4 P. M. EDITION

London Advertiser

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BURNING OF GILMOUR HOTEL; GUESTS LEAP FROM WINDOWS

One Person Missing—Several Receive Injuries—Many Heroic Escapes.

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—The Gilmour oHtel, at the corner of Bank and Gilmour streets, was completely gutted by fire tonight, involving a loss approximating $60,000, and causing serious injury to si xor eight inmates.

The fire was very fierce, and it spread through the great hostelry with lightning rapidity. The building is a five-story one. On the ground floor, fronting on Bank street, was the main entrance to the hotel; a barber shop kept by W. H. Bush, the grocery store of F. H. Cluff, owner of the hotel, and the Bank street branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. The lessee of the hotel was a French-Canadian, Edward Babin.

A few minutes after 11 o'clock the guests who were in the rotunda of the hotel suddenly noticed smoke emerging from the elevator shaft, and then there came a rush of flame up the shaft and also into the office. At once the alarm was given, employes ran through the house to awaken the guests who had retired. The difficulty was to reach those on the upper floors.

Leaped from Window.

At many of the upper windows persons in scanty attire cried for help. It was a thrilling time. The heroic spirit of the Canadian people was manifest. Scores of heroes rushed to the rescue. It is impossible to ascertain whether any lives were lost. In fact, it may be some days before this is known. Many were injured in endeavoring to escape from the burning building. Mr. Arch Blue, census commissioner, and his family, had a narrow escape. They had to use the ladders, and Mrs. Blue fell for some distance, and had her left shoulder broken and received injuries from burns.

Col. D. A. Macdonald, quartermaster-general, fortunately had not retired, and quickly got Mrs. Macdonald and her father, Judge Richardson, formerly of Regina, out of the building.

The Injured.

George Montgomery, of Toronto, jumped from the second story, and was picked up with a fractured thigh and a severe scalp wound. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, but he had rescued four ladies, one of whom was his wife. They crawled from the third-story window to the top of the second and there rested on the ledge. Montgomer, clinging to the window-sill, passed the ladies down one at a time to the ladder, which was about six feet too short. When it came to Mr. Montgomery's turn, he dropped from the windowsillp, but missed the ladder. Fortunately in his fall Mr. Montgomery struck the branch of a tree, otherwise his injuries would have been much more severe.

Those taken to the Protestant Hospital were:

H. T. Walker, of Mullica Hill, Gloucester County, N. J., both legs broken.

Mr. Walker jumped from the third story.

Mrs. Robert Pentecost, of 407 Huron street, Toronto, jumped, both limbs broken.

Mrs. E. B. Butterworth, of Ottawa, who was only married a fortnight ago, and her sister, Mrs. De Garry, of Galt, were severely burned and are in the hospital.

At the Water Street Hospital there is a Miss Amelia Leforest, address not known. She is burned, but not severely. Mr. T. Smith, of Montreal, had hands and limbs severely burned.

Others who were less severely burned went to convenient drug stores and doctors' residences to get their wounds dressed.

All the 250 guests lost their belongings. The hotel building is valued at $75,000, well covered by insurance. Other losses will make the total fully $150,000.

The extent to which the Royal Bank has suffered will not be known until the vault is opened.

One Person Missing.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—Hot, smoldering debris this morning prevents a search for bodies in the ruins of the Gilmour Hotel fire, but it is thought all escaped with the exception of Miss Lizzie O'Neil, a waitress. Miss O'Neil has not yet been found, and the worst is feared. Many visitors to the city lost their personal belongings, some including gold watches and considerable jewelry.

The loss is $60,000, and the insurance $40,000.

LONDON MAY HAVE 5 AND 10 CENT THEATER

Two Americans Here Looking Over Ground—License Fee High, They Say.

London is likely to have a popular 5 and 10 cent theater after the manner of the Crystal and others in Detroit.

Today two gentlemen from Columbus, Ohio, made inquiries at the city hall as to the license fee they would have to pay. They stated that it is their intention to establish a small theater which will seat about 400 people, preferably in a store in the heart of the city, and to charge only 5 and 10 cents admission. There would be three performances daily.

The regular theater license, paid by the Grand Opera House, Bennett's Vaudeville and the Auditorium, is $80 a year, and this the Americans thought was a little too steep for such a small place as they would like to conduct.

ALLEGED NON-SUPPORT

Asel Marks Arrested When He Came Home to See Children.

Another non-support case was brought up at the police court this morning, when Asel Marks appeared to answer the charge, and was bailed in the sum of $1,000—$500 personal bonds, and two securities of $250 each—to appear on Monday.

Marks had been away from the city for a number of years, and when he came back a few days ago to see his children he was arrested on a charge of non-support by his wife.

William Cook appeared to answer a charge of being drunk and disorderly. He was fined $3 or ten days. It appears that Cook caused trouble around a local hotel while suffering from over-indulgence in booze.

Joseph Morris was bailed for one week on a charge of being drunk.

Two vagrants were remanded for one week.

HELD FAST ON SLOPE

Not Enough Ballast on Mountain Train to Bring It Down.

Geneva, Sept. 15.—A trainload of tourists had a thrilling adventure on Wednesday evening on the funicular railway which starts at Beatenbucht, on the shore of Lake Thoune, and which mounts nearly 2,000 feet to Beatenberg in sixteen minutes.

Owing to a miscalculation, sufficient water ballast was not placed in the descending train to lift the ascending train. The result was that about midway the cars came to a standstill, much to the alarm of the employes and travelers. The coaches, crowded with tourists, stood perched in the air on a precipitous slope.

A message was sent back to the hotel at Beatenberg, and every available employe was sent down on the train to act as ballast. Their weight was just sufficient to send the train down after an hour's anxious delay.

TURKEY GIVES WARNING

Tells Powers That Bulgaria Is Preparing for a Conflict.

Paris, Sept. 14.—In a formal note to France and other powers, Turkey draw attention to the warlike preparations which are going on in Bulgaria. While it is declared that this note makes no allusion to retaliatory steps on the part of Turkey, this formal notification from the Porte is regarded as ominous.

WANSTEAD RECALLED

By the Conditions That Prevailed a Azilda Station.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Sept. 15. — Conditions at Azilda, it seems, were somewhat alike to the circumstances surrounding the Grand Trunk wreck at Wanstead, three years ago, which cost 28 lives. There is no night stationmaster or operator at Azilda, although several important trains are crossed at this point during hours of darkness. Neither is there telephone connections with this place from Sudbury. Even a semaphore signal, had there been one, might have given the westbound train the minute it required to take the siding, but there is not a semaphore system either.

NO WEDDING BELLS

The Woman's Husband Heads Off He Bigamistic Scheme.

Port Hope, Ont., Sept. 15. — George W. Lawrence and Lilian Brown, respectively 28 and 23 years of age, residents of Oakfield, Genesee County, N. Y., came to Port Hope, Thursday. A marriage license was secured and the couple sought the Methodist parsonage. The reverend gentleman not being at home, they were compelled to wait till the morning, when they again repaired to the clergyman's house. Missing him, they returned to have another clergyman's name inserted. The issuer of marriage licenses, in the meantime, however, received word that the prospective bride had a husband and two children living in the States. Post-haste a messenger was dispatched to the parsonage annulling the certificate.

When the groom-to-be applied for the insertion of another minister's name, he was dumbfounded at the news awaiting him. The girl is said to have hailed from Manvers Township, Durham County, but has been living in the United States for some time.

Grand Trunk Agreement Is to Go Through Monday

Both Parties Ready to Come to Terms—Location of Springbank Switch Fixed.

The city council will on Monday night again take up the proposed agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway regarding the elevation of the company's lines in the city west of Ridout street.

There was much speculation around the city hall today as to how the agreement will fare when it is considered. That it will be considered seems a foregone conclusion, because it is not now within the power of the three aldermen who have all along opposed it to block the reconsideration which will be asked for on Monday night.

The absence of Ald. Armstrong, who has left the city on a business trip which could not be delayed, will bring the council attendance down to ten when the mayor takes the chair, as Ald. Forristal, who was injused some time ago, will not be able to be paesent.

And a two-thirds majority of ten is seven, and those who favor continuing the negotiations with the company on the present basis can muster this number, which is necessary for a reconsideration.

After the vote is taken the real pull will begin. Manager McGuigan has said that he will not assume liability for the Wharncliffe subway piers being placed on the curbs, and if course a fight will be made to compel him to do so.

A Subway Tangle.

It appears that Manager King has had reason to change his mind regarding the Wharncliffe subway, and it is not unlikely that a new argument will be raised on this point on Monday night.

Mr. King, it is understood, has now expressed the opinion that it would be in the interests of the people and of the street railway, if the sidewalks were narrowed and the roadway made wider.

A Compromise.

Mr. McGuigan, it is said, has agreed to place a 42-foot span over the roadway and make the sidewalks 5 feet wide. This would result in a serious tangle over the question of liability, however, as the street would be narrowed from 66 to 52 feet, and besides it would be necessary to secure the consent of the Legislature were such a bargain made. If the railway does not encroach on the street, the consent of the Legislature is not necessary.

It is probable that the company will be asked to put in one span in the center of 42 feet and a span at either side of 12 feet each. If this were done the street would not be narrowed.

Mr. King is fearful that the swing of the big trolley cars will prevent them being operated in a 34-foot roadway without danger to the public—and at the corner of the Wharncliffe road and

Contined on page eight.

GETS BIG STICK AFTER PAVERS

Engineer Not Satisfied With the Progress Being Made on Certain Streets.

City Enginetr Graydon, after the excitement of fair week, is in proper humor to deal with the procrastinating paving contractors of London. This morning he sent hurry-up notices to persons interested.

First the engineer got after Ben Hole, of the Forest City Paving Company.

This company has the contract for the paving of York street, and Mr. Graydon expressed the opinion that at the present rate of working, the street will probably be ready for traffic by the 24th of May next.

The engineer has written to say that the street is in a terrible condition, and that the contractor must proceed with his job or suffer the consequences. Mr. Hole claims he is held up for brick.

The city engineer next took occasion to write a letter to Manager King concerning the same street. He points out that the intersection of York and Ridout streets is in a very dangerous condition and that it is time the company had its portion of the thoroughfare properly paved.

Blight & Fielder are not doing so badly, the engineer says, on the King street job. These contractors are having their troubles in getting men, and the work is being somewhat delayed in consequence, but it is hoped that it will soon be completed.

The Barber Paving Company will complete the Dundas street east pavement by Wednesday night.

The same company began work on the Park avenue pavement, between Dundas street and Queen's avenue, today.

MARY BLACK'S SAD FATE

Once Prominent in Montreal Society, Died in Detroit Poorhouse.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 14.—Mary Black, 65 years old, penniless and friendless, died at the Wayne County poorhouse on Wednesday night, and would have been buried in a pauper's grave had not the authorities succeeded in finding a half-sister in this city, who at first denied any knowledge of Mrs. Black, but who finally consented to give her a cheap burial.

Years ago Mrs. Black was prominent in Montreal social world. Her family still live there. She married and came to Detroit thirty years ago. Her husband died several years ago. Mrs. Black became dissipated and aliented her family. She has several children, but their whereabouts are unknown.

THE WEATHER

TOMORROW—WARMER;

Toronto, Sept. 14—8 p.m.

The weather has been fine and much cooler from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces, and cool in the Western Provinces, with heavy rains in Manitoba and portions of Saskatchewan.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 32—68; Qu'Appelle, 46—52; Winnipeg, 46—58; Port Arthur, 42—60; Parry Sound, 44—60; Toronto, 49—64 Ottawa, 52—64; Montreal, 54—64; Quebec, 50—64; Halifax, 60—70.

SHOWERS.

FORECASTS.

Toronto, Sept. 15—8 a.m.

Today—Fresh easterly winds; fine.

Sunday—Fresh to strong southerly to suthwesterly winds; warmer and partly fair, with some showers.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	38	38	Clear
Port Arthur	54	52	Clear
Parry Sound	50	40	Fair
Toronto	54	48	Fair
Ottawa	52	42	Clear
Montreal	50	46	Clear
Quebec	46	40	Clear
Father Point	46	39	Clear

TAYLOR IS GUILTY OF SERIOUS CRIME

Farm Hand Convicted of Indecently Assaulting a Westminster Girl.

Neil Taylor, the Westminster farmhand, charged with indecently assaulting Annie Taylor, 20 years old, of Odell's postoffice, was convicted by Judge Edward Elliott this morning.

Taylor offered no defense—in fact, he was not represented by counsel. The evidence of Miss Taylor and a number of other residents of the locality where the offense was committed, was taken, and the judge unhesitatingly found Taylor guilty.

The prisoner is believed to be simple-minded.

Sentence will be passed on Monday.

Indecent assault is the offense for which Arthur Lavigne was recently given a term in Kingston, with lashes.

SELECTION OF JURORS

Number To Be Drawn from Municipalities for 1907 Determined.

The county selectors of jurors met at the courthouse this morning to determine the number of jurors to be drawn from the various municipalities for the courts of 1907. The board comprises Judge Macbeth, Judge Elliott, Warden Galbraith, Mayor Judd, City Treasurer Pope, Sheriff Cameron, County Treasurer McEvoy and Mr. J. B. McKillop, clerk of the peace.

The number of jurors are determined from the 1906 voters' lists, but when the board met it was found that the lists from the townships of West Williams and London, and the villages of Wardsville, Lucan and Ailsa Craig had not been received. The selection from these municipalities, therefore, was based on the 1905 lists.

OVERHAULING CARS

Street Railway Expects to Remove Cause for Complaints Shortly.

The meeting of No. 1 committee of the city council called for yesterday afternoon failed to materialize, only Acting Chairman Gillean putting in an appearance.

Chairman Screaton of the Hospital Trust and Superintendent Heard of Victoria Hospital were present, intending to lodge complaint against the London Street Railway, because of the running of noisy cars on the South street belt, which greatly disturbed the patients.

Senator Coffey was also on hand to complain regarding the cars operated on Richmond street.

Manager King was present, too, and he explained to the reporters that the company is overhauling its cars as rapidly as possible, and hopes to overcome the noise grievance within a week or two.

Already a dozen of the cars have been rebuilt, and they are now running smoothly every day.

ESCAPED INJURY

Londoner Got Out of Burning Ottawa Hotel in Safety.

Dr. H. H. Nelles, of South London, was very much concerned this morning over the safety of his son, who was a boarder in the Gilmour House, Ottawa, destroyed by five last night.

Inquiries were made regarding Mr. Nelles, and about noon a message was received stating that he had escaped unhurt.

HIGHLAND FUNERAL.

Edinburgh, Sept. 15.—The funeral of the late Sir Allan Mackenzie was held yesterday at Glenmuick, Aberdeenshire. Eight pipers marched in front of the hearse, playing "The Land of the Leal," and "Flowers of the Forest."

$6,000 TO $8,000 SURPLUS IS ASSURED FOR FAIR THIS YEAR

Balance on Right Side Will Be Bigger Than a Year Ago—Closing Day of the Fair.

Sharp at 10 o'clock last night Victor's Royal Venetian Band struck up "God Save the King" in front of the grand stand at the Western Fair, and one of the most successful exhibitions ever held in the Forest City was brought to a close.

The closing day of the Fair was set apart for the school children of the city, but it did not prove to be anything more than an average Friday. The fact of the matter is, the boys and girls did not turn out in large numbers. Most of them had taken in the show on Monday, the first day set apart for them, when they were admitted for a small fee, and the stands were thrown open, while others were at the Fair on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, leaving very few who had not taken in the sights before the closing day. Nevertheless, the agreement of the directors to give the children a cheap admission to the stands and grounds yesterday helped a little.

Good Surplus This Year.

It is estimated that the Fair will be from $6,000 to $8,000 ahead on the week.

Last year the Fair was $5,000 or thereabouts to the good, which, with a balance of $5,000 from the preceding year, made a nest-egg of $1,000 to carry over to 1906. This year the attendance has been considerably in advance of 1905, and this, together with a slight increase in the number of exhibitors, will mean that not less than $6,000 will remain in the treasury after all accounts are paid. Possibly the sum will reach between $7,000 and $8,000.

"There is not the slightest doubt that we have done better this year than we did in 1905," said President W. J. Reid last night.

Exhibitors began to move out of some of the departments at 6 o'clock last night, and a steady stream of rigs continued to leave the grounds with goods until a late hour. In the Main Building, however, not an article was moved until early this morning.

The payment of the prize-winners was begun yesterday afternoon, and before evening Secretary Hunt had handed out over four hundred checks, which were cashed there and then by a clerk from the Bank of Toronto, who had been sent to the grounds for the purpose. This was a great convenience to the exhibitors, and enabled many of them to reach home on the evening trains, where otherwise they would have been compelled to stay over another day. This morning Secretary Hunt had still about three hundred checks to distribute.

One Lone Kicker.

There was but one lone kick registered at the office during the payment of the winners. It came from an exhibitor of sheep, who claimed that he had been awarded one more prize than he was credited with. A reference to the judges' book, however, showed that the exhibitor got all that was coming to him, but even at that he was not altogether satisfied.

It was said last night that some of the attractions on the Midway did a splendid week's business, while others came out on the short end of the stick. Yesterday there was very little doing, and during the evening the barkers barked as they never barked before in the attempt to gather in every nickel that could be possibly drawn out of the people.

The King's horses are still at the grounds, and Mr. Beck, who is in charge of them, stated last night that they would not be shipped to Kansas City for three or four days yet, as they are in need of a rest after the journey from Toronto to Ottawa and then to London.

Airship Man Disgusted.

Prof. Williams, the airship man, will start for his home at Richmond Hill, N. Y., today. Williams is disgusted with the airship business, and will very likely abandon it until the operation of the ship is greatly simplified.

"I have had five engagements this summer," he said to The Advertiser, "and in those five engagements I have only made four ascensions, only two of which were successful. I have had a continual string of hard luck since I came to London, and it was due to nothing else that I did not make a trip."

"Yes, I know I have been accused of getting cold feet, and being afraid to attempt an ascension, but ill-luck is the only cause for the people being disappointed by me. It just amounted to this: I was not to receive a dollar unless I made a trip, and it was agreed by the Fair directors that if I went up every day of the Fair I was to receive $100 in addition to my regular contract, while if I found it possible to make only three ascensions I was to receive a bonus. Now, I am out to make money, and I can tell you that if it was at all possible to do so I would have earned every dollar possible."

Williams hinted that his experience with the airship was not at all satisfactory, and that this would be the last season with it. Williams has been in business as an aeronaut for the past twenty years, which is vouched for by Mr. Wm. Hand, head of the fireworks company, of Hamilton, who saw Williams make an ascension many years ago. In fact, Williams claims to be the first man to make a drop from a parachute in America.

As far as the fireworks are concerned, they gave the greatest satisfaction this year. The display each night included a number of pieces that had never before been seen in London, the effect of some of them being very pretty. "The Carnival of Venice" is one of the prettiest arrangements be-

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CITY ASSUMING NORMAL CONDITION

Fair Crowds Have Disappeared —Big Week for Hotels, Poor for Police.

The city is quieting down after the extraordinary hustle of the week. The Western Fair crowds have disappeared.

