $3. London Soap Company. 39tf

NEW BICYCLES, $25; TIRE CASINGS, 90 cents. Bargains in tires and sundries. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

1,200 FEET SELECT MATCHED LUMBER for sale. Apply Horton's, 173 Dundas. 'Phone 801.

FOR SALE—LONDON LOAN COMPANY'S stock. John Wright, stock broker, London. 'Phone 693.

NEW BUILT-UP WHEELS, WITH new Morrow brake, only $4 35 each. Everything at equally low prices. Bicycle Munson, Toronto. 22un

FOR SALE—THREE-HORSE POWER engine, slightly used; suitable for gas or gasoline. D. McKenzie & Co., 288 Richmond.

NICE RUBBER TIRE CARRIAGE OR anything in carriage line. J. W. Smith, corner Richmond and Maple.

SPRINGS, MATTRESSES AND IRON beds. Special low prices this week at Keene Bros., 125 and 127 King street.

BASEBURNERS, RANGES AND ALL kinds of cook stoves and second-hand furniture at Keene's, 141 King street.

TWO HAPPY THOUGHT RANGES—Three leading makes in new ranges; wood cook stoves. Brock's, 197 King. tzw

"BE YOUR OWN PAINTER"—OUR ready-mixed paints are better than you can mix. Wallpaper, room moldings, window shades. Scarrow, 233 Dundas. ywt

LADIES—WHEN IN NEED SEND FOR free trial of our never-failing remedy. Relief sure and quick. Paris Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis. 39h-t

ADVERTISING WORLD, COLUMBUS, O.—A monthly journal of information, plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c for four months' trial. t

WELFORD BROS., MANUFACTURERS of brooms, twines and cordage. Factory, 381-387 Glebe street. t

OUR PLUMBERS WILL BE SOLD TO you to do your plumbing, etc., at lowest possible rates to do first-class work. Smith Plumbing Company, Masonic Temple, King street. t

WE ARE PUTTING UP THE NICEST cooked ham, because it has all its flavor retained in it. James A. Anderson, Market House. ywt

CEMENT FOR SALE — CHEAPEST place to buy cement is at Turnbull's, Elevator, Komoka. ywt

CEMENT—FOR A HIGH-GRADE PORTLAND call at Webster & Kernohan's coal and wood yard, Piccadilly street, west of Richmond. Prices always right. 36n-ywt

FISH! FISH! FISH!—EVERY KIND OF fish, fresh, salted and smoked. 'Phone 1,296. F. S. Onn.

MAGAZINES BOUND.

Neat Bindings at Small Cost.

LIBRARIES REPAIRED

for Sunday Schools and Public Libraries. Call or write for quotations.

CHAPMAN'S BINDERY, 'Phone 370. 91 Dundas St.

RAYMOND SEWING MACHINE, WITH complete attachments, in perfect running order; price very low. Address E. A., this office. 3tf

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—THE NEW coal and wood yard, corner Maitland and G. T. R. 'Phone 299.

DON'T WORRY BECAUSE CHICKS are late. Puritan Chick Food will make them grow. Morgan's Pet Stock and Garden Supply House, 264 Dundas. yt

BEST VALUE IN TEAS IN THE CITY can be obtained at the Market Grocery, 103 King street. Everything new, fresh and right prices. 'Phone 1,465. H. T. Johnson. xvt

CHEAP WOOD — FOR ONE WEEK Green & Co., coal and wood dealers, 495 York street, will sell good quality real dry mixed wood at $1 60 per load.

FORTY SECOND-HAND ORGANS, AT $10, $15 and $25. Payable, $1, $1 50 and $2 per month. Heintzman Company's, 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

D. H GILLIES & CO., EAST END coal and wood dealers. Hardwood blocks, soft wood and slabs. 'Phone 1,312. Corner Adelaide and Bathurst.

HOTEL CARDS.

DOMINION HOUSE — ADJOINING Grand Trunk Railway station, London. J. J. Cox, proprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally located and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor.

CLARENCE HOUSE—NOW IN THE hands of Fitzpatrick & O'Hagan.

PALMISTRY.

MADAM ROWAN, THE CELEBRATED palmist, at the Bernard House, Room 31 for one week. 36n

SIGN PAINTING.

GLEN BROS.—SIGN PAINTING EXCLUSIVELY. Designs and estimates furnished. 276 Dundas street.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

LANGLEY'S GARMENT CARE—CLEANING, dyeing, pressing, repairing. 392 Clarence. 'Phone 1,721. Wagon calls.

ARCHITECTS.

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

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

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT, Bank of Commerce building (second floor), Richmond street.

G. CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT, ALBION building, London.

Sealed, separate and bulk tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until the 7th day of July, inst., for the erection of a brick house on Princess avenue. House to be finished in March, 1905. G. CRADDOCK, Architect. Albion Buildings, Richmond Street. 38c-wtt

It has been said of Lord Rosebery that he never made a speech without being compelled to deliver two more, in one of which he explained that he had not said what he meant, and in the other that he had not meant what he said.



THE WEATHER TODAY—Fair, and very warm.

Ladies' Bathing Suits.

Going to camp or live by the water this summer? Don't forget to take a Bathing Suit along. Just received our new stock, in navy and royal blue luster, of fine quality, styles pretty, sailor blouse, short full skirt, short sleeves, low open neck, sailor tie and collar, strapped with white luster, neatly stitched, belted in. Rare value at ***$3.75, $4.00, $4.25.***

Also Traveling Rugs

Very needful for yachting, camping, etc. We presume you purpose taking a trip. If so, you should take a Rug. A full assortment in plain and reversible plaids, in Menzie, Kerr, Duke of York, Dress Campbell, and the different Tartans, from.....***$3.00*** to ***$7.00***

Stylish Raincoats.

Whether you stay at home or go away you should have a Raincoat—an article almost as necessary as a hat. You wouldn't think of going away without a Raincoat. These are good ones, low-priced:

Ladies' Three-Quarter Raincoats, in oxford and fawn, box cloth, two small capes and coat collar. Only.....***$6.50***

Ladies' Three-Quarter Raincoats, in oxford and olive, semi-fitting, stole collar with three small capes, trimmed with brass and gunmetal buttons, very stylish. Only ***$8.50***

Ladies' Three-Quarter Raincoats, in fawn, box back, with strap across, coat collar with deep cape, bishop sleeve with cuff, trimmed with brass buttons. Only..... ***$7.50***

Ladies' Celebrated Heptonette Raincoats, full length, in oxford, fawn and olive shades. From.....***$6.50*** to ***$14.00***

DRESSING SACKS.

A new and pleasing line selling at special prices. Pretty Paisley patterns, kimona style, large bell sleeves, wide stoles and cuffs of white lawn, extra full; dainty colors and all sizes. Your choice of this special lot at 65c and **75c**

WE KEEP EVERYTHING FOR LADIES GOING AWAY.

Repeat order Fancy Striped White Muslins, about 500 yards in the lot just in. On sale at very special price, per yard **5c**

A full range of White Piques, selling at per yard, 18c, 20c and **25c**

Awning Strips in green, red and navy, at per yard **30c**

Children's Slightly Soiled Dresses

These Slightly Soiled Dresses are well worth all the price we ask regularly for them. Once through the laundry and they're just as good as any we have, and they can be worn without laundering if you don't mind a finger mark or two.

Children's White Dresses, with square yoke of clustered tucks and embroidery, neck and sleeves finished with narrow frills, back of box pleats, good white lawn goods. Regular price 35c. Selling at..... ***19c***

Pretty Mother Hubbard Style Dresses, of fine lawn, tucked yoke back and front, neck, yoke and sleeves finished with wide embroidery. Regular price $1.50. Selling at only.....***$1.10***

Dainty White Muslin Dresses, in French style, flounce of wide blind embroidery, waist of lace insertion and box pleats, revers, sleeves and neck finished with narrow lace, beading and ribbons. Regular price $2.00 each. Selling at only.....***$1.25***

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151 AND 153 DUNDAS STREET.

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

COTTAGE (PARTLY FURNISHED) TO rent for summer, Orchard Beach, Port Stanley. Apply S. Stevely, 362 Richmond street, London, or D. M. Tait, St. Thomas. See photo of house at Stevely's store. b

TO RENT—BRICK SINGLE STORE, Kincardine, two flats and cellar; best central situation; also two brick offices. Robert Baird, owner, Kincardine. 40n-ttttxx

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET, 212 Richmond street, northeast corner of Simcoe street. Apply to Mr. O'Neil, at Dominion Oatmeal Mills, or to Magee, McKillop & Murphy, solicitors. 191f-xt

HOUSES TO LET—FROM $7 TO $14; also house for sale on monthly installments. Call for list at Scarrow's Wallpaper Store, 233 Dundas. ywt

THIRTY ACRES PASTURE TO LET by month or season; good water Apply G. W. Francis, 83 Dundas street. 38c

GOOD BUSH OR OPEN PASTURE TO rent—Rail fences; first farm north of Walker's wagon works, half-mile south of city limits, on Wellington road. Inquire J. T. Marsh, on premises, or George Leith, East London. 36i

TO RENT — NO. 250 RICHMOND street, being used as small grocery store and dwelling; $5 a month. Apply D. H. Porter, 97 Carling street. 37tf

TO LET—AT IPPERWASH BEACH, Kettle Point, Lake Huron, several fine new cottages. Apply to R. Ovens, 225 Queen's avenue. 34mm

TO LET — FURNISHED COTTAGE, Fraser Heights, Port Stanley; 8 rooms; hard and soft water, stable, etc. Apply J. R. Shuttleworth. 16tf

TWO FLATS—FOR CIGAR OR LIGHT manufacturing. Apply on premises, 101 King street. 23tf

TO LET—STORE

with vault, in Albion Block, adjoining Postoffice; heated; immediate possession. Apply T. H. Carling, at the Brewery. 38tf

T. EDWARDS & SON—FURNITURE, etc., packed, removal or storage. Furniture repaired, refinished. 85 Bruce street.

OFFICE TO LET

First floor, in Albion Block, with vault; heated; immediate possession. Apply T. H. Carling, at the Brewery. 38tf

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VANS—Furniture carefully handled, John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South London, late of London Furniture Company. 'Phone 310.

IMPROVED VANS, BEST STORAGE, private rooms. Furniture for storage carted free. H. Porter & Co., 97 Carling. 'Phones 1,162 and 1,167.

FOREST CITY MOVING VANS, 357 Talbot street. Residence, 554½ Waterloo. Telephone, 1,444. Broughton-McKim.

PEOPLE'S MOVING VAN—LARGEST in city. A. Henderson, corner Colborne and Cheapside. 'Phone 1,724.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO

Funds available for security of Queen policyholders, $64,000,000.

J. A. NELLES, Agent, 428 Richmond Street. 'Phone 343. ywt

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

E. Towe & Co. Agents. City Office over Bank, corner Dundas and Richmond streets (entrance off Richmond). 'Phones 630 and 1,107. Farm loans made at 4½%; city loans at 5%.

E. J. MacROBERT,

General and District Agent for Western Ontario. Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance effected. English, American and Canadian Companies represented. Room 107, Masonic Temple, corner Richmond and King Streets, London, Ontario. Telephone 449. ywt

MEDICAL CARDS.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S., Edinburgh, 461 Waterloo. Special attention diseases women and children. 'Phone 258.

DR. KINGSMILL, MEMBER ROYAL College Surgeons and Licentiate Royal College Physicians, corner Park and Queen's avenues.

DR. G. McNEILL — OFFICE, 260 Queen's avenue. Telephone 266.

DR. McLELLAN, SPECIALIST, EYE, ear, nose and throat only. Office, corner Maple and Talbot streets. 'Phone 1,789.

DR. BAYLY, 211 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of children. 'Phone 827.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (England)—Office, 287 King street. Telephone 839.

DR. R. OVENS, L.R.C.P. & S., EDINBURGH—Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 11:30 to 4 p.m.

DR. MACKLIN HAS REMOVED TO 443 Park avenue. Telephone 740.

DR. BALFOUR, QUEEN'S AVENUE, opposite St. Andrew's Church—Diseases of women and children. 'Phone 22.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS street. 'Phone 510. Special attention diseases of women and surgery.

DR. N. R. HENDERSON HAS REMOVED to 473 Park avenue. Eye, ear, nose and throat only.

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., 587 RICHMOND street. 'Phone 388.

DR. BATESON, 589 RICHMOND street. Telephone 1,136.

DR. J. B. CAMPBELL, 380 DUNDAS street. Hours, 12 to 4 and 6 to 8.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON. Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D. F.R.C.S. (England). Specialist, surgical diseases only. 439 Park avenue. 'Phone 324.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. H. ROUGHLEY, FELT AND gravel roofer, 290 South street. Telephone 888. Repairing a specialty.

STRATFOLD & BAWDEN, SOLE agents for Paristone Hall Wall Plaster. Ask for prices. 'Phone 1,400.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500,000 PRIVATE and trust funds on first mortgage at 5 per cent; also on notes and other security. Tennent & Coleridge, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., 78 Dundas street. ywt

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

MONEY TO LOAN — EASY TERMS, lowest rates. Avery Casey, barrister, 98 Dundas street (upstairs), London.

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

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4¾ to 5½ per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

C. S. TAMLIN, VETERINARY SURGEON. Office, 351 Talbot; 'phone 865. Residence, 354 Oxford; 'phone 768.

W. R. KINCAID, VETERINARY SURGEON—Twenty years' experience. Office, 117 King. Residence, 365 Ridout. Telephone 456.

TENNENT & BARNES, VETERINARY surgeons—Office, 137 King street; residence and infirmary, corner King and Wellington. 'Phones 688 and 278. Treatment of dogs a specialty.

LEGAL CARDS.

R. M. C. TOOTHE, BARRISTER, ETC., Robinson Hall, opposite Court House. Specialty, office work and consultations.

E. H. JOHNSTON, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary public. 87½ Dundas street. ywt

McEVOY & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors, Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc. Office, Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont. Thos. H. Purdom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.

W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office, 99 Dundas street.

STUART & GUNN, BARRISTERS, ETC. Office, 112 Masonic Temple. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; George C. Gunn.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

JOHN F. FAULDS, BARRISTER, ETC., Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

A. GREENLEES, BARRISTER, ETC., Canadian Loan Company's building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, ETC., 83 Dundas street, London; 'phone 99. Money to loan, lowest rates. U. A. Buchner, J. M. Gunn, B.A.

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY, barristers solicitors, notaries, etc. Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Magee, K.C.; J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

FITZGERALD & FITZGERALD, BARRISTERS. Money to loan. Masonic Temple, London.

T. W. SCANDRETT, BARRISTER, solicitor, etc., 98 Dundas street, London.

GIBBONS & HARPER, BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper.

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

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

ELIZABETH WALKER—VOICE CULTURE, piano, harmony, counterpoint. Prepares for all examinations. 316 King. ywt

CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS, BARITONE, late London, England. Instruction in art of absolute voice production, breathing and singing. Concert and other engagements. 341 Dundas.

J. W. FETHERSTON, ORGANIST WELLINGTON Street Church. Teacher singing, organ, piano, theory.

ROSELLE POCOCKE, ORGANIST AND choirmaster, King Street Presbyterian Church. Teacher of voice, violin and piano. 379 King street.

W. A. BLEUTHNER, TEACHER OF piano and harmony. Studio, Nordheimer's.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST St. Andrew's Church. Subjects: Organ, piano, harmony, singing. Studio, 640 Wellington. 'Phone 1,527.

JAMES CRESSWELL, TEACHER OF violin. Conductor Grand Opera House Orchestra. Pupils received. 523 King street.

GEORGE C. PHELPS, ORGANIST First Presbyterian Church — Organ, piano, harmony, accompanying. Studio, 321 King street. Telephone 999.

MARGARET B. McCOY, SOPRANO soloist, Dundas Center Church. Church and concert engagements and pupils accepted. 356 King street.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE LONDON STUDIO OF ELOCUTION. Vocal and Physical Culture. Miss Mydra I. Lent, 288 Princess avenue.

J. A. YOUNG PREPARES PUPILS FOR matriculation, etc. Class in civil service commencing. 349 Princess.

Transient Condensed Advertisements —No Advertisement Less Than Ten Cents.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.—Two cents per word each insertion.

MEETINGS.—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion.

ARTICLES FOR SALE, TO LET, HELP WANTED, SITUATIONS WANTED, BOARD AND LODGINGS, LOST AND FOUND, ROOMS TO LET, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, ETC.—First insertion, one cent per word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than ten words.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS—One cent per word each insertion; six insertions for price of five; twelve for nine; eighteen for price of thirteen; one month for price of seventeen.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

BORN.

CRAW—At St. Catharines, on Wednesday, June 22, the wife of Rev. Dr. Craw, M.A., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

ROBERTS—HOOKWAY—In this city, on June 22, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, 332 Central avenue, by Rev. G. B. Sage, George W. Roberts, of Omaha, Neb., to Minnie B. Hookway, of this city.

STEWART—HOOPER—At the bride's residence, 78 Wellington street, on Wednesday, June 15, by the Rev. H. Mackenzie, Mr. John Stewart to Miss Eva Hooper, eldest daughter of Mr. John T. Hooper, both of this city.

DIED.

MALONE—In this city, on June 25, 1904, John E. Malone, beloved husband of Minnie Malone, aged 34 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 1,039 Frances street, East London, on Monday, June 27, at 3 o'clock; service at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. Freeman J. Scott, of Markham, will preach next Lord's Day, June 26, morning and evening.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Subjects: 11 a.m., "The Old Sea Captain's Anchor"; 7 p.m., "Can the Foundations of Our Religion be Destroyed?" Good music. All welcome.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—Services, 11 and 7. Seats free. Rev. Dyson Hague, rector.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. A. Hoining, pastor, both services. Evening subject, "The Perfect Example."

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m. Communion; 7 p.m. Bible Class and Sabbath School, 3 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH—SERVICES AT 8 a.m., 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. A. K. Birks will conduct both services Evening subject, "Parting Words."

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Victoria University Evangelistic Band will conduct services throughout the day; morning, missionary; evening, evangelistic; fellowship meeting, 10 a.m.; Bible School, 2:45 p.m.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Morning, Rev. L. W. Wickett. Evening, farewell service. Farewell service in Sabbath School at 3 o'clock.

ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN Church—Rev. S. B. Culp, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services: Sunday, 11 a.m.; Wednesday, 8 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, will preach at both services.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. George J. Bishop, pastor. Services, 11 a.m., 7 p.m. Rev. W. A. Gifford, B.A., and pastor will preach in morning, and pastor in evening.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., both conducted by the pastor. Children's flower service at 3 p.m.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible School, 3 p.m.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—The pastor, Rev. Jas. Rollins, B.A., will conduct both services; Evening, special song service. Subject, "A True Knight of the Olden Time."

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, MAITLAND street—Preaching, morning and evening, 11 and 7. All welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Services, 11 a.m., pastor; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. McCrae, Westminster.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Services, 11 a.m., 7 p.m. Rev. K. W. Barton, B.D., of Toronto, will preach at both services. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL — HOLY Communion at 8:30 a.m. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher Rev. Canon Dann, M.A.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Rev. Dyson Hague will preach in the morning and Rev. E. N. English, of Southampton, in the evening.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. J. J. Ross. Morning subject, "The Spirit Baptism." Evening, "Assurance." The ordinance will again be administered at conclusion of evening service. Seats all free. Good singing. All welcome. Come, come!

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor. 11 a.m., the annual children's service; 7 p.m., farewell service.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—Services as usual.

MEETINGS.

EMERGENT MEETING OF CORINTHIAN Lodge, 330, A., F. and A. M., will be held on Monday to attend funeral of our late Wor. Bro. J. E. Malone. Brethren will please assemble at 1,039 Frances street, at 2:30 p.m. Sister lodges kindly invited to attend. Car service to Woodland Cemetery. J. P. Armstrong, W.M.; H. C. Simpson, secretary. b

ST. JOHN'S ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 3—Members will assemble at 1,039 Frances street, at 3 o'clock, Monday, 27th inst., to attend funeral of our late Companion J. E. Malone. Companions of sister chapter invited. J. H. Wilson, Z.; O. Ellwood, S. E. b

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TAN LEATHER BELT. REWARD for return to London Advertiser. b

LOST, ON JUNE 22—NOTE IN FAVOR of Charles T. Rosser, for $20, signed by Benjamin Morgan, Mrs. Benjamin Morgan. Payment stopped. 29c

STRAYED—RED AND WHITE YEARLING heifer; white triangle on forehead and tower part of tail white. Any person seeing same please notify John R. Hammond, Delaware. 38c

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

DAME FIREFLY

Children's Operetta,

60 GIRLS, 40 BOYS, 25 ADULTS,

Grand Opera House,

WEDNESDAY EVE, JULY 6.

75c, 50c and 25c.

Under auspices of Morning Music Club. b

Grand—Tonight at 8.

MR. RICHARD

Mansfield

on request, has consented to appear in

"OLD HEIDELBERG"

with the entire original massive production, original company of 106 people, including the male chorus of 52 singers in the German university songs. 50c, 75c, $1, $1 50, $2. Seats now on sale.

EXCURSION—LONDON TO INGERSOLL, DOMINION DAY, JULY 1. Athletic Sports, Horse Racing, Baseball, Football,

ST. ANDREW'S HIGHLAND CADETS AND FULL PIPE BAND.

Round trip, 60 cents. Special train leaves London at 9:30 a.m., Ingersoll at 9:15 and 11 p.m. 37k-2,25,28,30

SPRINGBANK . . PARK . .

Week of June 27th, 1904.

Alexis and Schall—

"Tommy Atkins and Dancing Girl." A Novel Act in Comedy. The only lady doing a pedestal clog on the stomach of a human being while he is in a close back bend Also the only man who sings on his hands.

Calders—

The Juggler.

Franzthes and Lewis—

Rifle and Pistol Experts.

Fitzgerald—

The Character Change Artist

Resta Winfield—

Moving Pictures.

SPRINGBANK PARK.

Fine attractions this week. The Hellands; Koppe, juggler; Curtis and Adams; Lillian Shaw; Eddie and Clara Mack, and the Biograph. 36i

DOMINION DAY AT QUEEN'S PARK, July 1—Midsummer Fair, in aid of St. Joseph's Hospital. Splendid programme sports, pacing, trotting and running races; entries free; special prize, gentleman's single turnout. Band concert in evening. Refreshments on grounds, including dinner. Admission free. All welcome. 40c-tyw

RICHMOND STREET NORTH LADIES' Aid—Bazaar and entertainment, Wednesday next, 7 to 10 p.m. Silver collection. Strawberries, cream and cake, 5 cents. b

LAWN SOCIAL ON GROUNDS OF Chalmers Church, Monday, June 27. Splendid programme. Tickets, 10 cents. Refreshments served, b

GARDEN CONCERT IN MR. T. H. Carling's grounds, in aid of Northwest missionaries who have lost by the recent floods. Tuesday, June 28, at 8:15 p.m., under direction of Mr. Cyril Dwight-Edwards. Following artists will assist: Mrs. Robbyn-McKillop, Mrs. C. E. Wheeler, Miss Lallabatt, Miss Edna Mortimore, Miss Morphy, Miss Winnie Logan, Mr. Cyril Dwight-Edwards and others. Admission, 25c. 40u

$25.00 TWO WEEKS' TRIP.

Port Stanley to Windsor, Toledo, Cleveland, Vermilion, Lake ports, Toronto, Kingston, Brockville, etc., to Montreal and return. No extras. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

Ocean Cut Rates.

Inquire at F. B. Clarke's, 416 Richmond street, for latest cuts to and from the Old Country.

FAST TRIP—STEAMSHIP BAVARIAN, Allan Line, 6 days 9 hours, Montreal to Liverpool. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street. b

BAND CONCERT—THURSDAY EVENING, June 30, in Victoria Park, by the Seventh Band, by kind permission of Col. Little, in aid of the Trades and Labor Council, for Labor Day demonstration. Collection at the gates. 40c-txw

JUBILEE RINK—GRAND OPENING, July 1. Without exception the finest assembly and dancing hall in Ontario. American style spring floor. Room for nearly 500 couples. Tony Vita's Orchestra. Prices, 50c and 25c only. 22k-t

MONTREAL EXCURSIONS — LOW rate from Hamilton and Toronto, via boat. Short salt water trips. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street. ywt

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN-McKILLOP—Residence, 326 St. James street; 'phone 451. Studio, 356 King street; 'phone 1,270. xt

$2 30—LONDON TO DETROIT AND RETURN, via boat, Dominion Day. Special excursion rates. Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street, sole agent.

PRIVATE DANCING PARTIES—Springbank Pavilion. For arrangements and date apply pavilion, or 'phone 1,774. Dayton & McCormick.

SWIMMING POND AND SULPHUR Springs bath, Dundas street west. Open daily. A. P. Yeo.

SUMMER SEASON—PRIVATE LESSONS in dancing by R. B. Millard. Special attention to waltz and two-step. Evening lessons. Residence and academy, 345 Princess.

625 PUPILS ATTENDED LONDON CONSERVATORY Music last year. Mr. Barron hears all pupils play, and gives reports.

TONY CORTESE — THE ORIGINAL London Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple street. Telephone 1570.

CHOICEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR private parties, balls, banquets, etc. Telephone 1,285. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 8, Mosa; duties to commence immediately after summer holidays; applicants to state salary and experience. Hugh A. McAlpin, secretary, Kilmartin, Ont. 9u 40u-t

EXPERIENCED TEACHER WANTED for school section No. 21, Brooke; male preferred; applications received up to July 4th; duties begin after holidays; state salary expected, to W. J. Weed, secretary, Walnut P. O. 9u-40u-t

MALE HELP WANTED.

CIRCULAR AND SAMPLE DISTRIBUTORS wanted everywhere; no canvassing; good pay. Co-operative Advertising Company, New York. b

BLACKSMITH—GOOD SHOER, USED to farm trade; steady job. E. A. Procunier, Belmont. 40i

WANTED—MAN AS SECOND FIREMAN; must also make himself generally useful. Apply the McCormick Manufacturing Company. 40tf

WANTED—ENERGETIC MAN TO MANAGE office for large manufacturing company; salary, $1,800 per annum and extra profits; must furnish $2,000 cash and good references. Superintendent, Twelfth and Johnston streets, Chicago. 40k-t

CITY TRAVELER WANTED TO CALL on grocers. Apply Drawer 531, London.

WANTED—PORTER; YOUNG MAN preferred. Apply Queen's Hotel, Carling street. 39c

SALESMEN WANTED, TO HANDLE our first grade nursery stock, choice specialties; handsome outfit free; liberal terms; season just commencing. Cavers Bros., Galt. 32tf-wty

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ACCUSTOMED to the butcher business, at once. Apply George Jackson, 87 Wellington street. 39c

WANTED—STRONG BOY TO LEARN cap-making. Apply at once, John Marshall & Co. 38c

YOUNG MAN WANTED AS POOL marker; also bellboy. Grigg House. 35c

BLACKSMITH WANTED FOR HORSESHOEING and general work. Apply Box 100, Advertiser office. 35tf

STRONG BOYS WANTED IMMEDIATELY for factory. D. S. Perrin & Co., Limited. 24tf

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO EARN free scholarships for the best commercial course in Canada. Only two weeks' work necessary. For particulars apply to Lewis Luke, Box 679, Montreal. wvt

INTELLIGENT BOY WANTED TO learn trade. Advertiser Job Department. 15tf

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

GENERAL MAID WANTED—THREE in family. Apply Mrs. R. Munro, 270 Piccadilly. 40c

GIRL WANTED FOR IRONING SKIRTS, waists, etc. Stockwell's Dye Works. 40c

YOUNG WOMAN WANTED AS COOK. Apply at Almo Restaurant, Clarence street. 40u

WANTED — FUR FINISHERS AND young girls to learn the fur trade. Apply at once, John Marshall & Co. 40c

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN light housework. Mrs. H. B. White, Riverview avenue. 39c

GIRL WANTED FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK; small family; no washing. Apply Mrs. A. A. Campbell, 425 William street. 39c

GIRLS WANTED. THE PARISIAN Steam Laundry Company of Ontario, Limited. 39c

FANCY IRONERS WANTED. THE Parisian Steam Laundry Company of Ontario, Limited. 39c

WANTED—A NURSEGIRL; MUST BE over 14 years old, and have reference. Apply Box 34, Advertiser office. 39c

UPSTAIRS GIRL WANTED AT ONCE. Britannia house. 38n

WANTED—YOUNG LADY AS BOOKKEEPER and cashier in meat market; state wages expected and experience, with reference, by letter to Box 31, Advertiser office. 38c

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY FOREST City Laundry. 37tf

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. APPLY at 571 Queen's avenue. 36tf

WANTED—FORELADY AND FIRST-CLASS envelope makers. Apply Knowles & Co., lithographers, Weston street, South London. 34g

WANTED—HOUSEMAID; ONE THAT can sew. General servant for Muskoka. McEwen's Intelligence Office, 501½ Richmond street.

GIRLS TO WRAP CARAMELS, ETC.—Experienced wrappers can make $4 50 to $5 per week; steady employment. Apply to McCormick Manufacturing Company. 30tf

WANTED—A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN to assist with housework; hours from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Address Box 530, London. 29tf

COOK AND UPSTAIRS GIRL WANTED. Apply Wellington House. 26tf

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

MRS. E. N. HUNT'S BEAUTIFULLY furnished cottage; every convenience. Apply Dr. Mothersill, Port Stanley. 36tf-ywt

TO LET — FIVE WELL-SITUATED stalls in Covent Garden Market House. Rent moderate. Good stand for butcher or egg and produce merchant. Further particulars on application to market clerk. 38c-wty

TO LET—ROOM ON TOP FLAT, Masonic Temple. Apply N. Mills. 24tfywt

PLEASANT HOME, NEAR VILLAGE. Mrs. Trumper, Delaware. 33a

BOARDING BY THE WEEK AND meal tickets, 8 for $1. 476 Park avenue.

WELL-FURNISHED FRONT BEDroom, Dufferin avenue; modern conveniences; private family. Address Box 35, this office. b

WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS. Apply 330 Dundas street. 40c-t

BOARD AND ROOM FOR TWO YOUNG ladies in private family; central location. Also front bedroom for gentleman, without board. Address Box 33, this office. 28c

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN OF fair education, to travel for firm of $250,000 capital; salary, $1,072 per year and expenses, paid weekly. Address, with stamp, J. A. Alexander, London, nOt. b

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OR LADIES; $900 per year and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, district manager, 157 Bay street, Toronto. tx

WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE—PONY SADDLE. Apply 349 Maitland street. 40c-tzx

WANTED—HOUSE FOR FAMILY OF three; medium rent. Address D., P. O. Box 518. 39u

A GOOD DELIVERY HORSE WANTED. Apply after 6, at 516 Adelaide street. 39c

WANTED TO RENT—A MODERATE-SIZED modern house, in good locality. Apply Col. Peters, Barracks. 35tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SMALL grocery in London, with good trade. Address Box 32, London Advertiser. 35tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

$10 REWARD FOR CONVICTION OF any person found abusing Sage's livery horses. F. E. Sage. 24tf-t

MILLER'S HAIR STORE—TOUPEES, Switches, also latest Pompadour. Back Combs. Combings wanted, 223 Dundas.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

100-ACRE FARM FOR SALE, NEAR Ilderton, beautifully situated; new frame house, large barns, well fenced; soil, clay loam; possession given in the fall. Apply to Leonard Hughes, Ilderton P. O., Ont. 40n-tyw

QUEEN'S AVENUE—New, substantial brick residence, stone foundation, 9 rooms, bath, furnace, gas, electric light, plate windows, etc; everything first-class; lot 50x150. Price reduced from $3,200 to $2,600. Be early if you want a snap. A. A. Campbell, the Realty Dealer, 428 Richmond street.

DUNDAS STREET—A fine brick residence, everything complete, $3,400. A. A. Campbell, the Realty Dealer, 428 Richmond street.

BUILDING LOTS in all parts of the city, from $19 to $5,000, according to location. A. A. Campbell, the Realty Dealer, 428 Richmond street.

COTTAGES from $500 up to $2,000. Call for particulars. A. A. Campbell, the Realty Dealer, 428 Richmond street.

RESIDENCES, ranging in price from $2,000 up to $15,000. A. A. Campbell, the Realty Dealer, 428 Richmond street.

LOANS—Money advanced to pay part of purchase price, build (money advanced as building progresses), pay off old mortgages and remodel the old house, in sums of $100 and upwards. No delay. No publicity. A. A. Campbell, the Realty Dealer, 428 Richmond street. 34tf-ty

FARM FOR SALE—50 ACRES IN Township of Mosa; new barn and other outbuildings; good frame house, good orchard. For further information apply J. S. Cooper, Wardsville, Ont. 91 bd-t

HOUSES FOR SALE OR RENT—NEW; good locality; all modern improvements; prices moderate; terms easy. Apply John Wilkey, 560 Ontario street. 30bu-ywt

50-ACRE FARM, CLOSE TO HYDE Park; beautiful shade trees, new, large barn and stables, drive house, good fences; soil, clay loam. Apply John P. Fisher, Hyde Park P.O. 16k-28,Je,18,23

FOR SALE—GARDEN LOT, ADJOINING city, four acres, creek running through property; good soil, suitable for market gardening. Address particulars to J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, etc., 420 Talbot street. ywt

SEVERAL FINE BUILDING LOTS ON Duchess avenue, south side, half block from Normal School, and close to street cars; size of lot, 93x216. Will sell half lot if desired. Prices low, terms reasonable. Apply John M. Shaw, South London Postoffice. 39n

LOT FOR SALE—CORNER ST. JAMES and William, north end of city; good business stand. Apply R. Tremain, Pottersburg. 37n

19 ACRES, SOUTHWEST CITY LIMITS —Good house and other buildings; all kinds fruit trees, 3 acres maple bush, excellent soil, good water. Will be sold reasonably. Call for particulars. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple, London.

NO. 790 QUEEN'S AVENUE—NEARLY new; splendid two-story brick residence, stone foundation, modern improvements, five bedrooms and two parlors, plate glass windows, grillwork between rooms, furnace, bath, etc.; lot 52x150. Easy terms. Apply F. H. Butler, 16 Masonic Temple. 1tf

300 ACRES, NORTH ONTARIO, ADJOINING railway; fine situation; two-story house, barn, poultry house; considerable timber; $1,200. Welch, Masonic Temple. 2tf

AUCTION SALES.

Neil Cooper has been instructed to sell on Wednesday, June 29, at 326 Dufferin avenue, contents of a well-furnished house, comprising in part: Heintzman piano (nearly new), parlor, dining-room and kitchen furniture, contents of nine bedrooms, iron bedsteads, leather-seated chairs, carpets, gas fixtures, gas stove (Jewel), crockery, oilcloth, barrow, lawn mower, wringer and tubs; sundry other articles. Sale at 10:30. NEIL COOPER, auctioneer. 40u-ty

AUCTION SALE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STORE FIXTURES, ETC.

Parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture, shelving, counters, refrigerator, stoves, crocks and jugs, etc., 397 Central avenue, Monday, June 27, at 10:30 sharp. Terms, cash. MRS. W. W. CALHOUN, proprietor; Joseph Brown, auctioneer. b

Auction Sale of Household Furniture, Organs, etc., at 396 Ridout St., Opp. Court House, on Wednesday, June 29th, at 10:30 a. m.

J. W. Jones has been instructed by Mrs. F. McLeod to sell the whole of her household effects, comprising parlor suite, easy chairs, center tables, pictures, lace and chenille curtains, hallstand, contents of five bedrooms in suites, wardrobe, feather beds, mattresses, springs, elegant folding bed, toiletware, sideboard, dining-table and chairs, fruit, crockery, glassware, cutlery, sewing machine (Singer), carpets, oilcloth, kitchen cabinet, baseburner (with oven), wood stove, garden tools, lawn mower, etc. 40u-ty J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale of Farm, Farm Stock, Etc.

Rev. James Little, at the manse, Proof Line road, Township of London, Tuesday, June 28; household furniture and effects; sale at 2 o'clock p.m. A. M. Hunt and J. Brown, auctioneers.

Mr. Fred Poole, 2½ miles west of Lambeth, con. 4, Delaware, Thursday, June 30; farm stock, implements, crops, furniture, etc.; sale at 1 o'clock sharp. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF CITY PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the 11th day of February, 1880, made by John Pendergast to the vendors, default having been made in payment thereof, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the auction rooms of Mr. John W. Jones, 242 Dundas street, City of London, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1904,

at 2 p.m., the following residential property. In the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, being composed of part of lot No. 10, on the north side of East Hill street, and may be better known and described as lot No. 16 in the plan and subdivision made by Samuel Peters, P.L.S., and registered in the Registry Office for the City of London, as plan No. 172, except about 40 feet heretofore sold off the west side of said lot. Erected thereon is a frame dwelling known as No. 139 Colborne street. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to PURDOM & PURDOM, vendors' solicitors, or to JOHN W. JONES, auctioneer. 34c-18,25,28

JUDICIAL SALE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Re John Webster, deceased—COLGROVE vs. WEBSTER.

Pursuant to the judgment for sale herein, there will be sold, with the approbation of R. K. Cowan, Esq., Master of this court, at London, by J. W. Jones, Esq., at his auction rooms, No. 242 Dundas street, in the City of London, at the hour of 4:30 o'clock, on July 9, 1904, all and singular, that premises situate and being known as No. 698 York street, in the City of London.

For particulars and conditions of sale see poster, or apply to Messrs. Buchner & Gunn, solicitors for vendor, 83 Dundas street, London, or to Messrs. Tennent & Coleridge, or Messrs. Cronyn & Betts, solicitors, London, Ont. Dated at London, this 16th day of June, 1904. (Signed) R. K. COWAN, Local Master, Middlesex. 34c-t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN.

To those who are looking for a choice building lot in a good locality, and where values are steadily increasing, no better offering is to be found than that of the Duffield property, on the Hamilton road. Though put on the market but two weeks ago, we have closed sales for 27 lots, which now leaves only 17 residential lots to be disposed of, with a superior business site on the corner of Hamilton road and Grey street. Your opportunity is just now. In one week it may be too late.

EAST LONDON — Two-story brick house, 10 rooms; frame barn, with 2½ acres of garden land, fruit and shade trees. Price, $3,500.

WELLINGTON STREET NORTH—1½-story frame house, 8 rooms, in good order; frame barn, good lot. Price, $1,750.

41 VICTOR STREET—A splendid frame house, 8 rooms, with one acre, which can be sub-divided into lots. At a reasonable price.

ST. JAMES STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements; frame barn; lot 50x150 feet. Price, $2,350.

WELLINGTON STREET NORTH—1½-story frame house, 8 rooms, in good order; frame barn, good lot. Price, $1,750.

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WELLINGTON STREET NORTH—1½-story frame house, 8 rooms, in good order; frame barn, good lot. Price, $1,750.

HAMILTON ROAD—A large brick cottage, 8 rooms, in perfect order; large lot. A splendid home for $1,800. Inspection invited.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 41x125 feet. Price, $1,150.

PALACE STREET—A pair of 1½-story frame houses, 7 rooms each; in good repair and will be sold for $800 each.

RICHMOND STREET SOUTH—Two-story brick house, 8 rooms, in good order; frame barn; nice lot. Price $1,700.

WELLINGTON STREET NORTH—Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, in perfect order; frame barn; good lot. Price, $1,750.

1,067 PINE STREET—Frame cottage, 5 rooms; frame barn; large lot. Price, $500.

43 TECUMSEH AVENUE—1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good repair; half-acre lot; fruit trees. Price, $1,100.

Several good building lots, corner of Colborne and Grosvenor streets, from $4 to $8 per foot.

WORTLEY ROAD, close to Beaconsfield avenue—Four splendid lots, overlooking the city. Call for price.

WELLINGTON STREET, one block from Victoria Park—Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; nice lot; grand location. Price, $3,200.

HAMILTON ROAD—A large frame cottage, 7 rooms, in perfect order; large lot. Price, $1,400.

PALL MALL STREET—An up-to-date 1½-story brick house, stone foundation, slate roof, 9 rooms; good lot. Price, $3,500.

THE ONLY VACANT LOT on Hyman street, for $1,000. Call at once.

We are offering those choice lots on Evergreen avenue at a very reasonable figure. If you are looking for a central location, inspect these lots.

If you wish to make a ready sale, place your property with us at once.

P. WALSH,

'Phone 1,021. 110 Dundas St.

The Western Real Estate Exchange

LIMITED,

78 Dundas St., London, Canada.

Telephone "SIX-NINE-SIX."

IF YOU WANT CASH for your real estate or business, WE CAN GET IT. No matter what your property is worth, we know how to lead our customers to the fourth condition of every sale—to resolve to buy. There is no hypnotism or mystery about it, simply good methods, combined with hard work, energy, enthusiasm and square dealing.

BUYERS, HOW WOULD ONE OF THESE SUIT?

2,086—100 acres, Township of Caradoc, County of Middlesex, all cleared, all drained, well watered, good buildings, almost new. A snap.

2,088—150 acres, Township of Caradoc; 130 acres cleared, 20 acres timber; well drained, watered by well, spring and river; good house and outbuildings, on gravel road, quarter mile to school.

229—Fine store, house and lot, on Adelaide street, London; stable and driveshed. Call for particulars.

225—House and lot, with good frame stable, all in first-class repair. Can be bought for $1,200 cash.

195—Two-story frame house, Maitland street, city, 9 rooms; frame barn, lot 52x162 feet; good well spring water, cistern of soft water. Price, $1,800. See this.

JAMES BURROWS, Manager.

JOHN WATSON, WILLIAM NEEDHAM, L. M. VANDERMADE, E. R. TALBOT, Inspectors and Valuators.

J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST.

TWO-STORY BRICK, Waterloo street north—Eight rooms, conveniences, furnace, etc. $2,800.

TWO-STORY BRICK, Victor street—Nine rooms, modern conveniences, furnace, etc. $2,200.

ST. JAMES STREET—Modern new 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, furnace, etc. $2,200.

WATERLOO STREET NORTH—New and modern 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, basement, full size. Call for price.

NEW 1½-STORY BRICK HOUSE—Two blocks from C. P. R. station; 7 rooms and modern conveniences. Price low.

BRICK RESIDENCE IN CAMDEN TERRACE, Talbot street—Double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, six bedroom, bath and w.c.; front and back stairs; good cellar. Price reasonable.

TWO-STORY BRICK FACTORY—York street, and central; lot 60x160. Low price.

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, William street, near Queen's avenue—Nine rooms; all modern. Price, $4,500.

BUILDING LOTS on Wellington north, and on Colborne street, Piccadilly street, Bruce street, Pall Mall street, Waterloo street north, St. James street, Oxford street, Helimuth avenue, Elizabeth street, Nelson street, Dundas street.

J. F. SANGSTER,

112 Masonic Temple, - - London.

FOR SALE — MODERN COTTAGE, cheap, within ten minutes' walk of postoffice. Apply to Samuel Glass, Bank of Toronto Chambers. 40c-tyw

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THOS. C. KNOTT BULLETIN.

CHELSEA GREEN—THE SALE OF LOTS IS NOW ON. IF YOU WANT A LOT, NOW IS THE TIME TO CHOOSE IT. THE BRIDGE IS NOW OPEN FOR FOOT PASSENGERS. I WILL BE ON THE GROUNDS TODAY FROM 4 P.M. UNTIL 8 P.M.

ASKIN STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, good cellar, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, woodshed; lot 50x160 feet. $1,400.

472 GREY STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, cellar; lot 45x102 feet.

466 GREY STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen cellar; lot 45x102 feet.

VACANT LOT—60x90 feet.

229 MAITLAND STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry; lot 50x90 feet.

WELLINGTON STREET, CENTRAL—Frame story and half, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, bath, w.c., parlor, dining-room, kitchen, fruit; lot 35x120 feet. Will sell cheap.

519 ONTARIO STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry; lot 50x200 feet. $1,100.

665 ELIAS STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and panty; lot 55x150 feet. Call for price.

CHRISTIE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 7 rooms; lot 60x150 feet. Only $850.

1,036 FRANCES street—Brick, 1½-story, 8 rooms. Easy terms; only $ 50.

WREAY STREET—Frame cottage, 5 rooms; lot 60x170 feet. Easy terms; only $600.

ORCHARD STREET—Fine building lot, 45x198 feet; frame barn and drive house; would make good house; barn worth price asked. Easy terms.

DUCHESS AVENUE—Brick two-story, 11 rooms; fruit and ornamental trees, tennis lawn, barn; lot 188x216 feet. Will sell house and part of lot if desired.

CRAIG STREET—Two-story brick, 9 rooms, bath and w.c., two mantels and grates, clothes closets to every bedroom; fruit trees; lot 48x128 feet.

CORNER OF ELMWOOD AVENUE AND WORTLEY ROAD—Brick two-story and attic, stone foundation, double parlors, 5 bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen, scullery, washroom, pantry, 3 marble mantels; modern conveniences; lot 90x170 feet. Will sell cheap.

53 ELMWOOD AVENUE—Story and half brick-veneer, 9 rooms, furnace, good cellar, fruit trees; lot 92x216 feet. Only $2,350.

871 COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, 8 rooms; gas, sewer, barn, fruit trees.

SANITARY DAIRY, Wellington street, near Dundas—Two-story and basement, red pressed brick, cement floors, stone foundation, steel construction; lot 75 feet and right of way, by 70 feet deep; building is fireproof and suitable for warehouse, factory or office purposes.

200 and 202 YORK STREET—Brick factory, two stories, used for wood-turning and scroll-sawing; complete machinery; lot 39 feet frontage and right of way. Call for particulars.

548 COLBORNE STREET—Frame, two stories, nine rooms; stable; lot 93x148 feet.

48 EUCLID AVENUE—Frame story and half, 6 rooms; workshop, 14x24 feet; lot 57x180 feet. Will sell cheap.

ENGLISH STREET, near Elias street—Brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 50x100 feet.

CHELSEA GREEN — TWO NEW FRAME COTTAGES, ON CEMENT FOUNDATIONS; THREE BEDROOMS, PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN AND SUMMER KITCHEN; LOTS 40x125 FEET. WILL SELL ON EASY TERMS. CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT ONE OF THEM.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—Frame two-story, brick foundation; 5 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen; heated by hot water; modern conveniences; barn and driveshed; lot 100x300 feet; fruit and ornamental trees.

QUEEN'S AVENUE, near Adelaide—New brick, two-story and attic, slate roof and back stairs; 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry; finished in oak and birch, laundry tubs, combination fixtures; all modern conveniences; lot 45 feet front. A beautiful home.

For further list of properties see Free Press.

DUNDAS STREET EAST—Two-story and attic brick; parlor, 3 bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, bath, w.c., gas, good cellar; this house is in first-class order, having been newly papered and painted, and in a first-class locality.

WANTED—VETERANS' SCRIP.

BRUCE STREET, near Teresa—New brick story and half, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, bath and w.c.; lot 30x160 feet.

ALBERT STREET—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, 4 grates; good barn, large lot. Will sell cheap.

ST. JAMES STREET, near William street—Brick-veneer story and three-quarters, 4 bedrooms, study, reception hall, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, pantry and scullery, kitchen and summer kitchen; combination fixtures; laundry tubs, cellar full size; shingled on asbestos; fruit and ornamental trees; cement walks. Will sell cheap; call for price.

359 EGERTON STREET—Frame cottage, 5 rooms, small barn; lot 56x132 feet. Easy terms; $725.

BATHURST STREET—Central 1½-story brick, stone foundation; 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, smoking-room, kitchen, modern conveniences; slate roof. Will sell cheap if sold at once.

199 RECTORY STREET — Two-story brick-veneer, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry and wash-room; lot 40x240 feet.

GRIST AND SAW MILL—In thriving village, roller process mill, sifter system; capacity 50 barrels. Sawmill capacity, 4,000 feet per day; new boiler and engine, 60-horse power. Also frame cottage, with 1½-acres of land. Timber plentiful. Will sell very cheap.

215 COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, parlor, 3 bedrooms, two of which are double size, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen; lot 43x35 feet.

VACANT LOTS—IF YOU WANT A BUILDING LOT CALL AND SEE ME. I HAVE GOOD LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

London Advertiser.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office 107
Job Department 175
Editorial Department 134
LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

The War During the Week.