The railway depots have got down to the ordinary autumn business, and all that is left to remind the city man of the big crowds of the past few days are the signs which stare him in the face from buildings and dead walls and which warn him to beware of pickpockets.

The fair grounds were completely dismantled of tents and booths this morning. During the night the mushroom city on the midway disappeared.

All night lorries, drays and all sorts of vehicles left the grounds in steady streams, loaded with exhibits of one kind or another.

This morning the traffic was maintained. Long rows of cars on the Grand Trunk siding on Campbell street were being loaded with merchandise, and occasionally a carload of live stock was seen, though nearly all the animals were taken away last night.

In the different buildings workmen were busy getting goods ready for removal.

Even the electric lights on the grounds were being taken away today.

Big Week for Hotels.

Local hotel business has assumed its normal condition. It is possible now to get a room in almost any of the hostleries. During the week, hotel accommodation was at a premium.

It is said the week was the best London hotelmen ever enjoyed. It was a poor bar trade that didn't run $100 a day. One first-class hotel in London took in over $1,000 in accommodation and bar trade on Thursday.

Manager King has placed the street cars on their usual runs. The South street belt, or Ottaway avenue, as the city council decreed to call the street, is being operated in the old way—that it, the cars run east on Dundas street and west on Ottaway avenue.

Crooks Shy of London.

The police report the week to have been a very quiet one as far as crooks were concerned. The gentry give London a wide berth nowadays. Experience has taught them that crooked work in London means a year or two in the "pen." They fear the detective force of London.

Fair week put the city fathers "up in the air." They couldn't attend to the midway and the civic meetings at the same time, and as a consequence, no committee meetings were held since Wednesday night. There was no important business to come up, however, so that nothing has been allowed to rust by reason of the fair week excitement.

NEW COAL MERGER FOR CAPE BRETON

Gigantic Scheme Contemplated —Rivaling the Dominion Coal Company.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 15.—The Herald today says:

A coal merger is contemplated whose scope is said to be the largest in the history of Cape Breton. The men behind the movement are Henry M. Whitney, of this city; B. F. Pearson, of Halifax, and Graham Fraser, formerly director of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company.

When the merger is effected, which will be in the near future, it is said, it will equal, if not surpass in commercial importance the Dominion Coal Company, which has hitherto dominated the Cape Breton colliery business.

A factor of the first importance in the new enterprise will be the opening of a new shipping point, Port Morien, from which the combined product will be shipped. The harbor is open all the year round, and it is regarded as an ideal port for shipping purposes.

It is understood that the proposed amalgamation will embrace practically all of the coal properties still independent of Dominion Coal Company.

DEATH OF H. K. WAMPOLE

Worry Over a Trusted Canadian Employe Led to Suicide.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14.—The body of Henry K. Wampole, the wealthy Philadelphia manufacturer of chemicals, who had been missing for several days, was found in the East River, New York, last night. He had undoubtedly committed suicide. Mr. Wampole's mind became unbalanced through worry over business entanglements.

A trusted employe of the firm of H. K. Wampole & Co. in Canada, Mr. Brick, formerly of Toronto, was short a large sum of money, and Mr. Wampole brooded over the matter until he became insane. While in New York last week in a hotel he eluded the vigilance of the trained nurse who was caring for him, and drowned himself. Mr. Wampole was 57 years old.

MARCONI SAILS.

Marconi, the inventor of the wireless telegraph, sailed for Europe on the 11th by the steamer Coronia, after a flying visit to America. He spent Monday in Bridgeport, Conn., inspecting the factory of the Columbia Phonograph Company, with which he has recently made an alliance as consulting physicist. In the evening he was entertained at a dinner given in his honor at the Waldorf Astoria by the president, Edward D. Easton, at which the directors and members of the president's staff were present.

MIXED UP WITH RUNAWAY HORSES

Thomas Beattie, London Township Farmer, in Perilous Position.

Mr. Thomas Beattie, a well-known wholesale milk dealer, of London Township, had a narrow escape from being seriously injured in a runaway on King street at noon today.

Mr. Beattie was standing near the Market House when the band of "My Dixie Girl" company, which is now ending a week's engagement at the Grand, came along.

Many horses were standing untied on the street at the time, their owners or drivers being busy on the market. The music frightened the animals, and several of them bolted.

Mr. Beattie saw one horse getting away and he jumped into the roadway and seized it by the bridle. At the same moment another runaway dashed up and locked the front wheels of a wagon into the rear wheel of the rig attached to the horse Mr. Beattie was holding.

Beattie held on and was dragged all over the road, as the two horses tried to get away. He was having a tough enough time of it when a third horse came along on the run and became mixed up with the other two, so that Mr. Beattie was left struggling in the center of the three runaways.

The band stopped playing and half a dozen men rushed to the assistance of the plucky farmer. It took some time to quiet the horses, but the men at last succeeded, and then Mr. Beattie got out of his perilous position.

"I wouldn't take a thousand dollars and be where Beattie was that five minutes," said a man who witnessed the mixup, to The Advertiser

FAVORS THE CANTEEN.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Brigadier-General Theodore J. Wint, commanding the department of the Missouri, has reported to the war department that in his opinion the canteen should be restored at army posts. He says: "The demoralizing influence of the resorts surrounding posts cannot be too strongly emphasizing, giving rise as it does to a large proportion of the most serious offenses and practically all those with penitentiary confinements, a condition chargeable in a great measure in the opinion of the judge advocate to the prohibition placed upon the post exchange."

THREE COMPANIES HAVE COMPROMISED

O'Dell, Pere Marquette and Dominion Transport Co. Teamsters Get Wage Increase.

The teamsters of the Shedden Forwarding Company in this city are still on strike, but it is not unlikely that a settlement will be reached some time today. Mr. Thomas D. Gray, agent for the company, stated to The Advertiser this morning that none of the teamsters were working, but he expected the superintendent from Toronto to arrive by noon, when something would likely be done to bring the strike to an end and get the teams on the road again.

Yesterday the O'Dell Cartage Company, who have the business of the M. C. R., compromised with the men, giving them $42 a month, and all are now back at work and satisfied, with the exception of two, the places of these men having been filled by new drivers yesterday. Mr. S. A. Connor, the O'Dell agent here, stated today that everything is running smoothly, and that the best of feeling exists between company and men.

Mr. W. H. Pim, agent for the Pere Marquette, which does its own cartage business, this morning granted an increase to his men, and in future they will receive $42 a month. They were all at work.

The Dominion Transport Company, which does the C. P. R. cartage, will, it is understood, also grant a similar increase, and the company is having no trouble with its employes.

Local draymen are making hay while the strike is on. As the result of the Shedden teams being idle, there was a rush for the ordinary drays, especially by Western Fair Exhibitors.

Last night the teamsters held a meeting in the Brown House. It is said that only the Shedden men, two of the O'Dell men who were discharged, and the Pere Marquette teamsters were present.

It is understood that the Shedden employes decided to stand out for the $45 a month.

It was feared that there might be trouble around the Shedden and O'Dell stables last evening and this morning, and a policeman was detailed to maintain order there. However, there was no trouble, although some of the Shedden men last evening criticised rather freely several teamsters who were driving Michigan Central lorries.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. **REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**

CHELSEA GREEN, THE MOST POPULAR SUBURB—REMEMBER, THERE IS A NEW CHURCH, A SCHOOL, A GOOD WATER SUPPLY FROM THE COMPANY'S OWN WATERWORKS SYSTEM, THE BEST OF SPRING WATER, GOOD SEWERS, GOOD SIDEWALKS, COUNTY TAXES, AND ONLY FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STREET CARS. LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. CALL AND SEE ME.

PRINCESS AVENUE—New story and half frame, on cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, room for bath, city and soft water and sink, piped for gas, good cellar. Only $1,500.

PRINCESS AVENUE—New brick-veneer cottage, cement block foundation, double cellar, 3 bedrooms, 2 clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, piped for gas, sink and water in house; lot 27.6x160 feet; fruit trees. $1,900.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Brick two-story and attic, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, large dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, all modern conveniences; lot 52x150 feet. Only $3,500.

RIDOUT STREET—Two-story and attic brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, modern conveniences, good barn; a most desirable property and cheap. $3,500.

WORTLEY ROAD, near Normal School—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, clothes closets, veranda, barn; lot 37x150 feet. A bargain, only $1,050.

TRAFALGAR STREET—New brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, china closet, good cellar, piped for furnace, room for bath, good well, with pump in kichen; country taxes; lot 35x150 feet. Only $1,550.

HAMILTON ROAD—Brick-veneer story and half, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 clothes closets, pantry, good cellar, piped for gas; lot 40x200 feet. $1,800.

ADELAIDE STREET, corner of Dufferin avenue—Brick story and half, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, veranda, good cellar, sink and water in house, all in good repair. Call for particulars.

NEW TWO-STORY SOLID BRICK, with parlor, dining-room, library, fitted up with fireplace and mantel, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, hot and cold water in laundry, kitchen and bathroom, furnace, electric light and fixtures, finished in southern pine, oiled; eight minutes' walk from market. Will be sold on easy terms, cheap.

MAITLAND STREET—One acre, first-class locality. Cheap.

HAMILTON ROAD—Large frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, water and sink in house, pantry, summer kitchen, woodshed; lot 40x150 feet. Only $1,300.

WYATT STREET—Four good cottages, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, shed; lots 40x140 feet. Only $800, $850, $900, on asy terms. Call if you want a nice cottage cheap on easy terms.

TALBOT STREET — Semi-detached brick, slate roof, 6 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, modern conveniences; will pay over 10 per cent. $3,500.

ST. JAMES STREET—Frame two-story, brick foundation, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences, veranda; lot 50x150 feet. Only $2,500.

BRISCOE STREET—Frame two-story and attic, brick foundation, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, veranda, furnace, gas and fixtures, barn, henhouse; lot 120x189 feet; a great bargain. Only $2,200.

VACANT LOTS—Waterloo street north, I have some splendid lots I can sell cheap and on easy terms.

VACANT LOTS—I have some splendid vacant lots which I can sell cheap on easy terms on Elias street, Princess avenue and Quebec street. Call for particulars.

DREANEY AVENUE—New brick story and half, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, room for bath, good cellar, gas and fixtures, veranda; lot 33x132 feet. Can be purchased cheap. Call for particulars.

COLBORNE STREET — Large frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, veranda, shutters, fruit trees; lot 25x129 feet. Only $1,200 if bought at once.

CLARENCE STREET—Three frame cottages, each containing 2 bedrooms, parlor, hall and dining-room; also frame cottage containing 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, large hall, new barn; lot 100x110 feet. This property will bring in a rental of $30 per month, and the whole of the property can be purchased for $2,000.

ELIZABETH STREET — Brick-veneer cottage, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, large barn; lot 115x330 feet. Call for particulars.

MODERN HOUSE, just completed—An up-to-date house, with parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 2 halls, 4 bedrooms, attic, laundry, all modern; possession at once.

LORNE AVENUE—Two frame cottages, 3 bedrooms, parlor, diningroom, kitchen and summer kitchen; lots 20x150 feet. $1,200, on easy terms.

COVE ROAD—A new brick-veneer cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good cellar; lot 48x170 feet. Only $1,200.

SIMCOE STREET—Frame two-story, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, sewing room, bathroom with w.c., and piped for bath, double parlors, dining-room and kitchen, good cellar, fruit; lot 36x165 feet. Only $2,300.

PALL MALL STREET—Brick story and half, stone foundation 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room and kitchen, good hall, pantry, all modern conveniences, veranda; lot 33x130 feet. Call if you want a nice home.

BRISCOE STREET — Some splendid vacant lots, only $200 each; only three left. Call if you want a cheap vacant lot.

SACKVILLE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 2 bedrooms, parlor, kitchen and summer kitchen, barn, small fruits; lot 66x165 feet. Only $900.

EDWARD STREET—New brick veneer, story and half, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, good cellar, bathroom, complete, piped for furnace, splendid veranda. Only $2,300.

TECUMSEH AVENUE — New brick veneer cottage, on cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, good cellar, lot 46x216 feet.

BECHER BLOCK—The best lots in north end. Call at once if you want a choice lot.

WATERLOO STREET—Brick, two-story; 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, modern conveniences; lot 55x165 feet.

TALBOT STREET, CENTRAL—New red brick, two-story and attic, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room and kitchen, summer kitchen, two mantels and grates, oak floors downstairs, all modern conveniences. This is a splendid chance to get a nice home, central. Call for particulars.

BRUCE STREET—Brick-veneer story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, furnace, piped for bath, etc.; lot 51x104 feet. Will sell on easy terms.

THIRTEEN ACRES, adjoining city; good brick two-story house, 14 rooms, 3 good cellars and furnace room; heated with combination hot air and hot water; large orchard, and soil rich clay loam. Call and get particulars.

INKERMAN STREET—Frame cottage, cement cellar, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; fruit trees, cement walks; lot 33x132 feet. Only $1,200.

VACANT LOTS—Louisa street. Call if you want a nice lot.

DUFFERIN AVENUE — Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences; lot 46x109 feet. Only $3,500.

PICCADILLY STREET—New two story brick, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, 3 clothes closets, bathroom with bath, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, furnace, gas, wired for electric light. Lot 34x198 feet. $2,300.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, veranda, chicken coops. Lot 34x204.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Story and three-fourth brick veneer, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, room for bath, cellar under all of house, connected with sewer, sink in house. Lot 33x150 feet. Only $1,900.

CRAIG STREET—Two-story brick, five bedrooms, large parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; modern conveniences, veranda, small stable. Lot 73x180 feet. Call for particulars.

WAREHOUSE SITES—I have a number of the best warehouse sites in the City of London for sale. If you want a site you had better speak at once, as these will soon be gone.

STORE—A GOOD STORE, CENTRAL ON DUNDAS STREET. ONLY $5,000.

DUNDAS STREET, CENTRAL—Frame story and a half, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, good cellar; lot 60x165 feet.

RESTAURANT BUSINESS—Stock and furniture; doing a splendid business; good reason for selling. Call for particulars.

RIDOUT STREET AND ELMWOOD AVENUE, SOUTHWEST CORNER—THE BEST VACANT LOTS IN SOUTH LONDON. CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT A CHOICE LOT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

CORNER OF WORTLEY ROAD AND LANGARTH STREET—Fine large lots can be purchased cheap. Street car passes lots.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—Two-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences. This is a nice property and can be bought for $2,300.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—Story and a half brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, room for bath, electric light and fixtures, double cellar; lot 40x180 feet. Price, $2,300.

HORTON STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, veranda, barn; lot 56x138 feet. This is a first-class property for a railroad man. Only $3,000.

STORES—I HAVE TWO STORES ON DUNDAS STREET, RIGHT IN CENTER OF BUSINESS PART OF CITY. CALL IF YOU WANT A GOOD BUSINESS STAND.

VACANT LOTS on Adelaide street, near Dufferin avenue; splendid locality. Call for particulars.

FACTORY SITES on interswitching and main line of G. T. R. First-class sites.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Splendid vacant lot. Only $20 per foot.

HIGH STREET—Some beautiful lots, 40x200 feet. Call if you want a lot.

VACANT LOTS—Johnston street, Pipe Line road and Railway street; splendid lots.

INKERMAN STREET—New story and half brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, summer kitchen, double cellar, bathroom, water and sink in house; lot 33x132 feet. Only $1,900.

TALBOT STREET — Brick two-story and attic, stone foundation, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, oak floors in all rooms downstairs, all modern conveniences, mantel and grate; house in splendid repair, newly papered, painted and grained; cement walks, stable, etc.; lot 100x155 feet. $1,000 cash down, balance on time if desired.

VACANT LOTS—DUNDAS STREET, CENTRAL; 50x125 FEET. YOU CAN BUY THIS LOT FOR $2,000 IF YOU HURRY UP.

WATERLOO STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, nice barn; lot 50x150 feet. Only $800.

DUNDAS STREET, NEAR WILLIAM STREET—BRICK TWO-STORY AND ATTIC, 5 BEDROOMS, DOUBLE PARLORS, SITTING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN AND SUMMER KITCHEN, MODERN CONVENIENCES; FRUIT TREES; LOT 40x250 FEET.

WANTED—FARMS OF FROM 2 TO 25 ACRES.

FIVE ACRES—Good story and a half brick house, soil sandy loam, only twelve minutes' walk from street cars. This is a splendid place for small fruits and poultry. Call and get particulars.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. NO CHARGE IF NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME, AND THEN ONLY THE REGULAR REAL ESTATE AGENTS' COMMISSION. LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH ME, AND YOU WILL BE SURE OF HAVING IT WELL ADVERTISED.

90 ACRES—Five miles from city; good story and a half frame house, on stone foundation, new bank barn, implement shed, cornerib, chicken house, 40 acres of heavy timber, oak, hickory, chestnut, pine, maple, etc.; soil good clay loam; three orchards, about seven acres; nearly all kinds of fruit. Call for particulars.

THOS. C. KNOTT, 'PHONE 650.

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE.

WM. NEEDHAM & SON

Real Estate Dealers

418 Talbot Street, - LONDON.

William Street, north part—Frame cottage, with cement block foundation, cellar, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms; lot 50x150; some apple and shade trees. Possession at once.

Desirable building site on Adelaide road, about 60 rods from city limits; 12 acres, sandy clay loam; no buildings.

Choice 100 acres, lying four miles east of London market; good brick house, kitchen and woodshed, new bank barn 40x60, on stone foundation; clay soil; extra good dairy farm, but suitable for grain; well watered; possession this fall or spring of 1907; must be sold to close estate.

One hundred acres in London Township, four miles west of city, half mile to Byron, ten minutes' walk to street railway, 20 acres mixed timber, 2 acres valuable cedar; gravelly loam; two spring wells, never-failing spring in pasture; 1½ acres orchard; 1½-story frame house, kitchen, woodshed, cellar; frame barn 30x50, on stone foundation, with stabling; barn 50x30, on blocks; poultry house and shed; an extra good wheat farm.

Fifty acres in West Nissouri, three-quarters mile from Devizes; seven-eighths mile to cheese factory; clay loam, watered by two wells, never-failing spring; 15 acres mixed timber; 1½-story frame house, new frame barn 42x50, on stone wall, cement floors

If you have property you wish to sell write for our terms. They are reasonable, and we will deal honestly and fairly with you.

Phones: Office(358; House, 2128.

More people are pinched by poverty than by police.

FOR SALE

Some of the best farms in Ontario for sale. Get our list. Read the following brief description of some of the properties recently placed in our hands for sale. Full particulars and complete list on application.

No. 4799—18¼ acres, Township of Hullett, County of Huron, three miles from Auburn market and postoffice; soil good sandy loam, spring well and pond, one-third acre orchard, apples, cherries and plums, frame house, stone cellar; also carding mill, with one set of cards, water power; doing a business of $1,000 annually, clear of expense. Price, $2,500.

No. 4796—113¾ acres, Township of Waterloo, County of Waterloo, 3½ miles from Berlin market, 1½ miles to Bridgeport railroad station; soil clay loam, 1½ acres orchard, all kinds of fruit, brick house, 9 room, good outbuildings, lightning rods on all the buildings. Price, $1,600.

No. 4793—75 acres, Township of Dunwich, County of Elgin, all cleared; soil clay and gravelly loam, good water, 1 acre orchard, apples, pears, plums and peaches; frame house, 10 rooms, frame barn, horse stable, good repair; two miles to Iona station. Price, $4,000.

No. 4789—Five acres, Township of Louth, County of Lincoln all cleared; soil black clay loam, 1½-story frame house, 8 rooms, barn and driveshed; three miles from St. Catharines market. Price, $700.

No. 4787—115 acres, Township of Beverley, County of Wentworth; soil clay loam, 2 acres orchard, mixed fruit, 1½-story frame house, barn and shed; farm is in splendid state of cultivation. Price, $5,000.

No. 4785—100 acres, Township of Thorah, County of Ontario; 30 acres good timber, hard and soft wood, brick house, 6 rooms, barn 24x50; 2½ miles to postoffice. Price, $2,600.

No. 4783—100 acres, Township of Brant, County of Bruce; 90 acres cleared, 10 acres timber, firewood; soil black clay loam, rolling, watered by two wells, spring creek and cistern; 1 acre orchard, apples, pears, plums and small fruits; 1½-story house, 9 rooms, cellar, bank barn 50x50, new implement house, good fences; 2½ miles to Walkerton market. Price, $4,800.

No. 4781—50 acres, Township of Dawn, County of Lambton, all cleared; soil clay loam, half acre orchard; four miles to Florence, five miles to Edy's Mills. Price, $2,000.

No. 4779—50 acres, Township of Sombra, County of Lambton, 1½ miles to Terminus P.O.; soil clay loam, drained by open drains. Price, $1,000.

No. 4778—100 acres, Township of Eastnor, County of Bruce, 1½ miles to Lion's Head market; soil sandy and clay loam, level, all drained; 1½-story concrete house, good cellar, barn on stone wall, stables well fitted up, all buidings in good repair. Price, $3,500.

No. 4777—60 acres, Township of Wainfleet, County of Welland, two miles to Marsville P. O.; 55 acres cleared, 5 acres timber; soil clay and black loam; 1½ acres orchard, 1½-story frame house, barn with stabling, granary, etc. Price, $2,200.

No. 4804—50 acres, Township of Adelaide, County of Middlesex, 4½ miles from Strathroy; soil clay loam, level, all drained; 2 acres orchard, 1½-story frame house with metallic siding and roof, 8 rooms, frame bank barn, cement walls, stabling, cement floor; quarter mile from Mullifarry P. O. Price, $3,200.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM OR OTHER PROPERTY, LIST IT WITH US. WE HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF AGENTS ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN SELLING AND EXCHANGING REAL ESTATE FOR US. OVER $100,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE SOLD OFF OUR LIST THIS WEEK.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited

78 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.
Telephone 696.

D. H. TENNANT, President.
JAMES BURROWS, MANAGER.
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b

Real Estate

FOR SALE—Two houses and blacksmith shop; house No. 83 has 7 rooms, No. 85 has 8 rooms; two-story frame; brick blacksmith shop, and a number of other outbuildings. Can be bought right for an investment. Situated on York street.

FOR SALE—1½-story; veranda, hall, vestibule, double parlors, sliding doors, mantel, dining-room, front and back stairs, kitchen, pantry, 1 bedroom, 1 clothes closet downstairs, 3 bedrooms, 3 clothes closets and bathroom complete, double cellar, furnace, lit by electric and gas light; lot 30½x110. Situated on Pall Mall street.

FOR SALE—Frame cottage, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, summer kitchen, good cellar, city water, coal and woodshed; lot 66x376 feet. Situated on York street, near Glebe street.

FOR SALE—1½-story brick; hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, scullery and 2 bedrooms downstairs, 3 bedrooms upstairs, hard and soft water, gas and furnace, stable 20x28, henhouse 8x18; lot 35x178 feet. Located north side Dundas street, near Rectory street.

FOR SALE—1½-story frame house, on brick foundation, 8 rooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, brick cellar in two departments, city water in kitchen, hall and 3 bedrooms upstairs; lot 33x204. Situated on Queen's avenue, between English and Ontario streets.

FOR SALE—Frame cottage, on brick foundation; hall, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms and room for bath, brick cellar, lit by gas, coal and woodshed; lot 33x210. Situated on south side of Queen's avenue, near English street.

FOR SALE—Two-story brick house; hall, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms and bath complete, city and soft water, furnace, gas and electric light; lot 66x90 feet. Situated one block from Dundas street, on Maitland street.

FOR SALE—Frame cottage, nearly new; brick cellar, 6 rooms, pantry and summer kitchen; lot 50x145 feet; this house is newly papered and painted inside and out; a beautiful workingman's home, and can be bought at an investment price. Situated on Stedwell street, near the corner of Hamilton road and Rectory street.

FOR SALE—1½-story new brick house; hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, good brick cellar, 3 bedrooms and clothes closets; good lot; this place can be bought right; see it. Situated on east side of Inkerman street, near Hamilton road.

FOR SALE—100-acre farm; frame house and barn, in Township of Ellice, County of Perth, six miles from Stratford. Will exchange it for City of London property or any good city or town property west of Stratford.

FOR SALE—Four or five good mortgages, bearing 6 per cent interest per annum.

Call, write or phone

S. WILSON

Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent,
137 Wellington Street, London, Ont.
Phone 2103. b

HOMES FOR ALL

At all prices. Specially fine bargains on Stanley street and Beaconsfield avenue, modern conveniences. Call for particulars. Houses and building lots on almost every street in the city. Also factory sites in the East End. See our list at the office.

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Real Estate and Insurance Agents. Room 306, Masonic Temple. Phone 1359. b

HOTEL CARDS.

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

BOSWELL HOUSE, KING STREET—Best one-dollar-a-day house in London. B. Harrison.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

We are still selling lots at low prices, and on easy terms, on Elmwood avenue, MacArthur survey; electric cars on this avenue.

ADELAIDE STREET, near Elias street—A large brick cottage, 8 rooms, in good order; lot 100x125 feet. Price reasonable.

WE HAVE TEN LOTS unsold on Knollwood Park, at low prices. Call if you want a cheap lot. The Oxford street belt will be sure to pass this property.

BRUCE STREET—A neat frame cottage, 5 rooms, in good order; good lot. Price reasonable.

YORK STREET, west of Talbot street—A business site, 55x150 feet. Call for price.

RICHMOND STREET NORTH—Twelve cheap lots.

1½-STORY BRICK—Almost new; ten minutes' walk from postoffice. Price reasonable.

CHESLEY AVENUE AND DAME street—Four cheap lots.

ENGLISH STREET—Frame cottage, 5 rooms, nice lot. Price, $700.

KING STREET, near Clarence street—Warehouse site, 44x198 feet; right of way to the side.

TWO THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDINGS, suitable for manufacturing; very central. Call for price.

WILLIAM STREET SOUTH—1½-story frame house, 8 rooms, corner lot. Price, $1,100.

PALL MALL STREET—1½-story brick, stone foundation, 10 rooms, modern improvements; full size lot. Price reasonable.

LANSDOWNE AVENUE—A new frame cottage, on cement block foundation; 6 rooms; good lot. Price reasonable.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—A new two-story brick house, stone foundation, double parlors, dining-room, library, 2 kitchens, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light and gas; lot 36x110 feet. Price, $3,200. Inspect at once.

LORNE AVENUE—A new two-story brick, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 41.6x150 feet. Price, $3,000. Cheap property.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, hot water, 3 cellars, furnace, electric light; lot 33x150 feet. Price, $2,300.

WE HAVE ONLY THREE LOTS left in the City Gas Company's survey, Hamilton road.

ST. GEORGE STREET, south of Oxford street—1½-story frame house, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 32.6x117 feet to a lane. Price, $1,550. Also a vacant lot 32x117 feet; price, $550.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, large cellars; lot 33x185 feet. Price, $1,200.

PICCADILLY STREET — Two story brick residence, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, 4 bedrooms, clothes closets, bathroom, complete, furnace, electric light and gas, lot 40x130 feet. Also lot to the rear, on which is erected a frame barn and chicken coop. Call for price. Owner leaving the city.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—A new two-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 93.4x200 feet. Price, $3,200. Would exchange for a house in the East End.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—A new two-story brick house, stone foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, furnace, hot water, gas, 3 cellars; corner lot. Price, $3,600. Cheap property.

WILLIAM STREET, near Princess avenue—A handsome 1¾-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, library, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light and gas; lot 32x150 feet. At a reasonable figure. Inspection invited.

VAN STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, clothes closets, large cellar, cement walks, lot 40x122 feet; also two vacant lots, the whole at a very reasonable price. Inspect at once.

THE DEMAND FOR MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSES STILL CONTINUES. IF YOU HAVE ONE FOR SALE, LIST IT WITH US AND WE WILL FIND YOU A READY BUYER.

PRINCESS AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 37.6x160 feet; fruit trees. Price, $1,600.

PALL MALL STREET—1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 24.3x143 feet to a lane. Price, $1,800.

A VERY DESIRABLE LOT of 50x130 feet, on Richmond street, north of St. James street, next to J. W. Scandrett's new residence. Call at once for price.

ALEXANDER STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, cement foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, large cellars, electric light; lot 33x112 feet. Price, $1,450.

COLBORNE STREET—A large frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, frame barn; lot 43x125 feet. Price, $1,450.

WEST LONDON—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, in good order; good lot. Price, $750.

PRINCESS AVENUE—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 37x116 feet. Price, $1,200.

GREY STREET, CENTRAL—A large brick residence, 9 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, large cellars, large attic; suitable for a boarding house or a factory; good lot. On easy terms.

ADELAIDE STREET, south of Piccadilly street—A new 1½-story frame house on brick foundation, 7 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,400. Easy terms. Call and see us.

KING STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms, bathroom complete, furnace, hot water, laundry, electric light and gas. An up-to-date house for $3,250.

THE CHEAPEST LOTS in the north end are in the Gordon survey, corner of Maitland and Cheapside streets. Call for price.

BRISCOE STREET—A new brick cottage, cement block foundations, 7 rooms, clothes closets; lot 40x189 feet. Price, $1,500.

SMITH STREET, three blocks east of the McClary new works; 1½-story frame house, on stone foundation, 9 rooms, bathroom complete, frame barn, chicken coop, one acre fruit trees; one block from street cars. Price, $2,000. Inspect at once.

LANGARTH STREET—A new frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms; two lots. Price, $1,500.

CHEAP LOTS on Grosvenor and Colborne streets.

P. WALSH,

Phone 1,021. - 110 Dundas St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — CLARENCE STREET three frame cottages, each containing 2 bedrooms, parlor, hall and dining-room; also frame cottage, containing 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, large hall, new barn; lot 100x110 feet. This property will bring in a rental of $30 per month, and the whole of the property can be purchased for $2,000. Thomas C. Knott, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 28n

FOR SALE—857 WILLIAM STREET; 1¾-story brick house, cement foundation, 8 rooms, bathroom complete; large lot, choice fruits and fancy shrubs. Owner leaving city. 22bu

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE, modern improvements; five minutes' walk from market. Apply 17 Beaconsfield avenue. 7tf

FOR SALE—174 MILL; FRAME, BRICK foundation, 9 rooms, modern improvements, hot water and hot air heating, up-to-date plumbing; large lot; fruit trees and garden; also lot in West London, corner Kensington and Wharncliffe Will sell cheap. Apply 174 Mill street. 15tf

FOR SALE — NEW THREE-STORY brick house, all modern conveniences. Apply 145 Kent street. 27g

TWO-STORY BRICK, WITH ALL MODERN improvements, central; price very reasonable. Call for full particulars. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

THE WEATHER TODAY. Fair and cool.

THE SATISFACTORY STORE

Put Your Initials on Your Shirtwaists, Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Shams, Etc.

The popular and wise idea nowadays is to put your initials on table cloths, napkins, sheets, pillow cases, shams, towels, lingerie, shirtwaists, handkerchiefs, etc.

SOMETHING NEW FOR INITIALING. "Stitchon" embroidered letters. These letters have simply to be sewn on with fine cotton, and have the appearance of most handsome hand embroidery.

1 INCH SIZE, 3c EACH OR, DOZ.....30c
2½ INCH SIZE, 5c EACH OR, DOZ...50c

PAPIER-MACHE letter foundation. Just attach to the material, then work over them with embroidery cotton or silk — pro luces beautiful raised handwork embroidery. Will withstand washing, boiling and ironing.

1 INCH SIZE, 3c EACH OR, DOZ.....30c
2½ INCH SIZE, 5c EACH OR, DOZ...50c
4 INCH SIZE, 8½c EACH OR, DOZ...85c

Fancy Goods Dept.—East Store.

New Shipment Of Tapestry Curtains, Table Covers

Latest designs, popular colorings. Come and see the collection before it is in any way depleted.

TAPESTRY CURTAINS, pr...$2 to $15
TABLE COVERS, dining room size, each ..... $1 to $5.50

Headquarters for the widely-advertised, famous ART LOOM TAPESTRIES. Pleased to have you call and see these high-class goods.

Drapery Department—Second Floor.

Silk Hose For Ladies, Gents and Children

Dressy and elegant Pure Silk Hose for LADIES. Lace ankles, full fashioned, spliced heels and toes. Black and white $2

LADIES' COLORED Silk Hose. Beautiful shades of mauve, tan, cardinal, pink, blue, Nile, yellow, black, white and cream. Double heels and toes, full fashioned, $1.25

GENTS' BLACK SILK Socks. Plains and lace styles. Spliced heels and toes..... 85c and $1

CHILDREN'S SILK Hose. Double heels and toes. Black, white, tan, cardinal, pink and blue.....$1

Cashmere Hose For Everybody

LADIES' PLAIN AND RIBBED Black Cashmere Hose. Double heels and toes. Fashioned. Seamless — easy on the feet. Now, just look here for big value. Only, pair.....25c

CHILDREN'S PLAIN Black Cashmere Hose. Extra spliced heels and toes.....18c to 35c

MEN'S BLACK CRAFTANA SOCKS. We sell a lot of these peculiarly different socks. Made on the graduated principle. By this principle the weight and strength are put where most needed—in the feet. Nice, light weight. Fit smoothly and are very comfortable. Perfectly unshrinkable. Seamless, too. A splendid sock for the price.....35c

3 PAIRS FOR $1.00.

Hosiery — Main Floor.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, 149, 151, 153 and 155 Dundas Street

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NEW MODERN SEVEN-ROOM DWELLING and stable, near Victoria Park. Apply 299 Wolfe street. 33c-tyw

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK, 9 rooms, modern conveniences; good lot. 391 Princess avenue. 27bb-tyw

FARM TO RENT, ON BRICK STREET —Large orchard and other fruit; extensive greenhouses, etc. Apply to Box 420, or office 23, 24, 25, over Toronto Bank. 30n

100 ACRES FOR SALE—SPLENDID farm, close to London south half lot 3, con. 8, London Township; the Sinclair farm; best clay loam, all under cultivation. Terms easy. Cronyn & Betts, vendor's solicitors, London. 30bu

THREE LOTS FOR SALE AT OXFORD Park; will sell cheap. Apply Box 36, Advertiser.

EDWARD STREET — NEW BRICK-VENEER, story and half, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, good cellar, bathroom complete, piped for furnace, splendid veranda. This property will be sold cheap, easy terms. Thomas C. Knott, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 28n

FOUR ACRES, WITH STORY AND half brick house, containing 10 rooms, large cellar, barn, orchard; also 3¾ acres, vacant; sold separately if desired; most desirable property; high, healthy locality twenty minutes' walk from market, corner River road and Francis street, London Township. Apply on premises. 27k-tywt

57 ACRES, CLAY LOAM, GOOD BUILDINGS, abundance water, lots fruit; seven miles to London, near Lambeth. For further particulars address W. R. Wadsworth, Lambeth. 49tf-t

FOR SALE — 150 ACRES, LONDON Township; lot No. 10 and west holf of 11; estate of the late John Sinclair, con. 10; 100 acres under cultivation, balance timber and pasture. Apply 591 Oxford street, city. A. Ardiel, executor. 85bc-t

FOR SALE — FIVE ACRES, FRAME house, seven rooms, cement foundation, large veranda, abundance of water, drive barn, large poultry plant, soil finest loam; one mile south Victoria bridge, Ridout street. Box 25, Tambling P. O., London. 9tf-t

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY BRICK house, just completed, bath, furnace, gas, large veranda; Ridout street, second door south of Garfield avenue; Ridout street belt. N. T. Kettlewell, Tambling P. O. 9tf-t

FOR SALE—FARM OF 105 ACRES IN Delaware Township; house, barns and other buildings; orchard and 25 acres of bush; also 50-acre pasture farm, no buildings. Apply Henry Johnstone, Calder P.O., or Fraser & Moore, London. 61tf-t

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—SEVERAL good farms, comprising 400 acres. Apply A. Kilbourn, Parkhill. 91a-t

200 ACRES—BEST FARM IN WEST Nissouri, eight miles from London, half mile to school, church or station; comfortable frame house, bank barn 50x94, 10 feet cement; grand farm for dairy or grain; living water. Also 40 head 3-year-old steers (1,100), feed for 100 head, and farm implements; sell separately if desired. Apply to Edwin Scatcherd, Wyton; E. W. Scatcherd and B. Harrison, Boswell House, London. 29bu-ywt

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY SOLID BRICK house, modern improvements, in central locality, in course of erection; also choice building lot. Apply W. C. Fitzgerald, barrister, Masonic Temple. 91tf-ywt

FOR SALE—FINEST LOT IN NORTH End, corner St. George and Sydenham. Apply 454 Central. Phone 2133. 97tf-tyw

FOR SALE—WORTLEY ROAD, NEAR Normal School, frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, barn; lot 37x150 feet; a snap, only $1,050. Apply Thos. C. Knott, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 29l

Mathematicians come under the caption of figureheads.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Judicious investments made in real estate are extremely satisfying, whether your object is a home, to speculate, or an income from your investment.

We have a large number of very desirable properties, and if you are seeking an investment you are invited to call, when full particulars will be furnished you.

We mention a few here:

BUILDING LOTS.

Clarence Street—Suitable for warehouse. $80 per foot.

Cheapside Street—Most eligible building sites. $15 per foot.

IF YOU HAVE ANY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO SELL NOW IS THE TIME TO GET IT LISTED.

Clarence Street—Lot 64x110 feet. You could build two nice cottages on this lot. Price, $800.

DWELLINGS.

Street.	Description.	Rooms.	Price.
Emery	Brick	7	$1,600
Grey	Frame	5	900
Pall Mall	Frame	7	1,400
Euclid	Frame	6	1,200

WE HANDLE THE BEST CLASS OF PROPERTIES. IF YOU DESIRE TO GET A PURCHASER FOR SUCH KINDLY CALL.