The war news this week, while not plentiful, is intelligible, so far as it goes. Unless all signs fail, the great crisis is at hand. For the first time the main armies are face to face. At the Yalu River, at Kin Chou, and at Telissu, there were bloody battles between divisions of both armies, no now all the Japanese forces, with the exception of those besieging Port Arthur, are concentrating upon the main Russian position, extending from Liao Yang to Hai Cheng. Gen. Stakelberg, routed at Telissu, and driven northward, has succeeded in getting his shattered army under Kuropatkin's wing. Gen. Kuroki failed to intercept the retreating Russians, if that was his object; but he has effected a junction with Gen. Oku, who followed on the heels of Stakelberg. The dispatches today indicate that this junction has been formed at Kai Chou. This name does not appear on the map, but Kai Chou is believed to be Kaiping, a port on the west side of the Liao Tung Peninsula, 125 miles north of Port Arthur. It was predicted that Kuropatkin would make a stand at this point, but his forces have fallen back. He is consolidating his strength for the decisive struggle, which the Japanese may precipitate before the rainy season, which soon begins. One apparent proof that the critical stage is at hand is the departure from Japan of Field Marshal Oyama, to take supreme command. He is due to arrive at Takushan today, and will find himself at the head of the united armies of Oku and Kuroki. The present situation is evidently the result of the orderly evolution of the Japanese plan of campaign, matured before the war began. There has been nothing haphazard or accidental in the Japanese movements, and it is probable that Oyama knows precisely what he will do and where he will strike.

A stirring naval engagement is reported. The Russian squadron at Port Arthur made a dash for liberty on Thursday, but Togo was on the alert, and gave battle. A Tokio dispatch says one Russian battleship was sunk, and a Russian battleship and cruiser were disabled. The squadron limped back into port. Some of the Japanese destroyers are said to have suffered. It is probable that the Russian plan was to effect a junction between the Vladivostock and Port Arthur squadron at a rendezvous prearranged.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Magee.

The appointment of Mr. James Magee, K. C., of this city, to the position in the chancery division of the high court of justice rendered vacant by the death of the late Mr. Justice Ferguson, will give universal satisfaction. It has been conceded for a long time among those in the legal profession who know him best that his appointment would be a good one.

Mr. Magee, though born at Liverpool, in 1846, was of Irish parentage, being the eldest son of Mr. Richey Magee. His father being dead he came with his grandfather and uncle, Mr. Wm. Magee, of Dundas street, to London in 1855. Those who have known Mr. Magee from early boyhood can testify to his unvarying kindliness of disposition. In him the old saying that "the boy is father to the man," has been verified. He early gave evidence of more than ordinary capacity. He was a favorite scholar with the late Mr. J. B. Boyle and Mr. Nicholas Wilson. Their estimate of him as a boy has since been amply confirmed. He studied law with Messrs. Harris Brothers, and succeeded in obtaining the third-year scholarship at Osgoode Hall and on his call to the bar in 1867, the firm of Harris & Magee was formed. Their practice was an extensive one, and after Mr. Harris retired he became head of the firms of Magee & Thomas, Magee, Greenlees & Thomas, and Magee, McKillop & Murphy, who have also a large connection. Mr. Magee was appointed Queen's counsel in 1891 and county crown attorney in February, 1893, on the death of the late Mr. Charles Hutchinson. At the present time Mr. Magee is vice-president of the Middlesex Law Association and one of its trustees. He was a bencher of the Law Society from the year 1891 until the year 1896. The old firm of Harris & Magee had many students, and to all Mr. Magee's assistance and kindness were of great value; in fact, he was the friend of the student in every office.

Mr. Magee goes to the bench well equipped. He has discharged his duties as crown attorney faithfully. He has in 37 years of active practice shown that he is a conscientious, industrious, able lawyer, and fair practitioner. He has had the confidence of all, and has had large and varied interests intrusted to him. He has the knowledge, experience and character necessary to qualify him for high judicial honors.

We congratulate Mr. Justice Magee as one who will aid in preserving the high standing of the bench and who will devote his talents industriously to the work before him. The appointment is the recognition of genuine merit. We hope Mr. Magee will live long and occupy the exalted position to which he has been called. Judge John Wilson was the first member of the London bar elevated to the high court bench, and since then there have been added Sir William R. Meredith and Mr. Richard M. Meredith, Mr. Hugh MacMahon and Mr. William F. R. Street. The preferment of Mr. Magee will be approved by every one of all shades of politics and religious beliefs.

The Auditor-General.

The Auditor-General of the Dominion, Mr. J. Lorne McDougall, has tendered his resignation. It was foreshadowed in his last annual report, when he declared that he would ask for superannuation if Parliament refused to amend the audit act in accordance with his request. Mr. McDougall, who sat for South Renfrew in the House of Commons from 1869 to 1878, was appointed to his present post by the Mackenzie Government in the latter year. The office was a newly-created one, and it was provided that the incumbent could not be removed except by a two-thirds vote of the House of Commons and Senate, thus making him practically independent of any government. The powers conferred upon him by the audit act are very wide. His duties are to make regulations, approved by the treasury board, for the internal management of his office; receive daily accounts of all moneys deposited; check all payments to civil servants; countersign checks for expenditures, and guard against exceeding appropriations; see that no check issues for money not voted, without reporting to the Government; obtain vouchers for payments; prepare a statement of all receipts and payments in detail, and lay it before Parliament. He has access to all accounts and papers, and is expected to keep Parliament informed of any excess of expenditure or other irregularities. In case of his refusal to certify to a check the treasury board constitute a sort of court of appeal, and decides whether it shall issue or not.

Mr. McDougall has been an honest, fearless and efficient servant of the people. If he has magnified his office he has had only the public interest in view. The present difficulty does not arise from any attempt to curtail his powers, but from his demand for their extension. The Government is not disposed to hand over any of its duties to the Auditor-General, who possesses and exercises without let or hindrance an authority which has been found sufficient for nearly thirty years. His duty as a watchdog of the treasury is to bark at any indication of irregularity, but having done this the onus rests on Parliament, which stands responsible to the people for its conduct. The Auditor-General asks for some of the powers of an autocrat, and no doubt in Mr. McDougall's hands they would be exercised conscientiously; but it should be no part of his functions to overrule the Government. When he has called the attention of Parliament to a particular matter, and turned on the searchlight of publicity, he has done all that he should be permitted to do. The responsibility is then placed upon Parliament, and Parliament is in the eye of the people, who can hold it to strict account. It is to be hoped Mr. McDougall will see that a constitutional principle is at stake, and will not insist upon retiring from an office which he has so worthily filled, and in which he has a unique opportunity for usefulness.

A Constitutional Question.

The Premier yesterday, in an eloquent and patriotic speech, placed the Dundonald affair in its true light before the country. The Opposition claquers are trying hard to obscure the issue, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier raised it to the high constitutional plane where it belongs. The question of partisan interference with militia appointments has nothing to do with the case. Even if that charge had not been exploded it forms a very minor count in the indictment which Lord Dundonald himself brings against the militia department. It is a contest not between two men or two parties, but between two principles. Are the Canadians to control their own military affairs, or is their military policy to be shaped by the irresponsible hand of the professional soldier? As Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed it:

"You will see in this but one more of the numerous contests between the military power and the civil power for supremacy which have taken place in England and all British countries for many ages back. In England, sir, and in all British countries, and, indeed, in all civilized countries, these contests have taken place, but with this difference, however, that in all countries except in England and the British possessions this contest invariably terminated by the civil power, being crushed by the military power, whereas in England and British countries, countries that enjoy British laws, the contest was decided once for all in favor of the civil power and of civil liberty."

Even if Canada's defenses are as weak as Lord Dundonald says they are, and if Canadians are living in a fool's paradise, as he avers, Canadians themselves must decide what shall be done. It was Lord Dundonald's duty and privilege to tender advice to his chief, the Minister of Militia. It was the minister's duty and privilege to accept or reject the advice. He stood responsible to Parliament, and through Parliament to the country, for the policy which he pursued. Lord Dundonald, a paid servant of the militia department, paid to obey the instructions of the head of that department, chose to rebel against his chief because he could not have his own way. The Canadian people may, and probably do differ, as to the military policy which the country should adopt. But Canadians who upheld Lord Dundonald in his act of insubordination, who say that he should not be dismissed, and declare that it was the duty of the Government to implicitly accept his schemes, are lending themselves to a dangerous and un-British theory, and setting the military above the civil power.

Life Insurance Statistics.

The Insurance Press, of New York, has issued a special edition containing statements regarding life insurance payments made in 12,474 cities and towns of the United States and Canada in 1903. Of the 12,474 places in 187 more than $100,000 was paid, New York City leading the list with $25,386,492, or about 7 per cent of the total distribution in the United States and Canada of $346,000,000. The Canadian cities ranked as follows in this $100,000 list:

14	Montreal	$1,973,139
21	Toronto	1,246,177
38	Ottawa	569,296
50	Quebec	396,164
53	St. John, N. B.	369,106
80	Hamilton	247,662
92	Halifax	206,877
149	Winnipeg	134,905
178	London	103,483

A second interesting table presented deals with the estimated amount of life insurance in force in the leading cities of the continent. The Canadian cities included and the estimated amount of insurance carried in companies, fraternal societies and assessment associations, are:

Montreal	$183,200,000
Toronto	125,100,000
Ottawa	55,400,000
Quebec	38,100,000
St. John	35,000,000
Hamilton	23,200,000
Halifax	18,900,000

The total amount of insurance paid in 1903 in Canada is given as $15,990,949.

Some interesting facts concerning large policies are also given. Two men in the United States carry more than $1,500,000 life insurance each, and there are eight who carry more than a million. There are 49 men who carry $26,000,000. The total insurance upon the lives of 2,000 men who carry more than $100,000 each, reaches the total of nearly $250,000,000.

Mr. Fielding's example is contagious. Even the local health inspector has issued an anti-dumping order.

The Toronto News should leave the race issue to those yellow kids, the Hamilton Spectator and the Ottawa Citizen.

The Japanese deny they have any submarine boats, but they keep on making submarines out of Russian battleships.

Premier Ross has left for the south in search of health. It is to be hoped his faculty of getting what he goes after will not fail him in this case.

A great deal of intemperate language has been used in the discussion of the Dundonald affair, but for downright nastiness and unfairness that "high purpose" journal, the Toronto News, has the old-line Tories beaten to a standstill.

Benjamin Russell, M. P., told the House of Commons yesterday that great soldiers were not good letter-writers, as a rule, but there were three exceptions — Julius Caesar, Lord Roberts and Col. Sam Hughes. The House screamed with delight. It is a sample of Lord Dundonald's bad judgment that he should choose as his champion a standing joke like Col. Sam.

There was a deal of slop-over eulogy of President Roosevelt at the Republican convention, but the spokesman of the Georgian delegation, a Mr. Edwards, had the others tongue-tied. Here is his glorious gusher:

"I do not belittle the influence of a father when I say that, if the iron in a son's nature be derived from him, the gold is coined from the heart of the mother whose lap has cradled him. And because I believe this, because the lesson at the mother's knee is the seed that sends a stalk towards heaven and opens far up its auxiliary blossoms in the morning light, because the lofty ideals of manhood are rooted deeper than youth, because that which a man instinctively would be has been dreamed for him in advance by a mother, I claim for Georgia the larger share in the man you have chosen your leader. The childhood of the good woman who bore him was cast near where the Atlantic flows in over marsh and sand. There she first built her a home in the greatness of God. Womanhood found her within the uplifting view of the mountains in a land over which the Almighty inverts a sapphire cup day by day, and sets his brightest stars on guard at night. And there, fellow-countrymen, the soul of your President was born. Those of us who know and love him catch in the easy flow of his utterance and feel in its largeness of thought and contempt of littleness the rhythm of the ocean of the Georgian sands and the spirit of the deep."

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

[Chicago Tribune.]

This is a good time, beloved, to prepare a list of things you don't suffer from in winter. For example, there are no—

Moths.
Mosquitoes.
Flies.
Screen doors or windows to put up.
Wilted collars.
Lawns to look after.
Sprinkling cart fiends.
Ice bills to pay.
Fourth of July celebrations.
Open cars.
End seat hogs.
June-bugs.
Men next door waking you at 5 a.m. by running lawn mowers.
Gnats.
Sand flies.

When you are tempted to murmur at the discomforts of winter, beloved, and to long for the good old summer time, gaze at that list and be happy.

GRADUATION ESSAY.

[Los Angeles Herald.]

The pretty girl graduate's essay will be on "The Transcendental Tendencies of the Era," but the first and most important consideration is this: The front and back of the material is gathered at the upper edge and attached to the yoke and shirred at the waist line; a deep bertha ruffle outlines——

WHERE CANADA SCORED.

[New York Post.]

As regards tariff retaliation, the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. Germany has made this discovery, and as we are a big nation and are talking rather loudly of discriminating duties, it may do us no harm to note the outcome of the game she has been playing with Canada. When, in 1898, the Dominion granted the mother country a tariff preference of 33⅓ per cent, Germany claimed an equal privilege under an existing treaty with Great Britain. The latter overcame the difficulty by denouncing the treaty. This led to the imposition by Germany of maximum rates on Canadian goods, and the end of it all was that Canada in 1903 put a sur-tax on the products of the Kaiser's subjects. Would anyone have supposed that the 5,000,000 people of the Dominion could defeat the 56,000,000 of the empire in a tariff fight? Yet it appears, from Canadian official reports, that for the nine months, ended March 31, 1904, our northern neighbor imported only 530,000 pounds of raw sugar from Germany, against 150,000,000 pounds the previous year, the business being shifted to British Guiana and the British West Indies. It would seem that playing with retaliation is like playing with lightning — it is impossible to predict where the bolt is going to strike.

BOISTEROUS.

[Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.]

There was once a pair of young beaux
Who sported the loudest of cleaux,
And the noise that they made
Put the sea in the shade,
By the sound of the serge, I suppeaux.

OPEN THE DOOR.

[British Weekly.]

Open the door, let in the air;
The winds are sweet and the flowers are fair.
Joy is abroad in the world today;
If our door is wide it may come this way.
Open the door!

Open the door, let in the sun;
He hath a smile for everyone;
He hath made of the raindrops gold and gems;
He may change our tears and diadems.
Open the door!

Open the door of the soul; let in
Strong pure thoughts which shall banish sin;
They shall grow and bloom with a grace divine
And their fruit shall be sweeter than that of the vine.
Open the door!

Open the door of the heart; let in
Sympathy sweet for stranger and kin;
It will make the halls of the heart so fair
That angels may enter unaware.
Open the door!

FROM CHICAGO.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

"The lady is from Chicago?"
"Yes."
"Married?"
"Yes."
"Long?"
"No; often."

PENALTIES OF GREATNESS.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

I'm glad I'm not a Browning,
I know 'twould make me sad
To think that in the future
I might become a fad

That men with beetling foreheads
And women with short hair
Might scan my humble verses
For hidden beauties there

I do not envy Riley.
But rather pity him,
For I have seen the "readers"
Do awful things to Jim.

I stole some watermelons
Once when I was a kid
I'll bet the Czar of Russia
Or Persia never did.

And there is Hoch der Kaiser,
His job's all right, but still,
Der, die, das—donnerwetter!
You're welcome to it, Bill

'Tis sad to be unnoticed,
'To wait at Fortune's gate;
But on the whole I'm thankful
That I shall ne'er be great.

PROOF POSITIVE.

[Chicago News.]

Ethyl—Mayme is evidently beginning to feel her age.
Edyth—Why do you think so?
Ethyl—She says hereafter she is going to write her name "Mary."

SUMMER GIRL WITH CHEEKS OF TAN.

[Wallace Irwin, in the New York Globe.]

Summer girl, with cheeks of tan,
Blessings on thee, little man!

(Little woman, I should say—
Blessings on thee, anyway.)

With thy merry whistled lore
And thy turned-up pompadour,

And thy form divinely tall,
And thy last year's parasol,

And thy—oh, the same old story!
Why this lengthy inventory?

Jenny-on-the-spot again,
You are on the bounding main,

Like an imitation peach,
Like a landmark on the beach.

Twinkle, twinkle, little star!
Yes, I know just what you are.

You're a mile behind the hour,
You're a blushing chestnut flower,

Vainly pining to acquire
Anything in male attire

With your brain surcharged with dances,
Clothes and chewing gum romances

With your silly little walk
And your line of Flossie talk.

(Pray excuse these lines of mine,
Like a comic valentine.)

But I hope, with right good reason,
This will be your final season.

That some seaside lover true
Will show up and marry you

He is welcome, if he can—
Blessings on him, little man!

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto,

Dr. Chase's Ointment

adian Pacific Railway.

By special arrangement, the Canadian Pacific is able to land its passengers in St. Louis, either at the exposition grounds or at the Union Depot, as they prefer. An outlay of some $50,000 has been necessary for the erection of a new station which is located directly in front of the main entrance to the grounds and through which a very large volume of the season's business will pass. The most thorough precautions have been taken in the laying out of the new structure to avoid crowding.

Fuller particulars and literature relating to the trip may be obtained at the city ticket office, corner of Dundas and Richmond streets. 39-u

A GOOD NAME IS TO BE PRIZED.—There have been imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil which may have been injurious to its good name, but if so, the injury has only been temporary. Goodness must always come to the front and throw into the shadow that which is worthless. So it has been with Eclectric Oil; no imitation can maintain itself against the genuine article.

Saturday Specials.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.



WHITE BLOUSE SALE.

Ladies' White Lawn Blouses, trimmed with insertion and tucks, fancy tab collars, bishop sleeve and tucked cuff. Special at..... **75c**

Ladies' Colored Print Blouses, good serviceable colors for morning wear, bishop sleeve and large tucked fronts. Selling at..... **75c**

Ladies' White Lawn Blouses, tucks and cluny lace trimmings, bishop sleeve, tab collar. Special **$1.25**

LADIES' SKIRT BARGAINS

Ladies' Hot Weather Skirts, in cream serge, fancy straps and buttons, very new and stylish **$7.50**

Ladies' Hot Weather Skirts, in black sicilian, very fine quality, made in box-pleated seams and pretty flare at bottom. Selling at..... **$5.00** and **$6.00**

Hosiery Bargains.

Children's Summer-weight Black Cashmere Hose, with fancy embroidered fronts, regular 45c, now, pair **25c**

Special line of Children's Black Ribbed Cotton Hose, double knees, seamless feet; from, pair, 12½c to **20c**

New line of Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, lace ankle, in white, pink, cardinal; only, pair **43c**

Special bargain in Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, regular 25c, clearing at, pair **15c**

Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Hose, regular 20c, for **15c**

Something new in Ladies' Black Lisle Thread Hose, silk finish, lace ankle, pair **75c**

Ladies' Cotton Hose, 2 pairs for **25c**

Corset Specials.

Large assortment of Children's Corset Waists; all sizes, to fit any age, gray or white. Price **25c**

Light-weight Gray Sateen Girdle Corsets, steel filled, neatly trimmed and perfect fitting; sizes 18 to 24. Price **50c**

A very durable Corset, in white, gray or black; two wide side steels, medium length, finished with lace and ribbon. Price **75c**

A special line of Military Hip Corsets, in drab or white coutille, low bust, steel filled, well stayed at waist line with stitched straps; all sizes. Price **$1 00**

"Lady Curzon," white batiste corset, bias filled, girdle bust, extra long habit hip, hose supporters attached, light and cool for summer wear; sizes 18 to 26. Price **$1 25**

Gents' Furnishings

Men's Working Shirts, in black and white, blue and white, stripes and dots, collar attached, all sizes. Special at **50c**

Men's Double Thread Balbriggan Underwear, all sizes, very special at, a garment, ... **48c**

Men's Black Cotton Hose, fast black, seamless feet, all sizes, extra value at 2 for **25c**

Men's Fancy Socks, assorted, silk and drop-stitch, stripes, seamless feet, all fast colors, a very special line to clear at **25c**

FANCY COLLARS.

Special line Wash Collars, regular 25c, for **15c**

Wash Collars, in white and white with colored binding; special line at **25c**

Wash Collars, in white and colors, very dainty, 35c to **55c**

Collar Tabs, in embroidered and Mexican work, 25c to **75c**

Wash Ties, in white and white embroidered in colors, 25c to **50c**

"WHAT WE ADVERTISE IS SO." **Kingsmills** BARGAINS FOR SATURDAY.

A BIG MILITARY FIELD DAY MAY BE HELD IN THE NEAR FUTURE

Matter Is Under Consideration by the Seventh Officers—First Hussars at Camp.

For a few weeks quietness will reign in military circles. The only activity of the week will be the league matches this afternoon. Now that camp is over, those interested in shooting will make good use of the ranges. Much satisfaction is expressed that the camp shooting showed an improvement, and it is to be hoped that there will be no abatement during the rest of the summer in the practice.

An important matter is at present under consideration, there being a movement on foot to have a big military field day during the next two months. The officers of the Seventh Regiment hope that something of this nature can be held, to include a sham fight. With the increase in interest in the military among the citizens generally, the city of London would welcome a midsummer demonstration of this nature. Later in the day a marching and firing competition will be held, so it is proposed.

The Fifty-ninth Stormont and Glengarry, the Fifty-sixth Grenville, the Forty-second Lanark and Renfrew, the Ninety-seventh Soo Regiment and the Prinness Louise's Dragoons from Ottawa went into camp at Rockliffe this week. Everything was ready for them, and the tented field presented a picturesque appearance. About 1,400 men are under canvas.

Judging from what the papers say, the several corps got back from their camp here last week safe and sunburned. For instance, this is what was said about the Perth Regiment by a Stratford paper: "The Twenty-eighth Regiment returned about noon today from camp at Carling's Heights, London, and a great change could be noticed in the deportment of the men as they marched through the main streets en route to the armory. Five hours' drill every day has had the desired effect and the officers are thoroughly satisfied. A healthy tan is an index to the fact that fine weather with lots of sun prevailed during the greater part of the camping period. Headed by the band, the chief pride of the regiment, the boys were marched to the armory and at once dismissed."

The return of the Thirtieth (Wellington) Rifles from London camp, said the Guelph Herald, was the signal for a large turnout of citizens. "Though only absent for twelve short days, they covered themselves with glory and have won the admiration of not only the citizens of Guelph and residents of the county of Wellington, but of all the regiments that attended camp in London. With faces tanned from continued exposure to the sun and with long tramps, they again formed in order about 5 o'clock Friday evening for the march to the Exhibition Park. The well-marshaled procession was headed by a carriage conveying His Worship Mayor Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. Higinbotham, Capt. Bruce and Ald. Struthers. Next came Lieut.-Col. Mutrie, the commanding officer, Capt. L. C. Wideman, adjutant, the bugle and brass bands and then the regiment 450 strong. The whole presented a fine appearance and numerous were the favorable comments of the spectators along the route. The bugle band is one of the best that ever marched in front of the regiment, with a strength of over thirty-five members, and each an expert with the fife or bugle. The band can rank with any of its kind in America."

The ladies of the city provided a supper, after which a grand military tattoo was given before immense crowds. The people were well satisfied on having been liberal to the regiment, which brought back both the Layborn cup and the Bankers' shield.

The Canadian Bisley team sailed yesterday from Montreal for England via the steamship Parisian. Probably never before in the history of the Canadian Bisley team have father and son qualified for places. Capt. John Crowe and Staff-Sergt. Chas. Crowe, of Guelph, are the first to attain this honor. The personnel of the team is as follows:

Commandant—Lieut.-Col. W. P. Anderson, R. O.; Adjutant-Major J. A. McDougall, Eighth Hussars. Members—Capt. H. C. Blair, Seventy-eighth Regiment; Private C. S. Scott, Forty-third Regiment; Capt. J. Crowe, Thirtieth Regiment; Corporal R. McGregor, G. G. F. G.; Private H. Tyers, Tenth Regiment; Lance-Sergt. W. G. Fowler, Twelfth Regiment; Col.-Sergt. A. G. Gardner, Fifty-third Regiment; Col.-Sergt. W. H. Youhill, Nintieth Regiment; Sergt. G. Mortimer, Tenth Regiment, Private A. Baynton, Forty-eighth Regiment, Pte. N. Smith, Twenty-eighth Regiment; Major W. P. Moore, Twentieth Regiment; Private T. Westman, Forty-third Regiment; Sergt. W. Gould, Thirtieth Regiment; Col.-Sergt. W. Will, Thirteenth Regiment; Col.-Sergt. W. H. Davidson, First Regiment, P. W. F.; Staff-Sergt. C. R. Crowe, Thirtieth Regiment; Private J. G. Goudie, Eighth Regiment; Private S. J. Perry, Sixth Regiment, D. C. O.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

Major William Hamilton Merrit has at last been promoted to the command of the G. G. B. C., which was vacated by Lieut.-Col. Clarence A. Denison, rather more than twelve months ago. There has been a great deal of discussion in military circles throughout this city, as has already appeared in your columns, respecting the delay in gazetting Lieut.-Col. Merrit to the command of his regiment, and many questions were asked as to why this was the case. The reason now appears to be that there was a deficiency, or an alleged deficiency, in the stores of the regiment, and this deficiency, wonderful to relate, extended over a period of more than twenty years. When Major Merrit, as he was then, was asked to take over the command of the corps, he naturally wanted to satisfy himself that everything was correct. He found that it was in theory, but that it was fearfully incorrect in practice, and he would not take over the regiment as it was then, or, at least, he would not take over the stores of the regiment. The board of inquiry was ordered to assemble, which sent in its report some two or three months ago, and at last, after endless heartburnings and vexations, the question has been settled.

The appearance of the First Hussars in Niagara camp was very creditable to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men from the Forest City. The writer spent several hours in the cavalry lines, and devoted special attention to the horses, their condition and general appearance. The Hussars take a very good second place after the Second Dragoons. The truth must be told, and no fair-minded man would be able to say that the steeds brought by the gallant Middlesex men were quite equal to those of their brothers in arms, the Second Dragoons, as regards the general appearance of their lines, though the First Hussars have the best arranged cavalry camp at Niagara. The writer has visited some of the great camps of exercise held in England, and he can confidently assert that the way in which the cavalry lines of those English assemblages of soldiers were kept was not one whit superior to those of the Canadian militiamen at Niagara.

Many of your readers in London will regret to learn of the death of Major Wm. Forrester, of the R. C. D., which occurred at Oakville, where he had gone to recuperate his health. Major Forrester was a good soldier, an accomplished horseman and a trusty friend.

BEAUTY OF SKIN PURITY OF BLOOD

Ancient and Modern Ideas on These Interesting Subjects.

UP-TO-DATE METHODS

For Purifying and Beautifying the Skin, Scalp, Hair and Hands.

Socrates called beauty a short-lived tyranny, Plato a privilege of nature, Theocritus, a delightful prejudice, Theophrastus a silent cheat, Carneades a solitary kingdom, Homer a glorious gift of nature, Ovid a favor of the gods. Aristotle affirmed that beauty was better than all the letters of recommendation in the world, and yet none of these distinguished authorities has left us even a hint of how beauty is to be perpetuated, or the ravages of age and disease defied. Time soon blends the lily and the rose into the pallor of age, disease dots the fair face with cutaneous disfigurations and crimsons the Roman nose with unsightly flushes, moth, if not rust, corrupts the glory of eyes, teeth, and lips yet beautiful by defacing the complexion, and fills the sensitive soul with agony.

If such be the unhappy condition of one afflicted with slight skin blemishes, what must be the feelings of those in whom torturing humours have for years run riot, covering the skin with scales and sores and charging the blood with poisonous elements to become a part of the system until death?

It is in the treatment of torturing, disfiguring humours and affections of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, that the Cuticura remedies have achieved their greatest success. Original in composition, scientifically compounded, absolutely pure, unchangeable in any climate, always ready, and agreeable to the most delicate and sensitive, they present to young and old the most successful curatives of modern times.

DANGEROUS FIRE AT ST. CATHARINES

Employes Have Narrow Escape in Burning of Box Factory—Explosion Starts Panic.

St. Catharines, Ont., June 25. — The large factories of the St. Catharines Box and Lumber Company, situated on Niagara street, were completely destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon at a loss of probably $50,000. The fire burned with such tremendous rapidity that the 70 men employed in the buildings, had to actually run for their lives. The fire started in the engine room at the rear from an unknown cause. The flames swept through the large building so rapidly that in a few minutes, flames were bursting from all structures. The fire finally caught the frame office adjoining, and this quickly burned, but all the furniture, except the safe, was saved. At 4:30 the heavy sheet-iron smokestack toppled over and fell with a great crash, just escaping the dwelling house of Mrs. Kate Morrison, next door to the office building.

There was a panic among the crowds of people surrounding the fire shortly afterwards, when a tremendous explosion occurred, caused by the boilers bursting. The people made a mad rush for safety. The firemen worked hard and brought the fire under control about 5 o'clock. Amount of insurance unknown at this hour.

WAITED TOO LONG

A Pere Marquette Foreman Crushed to Death at Port Huron.

Port Huron, Mich., June 25.—Albert Jackson, aged 45, a track foreman in the employ of the Pere Marquette Railway, met sudden death a short distance this side of Wadhams Thursday afternoon by being struck by a special freight. Jackson was working with two other men straightening the rails. The train was not noticed until but a short distance away. Instead of getting off the track at once, as did his companions, Jackson delayed to try to get a jack the man had been using, thinking, no doubt, that its presence on the track might cause an accident to the train. He waited too long. His body was badly mangled and strewn in pieces along the track for 100 yards. An inquest will be held Saturday morning. Jackson leaves a widow and family, who reside at Tappan Junction, two miles west of Port Huron.

BAIT FREEZERS TO BE INCREASED

They Have Been a Great Success and Government Will Put More On Atlantic Coast.

Ottawa, June 25. — The success which has attended the establishment of bait freezers for the benefit of the shore fishermen in the Maritime Provinces has led to an extension of the scheme whereby larger plants will be built to maintain the bait supply for fishermen who ply their calling along the Grand Banks. The idea originated with Dr. Kendall, member for Cape Breton. The first of the largest freezers will be built at the Straits of Canso, and others will follow at Grand Manan and the Bay of Fundy, and at the Magdalen Island.

The Government is making arrangements to provide cold storage facilities for the carriage of fish to the Canadian and American markets, which it is hoped will add largely to the profit of the fishing industry on the Atlantic coast.

The labor department has already deported the Americans who were brought into Canada for work on the G. T. P. surveys, in violation of the alien labor law. Similar action is about to be taken to get rid of another big batch of foreigners who came in under contract to the same company.

A SEIZURE OF WATCHES.

Montreal, June 25.—Acting on instructions received from the United States customs office at Washington, the United States customs agent at Rouse's Point yesterday afternoon effected the seizure of a large consignment of Swiss watch movements which were being shipped across the line by a firm of St. Johns, Que. The consignment is valued at $10,000 and has been placed under seizure for non-payment of duty.

MOVING TO OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Ont., June 25. — Mr. John Stewart, the distinguished Winnipeg barrister, who acquired fame in connection with the Manitoba school question, is moving to Ottawa, and will join the firm of Wyld & Osler.

THE HAMILTON SAFE.

Toronto, Ont., June 25. — The officials of the R. and O. Navigation Company here state that the steamer Hamilton is still in Hamilton. There was a report here yesterday morning that the boat had left Hamilton Thursday night at 9 o'clock, and her failure to arrive here caused anxiety.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

June 24.—At New York—Patricia, from Hamburg; Lucania, from Liverpool.

At Liverpool—Carpathia, from New York; Belgenland, from Philadelphia; Armenia, from New York.

At London—Mount Temple, from Montreal.

At Naples—Princess Irene, from New York.

At Fame Point—Lake Manitoba, from Liverpool.

At Quebec—Tunisian, from Liverpool.

$30.00 to Colorado and Return.

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, daily, throughout the summer. Correspondingly low rates from all points east. Only one night to Denver from Chicago. Two fast trains daily. B. H. Bennett, 2 East King street, Toronto, Ont. 33g v

IMPERIAL BANK.

A Most Satisfactory Report Presented.

The year's operations of the Imperial Bank, as shown in the twenty-ninth annual report published in another column, netted profits amounting to $504,414, from which dividends at the rate of ten per cent. amounting to $300,000, were paid and $200,000 was added to the rest account; $13,688 premium on new stock was also added to the rest account, which now amounts to $2,850,000, being 95 per cent or within $150,000 of the amount of the bank's capital. The amount carried forward in the profit and loss account is $140,606, or almost enough to raise the reserve to the amount of the capital. During the year a branch was opened at Trout Lake, B. C., to which the business of the branch at Ferguson, B. C., was transferred. Sympathetic reference was made to the death of Mr. T. Sutherland, Stayner. Mr. Chas. Cockshutt was elected to the vacancy. The year's business has been gratifying, and there were many expressions of satisfaction among the shareholders and those present at the manner in which the general manager and staff had conducted the affairs of the bank.

Special Homeseekers' Excursions to the Canadian Northwest Via Canadian Pacific Railway.

The C. P. R. announce their annual excursions to Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta points. These excursions are run especially for people who wish to go out and look up the land. Arrangements have been made so that passengers can stop off at any point on the direct line to their destinations, Winnipeg and west thereof. The dates are June 28 and July 19. Tickets are good for two months and can be extended for two months longer at the rate of $5 per month. Tickets and booklets can be obtained from W. Fulton, C. P. A., corner of Dundas and Richmond streets. 39-u

A GREAT DAY AT POPLAR HILL; UNION PICNIC OF LOBO SCHOOLS

Another Large Gathering of the Children and Their Friends.

Came From Far and Near and All Had a Good Time.

Sports in Abundance, Followed by Ball Game, Band Concert and Fireworks.

Lobo's famous union school picnic, held every year at Poplar Hill, was fixed for yesterday, and like its predecessors it drew on the populace from far and near. The ten schools of the township were strongly represented, not only by the children, but by almost all of the parents and other big folks in the district who could find time to attend. The picnic did not take the record for numbers, but the various committees were unanimous in the verdct that never before had the outing passed so smoothly. The weather, first of all, could not have been served up in more satisfying quality. There was abundance of good music, and in fact, an abundance of everything pleasing to the boy or girl, man or woman. From lunch time to the climbing of the geasy pole the small boy was in his glory.

Attendance at the picnic is always regarded among the good people of Lobo as something akin to a family duty. The children look forward to it for many a day. It is their day, and on it there are no chores to be done, or lessons to be learned—in fact nothing but for each to test his prowess in the games. The boy who brings home the greatest number of prizes from the picnic is set up as a sort of hero for a whole season, and to reach his plane is the object of every boy in the township. That the picnic has come to stay is never questioned, for the games are as much in the curriculum of the schools as are the examinations at the end of the term.

A FINE GATHERING.

It was a fine-looking gathering of children—scores and hundreds of them. There was not one thought for ordinary things. Boys couldn't recognize their fathers, nor girls their mothers, in their all-prevailing desire to give advice if not to win a race. There were very few present who didn't take part in the games.

It has always been the case at the union outing that sufficient accommodation cannot be provided for the farmers' rigs, so numerous are they. Yesterday horses were tied to fences everywhere. The grove, an ideal place for an outing, presented a beautiful appearance. Pleasant music made the hours go agreeably and many listened to the sweet strains produced by Tony Cortese's harpers. The Seventh Band, under the leadership of Bandmaster Hiscott, also gave many splendid selections. Refreshments were served in a large booth on the grounds, and the majority of those who came in the afternoon remained for the evening programme, lunching on the grounds.

The first number in the afternoon was the parade of the different schools, a prize being offered for the one making the most creditable showing. The winners were the children from school section No. 4, Fernhill, with school section No. 3, Coldstream, a close second. There were four sections contesting, and the judges had hard work to decide the most proficient in marching.

The children then proceeded to the race course to the east of the grounds, and the events were commenced sharp on time. There were many entries for each race, but the officials of the course had everything arranged so that the programme was carried through without a hitch. Most of the races and games were interesting, and oftentimes amusing, the sack race, bun fight, and climbing the greasy pole coming under the latter head. The results of the games, which concluded about 4 o'clock, were as given below:

WINNER OF PRIZES.

Boys' race, 14 years and over—Earl Woodward, Fred McIntyre, Gerald Zavitz, all of No. 4.

Boys' race, 11 years and over—Lee McIntyre, No. 7; Earl Woodward, No. 4; Homer Edwards, No. 4; Lorne Neff, No. 4.

Girls' race, 12 years and over—Leah Zavitz, No. 4; Iva Aldeman, No. 10; Pearl Zavitz, No. 10.

Boys' race, 8 years and under 11—Archie McIntyre, No. 10; John McArthur, No. 10; Roy Smith, No. 4.

Girls' race, under 12—Emma Neff, No. 4; Ruth Cutler, No. 3; Army Fletcher, No. 10.

Boys' race, under 8—Stanley Walter, No. 5; Malcolm McArthur, No. 10; Oscar Bridgeman, No. 10.

Girls' race, under 8 years—Jessie McIntyre, No. 8; Sadie Crawford, No. 4; Fern Zavitz, No. 10.

Boot and shoe race, boys—Gerald Zavitz, No. 4; Malcolm McArthur, No. 10; Frank Jardine, No. 10.

Boot and shoe race, girls—Emma Neff, No. 4; Gladys Ward, No. 4; Pearl Zavitz, No. 10.

Fatigue race, boys—Earl Woodward and Gerald Zavitz, No. 4; Harry Zavitz and Lorne Neff, No. 4; Archie Crawford and Fred McIntyre, No. 8.

Fatigue race, boys—Earl Zavitz and Wallace Laddell, No. 4; Truman Ward and Frank Laddell, No. 4; Elgin Ward and Owen Zavitz, No. 4.

Egg and spoon race—Pearl Zavitz, No. 10; Norman Owens, No. 10; Lizzie Fletcher, No. 10.

Three-legged race, 12 years, boys—Arthur Coughlin and Fred McIntyre, No. 8; Clifton Stover and Earl Woodward, No. 4; Malcolm McArthur and Frank Jardine, No. 10.

Three-legged race, boys—Edwin Zavitz and John McArthur, No. 10; Roy Smith and Wallace Laddell, No. 4, Oscar Bridgeman and Malcolm Fletcher, No. 10.

Needle-and-thread race — Ena Neff, No. 4; Gladys Ward, No. 4; Norma Owen, No. 10.

Needle-and-thread race — Flossie Laddell, No. 4; Sadie Crawford, No. 4; Fern Zavitz, No. 10.

Sack race, boys—Clifton Stover, No. 4; Edwin Zavitz, No. 10; Earl Zavitz, No. 4.

Sack race, boys—Earl Zavitz, No. 4; Owen Zavitz, No. 4; Malcolm Fletcher, No. 10.

Bun race, open to all—Herman Fortner, No. 4; Roy Smith, No. 4; Edwin Zavitz, No. 10.

Nail-driving, girls—N. McGinnis, No. 4; Buella Bridgeman, No. 10; Fern Zavitz, No. 10.

Climbing greasy pole—Roy Smith, No. 4; Edwin Zavitz, No. 10; Frank Jardine, No. 10.

A game of ball between Delaware and Fernhill, two crack teams, closed the sports.

There was a great deal of hard work to do in connection with the picnic and every member of the committee bore his full share. Those in charge were as follows: General committee — Chairman, Rev. E. B. Bridgeman, B. A.; secretary, Miss A. M. McKellar; entertainment committee, Dr. M. J. Glass, A. E. McKay, W. H. Vanderburg, D. L. Carmichael, Norman Graham and Wm. Robinson; grounds committee, B. E. Harris, Isaac Hamacher, John H. Campbell, Peter A. Graham, Dougal McArthur, Henry Fraser, Geo. Barclay, P. G. McKellar, John Wilson, Charles Ward; sports committee, John A. McGugan, M. T. Payne, Mr. Campbell, Arch Sinclair, Chas. Barnes.

In the evening fireworks were given, and also a concert by the band and orchestra.

THE HOUSE ENDS DUNDONALD CASE

Opposition Leaders Censure Resolution Defeated—Speaker Calls Col. Hughes.

Ottawa, June 24. — The Dundonald debate was carried on by Col. Hughes today. Among other charges made in a discursive and not especially illuminating speech was one to the effect that the occupancy of Sir Frederick Borden's position temporarily by Mr. Fisher was illegal. He claimed that nobody save the Premier could act for another minister without being first formally appointed.

He said that in consequence of this Sir Wilfrid was bound to turn the Minister of Agriculture out of office. The Minister of Agriculture had been proven guilty of deception, to use no stronger term; in fact, the minister had had the hardihood to stand up and tell what he must know to be a deliberate untruth.

This insulting remark brought an instant reproof from the Speaker, and Col. Hughes was compelled to apologize.

He next referred to the visit made by Lord Dundonald to the two islands given to the United States by the Alaska boundary award.

Sir Frederick Borden interrupted to explain that he had written to Lord Dundonald under no circumstances to say anything in public with reference to the matter, but Lord Dundonald had disregarded this request, and began making speeches about it at the first opportunity.

The Premier objected to the statement in the resolution that the incident had culminated in depriving the militia of Canada of an experienced and distinguished commanding officer. He showed that the Minister of Agriculture entirely freed himself of the charges. The trouble over the Thirteenth Scottish Light Dragoons was the occasion, but was not the cause of Lord Dundonald's action. Against the encomiums passed upon that gentleman as a soldier he had nothing to say, but his services had been lost to Canada under circumstances which made it necessary. Nobody challenged this. It was one more of the numerous contests between the military and the civil power for supremacy. The offense was glaring, and there was nothing for the Government to do but take prompt action, as they did. This was not the first time that a man, with the very best intentions, had been led into a wrong course. The Premier referred to his use of the word "foreigner," as descriptive of the G. O. C. This, he said, was an expression which was not in his mind, but which came to his lips. It was a mere slip of the tongue, and he had corrected it at once, submitting the word "stranger," which, he contended, was perfectly correct, "And yet," said the Premier, "I shall be traduced as having tried to malign and insult him."

The division on Mr. Borden's resolution, condemning the conduct of Mr. Fisher, was taken at 1:30 a.m.

The resolution was defeated by 84 to 42. Mr. Fisher did not vote.

THE SEALER SEIZURES.

The Opposition leader inquired whether the Government had any information with regard to the recent negotiations between Canada and Russia, with reference to damages claimed by Canadian sealers for the seizure of their vessels.

In reply the Minister of Marine said the representatives of the two powers had agreed to submit a suggested sum for settlement to their respective governments for ratification or refusal. The decision of the Russian Government will then be submitted to Canada.

Watkin Mills Talks

of his Ideas concerning the New Scale Williams Piano.

Perhaps no one in the musical world is so particular or critical in regard to a piano as Mr. Watkin Mills, the great English baritone. The following letter received from him by the Williams Piano Co., May 26, 1904, tells its own story:

The Williams Piano Co., Oshawa, Ont.

Dear Sirs,—I have heard your New Scale Williams Piano, and consider it a very fine instrument. Its tone is most satisfying and of beautiful quality, both for solo work and ordinary use. It will hold its own with the very best pianos made on this continent. Faithfully yours, (Signed) R. WATKIN MILLS.

For sale by The Williams Piano Company, Limited, sole agents, 171 Dundas street, London, Ont.

WHITE HOUSE
THE BEST COFFEE

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

GENTLEMEN, if you are bald, don't miss seeing Prof Dorenwend, at the Grigg House, London, on Tuesday, June 28. See his newest and latest hair coverings in toupees and wigs, as light as a feather and as natural as life, worn now everywhere. They make a person look younger and are a protection to the head, consequently of great benefit to the health. They are securely fastened on and cannot come off unless you desire it. Try one on and see its benefit free. 37k xvtz bw

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery. 20

PUBLIC SCHOOL AT LONDON JUNCTION HAS NEARLY ONE HUNDRED PUPILS



The boys and girls of the London Junction school recently decided to be photographed, and the man with the camera was called in. The picture was taken on the school grounds, and in the group are to be counted nearly one hundred scholars and their teachers — Miss Murdock, on the right, and Mr. George Ramsay to the left. The children of the Junction are well-behaved, both in and out of school, and invariably take a good standing when examinations come around.

SHAKEUP IN U. S. CABINET

Attorney-General Knox Retires — Paul Morton for Navy Portfolio.

Washington, June 24. — For two weeks or more it has been known that these changes in the United States were impending. When Secretary Cortelyou was selected by President Roosevelt to be his campaign manager, it was certain that he would retire from the cabinet upon his assumption of duties as chairman of the Republican national committee. One week ago today, Attorney-General Knox formally announced that he would retire from the department of justice, probably at the end of the fiscal year, June 30. The statement was made that while the transfer of Secretary of the Navy Moody to the department of justice was very propable, it was dependent on the President's success in securing such a successor for him in the navy department as he desired.

In pursuit of this purpose, President Roosevelt tendered the appointment of secretary of the navy to Paul Morton, first vice-president of the Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. Mr. Morton is a personal friend of the President of many years' standing, and since President Roosevelt has been in the White House he has made more than one effort to induce Mr. Morton to accept a position in his administration. At first Mr. Morton declined the proffer of the portfolio of the navy. He was requested by the President last night, and consulting his friends and associates, Mr. Morton told the President he would accept the position in the cabinet. Then the other changes, one of which, at least, was contingent upon Mr. Morton's action, was decided upon.

It is expected that further changes will take place in the cabinet next winter. Postmaster-General Payne probably will retire from the cabinet after the campaign. He will be succeeded by National Chairman Cortelyou. Secretary Moody will continue as a member of the cabinet only until the end of the present administration. On the 4th of March next, when he will retire to enter upon the practice of law in Boston.

It is quite likely that other changes will take place, even if Mr. Roosevelt should be elected President; but no authority exists at this time upon which to base a forecast of them.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

ROCKEFELLER OVERSLEPT

And Couldn't Go to Sunday School Picnic in Consequence.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 25. — John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil man, who is here for the summer, overslept yesterday morning and missed the annual picnic of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Sunday school, which was held at Linwood Park, Vermilion. Mr. Rockefeller is superintendent of the Sunday school and has always attended the annual picnic.

Yesterday he promised the pastor, Dr. Charles A. Eaton, that he would be at the Union depot to catch the special for Vermilion. The train was held for fifteen minutes, but Mr. Rockefeller did not show up, and it finally left without him. Mr. Rockefeller afterwards explained that he had overslept.

HE'S BEEN WELL EVER SINCE

A. D. MILLER HAS AN EXPERIENCE WITH DODD'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS THAT'S WORTH REMEMBERING.

"I wish to state that Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best medicine anyone can take for Dyspepsia." The speaker was A. D. Miller, of Tomstown, Ont., and when he was asked for his reason he continued, "I had been troubled with indigestion and Dyspepsia and during the summer of 1900 my doctor treated me for Liver Complaint, but I kept growing worse.

"My appetite was very irregular, and I would bloat after eating and I also had palpitation of the heart. Sometimes I would not sleep at night on account of my heart beating so hard.

"I was hardly able to get around when I started using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. After using half a box I felt better; by the time I had used two boxes I was well and I have been well ever since."

You can't have Dyspepsia if you use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

LADIES, bear in mind Prof. Dorenwend's visit to London on Tuesday, June 28. He is coming with a large assortment of fine hair goods, including pompadours, wigs, bangs, long, wavy and straight switches, and other new effects in hair goods styles. Be sure and don't miss calling on him at the Grigg House, on Tuesday, June 28, One day only. 37k xvtz bw

BATTLING WITH SMALLPOX.

Toronto, Ont., June 25. — Dr. Hodgetts, provincial health officer, has discovered a case of smallpox at Richmond Hill, at first diagnosed as impetigo. He expects to find others in Vaughan Township. Two more doctors have been sent to wrestle with the outbreak in Temiskaming.

BISHOP OF JOLIETTE.

Montreal, Que., June. 24.—Mgr. Archambault, of this city, has been appointed rector of Joliette. He is vice-rector of Laval University, and brother of Hon. Horace Archambault, attorney-general. Joliette is the new diocese recently created.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, Price, 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

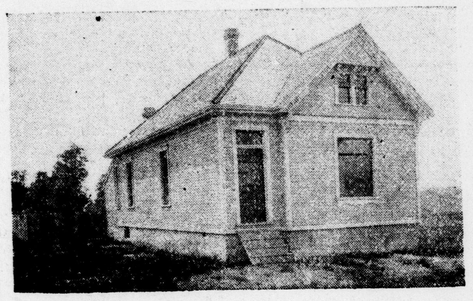
Date of Fall Fairs.

East Elgin, Aylmer	Sept.	5-9
Wyoming	Sept.	27-28
Glencoe	Sept.	27-28
Watford	Sept.	29-30
Alvinston	Oct.	4-5
Brigden	Oct.	4
Sarnia	Oct.	6-7
Forest	Oct.	11-12
Thedford	Oct.	13-14

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. boys' camp, held at Tusket Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sunburn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES,
General Secretary.