Elias	Frame, barn	6	$1,200
Princess	Cement block	7	2,250
Elias	Brick	7	1,550
Lorne	Brick	7	2,250

EIGHTEEN YEARS' ACTIVE EXPERIENCE IN LONDON REAL ESTATE MAKES OUR SERVICES VALUABLE TO BOTH BUYER AND SELLER. THEY ARE AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

Quebec	Brick	7	$2,300
Princess	Brick	7	1,600
Lorne	Brick	7	1,350
Princess	Brick	8	2,100

IF YOU HAVE ANY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO SELL, NOW IS THE TIME TO GET IT LISTED.

King	Brick	8	$2,600
Oxford	Brick	9	$3,500
Colborne	Frame	9	2,900
Waterloo	Brick	10	7,500

WE HANDLE THE BEST CLASS OF PROPERTIES. IF YOU DESIRE TO GET A PURCHASER FOR SUCH KINDLY CALL.

| | |

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC. AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

GRAND — TODAY—MATINEE AND NIGHT.

SADIE CALHOUN in

MY DIXIE GIRL SEE THE JUBILEE SINGERS.

Evening, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, few rows $1 00. Bargain Mat. 25c, 35c, 50c.

NEXT ATTRACTION—Mon. and Tues., Sept. 17 and 18.
SPITZ AND NATHASON Present the Big Scenic Production,
See the Great Labor Union Scene. **WHEN WOMEN LOVE --- 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c**
See the realistic woman's ward at Blackwell's Island. Seats now on sale.

NEXT FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, SEPT. 21 and 22.
DELLA FOX WITH AN ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE BILL,
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK. PRICES, 15c to 50c

THE

Dominion Exhibition

AT HALIFAX

Opens Sept. 22

The Dominion Exhibition opens at Halifax on Saturday of next week (Sept. 22) and will continue for two weeks. The premium list aggregates $100,000. There will be nine or ten days' racing for large purses, and a vaudeville performance will be given nightly in front of the grandstand, which has a seating capacity of 8,000. The commission having the exhibition in charge reports that every department will be packed full of most interesting exhibits. The railway rates to Halifax have been made very low. An official lodging bureau has been established, open night and day at No. 160 Hollis street. 17h-yt

DANCING AT BYRON HALL THIS evening. Tony Vita's orchestra in attendance. Hall three minutes' walk from street cars. b

EUROPE

Empress of Britain sails from Quebec Friday, Sept. 21. Tickets to or from the Old Country at lowest rate. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street. 1

$2 70—DETROIT AND RETURN, $4 70; Cleveland and return, Sept. 20, 21, 22, return Oct. 7, boat. Clarke's, Richmond street. 2

WESTERN EXCURSION—$2 70. LONDON to Detroit and return, by boat, going Thursday, Sept. 20, Friday, 21st, and Saturday, 22nd. F. B. Clarke, agent, Richmond street. 2

DANCING—FALL TERM OPENS: GENTLEMEN, Tuesday evening, Sept. 25; ladies Thursday evening, Sept. 27. Start in first week. Dayton & McCormick. Phone 1774.

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 1266. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

WANTED.

WANTED — SEVENTY-FIVE QUARTS of milk daily. Apply Box 25, this office. 33c

AUTOMATIC WATER HEATER, SECOND-HAND. Apply Fleming & Houghby, Talbot street. b

BOARD WANTED FOR GIRL, AGED 9 years, in private family; east end preferred. Apply Box 17, Advertiser. 2tc-ywt

WANTED—CITY LOAN COMPANIES' stocks. John Wright, stockbroker, London. Phone 693.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GOLD COIL BRACELET, RICHMON street, between Simcoe and King streets, on Sept. 1. Reward on return to 238 Richmond. b

FOUND, ON THURSDAY, AT G. T. R. station, lady's satchel, containing silver and other articles; owner may obtain same by applying at this office and identifying. b

LOST, TWO WEEKS AGO—LADY'S pearl pin, in South London or on car. Return to this office. b

LOST ON GRAND STAND AT FAIR Grounds, Sept. 11—Purse, containing money. Suitable reward on return to J. A. Croden, 217 Dundas. 33c

FOUND, AT EXHIBITION GROUNDS—Lady's purse, containing sum of money and a return ticket to Wanstead. J. McMaster, 355 Central avenue. 33c

LOST—GOLD MEDAL, FRIDAY MORNING; name inscribed. Reward, this office. 32c

LOST—FOXTERRIER DOG; BLACK face, brown spot over each eye; answers "Trixie"; tag No. 460. Reward, 262 Hamilton road. 32c

LOST — NICKEL-PLATED FISHING reel with silk line. Reward for return to this office. 32c

LOST, WEDNESDAY, AT FAIR Grounds—Gold watch; name engraved inside. Reward, this office. 31c

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 4, Euphemia; second class. Normal preferred; state salary and experience. Applications received to Sept. 30. Address E. C. Hanson, Florence, Ont. 31n

AGENTS WANTED.

GENERAL AGENT TO TAKE CHARGE of your county. Apply to Imperial Company, Galt. 9tf

AGENTS—SELL MADE-TO-MEASURE clothing. We are going direct to the wearer with the well-known "Tiger Brand" garments. Get our proposition. E. Boisseau & Co., Toronto. ywt

REAL ESTATE FR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—BRICK house, 149 Kent street. Apply 145 Kent street. 33g

FOR SALE—SIX-ROOMED BRICK COTTAGE, on easy terms. Apply 645 Richmond. b

PERSONAL.

PROFS. CARL & ROLLIN, TRUTHFUL, reliable, convincing clairvoyants, foretell your future for dime, stamp and birth date. 490 North Clark street, Chicago. b

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FROM THE cradle to grave; matters of business, love and marriage made clear; send birth date and 10c. Prof. Lavas, Box 16, Ste. Cunegonde P. O., Montreal, Que. b

MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW, WORTH $30,000, with independent income, would like to correspond with view to matrimony. Box 405, St. Joseph, Michigan. b

BANKER, WORTH $50,000, BUSY MAKING money, would like an affectionate wife to share his hours of pleasure. Write Box 425, St. Joseph, Michigan. b

MALE HELP WANTED.

JEWELERS WANTED. S. K. MILROY, over Sovereign Bank. 33c

MAN WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF the London golf grounds. Apply Box 26, Advertiser. 33tf

WANTED—MATCHER HAND. APPLY William street planing mill. Schabacker & Co. b

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN, FOR cement blocks; wages, $2 per day. 109 Cheapside. 32u

BOY WANTED TO DRIVE GROCERY wagon. Apply R. J. Wood, 209 Wellington street. 33u

WANTED—A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY is open to an aggressive and capable man to take charge of the Counties of Middlesex and Elgin, for one of Canada's strongest and most progressive life companies. To the right man liberal terms will be given, with an opportunity to create a permanent position for himself. Address in confidence, the Northern Life Assurance Company, London, Ont. 33c-txt

BOILERMAKER WANTED. APPLY, stating experience, to the William Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Peterboro, Ont. 33n

WANTED—TINSMITH. APPLY J. C. Park, 663 Dundas. 32c

YOUNG MAN WANTED TO RUN carton press; salary, $6 per week. Apply Knowles & Co., Weston street, South London. 32u

BOY WANTED, TO DELIVER MILK. Apply 40 Egerton street. 32-c

WANTED AT ONCE—OFFICE BOY. James S. McDougall, Room 4, Albion block. 31c

SMART, ACTIVE BOYS, ABOUT 15 OR 16, for finishing and cabinet department. Hourd & Co., furniture factory, Quebec street. 31c

FIRST-CLASS TELEGRAPH OPERATOR wanted—Must have a thorough knowledge of station work; one with experience in train dispatching preferred, for senior department; also experienced telegraph operator for the junior department. Apply, stating age, experience and salary expected, Dominion School of Telegraphy and Railroading, 9 Adelaide east, Toronto. 32u

MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE IN eight weeks, guaranteed. Tuition and tools, $25. Positions guaranteed. Catalogue free. Detroit, Mich., Barber College, 277 Jefferson avenue. tx

WANTED—SMART BOY FOR ENTRY desk. Apply Dickison, Nicholson & Co. 31c

PREPARATION MEANS SUCCESS—Let us prepare you for a good position as telegrapher on one of the Canadian railways. It takes but little time and money. You want information, anyway. Write us. B. W. Somers, principal Dominion School of Telegraphy and Railroading, Toronto. 27tf-t

GOOD STRONG BOY, OVER 16, TO learn electrical business. Apply Electrical Construction Company, Dundas street. 31c

FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERER WANTED. Apply John Ferguson & Sons, King street. 31c

BOY WANTED—TO BEGIN AT $2 50. W. E. Saunders, 352 Clarence. 29tf

BOYS WANTED. APPLY BECK'S BOX Factory, 169 Albert street. 29n

BOYS WANTED. SOUTHAM PRINTING Company. 28n

WANTED—COOPER, ON APPLE BARRELS. C. Reid, Bothwell, Ont. 28n

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON CAN earn good income at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

SMART BOY WANTED—ABOUT 14 years old. Apply 255 Clarence street.

PRINTER—ALL-ROUND JOB HAND; steady employment to good man. Apply Advertiser Job Department. 18tf

WANTED—YOUNG MEN, ABOUT 18 years old, for factory. McCormick Manufacturing Company. 86tf

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

Store to Let

By Oct. 1. 419 RICHMOND STREET, close to corner Dundas street. CRONYN & BETTS, 442 Richmond street. 27g

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS MODERN brick residence, 8 rooms, and barn; 512 Piccadilly street; low rent to good tenant. W. D. Buckle. b

LARGE TEN-ROOM HOUSE, 161 MAPLE street, with all modern conveniences, and in first-class repair. Apply 174 Mill street. 33c

499 KING — BRICK, REMODELED; double parlors, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bath and closet complete, new open plumbing, electric lights; moderate rent. Apply next door. b

TO LET—LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished; modern; private home. Apply Box 23, Advertiser office. 33u

HOUSE, 303 OXFORD STREET. APPLY Parisian Steam Laundry. 32c

OFFICE TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, 189 Dundas street. Apply A. G. Fraser, Fraser, McMillan & Co. 31c

TO LET—ELEVEN-ROOM FURNISHED house, at 142 Queen's avenue. 28n

TO LET—TWO LARGE FURNISHED rooms, 411 King street. 25a

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

PEOPLE'S MOVING VANS—LARGEST in city. A. Henderson, corner Colborne and Cheapside. Phone 1724.

ON RICHMOND STREET NORTH—Large ten-room house, with all modern conveniences and in first-class repair. Apply to Messrs. Campbell & Sons, Bank Toronto buildings, or Thomas Bryan, 71 Dundas street. 5tf

FOREST CITY IMPROVED MOVING Vans — W. Broughton, 455 Piccadilly street. Phone 1444.

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

TO LET — LARGE, COMFORTABLE room, with good-sized closet; board if desired. Apply 131 Maple street. 33c

PERSONAL NOTICE.

EXPERT PIANO TUNING AND ACTION regulating at moderate rates. Orders from all parts of the country receive prompt attention. John Fletcher, 97 Horton street.

TRANSIENT CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS — NO ADVERTISEMENT LESS THAN TEN CENTS.

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 a word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than ten words.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

BIRTHS.

MORLEY—At 256 Grosvenor street, London, on Sept. 5, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. William Morley, of Oakdale, a son, Philip.

MARRIAGES.

MURRAY—McKNIGHT—At the home of the bride, 526 Quebec street, by Rev. James Rollins, on Saturday, Sept. 15, 1906, Miss Sadie McKnight to T. H. Murray.

DEATHS.

CLEVELAND—On Thursday morning, Sept. 13, 1906, at the family residence, Glendale, Westminster, John Downer Cleveland, aged 82 years and 7 months. Funeral from the family residence on Sunday, Sept. 16, at 3 p.m.; service at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Woodland Cemetery. 31c

ABBOTT—At Brandon, Man., on Thursday, Sept. 13, 1906, Mrs. Charles Abbott, aged 26 years. Funeral from residence, 225 Richmond street, at 2:30 p.m., Monday, Sept. 17, to Woodland Cemetery; services at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation. b

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK. APPLY during the day, Mrs. Gerrard, above Bank of British North America, Richmond and Queen's avenue. 33tf

WANTED — DINING-ROOM GIRLS; also one girl to wash dishes. Apply Alexandra Cafe. 33k

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. Apply 328 King street. 33c

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; references required; family of three. Apply 23 Marley Place. 33tf

WANTED—WOMAN TO WASH AND iron two days a fortnight; references required. Apply Mrs. Walker, Huron College, George street. 33u

GIRLS

TO PACK BISCUITS

Wages $4.50 a Week

Can make from $5 to $8 with experience. Apply at once.

The McCormick Mfg. Co.

WANTED—LADIES TO DO PLAIN AND light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for full particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal. 33n bw

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSEMAID. APPLY Mrs. Leonard, 602 Queen's avenue. 32tf

WANTED — EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girl, cook and kitchen girl. Apply Queen's Hotel. 33c

WANTED AT ONCE—UPSTAIRS GIRL. Apply Hodgins House. 32tf

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS WANTED, also girls to learn the trade; the trade can easily be learned, and good wages realized under our new system of teaching. Sainsbury & Co., manufacturers of clothing, sold to the wearer at one profit. 101 King street. 33c

CAP MACHINE OPERATORS WANTED. Apply Pandora Cap Machine Company. 29n

SEAMSTRESSES WANTED AT ONCE. Apply Victoria Hospital. 31c

TEMPORARY ASSISTANT IN WHOLESALE office; must write good hand and be competent to post ledger; state experience and wages expected. Box 22, Advertiser. 31c

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING BY the day, at ladies' homes. Dress cutting taught. Box 21, Advertiser. 31c

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Wm. Turnbull, 539 Dundas. 31n

WANTED—A COOK. APPLY TO MISS Harris, 481 Ridout. 31c

EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID WANTED at once; references required. Mrs. McDonough, 253 Dufferin avenue. 30tf

EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing; references required. Apply Mrs. Joseph Johnston, 146 Wellington street. 29tf

WANTED—COOK. APPLY TO MRS. Jeffery Hale, 718 Waterloo street. 29n

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SKIRT, waist and coat makers. Apply at once, Smallman & Ingram. 29tf

GIRL WANTED—$6 PER WEEK; ONE who can play an accompaniment for guitar or singing. Apply at once, Box 11, Advertiser. 27tf

WANTED—A GOOD WASHWOMAN, to take home small wash. Apply Mrs. James Kerrigan, 231 Hyman street. 26tf

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON CAN earn good income at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED CARAMEL WRAPPERS.

Twenty-five girls, about 16 years or over, with or without experience. Apply at once, McCormick Manufacturing Company. 20tf

FOUR DINING-ROOM GIRLS, SIX housemaids and three cooks. Apply 309 Dundas street.

EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family; no washing; good wages. Apply between 7 and 9, No. 585 Colborne street. 19tf

OPERATORS, DRESSMAKERS, AND apprentices wanted. Apply Helena Costume Company. 67tf

100 GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY To work in factory. Apply D. S. Perrin & Co., London. 58tf

EDUCATIONAL.

REMOVED — THE WESTERN BUSINESS and Shorthand College have removed to handsome new premises in the Coo building, corner Dundas and Talbot. Fall term commences Sept. 4. W. C. Coo, principal. ywt

HARDING HALL COLLEGE AND CENTRAL Conservatory will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 11. 21tf

THE MISSES WESTCOTT'S SCHOOL, 441 Ridout street. Terms on application. 91tf

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

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Pastor will preach in the morning; subject, "Parables from Life." Evening, Mr. Stewart Woodburn, missionary-elect to India, will preach.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. J. J. Teasdale will preach morning and evening. Woman's Missionary anniversary service postponed.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—11 and 7, Rev. Eyson Hague.

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S — HOLY Communion, 8.30 a.m. and 11 a.m. Matins, 10:15 a.m.; Evensong, 7 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, M.A.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Services at 1 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. L. W. Wickett at both services.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m., 7 p.m., Rev. Thomas Bell, B.A., Napier. Sabbath School, 3 p.m. Seats free. All welcome.

CHAPTER HOUSE, UNITARIAN—REV. V. J. Gilpin, B.A. Service, 11 a.m.; subject, "The Religion of Society."

CHRIST CHURCH — REV. R. S. W. Howard, M.A., rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHRISTIANS FORMERLY MEETING in Gospel Hall, Colborne street south, for the present have all meetings at 276½ Dundas street (Spencer block). Gospel meeting at 7 p.m., every Lord's Day. All heartily welcome.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS, KING STREET —Prayer at 7 a.m.; 11, "Spiritual Superlatives"; evening, "Called." South Street Mission—Mr. W. Ludbrook.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Dr. Daniel, pastor. Services as usual.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Rev. E. B. Lanceley. 11 a.m., Rev. Wm. Godwin; 7 p.m., the pastor. Evening subject, "Starting in Life," a brotherly talk to young men and women. Church soloists—Soprano, Miss Annie Reid; contralto, Miss M. Halls; bass, Mr. W. H. Skinner; organist, J. Parnell Morris.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH Pastor Bowen. Morning, "Christ Filled With Spirit"; evening, "Best Preserving Fruit."

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Reopening services continued, with former pastors. Morning, Rev. E. B. Lanceley; evening, Rev. William Godwin. Contributions in aid of building fund.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., 8 p.m., Wednesday.

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

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. J. W. Graham, B.A., pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach both morning and evening. Sunday School at 2:45 p.m. Midweek prayer and praise service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—11 a.m., Rev. W. J. Clark; 7 p.m., the Rev. John A. Clark, B.A., of Calgary, will preach.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Rev. D. E. Martin, pastor. 11, "The Essence of Religion: What Is It?" 7, Rev. J. B. Freeman, M.A., B.D.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—The pastor, Rev. James Rollins, B.A., will preach. Morning, fourth sermon on "Charity"; evening, "The Devil's Sneer."

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, MAITLAND street—Preaching at 11 and 7, by Elder A. B. Howlett. All welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Thomas H. Mitchell, B.D., Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL Church, on Horton street, near Maitland —Pastor, W. H. A. Claris. Morning at 11, "Saul vs. David"; evening, 7, "Who Are Christ's Friends?" Seats free.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., pastor. The Rev. Dr. Hutt, minister of St. Paul's Church, Ingersoll, will preach at both services.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON —Dean Davis, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—HARVEST thanksgiving services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Provost Macklem, of Toronto University, will preach at both services. The choir have prepared special music for the occasion.

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West London—Rev. Thomas Nixon, pastor. Services as usual.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Ross, pastor. Morning, "The Morning Watch Bell"; evening, "Life Only Big Faith." The ordinance of baptism and the Lord's Supper after the morning service. Seats free. Attentive ushers. A cordial welcome is extended to all strangers and students in the city.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Pastor will preach morning and evening. Anthem, "O Lord, How Manifest"; evening, "When I Survey"; solo, Mr. Harry Boyd; cornet solo, "Hosanna," Mr. Court Irwin.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL — Class 10; preaching, 11 and 7; Sunday School, 2:45. Evangelist Belcher, pastor.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MR. THOMAS MARTIN RESUMES teaching on Wednesday, Sept. 12, at his studio, 283 Dufferin avenue. 29tf

CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS, BARITONE, late London, England—Instruction in art of absolute tone production, breathing and singing. Concert and other engagements. 356 Dundas.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST St. Andrew's Church—Resumed teaching Sept. 6. Studio, 429 Waterloo. Phone 1527.