Kronthal Lithia Water
the delight of the clubman and connoisseur.
JAMES THOMPSON, KINGSTON, ONT.
Kolonic Distributor for Canada.



Homes on Chelsea Green.

Chelsea Green is a most pleasant and desirable locality in which to build a home.

The land is high, dry and healthy, and commands a beautiful, uninterrupted view of the southeastern part of London.

A number of cozy cottage homes have already been built, and others are being arranged for.

The handsome steel bridge, now being erected across the Thames, at the foot of Adelaide street, will bring Chelsea Green within about five minutes' walk of the McClary new works, the rolling mills and other manufacturing places.

Excavations for complete sewerage and waterworks systems are now being made, so that the new homes can have every city convenience.

The projected street railway line to the foot of South street will likely be completed before November 1st, and will come within five minutes' walk of Chelsea Green.

No taxes will be collected on Chelsea Green property purchased this year, and in future will be at county rates—about one-tenth of the city tax rate.

The Chelsea Land and Building Company will erect a home according to your own plan, at cost, and on easy terms. Only a small cash payment is required.

This is a splendid chance to own your own home in a beautiful part of the city, and make money at the same time—the property is bound to increase in value.

Thos. C. Knott,

Room 101, The Masonic Temple, London.

DOMINION SAVINGS

AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

Debentures

At 4% payable half-yearly are a first-class security at the highest rate. We issue these from

$100 to $10,000.

Apply to NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

NO. 1. MASONIC TEMPLE, London, Ont.

F. H. BUTLER,

STOCK BROKER,

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margins. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance 'phone 1,278. OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.

LATEST MARKETS

STOCK MARKETS.

H. C. Becher, broker, Bank of Commerce building, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington today:

New York, June 25—Close.—After steadiness during most of the session, stocks eased off a little before the close, influenced by the decline in Metropolitan shares as much as anything. This issue touched the lowest point on this movement, and showed that liquidation is still going on there, although it is quite likely the bears helped it along. Wabash was moderately steady for the preferred, but the "B's" were weak, touching yesterday's low price again. We do not expect stocks to yield much, but, of course, we shall have little recessions in between the firm spots. The business outlook is all-right, and the crops show no evidence of losing ground. No attention was paid to the bank statement.

NEW YORK.

Reported by B. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

New York, June 25.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Amal. Copper	50	50	49¾	49¾
American sugar Ctfs.	126¾	..	..	..
American Foundry	17¾	..	..	..
American Refining	53¾	..	..	..
Atcheson, com.	72¾	73	72⅝	72¾
Atcheson Pfd.	95¾	..	..	..
B. & O.	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼
Brooklyn Trans.	48¼	48¾	48¼	48⅝
C. P. R.	123⅜	123⅞	122⅝	122⅝
Consolidated Gas	194¾	194¾	192¾	192⅞
Delaware and Hudson	155¾	..	..	..
Erie	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅞
Erie Pfd	58¾	58⅞	58¼	58½
Edison Gen. Electric	155	..	..	..
Illinois Central	132	..	..	..
Louisville & Nashville	140⅝	..	..	..
Manhattan	148¾	..	..	..
Metropolitan St. Ry.	108¾	108¾	107¾	107¾
Mexican Central	8¾	8¾	7⅞	7⅞
M. P.	92⅞	92⅞	92¼	92⅜
N. Y. Central	116⅝	..	..	..
Norfolk and W.	56¾	..	..	..
Ont. and West	25¾	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
Pennsylvania	115¾	115¾	115½	115⅝
Reading	47¼	47¾	46⅞	47
Rock Island	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝
Southern Railway	21¼	..	..	..
Southern Pacific	46⅞	47¼	46¼	46¾
St. Paul	143⅝	143⅝	143¼	143¼
Texas	22⅜	22½	22⅜	22½
Union Pacific	88	89	88½	88⅝
Union Pacific, prof.	93⅞	93⅞	93	93
U. S. Leather, pref.	80	80	79⅞	79⅞
U. S. Steel, com.	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
U. S. Steel, pref.	55⅞	56	55¾	55¾
Wabash, com.	16	16	15⅞	15⅞
Wabash, pref.	34½	34½	34¼	34⅜
Western Union Tel.	87	..	..	..
Wisconsin Central	16¾	..	..	..

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, June 25.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—July	85¾	86¾	85½	85⅞
Sept.	80⅝	81¾	80⅝	80⅝
Dec.	80¾	81½	80¾	80⅝
Corn—July	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¾
Sept.	43⅝	43⅝	43¾	43¾
Dec.	44⅛	44¼	44	44⅛
Oats—July	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜
Sept.	31¾	31⅞	31¾	31¾
Dec.	32⅜	..	..	..
Pork—July	13 10	13 15	12 97	12 97
Sept.	13 42	13 42	13 25	13 27
Lard—July	7 12	7 12	7 05	7 05
Sept.	7 30	7 30	7 22	7 22
Ribs—July	7 62	7 62	7 55	7 55
Sept.	7 82	7 85	7 75	7 77

The Montreal and Toronto Exchanges are closed today.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Special wire to H. C. Becher from Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington.

Chicago, June 25.—Wheat—The wheat news was strong this morning and prices responded. Cables reported sensational and totally unexpected advances at Liverpool, Paris and Berlin, for which there was no adequate explanation, excepting the report that the import duties into Germany were to be raised. New York advices claimed there was buying of the deferred futures for foreign accounts. Heavy and well distributed rains arouse instant fears of a wet harvest. The forecast is for general thunderstorms, except in Kansas and Missouri. The Northwest was a buyer of September wheat here. Australian shipments were 48,000 bushels less than last week. The estimate for the world's shipment is 8,000,000 bushels. Liverpool closed ⅝c to ⅝c higher. Local receipts were 5 cars, with 4 estimated for Monday.

Corn—There was a decidedly heavy tone in the corn market, with especial weakness manifest in the July. Bearish arguments were plentiful. The slump in the cash market yesterday was followed by a further decline of 1c a bushel today. Elevator interests were early sellers against contracts made the last few days. The movement of this quality from private elevttors to public houses is increasing steadily. Receipts have shown a tendency to increase all week, and the estimates for Monday are large at 436 cars. The demand is exceedingly poor. The high temperatures and moisture over most of the corn belt art favorable to the new crop. Liverpool closed ⅛c higher.

Oats—The market was dull and neglected, and after a brief period of strength at the opening, in sympathy with wheat, the tone became easier. Although no precipitation was shown in Northern Illinois on the weather map, private advices from outlying points show showers to have been general. The demand is rather quiet, and the cash market is about steady.

Provisions—The receipts of hogs were

NOTICE.

is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of

Five Per Cent Per Annum

for the current half year has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of

The London and Western Trusts Company, Limited,

and the same will be payable to the shareholders at the office of the company on and after Saturday, the 2nd day of July, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th inst., inclusive.

JOHN S. MOORE, Manager.

London, June 1, 1904.

C. N. SPENCER, STOCK BROKER

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash and on margin. Long distance 'phone 130. Offices, Market Lane.

8,000, and the market is active at yesterday's prices. The futures of all products were under considerable pressure from realizing and a sharp reaction occurred. Lard showed the best strength. Estimated receipts for Monday, 33,000 hogs.

Northwest receipts: Minneapolis, 220 cars; last week, 208; last year, 166. Duluth, 49 cars; last week, 197; last year, 50.

WILLIAM ABBOTT.

Bond, Grain and Stock Broker.

Correspondent W. F. Dever & Co., New York, Boston and Chicago. Stocks bought and sold on margin and for cash. 113 Masonic Temple. Long distance 'phone 1,113.

HAY MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 23.—Baled Hay—The market continues easy in tone and is quoted unchanged at $8 50 to $9 per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—The market is fairly steady; car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at $5 to $5 50 per ton.

DAIRY MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 24.—Flaxseed—Northwest, $1 07; southwest, $1 01; June, $1 01; July, $1 01; September, $1 05.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 24.—Butter firmer; creameries, 13½c to 17¾c; dairies, 11½ to 16c. Cheese steady, 7½c to 8c.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 24—Butter firm; receipts, 7,672 pkgs; creamery extras, 18c to 18¼c; do, firsts, 16c to 17½c. Cheese irregular; receipts, 4,860 boxes; new state, full cream, colored, small fancy, 8½c; do, fair to goood, 8c to 8¼c; do, white, small fancy, 8½c; do, fair to good, 8c to 8¼c; do, poor, 6c to 7c; do, white, large fancy, 8c; do, fair to good, 7¾c to 7¾c; do, colored, large fancy, 8c; do, fair to good, 7¼c to 7½c; do, large poor, 6c to 6¾c.

PERTH.

Perth, Ont., June 24.—Twenty-four hundred and seventy boxes cheese boarded here today, 1,300 white and the balance colored; all sold; ruling price, 7½c; usual buyers present.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 24.—Oil opened and closed at $1 57.

LONDON.

London, June 24.—Petroleum, American refined, 5⅞d; spirits, 8¾d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, June 24.—Petroleum, 19 francs.

BREMEN.

Bremen, June 24.—Petroleum, 6 marks 35 pfennings.

FIRST MORTGAGE

bonds, municipal debentures, etc., now obtainable by companies and individual investors on better terms than for many years. For list apply

H. C. BECHER,

Bond and Stock Broker, 412 Richmond street. Long distance 'phone 213.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 25.—Wheat—The market is fairly active and steady, at 88c for No. 2 red and white, west; goose steady, at 83c for No. 2, east; Manitoba wheat is steady, at 91c for No. 1 hard, 90c for No. 1 northern, 87c for No. 2 northern, and 84c for No. 3 northern, at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit. Flour—The market is easier in tone; cars of 90 per cent patents are quoted at $3 50 in buyers' bags, middle freights; choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher; Manitoba flour is steady, at $4 80 for cars of Hungarian patents, $4 50 for second patents, and $4 40 for strong bakers, in car lots, bags included, on the track at Toronto. Millfeed—About steady, at $16 50 to $17 for cars of shorts and $15 for bran in bulk, west or east; Manitoba millfeed is steady, at $19 for cars of shorts and $18 for bran, sacks included, on the track, Toronto freights. Barley—Unchanged, at 41c for No. 2, 39c for No. 3 extra, and 37c for No. 3, west or east. Rye—Unchanged, at 57c to 58c for No. 2, west or east. Corn—Steady, at 45c to 46c for Canadian, west; American is steady, at 48c for No. 2 yellow, 57c for No. 3 yellow, and 56c for No. 3 mixed, in car lots on the track at Toronto. Oats—Steady; No. 1 white are quoted at 32c east and No. 2 white at 31½c east; No. 2 white are quoted at 31c west. Rolled oats—Steady, at $4 50 for cars of bags and $4 75 for barrels on the track at Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots outside. Peas—Steady, at 61c to 62c for No. 2 west or east, and milling peas are worth 3c more. Butter—Offerings are fairly good; market easy in tone, and quotations unchanged. Eggs—Firm, at 15c to 15½c; common, 12c to 12½c. Dressed hogs—Unchanged, at $7 50 to $8 75.

BEAN MARKETS.

DETROIT.

Detroit, June 24.—Beans—Cash and October, $1 60; November, $1 57.

HAY MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, June 23.—Baled Hay—There is plenty of hay offering, but the demand is quiet; buyers anticipate a heavy crop of new and are holding off on that account. The market is quoted easy at $8 50 per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—In fair demand and is quoted unchanged at $5 to $5 50 per ton for car lots on track here.

MARCONI WIRELESS

Company shares are now $120 a share. I buy and sell investment stocks. JOHN A. MOODY, broker, Masonic Temple, London.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, June 24.—Canadian cattle are steady, at 11c to 12¾c per lb; refrigerator beef, 9¾c to 10c per lb; sheep steady, 12c to 14c per lb; yearlings, 15c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; nominal; good to prime steers, $5 50 to $6 50; poor to medium, $4 50 to $5 50; stockers and feeders, $2 50 to $4 50; cows, $1 50 to $4 25; heifers, $2 to $4 75; canners, $1 50 to $2 60; bulls, $2 to $4 25; calves, $2 50 to $6; Texas-fed steers, $3 25 to $3 65.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; steady; mixed and butchers, $5 20 to $5 40; good to choice heavy, $5 35 to $5 45; rough heavy, $5 15 to $5 30; light, $5 20 to $5 35; bulk of sales at $5 25 to $5 35.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $4 50 to $5; good to choice mixed, $3 75 to $4 50; native lambs, $4 to $7.

LOCAL MARKETS.

The market today was very slow, offerings and attendance being small.

A few new cabbages were offered at $1 25 a dozen, or 15c a single head.

Green peas were scarce and sold for from 20c to 22c a quart.

Strawberries were offered in fair quantities at 7c to 8c a box.

Potatoes could be had in plenty at 20c to $1 15 a bag.

Spring chickens, about as big as a doorknob, sold for from 60c to $1 a pair. Hens brought 60c to 80c a pair.

Gooseberries of a fine quality sold for 10c a quart, or three quarts for 25c.

Rhubarb, asparagus, radishes, onions etc., sold for about the same as a week ago.

In response to the setting in of hot weather, beef took a decided slump, and sold for from $4 50 to $6 50 per cwt., though one especially fine carcass brought $6 50 per cwt.

The best roll butter brought 16c. to 17c a pound, and good crock sold for 12c.

Veal was offered in fair quantity at $5 50 to $7 per cwt.

Young hogs were very plentiful on

For The Bath

Bath Sponges,
Bath Tablets,
Bath Mitts,
Bath Soaps,
Bath Brushes,
Marine or Rubber Bath Sponges,
Loofahs—Wash Rags,
Toilet Waters, Etc.

Quality and Price Right at

Stroeg's Drug Store,

184 DUNDAS STREET.

Strong's Baking Powder leads—others follow.

Marriage Licenses at above address.

the market, but there were few sales. The prices asked ranged from $4 50 to $5 a pair.

Live hogs were quoted at $4 80 to $5 85.

Twenty loads of oats were offered and sold at from 98 cents to $1 02 a cwt.

One load of wheat sold for $1 50 a cwt.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 25.—Wheat—Spot easy; No. 1 California, 6s 5d. Futures steady; July, 6s 3¾d; September, 6s 4¾d; December, nominal.

Corn—Spot easy; American mixed, new, 4s 4d; do, old, 4s 6d. Futures dull; July, 4s 4d; September, 4s 2½d.

Peas—Canadian quiet, 5s 4d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter dull, 8s 3d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast firm, 6s to 6s 15s.

Beef—Easy; extra India mess, 57s 6d.

Pork—Dull; prime mess western, 62s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, quiet, 46s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lbs, firm, 34s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, firm, 32s; long clear middles, 28 to 34 lbs, firm, 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, firm, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, firm, 37s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 39s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, strong, 37s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, steady, 34s 6d; American refined, in pails, steady, 35s 6d.

Butter—Good United States quiet, 69s.

HEADED THE LIST IN THE GRADUATING CLASS



Cadet F. H. Peters, of this city, who distinguished himself at the Royal Military College examinations. Cadet Peters headed the graduating class, winning the Governor-General's gold medal, the sword of honor, and the prizes offered by the Dominion Artillery Association.

MRS. C. O'GRADY HONORED

Receives Address and Present From Daughters of the Empire.

At a meeting of the Daughters of the Empire held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. H. H. Middleton, the following address was presented to Mrs. C. O'Grady, accompanied by a silver-mounted fountain pen:

Honored and Dear Madam—It is with feelings of the deepest regret in the heart of each and every member of Lord Roberts Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, that we meet today to say farewell to one whom we all look upon as our mother in the empire's cause. Never ceasing and untiring in her efforts to aid the work we have in hand, she has inspired many others to be "up and doing," so that not only the Lord Roberts Chapter, but London people as a whole will feel in Mrs. O'Grady's departure a loss which each will look upon as personal and irreparable. In asking you to accept this very slight token of the love and appreciation of your own corps, we do not feel that at any time it will be needed to remind you of the Lord Roberts Chapter, for we know that wherever dear Mrs. O'Grady of "ours" may go, a large share of her heart and interest will remain fast with that same Lord Roberts Chapter. We hope and believe that in your future home in Toronto, the good work begun in London may continue to the benefit of the order, and with most sincere wishes for your health and happiness, we are, dear madam, affectionately yours.(Signed) Kate Cook, regent; Esta W. Middleton, secretary; F. Tesa Stirling, treasurer.



MANSFIELD IN "OLD HEIDELBERG" TONIGHT.

There is probably no other play of modern times which has in so short a period achieved such universal popularity as "Old Heidelberg." It was first produced on Friday, Nov. 22, 1902, at the Berliner Theater. The role of Prince Karl Heinrich was played by Harry Walden. Within a few months it was the vogue all over Germany and Russia. It has been translated into Polish, Danish, Swedish, Magyar, Italian, Greek and English. At Mr. Conried's Irving Place Theater it holds the record as the most popular drama that German players have given in New York. A year ago January an English version was given at the St. James' Theater, London, by George Alexander. How it delighted London is best told in the fact that "Old Heidelberg" remained at the St.James' from January till July 17, when hot weather forced Mr. Alexander to take a rest. On his closing night he announced that he would reopen his London season with "Old Heidelberg," and it may round out two years more at his theater. In addition to Mansfield's production, which is by all odds the most attractive play of the American season, "Old Heidelberg" will be presented during this season in Australia, South Africa, and by an English company in Calcutta.

London's Population Will Run Over the 41,000 Mark

May Be Used as Argument for More Mileage for Street Railway Company.

"I do not think there is room for the slightest doubt that the city's population will be better than 41,000 this year," Assessment Commissioner Grant said to a reporter today.

"There are great increases noticeable in No. 3 and No. 4, as well as in No. 6 ward. The people have been coming to London in great numbers during the past year, and I feel that our population will show a very material increase this year."

Mr. Grant's statement means that he expects a gain of fully 900 this year, as the citys' population was about 40,100 in 1903.

In some quarters this gain is being used as an argument against the placing of the city's population at 39,000 in the agreement with the street railway company, but, of course, it does not amount to anything. If the city chooses to end the present negotiations a census will have to be taken, which will cost at least $500, and the company will not be compelled to construct any extensions with the exception of the South street belt, until a year after the census has been taken and the bylaws passed.

It is pointed out, too, that if the city places the population at 39,000 for the present mileage, the verdict of the courts that the West London trackage does not count as additional mileage, will be enforced, and all the double-tracking laid by the company, and which might easily be made the subject of a legal battle, should the company desire to regard it as additional trackage, will be handed over to the city as part of what the city is entitled to for a population of 39,000, and all possible chances for a lawsuit on the matter will be done away with.

The mayor is not satisfied on this subject, however, and today he had the engineer's department give the exact distances of each of the proposed extensions for the purpose of ascertaining whether the company is giving to the city the two miles of track to which it is entitled if the city's population is fixed at 39,000.

It is said that the engineer's measurements show the three extensions do not make up exactly the two miles, but they lack only 100 feet or so. Consequently it is not likely that the city will split hairs on the matter. The mayor reiterated today his statement of Friday night, that if the city solicitor reported that the fixing of the city's population at 39,000 does not prejudice the city's interests, he is ready to support a bylaw, based on the lines as agreed upon between Ald. Judd and Manager Carr.

CHEAP RATES ON HURON AND BRUCE

Citizens Say City Should Now Ask the Grand Trunk for Them.

"I think now that the city is taking up the matter of cheaper excursion rates to London from Exeter and other places, the civic bodies should go further and should try to have the old excursion rates on market days on the London, Huron and Bruce Railway, restored," said a gentleman to a reporter at the city hall today.

At one time, before the Grand Trunk Railway saw fit to abolish the cheap rates, people all along the London, Huron and Bruce flocked to London with their produce, and the local market was full of them. Often they came to this city from points as far north as Brucefield. Now they do not come here, because the rates are not low enough. Here's a tip for the mayor and aldermen."

Nothing has been heard as yet from the G. T. R. regarding cheaper excursion rates from Exeter and other places, but an answer is expected very soon, as General Manager Hays was written to by City Clerk Edwards some days ago.

The city solicitor has reported to the board of works, that the city cannot confine the peanut vendors to any particular section of the city, as they are licensed to sell anywhere and are at liberty to conduct their business on any street, so long as they do not remain standing in one place longer than is necessary to make a sale.

Today a large number of persons called at the assessment commissioner's office and registered objections against their assesments being raised. In many cases the people offered to sell their property for less than it is assessed for, but, of course, Mr. Grant is not in the realty business. Other people appear to be laboring under the hallucination that the assessor are only permitted, under the law, to assess property for two-thirds of its value, whereas the assessors have power to assess all property at its full value.

Inpector Sanders interviewed the mayor today regarding the reception of the delegates who are coming to this city on Monday next to make arrangements for the holding of the annual convention of the Charities Organization of Canada in October next. Invitations will be sent to prominent Londoners to meet the delegates.

A LAW SUIT IS NOW THREATENED

Latest Development in the Byron Bridge Matter—Lawyer's Letter Received.

There is a bare possibility that the Byron bridge may never be built on the new site recently decided upon—at least not before a law suit is fought out. Mr. Ed Meredith, K.C., acting for Mr. William Weir, has written to the county council, intimating that he will take action if it does not immediately put the old bridge in a proper state of repair and fit for traffic, or if it builds a bridge on the new site.

Mr. Weir was one of those who feared that the value of his property would be lessened should the bridge be built on the proposed new site. He contends that at any rate the old bridge should be in good shape and that his property has fallen in value, as a result of the structure.

A meeting is being held in Mr. Meredith's office. The two township councils interested are in attendance, together with representatives of the county council.

At a joint meeting of the councils of London and Westminster Townships, a resolution was passed, agreeing to the proposal for the erection of the new bridge at Byron. It is understood that before the townships would agree to the proposal the residents of the section to be benefitted by the erection of the new bridge were compelled to make up a sum of $200 towards the construction of the bridge.

LOCAL HIGH COURT

Chief Justice Falconbridge Disposes of Two Cases.

Chief Justice Falconbridge presided at a meeting of the weekly high court this morning, when two motions were heard.

The first was re the Dawes estate. An application was made by one of the beneficiaries for payment of money out of court. The order was granted. H. Cronyn, for motion.

The other case was that of Smith and Ferguson. An application was made on behalf of the infant plaintiff for payment out of court to his father of the moneys paid into court in the action. The order was granted. Alex. Stuart, K. C., for plaintiff; H. Cronyn, for official guardian.

London School Took Best Stand at Council Exams.

One Hundred Per Cent of Candidates Passed Final—Did Well in Other Classes.

The members of the faculty of the London Medical College are today congratulating themselves on the excellent showing made by the students of the school who recently wrote at the Ontario Medical Council exams at Toronto.

Of the London candidates in the final class, 100 per cent passed. In the intermiates, 72 per cent were successful, while in the primaries 70 per cent got through.

This record excels the standing of the other schools, the results showing that of the students from the latter, only 65 per cent passed the final, 62 per cent the intermediate, and 60 per cent the primary examination. It is thought that the large overcrowded classes in the Toronto school consequent upon the amalagamation of the Toronto and Trinity Medical Schools, has contributed to this result. The probable effect will be to divert the attendance of a large number of students to the less crowded medical schools at London and Kingston.

The following graduates and undergraduates of the London school were successful at the examination:

Final examination—Drs. C. E. Abbott, J. R. Armstrong, W. F. Babb, G. E. Chapman, J. G. Hunt and W. B. Hunt.

Intermediate—Drs. W. G. Anderson, A. J. Manard, D. McMillan, E. Spence and A. Turner.

Primary—C. W. Brown, W. Bapty, N. Beal, R. M. Charlton, E. G. Davis, A. Grover, L. F. Holmes, W. Hamilton, T. McQuaid, H. McLeay and A. H. Trotter.

The last named student has the honorable distinction of being one of two students who were awarded honors.

The following Western Ontario men were in the finals: F. W. Blakeman, Stratford; C. E. Duggan, Oil Springs; W. T. Gemmell, Seaforth; H. C. Jamieson, Guelph; H. C. McLean, St. Thomas; T. H. McColl, Wallacetown; H. McLean, Glencoe; P. F. Quinlan, Stratford; W. T. Williams, St. Thomas; B. C. Weir, Strathroy.

Intermediate — F. W. Blakeman, Stratford; F. J. Brodie, Forest; I. H. Bennett, Sarnia; J. F. L. Killoran, Seaforth; H. E. Knoke, Mitchell; H. C. McLean, St. Thomas; P. McGibbon, Forest; B. C. Weir, Strathroy.

Pass—W. Blakeman, Stratford; J. G. Crookshank, Blenheim; R. C. Consitt, Perth; Blanch Campbell, Ridgetown; W. J. Dobbie, Guelph; R. G. Davis, London; R. George, Port Elgin; M. R. Graham, Wallacetown; D. M. E. Kilgour, Guelph; H. J. R. Lindsay and N. A. Munro, St. Thomas; R. G. McMillan, Dutton; F. W. Manning, St. Marys; H. C. McLay, Aylmer, A. T. Ripley, Wallacetown; W. H. Reid, Lucknow; A. A. Thibadeau, Chatham; B. C. Weir, Strathroy.

SUNSHINE

for the coffee wreck

POSTUM

as 10 days trial proves

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

"World's Fair exhibit, Space 103, Agricultural Building.

A SMALLPOX RUMOR

Story That Disease Existed at Army Citadel.

Six Londoners are among the American army that has invaded England this week — Brigadier and Mrs. Hargrave, Major Rawling, Staff-Capt. Perry, and the Misses Capt. and Pte. Horwod. They attended the first big meeting of the international congress of the army, which was held in London, England, Thursday. Probably as a result of the absence of these officers of the local Salvation Army and the consequent quietness at the Citadel on Clarence street, a rumor has been going the rounds the past few days that the place is closed on account of smallpox. Such a rumor is entirely foundationless, as there has been no sickness at the Citadel at all and the army is still holding meetings.

The delegation of 250 North American Salvationists, of whom the above Londoners are a part, is indeed an interesting one, and the ceremonies they are participating in s without doubt of an impressive nature.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—The annual picnic of St. Andrew's choir will be held next Wednesday afternoon at Port Stanley.

—Mrs. Geo. R. Matthews, No. 185 Central avenue, will be at home the afternoon and evening of June 28.

—Today was somewhat of a scorcher, the thermometer at the observatory in South London registering 82 in the shade.

—Wm. Witter, of Thorndale, was brought to the county jail this morning by Constable Stanyer, on a charge of insanity.

—The hostesses of the tea to be given at the Kennels on Monday afternoon are Mrs. Jack Smallman and Mrs. Drake.

—Numerous complaints have been made about boys and young men bathing in the river in the city limits. The police will summon all offenders.

—Rev. Father Brady, superior of Assumption College, Sandwich, will preach tomorrow at St. Peter's Cathedray at 10:30 a.m.

—Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, a former Londoner, is with the Richard Mansfield Company, which arrived in the city for the west this afternoon.

—Rev. Freeman Scott, of Markham, is to conduct the services in Adaleide Street Baptist Church tomorrow. Mr. Scott is considered an able preacher.

—Today the camp at Niagara was broken up, and the different railways have been busy carrying the soldiers home. The First Hussars arrived in this city this afternoon via the Michigan Central.

DIED IN HOSPITAL.

Gwynette J. O'Dell, eldest daughter of Leonard and Nellie O'Dell, of 472 Park avenue, died Friday night in Victoria Hospital. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock to Woodland Cemetery.

BENEFIT GARDEN CONCERT.

The W. A. M. A. of St. Paul's Cathedral are arranging for a garden concert, to be held on the grounds of Mr. T. H. Carling's residence next Tuesday evening. Bishop Reeves, of the Northwest missions, has sent word that the missionaries lost heavily by the recent floods, and the proceeds of the concert will therefore be sent to the Northwest. Mr. Cyril Dwight-Edwards has kindly taken charge of the programme for the evening, which will include the following artists: Mrs. Roblyn-McKillop, Mrs. C. E. Wheeler, Miss Labatt, Miss Edna Mortimore, Miss Morphy, Miss Winnie Logan and Mr. Cyril Dwight-Edwards.

HE WAS A SCORCHER.

Frank Radway has the honor of being the first scorcher of the season. It was not many years ago when scorching resulted in a considerable increase in the treasury income, but now very few care enough about riding a bicycle faster than a walk to make much difference to the police court coffers. However the above gentleman contributed $1 to that fund this morning. Court business was light as usual on Saturdays, the only other cases being two of neglect to send children to school, which were withdrawn. Ira Halliday was once more up for being intoxicated and was bailed for a week.

GOING TO INGERSOLL.

Ingersoll's big Dominion Day celebration promises to draw a large number of people from this city. Many will be glad to take advantage of the G. T. R.'s 60-cent excursion on the first, the distance being short and, therefore, not taking up too great a portion of the holiday. The attractions the town is offering are many in the way of sports. One of the features will be the St. Andrew's Cadets Band, of London, who will have many friends accompanying them from this city.

FLORAL SERVICE TOMORROW.

At the First Presbyterian Sunday school tomorrow afternoon, the annual floral service will be held. A big motto has been erected, into which will be placed the bouquets brought by the children. After the evening service these will be distributed for sick friends. Rev. W. J. Clark will deliver the afternoon address.

BRAKEMAN INJURED.

Mr. Wm. Ball, brakeman on the G. T. R., was injured Friday afternoon while working at Harrisburg. Some shunting was being done in the yards, and when the engine was backing down to couple onto the train, Ball attempted to throw the coupler on the car with his foot. He succeeded in doing this, but when drawing his foot away it was caught and slightly jammed. A second later and the member would have been crushed. Ball will be able to resume work in a week or ten days.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

The grand regent of Ontario, Major H. J. Snelgrove, of Cobourg, has appointed the committeemen and district deputies of the Grand Council of Ontario, Royal Arcanum. The following Londoners are appointed on committees: Finance, John Pope, chairman; state of the order, J. B. McKillop, chairman. Among the district deputy grand regents chosen are the following: No. 1, J. F. Elliott, Sarnia; No. 2, A. C. Attwood, Ilderton; No. 3, A. B. Maguire, Stratford; No. 4, R. D. Simpson, Owen Sound; No. 5, W. H. VanIngen, Woodstock.

INTERRED AT CHATHAM.

The funeral of the late Alva Jay Carpenter, took place this morning from the family residence, 884 Elias street. Rev. Dyson Hague conducted the services at the C. P. R. station. The interment was made at Chatham. Many beautiful flowers were contributed.

A GRAND PICNIC.

The picnic to be held in Queen's Park on Dominion Day will in all probability be the first of its kind ever held in this city. There will be some splendid displays of horsemanship, as well as the exhibition of fine turnouts. A prize of $5 in gold is offered by Mr. J. Hefferman for the best gentleman's single turnout. Other prizes will be offered for various other events. In the evening the wonderful moving pictures, showing the coronation ceremony of King Edward VII. will be shown. At 6:45 p.m. and again at 7:45 p.m., a balloon ascension and trapeze performance will be given. The admission is free. All who enjoy a good time should make it a point to be at Queen's Park on Dominion Day.

INQUIRIES PLENTIFUL.

The warm weather of the last two days has resulted in many inquiries being made at the local ticket offices regarding both lake and rail excursions. The railways had been reporting a very slow business of late, owing to the cold weather, but now that the mercury is getting up in the glass, a lively traffic is being looked forward to.

RUNNING A FRUIT TRAIN.

The Grand Trunk is now running a train daily between Niagara Falls and Montreal. The train is for fruit only, and leaving Niagara Falls early in the afternoon it goes direct to Montreal, making time much faster than is made by numbers of passenger trains. The fruit train has been put on for several years, and while it means much for the railway, it also gives the Niagara district a market for berries that it might not otherwise enjoy.

ON A YACHTING CRUISE.

Monday Mr. C. B. Edwards, city clerk; Principal Merchant, of the Normal School; Messrs. F. A. Stewart and W. C. Ferguson, of the Collegiate Institute; Mr. A. P. Gundry, of the Brantford Collegiate Institute, and Rev. J. G. Stuart, of this city, will leave for a cruise on Principal Merchant's yacht, going by rail from this city to Collingwood.

DEATH OF JOHN MALONE.

Mr. John Malone, a well-known resident of this city, died this morning at Victoria Hospital after a short illness of appendicitis. Until a short time ago Mr. Malone held a high position at the foundry of E. Leonard & Sons. He also stood high in Masonic circles. He was 34 years of age and had lived in London the greater part of his life. The funeral will be held from his late residence, 1039 Frances street, on Monday.

Better Result By $114.45.

This year a gentleman in London had $1,000 endowment policy issued by a stock company, to mature. He received $250 75 gain upon an investment of $934 25.

A gentleman in Listowel has an exactly similar policy in The Mutual Life of Canada to mature July 1. He will receive $365 20 gain upon an investment of $644 90.

C. E. GERMAN, General Agent,

The Mutual Life of Canada,

421 RICHMOND ST.

You Want Good Koal

The Koal we sell is from the best mines, and is the most desirable and economical fuel you can buy. All sizes.

DALY'S, 19 YORK ST. PHONE 348

Use "Maple Leaf" The Best CANNED SALMON Packed

R. K. COWAN,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., County Bldgs., next Court House, London.

COSTLY LACES

are cleaned by us in a modern and efficient way that preserves their delicate beauty and without danger of injury to them.

R. PARKER & CO., Cleaners and Dyers.

400 Richmond Street, near corner of Dundas, London, Ont.

MRS. HOWELL'S CASE

The Woman Acquitted of the Charge of Stealing Clothing.

After coming up once a week for the past three months, Mrs. Mary Howell was this morning found not guilty on a charge of stealing a suit of clothes in London Township. It was shown that she had not taken the clothes with the intention of keeping them. The costs in the case were very heavy.

Miss Forten, of Sault St. Marie, who has been attending the Sacred Heart Convent, returned home today, accompanied by her mother, who has been visiting here.

Strengthening and Savory.

Amongst all food preparations "Clark's Pork and Beans" stand unrivaled. William Clark, Manufacturer, Montreal.

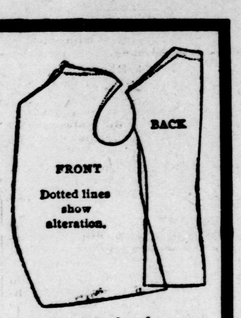
Mr. W. B. Lawson finds its impossible to clear out the immense stock of boots, shoes and leather goods at 198 Dundas street, this week, and the special value sale will be continued until the entire stock is sold.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "has mighty smaht ideas about financeerin' millions of dollars, but is clean lost when it comes to managin' a five-dollar bill so's to git de mos' good out'n it."

YOUR FINANCIAL FUTURE

is likely to be exactly what you make it. What you do now in the way of saving, may, and very probably will, determine what the future will bring you. A Savings Account is a great helper, as the following table

For the High-Shouldered Man.



Here is the pattern from which we cut off our regular type suits—to fit the high shouldered variation physique we cut through the dotted lines.

We take off cloth necessary—be it ¼" or ½"—from both front and back of coat to make the coat fit the physique.

As each coat is basted to the trying-on stage only—as all the seams are left with outlets, it is the simplest thing in the world to adapt a Semi-Ready physique suit to any variation.

Tried on, and delivered two hours after.

Semi-ready Tailoring

157

LONDON 146 DUNDAS STREET

"FARMING" AGREEMENT TO REMAIN UNCHANGED, SAYS THE COMMISSION

An Important Decision Just Rendered—McGinnity's Stronghold.

Chicago, June 25. — Garry Herrmann and his associates on the National Baseball Association took what is regarded as a most important step, when they decided that the disposal of Morarity to Fall River by the Chicago National League Club, with the understanding that he should be returned, was perfectly legal and within keeping of the laws of the national agreement regarding "farming." The commission decided not to change the wording of the peace agreement on the subject of farming as the ruling, to quote Secretary Brace, "is already as clear as it can be made." But it ruled that each case shall be decided as it be brought before them.

Morarity was "sold" to Fall River, with the understanding that President Hart should have the privilege of buying him back should Hart so desire. As the arrangement was as clear a piece of farming as any this year, the decision of the commission to side-step the real issue is held to open the door to similar acts by other clubs, and to legalize other cases which are already matters of history.

McGINNITY'S STRONGHOLD.

Captain Frank Chance, of Chicago, says of Pitcher McGinnity, of the New Yorks: "McGinnity has nothing in the way of deceptive curves that any other pitcher has not, but his stronghold is control. He can put the ball just where he wants to, and it is that that makes him a great pitcher. True, McGinnity has an underhand ball that is hard to hit, but what good would it be if he did not have perfect control of it? Other pitchers can use an underhand ball, but they can't locate the plate with it, and the result is that it is worthless to them. Control is the great thing in pitching. Look all over the list of great pitchers and you will find that they have control of the ball. They can place it just where they want to, and it is this fact which gives them an advantage over the batsmen. McGinnity does not always have control, and when he hasn't it he is just about as easy a mark as any other pitcher who lacks control."

DON'T SLIDE TO FIRST.

"Sliding to first base in a close play is of no advantage to a baserunner," says Manager Clarke, of Pittsburg. "I have given the play considerable thought of late, and I cannot see where there is a thing to be gained by it. I really believe that a runner loses by sliding, as he has to slacken his speed to get to the ground to slide. There are very few umpires who will give the decision to the runner where there is any doubt because of a slide. On the contrary, some of the umpires in the National League will give the decision against the runner, because of the fact that he tries to confuse the official by making the play look closer than it really is. There is the danger, too, that a runner will be injured in some way. He may hurt his foot at any time by going into that bag feet foremost, or he may be spiked by the baseman. I know that the play is successfully used in a great many cases, but for my part I don't favor it."

KNOCKING THE FOUL STRIKE RULE.

The batting slump of the New York Giants has caused considerable comment among the cranks and the management has gone so far as to cause a screen to be built in center field, which has rendered a portion of the new quarter stand useless. A high board fence has been built up in front of the center of the stand, as the players and umpires both complained that it was difficult to judge a ball owing to the background of straw hats and shirt sleeves. Other clubs besides the New Yorks are not hitting much and as a result the foul strike monstrosity is getting hit all along the line.

NATIONAL LEAGUE NOTES.

The special train which carried the Pittsburg and St. Louis teams from Pittsburg to St. Louis the night of June 18, broke all records by covering the distance in 13 hours and 15 minutes.

Matthewson, McGinnity and Taylor have done all the twirling for the New York Giants of late and they have all worked well.

Grady and Beckley, of the Cardinals, are doing the best hitting in the National League.

Lumley, of Brooklyn, and Kelley, of Cincinnati, are leading the league in extra-base hitting.

Catcher Bowerman is one of the quickest big men in the National League. He has a powerful, yet supple back, and his arms and legs are like great steel springs.

Boston has been more successful against Chicago than any other eastern team.

Phillippe the mainstay of the Pirates on the rubber, is still far from being a well man.

As a baserunner Chance, of the Chicago team, has no superior.

The Boston Club has returned Pitcher Stewart to the St. Paul Club.

ManagerHanlon recently declared that he would give $5,000 cash for Harry Steinfedt, the Reds' third baseman.

IN THE AMERICAN.

Isbell played 20 games at Chicago's second base while Callahan was out of the game, accepting all but eight out of 111 chances.

There have been five games in the American League 0—0, 11 innings; 3—3, 9 innings; two 4—4 games, each of 12 innings; 6—6, 10 innings, 5—5, 15 innings. Curiously enough Detroit has participated in two of these five games and Washington in three.

Patsy Donovan is the same old aggressive player. He works all the time, and makes the best of a hard proposition. He says he is not going to buy the Washington team.

Pitcher "Red" Donahue has made six hits this season, and four of them were two-baggers.

Robbers entered the offices of the American League, at Chicago, and rifled the desks of President B. B. Johnson and Secretary Robert McRoy, besides breaking open the strong box of the league's executive, which was kept in the vault. Nothing of value, so far as known, was carried away by the robbers.

DO YOU BELCH GAS?

IF TROUBLED WITH HICCUPS, GAS ON THE STOMACH, INDIGESTION, GET CURED WITH "NERVILINE."

When the stomach is bilious and upset a few drops of Nerviline in sweetened water cures almost instantly. For sour risings and fermentation of food nothing can surpass the prompt action of Nerviline.

No doctor can prescribe anything better because Nerviline is the best yet produced. It's what every sufferer from any form of stomach trouble should use, because it is guaranteed to cure permanently.

There isn't a druggist in the land but sells the large 25c bottles of Polson's Nerviline; try it.

It seems almost impossible for Nerviline to miss curing stomach trouble. So many chronic and stubborn cases yield to its magic that the manufacturers guarantee every bottle.

JEFF WAS KEEN FOR THE FIGHT

Offered to Meet Munroe June 30 and Go Into the Ring On One Leg.

San Francisco, June 23.—Billy Delaney, the man who took Novice Jeffries to Carson to act as sparring partner to Jim Corbett, and who predicted that "the boilermaker" would one day be champion of the world, is wrathy over the utterances of one Harry Pollok, manager of Jack Munroe, the latest championship candidate.

As can be readily imagined, Delaney is not in the best of humor just at present. He is exasperated with the failure of his plans. Delaney does not intend to stay with the pugilistic game much longer, and, for that matter, he had advised Jeffries to make the contest with Munroe the last of his career. He was just congratulating himself on the fact that the champion had been persuaded to place himself in tip-top condition when the sore knee developed.

Pollok had been quite frank and breezy in airing his views of the situation at Harbin Springs. He said, among other things, that he did not believe Jeffries' knee was in as bad a condition as the champion tried to have it appear, and he intimated that Jeffries was looking for a chance to avoid Munroe. This is what Delaney has to say in reply:

"Sporting Editor, Sir,—Pollok claims that Jeff's knee is all right—that Jeff is merely stalling him. He says he told Jeff so to his face. Pollok surely has it on Munroe, who went around the country telling newspapermen that he knocked Jeff down in Butte City with a terrific body punch. When Munroe landed on the coast by the way and found himself in the same state with Jeffries he admitted he lied. He said then he never knocked Jeffries down at all.

"In the sickroom in Harbin, in the presence of a dozen witnesses, Jeffries offered to meet Munroe on June 30 and to go into the ring on one leg, but Manager Coffroth refused to let him start. Still Pollok, who was present, calls Jeff a cur."

SAYS SCHOLES HAS NO CHANCE

Tom Sullivan Believes He Cannot Beat Kelly in Match for Diamond Sculls.

London, June 24.—Tom Sullivan, speaking to the Canadian Press, said no matter how much he has improved, Lou Scholes, the Canadian champion, has no chance to win the Diamond sculls from Kelly, last year's winner, as the latter is away superior. Kelly has been rowing in spendid form, and Sullivan predicts that he will row right away from Scholes.

Sullivan added that Scholes had as much chance of beating Kelly as a 10-year-old boy would have of beating Ned Hanlan.

Referring to the proposed match with Eddie Durnan, the Toronto professional, Sullivan said that at first, when the matter was proposed, he at once commenced training, but as no forfeit money had been put up by Durnan, he had ceased training and intended paying no further attention to the proposal.

Scholes wired the Canadian Press from Liverpool that he had a good voyage over, but was still heavy. Otherwise he feels in good condition. He is depending on boat work to take off the necessary weight.

ST. THOMAS RINKS CAME AND LOST

Local Bowlers Defeated Them by a Majority of Eleven Shots.

The greens of the London Rowing Club were visited by four St. Thomas rinks yesterday. A friendly match was played with the same number of local rinks, the latter winning by 11 shots. The score:

London.		St. Thomas.	
R. Munro,		Gov. Moore,	
R. Kirkpatrick,		M. G. Hay,	
T. Alexander,		W. K. Pearce,	
Dr. English,		Geo. Geddes,	
skip	19	skip	21
R. A. Bayly,		Wm. Risdon,	
J. E. Hazard,		L. E. Tait,	
J. A. Carrick,		J. B. Hill,	
John Paul,		F. Sutherland,	
skip	17	skip	22
J. J. Harkness,		B. Marlett,	
J. McDougall,		J. R. Burkholder,	
W. Lind,		W. Ross,	
J. Stevenson,		J. N. Wheeler,	
skip	26	skip	15
W. L. Ward,		T. G. McIntyre,	
F. Beltz,		M. S. H. Hodder,	
J. Davis,		G. A. Anderson,	
M. H. Rowland,		E. A. Horton,	
skip	23	skip	16
Total	85	Total	74

Majority for London, 11 shots.

INNOCENT GIRL AT A BALL GAME

"Far be it from me to come right out and say that all Washington girls are subtle, not to say foxy, propositions," said a Detroit man who is in Washington for the first time on a visit to some relatives that he had never seen before, "but this cousin of mine that I took out to the ball game the other afternoon kind o' got me to guessing whether all of the young women of the District of Columbia were of a sort with her in the matter of craftiness.

"She's a pretty and talented girl, but, as this is my first visit to my kinsfolk in this town, I, of course, didn't have much of a line on her characteristics, tastes and so on. On Tuesday last I said to her in the morning:

"'Would you like to go to the ball game this afternoon?'

"She said that she'd like it first-rate.

"'Know the game at all?' I asked her, but she suddenly switched the conversation then off to something else, and I, of course, took it that she didn't want to confess her ignorance of the game to me for fear that I might predict a bored afternoon for myself in attempting to define the kinks of the national game to her.

"'Ever been to a ball game before?' I asked her that afternoon as we entered the grounds.

"'Ye-es,' she replied, in a sort of hesitating way, 'but not this year.'

"'There are a lot of changes in the playing of the game this year,' I said to her in an off-hand, patronizing kind of way; 'but then,' I went on, "I'll explain the new twists to you when they begin playing.'

"'Oh, thank you so much, cousin,' she replied, and if I'd known as much about her then as I know now I'd have been rubbering for the funny twinkle in her eye right then.

"Well, when we took our seats and began to watch the Philadelphia and Washington players at their warming up, I started off on that usual rigmarole that fellows have to spin in explaining the game of baseball to their women folks that've never seen any games before. You know the kind of stuff—'Now, there are nine men on a side—pitcher, catcher, first, second and third basemen, shortstop, etc., and each one, of course, has a separate piece of territory to cover,' and right on through the whole spin.

"Well, sir, she listened to me with wide-eyed interest, and never cracked so much as a symptom of a smile. 'Yes?' and 'Isn't that singular!' and 'What does the catcher do then?' and 'Supposing the man drops the ball?' and all that sort of thing—those were the questions that she put to me with the most serious countenance in the world, while I went ahead drooling to her the story of how the game of baseball is played and performed—say, it makes me blush now to remember it!

"I was still explaining the game to her at the rate of about 200 words a minute when the megaphone boy announced the batteries for the two teams, the umpire yelled 'Batter's up!' and the game was under way.

"Well, that's about all. I thought there seemed to be something critical, not to say expert, in the gaze with which she regarded the line-up of the two teams, but it wasn't until the end of the innisg that I fully recovered from the shock and was able to regard her with my best article in the way of a reproachful gaze. So far as I remember it, here's about the way she commented on that first inning, beginning at the moment that the Philadelphias went to bat:

"'So that heap-big Indian, Bender, the Phillies' pitcher, is their first man at the stick, eh? Huh, he couldn't hit an air ship with a doorscreen; My, but he did snag out a two-bagger, didn't he—look at that big no-good Delehanty out there in the right garden, lumbering around like a furniture van and too lazy to run after a pop fly ten feet away from his patch! There's Monte Cross going to the bat for the Athletics, and he's got his batting orb for certain this year, and it's a sure thing that he'll fetch the Chippewa home—there, what did I tell you, a three-bagger the first wallop at the sphere and a run already! Look at the way Orth is lobbing those balls along—he's got no more speed in his delivery today than a 4-year-old boy throwing a rock at a bird's nest! I wonder if he thinks those lazy ones are going to fool that big, good-looking Schreck of the Philadelphias—there, I just told you that Schreck knew how to eat up that kind, and if that isn't good for three sacks I don't know—will you look at little Robinson letting that ball roll through his bowlegs—why doesn't somebody buy him a net? Oh, there's no use in talking, there's no ginger, no team work, in the way the Washingtons are playing this year — now would you just look at the Phillies gathering in the tallies—three runs already, and only two outs! Why don't they take Orth out of the box—and did you ever see such sloppy infielding? My, my, Selbach, why didn't you get under that easy little one—you're getting as big as all outdoors, anyway, and——, well, they've got four runs on us in the first inning, all right, all right, and if that doesn't win out for them I don't know—it's a handicap we can never overcome, especially the way the Senators are fanning out lately,' etc., etc.