MR. PARNELL MORRIS, TEACHER OF singing, 466 Queen's avenue.

V. L. HEWER—VOICE PRODUCTION and singing. Hewer's Music Emporium, 226 Dundas.

NORA LITTLE, A.L.C.M., TEACHER of voice culture and singing. 353 Central avenue. zxt

G. B. SIPPI, ORGANIST ST. PAUL'S Cathedral, resumes vocal and instrumental instruction Sept. 6. Residence, 372 Maitland. Art of breathing and proper tone developed. No connection with any conservatory. 21cm-tzx

MISS JESSIE BREMNER, ORGANIST St. Matthew's Episcopal Church—Piano, singing. 575 Dundas street. 21n-t

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The London Advertiser Company, Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, London, Ont.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.

AN UNKIND CUT.

The Western Ontario Conservative Association, whether intentionally or not, administered a snub to the Hon. Adam Beck, which he must resent if his spirit has not been crushed by recent events.

The association freely discussed various public issues, and passed a series of resolutions pertaining to provincial and federal affairs. The delegates were even much concerned over the hoisting of a Yankee flag at the Toronto exhibition. But they had not a word to say about the power question, which the member for London and his newspaper supporters declare to be the most important one before the people of Ontario.

Mr. Beck made this issue his own, and showed no little zeal and courage in arousing public opinion and forcing the administration to face the music. Surely he had the right to look for a helping hand from the representative men of his own party in his own district. They have refused him a crumb of comfort at a time when it would be welcome, seeing that influences are at work in the cabinet to repudiate his policy.

Mr. Beck was doubtless sincere, but he failed to see the stone wall around the corner, until his head came in contact with it. He thought he had got hold of a popular idea, but the idea got hold of him, and blinded him to the enormous difficulties of a problem which he attempted to solve on the spur of the moment. He failed to grasp its practical bearings, and reveled joyously in figures which were not so enticing when subjected to expert analysis.

Mr. Beck was so far successful as to compromise the Government. It endeavored to placate the public sentiment which Mr Beck marshaled behind him, but it now fears to go to the logical extreme of the policy which he advocated, and is endeavoring to retreat from the position into which it was forced.

The situation is awkward both for the Government and Mr. Beck. If Mr. Beck has the courage of his convictions he will find it intolerable.

THE CRISIS IN CUBA.

The disturbances in Cuba concern a large number of investors in this country. Canadian and British capital, even more than American, has found its way to the island since the Spanish regime, and has greatly promoted its marvelous development. A Canadian, Sir William Van Horne, is the promoter of the railway which traverses every province of Cuba, and has transformed the face of the country. There was severe economic depression for some time after Cuba was left to her own resources, but, thanks largely to the reciprocity treaty with the United States, a period of growth and prosperity set in. The world began to place confidence in the capacity of the Cubans for self-government, and the island was looked upon as a most promising field for investment. The administration of President Palma has been somewhat despotic, but it appeared to be based upon general consent, and it has been accompanied by peace, order and progress until the present time. There is no information to show whether the uprising against his government is due to his abuse of power, or merely to the insurrectionary habit which has cursed the other republics of Central and South America.

President Roosevelt's letter to President Palma is a warning, and may be construed by the ruling party as a threat. The United States, he points out, has a treaty right of intervention for the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty. The United States is preparing to exercise this right, if necessary, but will first exhaust its diplomatic resources to bring about tranquility. President Palma and his advisers will be urged to treat with the insurrectionary leaders, and it will be the duty of the United States to see that the claims of the insurgents, if they have any foundation in justice, are recognized and redressed. The Palma party cannot oppose any decrees from Washington without inviting war.

THE CITY'S GROWTH.

The assessment returns for the city are highly satisfactory.

An increase of 1,550 in population, and $1,238,530 in assessment, in a year's time, will compare favorably with the record of sister cities in Ontario. It may be small measured by western ideas of progress, but London has been so fortunate as to escape a boom. Its growth has been steady and substantial. It has had no serious reverse for many years, and its foundations are so securely laid that it can face the future confidently.

The richest and most prosperous section of the Dominion is tributary to London. A circle with a radius of 50 miles drawn around the city embraces a greater number of flourishing towns and a finer farming district than are comprised within any similar area in the country. London is the natural capital of this favored district, and its chief distributing center. With such a basis, the city cannot but continue to advance. Including its suburbs, its population is nearly 50,000, and its growth will be more rapid in the future than in the past, keeping pace with the marvelous development of the country.

The increase in the assessment during the past year has not been due to any general raise in the level of assessment values, but to the actual increase of taxable wealth. The new assessment act has worked well as a revenue producer. The so-called business tax is not a scientific measure, and may require amendment, but it is an improvement on the old personalty tax.

The assessment commissioner calls attention to the expansion of the city's manufacturing interests. Old-established firms have greatly increased their capacity, and a respectable list of new industries is shown. If London can do so well industrially, without special effort, it will do better when it makes the most of its opportunities.

Cuba owes its liberty to the United States, and what the United States gave it can take away.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that Ottawa can become the finest city in the world. Not if Ottawa has to spend its own money.

Sir William Howland, at 96 years of age, laid a corner stone at Toronto this week. A few months ago he underwent an operation for appendicitis.

According to a contemporary, the Minister of Public Works is guilty of a grave berach of propriety in taking part in a bye-election in a constituency adjoining his own.

The Toronto World excuses Mr. Whitney by saying that he was never a convinced advocate of public ownership. Mr. Whitney merely pretended that he was convinced.

The London Free Press nominates Sir William Mulock for the leadership of the Ontario Liberal party, and then violently abuses him for pleading ill-health when he retired from public life!

Some Conservative newspapers in this country are looking with a microscope for a cause of offense in Winston Churchill's letter. His reference to the British Empire as "a solid defensive league of free democratic communities" is not the tone of one patronizing the colonies, as one contemporary alleges. This habit of estimating British public men from a narrowly partisan standpoint is not good imperialism.

NOT IGNORED, OH, NO!

[Toronto Star.]

Mr. Cochrane declares that the hydro-electric commission was not ignored by the disposal of the Healey lease. Mr. Cochrane is right. Far from being ignored, the commission was hit on the head with an axe.

GOT WHAT HE WANTED.

[London Globe.]

Mr. Chamberlain was once delivering a rousing speech in Birmingham to an audience so tightly packed together that no one could possibly get in or out. Suddenly in the middle of the hall arose a scowling man. "What did Mr. Gladstone say in 1872?" he howled. "Turn him out!" shouted the audience. Three men hurled the interrupter a few yards, and others hustled him into the street. A friend who had been at the meeting came upon him later in the day. "What did Mr. Gladstone say in 1872?" asked the friend. "I don't know," said the man. "I haven't a notion. Only I'd got a terrible toothache, and could not butt my way through the crowd, so the only thing to do was to get thrown out."

SHIFTING.

[Washington Star.]

"Dese pure food people say dat dey're puttin' all kinds of things in whisky," said Meandering Mike.

"Dat's right, too," answered Plodding Pete. "De last I got had lizards in it instid of de usual giraffes."

WASTE OF NATURE'S WEALTH.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

Americans are the opposites of the Japanese in that they are probably the most wasteful and extravagant people under the sun. James J. Hill once voiced a declaration to the effect that the greater part of America's progress had been gained by using up the stored capital of preceding ages — something for which we are indebted to nature, not to our own energies. Soil, mines, oil and gas reservoirs, forests, fisheries—all have been drained and drained, with little or no thought that exhaustion of either was calculable. We eat three times as much as is demanded by nature and more than is good for us, and we throw away annually enough to feed the whole population of Japan. Into our rivers in the form of polluting sewage go fertilizers to the value of millions, which other peoples save and which we would be doubly benefited by saving. We could economize greatly if we cared to in the quantity of iron and other metals we use, but, possessed with the infatuation that they will never "run out," we are as prodigal with them as with everything else, whereas the limit of the supply is claimed to be easily calculable.

But it is in the waste of the forests that American improvidence finds its worst illustration. The nation has been willing to see its forests so devastated that the present annual "cut" and fire waste cannot be continued for 25 years longer without destroying every patch of timber in America.

PUT ON YOUR CLOTHES.

[London Globe.]

There's a truth I wish to declare,
For I've noted how pretty your face is,
You're an artist in doing your hair,
And the lines of your figure all grace is.
But one thing you really should learn,
It is vital, as you may suppose,
For it's certain you never, at least hardly ever
Know just how to put on your clothes.

There are ladies away in the States,
Across the blue-green of the ocean,
They dress like the chic fashion plates,
And arouse quite the deepest emotion.
They may not be built on your plan,
But each one of these ladies well knows
That the way to be smart is to study the art
Of wearing their beautiful clothes.

They are gowned in the very best style,
There's a poem in each of their actions,
They make (for, of course, it's worth while)
The most of their special attractions.
So, lady of Britain's dear shores—
Whether shamrock, or thistle, or rose—
There is clearly a duty you owe to your beauty—
Pray learn how to put on your clothes.

THE OFFICE BOY'S EXCUSE.

[New York Press.]

"How is it you got back so late from your grandmother's funeral?"

"It was a ten-inning game."

BETTER THAN WINE.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

"Yes, he has one of the finest stocked cellars in the country."

"Wine?"

"Coal."

PADEREWSKI'S TROUBLES WITH PIGS.

[London Standard.]

The swine fever regulations of various continental countries have occasioned much traveling on the part of four fine pedigreed pigs, recently purchased near Colchester for the famous pianist, Paderewski, for his farm in Switzerland. The agent who purchased the pigs intrusted them to a continental forwarding office for dispatch to Switzerland. The latter sent them via Harwich to Antwerp and thence to Switzerland, but when the pigs arrived at the frontier neither the French nor the German authorities would permit them to pass, and they had perforce to be returned to Antwerp, whence, after a lengthy delay and voluminous correspondence with the British board of agriculture, they were brought back by steamer to London. They were then transshipped by lighter to the steamer Syria for Boulogne. From that port they were forwarded by direct rail to Switzerland, and at last news has been received of their safe arrival. The pigs are valuable animals, intended for breeding purposes.

THE QUEEN.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

Such a little woman, she,
That has the upper hand of me
And orders me about—
'Tis "come" and "go"—first in, then out.

At her wee beck I'm forced to ride—
Whatever direful fate betide—
Each hobby she may choose,
Nor ask for reasons, nor refuse.

I'm saddled, harnessed badgered, kissed,
Pummeled by her dainty fist;
There's such a mischievous intent
In every glance upon me bent,
I've grown her merest smile to dread,
There's scarce a hair left on my head.

And yet, if I should dare demur
The very stones would side with her,
So full of witchery is she
That has the upper hand of me.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

[Cy Warman in the Independent.]

Taking a bird's eye view of Canada, having watched it for the past seven years rise slowly from its Rip Van Winkle rest, I am convinced that the Dominion's day is just dawning and within twenty years there will be millions of people west of the lakes; that Winnipeg will be the second if not the first city in Canada, and that the big question coming before Parliament will be settled out there in the open where the warm chinock is blowing, in the west.

A LAZY POET.

[London Chronicle.]

Laziness does not always confer the long life claimed for it by Dr. Herbert Snow. Of proverbial laziness was Thomson, the poet, drowsing away the greater part of his life in his garden at Richmond, listening to nightingales, writing the interminable poems that everybody now admires and nobody reads. There he could often be seen standing eating the peaches off the trees, "with his hands in his pockets." Such an instance of indolence would be hard to beat and should, one would think, have added at least ten years to his life. But Thomson died at 48.

THE TEST OF FAITH.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Mrs. De Fashen—You don't mean you're beginning to doubt the Bible?

Miss De Fashen (examining her fall gown)—Well, ma, it's certainly hard to believe that Eve was compelled to wear clothes as a punishment.

THE DREAMER.

[S. E. Kiser.]

I do not long to struggle where
Men heap their hard-earned fortunes high;
Let others hasten madly there
Determined to succeed or die
If I may calmly listen to
The liquid songs of limpid streams
And, free from envy wander through
The peaceful, precious Land of Dreams.

High on a splendid mountain-side
There is an airy castle which
O'erlooks a valley that is wide
And strangely beautiful and rich,
And there I am the lord of all,
My ensign from the tower streams,
My castle is the capital,
My kingdom is the Land of Dreams.

Go, if you please, to struggle where
The money-maddening throng has rushed,
But, ere you enter, know that there
Each warrior crushes or is crushed.
The streets are canyons there and through
Them flow a thousand golden streams;
Go, if you will, to do and dare.
But leave to me the Land of Dreams.

DR. ORONHYATEKA DEFENDS I. O. F.

Controverts Statement Made by Government Actuary.

BIG PROFIT MADE ON LAPSES

Chief Ranger Says the Law Is Not Sufficiently Elastic—No Secret Expenditure.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—"We've money to burn, and we burn it for the good of the order," was the language in which Dr. Oronhyatekha yesterday described the financial position of the I. O. F. His examination was in connection with the legislation obtained by the order at various times. Dr. Oronhyatekha justified the position he had taken that existing insurance laws were not sufficiently elastic to meet the requirements of fraternal insurance. In controversion of the actuarial statement, that with the rates charged the surplus of the order would only amount to $2,475,000 in 1906, and would disappear in 1910, he pointed to the actual present surplus of over $10,000,000, with the prospect of a much larger one in 1910. To prove his contention regarding the cheapness with which fraternal insurance could be carried, he submitted a comparative statement he had compiled from the official report, by which it appeared that the expenses per $1,000 of insurance carried in the I. O. F. was about one-sixth of the average of all the old-time companies doing business in Canada.

The Actuarial Statement.

Dr. Oronhyatekha asked that a statement made by the Government actuary when the order was seeking incorporation be made a portion of the record. The statement, which he produced, set forth that in 1906, according to the calculations made at that time, the Independent Order of Foresters would have a surplus of $2,475,000, which in 1910 would be exhausted, and a deficiency of $193,000 would have to be provided for. As evidence of the inaccuracy of that calculation, Dr. Oronhyatekha pointed out that in 1906 the surplus is actually over $10,000,000, and in 1910, instead of a deficit, there would be a much larger amount in the fund. The actuary's statement as to what the rate per cent premium would be was also, he said, wholly incorrect. Dr. Oronhyatekha did not attribute the changes in the Foresters' bill so much to the objections raised by the insurance department as to the objections by managers of old-time companies, that if the I. O. F. were allowed to make a deposit with the Government, and to be inspected as other companies it would give them a great advantage, while they would not make the legal reserve as the old line companies were compelled to have. Ultimately the clauses of the bill dealing with those matters were withdrawn and an act of simple incorporation was accepted.

Profit on Lapses.

In this connection Dr. Oronhyatekha said there was a large profit on lapses, which was thrown back into the fund, and that enabled the Foresters to carry insurance at a much less premium rate than if they used those profits to pay the surrender value of policies. There are fewer lapses among the older than among the younger members.

At great length Mr. Shepley questioned Dr. Oronhyatekha on the details of the controversy which occurred at the time the Foresters sought incorporation and on the memorandum which the superintendent of insurance made on that occasion. Dr. Oronhyatekha reiterated his contention that the then existing law was not sufficiently elastic to meet the requirements of fraternal insurance. The Foresters, he said, always desired inspection, and at a later date by application to the department endeavored to secure registration, and the opinion of the deputy minister of justice against the application was read by Mr. Shepley, who suggested that even then he was not convinced. Dr. Oronhyatekha replied that nothing in the opinion showed the Foresters were wrong, and added that if the insurance laws were not applicable to fraternal insurance they should be amended to meet the necessities. In 1896 a similar bill to that of 1895 was introduced into Parliament, but the old-time companies did not oppose it, he presumed because they had sense enought to know it was useless if they did. The bill also met opposition, but not fiercely, as on the previous occasion. By that bill the extension of the order to foreign countries beyond the United States was authorized.

After reviewing the salient features of the act of 1896, Mr. Shepley suggested, "When you got that act you thought that all along the line you had defeated the enemy?"

"I think so," replied the witness.

"You had secured the bending of the statute to the special features of your system?" said Mr. Shepley.

"A sort of recognition that it was a system," was the reply of Dr. Oronhyatekha, who added that there was no substantial change in the bill of 1895 from that of 1896, the change being in the attitude of the superintendent of insurance. The supreme court had, in the interim, altered the constitution, making it possible for the executive to make an extra assessment when necessary, even though the surplus was not exhausted.

This was intended to cover the case where the surplus might not be readily available. This was to meet the objections of the superintendent of insurance.

"As a matter of fact, have you ever made such an assessment?" asked Mr. Shepley.

"Never; nor have we been anywhere within sight of such an assessment—we have money to burn—and we do burn it—for the good of the order," was the reply.

Reading from the file of the insurance department which he put in, Mr. Shepley quoted from an article in the Economist, which elicited from Dr. Oronhyatekha the remark, "Why, the Economist carries no real weight in matters of insurance. It all depends where you stand. From our standpoint we believe it was paid to write that article. The writer tried to earn his fee, and not to write the truth in regard to the Foresters. And there has been a lot of such literature manufactured."

"Your suggestion is, I suppose, that it was the old-time companies behind this article?" asked Mr. Shepley.

"No question about it," was the reply.

At Mr. Shepley's request Dr. Oronhyatekha gave the reasons upon which he based the contention that in a business like that which the Foresters did, under their system, no reserve should be required. The order, he pointed out, paid no surrender value and did not contract to pay it, therefore the excess of premiums required in the early years of the risks was not required. What they required was a premium rate in the first years exceeding the cost of the risk only by a small sum, so that in after years they could carry that policy without calling more premiums from the membership.

The cost of management also entered into the element of calculation as to the cost of giving insurance to members as against insurance in old line companies. The Foresters had no dividends to earn for stockholders.

The evidence of Dr. Oronhyatekha was continued before the insurance commission this afternoon, Mr. Shepley continuing to question him on the correspondence and reports on file in the department. In reply to an allegation made in one of the letters, he said that there was no secrecy about expenditure of the order, as up to a certain date every cent expended was published. That was before the volume of expenditure became so great that it was not practicable to publish it.

The Home Life was again to the front in the afternoon, when Mr. Tilley practically closed the investigation into the affairs of the company. Mr. A. J. Pattison, recalled, said that $90,000 was the sum first agreed upon as the amount he was to receive. That amount was fixed when the negotiations first took place some six weeks or two months previous to the final settlement. He expected he would receive $90,000, and did not then contemplate paying anything to the directors or anyone else.

On Oct. 12 Mr. Stratton, when in the witness' office, said, "You will have to reduce the amount to $80,000," and added that was all he either "could" or "would" pay down to the bank, and concluded to accept the smaller sum, as there was only a verbal agreement.

Mr. Pattison admitted the payment of $1,800 to McPhillips, an insurance journalist.

The commission then adjourned until Tuesday.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

COME ALL TONIGHT

Store Open Till 10 o'Clock.

Grand Showing of New Coats

Chapman's showing of Coats is the favorite. It is strongest in numbers and variety. It is a showing that is comprised of the very latest style garments. It is remarkable for its unmatchable values. Chapman's Coat Department is the place for thrifty buyers to come. We expect a great attendance tonight. Come, everybody welcome.

Five dollars is the starting price and it seems almost a mistake for such a good garment. It is a new and smart design, 42 inches long, made of tourist tweed, front and back trimmed with strappings. See it tonight.....$5

Since our last advertisement appeared we received another shipment of Ladies' Winter Coats in the styles we were waiting for to sell at.....$8.50

A supberb showing of Ladies' New Fall and Winter Coats at ten dollars. All the latest styles are represented, 40-inch and longer. Shown in Covert Cloths, Kerseys and Double Tweeds, trimmed with self strappings. Ask particularly to see our coats at.....$10

Handsome Tourist Coats in the approved lengths, fancy sleeves and yoke effects in back. Nothing more stylish than these.....$16

Dress Goods Inducements for Tonight

We quote a few very special values from our Dress Goods Section for tonight's selling. "Special Values" is a feature that is closely associated with Chapman's Dress Goods. Let us show you the goods.

Colored Venetian, Cloth all-wool, soft finish, nice material for tailored gowns, all leading colors, 42-inch. At a yard.....50c

Colored Broadcloth, extra weight for tailored suits, makes handsome traveling gowns, pretty colorings, rich velour finish, 52-inch. At a yard.....$1

Fine Imported and French Worsteds and several lines of splendid Tweeds, for suits and shirtwaist dresses. Good 75c values, special tonight.....50c

Fine English Cravenettes for ladies' traveling and raincoats, thoroughly waterproof, 60 inches wide, splendid colorings.....$1 and $1.25

Princess Ena Auto Caps

New Caps for ladies' wear in navy, cardinal, brown, gray and white, buckle in front, large tambourine shape, with peak. Worth $1, our price.....50c

Boys' Navy Blue Serge Caps, with patent leather peak, all sizes, Regular 25c cap at 19c

Crowds Seeing the Millinery

The prettiest millinery we ever showed. Several stunning hats will be brought from the workrooms for tonight. Do not miss seeing them.

You'll Like These Hose

A fleeced lined Cotton Hose just right for present wear, seamless feet, fleece lined all through. Special tonight.....20c

Light-weight Black Cashmere Hose. Tonight.....25c

Pure Wool Cashmere Hose, spliced heel and toe. 3 pairs for.....$1

Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, all sizes. Tonight.....25c

Ladies' Silk Embroidered Hose at.....50c

Oilcloth Squares

Just to hand a line of Oilcloth Squares, in convenient sizes to put under stoves.

3 x 4 feet 6 inch. At.....65c
4 feet 6 inch x 4 feet 6 in.90c
6 feet x 6 feet.....$1.50

Ladies' Raincoats

A nessential garment for every woman, particularly at this season when the weather is so changeable. Our new ones are all here, at easy stopping prices from.....$5

Wool Carpet

2-ply all-wool Carpet that sells regularly at 75c together with 2 ends of 3-ply wool carpets that were $1 a yard, on sale tonight at.....68c

Balmoral Tapestries the best wearing carpet that can be bought; the pile is very closely woven, choicest lot of patterns we ever showed. Made and laid.....$1

Kid Gloves

Fownes' French Kid Gloves, fitted and guaranteed, shown in black, white and all colors. Best value at.....$1

Visit Art Dept.

Cushion Tops with material for working. Tonight.....25c

Jap Hand-Embroidered Centerpieces, embroidered in silk on bolting silk. A nice gift to take home.....95c

China Bargains

Tea, Coffee and Mustache Cups and Saucers, Creams and Sugars, B. and B. Plates, Tea Plates, Oatmeals, etc., in pretty fancy China. Tonight only.....10c

Blue Willow and Blue Band Jugs each.....10c

Old Blue Salad Bowls, large size.....10c

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

A BIG MARKET AFTER THE FAIR

A Great Supply of Vegetables—Prices Take a Drop—Business Very Brisk.

Today's market was above the average, and prices for all products, excepting vegetables and apples, were firmer than previous Saturdays. Sales generally were very brisk. The supply of vegetables and apples is above the demand and prices are low.

Apples are quoted at 35c to 60c per bushel, and $1 25 to $1 50 per barrel.

Eggs are selling stronger today at an average of 17c. Butter is firm at 22c to 24c for crocks, and 23c to 25c for rolls. Creamery butter is having a large run at 27c.

Fruits are not plentiful today, and prices are higher. Plums are nearly done; late peaches are not in yet.

There is a large supply of tomatoes, and prices range around 6 baskets for $1.

Poultry—Prices are not as firm today. Spring chickens, mostly in demand, bringing 50c to 80c alive, and 60c to 90c per pair dressed.

Butchers' meat is scarce today; the offering is not large. Pork prices are firmer and demand brisk.

Good seed oats demand good prices, and the price of old oats is good.

Only a few loads of hay have been on the market today and were quickly bought up.

CHINESE MONOPOLIST.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.—Chang Chien, of Chinkiang, has already eleven textile, flour, silk, soap, machine and other factories, says Commercial Intelligence, and he has nineteen new enterprises, all with steam and electric equipments, in hand. He is also building his own dockyard.

STRIKE ON WABASH SYSTEM

All Shop Employes Are to Go Out on Monday Next.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—A general strike of all shop employes on the Wabash Railroad system has been ordered to take effect next Monday. The order affects 1,600 skilled mechanics, including machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths.

James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, last night said that everything possible had been done to avert a strike. Conferences have been in progress between the officials of the Wabash and Mr. O'Connell during the last week. The question at issue concerns wages, the machinists being chiefly interested. When it became apparent that negotiations would prove fruitless, President O'Connell sought the sympathy of the other trades.

CONSUMPTION TREATMENT

Hungarian Physician's Discovery Said To Have Been Successful.

Budapest, Sept. 15.—The Hungarian physician, Dr. Louis Ungar, of Kaposvar, has discovered a new treatment for tuberculosis.

It has been named pulmonin, and it is said that it has been successfully employed in hundreds of cases. It is injected under the skin.

Dr. Ungar intends to introduce pulmonin shortly to the medical world.

EASIER FOR MOTOR TOURISTS.

Berlin, Sept. 14.—As a result of representations made by the Imperial Automobile Club, Chancellor Von Buelow has directed the customs administration to lighten the restrictions placed upon foreign automobilists touring the country. Interior custom houses may extend the passes granted for limited periods at the frontier, and passes will be given upon less exacting requirements than formerly.

THE REAL SECRET
OF THE POPULARITY OF
"SALADA"
CEYLON GREEN TEA
NO ADULTERATION. NO IMPURITIES.
NO COLORING MATTER.
ABSOLUTE PURITY TELLS THE STORY
Lead packets only, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. At all grocers.

A MISSION FULFILLED

Miss Ronaldson looked prettier than usual that night—a rich glow flooded her fair cheeks, and an unaccustomed softness of expresson pervaded her features. She was very quiet, and her hostess observed that Captain Saint-Barbe also, when not talking to her, which he did for a great part of the time, was also more silent even than his usual wont. That evening, as Margherita bade her sister-in-law goodnight in her own room, Florence flung her arms suddenly round her neck and kissed her warmly.

"What a kind, good, pretty Rita you are!" she exclaimed with a burst of affection.

"Dear Florence," whispered the Italian girl, caressing her gratefully. "Tell me—he loves you, does he not?"

Florence flushed, and hesitated.

"I wish I knew!" she exclaimed at length, with involuntary candor, then flushed more deeply, and bit her lips half angrily.

Later, she laughed self-consciously.

"You are kind, Rita," she said; "and I think you are discreet. I don't see why I shouldn't tell you everything. Not that there is much to tell. And if you breathe a word of it to anybody else I will never speak to you again. Not Keith, I mean, or—Lady Elizabeth, or anyone."

"Florence mia!" said her sister-in-law, "I will tell no one—no one." It did not at the moment strike her as strange that Florence Ronaldson should single out her own most intimate friend as the one to whom she particularly dreaded any revelation of her private affairs.

"It is just this, Rita," she went on; "nothing much as you will see. About six years ago, when I was nineteen—a year younger than you—this man, Captain Saint-Barbe, asked me to marry him. I don't know whether we were ever really engaged, I don't suppose we were. I couldn't quite make up my mind at first—I rather liked him—I don't know. But you see it was an absurd business altogether then; he had no proper income; we should have had to live upon bread and water. Nobody knew anything about it but Mildred, and she showed me the folly of the whole thing and persuaded me to give him up. So I broke it off."

"And now?" asked Margherita breathlessly interested, her eyes fixed upon her companion's averted face.

"Oh, now it's all quite different. He's quite a good parti, I believe. His father is dead, and he is come into the property; and they say he's going to sell out and settle down. So, of course," she added, bitterly, "all the old husband-hunters in town have an eye on him."

"Ah, carnia mia, why did you say no to him? He is a nice man, a good man—I like your lover, Florence.' '

"Oh, yes, he's nice enough," said Florence carelessly, beginning to recover herself. "But, for goodness sake, Rita, play don't call him my lover. He isn't anything of the sort."

"Yes, he is," whispered Margherita, softly kissing her; "and you love him, too, Florence mia. And you are wise, and I am glad; for he is a good man, a fine man."

"Oh," said Florence, "he isn't the only nice man in the world—it isn't such a rare thing. Don't imagine I am breaking my heart for him, child, or any such nonsense. You are too romantic." Then, seeing the disappointed face of the other, she relented for a moment. "I think," she said, laughing, "it is you he is in love with, if anyone, Rita. He says you the sweetest woman he ever saw."

"Me?" said Margherita, opening her dark eyes wtih an amazement that amused her compaion.

"Yes, you, my dear. And I don't know," she added, with an unusual burst of sisterly affection, "that he is so far wrong after all."

"Ah," she muttered to herself — as, after a final embrace, her sister-in-law closed the door and left her—"you don't know your own power as yet, you queer, innocent, beautiful child! When you do, how will you use it, I wonder?"

After this conversation, Captain Saint-Barbe received a general invitation for Saturdays—for Margherita had been so widely called upon that she now, like other dames, had to institute her "At Homes"—and it was observable that he rarely neglected the opportunity thus afforded him of a call. But Keith's wife could not see that much progress was made in the courtship, and began to be a little perplexed. Indeed, it might have seemed to outsiders as if she herself, and not Florence, were the magnet that attracted to her house this grave, pleasant, clever man; so careful were his attentions to her and so much more did he stand beside her than beside Florence. And yet, to Keith's wife, it was clear, if to no one else, that the visitor's mind was in reality much occupied with the latter, and that his eyes constantly followed her movement in mute observance.

He was not the kind of man to risk a second refusal from any woman; added to which, he was now six years older than on the previous occasion, and at thirty-three most men are less impulsive over their matrimonial ventures than at twenty-seven. But six years had made much change in Florence Ronaldson. Not in point of beauty; she was still fair as ever, perhaps more fair—but in expression, in mind, in manner. Margherita had a wonderful faculty for reading the thoughts of those about her; and perhaps she was not far wrong when, every now and then, surprising those grave, observant eyes, she fancied that their owner was debating a decision important to his own happiness very seriously within himself, and was waiting, with characteristic caution, to see which would win the day of the two opposing forces—one attractive with the charm of old memories, former beliefs, and resuscitated feelings, the other repellent with the doubt, the uncertainties, the suspicions of the present.

CHAPTER XVII.

Men Are Blind in These Things.

The perfect accord which for a short time had existed between Florence and her brother's wife had been showing signs, the last few days, of some secret flaw. Florence, indeed, was not of late quite so smooth-tempered as was her usual wont. She displayed an occasional irritability at home and a fitful waywardness abroad inconsistent with her habitual, easy amiability, but to which Margherita fancied she held a clew. Indeed, to the Capri girl, it seemed strange that no one person among their particular circle appeared to divine any part of the little domestic drama which to her eyes was being enacted so clearly.

Undoubtedly matters were in a most uncomfortable position betwixt Florence and Captain Saint-Barbe; and day by day, as they remained so, the temporary softness and womanliness which had so smoothed and glorified the girl's nature wore off more and more perceptibly, until at last it was succeeded by a callousness far more marked than previously. Margherita was greatly distressed at this condition of things. She saw how the impatient pride of the one and the hesitating caution of the other were driving these two once more apart; and could not fail to notice the astonishment and disapproval with which the silent watcher viewed the present transformation, yet was unable to refuse her secret sympathy with the mortification which had, she believed, driven Florence into this course of action.

For the first time she felt inclined to excuse her sister-in-law's fast ways and words, letting them even deepen her compassion—for did it not all tend to show that she had more heart than was generally supposed, and that she was suffering from a cruel wound of which all the world save she—Margherita—was ignorant? Ah, if she could but see how, by her foolish conduct, she was forever estranging the one man for whom, in her giddy, frivolous life, she had ever cared?

Once Margherita—and once only—ventured upon a word of remonstrance; but Florence interrupted her so savagely, and after so bitter and cutting a fashion, that it was impossible to repeat the experiment. She had to content herself with showing a uniform kindness and gentleness toward the other; a manner in which she persisted even after Florence had plainly manifested her ingratitude for the same.

All Miss Ronaldson's short-lived affection toward her brother's wife appeared to have melted away, and in its place, although still outwardly polite, she displayed an ill-concealed bitterness.

This was especially the case during one long and dreary day of so-called pleasure spent at Richmond. The season was now drawing to its natural close, and people were beginning to leave town. As a final expedition, planned by Lady Elizabeth, with the assistance of Keith, it had been arranged that a party of a dozen or more were to dine at the "Star and Garter," returning home by moonlight. Among the guests invited by the latter was Captain Saint-Barbe, who, somewhat to Margherita's astonishment, accepted the invitation.

The excursion was a doubtful success; no one seemed to enjoy himself after any particular fashion, unless it were the two promoters. Lady Elizabeth, however, was in her glory on the box seat beside Keith, and her costume and power of repartee were worthy of herself. No one seemed surprised or in any way shocked to observe the pronounced fashion in which she absorbed the attention of Margherita's husband and claimed his services. If Colonel Stockton had nothing to say, why should anyone else?

And presently Florence threw in her lot with her friend, Lady Elizabeth was no admirer of Captain Saint-Barbe. She had no objection to silent men; unless indeed, it was possible to construe their silence into the tribute of a worship at her own shrine. She had a secret suspicion that "the Saint-Barbe man," as she called him, was a critic, and no flattering critic of the eccentricities, of her set; and criticism, under any circumstances, was, she probably felt with justice, the worst insult a man could offer her.

She was always more unrestrained when such a person was by; and, in this particular case, had private reasons of her own for desiring to check any little partiality which she may have suspected to exist in the mind of Florence. Such a man was not the one to mate with her boon companion, Florence Ronaldson. Hence she acknowledged to a peculiar zest not only in endeavoring, by every means in her power, to shock and disgust "old wooden face," as she habitually called him, but to induce her friend to do the same; and not without success, as the man's neglect began to arouse the severest bitterness of the woman he had once professed to love.

It was an uncomfortable day to Margherita, who felt for all parties save for Lady Elizabeth, whom, to confess the truth, she was beginning to detest, with a cordiality almost equaling that of her friend Lady Teasdale. Occasionally her glance would stray toward Colonel Stockton, wondering to see the cool equanimity with which he smoked his never-ending cigars and languidly watched his wife's vagaries. Evidently the colonel gave his wife plenty of rope, perhaps believing in his own ability to draw it in again whensoever the moment might arrive at which he deemed it desirable.

Toward the end of the day she derived some small comfort from a talk with Saint Barbe, in which she endeavored, whether with any success or not she could not tel lto put somewhat straighter the tangle between himself and her sister-in-law.

To be Continued.

"Ragamuffin" is a word that has puzzled many people. "Ragamuffin," said Dr. Johnson, "is from 'rag' and I know not what else." According to Dr. Brewer, the word means a ragged "muff" or "muffin," a spiritless fellow. But the original "ragamoffyn" is believed to have been a demon in certain old mystery plays, whose name was probably just high-sounding nonsense. It is curious, however, that the "ragman" is an old name for the devil.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

President Roosevelt has an account at the Riggs National Bank in Washington. The bookkeepers have no end of trouble keeping the President's balance straight, because so many people who get checks from the president fail to cash them, preferring to preserve the checks as souvenirs. So many persons are willing to pay from $1 to $10 for an uncashed check signed by the President, that hundreds of dollars are saved by the President every year.

NEARLY ALL INFANTS are more or less subject to diarrhea and such complaints while teething, and as this period of their lives is the most critical, mothers should not be without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. This medicine is a specific for such complaints, and is highly spoken of by those who have used it. The proprietors claim it will cure any case of cholera or summer complaint.

The tin mines of Bolivia are destined to become one of the world's chief sources of supply. The conditions under which this metal is found show wide differences, but it is found throughout a wide area, and there seems to be no limit to its abundance; but railways and machinery are necessary for its extraction and shipment.

Advertiser Patterns

Designed by Martha Dean.

FOR NICE WEAR—6759.

Some of the new waists intended for dressy wear are very elaborate in style and materials, and not always so becoming to their wearers as those of simpler lines would be. The waist shown is developed in crepe de chene, with a vest of lace and embroidered bands for adornment. The style is one of unusual beauty and becoming to almost anyone. Though a bit elaborate in style it is not difficult to make, if one will but follow the directions given in the pattern. Such a waist is a necessity to the woman who has any social demands, and may be worn with a skirt to match or a black one. The sleeves may be long or short, the latter being preferred for dressy wear. For the medium size 4¾ yards of 27-inch material are needed. Sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISEMENT.

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

Name .....

Street Address .....

Town .....

Province .....

Measurement: Bust.....Waist.....

Age (if child's or misses' pattern).....

CAUTION. — Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure, you need only mark, 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than three or four days from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or postage stamps.

Address—

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONT.

Hood's
Sarsaparilla is unquestionably the greatest blood and liver medicine known. It positively and permanently cures every humor, from Pimples to Scrofula. It is the Best,
Blood Medicine.

A Limit to Estates.

London, Sept. 13.—The Times Wellington correspondent says that the Government land proposals, the most drastic in the history of the colonial legislation, are creating intense interest in New Zealand, especially the clauses compelling owners to sell within a decade the excess of land held beyond $250,000 unimproved value, and the provisions preventing the present owners of 1,000 acres of first-class land or those of 5,000 acres of second-class land adding to their estates either by freeholds or leasehold. The correspondent adds that the proposals will be sturdily combatted.

TONIC AFIRE ON MAN'S BALD SPOT

In Trying to Put Out Flame, Pours on More Tonic—Badly Scorched.

New York, Sept. 14.—The barber shop at No. 1864 Lexington avenue was filled with impatient unshaven Sunday morning customers, while Thomas Sherman was being "fixed up." It seemed to the sitters that "that man in the fourth chair" would never let the barber say "Next!"

After a shave and facial massage, he wanted his mustache trimmed. He was most critical and "poky" about the trimming. Then the mustache was to be washed and scented, to rid it of the odor of tobacco smoke. Finally, Sherman ordered hair tonic — the kind that has to be worked slowly into the scalp.