"'Oh, no, I didn't say anything to her—I just handed her, as I say, the reproachful, you-have-sadly-wounded-me gaze. But she only laughed rippingly when I did that, and said:

"'Don't get cross, cousin—it sounded so funny to hear you explain the game that I couldn't resist the temptation to let you go on—but, goodness gracious sakes alive, I've been a 33rd degree fan for ever such a long time!'

"Far be it from me, etc., as I said at the beginning of this little line of talk, to express the belief that all Washington girls are as deep as this pretty cousin of mine, but, all the same, the next time I take a Washington girl to a baseball game I'm going to come pretty near finding out, before I again make an imbecile of myself indeavoring to 'explain the game' to her, whether she's toying me along for the purpose of having the hoot on me when I get through.

PETER MAHER HAS LOST HIS GRIP

Lasted Less Than Two Minutes in a Bout With Philadelphia Pug.

Peter Maher was last night knocked out in 1 minute and 47 seconds by "Jack" Williams, of Philadelphia, in a bout in the latter city.

FOUGHT A DRAW.

"Silly" Finnucane and "Tommy" Mowatt fought six fast rounds to a draw at Chicago last night.

ATTELL BEAT REGAN.

"Abe" Attell, of San Francisco, was given the decision at the end of the fifteenth round of his fight with "Johnny" Regan, of Brooklyn, at St. Louis on Thursday.

BROKE DONOVAN'S RIB.

"Joe" Walcott, colored, the welterweight champion of America, won the decision over "Mike" Donovan, of Rochester, N. Y., at Baltimore last night in a ten-round bout. Walcott had the better of the bout from the start, and in the fifth round landed a hard right swing to the body, which broke one of Donovan's ribs.

A BOUT ON A BOAT.

In a boxing bout on a boat in the Niagara River, on Thursday night Kid Fredericks knocked out Curley Supples in the third round. About 150 attended, all from Buffalo, at $5 a head.

WALCOTT MATCHED.

Mike Schreck, of Cincinnati, and Joe Walcott, the Black Demon, of Boston, have been matched to fight the last week in July at an athletic club in Saginaw, Mich. The match will likely be 15 rounds at about 155 pounds. Walcott was recently knocked out by Young Peter Jackson, of Baltimore, but he claims that he was struck a foul blow.

TEAM CHOSEN FOR INTER-MATCH

Cricketers Who Will Represent Canada in Big Game at Haverford.

At the meeting of the Canadian Cricket Association committee recently to select the eleven to represent Canada in the annual match with the United States on the Merion C. C. grounds, Haverford, July 11 and 12, it was decided to make the selections from the following eighteen players: Ottawa C. C., H. Ackland, F. Pereira; McGill, H. C. Hill, W. B. Baker, P. S. C. Saunders; Montreal C. C., Rev. H. P. Plumtree; Toronto C. C., H. F. Lownsbrough, H. Mason, A. C. Heighington; Hamilton C. C., J. L. Counsell, F. F. Lucas, Gorden Southam; Mimico Asylum C. C., A. A. Beemer (formerly of London), W. Whitaker; Rosedale C. C., R. O. Reade; St. Alban's C. C., J. Wheatley; St. Simon's C. C., C. McElroy; Royal Military College, Capt. Simmonds.

It is considered that a very representative eleven can be chosen from the above mentioned.

Most people think too lightly of a cough. It is a serious matter and needs prompt attention. Take

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when the first sign of a cough or cold appears. It will cure you easily and quickly then—later it will be harder to cure.

Prices, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. 311

THE GIANTS NOW HAVE GOOD LEAD

Cincinnati Going Down League Ladder—Highlanders Are Climbing Up.

The New York Giants now have a lead in the National League race which—even with a few days on the toboggan—cannot be wiped out. Cincinnati's Reds, who made such a good showing for a time, have experienced a severe slump for a couple of weeks, and they now find themselves in third place, with the Chicago nine only seventeen points in advance of them.

In the American League race the New York Highlanders are coming so near to the top that the Beaneaters will begin to feel nervous lest they (the Beaneaters) lose the lead.

Buffalo still leads the Eastern, with Montreal and Toronto in fourth and fifth places.

The standing:

THE NATIONAL.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	39	16	.709
Chicago	33	19	.635
Cincinnati	34	21	.618
Pittsburg	29	26	.527
St. Louis	26	27	.491
Brooklyn	23	35	.397
Boston	21	35	.375
Philadelphia	13	39	.250

THE AMERICAN.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	35	19	.648
New York	32	21	.604
Chicago	33	23	.589
Athletics	29	24	.547
Cleveland	26	24	.520
St. Louis	24	26	.480
Detroit	22	30	.423
Washington	9	43	.173

THE EASTERN.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	29	12	.707
Baltimore	27	18	.600
Jersey City	28	18	.591
Newark	21	22	.488
Montreal	19	21	.475
Toronto	21	24	.467
Providence	18	25	.419
Rochester	11	32	.256

LACROSSE.

GAMES IN THE WEST.

Two lacrosse matches were played at Elora yesterday. In the first Elora was defeated by Glen Wiliams by a score of 4 to 1. The junior teams of Elora and Fergus also met, the former winning by a score of 7 to 2.

The C. L. A. teams of Wingham and Kincardine played a game to a draw—1 to 1—on Thursday at Wingham.

Walkerton defeated Southampton yesterday at the former place by a score of 8 to 7.

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LAST OF SEASON.



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ON

Tuesday, June 28, 1904

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Umbrellas, Fancy Goods, Wools,

And many other lines. Come while the stock is at its best.

LIVE SPORTING NEWS OF A DAY

THE TURF.

MICHIGAN DATES CHANGED.

On account of the fact that Detroit changed dates of the Grand Circuit meeting, it became necessary for the Michigan Trotting and Pacing Circuit also to change their dates, as follows: Grand Rapids, Aug. 2-5; Saginaw, Aug. 9-12; Bay City, Aug. 16-19; Caro, Aug. 23-26; Vassar, Aug. 30, Sept. 2; Port Huron, Sept. 6-9; Pontiac State Fair, Sept. 12-16; Saginaw, Sept. 20-23; Port Huron, Sept. 27-30.

CAP REDFORD WON.

A matched race took place at Ridgetown yesterday between Cap Redford, owned by W. Merrifield, and Dolphy W., owned by Mr. Leakie, of St. Thomas. The purse was for $200. The first horse won four heath out of five.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At Sheepshead Bay — Letola, 2 to 1; Ascension, 5 to 2; Gamara, 8 to 1; Dainty, 7 to 1; Blandy, 3 to 5; Ormonde's Right, 9 to 5.

At Buffalo — Widow's Mite, 5 to 1; Capitano, 3 to 1; The Globe, 10 to 1; Devonshire, 4 to 1; McIlwain, 15 to 1; Mint Sauce, 4 to 5.

At St. Louis — Loretta, 4 to 1; Sol Smith, 4 to 1; Limerick, 3 to 1; Charlie Thompson, 8 to 1; Autumn Leaves, 6 to 1; Joe Goss, 5 to 1.

At Chicago — Lalonde, 13 to 1; Allen Bufour, 3 to 1; Burleigh, 13 to 10; Tancred, 15 to 1; Schoolmate, 4 to 1; Miss Jordan, 2 to 1.

BASEBALL.

MASSEY IN THE FOLD.

Bill, Massey, who has just returned from California, has joined the Toronto team in Baltimore.

Massey has been engaged by Manager Irwin to play first base, and will be found in his old position on the Toronto team tomorrow.

The signing of Massey will mean another shift of players. Rapp may be tried out at second base until the recovery of Henry who has an injured ankle. Parker, the new college shortstop, made his first appearance yesterday. He will probably play the position regularly. If Carr doesn't improve in his batting, Rapp may take his place at third.

There is also some talk of "Jimmy" Miller coming back to play second base in his own inimitable style

Massey made it possible for Toronto to win the pennant in 1902 by his opportune batting Then, as now, Toronto had a light-hitting team, with Massey as the slugger of the team He won many a game with his timely hits He has always batted over 300 for the Toronto club The team and public will appreciate a hitter like Massey

PLAYER KILLED.

Indiana, Pa., June 23.—In the presence of his young wife and a large number of normal school students, Grove Thomas, catcher for the Babcock amateur baseball team, of Johnstown, was instantly killed by being struck over the heart by a foul ball during a game with the normal school nine.

A JUNIOR GAME.

An interesting game of ball was played between the Anchors and Simcoe street school, which resulted in a victory for the Anchors. Score: R. H. E.

Simcoes	0 1 2 2—	5	3
Anchors	4 2 0 1—	7	11 1

Batteries — Pinch and Land; Durham, Bradshaw and Clarke.

A game of ball was played yesterday between teams representing the Empress Avenue and Wellington Street Methodist Churches. In five innings the former chalked up 16 runs, while the latter could account for no more than 3. R. Cooper umpired satisfactorily. The teams lined up as follows:

Empress Avenue — Ensign, catcher; Gibson, pitcher; Charlton, first base; Lackey, shortstop; Greenway, second base; Spence, third base; Gibson, center field; Rossiter, left field; B. Berry, right field.

Wellington Street — Truce, center field; Bryce, shortstop; Dowling, first base; Parsons, pitcher; Meredith, third base; Pirie, catcher; McLarty, left fieft; Winder, right field; Fetherston, second base.

IN THE NATIONAL.

At Boston—		R.	H.	E.
New York	0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 2—	5	10	2
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—	3	3	1

Batteries—McGinnity and Warner; Wilhelm and Needham. Umpire Emslie. Attendance, 2,323.

At Pittsburg—		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 *—	4	7	3
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—	1	8	2

Batteries—Flaherty and Smith; Nichols and McLean. Umpire, Moran. Attendance, 3,085.

At Brooklyn—		R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—	3	10	2
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2—	4	9	1

Batteries—Mitchell and Roth; Jones and Bergen. Umpire, Johnstone. Attendance, 2,000.

IN THE AMERICAN.

At Philadelphia—		R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1—	4	8	3
Philadelphia	3 1 0 0 3 0 1 0 *—	8	16	1

Batteries—Dineen and Criger; Henley and Schreckengost, Umpire Sheridan. Attendance, 5,499.

At Detroit—		R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	0	4	1
Chicago	2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—	4	6	0

Batteries—Donovan and Buelow; Altrock and McFarland. Umpire, Connolly. Attendance, 4,000.

At Washington—		R.	H.	E.
Washington	2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—	3	7	2
New York	2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—	5	11	0

Batteries—Patten and Clarke; Hughes and McGuire. Umpire, Dwyer. Attendance not given.

IN THE EASTERN.

At Baltimore—		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 1—	6	10	2
Rochester	1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—	2	13	2

Batteries — Adkins and Robinson; Schultz and McAuley. Umpire, Haskell. Attendance, 840.

At Newark—		R.	H.	E.
Newark	3 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 *—	6	9	3
Buffalo	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	2	5	3

Batteries—Hesterfer and Shea; Brockett and Shaw. Umpire, Gifford.

At Jersey City—		R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1 1 0 3 2 1 0 0 0—	8	11	2
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—	3	5	3

Batteries—McCann and Dillon; Mills and Raub. Umpire, Kelly. Attendance, 1,600.

At Providence—		R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 *—	4	12	2
Montreal	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	1	4	3

Batteries—Amole and Beville; Bliss and Gibson. Umpire, Egan. Attendance, 1,100.

HOTLY-CONTESTED GAMES PLAYED AT SPRINGBANK

The Watford Red Stockings come to this city yesterday and at Springbank defeated the team of Darch & Hunter by a score of 14 to 13. Seven innings were set to be played, but it was necessary to play the full nine. The score was tied at four different times during the game. The score was as follows:

	R.	H.	E.
Watford Red Stockings	14	10	3
Darch & Hunter	13	12	3

Batteries — Darch & Hunter, Smith, Underhill and McLaren. Watford, Cook and Jamieson. Umpire, Archie

One of the greatest sticklers for propriety of the United States Senate is Mr. Pettus, of Alabama. The other day he arrived minus a cravat, and only learned of his mistake after he noticed some of the pages snickering at him. The old gentleman hurried into the cloak-room, where he remained until a messenger brought him the necessary article of apparel.

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Two of the seismographic instruments set up by the German authorities in Heligoland show plainly that the whole rock sways to and fro when there is a strong westerly gale. Experiments are to be made shortly in order to ascertain to what extent the rock is affected by the firing of the heavy howitzers.

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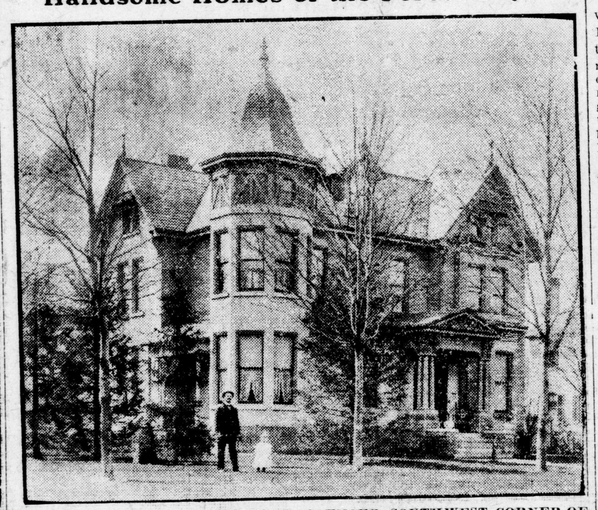
SAFETY FIRST. Then Think of Profit.

THE CANADIAN Savings & Loan Co.
has a large capital and surplus, and has
NEVER LOST A DOLLAR
intrusted to it since its organization in 1875.
4% paid on Debentures.
420, 422 Richmond St. M. H. ROWLAND, Manager.

day afternoon. An adjournment was made until next Tuesday. Magistrate Love at the afternoon session again remanded Robert Powell, charged with seduction, until next Wednesday.

—A special meeting of the Wellington Street Auxiliary of the W. M. S. was held at the home of Mrs. Earle, Simcoe street, the feature of which was the presentation of a life membership certificate to the retiring president, Mrs. (Rev.) R. D. Hamilton, who leaves shortly for Petrolea. Mrs. Hamilton replied very feelingly to the address, and after a social hour spent, the meeting dispersed.

Handsome Homes of the Forest City.



RESIDENCE OF MR. CHARLES N. SPENCER, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WILLIAM STREET AND DUFFERIN AVENUE.

—A man about 30 years of age, with blonde hair, and a scar on his right cheek, was hired by Mr. James Southcombe, of Hullett, the other day. He said he came from London. He worked two days, and last Sunday evening, while everybody else about the place was absent at church, he skipped out, taking a suit of clothes, a pair of shoes, and a razor, all belonging to Will Canteion, who is engaged at the same place.

—The closing recital of the Conservatory of Music was given last night in the Collegiate Institute assembly hadd by the pupils of Miss Francis, F. L. C. M., assisted by the vocal pupils of Miss Catherine Moore. The attendance was large and the programme excellent. The following took part: Misses Maggie Darcy, Muriel Draper, Beatrice Cline, Rowena Gardiner, Hilda Stuart, Loretto Moir, Edna Gillie, Wynifred Ashplant, May Gordan, Grace Turnbull, Ethelyn Clark, Myrle Steele, Elsie McCrimmon, Olive Binks, Mrs. Stone, and John Doherty. Miss Moore accompanied her pupils.

BACK FROM CLEVELAND.

Manager Carr, of the street railway company, returned from Cleveland this morning, where he placed the agreement of the city of London and the company before President Everett. The result of Mr. Carr's visit will be made known at tonight's special meeting of the council.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

Among the passenger booked by F. B. Clarke this week were Samuel Spicknell, Miss Perkins, Mrs. Barnes and family, Mrs. Potter and family, Mr. Isaac Nichol, Miss Reddall, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Wicker, Misses Patterson and others to and from England; Rev. A. Henderson and wife, Miss Adcock, Misses Wright, Miss Langford, Joseph Thornicroft, R. Sutcliffe and wife, Mrs. Field and Miss Field to Montreal, by water.

TO WORK IN MISSION FIELDS.

The Victoria College students who have been conducting evangelistic missionary services in the Askin Street Methodist Church, concluded their labors last evening. The meetings have been very well attended, and already a couple of residents of this city have offered themselves for work in the mission field. Next week the evangelists will hold services in Dundas Center Methodist Church.

THE ELLIOTT—KERR WEDDING.

At the wedding of Mr. Angus Elliott, of this city, to Miss Clara Kerr, daughter of Mr. J. G. Kerr, Iona Station, which took place on Wednesday, there were upwards of 80 guests present at the home of the bride. Rev. Messrs. Cornell and Curry, of Dutton, officiated. The bridesmaid was Miss Effie Graham, of Dutton, and the groomsman, Mr. Elliott, of Glencoe, brother of the groom. Little Miss Jeanette McCollum performed the duties of flower girl, and Alex. Elliott, son of Dr. Elliott, of Napier, those of page. Mr. and Mrs. Angus Elliott are spending their honeymoon in New York.

SUICIDE AT THE ASYLUM.

Though closely watched, Mrs. Langlois, a patient at the London Insane Asylum, succeeded in twisting a sheet into a rope and hanging herself from a window. She was an elderly inmate and suffered from melancholia.

WEDDINGS OUT OF LONDON.

Miss Agnes Ida Hewlett, for several years an employe of the Bell Telephone Company, in this city, and who is a sister of Mr. W. H. Hewlett, former organist of the Dundas Center Church, was married to Mr. Alex. C. Scott, at St. John's Church, Norway, on Wednesday.

AT PORT STANLEY.

Mr. W. Henderson, of London, has leased the Twohy House from John Price.

Mr. T. H. Luscombe, barrister, has leased Forest Lane Cottage on the Fraser Heights from Mr. George Reid.

Mr. Millman has leased Windermere Cottage on the Fraser Heights from Mrs. E. Nolan.

SMALLEST MARKET IN SEVERAL WEEKS

Business On the Local Square Was Rather Dull and Featureless.

The smallest market for many weeks was that of this morning. The hot weather appears to have a tendency to keep both farmers and buyers at home, and today the larger portion of the square was unoccupied. Small stuff, as usual comprised the bulk of the offerings, though the entire southwestern section of the square was taken up with wagons loaded with young hogs. Pork is down now however, and no persons appeared anxious to purchase the youthful porkers. Mr. Dan McIntyre said today that as far as he was able to see, hogs were sure to be lower instead of higher before the summer is over. In fact, hogs bought here last week at, say $4 75 to $4 85 a cwt, sold in Toronto for only $5 15 per cwt, so that the buyers claim there is no money in hogs at present. Of course, this is the buyers' side of it, and naturally enough the farmers are looking for better prices in the near future.

There was no great supply of butter and eggs today, but the demand was small, and prices remained about the same as a week ago.

Beef took a big slump, owing to the hot weather, the butchers say. The demand was slow.

From present indications it does not appear as though strawberries will be very cheap this year, 7 cents and 8 cents a box being asked and readily paid today.

New cabbages brought fancy prices, and some of the dealers declared they will be no cheaper next Saturday. However, it stands to reason that such a price as 15 cents a head will not last long.

As a whole business on the square was dull and the market was featureless.

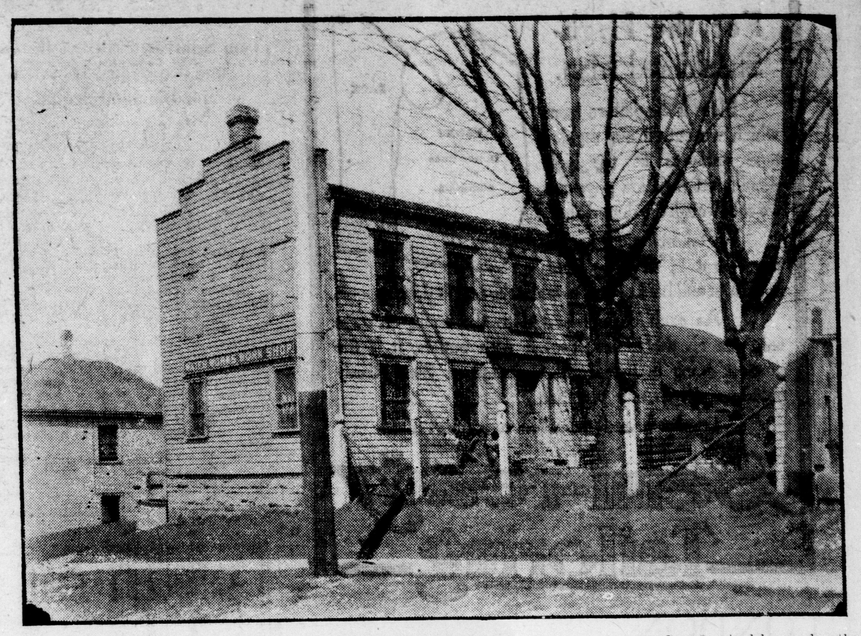
—Fully 1,000 persons attended the garden party held on the grounds of Mr. D. B. Burtch, Lambeth, under the auspices of Lambeth Lodge, A. F. and A. M. Dr. Routledge, M. P. P., a mason for 25 years, presided, and among those who participated in the programme was a male quartet composed of Messrs. Marriott, Percy, Moule and Garthwaite, and the Twenty-sixth Regiment Band.

IT WAS SO SUDDEN.

One of the Collegiate Institute teachers is enduring much chaffing from his colleagues over an incident that occurred in his class room the other day. He was teaching a class of young ladies and on asking a certain question requested that all who could answer it should hold up their hands. After a few minutes he said, "I'm waiting for your hand Miss ——." Miss —— arose slowly and with a deep blush said shyly, "Oh, this is so sudden, Mr. ——."

There's a big ROUND Reason
why every Brain Worker should use
Grape-Nuts
Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in each package.
World's Fair Exhibit, Space 102, Agricultural Building.

The Famous Old Grammar School One of London's First Educational Institutions



For nearly seventy years, the old building on King street, near Ridout, now used as a tool-house by the board of works, has withstood the Canadian weather, and if not molested it looks capable of weathering the storms for many years yet to come. Once upon a time, when London boasted of scarcely any building of importance, with the exception of the courthouse, this old building was the seat of learning in London, and was known as the Grammar School. School had been taught in other places previous to this date, which was something before 1840, but the old building was the first place in London to be honored with the title of "Grammar School." The Grammar School flourished as time wore on—as the town of London prospered. Then in 1842, Rev. Benjamin Bayly, an estimable clergyman (and father of Mr. Richard Bayly, K. C., of this city), who was the principal of the school, was appointed superintendent of education in London, and a demand for greater educational facilities in London sprung up at once. Out of this demand grew the Union School, erected a year or so later, and in which the high school and public schools were amalgamated. Some years afterward the high school was removed to its present site, Rev. Mr. Bayly remaining as its principal until his death in 1879. Later on the high school assumed the dignity of a collegiate institute, and this is the name it goes by today. Mr. Bayly was not the first principal of the Grammar School, being appointed about 1840 or 1841. One of his predecessors was a Mr. Wright. It is well that the old building has fallen into the hands of the city of London, as it is assuredly a landmark of no small interest, though the spectator may well extract a sermon from its weathered walls as he contemplates what "base uses" the old-time Grammar School has fallen into, being now a tool-house for the corporation.

Hatchet Is Buried---City Council Adopts Agreement

End of the Long Fight With the Street Railway Company.

Extensions To Be Built and Accounts Called Off.

Placing of City's Population at 39,000 Meets With Opposition—Bylaw To Be Prepared.

The city and the London Street Railway Company have buried the hatchet. Last night at the special meeting of the city council, called to consider the matter, Ald. Judd, chairman of No. 1 committee, announced the result of his negotiations (a synopsis of which was given exclusively in Tuesday's Advertiser), to the effect that save in a couple of minor matters, the city and company had come to terms, and that if No. 1 committee was given power to go ahead and close the negotiations, a bylaw would be prepared at once.

After much dickering the city and company have agreed as follows:

The company will construct and have in operation a line of railway, running from the Wellington street line on South street east to Layard; along Layard to Mamelon and north on Mamelon to the Hamilton road, the line to be in operation on or before Nov. 1, 1904.

The company will construct a line on the Hamilton road from Rectory to Egerton street, to be in operation not later than Oct. 1, 1905.

The company will construct a line on the Wortley road, south from Elmwood avenue, by Nov. 1, 1905, to meet the Traction Company, and sooner if wanted.

The company agrees to deed over to the city the portion of the lots owned by the company on Beaconsfield avenue, provided the city allows the company's tracks to remain on the avenue.

The company agrees to drop all accounts against the city provided the city drops its contra accounts against the company.

The company agrees to put the roadway on Richmond street, from Regent to Huron, in proper condition at once.

The company agrees to allow the city to fix the city's population now at 39,000.

ALD. JUDD EXPLAINS.

In reply to many questions, Ald. Judd explained the agreement as follows: Both parties had agreed that anything that might be said or done would not prejudice either side of the case should the negotiations fall through. As regards the south street belt, he understood the city would be called upon to secure for the company the right to cross the L. E. and D. R. tracks on South street, but in this matter he anticipated no trouble. The people of the Hamilton road would secure their extension from Rectory street east sooner under the present agreement than if the city took a census and held the company to the strict letter of the law. The Wortley road line, whether or not the Traction Company desired to use it as a line to enter the city, would be constructed by the fall of 1905.

The city and company have also agreed that in case the company's tracks on the Wortley road are required to be removed to permit of the subway on that thoroughfare being widened by the Grand Trunk, the company will remove and replace the rails at its own expense.

Regarding the accounts of the city against the company, and contra accounts of the company against the city, Ald. Judd said, the city claimed something like $250 for cleaning the snow off the street, and $50 for certain paving, or about $300 in all from the company, and the company had a claim of $2,000 against the city for alleged damages caused by water flooding the company's rails, and also a small amount for removing poles for the city engineer.

As to the fixing of the city's population at 39,000, Ald. Judd said this was merely to furnish a basis to work upon. Under the company's charter, the city was entitled to a mile of track over what was then in the city for each 2,000 of population over 25,000. If the city's population is now fixed at 39,000, the city will be in a good position, for the company has agreed to construct two miles of extra trackage. In other words under the proposed new agreement the company agreed that the city with a population of 39,000, was entitled to all the trackage in the city, including the West London line, the extension on High street, the double-tracking on Richmond street north, and all other double-tracking in the city, as well as to the three extensions it now agrees to construct. If next year it is found that the city has a population of 41,000, the city can demand and can compel the company to construct another mile of track, and so on for each additional 2,000 of population.

BYLAW TO BE PREPARED.

Ald. Judd then moved, seconded by Ald. Stevely, that No. 1 committee be empowered to have a bylaw prepared in accordance with the above terms, and that it be submitted to a special meeting of the council to be held next Thursday night.

The company had previously placed the date for the completion of the Hamilton road line at Nov. 1, 1905, and Ald. Greer, having expressed a wish that it be changed to Oct. 1, Manager Carr, who was present, at once agreed.

Mayor Beck objected to placing the city's population at 39,000. He said the company was doing nothing for the city, but what the courts compelled it to do. If the population was fixed, the company would be given an opportunity of fighting the city in the courts for years. The mayor went on to criticise the agreement at length, and Ald. Judd replied, somewhat hotly. He said he was trying to conduct the negotiations in a friendly way, fair to all.

This aroused the mayor's anger, and his worship left the chair, and in a somewhat heated manner, denied that he had ever been prejudiced in his dealings with the company. He had acted as he thought best in the interests of the city.

Ald. Judd then said that City Solicitor Meredith had informed him that it did not make an iota of difference to the city, whether or not, the city's population was fixed at 39,000, but the mayor ignored the statement and declared he would oppose the clause in the bylaw, unless he were personally assured by the solicitor that it would make no difference to the city.

MERELY A BASIS TO WORK ON.

Manager Carr, being again called upon, stated that the placing of the population at 39,000 was of no special advantage to the company. It merely furnished a basis to work upon.

Ald. Judd again reminded the mayor that the city did not say there were only 39,000 people in the city. The figures were merely a basis to work upon.

Mayor Beck said the company knew the city was entitled to more trackage than the agreement with Ald. Judd gave it, and the company was anxious to have the 39,000 clause put through on this account.

Ald. Greer also opposed the population clause, unless the city solicitor authorized it, but Alds. Stevely, Forristal, Greenlees, and in fact, the majority of the council—took the ground that it could not possibly adversely affect the city. All, of course, stated that if the solicitor was against the clause, it must be thrown out. Each thought the agreement a very favorable and businesslike one, and felt the chairman of No. 1 was to be congratulated.

The mayor, having withdrawn his opposition until he can obtain the city solicitor's advice, Ald. Judd's motion was put through, and the council will meet next week to take action on the bylaw.

LIGHTNING-CHANGE ARTIST

Fitzgerald's Novelty at the River Park Next Week—Other Good Acts

From the list of performers engaged for Springbank Park next week not one of the acts could be selected as an inferior one. Every effort is being made to bring to London this season, vaudeville people of reputation, whose turns are known and are sure to be satisfactory. Since the opening performance not a solitary act has been weak, and the spectators are appreciating the park by turning out in increased numbers. The service to the park has been good. The acts have been clean and the audience attentive and appreciative. Some choice people are booked for the remainder of the summer, and undoubtedly the seating accommodation at the theater will be taxed nightly.

For next week a novelty will be given by H. V. Fitzgerald. The act is original and startling, and in it Fitzgerald makes 25 remarkable instantaneous changes of costume and character. As a protean novelty it is sure to please.

Then the Calders in a juggling act execute many difficult feats with various articles. There turn is interesting and clever.

Franzthes and Lewis are rifle and pistol experts. This is something new for a park attraction, but will hold the attention of all.

Alexis and Schall are billed as the "Tommy Atkins and Dancing Girl." Difficult dancing and singing make their few minutes on the stage thoroughly interesting.

Resta Winfield and the biograph with new pictures complete a first-class bill.

Is Anything More Horrible?

Than a slow lingering death from consumption, to be eaten up by deadly little germs? Catarrh is only next door to consumption, and ought to be killed outright. Catarrhozone is the only remedy admitted to cure permanently. No case of Catarrh exists it can't cure. Get it today and cure yourself; it will cure you. Get Catarrhozone.

In Australia the output of fruit has been enormous, causing heavy losses to growers in consequences of the glutted condition of the local markets.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Saves Health

The use of Royal Baking Powder is essential to the healthfulness of the family food.

Yeast ferments the food.
Alum baking powders are injurious.

Royal Baking Powder saves health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—The ladies of the First Baptist Church, of Lobo, will hold a garden party on Thursday, June 30.

—Mr. Samuel Munro, of John Marshall & Co., has returned from a purchasing trip to Europe.

—Rev. T. S. Johnson, former pastor of the Adelaide Street Baptist Church, will preach tomorrow at Denfield, not Dutton.

—It is thought by Inspector Murray, of the Canadian Express Company, that George W. Hendricks, who has been arrested in Milwaukee for passing forged money orders, is the party who cashed the forged checks in St. Thomas recently.

—The case in which a north end boy is alleged to have set fire to a dog which he had saturated with coal oil, came up in the juvenile court yester-

Our $4.50 Pudding Dish

is great value, and looks equal to any $6 or $7 dish. They are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

WILLMOT'S
217½ Dundas St.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

London Advertiser

Push The Advertiser
It
Pushes Your Ads.

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1904. PRICE TWO CENTS.

How Russians Sunk Ships With Hold Full of Japs

Survivor of the Torpedoed Kinshu Maru Tells the World of the Horrors of the Attack and the Hardships of the Few Who Escaped.

Gensan, Korea, by way of San Francisco, May 28. — The affair of the unfortunate Japanese transport, Kinshu Maru, which was sunk by the Russians near here with her hold full of soldiers, continues to excite Japanese comment. A survivor, who reached here with twenty comrades, tells this story:

"The Kinshu Maru left Sasebo at 4 p.m. on April 12, and subsequently reached Haiju Bay, where, after three days' stay, she was joined by a naval squadron, which had participated in the seventh and eighth bombardment of Port Arthur.

"The Kinshu Maru then followed the squadron to Gensan, which was reached on the 22rd.

"All the vessels of the squadron except certain torpedo boats proceeded north on the 24th, while the Kinshu Maru, escorted by the remaining torpedo craft, left Gensan for Iwon, Hongkongdo, at 6 a.m. on April 25.

"There were on board the Kinshu Maru, besides the crew of seventy, the Ninth Company of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, some naval officers, and men, ten sutlers and seventy-seven Japanese coolies. The troops had embarked the preceding day.

"On arrival the troops landed for reconoitering purposes and returned early in the evening.

"The Kinshu Maru started on her return journey about 7 p.m., but the torpedo boats which had convoyed her to Iwon left half an hour before.

"Shortly afterward all was quiet on board the Kinshu Maru, the majority of the men having gone to bed.

ROUSED FROM SLEEP.

"About 10 p.m. we were awakened by Mr. Fujy, an employe of Mr. Yamada, a tailor in Tokio, who informed us that we had been overtaken by Russian warships. At first we gave no heed to his remarks, but were surprised on going to the upper deck at finding the Russian armored cruiser Rossia throwing her searchlights on our vessel from a distance of forty or fifty yards.

"Meanwhile Capt. Yangai was heard conversing in English from the crows-nest tower with a Russian officer, who was similarly posted in his vessel. We could not understand him, but heard the words 'Kinshu Maru.' We at once went below in order to awaken the rest of the men, and when we appeared on deck Lieutenant Commander Mizoguchi, superintending naval officer, ordered the boats to be lowered, as he said an hour's grace had been given the vessel.

"A boat was at once launched, into which the crew and bluejackets jumped and tried to escape. But they were pursued by a hostile boat and a steam launch and probably were taken prisoners.

"Shortly afterward Lieutenant-Commander Mizoguchi, Capt. Yangai, Paymaster-Lieutenant Yola, Interpreter Kondo, a few bluejackets and many others proceeded to the Rossia in boats.

"We, however, remained on the vessel, still hoping to escape. We went below, where I equipped myself with a life-buoy and put on as many clothes as possible in order to save myself from the freezing water.

"Some time past midnight all was noiseless, and when we again went up no one was found there. Going to the stern, however, we found a sentinel standing in front of an officer's cabin, who said that the troops on board were all determined to share the fate of the Kinshu Maru, and that he greatly sympathized with us, the non-combatants.

"Thereupon we determined to try to save ourselves by jumping overboard at the critical moment and swimming till we perished or should be picked up by our squadron, which might come to our rescue.

"Meanwhile our number has increased to nine, and it was decided to lower a boat, which we did at once. We jumped into the craft, but the question was how we could elude the vigilance of a Russian torpedo boat keeping watch on the starboard side of the Kinshu Maru.

"At last we rowed out, taking care that the enemy should think we were going to the Rossia. But the strong searchlights thrown upon us by the latter compelled us to row back to our former position. Here we were divided as to whether we should endeavor to escape or surrender ourselves to the enemy, but we finally decided to do the former.

EFFORT TO ESCAPE.

"Immediately we resumed our rowing, three men at the oars, while the remainder hid themselves at the bottom of the boat. The moon was then shining brightly, so that our fears were exceedingly great.

"When we had rowed about 200 yards a shot was fired at the Kinshu Maru by the Rossia, and was followed three minutes later by a cannonade lasting for about twenty minutes. We counted 150 shots. Searchlights were then put out and the Russian war vessels faded away in the dark.

"The skies cleared up soon after and the moon shone out brightly. We followed the course of the latter westward until it sank below the horizon. It was near dawn of April 26, but very dark. We did not know in which direction we were going, and had to wait for the morning, in the meantime allowing the boat to drift.

"The morning came, but we could not see the sun, owing to a dense fog, until 9 o'clock, when the direction became clear. We rowed with all our strength, but the fog became more and more dense, nothing being visible thirty yards off. Our clothes were wet through, and the sufferings of the party were beyond description.

"A little past noon we heard a sound resembling a steam whistle far ahead. This was followed by similar sounds from the left, right and rear. We did not know whether they emanated from the Japanese flotilla or the Russian flotilla, though we were of opinion that a number of small craft were around us. For a moment we hesitated to move, when a number of fur seals raised their heads beside the boat and opened their mouths, making a sound which resembled a steam whistle. So our fears were dispelled.

"There was absolutely nothing to eat or drink. We stuck to the oars, however, and at 2 p.m., an island was sighted in the distance, and, steering toward it, we saw at 4 p.m. another boat also making for the island. We concluded that it carried other survivors of the Kinshu Maru, and we reached the island one hour later than the other boat. There was nothing to show that it belonged to the ill-fated steamer, and we landed full of misgivings. We found, however, a strap bearing the name of a regiment in Japanese characters which had been cast on the shore, and our fears were quieted.

"Then we saw a man standing on a hill who did not seem to be one of us, and he asked us if we were Japanese. When we answered in the affirmative he came down the hill with rifle in hand. This was rather unexpected. But the man told us not to be afraid for he was a Japanese soldier who has escaped from the Kinshu Maru. We congratulated one another on our safety. He also informed us that thirty-seven soldiers from the Kinshu Maru had landed on the island and were sheltered beyond the hill.

"On our way there we met a group of some twenty Koreans and asked them for food. They entertained us very kindly, and we spent the night at a village containing some eighty houses on the coast. The island was Mayangto. Some of these soldiers were atired in shirts only, others in trousers, and a few were practically naked. They must have suffered terribly.

"The next morning we, with these thirty-seven soldiers, saile din a junk for Sin Po. One of the soldiers had a friend at Sin Po, to whose house we all went. A Korean informed us that a batch of twenty or thirty Japanese soldiers had landed some five miles off. We dispatched a messenger to meet them and wired to the Japanese consul at Gensan and to the headquarters of the battalion. The messenger met with the Japanese soldiers en route to Sin Po, but their number was eight instead of twenty.

"As to what occurred after we left the Kinshu Maru, we subsequently learned that by order of the commander the soldiers concealed themselves in the hold, the officers taking to their own quarters, and for a time the upper and lower decks of the steamer were extremely quiet.

SEVERAL COMMIT SUICIDE.

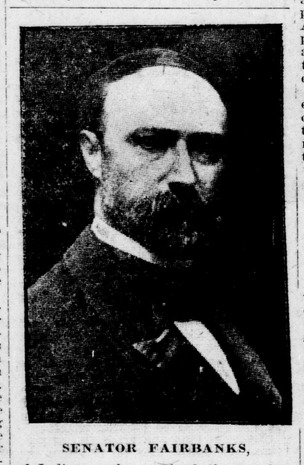
"At this critical moment four military officers and two non-commissioned officers committel suicide with their swords, namely, Capt. Shyna, Lieut. Yokota Terada, Sub-Lieut. Higaki, and Non-Commissioned Officers Washi and Okano. Non-Commissioned Officers Kurin and Corp. Horisaka also took their own lives by shooting themselves.

"In the meantime a Russian officer and two bluejackets from the cruiser Rossia boarded the Kinshu Maru and searched the steamer. Finding our troops in the hold the three Russians hastily quitted the steamer, and the Kinshu Maru was immediately torpedoed.

"The soldiers rushed upon deck and opened fire on the Rossia, although no one had ordered them to do so. The enemy replied with quick-firing guns.

"Another torpedo struck the steamer, ripping her open.

"Thirty-seven soldiers escaped to Mayongto in a boat and four others in another boat, while three others in a sampan managed also to escape. The sampan and the boat met together and were able to reach Sin Po safely, although one man in the latter jumped into the sea in a fit of frenzy and was drowned. Before reaching Sin Po the boat capsized, but all the men were rescued, as stated above. The soldiers who escaped are now at Gensan."



SENATOR FAIRBANKS,

of Indiana, who received the nomination of the Republican party for the American Vice-Presidency.

ATLAS LOAN CASES

Judgments Against Shareholders Who Made No Defense.

Toronto, June 25, — Judgment by the master-in-ordinary has been given against the following Atlas Loan shareholders, who entered no defense: A. C. Miller, Detroit, $23,750; W. A. Griffin, Detroit, $2,400; J. A. Griffin; Cincinnati, $17,000; Miss Kate Going, St. Thomas, $8,000; Mrs. Minnie H. Humphries, Des Moines, Ia., $8,300; J. Voaden, Niagara Falls, $900; Jessie Fraser, executrix of the estate of E. J. Fraser, Medicine Hat, N. W. T., $3,200.

Neil Marple, of St. Thomas, who was accredited with stock to the value of $2,800, offered $400 in settlement, and the compromise was accepted.

The hearing of the case of Angus McCrimmon, of St. Thomas, was fixed for July 19, and A. E. Bastedo, court stenographer, was appointed to conduct the examination of A. E. Wallace on a date to be fixed. Mr. Wallace is at his home and confined to his room, where his evidence will be taken.

The amount involved in Mr. McCrimmon's case is $25,000, and he denies that he subscribed for any shares not fully paid up, saying that any entry showing unpaid shares was fraudulently made without his knowledge or consent. He also sets up numerous other legal grounds for resisting payment.



The Japanese Landing on the Liao Tung Peninsula, May 5.

JAPANESE LOST A SEIGE TRAIN

Investment of Fortress May Have Been Suspended.

KUROKI AWAITS OKU'S ARMY

With Three Columns Will Then Move Upon Russians—Marshal Oyama Reported Drowned.

St. Petersburg, June 24. — General Kuroki's three columns seem to have suspended their advance, pending General Oku's arrival at Kai Chou. They are occupying the three roads leading from Siu Yen to Kai Chou, Ta Tcheiao and Hai Cheng, whence they can move forward simultaneously.

The exact position of the Japanese in the Ta Tche Kiao road is not known, but one column is at Vandiapudze, 40 miles from Hai Cheng, and another is at Chapanlin, 25 miles from Kai Chou.

Military critics approve of General Kuropatkin's decision not to fight at Kai Chou, which they point out is a particularly unfavorable position, exposed to a flank attack from Kuroki on one side and to a possible landing at New Chwang on the other.

The Japanese forces engaged in this movement are estimated at 150,000 men and an enormous number of guns. Apparently two divisions have left Port Arthur, which would account for the practical suspension of the siege operations, but which may also be due to the reported loss of the siege train on board Japanese transports.

Although much interest is manifested in the foreign reports of the loss of these guns and in the reports from the sources of the drowning of Commander-in-Chief Oyama and his staff, the admiralty has no confirmation of these rumors.

THE S. A. CONGRESS

General Booth Delivers a Greeting From King Edward.

London, June 25.—The third international congress of the Salvation Army opened with a meeting at Albert Hall, which was attended by over 5,000 delegates, representing 49 countries in all parts of the globe. General Booth presided, and welcomed the delegates in an extended address, concluding by saying: "I have been granted permission to extend to you the warmest welcome in the name of King Edward, who, on Wednesday last, empowered me to say that he had with pleasure met your leader; that he had learned of the salvation movement with great interest, and that he regarded its success as being of importance to his empire."

The mention of King Edward's name was greeted with great enthusiasm.

General Booth, in referring to the Japanese legation, prayed that peace might come to Japan. He spoke touchingly of the recent death of his daughter, Mrs. Booth-Tucker, wife of the head of the Salvation Army in the United States, who was killed in a railway accident in Missouri.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

London Writers Hope Balfour's Words Will Be Pondered.

Toronto, June 25. — Byron Herbert and Edward Montague, in the Westminster Review, hope the statement of Premier Balfour will be sent verbatim to Canada, in order that those Canadian manufacturers who at present are so eagerly supporting Chamberlain's policy may learn that whereas they now find themselves suffering from British competition, they can raise their tariffs without so much as drawing a protest from Great Britain.

The Canadian Associated Press learns in connection with the resignation of Sir Percy Girouard, and the circumstances attending it, taht instructions have been dispatched by the Government to Lord Milner to prepare a special report on the working and development of Transvaal, Orange and Cape Colony railways. The belief is expressed in the colonial office quarters that the constructive work undertaken has been too rapid in view of the comparatively slow progress of the new colonies.

912 BODIES FOUND.

New York, June 25.—Yesterday the water was pumped out of the wrecked steamer Gen. Slocum, and two bodies, very badly burned, were found on the main deck of the boat. This made five bodies in all found during the day, bringing the total of recovered dead up to 912, of which 824 have been identified. More than $100,000 has been subscribed to the relief fund.

ON HIS TRIAL

Woman at Ottawa Says an M. P. Has Defrauded Her.

Ottawa, June 25. — A woman, giving her name as Anna Bella Herbert, called at the police station Thursday afternoon and asked that an officer accompany her to the residence of an M. P. who, she claims, has some valuable papers belonging to her. Miss Herbert says that she is the rightful owner of some property near Halifax which she declares was fraudulently taken from her through the efforts of a member from the Maritime Provinces. Miss Herbert asked for a search warrant, and was told to return later. In the meantime, the officers will investigate her story.

GREAT RECEPTION FOR HIS MAJESTY

The Kaiser Outdoes Himself Playing Host to King Edward.

Kiel, June 25. — Preparations in progress for the reception of King Edward indicate that his majesty will be given a more magnificent welcome than any ever witnessed in the Kiel waters. The German Imperial yacht, the Hohenzollern, will present the appearance of a tropical palm garden, and will be entirely covered by an awning.

There was an early start yesterday morning to view the racing in the open. Emperor William raced the Meteor III., having on board the Earl of Lonsdale, the Earl of Mar and Kellie and others. The Empress sailed on the Iduna, with the Crown Prince Frederick William at the helm. The Iduna, however, made a bad start. Meteor III. got on the wrong tack and gave up, owing to a protest from the schooner yacht Ingomar (owned in New York). The Meteor III. was subsequently towed in, though it was stated that she met with no mishap. The Ingomar won the first prize in class A for schooner cruisers, and also the Krupp memorial prize; the Hamburg was second and the Iduna third. The contest between the Ingomar and the Hamburg was a splendid exhibtion of sailing. A banquet given by the Emperor and Empress to the guests included Crown Prince Frederick William, Prince Eitel Frederick, Prince Albert of Monaco, Count Wolff Metsirnech, the Earl of Dunraven and Frederick Vanderbilt.

RAISULI FREES HIS CAPTIVES

Morocco Pays the Ransom Which Liberates Perdicaris and Varley.

Tangier, June 25, 12:55 a.m. — Ion Perdicaris and Cromwell Varley, who were captured by the bandit Raisuli, and held until ransom was paid, have just arrived here.

Perdicaris is very much fatigued after his long ride, but says he is glad to get back. He is greatly pleased with the reception accorded him by the townsmen, who met him in great numbers.

Perdicaris suffered many hardships while in the hands of Raisuli, although he says he does not think that these were the fault of the bandits, and that he had every comfort possible under the circumstances. Varley appears to be very cheerful and bright, as if he had just returned from a picnic. Both Perdicaris and Varley are much thinner, especially the former, who has aged considerably. Perdicaris was received at his town house by the authorities, the armirals of the fleets and numerous personal friends. His Moorish servants made a great demonstration of joy, kissing their master's hands and clothes.

Much credit is due to the two Sheriffs of Wazan, Mulai Ali and Mulai Hamet, who have devoted much time in their efforts to secure the success of the negotiations. Mulai Ali remained at Raisuli's camp continuously, thus insuring the safety of the lives of the captives, while Mulai traveled back and forth between Tangier and Benairos. Mulai Hamet says that he arrived at the camp of Solal, Governor of the M'Sara tribe, at 3 o'clock on June 23, but that the captives did not arrive until the morning of June 24. Nothing unusual occurred during the exchange of the prisoners, who started immediately for their respective homes. The delay in turning over the prisoners was apparently a mistake as to the date set for their release.

SUICIDE LEAPS ELEVEN STORIES

Man and Woman Struggle On Window Ledge.

TRIES TO HURL HER TO STREET

Falling in This Shoots Woman and Jumps to His Death—A Detroit Sensation.

Detroit, Mich., June 24.—Charles A. Swayse, employed by a life insurance company, and former assistant superintendent of the Detroit House of Correction, today shot Miss Effie Alvord twice while the couple were in a private office in the company's suite on the eleventh floor of the Chamber of Commerce building, and then jumped from the window himself. Swayse had attempted to throw Miss Alvord from the window, but failed. He was picked up on the brick pavement of State street, and died as he was carried into the lobby of the building. Miss Alvord was shot in the neck and wrist, but is not fatally hurt, it is reported, at Harper Hospital.

Miss Alvord drove up to the Chamber of Commerce building in an automobile about 11 o'clock, accompanied by a man. She went to the eleventh floor, and entering the office of the life insurance company, asked to have a private interview with Mr. Swayse. She was shown into a small private office fronting on the State street side of the building, where Swayse joined her, shutting and locking the door. In a few moments the other persons in the office heard a struggle, then screams, which were followed in quick succession by several pistol shots.