While this was being done, a man whom Sherman knew struck a match to light a cigar.

"Hold on!" cried Sherman, from the chair. "Hold the light. I want to smoke."

His friend brought the match toward him. It touched the alcohol vapor from the tonic on Sherman's incipient bald spot. The tonic burst into flames.

With a horrible yell Sherman jumped up. Barbers and customers fled in panic. Feeling the "bite" of the fire Sherman seized the first bottle handy and poured part of its contents on the flames. It was the hair tonic bottle that he picked up. That only added fuel to the fire.

While the victim was stamping and writhing a barber ran up with a wet towel and put out the fire. The impatient customers, returning, laughed.

Sherman's head was scorched and his hands were severely burned. He stayed that evening bandaged at his home, instead of paying the call for which he had prepared so elaborately.

WAR MANEUVERS OF GERMANS END

Emperor William Talks to Commanders for an Hour in Rainstorm.

Liegnitz, Prussia, Sept. 13. — The four days of theoretical war ended today with the defeat of the invading army (the Reds), commanded by Gen. Von Woyrich. There were 90,000 men engaged on a moist, sticky field. Rain fell all last night and today.

Emperor William, after having been in the saddle ten hours, called up the corps, division, brigade and regimental commanders, about 150 in all, and spoke to them for an hour in the midst of a gusty rainstorm on things to be praised or improved.

The most interested person in this group probably was Gen. Von Moltke, the new chief of staff, who, it had been felt, by the army, was in some sense on trial, because if the maneuvers were not well managed he would have lost the confidence of the army.

The Emperor said he was satisfied with the results, and with the quality of the troops, as shown in their endurance on march. A cavalry division did 46 miles in one day and a division of infantry 32 miles.

The Emperor hurried from the field by automobile to Camenz, 50 miles away, where Prince Albrecht of Prussia died this morning. The foreign observers remarked how little the Emperor showed fatigue, while most of them were rather haggard from getting up at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning.

TWINS WITH TWIN WIVES

Life of Brothers Strange Parallel from Cradle to Manhood.

Kansas City, Sept. 14.—During the entire 32 years that Jiles M. Farris and Miles J. Farris have been on earth their lives have been parallel. To begin with, they were born twins, and one was named Jiles M. and the other Miles J.—just alike excepting for a transposition in the initial letters. They grew to manhood and both were married—to twin sisters in their own home town—Louisiana, Mo. Jiles M. became a barber, but here is where Miles J. deviated, for he became a butcher—not such a great difference, either, as Jiles M. expressed it today.

Time went on, and to the families had come a little Jiles M. and as well a little Miles J. But with neither, it seemed, domestic harmony at the fireside prevailed, for Monday a petition for divorce was filed by Jiles M. against Martha A. Farris, and yesterday an attorney appeared at the county court house with a petiton for a divorce for Miles J. Farris from his wife, Attie Farris.

Both petitions set forth desertion as the cause for seeking legal separation, and both charges show jealousy on the part of the wives, which, it is claimed, made life intolerable for the husbands.

Both women are in Louisiana, Mo.

MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.

"'COTTON-EYE JOE,' MA LONG LOST SON"

Texas Negro to Visit Gans and Claim Dad's End of the Purse.

Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 14.—A pioneer Texas negro, James Cotton, declares that Joe Gans, lightweight fighting champion of the world, is his son, "Cotton-Eye Joe." Until Gans battered Nelson out of any chance of being considered the champion of his class, the aged Texan lived in ignorance of the fame built by "Cotton-Eye Joe," alias Joseph Gans, of Baltimore.

Cotton, who owns a small farm near Asle, this county, was in Fort Worth today making arrangements to visit Gans. The old negro is backed in his claim of relationship by William Henderson, a farmer;Sheriff John T. Honea and F. D. Jones, a real estate dealer.

"Cotton-Eye Joe," whom Jim Cotton declares is Joe Gans, was well known in Fort Worth as a pugilist some years ago, and frequently appeared against amateur fighters in the rear of a local saloon. No white or black amateur fighter ever faced "Cotton-Eye Joe" successfully in Fort Worth, none of them being able to stand before him for more than ten rounds. He was backed by Henry Byrne and other local sports, but disappeared from this city years ago, and he has never returned.

At the time he left Texas Joe was a boy in years, but a giant in strength, James Cotton says: "Joe Gans was He would not go out on the farm, but born in Fort Worth and he is my boy. stayed in town portering in saloons and fighting prizefights. All the old people here know him as 'Cotton-Eye.' After he left Fort Worth and went north he wrote me and signed his name to the letter 'Joe Gans,' and said he had changed his name."

WOULD WEED OUT THE DEGENERATES

Scientist Strongly Commends Mrs. Decker's Views on "Race Suicide."

Denver, Sept. 14.—Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, who recently took issue with President Roosevelt's demand for more children, is receiving letters commending her claim, that it is of greater importance to a nation aiming at mental, moral and physical progress to have a thoroughbred progeny than to have the highest possible number born without regard to their parentage. All these letters so far are from men.

One writer, evidently a physician and scientific student, rejoices at the prospects that the question of race suicide and race progress will now be more generally discussed. He says there has been a quiet discussion for some time among scientific men who believe that imbeciles, degenerates and sick persons should be weeded out and forbidden to marry, and that a movement is on foot to bring the matter before legislatures and Congress. He indorses Mrs. Decker's view that there should be a sufficient period of courtship before marriage, so that the parties might determine satisfactorily whether they really love each other and are properly mated.

One letter is from a young man who says he has determined he will not marry, even should he fall in love, till he is sure his marriage will aid in the progress of the race. He says he has not yet found a partner of that kind.

NEW BARRISTERS.

Toronto, Sept. 14. — Sir Aemelius Irving, treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada, this morning introduced the following six new barristers: A. I. Fisher (honors), H. S. Pritchart, J. C. Moore, J. S. Davis, R. A. L. Biggs, son of Hon. S. C. Biggs and R. A. Matheson.

BOY BURNED WITH POWDER.

Galt, Sept. 14.—Louis Davidson, the young son of Town Foreman Davidson, who some time ago broke both bones of his arm, was the victim of another accident yesterday. The boy was playing with some powder, which exploded, hrowing him to the ground and burning his face badly.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, $3. Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory. J. P. HUNT & SONS, 593 Richmond street. Phone 397.

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

The Delicate, Fragrant Aroma of
Blue Ribbon Tea
Invigorates like the genial warmth of the sun.
BLACK, GREEN, MIXED—25c to $1.00 a lb.—ALL GROCERS.

The World's Best Hot Weather Food for the outdoor man or the indoor man—for the invalid or the convalescent—is
SHREDDED WHEAT
Supplies the greatest amount of nutriment in smallest bulk—easily digested—cooling, wholesome, satisfying.
MADE IN CANADA of choicest Canadian Wheat.
Send for the "Vital Question Cook Book," postpaid.
CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT CO., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.
Toronto Office, 32 Church Street.

Bedroom Furniture

The kind that enhances the pleasure of a good night's rest.

Now, here is a Chiffonier. Though simple in design it's elegant in every particular. Select mahogany-veneered and polished as if it were a piano. Price, this week, $19, sells elsewhere for $25.00.

The Ontario Furniture Co.
228-230 Dundas Street.

Nothing is more important to health than pure food and drink. Don't fail to see The
Cowan Co.'s Exhibit
At the Western Fair.
Cowan's Perfection Cocoa, Milk Chocolate, Cake Icings, etc.
Are used in every household and guaranteed absolutely pure.
The Cowan Co., Ltd. Toronto
2Sn

Our new wools are all in stock. Every color, every variety.
Woods' Fair
We can please you in light fall underwear. All reasonably priced

School Hose for Boys and Girls
One hundred dozen extra heavy all wool Cashmere Hose, just the thing for boys' and girls' wear; ribbed, with or without double knee, plenty of give, seamless feet, and double sole. Positively the best value in the market. Sale price ..... 25c pair

Boys' School Sweaters
Four dozen Boys' Sweaters, in well shaped style, ribbed neck and cuffs, fine mixed thread, will wash well and not shrink; will fit boys up to 12 years. Navy only. Regular 75c each. Now 43c each

We carry everything in D. & A. Corsets—Visit the Department.

See Our Beautiful Amber Necklaces
Three dozen beautiful Agate Necklaces, in amber color, all graduating style, from smallest size, full length string; brass chain string will not break; secure fastener on back, worth $2 00, on sale for 95c
Six dozen beautiful Glass Necklaces, in amber, blue, red, white, green, amethyst, and other colors; all full length, strong string, good fasteners on back; all have beautiful brilliancy, worth 50c, on sale 35c

New Fall Neckwear for ladies just in. See our fancy ribbons.
WOODS' FAIR
We carry the finest Writing Paper; also, many new styles.

PEACH BASKETS SCARCE.

St. Catharines, Sept. 14.—The fruit men of this district report a serious shortage in fruit baskets due for the most part to the Williams' Company in Thorold, closing down their basket forge. It is feared that unless more baskets are secured at once there will be a heavy loss of peaches, the Crawfords being ready now.

IN BUILDING USE
CEMENT PORCH COLUMNS
Balusters and Piers
Last longer and look better than wood. Let us show you samples.
R. H. SMITH
15 Brighton Street, London.

Brass Candlesticks From England
All Old Patterns.
BRASS SNUFFERS.
BRASS FENDERS.
POCKET KNIVES.
TABLE KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS.
RAZORS, BEST ENGLISH AND GERMAN MAKES.
All kinds of Fine Tools for every line of work.
Westman's Hardware,
121 Dundas Street
and Market Square

Some men wouldn't mind being born again if thereby they could acquire a more desirable bunch of kinfolk.

It's a draw between the man who parades his vices and the one who boasts of his virtues.

INQUIRY INTO SUDBURY DISASTER

Evidence of Engineer Thurlow —The Air-Brake Refused to Work.

Sudbury, Ont., Sept. 14. — At the inquest on the Azilda railway disaster, in which fourteen lost their lives, the principal evidence was given by W. Thurlow, engineer on the third section of No. 2, which crashed into the waiting excursion train.

Thurlow testified that orders had been received in the regular way as to meeting the third section of No. 1 at Azilda. It was down grade practically all the way from Cartier to Azilda, and he had tried the air brakes several times on the hill to steady his train. The brake had acted all right until applied for the purpose of stopping the train right at Azilda.

Thurlow said he turned off the steam when three-quarters of a mile from the meeting-place, and applied the air brakes about half a mile distant. He found the air brake not working, although the gauge showed 70 pounds pressure in the train pipe and 10 pounds in the reservoir.

Immediately after the engineer had applied the brake, the conductor signaled for brakes, and then himself applied the emergency brakes. The train was running about 40 miles an hour, and on a bad rail. The wheels of the engine began to skid slightly, but the speed slackened only a very little. The air brake had the same effect if applied from either end, if the brakes are working right, and if this brake had been working right the train should have been stopped by the conductor's application of the brake.

When Engineer Thurlow saw his train would not obey the brakes and would not stop, he gave a back-up signal to the other train. Then he and his fireman jumped.

After the accident Thurlow and Kirby, conductor on the excursion train, with one Schofield, examined the air system. They found the angle cock back on the second car of the eastbound train, to be turned so as to shut off the air. Several links of heavy stay chain hung loose beside it. This loose chain might have struck or caught the handle of the cock and shut it off. He gave no signal for the hand brakes. The stay chains were inspected only at divisional points and might be jolted loose.

Thos. Kehoe, conductor of the eastbound train, corroborated Thurlow's evidence. He said that there was time to stop the train when he applied the brakes if the brake had been efficient, but he noticed that the train ran a longer distance than it should with the full brake applied. When Conductor Kehoe first saw the angle cock it had been turned back to the correct position.

There is no specific rule for speed when approaching a meet, but the engineer must have his train under control. D. Roche, fireman, corroborated the previous evidence. P. Limoge, engineer of the excursion train, testified that his train was a little late at Azilda. He saw the back-up signal given by Engineer Thurslow, but had no time to back his train. J. Kirby, conductor, on the same train testified that the stay chains sometimes uncoupled from jolting between divisional points. Some discussion arose as to whether Engineer Thurlow had applied his brakes in time, after which the inquest adjourned to allow of other witnesses attending.

MORE AND MORE PEACHES

Luscious Fruit Ripening Too Fast in Niagara District.

Lockport, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The peach season is at its height here. Local markets are flooded with the luscious fruit, which has ripened much earlier than usual because of the extreme heat of the past few weeks.

The warm weather made it impossible to ship peaches and the city may be deluged with them before the week's end and prices are expected to be smashed. Peaches are softening so fast that it is out of the question to attempt to place them on cars for an eighteen-hour or two days' trip to some eastern market.

The condition is one which is causing heavy losses to commission men. They are exasperated and out of patience waiting for some break in the hot spell. The failure of the predicted cool wave to pass over this section last night has only served to dampen their spirits and knock the props from under their anticipations.

The fact that shipments are not practical under the weather conditions will mean a slump in prices about the city if the weather continues as today for the remainder of the week. This statement was made by a local fruit buyer this morning. He says that hundreds of loads of peaches are being dumped on the local market, with no opportunity to consign to any distant city and a subsequent necessity of disposing of them here.

The retail prices for the best variety on the streets this morning was 60 cents a basket. The Niagara and Crawford peaches, the very finest for eating and preserving, are beginning to arrive on the market. It is expected that the peach season will reach its turning point about Monday. Thereafter the shipments into the city from the orchards will begin to fall off.

SOMETHING MORE THAN A PURGATIVE.—To purge is the only effect of many pills now on the market. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are more than a purgative. They strengthen the stomach, where other pills weaken it. They cleanse the blood by regulating the liver and kidneys, and they stimulate where other pill compounds depress. Nothing of an injurious nature, used for merely purgative powers, enters into their composition.

The area of Bolivia is not accurately known; yet it is probable that is present area is not far from 690,000 square miles, which is equivalent to the area of Germany, France and Spain combined. From the lowlands on the east and southeast the land rises, sometimes by easy slope and sometimes by abrupt uplift, to the snow-capped peak of Sorata, with its altitude of near 25,000 feet, and to the pyramid of Illimani, which is given as 21,300 feet in height. La Paz lies at an elevation of 11,000 feet above sea level, and Potosi at nearly 14,000 feet. A few miles west of La Paz lies the inland sea of Titicaca, at an elevation of 12,000 feet.

$59,000 DAMAGES BEING SOUGHT IN CASES ENTERED FOR ASSIZES

Grand Trunk Alone Sued for $41,000—Some of Actions Will Be Very Interesting.

Damages to the extent of $59,000 are being sought in actions entered for trial at the Middlesex fall assizes next week before Mr. Justice Mabee. The list contains fourteen jury and non-jury cases, of which ten are to recover damages.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company are defendants in three suits for $12,000 damages each, and one for $5,000, a total of $41,000. Three arise out of accidents which resulted in the death of employes of the road.

Mrs. Mary Evelyn Crapp, of this city, is the plaintiff in one, and she is asking $12,000 damages for the death of her husband, Richard Crapp, who was a fireman on the double-header freight train that was in collision with an express near Sarnia Tunnel on March 22 last. The accident was caused by the express taking the track for London, instead of to Stratford, and Crapp and Nathaniel Hughes, of this city, were instantly killed. The claim will be set up that the company are to blame for the wreck, while the railway will put up the defense that the death of Crapp was caused solely by his own carelessness, and disregard of the rules.

Mrs. Eliza Irish, of Ekfrid township, is suing the Grand Trunk and the Wabah for $12,000 for the death of her husband, the accident occurring while Irish was unloading logs from a car at Thames River. It is claimed that the shunting of a car was the cause of the accident.

Mrs. Alice Westwood, of Hyde Park, is the plaintiff in a suit against the Grand Trunk, her claim being for $5,000 for the death of her husband, Jesse Westwood, who was killed by a train while working on the track in November. It is alleged that the deceased was not warned of the approach of the train.

The plaintiff in the fourth case against the Grand Trunk is John Griffiths, of Chicago, a contractor. Griffiths claims that the railway has thirty-two dump cars belonging to him, each of them being valued at $350, and he is asking that they be restored to him and that he also be allowed $12,000 damages. The cars have evidently been in possession of the company for a considerable time, as the statement of defense shows a copy of a letter sent to Griffiths, stating that he can have the cars on producing evidence of ownership and paying for three years' storage for them.

The city of London is the defendant in two cases for damages. In one of them, Mrs. Jane Kew is asking for $5,000 for injuries sustained through an alleged defective walk on the north side of Dundas street, near Quebec, and in the other the plaintiff is Mrs. Elizabeth Cochrane, who is asking for $3,000 for injuries sustained while walking on Laura street.

The case of Clarke vs. the London Street Railway Company is to be heard again. The suit was heard at the January assizes, when a jury awarded the plaintiff, Mrs. Frances Clarke, of South London, $1,000 for injuries received while alighting from a street car, while her husband was allowed $1,200 for the loss occasioned by the accident. The company carried the matter to the court of appeal, which recommended that $400 be allowed the husband. The latter was unwilling to take that amount and the case was ordered to be retried.

An interesting suit will be that brought by Mrs. Mary Antoine, of Oneida, against T. H. Duncombe, a St. Thomas druggist, for $5,000 for the death of her husband and son. It is alleged that while they were in St. Thomas the Antoines procured a bottle of "squirrel whisky" at Duncombe's, and that after drinking it both died.

Peter Steinburg, a former employe of the McClary Company, is suing the firm for $5,000 damages for the loss of a portion of his hand in a machine.

The balance of the cases are of minor importance.

It is rumored that a number of the actions are to be settled.

TOURISTS STRANDED IN OLD LONDON

Many Devices Resorted to To Get Money to Return to This Country.

London, Sept. 15. — Of tens of thousands of Americans who every year come to London on holidays, hundreds find themselves stranded here and needing assistance to get back to America.

The consul-general, Robt. W. Wynne, yesterday rescribed some of the peculiarities of "broken" Americans in London.

"They come to this office expecting that we have a fund out of which they may as American citizens expect to receive assistance; but we have neither the power nor the money for such a purpose," he said.

"People of good families, finding their money all gone, or who have neglected to book their berths, even though they have return tickets, frequently call here, and we cable to their friends at home to forward funds.

"Others call, and when asked for proof of the genuineness of their claims leave the office never to return.

"We have a regular stream of such visitors here—good, bad and indifferent. We refer them to those in charge of the benevolent fund of the American Society in London."

The annual report of the society, just published, shows that 744 cases were dealt with in the last twelve months. Of these persons, 92 had their passage paid in full to America, 252 were assisted temporarily, 41 were put in the way of working their passage back to the States, 84 claimed to be naturalized Americans, but could produce no papers to prove their statements; 78 were found unworthy of assistance and put on the black list; 116 never returned after being asked to prove their statements, and 81 were assisted to different ports on proof being shown that passage or work could be obtained.

VICTORY FOR REBELS

Soldiers of Dominican Government Driven On To Haytien Territory.