Manager McCall, of the agency, rushed against the door of the private room and broke it open. Miss Alvord was prostrate on the floor, her hair disheveled, her waist torn and blood pouring from the wounds in her neck and wrist. Through the window Mr. McCall could see Swayse's hands clutching the window ledge. They were in view for only a moment. Then Swayse let go, and his body went whirling down through the air. It hit several wires and turned over twice, striking on the face and chest. A bullet wound in his nose showed that he had also shot himself before taking the awful plunge. There was just a breath of life in the body when it was picked up, and that flickered out before it had been carried into the Chamber of Commerce lobby. Physicians who attended Miss Alvord found that her wounds are not fatal.

Miss Alvord is an employe of a sewing machine company, but worked at the House of Correction when Swayse was assistant superintendent there. Her home is said to be at Saginaw, Mich.

Occupants of a building across the street from the Chamber of Commerce say that they heard agonized screams from the Chamber of Commerce building, and looking out saw Swayse attempt to throw Miss Alvord out of the window. Her head and shoulders were across the ledge, and she was fighting desperately. Then the couple disappeared from the window and the shots were heard, followed by Swayse's mad plunge.

A letter written by Swayse was found, which, it is said, explains the tragedy. It is alleged that the letter says that Miss Alvord and Swayse had been intimate; that the intimacy was responsible for Swayse's losing his position at the House of Correction, and that Miss Alvord had been hounding him.

The man with whom Miss Alvord drove up to the building is J. B. Terry, an employe of the same sewing machine company that employs Miss Alvord. At Miss Alvord's boarding house, on Erskine street, it was stated that Miss Alvord and Terry had been married for several months. On the contrary, Miss Alvord sent word to the reporters through the physician who dressed her wounds at the hospital, that she was not married to Terry, but was engaged to him. Yesterday was the young lady's 28th birthday, and she told the physician to tell the reporters that Swayse sent her a telephone message that he was going to shoot her as a birthday present. She said she went to Swayse's office today to break with him. Swayse was 53 years of age and leaves a widow and three children.

BISLEY TEAM SAILS.

Montreal, Que., June 25. — The Allan Line steamship Parisian sailed for Liverpool yesterday morning, having on board among other passengers, the members of the Canadian Bisley team. The men were accompanied to the steamer on Thursday by their friends, but owing to the early hour at which the Parisian left port this morning there was no demonstration of any kind.

Hammering at Pt. Arthur; Land and Sea Attacks

Japanese Wearing Out Defenders by Repeated Night Assaults—Mikado's Troops Have Occupied Kai Chou and Decisive Battle Is at Hand—Gen. Sakaharoff's Report.

Chicago, June 24. — A special to the Daily News from Che Foo, says: "Another demonstration took place off Port Arthur yesterday. Firing began from the forts about 10 a.m. and continued until 1 p.m. The programme was about the same as on the previous day. The destroyers and torpedo boats pursued the same tactics, and an auxiliary cruiser lay off the islands until the firing had ceased, when it proceeded eastward at full speed. At 8:50 the same evening, firing began heavily from the bluff, with much activity of the searchlights, indicating the approach of torpedo craft. A little later the sound of more distant firing was heard, evidently from the land side of Port Arthur, continuing until 2:30 this morning, with a brief renewal at 3 a.m. During that period there was an almost uninterrupted thunder as of field guns and volley firing, punctured with crashes as of siege guns. It is probable that what took place was a general shore action with a naval demonstration. It seems as though the Japanese intend to wear out the defenders by continued night activity before making final simultaneous sea and land attacks."

CUT A WAY OUT.

Liao Yang, June 25. — Captain Von Lang and 26 volunteers scouts have rejoined the command, arriving here on foot, after a hot skirmish with the Japanese rear guard Von Lang and his little command started out on horseback to investigate the numbers and movements of the enemy. They rode clear around the Japanese advance, and gained important information regarding the Japanese position. When in the rear of the Japanese main body they were discovered and surrounded by two squadrons of cavalry, but they cut their way through with sabres and poignards, losing five men. Nearly all their horses were scattered. They escaped to the hills, where the Japanese cavalry was unable to follow them, and they succeeded in rejoining the colors with much valuable information. Reinforcements are constantly arriving.

DESPAIR IN RUSS RANKS.

Tokio June 24. — The Pekin correspondent of the Jiji, reports that Tashikiao, which is half-way between Kai Chou and Hai Cheng, is in great confusion. The Russians returning from their defeats in the south are demoralized and in despair.

A detachment has been sent to Shimucheng, 25 miles east of Tashikiao. At the latter place is the great provision depot of the Russian forces in the south.

Nearly a million dollars has been contributed to the Red Cross fund here.

JAPS AT KAI CHOU.

Berlin, June 24. — Colonel Gaedke, the correspondent of the Tageblatt, in the Far East, telegraphs from the Russian headquarters, saying that on June 22 the Japanese occupied Kai Chou, and that a decisive battle of the united armies of General Oku and Kuroki with the Russian main army is expected shortly.

JAPS FALL BACK.

Liao Yang, June 24.—It is reported that Generals Oku and Kuroki have joined forces and are attacking from the direction of Vafangow. There is talk of a serious engagement shortly. It is also rumored that the Japanese forces, which were recently advancing in this direction, have fallen back of Feng Wang Cheng.

SAKAHAROFF'S REPORT.

St. Petersburg, June 24. — The general staff has received the following telegram from Lieut.-Gen. Sakaharoff, under date of June 23:

"At nightfall on June 22, the Japanese vanguard occupied a line four miles north of Senu Chen, which extended from the seashore to the mountains through the villages of Siangpaitze, Tang Tsin, Litsia Tung, Yong Tsan Ya Tung and Wang Tsiaoshang. The established a heliograph station on the heights of Lietsia Tung.

"A cordon of infantry with quick-firers covered their left flank.

"A Japanese patrol endeavored unsuccessfully to penetrate our outposts. The night passed quietly.

"On the morning of June 23, the Japanese resumed the advance, their front extending from Tavaja to the Kantak River. Japanese warships were seen off shore.

"Our vanguards on June 21-22 checked the enemy along the roads from Siu Yen to Hai Cheng. Lieut. Enyberts and three Cossacks were wounded.

"The Japanese, on June 22, had not moved out of the Chapan Pass.

"There is no particular change in the situation of the Fang Wang Cheng side, with the exception that the enemy has been strengthening and building fortifications near Yentai Pass, twelve miles to the southwest and is also making roads from Feng Wang Cheng in the direction of Selut Chang.

"The Japanese have retired beyond Aiyanmen, on the Samaitsze Liasslan road.

"In a skirmish on June 21, Lieut. Anitchkoff and two Cossacks were wounded."



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT,

Nominated by the Republican national convention for the Presidency of the United States.

ST. JOHN BAPTISTE DAY

Procession at Montreal—French M. P.'s Celebrate at Ottawa.

Montreal, Que., June 25. — The St. John Baptiste procession yesterday morning was a huge affair, being participated in by a great number of societies. There was a great profusion of allegorical cars, many of which were very handsomely gotten up. The procession wound up at Notre Dame Church, where an imposing service took place. This afternoon a great variety of entertainments have been provided in connection with the celebration.

Ottawa, Ont., June 25. — St. John Baptiste Day was very quietly celebrated here. Flags flew from the Parliament buildings, and maple leafs were numerous. The French members met in the Commons and sang a number of patriotic airs.

THE SOO RECEIVER

President C. D. Warren, of Toronto, Appointed to Position.

Toronto, June 25.—A dispatch from Sault Ste. Marie yesterday stated that President C. D. Warren, of Toronto, had been appointed receiver for the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, and had placed A. H. Chitty in charge. "I may have been appointed receiver, but I certainly have not placed anyone in charge, nor would I do so until I have examined the situation," said Mr. Warren, when the dispatch was read to him. The executive committee of the reorganized company, consisting of President Warren, of Toronto; Vice-President Drummond, of Monireal; J. T. Terry, of New York; J. R. Lee, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Reeves, of Philadelphia, will go to the Soo at the end of next week to look over the situation.

THIBET HAS HAD ENOUGH

Second Lama Leaves Lhassa to Confer With Younghusband.

Simla, India, June 25. — A telegram was received here yesterday announcing that the second principal lama had been instructed to leave Lhassa, the capital of Tibet, to confer with Col. Younghusband, the political agent at the head of the British mission.

THE SYDNEY STRIKE

Strikers Decide to Fight Company to the End.

Halifax, N. S., June 25. — That the members of the Provincial Workmen's Association are determined to remain on strike until their demands are acceded to by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company was clearly evidenced at a joint meeting held Thursday evening. A large number of strikers were present, and after listening to an address by John Moffatt and other P. W. A. leaders, the men unanimously decided to stand shoulder to shoulder and fight the company to the bitter end. Mr. J. H. Plummer's statement to the Sydney Board of Trade was discussed, but not officially. The P. W. A. ranks are being broken daily by large numbers of men who are going back to work. Most of these cannot support their families on the wages paid.

CLERGY AND PEOPLE.

Montreal, Que., June 25. — Somewhat of a sensation was created yesterday morning by the sermon preached in Notre Dame Church before the French-Canadian societies by Rev. Abbe Brosseau. Abbe Brosseau told his congregation that a crisis had arrived in the relations of the French-Canadian people and their clergy, which must be faced now. He said there was a tendency among the people to break away from the influence of the church. This condition would have to be met by the creation of greater harmony between the clergy and the people, and it was with that object that the archbishop was now working.

"THE END HAS COME."

Worthless, Adulterated Teas Have Had Their Day.

"SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL GREEN TEA by its purity, fragrance and all-round goodness, is displacing Japan tea just as "SALADA" black tea is displacing all other black teas.

SEALED LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BY ALL GROCERS.

FIGHTING FOR A NAME.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Ned found himself somewhat lonely after the departure of Mr. Lawson and his mother for Nantasket; and after his return from Auburndale with Gertrude, the house on Mount Vernon street, as he entered it, seemed more desolate and forlorn than he had thought possible.

He did not feel like retiring immediately, so, bringing forth his books, he sat down for a season of reading and study, until he should begin to get sleepy.

But even his books seemed to lack interest after a time, and he threw them aside and fell to musing.

He had much enjoyed his drive and the companionship of the fair girl whom he so sincerely loved.

He knew that she still loved him, for her every look and tone plainly indicated it. He believed that Mr. Langmaid still favored his suit, or he never would have allowed Gertrude to send him that note, inviting him to accompany her on the visit to her friend.

But—how would they regard him if they knew of the blight which had rested upon him, ever since he made that unfortunate business trip the preceding winter?

He was never long by himself without dropping into this train of painful musing—without living over again the experience of his trip to Albany, and its painful result.

His life was now one long, ceaseless regret and rebellion against the misfortune which had so handicapped him at the very outset of his promising career.

True, Mr. Lawson believed in him, and had done everything to shield him from the evil consequences of that calamity. The bank officials, too, had been very kind, and given him the benefit of the doubt regarding the real thief; but at the same time he knew that he was a marked man—that his every act was closely watched, and that he could never regain his former footing in the institution until the mystery of the stolen money and bonds should be explained.

It was very discouraging, and he wondered, tonight, as he sat there in Mr. Lawson's library alone, what Gertrude would say if she should learn what had happened; this thought had made him absent-minded and depressed all afternoon, while riding with her; he wondered also what Mr. Langmaid's attitude toward him would be. Might he not refuse to sanction an engagement with his idolized daughter? Would he not be likely to feel that he could not have the dignity and prestige of his family compromised by a union with one upon whom such a blight must rest until the true culprit was discovered?

Ned became so absorbed in these unhappy thoughts that he took no note of time, and the hours sped by, while a muffled figure, outside, kept passing and repassing the house, and muttering angrily every now and then because of the light which still burned in the library, thus telling that someone was awake and watchful.

But at length a distant clock chimed the hour of one, and Ned started up, surprised to find how late it was.

Whether he was guided by some instinct of impending danger, or whether the feeling of excessive loneliness made him doubly careful, he could not have told; but he went all over the house and carefully examined every door and window in it.

Of course, he discovered the window behind the writing desk had been left unfastened.

He was considerably surprised to find it thus, but supposed it had been overlooked through the carelessness of one of the servants while cleaning it.

He secured it, and then having seen that everything else was safe, he retired to his own room and to bed; while that figure outside, which had been watching his every movement, turned with a fierce oath of disappointment, and disappeared from the locality.

Two days later—Saturday—just at noon, and when the bank was on the point of closing, Mr. Cranston spoke to Ned, who was at work at one of the desks.

"Heatherton, where is Mr. Butler?" he inquired.

"He went out a moment ago—he said he had an important engagement."

"That is unfortunate," said Mr. Cranston, looking grave. "I am to leave for my vacation this afternoon, and I wanted to hand to him the keys to the safe and vaults, as he is to take my place while I am gone."

"Did he know you were going today?" Ned asked.

"No, I did not expect to go until Monday, but circumstances compel me to start this evening. Let me see," Mr. Cranston interposed reflectively. "Mr. Butler is spending the summer at Nantasket, isn't he?"

"Yes, sir; he goes back and forth every day."

"Hum—didn't I hear you say that you were going down this afternoon?"

"Yes, sir; I am going to spend Sunday with my mother and Mr. Lawson."

"Well, then, why can't you take the keys to Mr. Butler?"

"I will, sir, if you wish," Ned readily replied.

"Thank you; I have a few minutes more writing to do, then I will lock up and hand them to you, if you are not in a hurry."

"I am not—I can wait as well as not."

"What boat do you take?"

"Two o'clock, sir," Ned replied, as he began to put away his own work, preparatory to leaving the bank, while the cashier disappeared within his private office.

Just before Mr. Cranston asked Ned where Mr. Butler was, a man had had a check cashed, and, moving a little away from the counter, had stationed himself by a large pillar, where he carefully folded the crisp new bills, and arranged them nicely in his wallet.

He had thus been hidden from the cashier, who supposed that he had left the room, and gave no thought to him, while Ned was behind a tall desk, and had not observed him at all.

All the man's movements were characterized by great deliberation, while he appeared to be entirely absorbed in what he was doing.

But not a word of the foregoing conversation had escaped him, and his eyes, though downcast, burned with a fierce, exultant glitter that might have been very significant if it had been observed.

As Mr. Cranston vanished within his sanctum the man walked swiftly and noiselessly from the bank, thence to Washington street, where he boarded a car bound for Bowes' wharf.

A ride of twenty minutes brought him thither, and, making his way toward an open space on the pier, he took a folded handkerchief from his pocket, shook it out until it floated lightly on the breeze, and vigorously wiped his nose.

LOCAL SOCIAL GLEANINGS

Mrs. Ernest Smith, Mrs. W. J. Reid, Mrs. James Kerrigan, Mrs. Ravenor Bullen, Mrs. Charles Richardson, Mrs. Fritz Beck, and others were among the number who responded to the invitations of Mrs. Parfitt for the dainty little tea given on Friday last in honor of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles Parfitt.

"Dame Firefly" (with all her fairy train), a delightful spectacular operetta which has been most successfully presented in several large American cities will be given on the evening of Wednesday, July 6, in the Grand Opera House. It will be presented by local talent with full orchestral accompaniment under the direction of Miss Cumbiss, who has had large experience. The staging will be exceedingly

Miss Amy McDonough Parkhurst, has returned from a very delightful visit in Toronto, where she was the guest of Mrs. Gilmour at the Queen's.

Mrs. Charles Leonard, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Beddome, Mrs. Ginge, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Cronyn, Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Niven, Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. Eccles, Mrs. John Smaliman, Miss Marguerite Ginge, Miss Helen Gibbons, Miss Edna Leonard, Miss Nita Hunt and several others went out to the Kennels on Thursday afternoon to witness the results of the interesting match between the visiting and home golf teams.

The visit of the Toronto Hunt Golf Club in London was altogether delightful, both for the visitors and the home team, who completely vanquished the team of six in a match on the Kennel links on Thursday by a score of 31 to 6. After the match, Mesdames Puddicombe, Ernest Smith and Niven entertained at luncheon. The lunch was particularly pretty. A side table laden with dainties was made beautiful with clusters of marguerites, and at the center table, which was artistically arranged with June roses, covers were laid for twelve, their seats being designated by a slip of paper bearing the name through which a daisy stem was stuck. The twelve were Mrs. Puddicombe, Mrs. Niven, Mrs. Ernest Smith, Mrs. Cawthro, Mrs. Kerr-Osborne, Mrs. Fred Cox, Miss E. Cox, Miss Myles, Miss Gibbons, Miss Beddome, Miss Laura Hyman and Miss Belton, while at the other four smaller tables, covers were laid for Mrs. John Carling, Miss Magee, Miss Williams, Miss Zimmerman, Miss Allie Hyman, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Marjorie Gibbons, Miss Meredith and Miss Nita Hunt.

Miss Harris, Eldon House, gave a charming little tea in honor of the visiting golfers just before their departure on Thursday afternoon, after which a number went to the depot and gave them a jolly send-off in their private car. To particularize among those invited to meet the Toronto team were Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Labatt, Mrs. Puddicombe, Mrs. Kaye, Miss Breden, Miss Huntley, Miss Brydges, the Misses Hyman, the Misses Gibbons, the Misses Beddome, Miss Magee, Miss Zimmerman, Miss Annie Macbeth and a few others.

for points was a very handsome ornament, and Miss Edith Bayly was more than consoled by receiving a sweet little picture as a consolation prize. The guests included Mrs. Reid, Miss Aspinal, Mrs. Parfitt, Mrs. Charles Parfitt, Miss Frances Macbeth, Miss Maud Somerville, Mrs. Fritz Beck, Mrs. Charles Blinn, Mrs. John Hunt, Mrs. C. B. Hunt, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Bayly, Miss Edith Bayly, Mrs. Smart, Mrs. Wishart and Miss Emery.

Mrs. Smallman, Elton Lodge, spent a few days with her mother, Mrs. MacKay, in Hamilton, this week.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Drake was the very charming hostess of a smart luncheon given at the Kennels in honor of the guests in town. Rose-shaded peonies in crystal vases were effectively used to decorate the table, at which covers were laid for Mrs. Adam Beck, Mrs. Kaye, Miss Breden, Toronto; Miss Brydges, Miss Huntley, London, England; Miss Beddome, Miss Mabel Magee and Miss Moore.

A very pretty and exceedingly enjoyable function held last Friday afternoon marked the closing for the summer of Miss Zimmerman's school. The Misses Mary Puddicombe, Nancy Manigault, Margery Betts, Kittie Betts, Eva Hamilton, Nancy Niven and all of the little girls took part in the programme.

During their visit to London, Mrs. Cawthro stayed with Miss Lorna Gibbons, Mrs. Kerr-Osborne with Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Cox at the Tecumseh House, Miss Cecil Gibson with Miss Laura Hyman, Miss Myles and Miss Cox with Miss Mabel Magee, and Miss Williams with Miss Harris, Eldon House.

Mrs. Charles Moore and family left today for their summer cottage at Port Stanley.

Master Jack Ginge came home from Upper Canada College on Thursday evening.

Notwithstanding the uncertain weather of Monday last the tea at Glenmore given by Mrs. Adam Beck and Mrs. Fritz Beck was a very happy function, Mrs. Gates won the pretty drawn-work tea cloth offered by Mrs. Fritz Beck in a putting contest, and Miss Hunt and Miss Scatcherd were successful in the girls' contest, for which Mrs. Adam Beck gave two prizes, a silver-lined jewel case, and a crown derby cup and saucer. Among those who attended were Mrs. Hume Cronyn, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Charles Blinn, Mrs. John Hunt, Mrs. Herbert Gates, Mrs. C. B. Hunt, Miss Zimmerman, the Misses Beddome, Miss Labatt, the Misses Hyman, the Misses Gibbons, the Misses Moore, Miss Scatcherd, Miss Buckingham, Miss Huntley, Miss Brydges, Miss Frances Macbeth, Miss Harris and others.

Mr. Fred H. Peters, son of Lieut.-Col. Peters, D. O. C., is receiving many congratulations upon the brilliant result of his R. M. C. course at Kingston, where he has carried of the Governor-General's medal and the sword of honor.

Mrs. O'Grady (senior), Mr. and Mrs. Gerald De Courcey O'Grady and family leave next week for their summer home on Gitchie Island, Lake Joseph, Muskoka, after which they will reside in Queen's Park, Toronto, where Mr. O'Grady is manager of the Crown Bank. The removal from London of the O'Gradys is deeply regretted by the many who enjoyed their friendship. Mrs. O'Grady (senior), has been most energetic in promoting the interest of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, and has endeared herself to all the members, who have presented her with a life membership, and will not hear of her resignation from the executive, nor from her post as regent of the Lord Roberts' Chapter, which will necessitate frequent visits to London. Yesterday afternoon a very bright meeting of the chapter was held at the residence of Mrs. Middleton during the course of which Mrs. O'Grady was made the recipient of a pretty little gift, a small token of their sincere affection for an honored member. Light refreshments were served and in saying good-bye all felt that a very cherished friend was leaving their midst.

Mrs. Becher, Thornwood, has been the hostess of several very informal little entertainments during the past week, given in honor of her guest, Miss Maud Denison, of Toronto.

Mellow moonlight flickering through the leaves added a charm to the lovely flower-bordered lawn at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Scatcherd, Richmond street, on Thursday evening last, when Miss Edith Scatcherd gave a very enjoyable garden party in honor of Miss Trixie Buckingham. The guests included the Misses Geraldine Beddome, Tabby Moore, B. Boucher, Norah Dann, Allie and Laura Hyman, Marjorie Gibbons, Nenone Carling, Beatrice Richardson, Mary Meredith, Nita Hunt, Drs. Will and John Hunt and Messrs. W. Dann, Fred Lind, Walter and Jim Boucher, Gerald O'Grady, George Macbeth, George Gibbons, Jack Hobbs, Innes Carling, W. Meredith and King.

Two teams for golf, chosen and captained by Miss Laura Hyman and Miss Nita Hunt, will play a match on the links at the Barracks before Tuesday next, and the victorious team will challenge the Kennels' teams on Wednesday, and the St. Thomas team on Thursday.

This afternoon Mrs. Fred Farncombe and Mrs. Fritz Beck are the hostesses of the London Golf Club tea at the Barracks.

On Monday afternoon the tea at the Kennels will be given by Mesdames Drake and John E. Smallman.

The preliminary round of the June handicap has been played and the Misses Gibbons, Belton, Allie Hyman and Geraldine Beddome will play off for the finals early next week.

Last evenng the young bachelors gave a very jolly dance at the pavilion, Springbank.

Mrs. Charles Leonard, Miss Edna Leonard and her guest, Miss Leita Richardson went down to Toronto for "Coverly" at Havergal College, which is a reunion once a year of the graduates of other years, and needless to say is a very happy affair.

Lieut. Boyle, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Puddicombe, The Beeches, left for England on Thursday.

The Buffalo ladies golf team sent word early in the week that they could not play in the links at Glenmore today, as previously arranged. The match will be played later in the season.

At the last court in old London, the Countess of Dundonald wore a very beautiful gown of silver-gray satin with Brussels lace and silver medicis collar. The gray and silver brocaded train, lined with oriental satin was attached to the shoulders under the collar, and had sprays of real flowers on it, which were most becoming.

The St. John Globe of Wednesday last contains a long account of the exceedingly pretty wedding of Miss Fanny Halsdal Smith, of St. John, to Mr. Herbert George Beresford, maritime manager of the John Labatt Company, London, in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Mr. Beresford's employer, Mr. John Labatt, of this city, sent him a generous check, and the employes of the Labatt agency gave the bride and groom a handsome steel engraving. Mr. and Mrs. Beresford will visit Mr. Beresford's mother in this city, while on their honeymoon tour, after which they will take up their summer residence, Sans Souci Cottage, Duck Cove.

Miss Jessie Hale, daughter of Mr. Jeffrey Hale, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was the guest of Mr. A. D. Braithwaite, Hamilton, recently.

A merry little party were guests of Miss Edith Scatcherd, for a supper, early in the week, given in honor of her visitor, Miss Trixie Buckingham, of Stratford. Miss Meredith, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Mr. De Courcey O'Grady, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Meredith, and others, were there.

Mr. Fred Westcott, of the local staff of the Molsons Bank, is having a ten days' holiday at his home in Kingsville, owing to a slight illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Richardson spent Tuesday and part of Wednesday at the rectory, St. John's, while en route from New York to Chicago.

Mrs. (Dr.) C. Parfitt has returned to her home in Gravenhurst, after a brief but very enjoyable visit with Mrs. Parfitt, Waterloo street.

Mr. J. Buchan Cameron, of Toronto, is spending the week-end with his daughter, Mrs. Charles Blinn.

Mrs. Baldwin, Bishopstowe, who has been spending a visit with her daughter in Montreal, returned home early in the week.

Miss Frances Macbeth has been the guest of Miss Anna Shaw-Wood at Woodholme for the past week.

Colonel and Mrs. Douglas D. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Hume Cronyn and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gates formed a week-end party, who last week enjoyed the very charming hospitality of Miss Shaw-Wood at her magnificent country residence, Woodholme.

Mrs. B. P. Cheney (Julia Arthur), of Boston, is spending a summer visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lewis, James street, Hamilton.

Miss Ida Granger, Central avenue, is in Detroit for a six weeks' visit with friends.

Miss Lena Labatt returned home on Wednesday from New York.

Owing to the regrettable fact that Mr. T. Saxon Weld's health will not allow him to travel any great distance, Mr. and Mrs. Weld and Miss Ruby Mickie will remain in the Isle of Wight. Miss Nello Mickie and Miss Gladys Mickie will return to Canada next month for a visit. Miss Nello Mickie will visit her grandmother in Stratford, and Miss Gladys Mickie, who went away from London a charming little school girl, will come back to visit in a new role—that of a young lady.

Miss Margery Briggs, who has been attending school in London left on Tuesday morning to spend the vacation at her home in Quebec.

Miss Cumbiss, of St. Joseph, Mo., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Nash, at 577 Dundas street.

The marriage of Miss Clara Murray, of Wilton Grove, and Mr. A. Aikenhead, of this city, is arranged to take place at the home of the bride-elect's parents on Wednesday afternoon next.

Miss Edna Gibson, Oxford street, left Wednesday to spend a three months' visit in the old country.

Mrs. George Rowe, Oxford street, went down to Toronto today and will be out of town until September.

KATRINKA.

"LITTLE BRITAIN" HAS JUST TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY RAILROADS

One Billion Sovereigns Are Invested in the Systems.

Wabash System Reaches Pittsburg After a Long Struggle.

George Gould Takes Hopeful View of Future—A Good Story About the Wabash Head.

Few people, if asked the question, would be able to tell right off how many railways there are in the United Kingdom. A writer in the June Windsor Magazine says there are about 200 in England and Wales alone, and about 25 each in Scotland and Ireland, making a total of fully 250 separately constituted companies, between whose ownership are divided the 22,150 miles of railway system. The properties of about one hundred of these companies, however, are what are knows as "leased" or "worked" lines. In both these cases the working traffic is carried on by a company awning an adjacent railway. There are also about 25 companies included in the total of 250 whose capital has not yet been issued, and whose lines are therefore unmade, while several small lines have been allowed by their owners to become derelict.

In round figures, one thousand million sovereigns have been sunk in the railway system of the United Kingdom, and were the British Government to decide to buy up the companies' properties, as going concerns—under the terms of the railway regulation act of 1844—the price fixed would probably exceed that sum. The railway capital of the United Kingdom is divided into about 800,000 shareholdings, the owners of which are the rulers of this vast national property. The theory is that two-thirds of the money spent upon a railway goes into the construction of the permanent way, stations, etc., and the other third in the purchase of the equipment; and Parliament allows loans to be raised to the extent of the value of the latter.

GOOD STORY OF GOULD.

George J. Gould and President Ramsey, of the Wabash Railroad, have been inspecting that system very closely this spring, and one of the features that excited Mr. Gould's interest was the system of physical examination established by President Ramsey, some time ago. All applicants for places, and all employes connected with the movement of trains, are required to submit to a thorough examination as to their physical condition, the eyesight, hearing, quickness of action, etc.

"You have got this thing down fine, Ramsey," remarked Mr. Gould, after scrutinizing the book of rules and the physician's question blank. "Yes, I think our method covers all the points," said President Ramsey. "Anyone that passes this examination can felicitate himself on being a pretty good man."

"Say, I would like to try it!" said Mr. Gould, impulsively. "Have you an examiner on the line that doesn't know me?"

After a moment's reflection, President Ramsey replied: "There is a new examiner in Pittsburg, who came from New England, and I am sure that he never saw you. I will give you an ordinary card entitling you to an examination and you can go along and see him."

The millionaire and all-round athlete donned a cardigan jacket over an outing shirt and, with an old cap on his head, sought the Wabash's physical examiner. The result of the interview, as subsequently reported by the examiner and passed up to Mr. Gould by Mr. Ramsey, ran something as follows:

"This applicant in almost perfect physical condition, as indicated on the accompanying chart. His biceps and chest measurements above the average. I have marked eyesight and hearing each at 100. Recommend that applicant be passed. He would make a good brakeman, and, after a while, might be trained for the post of locomotive engineer. Appears to have nerve, as well as good eyesight."

BRIDGE OR TUNNEL—WHICH?

A rumor in effect that even if the Vanderbilt interests, who seem to have taken a hand in the international bridge question, decided that a tunnel is the thing, and force President Ledyard to back out of the bridge proposition, the international bridge will be built anyway, is being circulated at Detroit. The report has it that the Pere Marquette, which applied to the Canadian Government for a charter to build a bridge at Grosse Isle, and which was preparing to seek a similar privilege from the United States Government, may unite with the Grand Trunk, and build a bridge, if the Michigan Central backs out.

It is believed by those well informed that President Ledyard has not changed his opinion as to the desirability of a bridge, but that the Michigan Central directors, who are also directors in the other Vanderbilt lines, have been listening to Pennsylvania people, and came to the conclusion, that a tunnel was less expensive, and would prove less open to opposition, than a bridge.

Can Haul a Tremendous Load.



The 800-class Mogul engines, which are now being used so extensively on the main line of the Grand Trunk, between Sarnia Tunnel and Suspension Bridge, are said by the railway officials to be doing as good, or even better, work than was expected of them. They replaced the 900-class locomotives, the latter having proved to be very unsatisfactory for freight purposes, and they can be daily seen passing through London with long trains—some of them numbering forty to forty-five cars. The 800-class engines, while they are capable of hauling tremendous loads, do not possess the speed of the 700-class, a smaller type, which is used on the fast freights.

BIG ISSUE OF STOCK.

Directors of the Southern Pacific road met at New York and voted to issue $100,000,000 of 7 per cent preferred bonds, of which $10,000,000 will be issued at part to present stockholders. The proceeds will be used for general purposes, including the payment of floating indebtedness. The proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at a meeting to be held in July. There is now $200,000,000 of Southern Pacific common stock outstanding. Of the amount $90,000,000 is owned by the Union Pacific Company, which will therefore derive benefit from the proposed issue of preferred stock.

PARING IS COMPLETED.

Statements made at New York railroad offices indicate that the task of cutting down operating expenses has been virtually completed, and that the railroads have adjusted themselves to the new conditions brought about by falling off in general business. In the last two months the Erie Company alone, reduced its force by 4,500 men, but has now called a halt.

VICTORY FOR ROADS.

The railroads centering in Cincinnati have won a victory in the superior court. Judge Howard Ferriss issued a perpetual injunction restraining all local ticket brokers from buying and selling or in any way trafficking in non-transferable, signed, reduced-rate tickets to the World's Fair in St. Louis, and the same class of tickets to be sold to the Elks' reunion in Cincinnati next month.

GOULD IS HOPEFUL.

"There is a temporary lull in business just now, but I feel that as soon as the platforms of the two political parties are announced, and the presidential candidates have been selected, there will be a distinct revival," said George Gould recently. "There is no reason why there should not be, if crops are as good as the indications now point. The corn crop is a little backward, but it gives every evidence of being as large as, if not larger, than usual.

"Railroads have curtailed expenses this year, but next year they will be forced to be more liberal in their purchases of steel. There is nothing but hope in sight now. There seems to be nothing to cause any uneasiness. There should be a strong revival in business this fall. This is certainly a happy day for us after having ridden into Pittsburg entirely on our own system. Pittsburg should be as happy as we are."

(Continued on page 13.)

MAN DIES TWICE A MINUTE

LIFE STRANGELY AFFECTED BY MYSTERIOUS FLUID

Modern Medical Practice Upset by New System of Treatment That Almost

BRINGS THE DEAD TO LIFE

Wonderful Discovery Gives Scientists Marvelous Control Over Disease and Death.

New York, June 25.—(Special correspondence).—"Where I cured one with drugs, medicines and surgery, I now cure a thousand by means of this wonderful discovery I have made," said a certain famous scientist and physician of this city, during a recent interview that he gave me. "Can I raise a man from the grave and restore him to life, after death is certain and beyond question? No, not that. But many times when death is apparent, a feeble spark of life still lingers, although its dim flickering is beyond the sight of any but the most skilled physicians. When this remarkable fluid of mine is introduced into the body it feeds that spark as new oil does a lamp, makes it blaze up strong and steady until warmth and vitality are restored to the blood and tissues, and conscious life returns. It is cases such as these that have made unthinking people look upon me as a miracle worker, a medical wizard, possessed of supernatural power, etc. That is nonsense, of course. I am a scientist and my discovery is purely scientific, based on unmistakable laws of nature.

"It is this discovery of mine that you have come to learn about? This wonderful fluid that will combat any and all disease, will prolong life and restore the vigor and vitality of youth, has absolutely revolutionized the theory and practice of medicine. At first I began by thinking that it would cure only a few diseases, that its chief value would be in stopping the terrible inroads of consumption and other of the most deadly maladies. But I soon was shown my error. My patients themselves were the ones to convince me of its almost unlimited powers. As I tried it in case after case I found that the results were the same, that even diseases supposed to be incurable yielded to its strange and mighty power; that it was just as good for cancer or rheumatism, or catarrh, or stomach troubles, as it was for any one of the twenty-four hundred diseases known to medical science. I have taken hopeless invalids whom other doctors had utterly failed to cure with all their drugs, medicines and knives, and restored them to perfect health so quickly that both patients and doctors said it seemed like magic.

The doctors themselves come to me when they are sick, confess that their own pills and squills are comparatively useless, and I cure them in the same way by introducing this marvelous fluid into their bodies. One of them said to me not long ago that it was almost worth while being sick in order to be cured so quickly, easily and pleasantly, for one of the beauties of this preparation is that, instead of being disagreeable or bothersome to take, it is very pleasant to taste and acts at once, the good effects being marked from the very first dose. I use the word "dose," though I do not like it, for this fluid is not, strictly speaking, a medicine, but more truly the embodiment of nerve-vital force, life itself in liquid form, distilled and quivering with dynamic power.

"When news of the wonderful cures I was making in this city reached to other parts of the country and abroad, I was almost overwhelmed with letters from every state in the union and from foreign countries. I was offered all kinds of money to go to this, that, and the other place, and rescue suffering hundreds. But in every case I replied that I did not need to visit the sick ones personally; that I could send a supply of the fluid with directions for its use that would do just as much good as if I went myself, and that I not only could, but would be only too glad to do so merely for the asking. I told the writers, as I tell you, that my discovery is for saving life and restoring health, and not for making money. I give my services entirely free of charge to rich and poor alike. I sent these people a course of home treatment free, as I have done to all who have written since. Where I formerly received hundreds of letters, now I get thousands, calling upon me for the aid I am so glad to be able to give. One came not long ago from one of my former patients, Mr. E. C. Bess, of El Campo, Texas, who is today a strong and well man, but who when I took his case, was on the verge of death and in despair over the fruitless efforts of the doctors to cure him. You may read his letter if you so desire. I did read Mr. Bess' letter, and made a word-for-word copy of it, which is:

"My dear Dr. Hadley: I was as good as dead when you came to my rescue with your most wonderful discovery. I was suffering the torment of the damned from rheumatism, liver and kidney diseases and dropsy. It is hard to tell which was the worst, as they all set me almost crazy with pain. I did not know a comfortable moment free from pain. It was like having toothache all over my body, and all going at once. Doctor after doctor had given me up to die, left me dead, and could do nothing to relieve me. But you brought me back to life. I suppose you know how you did it, but I don't—and I don't much care about the how, as long as you did it so quickly and permanently. The man I am now could whip three of the man I was."

Then, to get further proof, I asked Dr. Hadley to let me make copies of the following, selected at random from the pile upon his desk. One from Miss Lydia J. Pulley, North Main street, Oberlin, Ohio, said: "Dr. Hadley's treatment has completely cured me of a very dangerous and torturing complication of diseases. My heart at times almost stopped working, and then again it would beat so fast that it seemed as if it must break or tear itself loose. Then my liver was all out of order, giving me severe attacks of biliousness, awful headaches, skin troubles that spoiled my complexion, and a host of other results. My kidneys, too, tortured me with sharp cutting pains. And add to this, an upset stomach and bowels. I had little or no appetite, was either constipated or had diarrhoea all the time. In fact, there was hardly an organ of my body that was not attacked by disease. And on top of it all, my throat was in a terrible condition from a severe case of bronchitis, so that I could hardly breathe, and sometimes almost choked to death; every breath was a wheeze or a cough. It is a wonder that I did not die, and I firmly believe I would be in my grave now if it was not for Dr. Hadley's wonderful treatment and his constant personal attention and care of me. I am entirely well now. Never felt better in my life."

And another from Mrs. E. C. McManus, of Ellison, Ala, reads: "Dear Dr. Hadley,—At last I am free from pain and disease, at last my health is restored to me, and it seems little short of a miracle that you could absolutely cure any one as sick as I was. When you made me well again you cured catarrh of the stomach and bowels, liver and kidney disease, female trouble and piles. All these you cured as I am the living witness. I am so thankful to you for all you have done for me, for all you saved me from. I would have died without your treatment. May God bless you and your good work."

After reading these letters I expressed my surprise that the doctor was not only willing, but able to afford to give his services to so many thousands without fees. "Yes," he replied, "it is, as you say, very expensive, but I shall continue to do so as long as I am able, whether that happens to be a month, a year, or longer. I tell you, as I have told others, that the only thing necessary to be done by anyone who wants to be restored to health, is to write to me at my laboratories, addressing Dr. Wallace Hadley, Office 1208D, No. 708 Madison avenue, New York City, telling me the principal symptoms of their trouble, their age and sex, and I will make a most careful diagnosis of their case, prescribe for them, send them a course of home treatment, and supervise their recovery, absolutely without a cent of charge. When I have at my command something that will cure disease, and probably the only thing that can be depended upon to do so, I do not feel that I have the right to keep it to myself. True, I discovered it, but it belongs to all mankind. It was not given to me to use selfishly, but to devote to the cause of suffering humanity, and I am most thankful that I am able to do so, when I think of the many lives I can save.

"Consumption kills someone every four minutes in this country alone. Disease of the stomach and bowels is even more deadly. Heart Disease claims a victim every seven minutes, and kidney and liver trouble one eight minutes. Bronchitis is nearly as bad, and rheumatism is a scourge in itself. Yet these are only a few of the specific diseases that make up the awful death roll of over a million a year, two every minute, in spite of all the doctors have been able to do heretofore. And one of the worst features of this daily slaughter is that a very large majority of these precious lives might be saved if proper medical treatment were taken in time. While disease is the cause of this awful mortality, carelessness and ignorance are responsible for the existence of this monster that takes dreadful toll from our nation, that takes fathers, mothers, children, young and old, weak and strong, rich and poor, from city and country. It saddens me, but at the same time it inspires me and strengthens my determination to redouble my efforts to save as many as I can. I, alone, expect to save 100,000 lives during the coming year, and, thanks to my wonderful discovery, I have every confidence and hope that I will exceed even that number."

Just here Dr. Hadley was called away to attend a consultation, and I was advised that it would be useless to attempt to see him again that day, as when he once becomes interested in a case he thinks of nothing else. However, after talking with several of his assistant specialists and chemists, I came away doubly convinced that there is only one thing that equals his professional ability—and that is his personal charm.

J. F. T.

WOMAN PAWNED HER CHILD.

That human beings can be pawned the same as a pair of shoes has been demonstrated by a women named Elena Davalos, who, whenever she was short of funds—and this happened very frequently—pawned her 8-year-old son Francisco for sums ranging between $5 and $8.

For a time she used to pawn her offspring with some neighbors, who used the little boy as a servant until he was redeemed. They paid nothing for his services, but exacted a high interest for they money invested in the operation. More recently she found a Spanish pawnbroker who lent her money on her son and also used him as a clerk in his shop.

A few days ago the woman redeemed her son from the pawnbroker, but subsequently found herself without money again and pawned the boy with a woman named Dolores Garcia, who loaned the mother $10. With this Elena went to visit a number of pulque shops and taverns, and when she had spent one-half of the money she called upon Dolores and urged that her son be given back to her. A quarrel ensued, a gendarme intervened, and the whole affair was disclosed at the police station. The boy has been sent to an orphan asylum.—Mexican Herald.

CAN DUCKS SMELL.

It has often been asked whether or not ducks can smell. Some hunters cite from their experiences instances that seem to show that ducks cannot. Now the naturalist would say that ducks, owing to their habit, have no need to smell and hence cannot. This rule is not infallible, but generally holds good. Any wild thing with such eyes as ducks have do not need to smell. Nature seems to have given birds a discerning eye and animals a discerning nose. A fox will look straight at a man and not see him, even when only a few feet away, provided he does not smell him or the man does not move. A duck will not only see a man standing perfectly still at a long distance, regardless of the wind, but will notice any change in the landmarks of their haunts or feeding grounds.—Outing.

EXTERNALLY OR INTERNALLY, IT IS GOOD.—When applied externally by brisk rubbing, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil opens the pores and penetrates the tissue as few liniments do, touching the seat of the trouble and immediately affording relief. Administered internally, it will still the irritation in the throat which induces coughing, and will cure affections of the bronchial tubes and respiratory organs. Try it and be convinced.

In his hundredth year the odest captain of the Austrian army died at Peterwardein, near Neusatz, Hungary, recently.

Of Interest to Women

MISTAKES IN LIFE.

One of the most unprofitable ways of spending time is the practice, to which many persons are addicted, of brooding over the mistakes one has made in life, and thinking what he might have been or achieved if he had not done at certain times just what he did do. Almost every unsuccessful man, in looking over his past career, is inclined to think that it would have been wholly different, but for certain slips and blunders—certain hasty ill-considered acts into which he was betrayed almost unconsciously and without a suspicion of their consequences.

As he thinks of all the good things of this world—honor, position, power and influence—of which he has been deprived in some mysterious, inexplicable way, he has no patience with himself, and, as it is painful and humiliating to dwell long upon one's own follies, it is fortunate if he does not implicate others—friends and relatives—in his disapointments. Perhaps, as education has never been free from mistakes—mistakes, indeed, of every kind—he imputes the blame to his early training, in which habits of thoroughness and accuracy, or, again, of self-reliance and independence of thought may not have been implanted. Perhaps a calling was chosen for him by his parents, without regard to his peculiar talents or tastes and perferences; or, if he was allowed to choose for himself, it was when his judgment was immature and unfit for the responsibility. The result was that the square man got into the round hole, or the triangular man got into the square hole, or the round man squeezed himself into the triangular hole.

HOW MILLIONAIRES KEEP HOUSE

"The twentieth century American mansion may abound in luxury and artistic beauty, liveried men may line the halls, palms and flowers may greet the eye at every turn, tropical fruits and costly delicacies may be served on gold and silver plates; all this, and more, may mark the home of fabulous wealth, but if the word 'fine' in its best sense is to be its characteristic, then, indeed, human and humane relations must exist throughout every department—and an earnest desire to obey the golden rule underlie the economy and pervade the spirit of the entire management."

This is the opinion of Mary Elizabeth Carter, who in a book on "Millionaire Households" (D. Appleton & Co.) handles the question of domestic economy in rich men's households and gives hints upon fine living not only with regard to practical detail, but also with a reference to their ethical value. All through the book runs an earnest plea for more consideration and better treatment of household employes.

QUEEN OF HER DOMAIN.

The society woman in her own home is likened to a queen regnant over a small domain. The housekeeper is her prime minister. The author says that no one must suppose that the mistress members of the community. To no one else can she delegate the majority of millions of money and many earthly mansions is a woman of leisure. She is often one of the hardest worked of her frequently perplexing cares. In her plans and arrangements for dinners and other social functions the hostess must make a study of the guests to be invited and her own time of entertaining.

The daily mail of a woman of wealth is another source of care and responsibility. Almost every post bears to her a batch of notes and letters of varied degrees of importance, annoyance or interest. There are invitations, begging letters, eleemosynary projects, tickets for endless so-called charitable entertainments, requests for every description of help, and, of course, letters from poor relations, of whom the rich have no lack. The hostess has a secretary who relieves her of much of the burden of the correspondence, but still the matter of replying to all these various letters is a burden the hostess cannot shirk.

SOCIAL DUTIES MEAN HARD WORK.

Every fashionable woman of wealth today finds in her own engagement calendar a taskmaster as exacting as the notebook of an overworked business man. She must keep careful track of all her social engagements of every kind and description. One day each week she must be "at home," and from 3 to 6 stand at her post and receive a succession of callers. After the reception the hostess receives from her butler a formidable sheaf of visiting cards, from which she fills out her list of indebtedness. With her visiting, entertaining and engagement lists assiduously covered and faithfully kept, the hostess may hope to avoid giving mortal offense in the social realm. But if she would be popular and a leader she should be, in her own line of bookkeeping, as accurate as any bank clerk in entering his accounts.

Even the mothers of the ultra fashionable set should see their children, if they have any, occasionally, and be measurably acquainted with them. At least, they should see to it that those to whom is delegated the charge of the children—nurses, maids, and governesses—are reliable and competent well educated and well bred, and, above all else, honorable.

DUTIES OF THE LADY'S MAID.

A lady's maid moves always in accord with the routine of the woman upon whom she waits. In the morning, at the first sound of the bell, she must be ready to enter and assist at the ante-breakfast bed toilet. The daily paper and the lady's large, completely furnished writing blotter she places within reach, and then retires to lay out the garments for the morning, according to directions. From this time until her mistress either goes out or begins to receive callers the maid may not venture far away, unless sent on an errand by her employer. The maid is busy all day inspecting costumes before they are put away, in brushing and repairing gowns her mistress wears through the day, and in preparing and adjusting each change of apparel milady makes.

Truth compels the statement from the author that women seldom evoke either the affection or respect from their attendants. Few, indeed, are saints in the estimation of their maids. With all the railings against this class of servants, the lady's maid, the author concludes that they average quite as high a type, if not higher spiritually, than do those who, with superior advantages, often lead lives less useful, humane, or honorable than do the women whose office it is to wait upon and minister to the luxury of their environments and save them the wear and tear of their rushing lives of pleasure.

BEST TEST OF A HOUSEMAID.

In regard to housemaids, the well trained one can be told by the use she makes of a feather duster. Her constant weapons against dust are cheesecloth and silk. The feather duster with its long handle, is her last resort when the place to be dusted is beyond reach of her arms. Customarily a housemaid has charge of one entire floor of a house and the hall. Each housemaid is held responsible for the order and cleanliness of her own department—window cleaning excepted. Halls and stairways should always be cleaned before the family arises. The housemaid makes it her first business upon entering a bed chamber in the morning, after the occupant has left it, to open the windows, top and bottom, and thus promote a speedy circulation of fresh air. Next she strips the bed of all the clothes and places them to air near the window. She arranges the bathroom, makes the bed, removes the dust, and puts everything in the apartment in nice order and then marches on to the next room.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE DAY.

A chapter entitled "Side Lights and Shifting Scenes When the Smart Set Dines" tells not only how a formal dinner is served to a gay company but also describes the work and weariness such an event brings to the folks "below stairs." After the conclusion of the chapter describing the dinner the author writes: "The feast is over. The lights are nearly all out. Guests, the women at least, are probably at home resting in their warm, luxurious beds, or at a ball dancing into the small hours. Away down stairs midnight has struck. Chefs have gone to their homes. The butler and his men, having put away the silver and gold and closed the house, are gladly seeking their rooms and 'nature's sweet restorer.' The pantry maid and various housemaids who stood in the hot pantry 'washing up,' if there be no elevator for their use, have mounted slowly the narrow, uncarpeted back stairs, glad, too, at last to reach the top floor, where their tired bodies will ere long be resting until the alarm clocks at their bedsides arouse them to go about their early morning work. Later come the kitchen maids, who have stood the livelong day below. Their strained and aching feet will scarcely do the duty required of them as the weary girls climb the long hard flights to reach their coveted beds, where they, too, cast themselves down to sleep until the peep of dawn, when they must hasten away downstairs to begin again their daily routine of existence in monotone. Last of all, a solitary worker, the scrub woman, poor, old and bent, drags wearily out of the back entrance, past the private watchman, and makes her way to her cold, dingy little room in what she calls home."

Weak and Sickly Babies Made Well And Strong.

Experienced physicians, nurses and thousands of mothers have most emphatically declared that Lactated Food has no equal as a nourisher for weak and sickly babies. Lactated Food is the most easily digested of all known foods; it is a corrective of confined bowels, and a sure preventive of dangerous summer complaints. Babies regularly fed on Lactated Food become happy, bright, vigorous and strong, and peevishness, crossness and fretfulness, are quickly banished. Ask your druggist for Lactated Food if your baby is not thriving; one tin will convince you of its great value.

LACTATED FOOD Means New Life For Every Baby

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

Gen. Lee was sitting on the veranda of his Lexington home one afternoon, engaged in conversation with some friends, when a man, ill-clothed and covered with dust, appeared at the gate and timidly beckoned to the general.

Apologizing to his friends, Lee rose at once, and went to the gate. Very soon his purse appeared and he was seen to give the man some money.

His friends, knowing the extent of his charity in any case of suffering, real or apparent, looked on with some impatience, for they knew how slender his means were then, and how many calls of the same kind came to him.

"General, who was that?" one of them ventured, when he had returned to his place.

"One of our boys in trouble," was the half-smiling answer, for the general knew the remonstrance which his friend was longing to make.

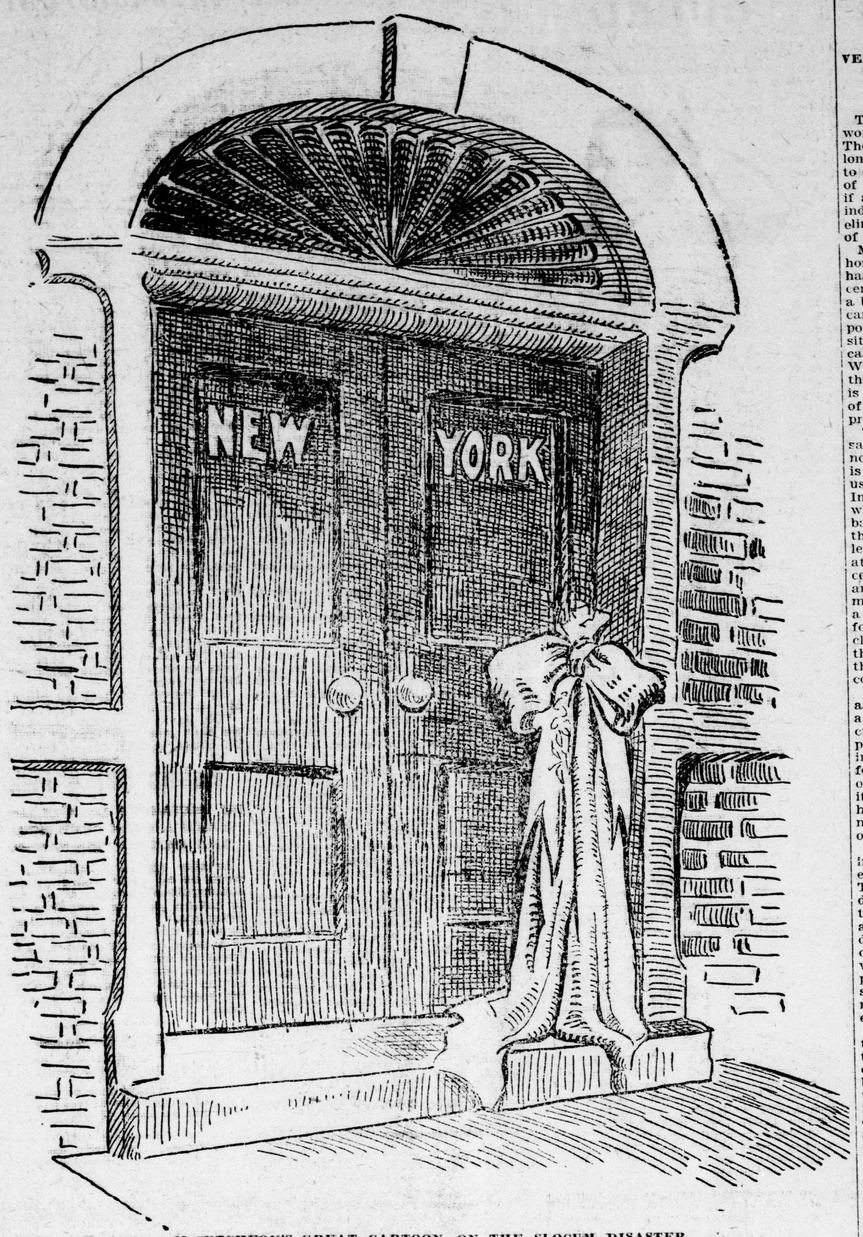
"What regiment and company did he belong to?" persisted the friend, anxious, if possible, to unearth the suspected fraud.

"Oh, he—he fought on the other side," was Gen. Lee's calm answer.

A WIFE'S ALLOWANCE.

Is it desirable that wives should enjoy a fixed monetary allowance for their own disposal for dress and such personal expenses as are continually arising? The question is put forward in the pages of a leading authority on matters of feminine interest, and is answered from various points of view. Thus, a business woman urges that a man should not give his wife unlimited credit at shops and then be indignant if her expenditure is large. On the other hand, says this lady, an allowance spurs on a woman to live within her means, and teaches her the value of money. A lawyer lays down the maxim that a man owes it to the girl he marries to keep her free from financial worries. There are those husbands who admit that they are only too glad to hand over the larger part if not the whole, indeed, of their income to careful and managing wives, leaving them to arrange the scale of household outlay and taking what they regard as necessary for their own and the children's dress.—London Telegraph.

"OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN."



McCUTCHEON'S GREAT CARTOON ON THE SLOCUM DISASTER.

TOWN BARN INSTEAD OF HITCHING POSTS

COUNTRY WOMEN BRING ABOUT REFORM FOR COMFORT OF FARMERS' HORSES.

One of the most successful reforms in the treatment of dumb animals that have ever been brought about by women is the town hitching barn, by the use of which horses no longer stand out in the cold of winter and the warm fly-pestering season of midsummer.

Women's clubs and the wives and daughters of farmers started this reform, and it has grown to such an extent that the big barns are seen in practically all of the larger and progressive country towns.

One of these barns has just been completed at Momence, on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road. In size it is 132 feet long and 62 feet wide. It has an earth floor and the roof is of sheet iron. Nearly 40 teams may be hitched inside this big inclosure. The horses stand hitched to the vehicle and the arrangement is such that the rig may be backed out of its place at any time. In place of hitching a team to a fence or posts on the town square, the outfit is driven inside and hitched to a railing on which is a continuous trough. For the privilege of hitching the farmer is charged 10 cents for any length of time during the day. The farmer may fill the trough with his own feed for his team free of charge but if the feed is supplied by the barn owner, 10 cents a head s charged for it.

Less than a decade ago teams stood in the biting cold weather for hours at a stretch. The animals befouled streets, and the rigs would be pilfered of their robes and whips. The women of the towns began complaining of this sort of thing as a crime against humanity, and deprecated the unsightly condition of the streets. The farmers' wives and daughters objected to being compelled to hitch up in some unsafe location. In summer time the horses were left out in the sweltering sun and the streets became a festering nuisance. Nowadays, when farm help is scarce, the women are compelled to do nearly all of the driving and errands to town, and they set up a loud cry for a place to hitch.

One of the first Illinois towns to adopt the hitching barn was Dixon, where there is a strong and active women's club, some of the members being wives of farmers. Today few teams are found hitched outside. There were a few farmers who preferred to hitch their faithful teams in the cold or heat to giving up a dime, but they soon grew ashamed of the old practice. The barns sprang up all over Illinois, and in many towns of Indiana. At Ottawa, Ill., all of the hitching posts and fences were torn down one night and carted off. This work was charged up to certain members of the city council, and ever after they were known as "The Destroying Angels."

When a woman has occasion to drive to a town where the hitching barn has been established, she makes her way to the barn and alights at the door, turning the team over to the barn attendant. In many of the country towns young daughters of farmers attend school during the winter, and the methods of the town barn relieve them of much care.

The women of Illinois are not more proud of the result of any movement carried out and encouraged by them than they are of the town hitching barn.

A HEALTHY NATION.

Japanese women, it seems, have learned the royal road to health, while we are still groping in search of it. A noted writer in a recent book on "Physical Training by Japanese Methods," says: "Consumption is a rare disease in Japan. Even in winter coughs are of rare occurrence, and this despite the fact that the real Japanese do not heat their rooms with anything more than hibachi—a tiny charcoal stove that does not send the temperature of the room up to any appreciable degree, but serves mainly for heating tea, for warming the hands, or for supplying the fire for a cigarette or a pipe for the men of the household. When Japanese women wish to feel warmer they add clothing, just as they would do when going out into the street.

"The Japanese look upon full, deep breathing as being the most vital function in life. Food is not as important, although it is necessary. The best of exercises are of little value when the breathing that accompanies them is not done properly.

"In Anglo-Saxon countries the corset has come into such vogue that it is almost madness to attack it. But the corset, no matter how loosely it is worn, restricts the breathing, and for that reason it strikes the first deadly blow at the life of woman. Deep and full breathing is impossible with the corset. In Japan corsets are worn only by a very few 'progressive' women who ape Western customs. The Japanese woman who has never seen a corset will be able, generally, to show a torso that will delight the artist or the sculptor."



"As others see us."—Punch.

KING EDWARD DESSERT

One half pound of prunes; stew; when done strain off the juice. Then dissolve one package of Pure Gold Calf's-Foot Jelly Powder in a pint of boiling water, adding one tablespoon granulated sugar. When dissolved, pour over the prunes in a glass dish or mould, then set in a cool place until cold. Serve with or without whipped cream.

A Royal dessert, delicious and wholesome.

PURE GOLD JELLY POWDER

Pure Gold—Pure Foods
No Adulteration. 205
Your grocer can supply you.

WHY WOMEN MAKE POOR AUTOMOBILISTS

CHIEFLY BECAUSE THEY LACK CONCENTRATION — THE DILETTANTE FAILS.

Lack of concentration is the most common failing of all among motor-women. If a woman cannot concentrate in every-day things, she cannot concentrate when she motors. The weakness that causes a woman to read the same page of a book twice to get its meaning, that makes her ask an eager question about the detail of a story which one has just carefully explained, that leads her mind a will-o'-the-wisp trip around the hem of the conversation, is the same weakness which, in motoring, keeps her looking too long at an attractive bit of scenery, or turning her attention for a moment wholly to something that has been said, or for a single instant lifting her hand from the brake. Generally speaking, a woman who is not a good listener will not be a good chauffeuse. She cannot concentrate. And incidentally, that is why, if a woman has learned to do any one thing well, she is a better motor pupil. If she can play the piano, if she can play bridge, if she can paint, even if she can typewrite, she will, ten to one, be a good chauffeuse. It is the dilettante in motoring, as in most things, who is a failure.

Lack of concentration is another word for carelessness in motoring. Most of the motor accidents, it is trite to say, come not from defective machines or too swift running, but from carelessness that is simply due to inability to concentrate. This is a feminine fault more than a masculine. And suppose, after a smooth run, a corner is turned at the top of a steep grade, and a herd of cattle, or an inattentive pedestrian, or one of the thousand night-mares that lie in wait for motor people, confronts her. She will be startled by the danger that she must meet in the next few seconds; she will make a wild aim at the hand-brake, but the hand-brake is so fatally near the speed lever that it is the simplest thing in the world to miscalculate. Or if she has failed to notice that the robe has slipped over the pedals she may have difficulty in reaching the one that cuts off the power. Any one of the mistakes will either cause a fatality or decorate a miracle. But if only she had realized when the car was bought that she could not concentrate, and if only she had let the car teach her how, fatality and miracle both would have been averted.—Outing.

Do Not Wait Until You Need It.

The season is again at hand, when diarrhea and dysentery are prevalent. Do not wait until some of your family is taken with a violent attack, but be prepared. A bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy at hand when needed has saved many a life. Procure it at once. For sale by all druggists.

Lord Grimthorpe, peer, clockmaker, church restorer, and in one sense Father of the British Bar, has just celebrated his 88th birthday. It was as Mr. Beckett-Denison that he crowned his fame as a clockmaker by designing and superintending the construction of the great clock at Westminster, known as "Big Ben."

MOTHER GRAVES' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

ELIMINATION OF OBEY AT THE BOTTOM OF IT

VERY FEW OF CHICAGO'S WOMEN PREACHERS PERFORM THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The marriage service performed by a woman is not a success in Chicago. There are indications that it fills no long felt want for a woman preacher to assume under the law the privileges of uniting couples in marriage, and if any reason must be given, there are indications of her stickling for the elimination of "obey" as at the bottom of it.

Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley, whose home is at 196 Fourty-fourth street, has performed five or six marriage ceremonies, but it was while she had a Unitarian charge at Elgin. Since she came to Chicago she has been in the position of a supply, and in that position in her church she has not been called upon by Cupid. Just why Mrs. Woolley might not be popular with the bridegroom on such an occasion is distinctly set forth in her opinions of the ceremonial form involving the promise to "obey."

"I have always left the word out," said Mrs. Woolley, decisively. "It had no place in the ceremony, anyhow. It is a story told outright where it is used and replied to in the ceremony. In the first place there is no reason why a woman should obey her husband and in the next it is a certainty that she will not do so. But even leaving it out of the form I used, in at least two cases the young men concerned were members of my church and were more than willing to come to me. It was a novelty in Elgin that a woman should be privileged to perform marriage services and the county clerk in issuing licenses to people from the country, especially, often directed them to come to me for the marriage contract.

"I had no robes for the pulpit. Simply a gown of black silk was worn, and at these church weddings I wore this custume. While I have felt some of the poetry of the Episcopal ceremony, seeing it as a spectator, I have always felt the absurdity of the giving away of the bride. When the law, through its licensing of the parties to marry, has passed upon the question, there is nothing more for either of the parents or any of the near relatives to do.

"This reminds me of a woman friend in the ministry who went farther than ever I thought of doing on this point. To make the giving away form as ridiculous as possible, she insisted that the parents of the young man should appear and give him away—which they did, too. It was an unexpected move on her part for all concerned, and when using the word 'obey,' as applying to the bride, she asked the same promise of the groom, the ceremony came almost too close to comedy to be relished as even legal."

While Mrs. Adlai T. Ewing was in the position of an ordained minister in the Christian Science church in Chicago several weddings were celebrated by her. They were of the church for the most part and in being called to it, it was as pastor, only. Since the office of women preachers has been abolished in that church, the ceremony of marriage goes to the men of the denomination.

Mrs. Ursula Gestefeld, as an independent preacher, has never been called upon to officiate at a wedding, though her position would entitle her to it under the law. She is one of the few women at the present time in Chicago who are active in the pulpit.

Mrs. Vandelia Varnum Thomas, wife of Dr. Hiram W. Thomas, founder of the People's church in Chicago, is a regularly ordained minister into that church. She and Dr. Thomas have been spending the winter in Florida, and her friends have no knowledge of her having performed a marriage ceremony.

According to the reports of the last United States census there are 165 women "clergymen" in this city. Just where they may be in hiding with reference to the 22,122 marriage licenses issued by License Clerk Salmonson for 1903 is far more that Mr. Salmonson can account for.

"I don't recall but one ceremony performed in Chicago by a woman," said he. "That was several years ago, too, and the 'preacher' was simply a spiritualist. Perhaps she didn't even see the couple when she married them—it may have been done in spirit at long range. In fact, the weddings that women are concerned in here seem to be those in which the women are parties of the first part.

"Under the law, however, even a spiritualist reader is entitled to the privilege of marrying a couple provided with the proper license. A man doesn't have to be described as a full minister of the gospel to have the same privilege, either. For instance, there are M. M. Mangasarian and William M. Salter. Members of an orthodox church might say they are not preachers of the word, and yet each of them may perform marriage services as mere ethical teachers."—Chicago Tribune.

THE LEFT-HANDED MORO.

To judge Moros by inflexible Occidental standards of motives and morals is to lose at once the key to the situation. The very structure of their language differentiates them from ourselves, says the Journal of the Military Service Institution. Verbs are in the passive voice. The man who was slashed and killed provoked the trouble. The under dog in the fight is always the aggressor. The thief is not blamed for "finding" things laying about at loose ends: the man who lost the property is the real criminal—besides, he is a fool. If he were a sensible man he would have exercised vigilance against the approach of the thief. Like all Orientals, they venerate the past and their folk-lore; myths and legends abound in tales not unlike those of the Arabian Nights. They turn to the left of the road, extend the left hand naturally in greeting, and the scribes write from right to left, turning the paper sidewise, as any left-handed man would do.

A wittty officer explained that the preference for the left was due to the desire to keep the right hand free in the event a stranger should need something done for him. The "explanation" may not be far from the truth.

OUR LATER FRIENDSHIPS.

People make friends later than they used to, or at least so it seems to us—probably because they grow old, in general, later than they did. Friendship must change its nature with advancing years, but whatever makes later life full of activities and new beginnings causes friendships also to begin at even the later stages of the journey. Of two old men, early friends, who had quarreled, Coleridge said:

"They stood aloof, the scars remaining
Like cliffs which had been rent asunder."

Such an image of course, gives powerfully the sense of fixity, the opposite of the fluid potentiality of youth. Yet in same poem we have the hint that not all is glorious in youth:

"And constancy lives in realms above;
And life is thorny, and youth is vain."

Friendship becomes rid of some vanity, it becomes more noble and satisfying to the deeper thoughts and ideals, when the roots of it grow back into a long distant past; and if we can keep the power of making a few new friends in age, as we need them, to supplement those inherited from youth, which grow fewer with the years, but riper and more select, friendship should play a satisfying role far along toward the end of life, the best role, indeed, of its career, if, as Emerson thinks, a lifetime is needed for its completeness, while an hour or a day is enough for toil or play. The late friendships of the unmarried, the childless and the widowed, have a special necessity and pathos of their own, for mates and children, to a large extent, at certain periods, naturally take the place of other friends.—Collier's Weekly.



EMPIRE STYLE—A girdle made of sateen cloth, perfect fitting, never-stretching.

¶ Even the most contrary figure can cultivate a most comely form, without loss of comfort, by wearing E. T. Corsets. Because in E. T. Corsets there is a style made to fit the peculiarities of each kind of figure and give it the proper shape.

¶ E. T. Corsets are guaranteed—your money back for any reason.

¶ Most all dealers sell them.

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6

GIVES TWO REAL GOOD REASONS

FOR BELIEVING DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE ALL KIDNEY AILMENTS.

Cured His Backache of Twenty-Five Years' Standing and Satisfied Everyone He Recommended Them To.

Economy Point, N. S., June 24.—(Special).—Geo. S. McLaughlin, of this place, gives two splendid reasons for his belief that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one remedy for Kidney ailments. Here are the two reasons in his own words:

"I was troubled with lame back for 25 years or more, sometimes so severe that I could not turn myself in bed. One box of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me and I have had no return of the trouble since.

"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to a number of persons who had Kidney Trouble. All who used them have been benefited or cured."

Dodd's Kidney Pills not only relieve all Kidney Diseases, from Backache to Bright's Disease, but they absolutely cure them. But sometimes where one or two boxes relieves it takes more to make a complete cure.

WOMEN PASTORS.

Women pastors of Unitarian Churches, although unknown in England until Leicester led the way, have been familiar in America and Australia during the last three decades. For a long time the pulpit of the principal Unitarian Church, of Melbourne, was occupied every Sunday by a lady named Miss Martha Turner, and she attracted large congregations. When she married and retired from the pastorate, the attendance fell off considerably. It is understood that the British Unitarian authorities will shortly dispatch a delegate to revive and reorganize the denomination in the principal cities of the commonwealth and New Zealand.—Country Life in America.

Learn the Art of Resting

REST IS A TRUE FOOD FOR THE BODY AND STRENGTH FOR THE SPIRIT — ALMOST A LOST ART NOW.

The absence of rest accounts for much of the ill-health, irritability and despondency that we find everywhere about us. We can't eat our pudding and have it, nor can we go on wasting our energies without soon reaching the limit of our reserve power.

Better not let it go on this far. Much wiser to take Ferrozone when that tired enervated feeling is first noticed. Nervous collapse in avoided in this way. If you feel the need of rest, but can't get it because of overwrought nerves, nothing in the world will do you so much good as Ferrozone, which is noted for promptly restoring perfect health in just such cases as yours.

Perhaps you wonder how Ferrozone does this. The first result of Ferrozone is a better appetite. Everything you eat is digested and properly assimilated. The natural outcome of this is the formation of pure blood. When the body is given a new supply of blood the circulation is quickened. This gives the weak nerves something to feed upon. They quickly lose their sensitiveness, and your old irritable companions become a help instead of a drawback. Pretty soon you begin to feel the vim and buoyancy that Ferrozone always brings. Your strength increases, you can work better than ever before.

If half the pale, nervous people could only realize how beneficial Ferrozone is, there would be a lot more happiness in the world. No remedy applies so directly to the peculiar ill from which women suffer. It is a specific for anaemia and brings a ruddy glow of health to pale cheeks in a remarkably short time. In all diseases arising from impairment of blood or nerve tone, in cases where a tonic is needed to stimulate appetite and digestion, nothing is more helpful than Ferrozone. It replaces tiredness and lack of energy by a reserve of force, and maintains such a healthy condition of the system that sickness is impossible.

Every person, man, woman, or child who wants more strength, more flesh, stronger nerves, purer blood, should use Ferrozone. Price 50c a box, or six boxes for $2 50, at druggists or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

FADS OF THE NEW YORK GIRL

A POET'S ROOF GARDEN PARTY.

If the New York girl had been a Banbylon belle she would have been responsible for the fad for hanging gardens. Indeed, she would have one now if it were not for Nancy. Nancy teaches Bible classes in the slums and would be sure to know they were not new.

And they would be so terribly expensive that perhaps no one could imitate her, so what would be the use, anyway? Between the fear of Nancy as a Bible student and the possibility of overreaching even her own set financially, the New York girl has compromised upon a roof garden. A new and original roof garden of her own where she will give moonlight dinners and Japanese dinners, where she will have 5 o'clock tea and midnight breakfast until New York is forgotten for the summer.

No more dinners will she eat on a crowded bit of wrought iron balcony called a veranda or out on a dust laden tiny square of delicate green grass called a garden. Her dining room will be high up in the deep blue of the city night, out of reach of the dust and noise, out on a roof overlooking the whole wonderful reach of light and shadow.

And wonder is that for years these lovely, cool, secluded roof spots have been left desolate and unappreciated, while people dined in crowded restraurants and stifling basements. Undoubtedly, now that the fad is started, by midsummer private roof gardens will be the vogue among the wise people who chance to be city bound, and a social intercourse remote from heat and noise will be possible in the heart of the city in August.

And for these few weeks' amusement the New York girl has had built a fairy garden on the roof of her city house. Coarse Philippine woven rushes cover the floor, and a canopy of the same in dull olive tones can be rolled over for rain or sunshine. A stone coping is topped with palms and rows of brilliant red geraniums and half hidden with ivy.

A wide seat runs across one end of the garden, and here there are openings through the palms for summer breezes and glimpses of the city. The seat is hard wood with heaps of India grass cloth cushions, and at either end are tabourettes for magazines or cigarettes and flowers.

And there are wicker steamer chairs and low rush rockers, and tea tables of black oak and hammocks hung from iron frames. At night the garden is lighted with jeweled lamps from Russia and Syria swung on brass rods from the chimney, and the chimney looks like an arbor hidden by morning glories and ren runners.

And dinner is served here most formally by a butler with a cockney accent and an air of amazed reproach at such doin's. And charming low necked lingerie gowns are worn as though for an indoor affair, though the men come in white things.

The New York girl goes not know it, but the bachelor girl has had a roof garden of her own since the first warm May days. It is just over her garret studio, and she can reach it by a ladder through the skylight.

Her garden has a pebbled floor, and box trees hide the brick walls of a towering neighbor house; and she, too, has the fashionable morning glory growing from boxes she painted herself. And at night she lights up her garden with paper lanterns and her canopy is of green jean run on poles that hold the wash lines of a Monday.

And there is a hammock and low tables and geraniums, and she pours afternoon tea, but does not often have dinner up aloft. There is no butler, you see, and she is tired, and dines in Requita's garden or on an adorable old French terrace she knows. At twilight these little mid-air gardens are dreamland, with the far skyline and the purple hills over the Hudson; and at night they are fairyland, with the twinkling city in an unreal background of pale gold.

The prettiest home roof garden party this season was, of course, arranged by the New York girl, not given, but planned by her. It was given by a famous English poet to a pretty California girl, who is visiting this most whimsical of New York beauties.

"How shall we entertain my pretty cousin?" said the beauty to the poet. "How shall the days be made pleasant for her and wherewithal shall she be amused? The season is over: Sherry's has grown warm, and at Waldorf the desolate foreigner walks alone down Peacock Alley."

Though the young man smiled, he said nothing, for he never uses his imagination for mere amusement. It is too valuable.

"I have it," said the beauty, "you may give her a roof garden party."

"I—certainly—with—with pleasure, except, of course, you know, that I have no roof garden."

"O, we'll make one quickly enough. Jack is here from college and he adores Esmeralda and must be made to prove it by working for her. And you at least have the roof to start with?"

"Yes, plenty of tin," and here the poet, who is familiar with American slang, smiled deprecatingly; "and all just outside my study window. You know, I like being high up where it's quiet."

"And a stone coping around the tin?"

"Yes, by Jove, a brick wall with a rough stone coping—just the thing."

"You are a wizard as well as a poet," said the girl. "We will have the dinner Thursday—at 8 o'clock."

The poet assented as cheerfully as though everything were in perfect readiness, for he knew the girl.

"When do I send you these unexpected invitations?"

"We should receive them by 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, and you will receive Jack with working orders by return mail. If he gets lazy, just say 'Esmeralda.'"

The invitations came promptly the next morning, written in a fine, strange handwriting, which in an autographic poem is worth many crowns.

And Esmeralda was delighted, though for several days Jack quite deserted her.

"And what does one wear to a roof garden party?" quoth Esmeralda, Thursday last came, all veil and blue for June. "What, indeed, but one's prettiest for an outdoor fete? We will array ourselves in low necked frocks, thin and fluffy, with deep lace collars and Directoire hats for the auto ride en route.

"I infer from something Jack happened to say," said the New York girl tactfully, "that our roof dinner is to be a Japanese fete, so we will do them the honor to dress harmoniously.

"You shall wear the new, pale green kimono silk embroidered in white hawthorn blossoms, and your Japanese belt, the one of white satin embroidered in silver dragons, and the jade clasp will just match your gown."

"And we will carry Jap parasols for the auto ride en route and arrive with a fragrance of sandalwood in our garments, and the poet will adore us for looking so picturesque and Oriental," added the California girl with hasty exuberant enthusiasm.

"We will do nothing of the sort," was the smilingly crushing response; "and if we did, the poet would hate us, for he is English, my dear, and is only picturesque in print, and he would faint in Jack's arms at the thought of our arriving with Jap parasols.

"No, you may only be conventionally Japanesque. In place of a parasol you will wear the new Directoire bonnet—at least, you'll look lovely if you do so—and you may wear a cape of Japanese lace and silk embroidery which I have, to make your low cut bodice right for the auto ride.

"And I must be careful to harmonize. I have no patience with girls who go about together and haven't sense enough to dress to match. I think I will wear my new white Ravoli silk."

And the New York girl's maid brought her a marvelous gown of heavy India raw silk, embroidered from shoulder to hem with chrysanthemums in pale corn color, all handwork and each flower a separate design. The girdle was deep plum blue satin embroidered in gold, with a gold and lapis-lazuli clasp and necklace.

The gown was cut low and had a train and the fashionable half length butterfly sleeves. "Her petticoat was yaller" and her slippers and stockings pale yellow, the slippers with high gold heels.

And she wore a Directoire bonnet of course—a mass of lace and yellow chrysanthemums, with streamers to tie under the chin—and lace cape for the drive.

The roof garden dinner was given in a pretty apartment house in a dignified cross street—near enough to Fifth avenue to be smart and near enough Sixth avenue to be moderate in price. Jack was waiting for them at the doorway, and fortunately there was an elavator to take them up to the sky and the poet's rooms.

Pale as usual, but smiling brilliantly, he stood waiting them at the entrance to his study; and to Esmeralda's relief—for she had secretly feared that their gowns were too fine—he wore fashionable dinner clothes with a Tuxedo in place of the fulldress coat.

"It was so good of you to come," was his gentle courteous greeting.

"Oh, but we were wild to," chanted Esmeralda, with more real ecstasy than New York would grant a crown prince's banquet.

The rooms were a delight, high ceilinged and cool, and all pale May green and white, not a superfluous ornament to be seen, nor a necessary luxury missing. Not that the host was rich, but a man with imagination can easily nowadays win his luxuries by close economy in the mere comforts of life.

The lace collars and hats were left in a tiny all-white bedroom. Then down a narrow hall and through a small green study, lined with signed posters and photographs, they stepped through a low doorway out into a Japanese garden.

A deep red brick wall fenced in a pebble covered floor, dark gray stone capped the wall the low chimney, and just opposite the doorway, as though leading to some remote and beautiful castle, the coping spread out in a low Gothic arch roughly carved.

The brick wall was half hidden by palms, and here and there on the coping were irregular sized box trees placed with Japanese effectiveness, and between was space for the river and hills and the lights of many cities.

There were low tables with flowers, single flowers in tall Japanese vases, and growing plants, carnations and lilies and orchids were arranged with the decorative finish of the Nippon artist. Cut ivy half hid the chimney, and orchids blossomed through the green.

Curving paths led through the gravel to the dining table at one corner of the garden that held the widest river view. Over the table a huge Japanese umbrella unfolded its gorgeous plumage. It was large enough to shelter the entire party from evening mists, and at the end of each wooden rib hung a scarlet and blue or blue and green lantern, glowing softly and stirring lightly in the faint night wind.

Strung on invisible wires from one box tree to another were more swinging balls of colored light, and somewhere on a nearby roof water dripped musically from an overted tank.

The table of pine boards was built around the umbrella handle, the board covered with Samoan mats of woven grass matting, flat. The umbrella was hidden by a growing veil of blossoming pink wistaria and a vine of pink wistaria covered an arbor seat in an opposite corner.

Japanese dishes were spread on lacquered trays on the grass table and saki was served all through the dinner in wonderful tiny china bowls.

But most wonderful of all were the glimpses of the city through the parted shrubs. Just a glimpse of Jersey hills and a gray river with a procession of lights seeming to move along the banks, and a gray and white and dull red outline of the city sparkling everywhere gayly, wickedly, with serpents of yellow lights crawling down the broad avenues.

The dinner was served by a gentle Japanese, borrowed for the occasion by Jack. He belonged to a chap who lived part of every year in the cherry blossom land and whose servants were all Japanese. Tatsu was a well mannered automaton, to whom the foolishness of the great city was as mysterious as its wealth.

The dinner was New York, utterly: consomme jelee, trout with a rare sauce, and sliced potatoes served in the form of an open rose; a raspberry punch, a cold bird with fruit salad, and then Japanese preserved fruits and coffee and a camembert that was still coulant. No champagne, no liquer, but a rare wine with the preserved fruits and saki from the beginning to end.

And then for the men rarest Turkish cigarettes from the poet's special box lined with peau d'Espagne.

And after dinner the girls found cosey seats in the wistaria arbor out under the stars, and Jack played his mandolin. The Japanese servant brought more saki and rose favors, and in the heart of each American Beauty rose was an original poem by the host.

And then before saying good night he remembered a verse or two of a new poem, and said some dreamy, poetical things about the lights and the river and the purple hills and "the greatest beauty near one," and Esmeralda knew indeed what it meant to dwell on high Olympus.

"Are there any more such gardens in New York?" she asked eagerly on the way home.

"Only a few," said Jack. "There is one where a great sculptor, a woman, and also a beauty, serves 5 o'clock tea through June. It is about half the size of our garden," meaning the poet's, "and is banked with palms and ferns and heaps of growing flowers, and there are tea tables and easy chairs with pillows and tea from the Himalayas.

"But the finest of all is probably the one on top of the great Tiffany palace on Madison avenue. It is all laid out like an Italian garden, and there are trees and statues and an elavated platform for music; but I for one don't like it half as well as the little places like tonight." "And lots of artists are getting them up as fast as possible on verandas and in balconies and out on the most unpromising roof spaces you could possibly imagine."

"And some jolly bachelor girls I know are threatening to borrow a roof," added the New York girl, still smiling. —New York Sun.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

I WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY IF IT FAILS TO CURE.



I want every sufferer from Rheumatism to try my Rheumatism Cure. I know it will positively cure Rheumatism in any part of the body. I know it cures sharp shooting pains in the Arms, Legs, Side, Back or Breast and Rheumatic Swelling or Soreness of any part of the body in a few hours.

It effects a speedy and permanent cure of all forms of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, or pain in the back, Lameness, Stiff and Swollen Joints, and all pains in hips and loins. This remedy does not put the disease to sleep, but drives it from the system. It neutralizes the acid and makes good, rich, red blood.

Get a 25c bottle of this remedy, and if you are not perfectly satisfied with the results I will refund your money.—Munyon. 165

HOW TO LIVE LONG.

What is old age, anyway? Scientists tell us it is a kind of atrophy of the tissues and organs connected with the changes in the blood vessels. To counteract this tendency we must supply the tissues and organs with healthy blood. Life, therefore, depends to a great extent upon our ability to keep the circulatory system in a healthy condition: The best methods of doing this may be briefly summarized as follows:

Take plenty of exercise in the outdoor air—preferably in the country, away from the city.

The best exercise is a long walk in the country, and the benefit of such a walk is increased if only a very small quantity of fluid and food be taken during the walk. A good lunch for such a walk is a sandwich and an orange.

This walk in the open air not only enriches the blood with oxygen, but it strengthens the skin and nervous system, and through this the digestive system.

Great moderation in the amount of food, and especially of flesh food, should be practiced, particularly by old people. There is no longer any doubt that moderate meat eating after the "meridian of life" is reached is conducive to longevity.

Drink distilled water and plenty of it and after the age of forty years is reached. Most water is too "hard" for drinking purposes. The lime and other alkalines and salts in it tend to harden the arteries and tissues, and that means "old age." Moreover, "soft" or distilled water is a dissolvent and tends to absorb the poisons and gases in the body.—What to Eat.

THERE'D BE NO IRISH THERE.

A woman sat in a street car in a Canadian town one day, when the car stopped at a crossing. Another woman got in and sat beside the first woman, saying: "Well, well, Mrs. Fiewclose, wherever have you been all summer?"

"Oh, we were at the lake."

"So were we—at Grand Bend."

"We were at Port Stanley," said the woman who had opened the oratorical contest.

"Have a nice time?"

"Well, not exactly. There are so many Irish there," she added, with a weary look, but without so much as a glance about the car.

"Same way at the Bend—Irish, Irish everywhere."

A stout lady under a green hat that turned up behind sat in the seat immediately in front of the elocutionists. The stout lady turned and sized them up, but by this time they were dead to the world.

As the car rattled on they talked of everything and almost everybody, and finally fetched up at the summer resorts with Irish for dessert.

By this time there was Irish stew in the front seat.

The stout person under the pea-green hat turned and shook on them. "Ladies," she began, "I've a-give yez a bit uv advice—the nixt time ye git a holiday, yez better spend it in Hades—there'll be no Irish there."—Lippincott's Magazine.

HER PALPABLE INCONSISTENCY

From the open windows came music by the orchestra in the ballroom on the further side of the house, softened by distance. Moonlight, broken up by intervening trees into bars and splotches of golden radiance, lay all about them as they walked up and down the veranda.

"The right kind of a woman always appreciates a proposal of marriage from any man as a great compliment. Coming from you it is the much more to be valued, but I cannot marry you," said the woman.

"I have to thank you for having listened to me so patiently. Might I trespass a little more upon your good nature and ask permission to discuss the matter further with you?"

"No amount of discussion can profit either of us, so far as I can see. But, as I have said, in asking me to marry you a great compliment was paid me, and in return for that compliment, I suppose I owe you permission to indulge your love for discussion or argument."

"Thanks for the permission," said the man, still in his stolid manner. "I cannot recognize my proposal as, in any sense, a compliment, but I am willing that you should, if you wish, take the manner in which I make it as a compliment. Recognizing the splendid development of your own logical faculties, I have made my offer of marriage in perfectly business-like form. I have heard you often declare that a contract of marriage is like any other contract, and should be entered into only when both parties are fully aware of what they are doing."

"Do you think women are entirely consistent?" interrupted the woman.

The man looked a trifle surprised and replied:

"At least I give you credit for having a splendidly consistent mind. You do not mean that I have erred in my manner of proposing, that you would have preferred more of an air of romance, and all that sort of thing?"

"Now the situation is something like this," continued the man in very much the same tone of voice that he would have used in arguing an important case before the Supreme Court. "You are twenty-nine or is it thirey?—Years old, have a reputation as a beauty, and all that. You can, I know, marry any one of two or three men who can offer you at least as much as I, but modesty was never a prevailing characteristic of mine, and I have not feared to measure myself with these other men.

"On the other hand, I can give you pretty much anything you desire that costs money. I stand well in my profession, and have prospects of soon being near the top of it. Altogether, I am satisfied that any one would call it a very suitable match all around."

"Does the prosecution here close its case" inquired the woman, laughing a little.

"I hardly care to regard the matter as one of prosecution and defense," said the man imperturbably, "but if you wish to use the terms I am forced to admit their applicability. Will the defense rest its case on the testimony submitted by the prosecution, or will it elect to submit an argument?"

"The defense will submit an argument," replied the woman. "I admit that the match would be, as you say, pronounced suitable to every one. As for the two or three other men whom you aver that I can marry at any time, I cannot answer. I have noticed that the number of my proposals has been falling off of late, and attributed the fact to advancing age—you were right when you said I was thirty. I may close the discussion by saying that I have made up my mind to become an old maid."

"Far be it from me to say anything against those estimable members of society—the old maids," said the man, "but I do not think you will ever be one of them. A wise man once said that the cowl of a monk always hides either a disappointed lover or a great rascal, and while I do not indorse his opinion unqualified, I am firm in the belief that every old maid is a woman who was disappointed in love or who was too cold-bloodedly selfish ever to marry. Surely you do not come in either class?"

"No," said the woman reflectively, "I can't say that I do, and yet—"

"Perhaps," said the man, and now his voice was very gentle, as though he feared he might here touch some old wound unwittingly, "there is in your life some romance which I have not guessed. Believe me, I would not wound you for worlds, and I trust you will pardon my clumsy speech."

"Oh, I am not a blighted being, never fear," this with a laugh that did not ring altogether of merriment.

"Then your refusal to marry me is not based upon the ground that you prefer some other man?"

"No, I am not in love—with some other man?"

"Then why not marry me?"

"I have given you the best of all a woman's reason, 'because.'"

"But your refusal of me is final, I may take it?"

"Yes,"—the "yes" with an almost inaudible sign, a sign so nearly inaudible that it did not reach the man.

He had thrown away his cigar and stood for a moment gazing out toward the trees. Then he began to speak, and his voice was harsh with feeling that had been restrained.

"I think I quite forgot to mention one thing in my proposal. I did not say that I love you very dearly: that, not wishing to be a beggar of love, I have waited all these years to be in a position to offer you the things which I mentioned as rendering me eligible for your hand. You, who are so cool and calm, what can you know of love and passion? Now, I know that I have worked all these years in vain—no, not altogether in vain—for I am going to kiss you once, here and now, if it means the loss of all the little that is left me of your regard."

He gathered her in his strong arms and kissed her, not once, but many times, on her forehead, on her eyes and on her lips, and then released her, with the full consciousness that he had done an unpardonable thing which he did not regret.

But the woman held out her arms to him and said:

"Oh, Jack, dear, why didn't you tell me that you loved me at first?"—W. W. Hines, in San Francsicso Call.

Public Being Faked

BY IMITATORS WHO CLAIM TO MAKE A CORN CURE EQUAL TO THE FAMOUS "PUTNAM'S".

In this age of substitution people must be on their guard against the unscrupulous dealer who pretends to have a painless corn cure equal to Putnam's. This preparation has been un unqualified success for nearly 50 years and has positively no equal. Putnam's causes no pain, never burns the flesh, cures in 24 hours. insist on having only Putnam's, then you get the best. Price 25 cents at all druggists.

THE BOB-O-LINK.

I've stolen to the grassland, where a rill
Crawls deep beneath the weeds, and running wild
Are roses, fragrant now as when a child
I played among the daisies growing still
As bright as those of old, when on this hill
The merry bob-o-lincoln oft beguiled
The pleasant, lazy hours that I whiled
Away, which many a niche of life now fill.
The present morn is rollicking with sound
Of music bright as childhood ever heard,
And yet—a peacefull sadness, creeps around
In spite of merry songs, sweet motley bird,
For once I thought life's joys could have no bound,
And now I long to find what childhood found.
—Walworth Stilson.

THE DEMON, DYSPEPSIA.—In olden times it was a popular belief that demons moved invisibly through the ambient air, seeking to enter into men and trouble them. At the present day the demon, dyspepsia, is at large in the same way, seeking habitation in those who by careless or unwise living invite him. And once he enters a man it is difficult to dislodge him. He that finds himself so possessed should know that a valiant friend to do battle for him with the unseen foe is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are ever ready for the trial.

A new explosive, which is called ammonal, has been made from powdered aluminum.



Malt Purity

Ale brewed from malt alone possesses important dietic properties that are lacking in common ales.

Carling's Ale is brewed from the purest and most scientifically prepared malt, and contains more food and less alcohol than common ales. That is why it is so regularly prescribed by family physicians for building up their patients.

No ale is equal to Carling's for medicinal purposes.

Ask for Carling's Ale—accept no other, because no other is quite so good.

Carling's Ale

The Ale that's Always Pure

GOOD LEATHER MADE FROM SKIN OF FISHES

THE SHARK, STURGEON, GARFISH AND OTHER FINNY TRIBES FURNISH MATERIAL.

A great deal of good leather comes out of the sea—not the kind of leather that comes from the backs of walrus, seal and otter; everybody knows about that. There is a queerer leather which comes from the bodies of fish. An extremely fine quality of green leather made in Turkey is manufactured from the skin of an ugly fish called the angel fish. This is a kind of shark—a shark with thick, wing-like fins that have earned for him the name of angel, though he doesn't look a bit like an angel, but rather the opposite. The sword grips of the officers of the German army are made from shark leather, too. They are beautiful in pattern, being marked with dark, diamond-shaped figures. This skin comes from a North Sea shark known as the dickmond shark. German leather manufacturers have tried to produce a leather from animal hides that shall supplant the skin, but in vain. Unlike animal leather, fish leather is absolutely impervious to water, and never gets soggy from dampness. Therefore it is ideal for sword grips, as, no matter how much the hand may perspire, the grip remains hard and dry.

The sturgeon, despite his lumpy armor, furnishes a valuable and attractive leather. When the bony plates are taken off their pattern remains on the skin, just as the pattern of alligator scales remains on alligator leather. The Pacific coast sturgeon and the sturgeon of the great lakes produce a tough leather that is used to make laces for joining leather belting for machinery and the laces often outwear the belting.

The strange garfish, an American fresh water fish, with long toothed jaws, like those of the crocodile, has a skin that can be polished smooth until it has a finish like ivory. It makes beautiful jewel caskets and picture frames. The skin of the garfish used to be converted into armor by some tribes of American savages. The hide is so tough and hard that it makes a breastplate that can turn a knife or spear. Some of the finer specimens that have been found are hard enough to turn even a blow from a tomahawk.

The savages who wore this fish armor also used to wear a fish helmet. It was made from the skin of a prickly porcupine fish, and besides protecting the wearer's head it was used as a weapon of offense. The warriors butted their enemies with it, and as it had hundreds of ironlike spikes the operation was eminently painful to the object of attack.

In Gloucester, the "king town" of fish, the humble cod has been utilized with success for making leather for shoes and gloves. In Egypt men walk on sandals made from the skins of Red Sea fish, in Russia certain peasant costumes are beautifully trimmed with the skins of a fine food fish, the turbot. Bookbinders in Europe are binding books with eelskin. The eelskin serves another and less pleasant purpose. It is braided into whips. The writer was the unhappy member of a European private school where one of these eelskin whips was a prominent instrument of discipline, and he has never cared for eels since then.

Along the big salmon rivers of Siberia the natives often wear brilliant leather garments dyed red and yellow. They are made from salmon skins. In Alaska beautiful bags are made from all sorts of fish skins.

The queerest use is that to which the intestines of the sea lions are put. They are slit and stitched together to form hooded coats which are superior to india-rubber as waterproof garments. Walrus intestines are made into sails for boats by the Eskimos of Northwestern America.

Even the frog does not escape. Several factories in France and a few in America made cardcases and other small leather articles from his skin.—Canadian Harness and Carriage Journal.

THE LONG NOVEL.

Reviewers and others (writes a correspondent), who talk of the "disappearance of the very long novel" seem to forget or to be ignorant of the fact that the novel of great length—longer even than those written by Dickens or Thackeray—is still very much with us. The serial stories in certain of the morning papers are extremely long, as a well-known London publisher recently had occasion to find out. He liked a certain serial, and he wrote to the author to come and see him. The author called, and the publisher said he would like to publish the story in book form "if it could be cut down a bit."

"About what size would you want?" inquired the author.

"Oh, say, 70,000 words," said the publisher.

"But, my dear sir," said the author, "there are in my story more than 600,000 words, and to cut it down to the length you require would involve more work than the rewriting of the tale." He added that he had brought the manuscript with him. He had; it was outside the publisher's office, in a four-wheeler, the interior of which was packed with paper, while there were also bundles in the box! And 600,000 words is not the record. There has just been ended a serial which had in it no fewer than 800,000 words. One author who makes serials a specialty, and is in big demand, gets £2 a thousand words, so his annual income is considerable. some papers, it may be added, pay their serial writers so much a week, regardless of the amount of their contributions.

The same correspondent gives an experience that befell him the other day as a serial writer. His story was appearing in a northern weekly, which paid him £1 for each installment and gave no time limit, so to speak. The author wrote each week for about six months, and then came a day when he was unwell and unable to take up the tale. He wired to a writer on the staff of the paper, asking him to do two chapters, "just marking time." The writer obliged, but great was the author's astonishment and vast his indignation when he saw at the close of his installment the words, "The End." The collaborator, acting as the instigation of the editor, had wound up everything very neatly, and our correspondent's £1 a week had ceased to be.—London Post.

Denmark, which produces an immense quantity of butter, has an average of one cow to every two inhabitants.

MAKES MEN SOUND AND STRONG

Detroit Specialist Discovers Something Entirely New for the Cure of Men's Diseases in Their Own Homes.

YOU PAY ONLY IF CURED.

Expects No Money Unless He Cures You—Method and Full Particulars Sent Free—Write for It This Very Day.

A Detroit specialist who has 14 certificates and diplomas from medical colleges and state boards of medical examiners, has perfected a startling method of curing the diseases of men in their own homes; so that there may be no doubt in the mind of any man that he has both the



DR. S. GOLDBERG,
The Possessor of 14 Diplomas and Certificates, Who Wants No Money That He Does Not Earn.

method and the ability to do as he says. Dr. Goldberg, the discoverer, will send the method entirely free to all men who send him their name and address. He wants to hear from men who have stricture that they have been unable to get cured, prostatic trouble, sexual weakness, varicocele, lost manhood, blood poison, hydrocele, emaciation of parts, impotency, etc. His wonderful method not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney trouble, heart disease, nervous debility, etc.

The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up, so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It would seem, therefore, that it is to the best interests of every man who suffers in this way to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him, and if he accepts your case for treatment it is equivalent to a cure, as he does not under any consideration accept incurable cases for treatment; and, remember, if he does accept your case you may pay when you are cured. He sends the method, as well as his booklet on the subject, containing over 50 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him thus:

Dr. S. Goldberg, 200 Woodward Ave., Room 200, Detroit, Mich., and it will all immediately be sent you free.

NERVOUS HEADACHE

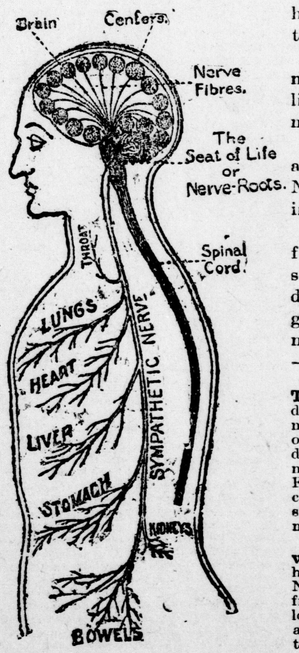
Is One of the First Symptoms to Warn You of Prostration and Paralysis—Its Cause and the Only Way of Bringing About a Permanent Cure—Statements of Cured Ones.

That headache should be one of the first and most noticeable symptoms of nervous exhaustion is readily understood by a study of the accompanying illustration.

All the nerve force which is required to control and regulate the various organs and members of the body is created in the nerve centres of the brain.

For this purpose an enormous quantity of pure, rich blood is necessary. Just as soon as the blood becomes thin, weak and watery, as it usually does in the spring, the brain is deprived of the nourishment required and there is waste and decay of the nerve cells.

One of the first results is headache and sleeplessness, brain fag and feelings of fatigue and discouragement. If the wasting process



is not checked indigestion, weak action of the heart and other symptoms of nervous prostration and paralysis soon fellow.

Headache powders and quick cures cannot possibly afford more than temporary relief, and the result is most disastrous to the nervous system.

By its extraordinary blood-building power and nerve-restoring qualities Dr. Chase's Nerve Food brings about thorough and lasting cure by positively removing the cause.

There is no excuse for anyone to suffer from repeated attacks of headache and constantly run the risk of paralysis or some dreadful form of nervous disease when this great food cure is at hand—a certain and natural cure.

Mr. O. Barber, Simcoe, Ont., writes:—"Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a splendid medicine. I was troubled for a long time with headaches, which would come on about once a week with such violence that I could not eat or do my work. I tried headache powders and quick cures, which did no good.

"About eight months ago I took six boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I have not been troubled with headache since. It made a thorough and lasting cure."

Mrs. W. H. HILL, Queen Street East, Truro, N.S., states:—"My nervous system was all out of order. I could not sleep and had severe attacks of nervous headaches. Some time ago I began a treatment with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that I found this preparation a wonderful strengthener. My nervous system has been toned up under this treatment. I can rest and sleep well and my head does not give me the slightest trouble."

Mrs. S. J. Schooley, 12 Arthur Ave., St. Thomas, Ont., states—"I was troubled a great deal with nervousness, severe headaches and sleeplessness, and at times a sort of numb feeling would come over me. I was in constant fear of paralysis, as the doctors told me my trouble was exhaustion of the nervous system. I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and soon noticed a great improvement. Now I can say that my nerves are completely restored, I sleep very much better, and that distressing feeling of numbness his disappeared."

Mrs. George Fuller, Lakeland Man., writes:—"I am very glad to be able to state that I have received great benefit from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It has cured me of nervous headache from which I used to be a great sufferer and I am no longer troubled with twitching of the nerves in the arms and legs that I used to have as soon as I went to bed."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

The greatest of restoratives for the blood and nerves. 50 cents a box, six bottles for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box of his remedies.

☞ By noting your increase in weight while using this great food cure you can prove that new flesh and tissue are being added to the body.

Her Flying Visit to London, And Its Sequel.

Sir Richard Tracy was a gentleman of easy fortune and many friends and although his age was fifty-six, and he was unmarried, yet no one ever dreamt of calling nim "an old bachelor"—least of all his nephew and heir, Captain Guy Tracy, since that reminder might have turned his uncle's thoughts in the direction of a wife. Sir Richard found the estate of single blessedness entirely to his taste—he was master of himself, his time, and his purse. He assumed a fatherly manner toward pretty girls, daughters of his contemporaries, and accepted the post of "family friend" in various pleasant near Victoria street, and every day at stated hours walked through St. James' park en route to his equally luxurious club.

One May afternoon he experienced a little adventure which for an hour or two disturbed the serene monotony of his daily round. As he passed through the park about 6 o'clock on his way home, he noticed a tall, lady-like girl standing not far from the gate opening into the Birdcage walk, through which all the foot passengers from St. James' station stream through the park. She was evidently awaiting someone, for the damsel was young and amazingly pretty—a lady, too. As she caught the glance of Sir Richard's keen, interrogative eyes, she reddened and looked down, apparently overcome with shyness and embarrassment. What were her people about, to allow this mere child to stand by the wayside, a gazing-stock for all men?

However, it was, of course, no business of his, and, like the notorious levite, he passed on the other side, and the solitary, timid figure faded from his mind.

Sir Richard was dining that night with friends in St. James' square at 7.30 sharp, as they had made up a party for the theater. Having effected his usual leisurely and careful toilet, as it was a lovely May evening, he returned on foot across the park. He had entirely forgotten the girl, and was not a little startled to find her still standing in precisely the same spot, still gazing into the distance with great wistful gray eyes. As she turned them on him, he noticed that they were black-lashed and brimful of tears. Her face looked pale and apprehensive; the corners of her mouth twitched with emotion.

Sir Richard had a kind heart as well as an attractive paternal manner. He paused and said, as he swept off his hat:

"I am afraid—you are—er—a—tired standing, you have been here for some time. Can I help you in any way—or get you a cab?"

The girl shook her head slightly, and then, to his dismay, burst into a storm of tears—yes, loud, half-hysterical sobs. There would certainly be a crowd round them in half a minute; already the policeman was staring in their direction.

"Here, come with me," he said in an imperious tone. "Come—over—here—" hastily leading the way to a sequestered seat—"and tell me all about it."

The girl followed him with child-like obedience, sat down beside him on the green bench and continued to sob, and sob, and sob.

"Oh, this won't do at all!" he exclaimed impatiently. "Come now, let me hear all about it. Your friend has never turned up. Have you been waiting long?"

"Since 6 o'clock. I came over from Ireland this morning."

No need to mention Ireland. The brogue was sufficient guarantee of her nationality.

"And drove straight from Euston here?"

"Yes. I was so afraid I'd be late—at—at—"

"At the rendezvous—I see. And so she has disappointed you?"

"Oh, sir," and she blushed to her hair, "it is not a lady who was to have met me."

"Not?" with well-affected surprise. "Then your father, or some relative?"

"No, indeed; but a stranger—that is," she stammered, "a stranger to them."

"This is unusual. Have you friends in London?"

"No, no one. I don't know a soul except him—"

"The stranger?"

"Yes, and I've—Oh!" and she dropped her hands in her lap, with a sudden dramatic gesture, and looked up at him with a lovely but tear-stained face. "I know you are kind and good, and so I must tell you the truth. I have run away from home, and all I have in the world is a crooked sixpence. I gave my last half crown to the cabman who drove me here."

"Go on," he urged. "Tell me all about it, my dear. You are perfectly safe."

"Oh!" and she covered her face with her hands. "I feel so deadly ashamed. Please don't look at me, and I will try and tell you."

"All right. Then I will shut my eyes."

"We live out in the west of Ireland, and I came up to Dublin to have music lessons and to stay with Grannie. She is nearly blind, and has a companion to read to her and to do the housekeeping. Miss Tooke was my chaperon, and went with me shopping—and to my music lessons and the dentist's—and once or twice to concerts—and the theater matinees, of course—" Here she came to a dead stop.

"Yes, and at the matinees?" he went on briskly.

"I—I—I—There was one actor—he had the best part—he was the hero. He was so handsome, and—and—a hero, indeed I lost my—head. I fell in love with him."

"Or with the imaginary hero."

"And Miss Tooke was just as crazy. We went to every matinee—Grandmama thought it was to the dentist. He noticed me from the stage, and smiled at me. After that Miss Tooke wrote and begged for his photograph; and then I got to know him—and I felt so proud—and so happy."

"Yes?" he muttered. "The usual fool's paradise.'

"He seemed everything I had dreamt or read of, and far more. I met him at a confectioner's—we had tea—we walked in St. Stephen's Green. I dared not tell Grandmama, or let them know at home. They did not approve of theaters or actors. At last his engagement was up; he left, and it seemed as if my life was ended. Then he wrote to me several times, and such beautiful letters. In the one I received on Friday he implored me to come over—to meet him here to-day. He could make me do anything; if he had told me to kill myself I'd have done it. I left Dublin this morning. Miss Tooke told Grannie I was in bed with the toothache. She had managed everything for me splendidly. When we are married, she is to live with us always—"

"May I ask this actor's name?"

"Must I tell you?"

"I think it will be better, my dear."

"Rupert Wolferstan—he is acting in 'The King's Secret.' Oh, do you know him?" she added with tremulous eagerness.

"Yes—as one of the most attractive men in London—a spoiled darling. He is married to a little humdrum wife."

"What did you say?" springing to her feet.

"Married to a dowdy little woman—a woman with money. He leads her a sad life, but she adores him."

"Married! No—impossible! It is not true!"

"Yes—everyone knows that."

There was a long, expressive silence.

"And I thought he loved me. Oh, my heart is broken! Oh, what shall I do?" and she sat down, put her handkerchief to her face, and began to cry softly.

"No, no, your dear little heart is too young to know what the word 'broken' means. How old are you?"

"I am seventeen in a month."

"And you are a wild, enthusiastic impulsive Irish colleen. Now shall I tell you what we will do?"

"I think I shall die of shame!" she moaned.

"Don't cry—the policeman will be coming over to ask if I'm ill-treating you. You and I will just take a hansome and drive straight to Euston, and you will return to Dublin by the night mail. Your toothache, I presume, is still very bad, but you can present yourself to your grandmother to-morrow morning, and tell her you have completely recovered."

"Yes, I only want to go home—and hide myself for the rest of my life."

"You'll never give a thought to that scroundrel again? To think of his luring you over here!—and you, little more than a child—ignorant, penniless, and friendless—it was monstrous!"

"Yes, I have no money—but I have this," producing a tiny gold watch; "it will pay for my ticket."

"No, no, I'll lend you the money, whatever is necessary, and give you my card, and you can return me the money—at any time."

"Oh, how kind if you, you dear, good old gentleman. It is as if you had saved my life! I feel so frightened and strange and in another world over here, and people stare as if they knew how wicked I had been."

"Now come along; let us be off," he said, rising briskly. "You will catch the 8.30, with lots of time to spare. You will have just spent three hours in town. I hope you will never have anything more to do with Miss Tooke. I declare she deserves seven years' hard labor!"

As he talked they had walked out of the park, and in another moment had driven away together in a hansom behind a smart horse.

Just as they moved off another cab came rapidly toward them, and drew up at the gate. The fare sprang out, a good-looking, slim, well-groomed man; he caught a fleeting glimpse of the pale face and great tragic eyes of the pretty Irish girl, of a man's shoulder and tall hat, and in another second they were out of sight, and Rupert Wolferstan was left standing by the gate, with a real frown on his flushed face, and bad words on his clean-shaven lips.

Six years had elapsed, and Sir Richard's nephew, quartered in the west of Ireland, had there met his fate, a certain Miss Kathleen O'Hara, a lovely, unsophisticated jewel of a girl, an only daughter and a considerable heiress.

According to Captain Guy Tracy, his fiancee was so entrancingly lovely, so simple-minded, so witty, and so graceful, that, naturally, all his relations were clamorous to see her, and he brought her in triumph to London, in order to present her to his mother, his sisters and, above all, to his Uncle Richard.

Uncle Richard made the lady's acquaintance at a formal family dinner party. The instant their eyes met they recognized each other—he was the old gentleman in the park, she was the girl he had seen off at Euston—the cause of his leaving an empty chair at the Greviles' dinner party on a certain evening in May some years previously—a girl who had enclosed him a postoffice order for £3, with "from a grateful friend" written in a childish scrawl.

It was wonderful how she retained her self-possession, but her hand was icy cold as she placed it in his.

As the head of the family, Sir Richard conducted his future niece to dinner, the fingers on his arm were now trembling perceptibly.

"Did they ever find out," he murmured.

"Never!" she whispered back.

"The toothache was so very bad?"

"Yes——"

"And now you have cut your wisdom teeth?"

"I hope so."

"And no one knows except you and me?"

"And Miss Tooke—and him—and—Guy—and—mother."

"Oh, so you've told Guy—that was right, my dear; and we will keep that little trip to ourselves. They all believe that this is your first appearance in London. They have never heard of your flying visit."

"Yes, I recall it as a sort of hideous nightmare—sometimes I almost persuade myself that it was only a bad dream. Oh, I am glad you are to be my uncle! What can I do to show you my—gratitude?"

"That question is easily answered. Come for a walk with me to-morrow morning—in St. James' park."—London World.



NO DOUBT ABOUT IT.

"Can I see the master of the house?"
"Yes, you can, and do. Now, what do you want?"—Punch.

"LITTLE BRITAIN" HAS JUST TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY RAILROADS

Continued from page 10.

EQUIPPING BLOCK SIGNALS.

The Lake Shore has just placed an order for automatic block signals, which will equip the road from Brockton to Erie, Pa., a distance of 39 miles. Between Brocton and Buffalo the track has already been equipped with the automatic blocks. In the course of two years the management hopes to have the road protected the entire distance from Cleveland to Buffalo in this manner. The new signals will correspond in pattern to the old signals and will be of the Hall type. The system will in time be extended over all the road. The work will be done, it is planned, as the four-tracking goes on. A contract has also been let to the same concern to install the signals on the other end of the line between Chicago and the Indiana state line. The work will begin as soon as the apparatus begins to arrive. The signals are of the latest design, normal danger, and operate in the block ahead as well as the one represented. The signals will be placed on poles along the right of way and not on the signal bridges that are ordinarily used for the purpose.

HAVE NOT GAINED MUCH.

There has been much talk of the advantages that have accrued to the railroads from the raise in rates and prices that has taken place in the past three years. Statistics just compiled, however, show that the gain is not as great as might be supposed. In 1899, each dollar expended for coal earned for the railways of the United States $15 24. In 1902 that was reduced to $13 18. For the same expenditures in coal, 189 passengers were carried in 1899. In 1902 only 154 passengers were hauled for that price. While the railways have not suffered from the raise in prices, they have not gained as much as generally estimated.

HARD ON JOHN D.

John D. Rockefeller rode in an ordinary excursion coach on the Lake Shore road this week. He went to Linwood Park with the Euclid Avenue Baptist Sunday School. The big oil man made the children his particular care and rode in the coach with them on the round trip. His annual pass over the system did not avail him, either, and he was compelled to pay his fare in cash as though he did not hold the future of the road in his hands.

GOAL REACHED AT LAST.

An expenditure of $20,000,000 and untiring effort that involved the overcoming of many obstacles, including stern opposition of every conceivable character from established railroad systems, is represented in the final closing of the only gap in the Wabash extension to Pittsburg. Unless something unforeseen occurs the new service will be ready tomorrow. This will mark the advent of the Wabash as a factor in the traffic of a territory in Pennsylvania and its allied lines, including the Baltimore and Ohio.

Exclusive of two great cantilever bridges, there are nine important viaducts on the line, aggregating 4,964 feet in length. The Monongahela bridge at Pittsburg is the largest cantilever bridge in America, and, excepting the Firth of Forth bridge, the largest of its kind in the world. It has a middle span of 812 feet and two end spans of 347 feet, making a total length of 1,506 feet. Mean level of the river is cleared by 70 feet.

Second only to this bridge is that over the Ohio River at Mingo. This with a central span of 298 feet, has a total length of 1,296 feet, and is 90 feet above the water. These bridges cost nearly $1,000,000 each.

There are 19 tunnels on the line, aggregating 20,459 feet, or nearly four miles in length.

WABASH CUTS RATES.

A bomb was hurled into the camp of the community of interest railroads by the announcement in St. Louis that complete independence of action would be the policy of the Wabash and that a considerable reduction in rates from Pittsburg to St. Louis and the World's Fair would follow the operation of the first train out of Pittsburg on July 2. A war of rates and a bitter struggle for business between the Gould and competing roads will likely follow and a hasty meeting of the passenger officials of all roads centering at Pittsburg will probably be called to effect a readjustment of the present schedule. It is unlikely that the Wabash action can be prevented, and a merry time is promised.

The new rates issued by the Wabash from St. Louis and the rates in force with other lines now in operation follow:

	Wabash.	Rivals.
Season ticket	$22 60	$25 00
Sixty-day ticket	18 10	20 00
Fifteen-day ticket	14 95	16 50
Coach excursion	12 00	12 00

RATE CUTTING IN TWO YEARS.

R. D. Caldwell, vice-president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, testified before the interstate commerce commission recently that there had been considerable cutting of rates by railroads in the last two years, particularly on eastbound freight billed through either all rail or lake and rail.

"I believe whatever cutting of rates existed was equally applicable to all ports," he said. "I think the differential was maintained, and never in my railroad experience have I seen rates maintained better than during the last two years.

"After the grain committee was formed in 1900, rates were fixed by the chairman of the committee under its supervision as commercial conditions warranted. They were demoralized several times after by the action of the Philadelphia and Baltimore lines. They were not members of the committee.

LONG TRIPS FOR FERRIES.

The Wisconsin and Michigan Railroad, controlled by John R. Walsh, of Chicago and operated by J. N. Faithorn of the Chicago Terminal and the Alton railroads, is preparing to battle for the lion's share of the ore carrying traffic of the Menominee range. The company expects to be able to do this by the construction of mammoth car ferries which will be able to carry the largest train loads of ore from Peshtigo Harbor to Chicago and Milwaukee, and eventually to Buffalo and other ports 700 or 800 miles distant from Peshtigo. It is understood that these ferries will be placed in commission within a few months and will be so constructed as to be capable of operation the year round.

Notice.

Feather Pillows and Mattresses cleaned and sterilized. New Feather Pillows in art tickings, and Cushions. Hair Mattresses, Wool Mattresses, Spring Beds, Iron and Brass Bedsteads. Feathers sold by the pound at Hunt & Sons', Feather Pillow and Mattress Manufacturers, 508

The New Dormitory in the Central Fire Station.



The above is an interior view of the new dormitory in the central fire station, which has accommodation for 20 men. At one time the firemen were compelled to sleep in musty, close rooms, sometimes three or four men in a room. Now, however, all the firemen, with the exception of the officers, sleep in the large dormitory. The latter is well lighted and well ventilated. On each side of the room and on the back wall are ranged the neat iron cots, with their white spreads. The floor is covered with a handsome linoleum, and the walls are painted and frescoed. Visitors to the central fire station from outside places declare the dormitory to be one of the finest in Canada.



Going for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Don't put yourself in this man's place, but keep a bottle of this remedy in your home. There is nothing so good for Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea. It is equally valuable for Summer Complaint and Cholera Infantum and has saved the lives of more children than any other medicine in use.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

You, or some one of your family, are sure to need this remedy sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it badly; you will need it quickly. Why not buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency? Price, 35 cents.

Imperial Bank of Canada

Proceedings of the Twenty-Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Banking House of the Institution, in Toronto, Wednesday, 15th June, 1904.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held in pursuance of the terms of the Charter at the banking house of the institution, 15th June, 1904.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. T. R. Merritt, and the Assistant General Manager, Mr. E. Hay, was requested to act as secretary.

Moved by Mr. Thos. Walmsley, seconded by Mr. W. W. Vickers,

That Mr. Lyndhurst Ogden, Mr. R. H. Temple and Mr. W. Gibson Cassels be and are hereby appointed scrutineers. Carried.

The General Manager, at the request of the Chairman, read the report of the directors and the statement of affairs.

THE REPORT.

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders their Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the affairs of the Bank as on 31st May, 1904, together with a statement giving the result of the operations for the year which ended that day.

Out of the Net Profits of the year, and balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward, and after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and for the authorized contributions to the Pension and Guarantee Funds:

(a) Dividends have been paid at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, amounting to $299,194 04.

(b) Bank premises Account has been credited with $25,000.

(c) Rest Account has been increased by $200,000.

(d) Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account, $140,656 56.

The Premium received upon New Capital Stock, amounting to $13,688, has been added to Rest Account, making that account $2,850,000, equal to 95 per cent of the Paid-up Capital.

A branch of the Bank has been opened at Trout Lake, B. C., to which has been transferred the business of the branch at Ferguson, B. C.

It is with extreme regret that your directors have to announce the death of their late esteemed colleague, Mr. T. Sutherland Stayner, who has been a director of the Bank since 1890, and who has throughout been constant in his attendance to his duties as a director and to whose faithful service they now bear testimony.

The Head Office and Branches have all been carefully inspected during the year, and your directors have much pleasure in expressing satisfaction at the manner in which the Officers of the Bank perform their respective duties.

T. R. MERRITT, President.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dividend No. 57, 5 per cent, paid first of December, 1903	$149,426 00	Balance at credit of account, 31st May, 1903, brought forward	$160,386 27
Dividend No. 58, 5 per cent, payable 1st June, 1904	149,768 04	Premium received on new capital stock	13,688 00
	$299,194 04	Profits for the year ended 31st May, 1904, after deducting charges of management and interest due depositors and after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount	504,414 33
Transferred to Rest Account	213,688 00		
Written off bank premises and furniture account	25,000 00		
Balance of account carried forward	140,656 56		
	$678,488 60		$678,488 60

REST ACCOUNT.

Balance at credit of acount, 31st May, 1903		$2,636,312 00
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account		213,688 00
Premium on new Capital Stock	$ 13,688 00	
Prom profits of the year	200,000 00	
		$2,850,000 00

Twenty Ninth Annual Balance Sheet, 31st May, 1904.

LIABILITIES.

Notes of the Bank in circulation	$ 2,607,746 00	
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 4,247,573 11	
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	17,596,949 38	
	21,844,521 49	
Deposited by other banks in Canada	104,881 98	
Total liabilities to the public		$24,557,149 47
Capital stock (paid up)		3,000,000 00
Rest Account		$2,850,000 00
Dividend No. 58 (payable 1st June, 1904), 5 per cent	149,768 04	
Rebate on bills discounted	62,573 02	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	140,606 56	
	3,202,947 62	
		$30,760,097 09

ASSETS.

Gold and silver coin	$ 762,089 30	
Dominion Government notes	2,867,338 00	
	$ 3,629,427 30	
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	140,000 00	
Notes and checks on other banks	1,031,961 26	
Balance due from other banks in Canada	349,833 06	
Balance due from agents in the United Kingdom	378,559 24	
Balance due from agents in foreign countries	1,291,815 45	
	$ 6,821,596 31	
Dominion and Provincial Government securities	$1,057,364 82	
Canadian municipal securities, and British or foreign or colonial public securities, other than Canadian	1,493,393 84	
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	1,572,313 75	
		4,122,982 41
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds in Canada		2,612,750 08
		$13,557,328 89
Other current loans, discounts and advances		16,423,162 99
Overdue debts (loss provided for)		12,304 94
Real estate (other than bank premises)		23,861 10
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank		92,388 15
Bank premises, including safes, vaults and office furniture, at head office and branches		639,838 79
Other assets, not included under foregoing heads		11,412 32
		$30,760,097 09

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

The usual motions were submitted and carried unanimously.

The Scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: T. R. Merritt, D. R. Wilkie, Wm. Ramsay, Robt. Jaffray, Elias Rogers, Wm. Hendrie, James Kerr Osborne, Charles Cockshutt.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. T. R. Merritt was elected President, and Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

D. R. Wilkie, General Manager.

Toronto, June 15th, 1904.

Presbyterians of Chicago are planning a union campaign on broad lines, to last until the end of April.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

$16.05—Round Trip

TO THE GREAT

World's Fair, St. Louis

With stopover privileges at Chicago. Detroit and Canadian stations.

NEW WORLD'S FAIR EXPRESS, 11:05 a.m., through coach and Pullman sleeper to St. Louis.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS 7:52 p.m., through Pullman sleeper and vestibule coach to St. Louis.

6:30 a.m. train connects at Toronto with express trains for Penetang, Muskoka Wharf and Huntsville.

10:45 a.m., for St. Marys and Stratford.

DOMINION DAY—SINGLE FARE

Going June 30 and July 1, valid returning until July 4.

For tickets, illustrated literature regarding World's Fair, and further information, call at city office or depot ticket office.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamships from New York regularly for

Glasgow via Londondery.

Superior Accommodations at Lowest Rates for all Classes of Passengers

For Rates and New Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROS., New York, or E. DE LA HOOKE, Dundas and Richmond streets; or F. B. CLARKE, 176 Richmond street; or W. FULTON, 181 Dundas street, London.

R. & O. NAV. CO. (Richelieu Ontario Nav. Co.)

For Tickets Apply to E. De la Hooke, G.T. Railway, or W. Fulton, C. P. Railway.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL LINE.

Steamers "Toronto" and "Kingston."

Steamers leave Toronto 3 p.m. daily, except Sunday, for Thousand Islands, Rapids of St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec and Saguenay River.

HAMILTON AND MONTREAL LINE.

Steamers leave Hamilton, 1 p.m.; Toronto, 7:30 p.m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, to Bay of Quinte ports and Montreal, intermediate ports. Low rates on this line. H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Western Passenger Agent, Toronto.

There are 2,400 mineral waters bottled in New York city.

The Andalusian peasant girl sends a pumpkin pie to the particular swain she affects. If he eats it, well and good; she is engaged. If not, she tries elsewhere, pie following pie, until success is arrived at.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

PERE MARQUETTE

Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway.

DOMINION DAY JULY 1st.

Tickets will be sold between all stations at ONE-WAY FARE, good going June 30 and July 1, valid for return until July 4, 1904.

PORT STANLEY—Tickets will be sold for all trains on July 1 at 30 cents for round trip, good returning same date.

T. MARSHALL, general agent, city ticket office, 372 Richmond street. Telephone 244.

Over the Wabash

DIRECT TO

World's Fair Gates

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Come with us and see this greatest exposition in the history of the world. New and elegant palace sleepers, built especially for this traffic, are now running daily between Montreal, Toronto and St. Louis, over the Canadian Pacific-Wabash short line. This is by all odds the shortest, best, quickest and only true route from Canada to St. Louis. Tickets are good either via short line, or via Chicago, with stop-over at Detroit and Chicago without extra charge. All principal Wabash trains arrive and depart from World's Fair station. For rates, time tables and descriptive folder, address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

From Montreal and Quebec every Friday, to Liverpool, via Moville. First cabin, $75 and upwards. Second cabin, $37 50 and upwards. Third class to Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow and London, $25 and $26; prepaid, $15. E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke, agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Single Fare Dominion Day

Going June 30 and July 1, returning until July 4, 1904.

Between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur and east.

A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, Toronto.

WHITE STAR LINE

United States and Royal Mail Steamers

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool,

ARABIC.....JUNE 24, 3 P.M.
OCEANIC.....JULY 29, 7 A.M.
TEUTONIC.....JULY 6, 10 A.M.
BALTIC.....JULY 13, 5 P.M.

Saloon rates from $75 up. Second saloon from $45 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derry, $28 and $29 50.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, Sole Agent for London.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Trains arrive and depart as follows:

FROM LONDON

(Eastern Standard Time.)

In effect Sunday, June 19, 1904.

Leave London, 9:10 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 7 p.m.
Arrive London, 7:50 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:05 p.m. Daily, except Sunday.

Dominion Day, July 1.

SINGLE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, good going June 30 and July 1, valid returning until July 4.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. and T. A., Chicago.
JOHN PAUL, C. P. and T. A., London.

—THE—

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

CALENDAR FOR JUNE SAYS—

The Sea.

"How happy they,
Who from the toil and
tumult of their lives
Steal to look down where
naught but ocean strives."
Byron.

"SEA air is proverbial as a tonic, and makes the blood dance in our veins. * * * and with every breath we are laying in a store of fresh life and health and energy; it is impossible to over-estimate all we owe to the sea."

"THE PLEASURES OF LIFE."

"INTERCOLONIAL TOURS TO SUMMER HAUNTS" offers a great variety of seaside resorts reached by Canada's Famous Train, the "Maritime Express," via the Intercolonial Railway. Write for copy to

General Passenger Department
MONCTON, N. B.



NEXT VISIT

RUPTURE

J. Y. EGAN, Specialist, 192 WEST KING ST. P.O. 539, TORONTO.

MY CLAIM to the confidence of the ruptured is based on 38 years exclusive practice in this specialty, the number of cures effected, my long residence in Toronto, my standing in the business and social world, also my regular visits to your section being a standing recommendation of the good work I am doing. Your duty is (if ruptured) to consult me free and thus obtain the expert opinion of your case and what can be done for you, to neglect this is foolish. Do not be deterred from seeing me by prejudice aroused, through the failures of others to cure you.

VARICOCELE FALSE RUPTURE

No matter how serious your case may be, time afflicted or failures you have experienced trying to be cured—my Biotone system will cure you. No pain or operation. Come and consult me free during this visit.

London, SPECIALIST WILL VISIT GRIGG HOUSE, SATURDAY, **July 2nd**

400-tzw

A VISIT TO "SILVER KING," MINE, THE RICHEST IN THE WORLD

Over 50,000 Tons of Valuable Ore Taken Out Last Year—Has Made Its Owners Millionaires—Senator Kearns, a Canadian, Principal Owner.

When I was in Park City, Utah, the other day a gentleman said to me: "You surely ought to go through the Silver King. It is the richest silver mine in the world."

"The richest in the world?" I repeated.

"Yes, sir. Last year they took out over 50,000 tons of rich ore! The mine paid in dividends last December $10,000 a day. She is stocked for 250,000 shares, which cannot be bought at all. It pays big interest at the rate of $80 a share. The King is a dry mine. It is a nice one for you to go through."

In company with a friend I started in a carriage up the steep, dusty, two-mile road which led to the mine. We had not gone far when we overtook two old miners going to work.

"Jump in, boys, and ride up," said our driver.

"Shure," said one of them in a rich Irish brogue.

I was not wrong in judging that from these two old-timers I could get the best possible information about this famous mine, so I led them into talking.

"The King is an old mine, is it not?" I asked.

"No," said the miner whom his Irish friend called Pete. "She was struck in the nineties. She's just beginning to show what she is.

And a good stroke it was," said Pat.

"Who first discovered the mine?" I asked.

THE OLD MAYFLOWER.

"Well, it was kinder like this," began Pete. They was a claim up here they called the Mayflower. Tom Kearns who was working in the Ontario for his little threee and a half a day, and Dave Keith, who was running the big pump in the Ontario, went in cahoots. Dave come here back in '83 from Nevada. He used to work in the old Comstock in Virginia City. It want many a man could work the pump in the Ontario; it pumped 10,000 gallons a minute. So Dave gets $6 a day. He goes in with Tom Kearns."

"And ye mustn't forget the little white horse—it was 'Waisel' they called the brute—that Tom used to roide over the hills when he wint around picking up old hammers and drills," spoke up Pat.

"No, bet your life," said Pete. "They needed all they could get them days."

"Well, sir," went on Pete, "Kearns and Keith took a lease on the old Mayflower claim. They was to give 40 cents a ton royalty to the owner for every ton of ore they got out. Nobody else could do nothing with the Mayflower, but before long Tom, who was a big, husky chap, works along with his partners, and in a jiffy they salted down $225,000 in the bank. Long came the Northland Company that was digging the other side of the hill the Mayflower was on and run an injunction against Kearns and Keith. But Tom said, "Ter — with the injunction.' He put up a bond and him and his men kept digging away.

"Tom was pretty cute. While his lawyers was chewin' the rag he thinks maybe he'd lose the case. So while he was under the ground he scrambles around to see if he could find something doin'. He shot off a tunnel and run it clean off of the Mayflower claim. But he keeps mum about this—hire and his trusties. He won out in his suit all right, and bought six new claims. On one of these he sunk a shaft right down and struck the tunnel he had made on the quiet. Right here was the richest silver ore in the world, and that's how he got hold of the King."

RIDING IN CHAISES NOW.

"Well, he must be a pretty smart fellow," said I.

"They's lots of us they'd call smart if we was only loocky," said Pat.

"But they's others besides Tom Kearns and Dave Keith that was in on the ground floor of the Silver King," went on the miner. "You see, Tom he didn't have nothing to go on with except Dave's wages; so when they commenced to show good and want money they goes to Jimmy Ivers, who was working in the Daly blacksmith shop, and he puts up $2,500. John Judge, foreman then in the Daly; Al Emery, bookkeeper for the Anchor, and Bill Dodge, that run a saloon, chipped in, too."

"And they're all ridin' in chaises now," said Pat.

"Yes," said Pete, taking up the thread. "Jimmy Ivers, for his $2,500 that he put in in '94, is worth over a million."

"Shure," said Pat. "And he laid a chick for $50,000 on his dairter's widdin' breakfast plate when she got married last year to Moiles Finlan's b'y."

"And John Judge," continued the miner, not interrupted by the remarks, "left his widow a big fortune."

"And a foine lidy she is," said Pat. "She's building for the b'ys that slung picks and made her rich a nice home in Salt Lake when they get ould."

"Emery," went on Pat's friend, "made a good stake, too, but Dodge kinder got into a squeeze, and McCormick, the big banker down in Salt Lake, put up a couple of hundred thousand and scooped in his shate.

KEARNS IS A CANADIAN.

Thomas Kearns, who is now the junior senator from Utah and the next youngest man in the senate, is one of the interesting figures in the mining world. Now he is only forty-two years of age. Born in Canada, he came when a youth to Nebraska, where he rode broncbos on a cattle range. In '82, going west, he came to Utah. He was making his way to Park City, which in those days was a flush mining camp, when a peddler who had trade among the miners picked him up and carried him in on his wagon. In order to get Kearns a job he introduced him as his brother, and for two or three years the miners kept on calling Kearns "Tommie Williams." This has not been more than twenty years ago. Kearns now has in Salt Lake City a marble palace, one of the finest homes in America. Scarcely more than a dozen years ago he bunked with other miners in a little one-room shack, 'baching it," as the miners say, and frying his own bacon.

"Tom ain't got much education,' said one of the miners to me, 'but he gets there just the same. When he wants to get an appropriation he just walks right up to them senators down in Washington and says: "Look here, let's us just cut out all this red tape and put this thing through,' and he gets what he wants. Tom is a good man for Utah. He entertained the President when he was out here on his trip. He told us up in the mines that he wanted a bunch to come down to Salt Lake for the parade. He run down a special train at his own expense and give us all a good time.'

We left our two friends that we had picked up at the mines and going a little farther mounted the stairs for the company's office and boarding-house. At the noon hour big-muscled miners, clad in good clothes, filled the dining-room. Piled up before them was the best food on the market. Our dinned finished, Mr. Daly, the manager of the mine, turned us over to his brother, the assistant superintendent, who was to show our party, now numbering half a dozen, through the jewel-eaves of the Silver King.

When we came out of the dressing-rooms, where we changed our clothes, the men of the party in overalls and jumpers looked like sure-enough miners. Over the two ladies had come a great change. They had put aside their spotless bright wear and their feathered bonnets, and donned short skirts, jackets and men's digging hats. From head to foot their garments were smeared with dry mud and candle grease; they looked like orphans of the London slums. Yet fitting was their costume for what was before them.

DOWN THE SHAFT.

In the engine-room we all stopped a few minutes to look at the splendid machinery, which lifts many times each day and night, from the dark and dangerous nooks of the mine the heavy ore carts and 350 human beings. As the big windlasses coiled around them, the broad, thick wire cables, hitched on to the elevators or "cages," hands moved slowly on round, clocklike VISIT—GAL 2 *6 *6 *6 *6 *mfwlyuddln dials and pointed to numbers showing where the cages were — whether at the three hundred, the thousand or the thirteen hundred foot level.

"You see," said Mr. Daly, "we dig a mine so that it can be worked the easiest way. We first sink a shaft straight down 1,300 feet. Each hundred feet down we make what we call a 'level.' That is, we run off tunnels at right angles from the shaft. The tunnels lead to the ore veins, which most always dip away from the shaft. Then we work up; we get out the ore overhead; let it drop down through chutes into cars on the tracks of the level tunnel. The tunnels are graded, so that the cars run downhill to the shaft, we use gravity as much as we can. For example, you'll see directly that all the ore between the thirteen and the twelve hundred levels we let drop down to the thirteen. Come, let's go down; I'll show you."

I heard our genial guide whisper to the gentleman escort of the ladies and ask him if he thought they could "stand a little shock," then he winked at the engineer and said to him: "The thirteen, Jack; slow, you know; ladies aboard."

DOWN 1,300 FEET.

Lighting our candles we locked down the shaft. Damp air arose from the gloomy depth. A chill — not from cold—stole about my ribs. The ladies said to each other: "Are you afraid?"

The cage, dripping muddy slush, awaited us. There was no mirror in this elevator — nor sides; we held on to the cold iron bars overhead; the ladies in the middle. The bell rang. Down we dropped. In a jiffy our candles sucked out. The darkness was heavy and wet; the only light we saw along this quarter of a mile trip straight down was the faint glowings as we swept by the levels. The ladies did not lose their nerve. That minute of travel seemed seven years to me. Even the dim, soggy tunnel, when we got to it, 1,300 feet under the earth, was cheerful.

"We'll light up, I guess," said our guide. "Hope we'll have better luck this time."

"These pipes you see," continued Mr. Daly, "are to pump the water to the top, and these to let down fresh air. We often strike underground streams which would flood the mines. The air would get foul with smoke unless we pumped that out."

We heard a rumbling. Soon a pair of small iron cars bearing each a ton of gray and brown ore and a cart boy came rolling down the narrow track in the tunnel. We saw these loaded on the cage, then we trudged along the track following our guide, who sometimes struck his candlestick into the wall, chipped off a piece and told us what formation it was. We had gone a couple of hundred yards when we heard the crashing of ore falling down a wooden chute into a cart.

"If the ladies don't mind a tight squeeze," said our guide, innocently, "I'll show them the prettiest thing they ever saw in their lives."

"Oh, they like it, don't you, Dolly?" said one of the gentlemen to his wife.

"Then climb this ladder," said Mr. Daly.

LIKE A VALLEY OF DIAMONDS.

We tugged up the shaking rounds and through the "tight squeezes." This is where we needed our old clothes. We came to a chamber; our guide lit a slow-burning powder. The ceilings and walls of the cavern, revealing the earth's rich treasures, glittered like Sinbad's valley of diamonds.

"Here's where we dig," said Mr. Daly, "when we want to give the folks an extra dividend. This is almost pure metal—mostly lead—but heavy in silver and gold.

Our guide lead us further. We saw in the dim light of their candles, the drills boring into the rock. They packed the holes with dynamite, stayed dangerously near the discharge. Another crews shoveled the ore into the chutes.

"What are all these timbers for?" asked one of the ladies.

"To keep the mines from caving in," explained Mr. Daly. "As we mine a tunnel along the vein, a crew follows and fills up the space with timbers where the ore was taken out. We are now about half way between the thirteen and twelve-hundred levels. We have what you might call six stories of timbers beneath us, one of them having been dug at a time. We have men at work on several levels now. A mine is just like a beehive—except that men are always taking money out, and bees work to put money in."

THE SILVER KING MILL.

When we had come up from our trip through the mine, we went a few hundred yards to the mill of the Silver King. The ore from this mill is mostly free-milling ore. In order to get the valuable minerals out, it is run into crushers. Stamps go rapidly up and down, pounding the ore so that it becomes a fine powder. The whole building shook, and the noise from the stamping was so loud that we could scarcely hear.

After the crushing, the ore is placed upon jigs. These are merely shaking tables. Water runs over them and washes away the lighter powder, leaving the "reduced" ore. After this concentrating process, the ores are melted, the metals going to the bottom and the slag floating on top. Then comes the cooling-room, where the metals are separated and run into molds. When the metals come out of here they are like loaves of bread. Last December, when the superintendent was told to see that the stockholders got enough to buy Christmas presents, out of the room each day there came fifty rich hunks to pay dividends to those who were lucky enough to hold shares in the Silver King.—Washington Star.

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BRIGHT ESSAYS ON TRIP THROUGH CANADA, FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN

Children of Four Schools Compete for Prizes Given by Daughters of Empire.

Some time ago the Rudyard Kipling Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, offered a number of prizes for the best essays on "From Ocean to Ocean Through Canada." The competition was confined to the pupils of St. George's, Princess avenue, Lorne avenue and Colborne street schools, and among those awarded prizes were James Stevenson, Randolph Yates, of Lorne avenue school; Muriel Bruce, grade VII., St. George's school; W. Hilliard Stevely, grade VI., Princess avenue school, and Will Brock, Princess avenue school. The essays of the two first named were so meritorious that they were sent to Toronto under the direction of the national chapter. Following will be found three of the essays:

[By Muriel Bruce.]

Canada, the greatest of the British family of nations, stretches from the Altantic to the Pacific, a distance



MISS MURIEL BRUCE,
One of the winners in the essay competition.

of 3,000 miles, and from the northern border of the United States to the Arctic Ocean. It has an area of about 3,500,000 square miles and a population of 5,369,666.

We shall start our trip through the "Land of the Maple" from Halifax, the most easterly of the Canadian cities, which possesses one of the finest harbors in the world, and is the naval station of the British fleet, and where also, is stationed the only British garrison in Canada. Taking steamer at Halifax we sail up through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, past Gaspe Peninsula, where Cartier erected the cross bearing the arms of France. Through the beautiful blue waters of the St. Lawrence River we sail past that great cliff, called the "Gibraltar of America," on which stands Quebec, the quaintest and most picturesque city on the continent; past Montreal, the commercial center and most populous city of Canada; on up the St. Lawrence, through the "Thousand Islands," to Kingston, where Frontenac erected his fort, and where the river widens into Lake Ontario; and on again through the lake to Toronto, the capital of the Province of Ontario, and the second largest city in the Dominion. At Toronto we take the Canadian Pacific Railway for Ottawa, selected by Queen Victoria as the capital of the Dominion. Here we have only time for a glance at the beautiful view from Parliament Hill, and then we speed on again through the great lumbering district, over the rocky country, rich in minerals, north of Lake Superior, to Winnipeg, the flourishing metropolis of the west, with its fine buildings and beautiful streets. Here we rest a day and then proceed west again through the great wheat belt of Manitoba and Assiniboia, where great fields of waving grain are to be seen stretching for miles in every direction. On we glide through the ranching country of Alberta, past Calgary, over the Rocky Mountains with their magnificent scenery, and on, without taking time to visit the gold fields of British Columbia, to Vancouver, on the Pacific coast, where the large salmon canning factories are situated. There we take steamer for Victoria, on Vancouver Island, where our journey ends.

In this flying trip we have no time to visit the great district of the north where fish and game of all kinds abound. We can neither gather gold in the Yukon nor fish in the waters of the great "Canadian Sea," but we must hurry home again to the garden of it all, the fertile fields of Western Ontario and the beautiful city of London.

O strong hearts guarding the birthright of our glory,
Worth your best blood this heritage ye guard,
Those mighty streams resplendent with our story,
Those iron coasts by rage of seas unjarred.
What fields of peace these bulwarks well secure!
What vales of plenty those calm floods supply!
Shall not our love this rough, sweet land make sure,
Her bounds preserve inviolate though we die?

[By W. Hilliard Stevely.]

Supper was over and we all gathered around Captain Vincent for a story. No one can tell a story like the captain—at least so we think. The story he was going to tell was "A Trip from Ocean to Ocean," and we all settled down to listen attentively.

Then he proceeded: I boarded a train on the Intercolonial Railway at Halifax to start on my long but pleasant journey. Arriving at Quebec, I changed cars for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and while there saw the fortress which is the strongest in Canada. Following the north bank of the St. Lawrence we arrived at Montreal, the largest city of the Dominion and the great commercial city of Canada. Striking northwest we stopped at Sudbury, which is celebrated for its great nickel mines. Passing along the north shore of Lake Superior we entered a great mineral region where gold is going to be mined in great quantities, and where the rivers are teeming with fish which will add millions to Canada's exports. Passing Port Arthur we entered the Red River Valley, which is the greatest wheat growing region in the world. We reached Winnipeg, the Chicago of Canada, which has almost in a day sprung up from a small village to one of the largest cities in the Dominion. The next important place was Regina, the capital of the Northwest Territories, 160 miles from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. Here I saw some of the finest scenery in the world—a land rich in minerals which, when developed, may become one of the greatest mining regions in the world. Arriving at Vancouver, the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, my journey ended. Here for the first time I viewed the broad Pacific, the largest ocean in the world.

"The journey," he continued, "from beginning to end was one of intense interest, not only for the beautiful scenery through which we passed, but for the places of interest which show the development of the great resources of Canada. I must also add that through all the journey I experienced the most courteous treatment by the railway officials."

[By Will Brock.]

We left Liverpool, England on the 8th of July, 1901, on board the handsome twin-screw steamer The Dominion, for a sight-seeing expedition in Canada. The steamer was one of the fastest of the line, and together with the sincere hospitality conferred upon us by the crew, the voyage did not seem long, for on the 14th, "The Land of the Maple" hove in sight, and on the 15th we disembarked at Halifax to begin our rambles. The first thing here that drew our attention was ahe beautiful harbor, with large vessels mooring at both sides—especially ocean steamers and war craft; for Halifax is the "key" to Canada and, therefore, the Government maintains there a garrison and fleet for our protection against enemies. Halifax also is the capital of Nova Scotia and contains fine Parliament Buildings. From here we traveled to New Brunswick, and there we were taken up very much with the beautiful scenery of the St. John River. This river has a great phenomenon, for, at high tide when the water rises about twenty-five or fifty feet, it flows between perpendicular rocks called the "Narrows;" also, when the tide is low, there is a fall outward from the harbor; and when the tide is high there is a fall inward. St. John also has a beautiful harbor, and in tonnage of vessels it ranks fourth in the British Empire. Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick, is situated up the St. John River about eighty miles distant. It contains the Parliament Buildings and the Canadian School of Infantry, which shows careful architecture. The next place of interest to us was found as we sailed up the St. Lawrence River, to see the magnificent scenery with which it abounded; until we arrived at Quebec. Here we were greatly taken up with the old fortress, which not long ago had caused both Wolfe and Montcalm to lose their lives, and also many countrymen who were fighting for their flag. Quebec is the oldest city of Canada, for in 1608 Champlain founded it as a trading post and mission. We next traveled on to the largest city of Canada, Montreal, which has a population of three hundred thousand inhabitants. It also has an extensive shipping trade and is the changing or transferring port of Canada, for lake boats transfer their cargo to the ocean vessels, and the ocean vessels transfer their cargo to lake boats. Montreal also is the largest manufacturing city of Canada, and contains McGill College and the School of Science. Dominion Square also is one of the beauties of the city. Ottawa is the next place of interest. It is situated about one hundred and twenty-five miles up the Ottawa River, in the center of the lumber trade, in which it surpasses all Canada. The Parliament Buildings here are of model architecture and are situated on the bank of the river. Ottawa is the capital of the Dominion and therefore the Governor resides there. We now sail down the Ottawa, to the St. Lawrence and down to the "Thousand Islands," which possess the grandest beauty. After spending a few hours on these islands we proceeded to Toronto, the capital of Ontario. Here we found many beautiful structures, among which were the Parliament Buildings, the University and Knox College. Toronto leads Canada in educational affairs and it also is the second largest city in population, it having two hundred thousand inhabitants. We now pass on into New Ontario, where at Sudbury are situated the most extensive nickel mines in the world, the only drawback being that it has to be sent to the United States for refinement. We now leave Ontario and proceed into Manitoba. This country is just new and therefore not much advanced yet; but we were surprised when we saw Winnipeg, the capital; the Parliament Buildings being beautiful and the streets clean, and free from filth, showing that it is a progressive city. After seeing this and as time was short, we traveled through the grain fields, from which the "World's First Prize Wheat" comes. We also were delighted with the sweet balmy air and amazed at the vast tracts of prairie lands. The last place we visited was British Columbia, the termination of our journey. We were first taken up here with the Rocky Mountains whose peaks seemed to reach the sky. Then we visited Vancouver which with the beautiful harbor formed an exquisite picture. We last visited Esquimalt, the British station for ahe fleet on the Pacific coast, which, like Halifax, we admired very much. Thus, we had traveled from Halifax on the east, to Esquimalt on the west; and only then did we realize the vast extent of Canadian territory and resources.

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RISKY RAILWAY SPEED.

There is much glory of course, in producing the highest development of speed in motor machines, afloat or ashore, and nothing reprehensible in taking pride in possessing the fastest boat or the fastest railway train, or the fastest automobile in the world, but there are great risks in the eager competition. A mile a minute has long ceased to be a desideratum in railway locomotive speed. Though it is not even yet a common rate of speed, it has been exceeded by miles in many progressive record runs, generally made under special precautionary conditions.

But the extraordinary run of a Michigan Central train, which last week made 109.4 miles an hour, appears to have been undertaken with extraordinary indifference to risk. A pilot went ahead and all crossings were guarded, but the ordinary train schedules were not disturbed nor were the switches spiked, precautions generally considered necessary for the safety of the flyer and its passengers, as well as that of the regular traffic of the road. The desire to make a record, even by the highest officials of a railroad, should be governed a little by common caution and a consideration for the safety of others.—Newark Advertiser.

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WHALING INDUSTRY NOW ALMOST EXTINCT

WHILE WHALEBONE IS SELLING $6.50 A POUND—CAUSES OF THE SCARCITY.

Whalebone is selling at $6 50 a pound, and yet the whaling industry is dying. It is a curious, almost an incredible, situation, and yet it is the situation. Whaling, the most picturesque, and at one time the most extensive of American maritime industries, which built up and supported half a dozen of the most flourishing New England towns of 40 or 50 years ago, will soon be extinct as an industry, and is never likely to become popular as a sport; and yet it was cabled from London a week or two ago that two and a quarter tons of whalebone had sold there for £3,000 a ton, and that there only remained on the market in all the world about four tons of whalebone, so that it is likely to be going higher yet.

At present the entire whaling business of this country, and that means practically of the world, is in the hands of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, with headquarters at San Francisco and agencies in the east. E. K. Austin, the New York agent, grew up in the business, practically inheriting it from his father, who has been in it for half a century and knows it from A to Z.

Speaking of the present scarcity of whalebone, the elder Austin said:

"This year's crop does not exceed 50,000 pounds all told. It is almost a famine. During the last ten years the harvest has run from 150,000 to 300,000 pounds; and even that was a tremendous falling off from the old days. Why, we used to expect as a matter of course from 700,000 to 1,000,000 pounds as the result of the year's catch. In those days whalebone was perhaps 70 cents a pound. Now it's $6 50 a pound here, and about $7 on the other side.

"No, that doesn't mean the revival of the whaling industry. I wish it did. But the whaling industry is dead—not in a trance, but dead—or, at any rate, dying fast, and beyond the possibility of revival. You see, in the old days the whale was chiefly valuable for his oil. Practically he supplied the world's light. But the world has found so many other ways of getting light, cheaper light and better light, that the days of sperm whaling are well past. Gas and electricity killed that business. And now whalebone—which caters purely to feminine vanity—is the only prop left to a once great industry.

"Whale oil—a different thing from sperm oil—is still used to some extent in the trades, tanning, for instance; but it is rapidly being supplanted by menhaden oil, which is much cheaper and can be obtained close at home. Whale oil within the last decade has sold at $1 a gallon; it now sells, when it sells, at 28 cents; and there is little demand for it even at that price, as menhaden oil is a few cents cheaper yet. We used to run big distilleries out in San Francisco, but we've given up that branch of the business entirely to the bone. The demand for the oil was not sufficient to pay for its refining and freight.

"Why doesn't whalebone, wholesaling at $6 50 a pound, mean a revival of the whaling industry? Because it costs too close to $6 50 a pound to get it to market. Whaling nowadays is not what it was. Whalers are not sailing vessels of assorted sizes and rig and mongrel crews. They are big, strongly-built steamers, built particularly with a view to withstanding the pressure of ice. Such a vessel costs about $200,000 to build, and about $80,000 to equip for a cruise. It may be out for a year or two, and come back without having more than seen a whale. Whales are scarce these days. Then, again, it may be out only a month or two and get caught in the ice. Last season we lost two of our vessels that way.

"The whaling grounds are ever so much farther north nowadays than they were 30 or 40 years ago. Moreover, it is the 'right' whale that yields bone, not the sperm whale, which was formerly hunted for its oil. The bone, as you know, is not bone, but approximately it is teeth—it forms a sort of fringe in the mouth of the 'right' whale that acts as a sieve—prevents anything too big from going down. Each whalebone is long and flat, tapering to a point, and near the point is fringed with what looks not unlike horsehair, but it is really fibers of the 'bone'—if one may use such an expression, considering that bone is not fibrous, real bone, at least. The 'right' whale has never been very plentiful, compared with other species, and he is even less so now than formerly, or at least he's less so in accessible waters, though one of our captains who was in here a day or two ago told me that he felt sure that there were just as many of them as ever, but that the years of hot pursuit when the industry was at its height had driven them all to the inaccessible waters around the poles. They're as numerous, but not so foolish—educated by adversity, as it were."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

It is estimated that in and about Brussels, including Maline and other parts formerly known as the lace zone, there are not over two hundred and fifty now engaged in lace-making. In 1881, at Bruges, there were 6,000 persons employed in this trade, while the census of 1896 showed 3,394.

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Governments Upset Suddenly and Frequently—The First Labor Administration in History Formed—Fourteen Parliaments for 4,000,000 People—State Socialism Rampant—People Look to Government for Everything.

Sydney, N. S. W., May 15. — Everyone who has laughed (and who has not?) over the three-cornered fight in Midshipmen Easy, should enjoy the present awkward situation in Australian politics. For five months the three parties, led by Mr. Deakin, Mr. Reid and Mr. Watson, have been occupying positions equally advantageous or disadvantageous in the triangular field of federal affairs—and the shooting has just begun. It is impossible to say yet whether political fate will be as lenient as Captain Marryat to all concerned. Although in the premier position, the Labor man seems at the present moment to be in a fair way to get the bullets of the other two. But there are so many fragmentary elements, public and personal, in the problem, and the political kaleidoscope turns so quickly in Australia, that prophecy would be rash indeed.

The present situation ludicrous or serious, according to your point of view, is just the subject to interest readers of these letters. It brings Australian politics into the prominence that is their due, not only because their progressive character makes them the most remarkable feature of civilization here, but also because, when matched with Canadian politics, they afford most interesting points of comparison and contrast, some of which are well illustrated in the present crisis.

THE THREE-CORNERED CRISIS.

Since last I wrote, Australia has had one change of Government, and will probably have at least another before this letter gets itself into print. Three weeks ago the protectionist ministry of Mr. Deakin was replaced by the Labor ministry of Mr. Watson, and, before another month is out, Mr. Watson may be replaced by Mr. Reid, and a ministry of free traders. These political Australians have a propensity for turning one party out and putting another party in, on very short notice. In Canada opposition papers are usually prophesying political crises that never come to pass; here, the crisis usually comes almost before the papers can give a week's warning. In the present parliament, of course, it would have been easy for anyone to concoct a crisis. At the general elections, just before Christmas, the seventy-five seats in the House of Representatives were divided equally among the protectionists, free traders and labor men. With the aid of half the free traders the labor party soon succeeded in carrying an impossible amendment to the Arbitration Bill, a Government measure of first importance. Mr. Deakin promptly resigned, and Lord Northcote sent for Mr. Watson. In taking office, Mr. Watson formed the first purely labor government in history, and thereby made necessary some radical changes in old party relationships upon which must hang the fate of advanced labor legislation for several years to come. Minority rule cannot last; and majority rule in the present parliament can only be based upon an alliance between two of the three equal parties. If the two old brigades can forget the fiscal quarrel and the personal rivalries, they may form a coalition which will throw labor into a hopeless minority for half a generation. If, on the other hand, the Trades' Hall is guided by its more moderate spirits, there may yet be a labor coalition which will commit Australia still further to state socialism and other experiments in progressive politics.

A POLITICAL HOT-HOUSE.

Progressive politics are Australia's chief contribution to civilization. Mrs. Grote used to say that politics and theology were the only two really great subjects. Theology has little place in Australian life, but no subject rouses such general interest here as politics. Some countries are noted for their scenery, some for their wealth, some for their literature, some for their exploits in war, some for their storied past. Australia is noted for its politics. Politics aside, this is a very ordinary country after all. There are bigger cities than Sydney, bigger rivers than the Murray, bigger mountains than Koscinsko. There are horse races almost as great as the Melbourne Cup, cricketers almost as great as Noble and Trumper and Hill. The Argentine can grow more wool and Canada more wheat. True, there are kangaroos and emus and black-fellows here, but you might live in Australia for twenty years and not see a single specimen of any three. In these drab days of civilization, when forbidden Strassa is defended by modern guns and the Fiji Islanders get the world's news at breakfast every morning, hot from the cable, there is little enough difference between one country and another. In Australia, at least, there is no picturesque element to make life here remarkable. It is remarkable only for its politics, but its politics cry Oyez to the world. They have been the most advanced in the world, partly because the labor men have usually held the balance between the other two parties, but chiefly because Australians as a nation seem to have a genius for democratic politics. In politics, sunny, clear-skied Australia always reminds me of a hot-house. Beneath the glass of extreme democracy, fifty varieties of state socialism are budding, and a dozen more have reached their full bloom here a generation or two ahead of the rest of the world. Experiments in statecraft that Canada is just beginning to dream about have long since passed the experimental stage in Australia.

UPIONEERS IN POLITICS.

To Australians it seems the most natural thing in the world that the Government should own and operate all the railways, telegraphs, telephones and tramways. And uncommonly well some of them are managed. From Cooktown to Coolgardie is a land line of five thousand miles, but you can send a telegraphic messge of sixteen words for a shilling. The Australian representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway admits that this country has little to learn from America in transportation problems. It would be hard to find a more comfortable train than the night express between Melbourne and Adelaide. The telephones here are of a far better pattern than you get from the Bell Company in Canada, though I admit that the hello-girls might well learn celerity from the girls of London. And as for the tramways, I doubt if any city in the world has a better street car system than Sydney, where you may ride for miles for a penny. Of course, imperfections and abuses creep in as they do into all government departments. Unprofitable railways are sometimes built, ostensibly "to encourage settlement," but really to please the political friends or placate the political foes of the ministry in some distant and difficult constituency. New Zealand, where the government managment of railways has been least successful, has also established state insurance, against both death and fire. And here in New South Wales there are proposals for government iron works, clothing factories and engine shops. At the present time there is being installed in Sydney a splendid government system of electric lighting.

This is state socialism pure and simple. But democracy here has run along other lines that are less surely socialistic. The early closing law which has been such a boon to shop assistants and proprietors alike, might well be on the statute books of every free nation. It provides that on four days in the week all shops, except in certain exempted classes, must close at 6 o'clock. On one day, either Wednesday or Saturday, there must be a half holiday, and on the others shops may remain open till 10. And other laws have done as much for factory employes. There is established a maximum standard for the week's work and a minimum standard for the week's wage. New Zealand and New South Wales have laws that so far have been most highly satisfactory for compulsory arbitration in all labor disputes, and the present Commonwealth crisis has been brought about by M. Deakin's refusal to accept the labor proposal to bring state servants within the scope of the new federal arbitration bill. In all these measures there is an element of state interference which may be distasteful to Spencerians. There is, however, little but pure democracy in womanhood suffrage, which is now universal throughout Australia. And by old age pensions Australia is making the boldest attempt yet to solve the poverty problem, which has perplexed every civilized country for generations.

WHERE CANADA IS MORE DEMOCRATIC.

It is curious indeed that a government which establishes old age pensions should not establish hospitals. Yet Australian hospitals are mainly dependent upon private charity. The government helps, but only to a small extent. On Saturday last £5,000 was collected in the streets of Sydney for the hospitals of the city. Nearly twenty-five hundred ladies volunteered for the task. They besieged every ferry landing and railway station, established themselves at all the principal corners, took up a position on the steps of every public building and held up every passing tram car. From seven in the morning until ten at night they preyed upon the charitable instincts of the citizens. Each collector was armed with a persuasive smile and a wooden mission box. The unfortunate wretch who happened to have no change smaller than sovereigns and the calculating churl who started out with a pocketful of pennies, were each bled to his last coin. Wherever a man turned, a smile and a mission box confronted him. To escape them proved impossible, to refuse them seemed ungallant. Those who attempted wide turning movements were always outflanked, and no quarter was given to captives. It was highway robbery, authorized, popularized, and systemized. And all to raise the money that in Canada comes out of the taxes. Still, I am bound to admit that hospital Saturday in Sydney is more pleasant than a visit from the ordinary tax collector at home.

And what is still more remarkable in this democratic country is that the government should take a far smaller share in education than governments do in Canada. In no Australian state is primary education absolutely free. The fees, it is true, are little more than nominal, and they may be remitted on the ground of poverty—but there are fees nevertheless. And secondary education is largely dependent upon private denominational schools. As for higher education, there is no true state university in Australia, although many are assisted by the government. In Sdyney University I was specially struck by an arrangement whereby any student may escape the payment of fees if he makes personal application to the chancellor, and the exemption is a secret between the chancellor and himself, unknown to the professors or fellow students. But on the whole, conservative Canada makes far better provision than democratic Australia for the education of its budding citizens.

There are other advanced problems in Canada which have no place in practical politics here. Some of your provinces have lately been indulging in the luxury of prohibition plebiscites; but, in Australia proper prohibition of the liquor trade is not even dreamed of. The Australian, like the Englishmen, thinks that his city architecture would be sadly deficient if there were not a multiplicity of pubs. In New Zealand there is a Local Option Law, but reports about its success are very conflicting. New Zealand is also raising the question of the abolition of the Upper House, but in Australia every colony has a second branch in its legislature. Some of them are elected, some nominated, but all are more or less unsatisfactory. Yet no party has yet proposed that the Australian States should follow the example of Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. At the present time there are fourteen fully-fledged Houses of Parliament to govern less than four million Australians. Whether it be on account of, or in spite of this abundance of legislative machinery, certainly democracy and socialism have advanced further here than in any other modern country, so that Australians are, at once, more masters of and more dependent upon their governments.



A.—That's Jones' daughter with him. She's just about to be married.
F.—Who's the lucky man?
A.—Jones.

—Punch.

NATURE MOLDING POLITICS.

The character of Australian politics is, of course, largely the result of natural conditions here, especially the climate, the immigration, the big cities and the absence of established orders. Old world critics, explaining new world democracy, are fond of saying that in the colonies all men are equal, because they have all equally to earn their livelihood by the sweat of their brows. That is no more true of Australia than it is of Canada. In each there are real. The Governor-General here does not invite the corporation laborers to dinner any more than he does with you. In fact the divisions here between the different classes are probably more marked than in Canada. Wealth is not always a passport to society, and neither is success in parliament. The Government House class looks down a little on the upper middle class, as the upper middle class looks down on the shop keeping class, and the shop keeping class upon the laboring class. Yet, in spite of this, the phrase about the equality of man has more meaning in the new than in the old world. There are here none of the rigid orders that make for conservatism in England. Australian history has been too short, and Australian air too free to permit their growth. At the beginning everyone felt drawn equally to one another by their community in exile. This, combined with the free spirit, bred by an outdoor life, has brought about the lack of reverence and even of deference which is so characteristic of the Australian, as you would find to your cost if you were a large employer of labor. And so, no matter how closely you (or more likely your wife) may bar the door of your home against the "rank outsider," you must be prepared to meet every fellow citizen on the street, in the railway carriage, and at the polling booth, on terms of friendly equality. The Australian prides hifself on being a down-right individual, plain spoken, straight going, fair minded and a hater of shams. As these are qualities which more or less distinguish the country man from the town man the world over, it is fair to conclude that they result largely from that free open air life which town men and country men alike lead in Australia. There are no fogs here to mystify life, no cold to chill the manner, few clouds to dull the intelligence, and little rain to dampen the spirit. Year in and year out it is almost perpetual sunshine, encouraging the growth of confidence and ripening the fruit of freedom. Nature is nowhere more favorable than here to the pursuit of free political principles to their logical conclusions.

SUNSHINE BREEDS STATE SOCIALISM.

But the climate here moulds Australian politics in other ways. The perpetual summer and continual sunlight sap the individual energies. You see it in the Australian gait, you hear it in the Australian speech. And it doesn't take long to acclimatize a Canadian. He soon finds it quite out of the question to do here in a day what was only a fair day's work at home. Sustained hustling in Australia is a physical impossibility. It is little wonder, then, that by eight hour day, early closing and minimum wage acts, Australia should lead the world in industrial legislation. But the decline of individual energy has made Australians lean more and more upon their governments. The recent drought taught the country what a crying need there was for irrigation, but pastoralists, instead of rolling up their sleeves and digging irrigation reservoirs and canals for themselves, content themselves with sending deputations to the government, praying it to undertake the work. That is largely the origin of the socialistic tendencies in Australian politics. The government here controls so many departments, which in older countries are left to private enterprise, that people usually think of doing a thing for themselves only when their parliaments refuse to do it for them. A long paragraph in the papers the other day gave an amusing illustration of this. It was reported seriously, as a most extraordinary thing, that the people of a small Victorian town, after petitioning the State Government in vain for twenty years for a clock in the town hall tower, had actually raised a subscription and bought the clock for themselves. Truly wonderful in Australia.

LITTLE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The same paragraph illustrates, by the way, how little Australia knows of local government. Sydney, a city of half a million has, by special privilege, a Lord Mayor and a municipal council, but their powers are ridiculously small when compared with your municipal authorities in Canada, to say nothing of the United States. They are little more than a No. 2 committee to keep the roads in repair. The water supply, the sewerage system, the harbor, the street cars, the fire brigades, the policemen, and the school teachers are all controlled by the state premier and his cabinet. And no other municipalities in the state are even as well off as Sydney. Newcastle is a city of sixty thousand people, a hundred miles away, but if a man wants a job collecting train fares there, he must apply to the state government. Bourke is a town in the same state, five hundred miles away on the edge of the never-never country, but if a culvert needs repairing there, application must be made to the same dignified authorities in Sydney. And it is just as bad in the other states. It is ridiculous, no doubt, that premiers and cabinet ministers should go on doing city and town and county council work, but even Australians cannot free themselves easily from traditional methods of government. A hundred years ago the city was the state, and as outposts of settlements sprang up further and further into the interior, the state government followed to control them.

In the cities, indeed, you find one of the main keys to the extremely democratic tendency of Australian politics. As I have pointed out repeatedly, the cardinal feature of Australian settlement is the size of the cities. Sydney and Melbourne, each with over half a million inhabitants, comprise more than a quarter of the total population of Australia. Nearly half of it is centered in the six capital cities. South Australia covers between eight and nine hundred thousand square miles, but probably four-fifths of its population live within fifty miles of Adelaide. But the largest outlaying towns regard themselves as little more than a suburb of the capital. Items of interest from Ballarat, a splendid city of nearly fifty thousand, appear in the Melbourne papers under the heading of "country news," and Newcastle news is labelled in the same way in the Sydney papers. These country folk look to the city not only for supplies and amusement and news, but also for politics.

And so the Australian states are the nearest modern parallel to the city states of ancient times. Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide are not yet as democratic as Athens, where every man was a member of parliament and cabinet ministers were appointed by lot, but that is because Athens was not quite so big, and Australians are not quite so logical. Apparently democracy flourishes best in city air New Zealand, which is even more advanced politically than Australia proper, may seem to be an exception to this rule, as it has many small towns instead of one large city. Other explanations there are found in its small size, its isolation and the climatic conditions already mentioned in the case of Australia.

Isolation has, indeed, much to do with the thorough and successful pursuit of any one political policy. Neighbors are very apt to disturb domestic harmony. And harmony is still harder to maintain when a large family is gathered under one roof. Fortunately for Australian democracy, each colony lived under its own roof for a hundred years. This reduced to a minimum the necessity for compromise, which makes politics, as Morley says, the science of the second best. But compromise is comparatively easy when there are no sharp differences of race and religion as there are in Canada. Australian settlers have all come pretty well from one British source, bringing with them the same habits of life, the same historical traditions, and the same conceptions of law and order. To-day the nation has its heart set on the White Australia policy, which is intended to maintain this uniformity. It is a policy that seems to strike at the immediate prosperity of tropical Queensland, but state interests and federal interests are sometimes bound to clash. Even neighboring states must often follow different ideals. When separate they may pursue them in peace, but when united there must be a spirit of give and take. This has been an important factor in Australian democracy, for these colonies would not have advanced quite so rapidly in that direction had they federated fifty years ago, before the democratic spirit was fully awake.

THE FEDERATIONS COMPARED.

As it is, federation does not seem to have put any conservative brake upon Australian politics. It is interesting to compare the federal system in the two great colonies. There are, of course, many differences, due largely to the time and conditions of origin. It was in the very year that the Dominion was formed that Sir Henry Parkes began to preach federation, and his rough eloquence did much to bring into sympathy the different colonists here, through all of whom, in his own phrase, ran the crimson thread of kinship. The isolation of Australia, however, saved these colonies from the external pressure which the Fenians made Canadians fear in 1866. And, in the absence of a common foe, mutual jealousies were greater here, so that each colony drove a harder bargain. None were willing to give up to the new federal authority more power than was absolutely necessary. The federal tie in Australia, therefore, is much weaker than in Canada. In Canada, all the powers not given to the provinces belong to the Dominion; here, all the powers not given to the Commonwealth belong to the individual states. In the constitution of the federal parliament, the position of the state governors, the powers of the federal courts, and the financial arrangements, there are many points of difference between the Commonwealth and the Dominion, which, however, would be more interesting to a constitutional student than to the general reader. As a matter of fact, the resemblances are far more striking than the differences. It is curious, for example, to see how Australia is struggling to-day with the same problems that perplexed Canada thirty years ago. West Australia, like British Columbia, is threatening to secede if it does not get a trans-continental railway. State authorities here, like provincial authorities in Canada, are talking about federal aggression and preparing to defend their rights. The question is now before the courts whether or not the states have the right to tax Commonwealth property and levy stamp duties on Commonwealth documents. The first bill which Mr. Watson has promised to lay before the Senate is one to select the federal capital. This is a subject calculated to rouse all slumbering state jealousies. Meanwhile each state is suffering severely from the loss of revenue that resulted when some of the best paying departments were handed over to the federal government. Economy has to be the watchword for the immediate future—and economy is never easy, and seldom popular. Still the people will not bear with the incongruity of having a local parliament of more than a hundred members, when seventy-five are found sufficient to legislate for the continent as a whole. The reduction of members is a necessary corollary of federation, and it has been decided on already in Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales.

PARTY DIVISIONS DIFFERENT.

Though there are many such similarities in the problems of the two young federations, party politics here and in Canada run on lines that are quite distinct. Liberal and Conservative are words that are unknown here as strict party names. But even in a looser sense these names in Australia have a different meaning. In your minds, high tariffs are associated with conservatism, low tariffs with liberalism. Here the high tariff party has been responsible for most of the radical legislation, and the free traders have usually been the most conservative element. In the past the tariff has always been the dividing line, but tomorrow the fiscal issue may be sacrificed to the need of a coalition between Mr. Deakin and Mr. Reid. It will be curious to note how this will affect local politics, because, in the Australian states, as in the Canadian provinces, parties continue to divide on the old federal lines.

But party divisions here are not only different in kind, but far less strict in force than they are in Canada. No person here seems bound to support one leader or one party through thick and thin. At the present moment, Sir John Forrest and Sir William Lyne, both members of the recent Deakin Government, are taking up positions about the coalition as far asunder as the poles. Sir John, whom you had visiting you in Canada a year or two ago, is probably little impressed with the unanimity of federal cabinets. A year or two ago, he declared boldly that there were too many captains in the Barton Government, and a little later he openly quarrelled with Mr. Kingston while both sat hip by haunch on the treasury bench. He had also to put up with almost daily attacks from Mr. Austin Chapman, who was then government whip, and who has since succeeded him in the defence department. Mr. Allan McLean, one of the Government's right-hand men, used to bait Sir William Lyne in much the same way; and Sir Malcolm McEachern, to whom the Government is supposed to have promised the high commissionership, has always been as outspoken in his criticisms as the most bellicose member of the opposition benches. Nor do the members of these benches always dwell in harmony together. Half of them came under the finger of each teller in the critical division that turned Mr. Deakin out the other day. But Mr. Reid, the free trade leader, has an established reputation for being on both sides of the question at the same time. On more than one occasion he has spoken against a bill, and then voted for it. This has gained him the delectable nickname of "Yes—No Georgie." His followers, therefore, can hardly be blamed if they do not maintain a rigid loyalty to one party or one policy. Australian politicians seem to agree with Abraham Lincoln that it is only fools and the dead who never change their minds.

AUTRALIAN POLITICS PURE.

The first result of these loose party divisions is to rob elections of nearly all their excitement. A cricket score will gather round the newspaper offices a crowd five times bigger than a federal election. Election night here has no brooms, no free fights, no torchlight processions, no cheering crowds. Everything is orderly, and, better still, everything seems to be fair.

Compared with Canada, Australian politics are pure as the driven snow. I do not say that there have not been men in politics here who would stoop to bribe or to be bribed—but they are few, and soon dispensed with. There is a story of a former minister for lands in this state who had a really novel method that should commend it to some Canadian politicians. Every application for land had to go through the usual government routine that might consume weeks or months or years. If you were a wise man you would call personally upon the minister and ask him when he could get the papers through.

"Well," he would say, "I shall try to manage it by the end of next week."

Then it was your time to bet him £50 to a new hat that he could not do it. The bet was booked, and you invariably lost your £50. Still it was worth it. Had you not laid the wager your papers would have meandered around the department for two or three years to come. Fortunately there are few such men in Australian public life. Suspicion attached itself not to the honesty but to the absolute fairness of the last minister for lands in Victoria, and, within a week, he was driven from public office without a man or a newspaper in the whole state to say a good word for him. A royal commission in the same state has just found your own Dr. Montague, of Haldimand, who visited Australia a couple of years ago, guilty of an attempt to bribe Sir Alexander Peacock, the premier at that time. Sir Alexander is exonerated of any guilt in the matter, but even the suspicion which hung over his head for a few months has ruined his political career. So long as Australian public sentiment is wholesome, there is little chance of corruption and jobbery eating their way into high places.

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

The present crisis will illustrate the fact that there is not here the same selfish and unscrupulous scramble for office that a Canadian sometimes sees nearer home. Mr. Deakin and his ministers could easily have saved their political skins by adopting the labor programme. The labor men were content to co-operate with them generally, as they did in the last parliament, though they naturally felt that their larger numbers gave them the right to make larger demands. In Mr. Deakin, however, they found a premier far less pliable than his predecessor, Sir Edmund Barton. When Mr. Watson wanted to bring state civil servants under the new federal arbitration bill, the prime minister refused point blank, and the free traders took advantage of the situation to "dish" doth their opponents without committing themselves as a party. By a very clever move, Mr. Reid voted with the Government, but contrived that enough of his followers should go into the opposite lobby to carry the labor amendment. The result was to bring into office the minority under Mr. Watson. But, of course, the majority will not be content to sit long in the cold shades of opposition. Sir John Forrest, one of the evicted ministers, has held office continuously for twenty-three years, and many of the other members now in opposition, both free traders and protectionists, have had long leases of power in the separate colonies before federation. Men accustomed to rule like this will hardly sit meekly down while a ministry of daylaborers, hod-carriers, miners, engine drivers, printers, reporters and school teachers make their first amateurish attempt at government. So far these amateurs have not done badly. They are all reasonable, serious, sincerely patriotic men who have won their way to national prominence by discipline, hard work, and sheer force of character. Some foolish people to whom the very name of labor is hateful, and to whom every reform seems the ruination of the country, talked as if Mr. Watson's accession to power would be followed by an immediate national disaster, if not by a visitation from offended Heaven. A labor government and then the deluge, said they. These dear old bodies were mightily surprised to find that Australian stocks were not affected one tittle by the out-going of Mr. Deakin and the in-coming of Mr. Watson. Sensible citizens rejoice that the turn of political fortune has given the labor members a touch of the sobering responsibility of office, as well as a chance to refute the libel that they are all revolutionary firebrands. The new premier made his initial appearance in public fresh from his first taste of office, at the May Day celebration, where he might fairly be expected to express any revolutionary notions that were in him. Instead of promising a bill for the immediate introduction of the socialistic millennium, Mr. Watson quietly reminded his audience that their ideals for industrial happiness could be realized only by advancing slowly step by step, and that no forward step could be taken permanently unless it was founded on the affections of the majority of the people. Short and practical as their progress was, he warned them that few, if any, of their reforms could be carried this season, as the present parliament did not give them a stable or independent majority. Majority rule, it is clear, must be restored; and majority rule, in a house divided equally among three parties can be based only upon a coalition. But who are to coalesce? That is the question of the hour. It is understood that Mr. Deakin and Mr. Reid have agreed pretty well upon a plan of union, by sinking the fiscal issue for a number of years, but Mr. Deakin would prefer to co-operate with his old allies, the labor men, from whom he is now waiting to receive overtures. The policy of Australia for many years to come may depend upon the decisions made by the three parties which are to meet separately in caucus the day after to-morrow.

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Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

Lord Grey, who is mentioned as the successor of Lord Minto as Governor-General of Canada, is the most suave and genial member of his family. He is no stranger to the Dominion nor to the United States. Being the brother of the Countess of Minto, both he and Lady Grey as well as their daughters, have been occasional visitors to Ottawa during the term of office of Lord Minto as Governor-General.

Lord Grey, popularly known as "Bertie" Grey, is a son of that Gen. Grey, who for so many years was private secretary, first to the prince consort and then to Queen Victoria, accompanying King Edward on the occasion of his tour in America, forty years ago, as his principal mentor, for although the Duke of Newcastle was of the party, yet he was under the orders of Gen. Grey. Lord Grey is dark-eyed and what there is left of his hair is also dark. His features are clean cut, his bearing is military, and he has a quick, decisive and terribly earnest manner. Moreover, he is almost as strenuous as President Roosevelt.

He won his spurs as an administrator of great ability in South Africa, and the mingled tact, diplomacy, and firmness with which he administered Rhodesia after it had been taken over by the crown from the South African Chartered Company, after the memorable Transvaal raid and the parliamentary investigation at Westminster into the conduct of Cecil Rhodes, met with universal approval. It was a most difficult position, since he had at one and the same time to satisfy the Government and to avoid giving needless and undue offense to the Chartered Company which had created Rhodesia, and which naturally felt sort at the manner in which its supremacy over its territorial possessions had been assumed by the state. Lord Grey enjoyed the reputation during the life time of Cecil Rhodes of being the one man who knew how to manage him, and to the earl's influence it is due that the colossus of South Africa refrained on one or two occasions from cutting adrift from the mother country and setting up an independent republic in South Africa.

Lord Grey is the nephew of his predecessor in the earldom, that third Earl Grey, an odd character, who was secretary of state for the colonies for so many years. He had no children, but his seven brothers and his five sisters, with their numerous children, were always welcome at his ancestral home in Northumberland, Howick Hall, which was invariably full of guests, every one of whom was either a brother or a sister, or nephew or niece of the old host.

Lady Grey is very wealthy in her own right, being the daughter of Robert Holford, the millionaire owner of that imposing mansion, or rather palace, known as Dorchester House, in Park Lane, London. When Lady Grey was last over here to visit her sister-in-law, Lady Minto, most of the newspapers confused her with Lady de Grey, the sister of the late Sir Michael Herbert, who was at the time British ambassador at Washington, and when Lady Grey landed in New York considerable astonishment was expressed at her failure to give evidence of even the slightest trace of resemblance to the familiar portraits of the Countess de Grey. The Greys have four girls and a son, the latter bearing the title of Viscount Howick. He served in the Boer war with distinction, and a short time ago almost lost his life in the same manner as "The Master of Ravenswood," in Sir Walter Scott's novel.

Lord Grey is a godson of both the late Queen Victoria and her husband, the Prince Consort, and his family has been settled at Howick, in Northumberland, since the sixteenth century. The first Earl Grey was one of the commanding officers of the British forces in the American War of Independence, and while he failed to retain fir his sovereign the latter's colonies, now comprised in the United States, England may be said to owe him and to Lord St. Vincent the possession of the greater portion of the West Indies.

There are quite a number of titled people of the name of Grey in England, so that there is often much confusion as to the identity of its various bearers. Thus, in addition to the new Governor-General of Canada and Countess Grey, there are the Earl and Countess de Grey, who are in no way related to them, whose patronymic is Robinson, the Earl being the only son and heir of the Marquis of Ripon. Then there are the Lord and Lady Grey de Ruthyn. Lord Grey de Ruthyn is the twenty-third baron of his line, his patronymic is Clifton. He has no children, and the heir presumptive to his ancient peerage, which was created in December, 1324, is the Hon. Cecil Clifton, who makes his home in the States, and is ranching out at a place called Northfield, near Roundup, in Montana.

The Earl of Stamford's son bears one of his father's minor titles, and is known as Lord Grey of Gorby. He is but eight years of age. When he marries, however, there will be another Lady Grey. Then there are Sir Edward and Lady Grey, Sir Edward being one of the Liberal leaders in the House of Commons, and was Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the last Leberal Administrator. Besides this there are Sir Philip and Lady Grey Egerton, Lady Grey Egerton, being an American woman, the daughter of the late Maj. J. Wayne Cuyler, United States army. Then there is Lady Gray, the eighteenth holder of the Gray barony and several Lady Greys and Lady Grays who are wives of knights. So that it will be seen there are plenty of Grey material for very extensive confusion.

Lord Milner, according to private letters received from South Africa, is reported to be breaking down altogether, and it is stated that his health has given way to such an extent that his resignation of his office, and his return to England for a prolonged period of rest is a matter of a few weeks at the most. The stress of the last few months has in fact told upon him more than all the anxieties of war time. His shoulders are bent, his hair almost white, while his general appearance is careworn to a startling extent. Morever, his nervous system, formerly so sound, seems to have given way, and he manifests a sensitiveness to criticism which can only be explained on the ground of ill health.

Perhaps what he is more sensitive to than anything else is to the question which is constantly being raised as to his nationality, and as to his legal right to sit in the House of Lords. The matter is one, certainly, which offers some vulnerable points of attack to his many enemies.

Lord Milner's grandfather, James Richardson Milner, was an Englishman, who settled in Germany in 1825, became a merchant at Dusseldorf, married a German woman of the nobility, and, having changed his name to Richard Milner, lived and died as a German citizen. He had several sons, all of whom was brought up as Germans and compelled, as such, to serve in the German army. One of them became a professor of the state schools at Kreuznach, a second became a Lutheran minister, and a third became a landed proprietor in Prussian Poland.

The fourth, Karl, Lord Milner's father, studied medicine at the German universities of Bonn, Giessen and at Tubingen, where he took his medical degree in the early '50s, marrying in 1853 a widow exactly twice his age, a Mrs. Cronie, daughter of the English Maj. Gen. Ready. In 1861 Lord Milner's father came to London, and for five years practiced there as a German, but not as an English M. D. In 1867 he returned to Germany, accepted a professorship at the university of Tubingen, and died there. With the exception of five or six years of his life Lord Milner's father spent his whole life in Germany as a German subject.

Lord Milner was born in Germany, and, consequently, inherited his father's German status, and, as there is no record in existence of his having been naturalized a Briton, he remains, legally speaking, an alien, in the eyes of English law, and a German citizen. In this event he has no right to a seat in the House of Lords, and were he to vote in the upper House of Parliament, serious complications would ensue in connection with the questions which would assuredly be raised as to the validity of his vote.

The matter has now reached a stage where it ought to be settled once and for all, either by the production of proofs hitherto sought in vain, showing that Lord Milner has been naturalized, or else by the passage of an Act of Parliament naturalizing him—a little late in the day, perhaps—as an English citizen.

Only one divorcee has been admitted to share a European throne during the last hundred years—namely: Empress Caroline of Austria. A daughter of the first King of Bavaria she was married when barely 16 to King William I. of Wurtemberg. After six years of marriage the latter was dissolved by means of a divorce, and two years later she became the fourth wife of Emperor Francis I. of Austria, father-in-law of the first Napoleon, and last bearer of the title of Emperor of the Holy Roman empire. There was no issue to this union, for which a papal dispensation was of course necessary.

If I call attention to this it is in order to explain the reluctance of the czar to consent to the marriage between the Grand Duke Cyril and the divorced Grand Duchess of Hesse, Cyril has since he returned west from Port Arthur been staying at Coburg with the young grand duchess' mother, the widowed Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha who is his aunt, and he is more devoted than ever to his fascinating cousin.

But it is not true that Emperor Nicholas has already given his sanction to the marriage. Nothing will be done about the matter, at any rate until after the advent of the child to which the Czarina is to give birth some time within the next six or eight weeks.

Should the infant prove to be a boy, and the direct line of succession to the throne thereby assured, it is possible that Nicholas may allow his cousin Cyril to marry the divorced grand duchess, and issue the ecclesiastical dispensation necessary to overcome the obstacles arising from the strict prohibition by the orthodox church of matriomonial alliances between first cousins. But should the emperor and empress and the Russian nation be again disappointed in their longings for the birth of an heir it is extremely doubtful whether Nicholas could afford to permit the match owing to the circumstance that Cyril would be then, as he is now, the third in the line of succession to the throne, his father, quite an elderly man, being second, and that the presence of a divorced woman on the throne of Russia would be attended by even still greater disadvantages to the dynasty than on the throne of Austria-Hungary, since in Russia the sovereign is not merely the temporal ruler, but likewise the supreme pontiff of the orthodox church.

With regard to the statement that the divorced Grand Duchess of Hesse has renounced her alimony of $20,000 a year from her former husband, it is a fact that she has waived all further claim upon him in the matter, and refrains from taking any allowance from him. But it is not true that she has given this up quite recently in view of her impending marriage with Grand Duke Cyril, for she surrendered it nearly a year ago at the time of the death of her little girl in Russia.

In each description of the now so numerous court ceremonies in England we are informed in the descriptions thereof published in the transatlantic newspapers that King Edward and his consort were "preceded by the great dignities of the royal household walking backward." This is an accomplishment—nay, one might describe it as an art—that is by no means easy to acquire, and yet which is indispensable to those who are called upon to bask in what is known as the sunshine of royalty. Nowhere is it carried to greater perfection nor more frequently practiced than at the court of King Edward, and its dignitaries have been doing so much of it lately in connection with the various state functions and ceremonies of the London season that they must experience some difficulty in reverting to the normal and everyday method of progression.

It is scarcely necessary to state that the walking backward constitutes a token of great respect. It is an act of homage that men of the old regime in Europe still accord to every great woman of their acquaintance when they back out of her presence at the conclusion of a call, and is based upon the doctrine that it is discourteous to ever turn the back to any one who is entitled to deference. The turning of the back upon a person is to such an extent a demonstration of disregard and contempt that it has even come to be used as a figure of speech for the expression of aversion, and hence it is not unnaturally forbidden by the etiquette of most of the courts of Europe in the presence of royalty.

But it is at the court of St. James that the etiquette in this respect is most strict, and on all state occasions the lord chamberlain, the lord steward, the treasurer of the household, and all the other court officials known as "white staves" invariably precede the king and queen and the members of the royal family, walking backward, keeping their faces toward royalty and their backs to the remainder of the world.

Let any one try to walk backwards along the full length of a big hall, bowing every few steps, never looking backward, and yet keeping in the proper direction—all the more important to preserve, since the officials thus walking backwards head the royal procession—and he will see how difficult it is to preserve either one's dignity or one's bearings. And often the walking backwards has to be done not merely on the level, but also up and down steps and requires an immense amount of practice.

Those not accustomed thereto sometimes come to grief in the same manner as the late Duke of Argyle. The latter, on one of the rare occasions on which Queen Victoria opened parliament in state, was attended by the duke, who carried the crown of the realm on a velvet cushion. At the conclusion of the ceremony, during which he had occupied a place on the dias of the throne in the House of Lords, he proceeded to move backwards from the presence of her majesty. He forgot, however, the steps on the dais, and when he reached the edge of the latter he fell backwards, all huddled up in his long and heavy ermine barred peer's robes, from the folds of which he was extricated with difficulty.

LUNCHEON GIVEN IN SEWER.

Twenty well-known club women of Brooklyn and Long Island took luncheon in the Bay Ridge sewer, 85 feet below the surface of Third avenue and Ninety-second street, Brooklyn. The sewer, which is nearing completion, was cleaned up for a distance of 50 feet, and a table set with 50 covers spread for the guests. The interior of the sewer was brilliantly lighted, and a great wax candle was set at each plate.

The luncheon was spread in honor of the visit of members of the Women's Club of Floral Park, who wanted to inspect the construction of the great sewer. The club women were met at the Long Island Railroad depot at Flatbush avenue and went to the offices of Malloy & Co., who are constructing the tunnel.

There they all donned rubber boots and proceeded to the corner of Ninety-second street and Fort Hamilton avenue. In groups of four the women were lowered into the fourteen-foot tunnel. They watched the men removing the earth and walking up the tube.

Then they walked 2,000 feet through mud and water several inches deep. At times they had to cross narrow bridges made of planks.

Round the curve near the entrance of shaft No. 2, under Ninety-second street and Third avenue, the plucky women came upon the table set in the sewer. Borough President Littleton made a speech, and Mrs. John Lewis Childs responded for the Women's Club. Superintendent O'Keefe sang "Down in the Cold, Cold Ground" and "In a Cavern Cell."—New York Exchange.

HOW ANIMALS LIKE TO PLAY

THE AMUSING ANTICS OF BIRDS, DOGS, CATS, HORSES, AND PHLEGMATIC FISH.

Waltzing Mice and Stoats—Playful Stunts of Deer and Kids—Tobogganing Otters.

A writer in the London Spectator, in describing a beautiful old millstream on the River Windrust, in Southern England, says: On bright May evenings, when the pool is still, the trout come out on to these shallows to play. They are no larger than sprats but as gay as it is possible for fish to be. Their object, so far as can be judged, is to stand upon their tails on the surface, each little fish shooting out upright from the water just so far and no further, and remaining for a moment in that position before dropping back vertically into the stream. It is obviously a form of play, and probably represents the "dancing" of fish referred to in Aesop's fable.

When even trout have a form of play it cannot be matter for surprise that both beasts and birds share the pleasure which frolic gives to cold-blooded fishes. But the degree in which their sport takes the form of games varies. Some animals will play with objects like a child. Others play in company and use the element of competition and mock contents. But perhaps the commonest games of all are those in which they use their unique powers of speed, flight, climbing or diving in a kind of display, in which they often combine the sense of successful physical achievement with some added satisfaction of doing this in company. The latter points to a highly organized degree of consciousness, but in view of the displays of certain animals, especially birds, it is difficult to think this can be absent.

AERIAL GAMBOLS.

One fine day last winter, at a height of some 300 feet above the Green Park, some London gulls were engaged in a form of aerial play, floating in a long series of wide circles, of very nearly the same diameter, though the number of birds in each varied. Though from below this long ribbon-like festoon of floating birds seemed to be on a plane, they were really flying in spirals, rising and descending by setting their wings at different angles. As fresh birds from the region of the river saw this choregic game they flew up in detachments and fell into place, adding to the number of circles, until the distance from first to last equaled nearly the whole length of the park. They then drifted slowly westward, maintaining the same order and concerted movement.

There is no doubt that many birds, especially those which frequent the surface and shores of water, are fond of this decorous play. Homer hints at it in his description of the happy birds of the Maeander. Virgil notes the pleasure of the swans in their combined flight. And following Homer's cranes to the continent of Africa, where they engaged in winter warfare with the pygmies, Mr. J. G. Millais has noted that every evening on the banks of the Nuanetzi River the cranes assembled and spent the last hours of daylight in aerial play, "floating spirals" over the African stream.

The "floating" game is enjoyed by several species of English birds other than gulls, but not in such a combined form. Certain states of the air, when the winds are hushed and the sunbeams are bright, invite them to the sport. Rooks will ascend at such times to great altitudes, soaring in spirals and descending only to rise again. But it is the play of individuals in company, not a concerted movement. Wood pigeons do the same, and occasionally the ravens by the cliffs. The latter birds have a form of aerial play peculiar to themselves and "tumbler" pigeons. In the middle of a high flight they suddenly cease to move their wings and fall headlong through the air, croaking loudly, as if to call attention to the joke.

WATER TOURNAMENTS.

The water tournaments of ducks and geese are a regular part of their activities. The call to play seems to come to them from the sky, as in the case of birds. When the sun is at its brightest and hottest, they are suddenly seized with an impulse to begin the sport. Beating the water with their wings, they rush hither and thither on the surface, and then dive one after another, keeping the fun going until they are all out of breath. Geese are seldom seen to dive, but when playing this game they do so as instantaneously as does a dabchick or waterhen, though the complete immersion and descent of so overgrown a bird as a fat domestic goose must entail considerable effort.

These combined displays are not common among mammals. The case of the "waltzing mice" naturally suggests itself. These little creatures run in circles incessantly, and when a number of them are together they appear to be acting by a common understanding. It is said, however, that these mice are suffering from a hereditary form of brain disease, which makes it impossible for them to run otherwise than in circles. But the roe deer in the woods near Cawdor Castle have regular rings in which they amuse themselves by running in circles. By far the most playful of the young of the various hoofed animals are kids. They seem to have imagination as well as extraordinary activity, and being able to climb or leap to almost any place which takes their fancy, their success in games such as "follow my leader," or the well-known one of "holding the fort," which is also played by lambs and puppies, is great. Their exploits in this way sometimes cause serious anxiety to their mothers, who may be heard bleating in an agitated manner when they see one of their adventurous young standing on the top of a wall or running over a beam lying across a saw pit.

HORSE PLAY.

Horses, if not ingenious at devising games, will play at almost any age. A mare of 22 which had been worked in a brougham in London for nearly the whole of her life, was taken down into the country and turned out, with a young filly, in a meadow. The change was so exhilarating that both did nothing but play, all day long, the old mare being the keener. They pretended to fight, pursuing one another and generally indulged in the rough antics which are appropriately named "horse play," till the coachman separated them, declaring that the old mare tired herself more than if she were in the shafts.

Cattle, on the other hand, never seem to play at all, whether young or old.

Animals of the weasel family are very active and vivacious, and in some cases have developed set forms of play. The Cape rat, a badger-like, honey-eating member of the family, but with much of the activity of the polecats, has an amusing habit, when kept in menageries, of running round and round in circles, and of varying this performance by turning somersaults, like a street arab running by the side of a coach. Stoats are extremely playful. Often a solitary stoat will come into a ride in a wood and there dance, run after its tail, and twirl round in a pas seul of solitary exuberance. Both stoats and weasels are also said to gyrate in this manner in order to fascinate small birds.

But otters are perhaps the most playful of all the tribe. Intensely active, and full of high spirits, they play both in the water and on land. In North America their favorite winter amusement is tobogganing. They find a place where a frozen waterfall makes a smooth ice slope, or a hard snowbank gives a chance of a glissade, and slide down this, running back again by a side track to enjoy the same delightful sensation. Sometimes they combine the pleasure of a "chute" by finding an ice-slope with open water at the bottom. Apparently the pleasures of this game, which a Canadian Chinaman described as "Whiz, whiz, walkee back a mile," appeals to them quite as greatly as to mankind.

CATS THE MOST FROLICSOME.

The most imaginative of all animal games are those played by the cat tribe, in some respects also the most completely equipped of the mammals for their special line of life. No doubt the thought and strategy involved in catching other animals render them more thoughtful and much more imaginative than does the far more limited sphere of activities of the herbivorous creatures. They must constantly take account of the fears, appetites and wishes of the creatures on which they prey. A fox watching hares feeding in a field, and calculating by which way they are most likely to leave it, or a cat watching for birds or mice, uses its "speculative" faculties in a higher degree.

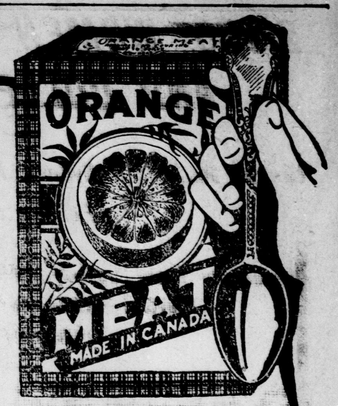
Cats, as well as kittens, have elaborate games in which make believe plays a great part. They pretend that inanimate objects are birds or mice, give them movements to increase the similarity, and go through the whole process of stalking, capturing, tormenting and killing a ball or a cotton reel. But when another animal, such as a friendly dog, is admitted and made a partner in the game, they not only run races and pretend to fight, but also add the very complex feature of making ambuscades and surprises. The ambush is nearly always laid by the cat, the party to run the gauntlet being the dog, whose imagination in games is not so subtle as that of its feline playmate.



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