Cape Haytien, Sept. 14.—There has been an engagement between soldiers of the Dominion Government and the rebels. The fighting was severe, but the rebels succeeded in driving back the Government forces, who withdrew on Haytien territory. The Government losses were heavy. The rebels were taken by surprise not expecting an attack from the Haytien side. The Government force was disembarked on Haytien territory for the purpose of catching the rebels unawares.

Monte Cristi is besieged and there is lack of food supplies. The revolutionary forces there are stronger than the Government, but they refuse battle on the ground that they do not want their strength reduced.

HELD FOR INTENT TO KILL

Wallace Cameron, Canadian, in Trouble in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 14.—Wallace Cameron, the young Canadian traveling man who stuck a knife blade into the back of William Lucking on a ferryboat on Monday evening, must face trial for assault with intent to kill.

Cameron, who insists he knew nothing of his actions at the time of the assault, was dazed when informed of the affair. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded to jail until Sept. 21, bail being fixed at $1,000 in two sureties.

STRONG DRINK FOR STUDENTS

University of Princeton, N. J., Has a Saloon—W. C. T. U. Are After It.

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 15.—In the war against drinking in the university being waged by the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union the first gun was fired when it was made public by the society that Henry C. Bunn, curator of grounds and buildings, has purchased a saloon, which was formally opened for students. The place is known as the Nassau Inn, and was purchased by Bunn from D. Cook, the former proprietor, last June. Records at the courthouse in Trenton show that the purchase price was $145,000, of which $10,000 was paid down to bind the deal on April 2, 1906.

When Mrs. J. V. Bickford, president of the W. C. T. U., said that the officials of the university "winked at the students' drinking," there was much consternation and many denials, but the society did not play its trump card until the actual time arrived. Mrs. Bickford is the wife of a wealthy Princeton man and prominent in temperance as well as church work.

It was a purely unostentatious opening, and no attempt was made to inform the many students who have already arrived of the fact. For this reason only about a score of students took advantage of the opening, and they were very orderly. The bar was formerly located at the eastern end of the building, but since the purchase it has been removed to the basement under the hotel, where two large grill rooms have been installed. These rooms are extravagantly furnished in old mission style, and in one of them is an immense fireplace of the old-fashioned type. As well as having an entrance from the from of the hotel, there is a side door on a driveway, which runs alongside the building to the bar.

What the W. C. T. U. intends doing cannot be learned. It is probable, however, that they will take the matter up with President Woodrow Wilson as soon as he arrives from England, it being supposed that he knows nothing of the transaction.

GIRL'S PROPHETIC VISION

Saw Brother Killed Many Miles Away —Letter Brought Confirmation.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 14.—Miss Annie Mayfield, a young woman living on a ranch southwest of here, saw in a vision a few days ago her brother, Chas. Mayfield, killed in an accident. It came to light today that the brother was killed near Las Vegas, N. M., hundreds of miles from where the sister was, at the exact time and in the exact manner in which Miss Mayfield saw him meet his death in her vision.

Mrs. Mayfield did not believe her son had met with such an accident as her daughter described and tried to persuade the young woman that she had been dreaming.

"But I was not asleep when I saw him thrown from his horse," said Miss Mayfield, "I was sitting here with my eyes wide open and in possession of all my faculties when I saw the accident."

To relieve her daughter's anxiety Mrs. Mayfield wrote to her son, requesting him to notify her at once whether he had met with an accident. Today a letter came from a friend of Mayfield, telling the mother of his death.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WALL STREET SWEPT BY WAVE OF PIETY

Rev. Wm. Wilkinson, Curb Preacher, Converts New York Financiers.

New York, Sept. 14.—With the remarkable achievement of having converted Wall street to his credit, Rev. William Wilkinson, street preacher, will end his labors in the financial district on Friday and seek other fields for his evangelistic labors. While few have suspected the reformation that was going on among the men who promote trusts, water stocks and strip the fleece from the guileless lamb, it is said confidently that the work has been thorough and that Wall street has resolved to go and sin no more.

Men of millions as well as clerks, messenger boys and truckmen, will go to old Trinity Church on Friday to say farewell to Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, who has gained the title of "Rector of Wall Street," and he will close there one of the most remarkable missions ever known in New York or anywhere else.

For five days a week Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, who often calls himself plain "Wilkinson," has stood at the noon hour in front of the customs house and those of every station in life have stopped in the midst of the temples of Mammon to listen to him. Bankers, brokers and merchants have sought him out after his services and have invited the evangelist of the street to their homes. They have taken him to luncheon, offered him the use of their offices and have done everything possible to help him and his work.

Chief among those who have accorded the recognition to the missionary is James Stillman, the president of the National City Bank, and one of the leaders of the world of finance. By his invitation the minister has the use of the writing-room in the City Bank, and he is there at luncheon nearly every day, for the officials of the institution have a dining-room of their own, where the evangelist is a welcome guest.

Killian Van Rensselaer, a customs house broker, who died a few months ago, was the first to discover the street preacher. Mr. Stillman was attracted by the eloquence and the sturdy independence of the clergyman, sought an introduction to him and soon after that invited him to make himself at home at the City Bank.

Following the lead of Mr. Stillman, others in the street did all they could to accord to the exangelist recognition and support. Hundreds of those prominent in the commercial and the financial worlds, now count themselves his parishioners. Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews are all the same to him, and on his "attendance committee" the "Rector of Wall Street" has representatives of all races and all creeds.

Few who saw Rev. Mr. Wilkinson begin his missionary labors in the street would have believed that he would have obtained such a following. Those who are familiar with evangelistic work thought that he could not have chosen a less promising field, but in less than a week he had all Wall street listening to him. There is nothing of the hackneyed revivalist in his methods of preaching and all his appeals were directed to reason and to the higher ideals of men.

Rev. Mr. Wilkinson is general missioner of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Minnesota, and his home is in Minneapolis. He was brought here at the recommendation of Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, who is bearing the expense of maintaining the evangelist in this city. Mr. Wilkinson is well known in the west, and enjoys the friendship of such men as James J. Hill.

He and a noted Roman Catholic priest, Rev. Father Burke, visited the country in Minnesota devastated by forest fires and assisted in the burial services over 413 persons and administered the relief funds raised for the survivors. The clergyman also represented Minneapolis when supplies were sent to San Francisco.

CRETAN IRE AROUSED

By Report that Prince George of Greece Is To Be Superceded.

London, Sept. 14.—The report that Prince George of Greece is soon to retire from the position of high commissioner of Crete and to be succeeded by a Greek statesman, seems to have caused much excitement and indignation in Crete. The following is the text of the resolution, adopted the other day by 80 of the 130 members of the Cretan Assembly, and forwarded to King George of Greece: "We, members of the Cretan Assembly representing the great majority of the Cretan people, are disturbed by the persistent rumors that Prince George is to be superseded. We, the said deputies, holding that Prince George's remaining in Crete is the sole guarantee of speedy union and security for public order both at present and in the future, and that his retirement would create a condition at once abnormal and dangerous, do submit an earnest petition to your majesty to avert the proposed scheme, which would involve fatal consequences. We further cherish the conviction that the protecting powers will not allow a scheme so ruinous to the island, that Prince George will continue in his post, that your majesty will duly weigh the dangers that would follow were national sentiment aroused among the great majority of the Cretan people, and that your majesty will succeed in averting these dangers by securing Prince George's continued presence in the island." An English correspondent at Canea writes that interference with Prince George would be likely to provoke a revolution.

PURCHASING AGENT APPOINTED.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway commission this morning appointed Mr. V. T. Bartram, of Montreal, purchasing agent for the railway. Mr. Bartram is at present chief clerk in the office of the purchasing agent of the Canadian Pacific at Montreal.

"Just the thing"

For a "bite at bed-time," what could be better than a glass of milk and

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

Canada's finest crackers, from Canada's finest bakery. Crisp, inviting, delicious. In the air-tight boxes that keep them in faultless condition.

THE FALL EXHIBITIONS

Dates of "Western" and Other Noted Fairs.

Stephen & Usborne (Exeter)	Sept 17-18
Tavistock	Sept. 17-18
Strathroy	Sept. 17-19
St. Thomas	Sept. 18
Blyth	Sept. 18-19
Mitchell	Sept. 18-19
Straffordville	Sept. 19
Kincardine	Sept. 19
Metcalfe	Sept. 19-20
Walkerton	Sept. 19-20
Zurich	Sept. 19-20
Woodstock	Sept. 19-21
Seaforth	Sept. 20
Stratford	Sept. 20-21
Bothwell's Corners	Sept. 20-21
Petrolea	Sept. 20-21
Springfield	Sept. 20-21
Alisa Craig	Sept. 24-25
Mildmay	Sept. 24-25
West Lambton (Sarnia)	Sept. 24-26
Listowel	Sept. 25-26
Glencoe	Sept. 25-26
Wiarton	Sept. 25-26
Paisley	Sept. 25-26
Drumbo	Sept. 25-26
Chatham	Sept. 25-27
Norfolk Union (Simcoe)	Sept. 25-27
Parkhill	Sept. 26-27
St. Marys	Sept. 26-27
Shedden	Sept. 26
Great Northwestern (Goderich)	Sept. 26-28
Paris	Sept. 27-28
Watford	Sept. 27-28
Wingham	Sept. 27-28
Wallacetown	Sept. 27-28
Ilderton	Sept. 28
Comber	Sept. 28-29
Brigden	Oct. 1-2
Thorndale	Oct. 2
Tiverton	Oct. 2
Thamesville	Oct. 2-3
Lion's Head	Oct. 2-3
Alvinston	Oct. 2-3
Amherstburg	Oct. 2-3
Burford	Oct. 2-3
Tara	Oct. 2-3
Wallaceburg	Oct. 2-3
Lucknow	Oct. 2-3
Tillsonburg	Oct. 2-3
Delaware	Oct. 3
Dorchester Station	Oct. 3
Thedford	Oct. 3
Delaware	Oct. 3
Teeswater	Oct. 3-4
Blenheim	Oct. 3-4
Embro	Oct. 4
Dresden	Oct. 4-5
Brussels	Oct. 5
McGillivray Ag. Soc.	Oct. 5
Caradoc (Mount Brydges)	Oct. 5
Forest	Oct. 4-5
Highgate	Oct. 5-6
Galt	Oct. 5-6
Florence	Oct. 8-9
Wyoming	Oct. 8-9
Ridgetown	Oct. 8-10
Westminster (Lambeth)	Oct. 9
Ingersoll	Oct. 9-10
Muncey	Oct. 9-11
Thamesford	Oct. 12

Secretaries of Ontario associations should send to The Advertiser, as early as possible, the dates of the fairs in their section of the country, and give notice of any change or correction in the dates given above.

MARRIED AFTER DIVORCE

Episcopal Clergyman Weds Under Odd Circumstances.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14.—After sacrificing his position in the Protestant Episcopal Church and establishing himself as a real estate broker in Seattle the Rev. R. A. Roderick, formerly rector of St. Paul's, Camden, has succeeded in winning Miss Ethel Potts Grey.

Miss Grey is a handsome young woman, a daughter of the late Attorney General Grey, of New Jersey, Mr. Roderick's first wife was a Miss Mills, of Mount Holly, They were divorced, and while the case was pending Miss Grey did everything in her power to effect a reconciliation. She even went so far as to make the assertion that she would never marry a divorced man.

The Protestant Episcopal Church does not allow its ministers to remarry after divorce. Soon after obtaining his divorce Mr. Roderick gave up his charge and went west. When he reappeared in Camden a few days ago it was supposed that the friendship between him and Miss Grey was at an end. The wedding, which was held in secret, occurred today in Camden.

STAMMERERS

The ARNOTT METHOD is the only logical method for the cure of Stammering. It treats the CAUSE, not merely the HABIT, and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request. Address

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BERLIN, ONT. CAN.

A GUIDE FOR TRAVELERS

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
(Corrected to date.)
MAIN LINE—SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*4 a.m., 10:45 a.m., *11 a.m., *11:20 a.m., 6:25 p.m., *7:47 p.m., 10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:15 a.m., *3:20 a.m., *11:20 a.m., 1:25 p.m., *4:10 p.m., *6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—12:20 a.m.,*3:25 a.m., 8:10 a.m., *11:30 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:55 p.m. (Eastern Flyer.)

The trains leaving at 8:10 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations. The 8:10 a.m. local, and the 11:20 a.m. and 4:25 p.m. expresses have through coaches for Toronto. The Eastern Flyer at 6:55 p.m. stops only at Ingersoll, Woodstock Brantford and Hamilton, and goes to Toronto and Montreal.

Depart for the west—*4:15 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:10 a.m., *11:32 a.m.,1:55 p.m., 8:01 p.m.

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:55 p.m. trains stop at all stations. The 4:15 a.m., 11:32 a.m., and 8:01 p.m., expresses run through to Chicago without change.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., *4 p.m., 6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer, stops only at Chatham and Glencoe), 11 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:25 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 7:54 p.m. (International Limited stops only at Glencoe and Chatham.)

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 10:55 p.m.

Depart—6:20 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 5 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—9:45 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:15 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:45 p.m.

Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., *10:25 p.m.

*Runs through to Waterford.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive—From the east *11:30 a.m., 8 p.m., *11:30 p.m. From the west—*5 a.m., **8:35 a.m., *5:20 p.m.

Depart—For the east—*5:05 a.m., 8:43 a.m., *5:28 p.m. For the west—*11:38 a.m., ***8:10 p.m., *11:35 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily.

Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

** From Chatham only.

*** Runs only to Chatham.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Depart—5:45 a.m., *6:45 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *3:40 p.m., †7 p.m.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., * 12:10 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., *9:20 p.m., †10:20 p.m.

*To and from Walkerville, without change.

Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley.

†Between London and St. Thomas only.

Ocean Steamship Tickets

White Star Line—New York, Boston and Mediterranean services.
Leyland Line—Boston-Liverpool.

E. De la Hooke, Sole Agent.

American Line—New York and Philadelphia services.
Atlantic Transport Line—New York-London.
Dominion Line Royal Mail Steamers—Portland-Liverpool in winter; Montreal-Quebec-Liverpool in summer.
Red Star Line—New York-Dover-Antwerp.

Sailing lists, rate sheets, etc., on application to

E. De la Hooke or W. Fulton,
LOCAL AGENTS.

ALLAN LINE
Royal Mail Steamers

TO LIVERPOOL.

Jonian.....Sept. 21, Oct. 19, Nov. 16
Virginian.....Sept. 28, Thursday, Oct. 25
Tunisian.....Oct. 5, Nov. 2
Victorian.....Thursday, Oct. 11, Nov. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class, $70, $75 and $80; after Nov. 1, $55, $60 and $65; second class, $42 50 to $47 50; third class, $27 50 and $28 75.

Local agents—E. DE LA HOOKE, G. T. R.; W. FULTON, C. P. R. tyw

Michigan Central
The Niagara Falls Route.
CHEAP
Excursions West

Detroit, Saginaw, Bay City, Grand Rapids, Mich., Chicago, Ill., Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. Going Sept. 20, 21, 22; returning Oct. 8, 1906.

Fastest train to Chicago. Through train service to Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton and other excursion points.

Full information at city office, 395 Richmond street. Phone 205. T. EVANS, agent, London; O. W. RUGGLES, G.P.A., Chicago.

Atlantic Steamships of the Canadian Pac. Ry
Royal Mail Service
FINEST AND FASTEST "EMPRESSES."

From Montreal & Quebec to Liverpool.

Empress of Ireland.....Sept. 7, Oct. 5
Lake Champlain.....Sept. 15, Oct. 27
Empress of Britain.....Sept. 21, Oct. 19
Lake Erie.....Sept. 29, Nov. 10

First cabin, $85 and upwards, according to steamer; one class (intermediate), $42 50; second cabin, $40 and upwards; third class, $26 50 and $28 75. Apply at once for our illustrated booklet, descriptive of our superior third class accommodation.

From Montreal to London Direct.

Mount Temple.....Sept. 9; 2nd, $40, and 3rd, $26 50
Lake Michigan.....Sept. 16; 3rd class only, $26 50

Apply for complete sailings to steamship and railway agents.

R & O Richelieu Ontario Nav. Co.
For tickets apply to E. De La Hooke G. T. R., or W. Fulton C. P. R.

Hamilton-Montreal Line

Steamers leave Hamilton 4:30 a.m., Toronto 4:30 p.m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Bay of Quinte, Thousand Islands, Montreal and intermediate ports.

Toronto-Montreal Line

Steamers leave Toronto 3:30 p.m. daily, except Sunday, till Sept. 22. Last steamer on above line, Saturday, Sept. 29. Rochester, Thousand Islands, Rapids, St. Lawrence, Montreal and intermediate ports. Montreal and for Quebec and Saguenay River.

H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, western passenger agent, Toronto.

WABASH SYSTEM
Chicago and Return

On Sept. 20, 21 and 22, round trip tickets will be sold at the

Lowest One-Way First-Class Fare

Good until Oct. 8, 1906, to Chicago and Indianapolis. Tickets should read via Detroit and over the great Wabash, the short and true route from Canada to above points. Full particulars from any ticket agent, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, Toronto and St. Thomas.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Harvesters' Excursions
To the Northwest

Going Sept. 25. Good to return until Nov. 20.

RETURN FARES.

WINNIPEG	$32 00
BRANDON	33 55
ESTEVAN	35 00
SASKATOON	37 25
CALGARY	40 50
EDMONTON	42 50

For rates to other points, booklet and full particulars, see nearest C. P. R. agent, W. FULTON, C. P. and T. A., corner Dundas and Richmond, London. C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., Toronto. ywt

CANADIAN PACIFIC
I. O. O. F. EXCURSIONS TO Toronto
$3.65
Return Fare From London

Going all trains, Tuesday, Sept. 18, morning trains, Wednesday, Sept. 19. Returning until and on Friday, Sept. 21. Call at C. P. R. city ticket office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
LOW RATE
Western Excursions

SEPT. 20, 21 and 22.

Detroit	$3 40	Dayton	$9 00
Port Huron	$1 95	Indianapolis	$10 60
Chicago	$9 25	Cincinnati	$10 70
Saginaw	$4 25	Grand Rapids	$6 20
Bay City	$4 35	Cleveland, via Detroit and Lake Shore Railway	$7 90
Columbus	$8 40	Cleveland, via D. and C. Steamers	$5 90

Tickets valid returning until Oct. 8.

For tickets and full information call on E. DE LA HOOKE, city passenger and ticket agent; E. RUSE, depot ticket agent; J. D. McDONALD, district passenger agent, Toronto.

MOOSE

OPEN SEASONS:

New Brunswick, Sept. 15 to Nov. 30.
Nova Scotia, Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.
Quebec, Sept. 1 to Dec. 31.

BEST HUNTING GROUNDS

are reached by

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Write for "Fishing and Hunting," "Week in the Canaan Woods," "Moose of the Miramichi," "Trail of the Mic-Macs," to

Toronto Ticket Office, 51 King Street East, or General Passenger Department, Moncton, N. B.

LONDON TO ST. THOMAS EVERY HOUR!

New Time-Table of the Southwestern Traction Company.

Commencing Saturday, Sept. 8, cars will leave London: Going south, at 6 o'clock a.m., and every hour thereafter until 10 o'clock p.m., passing stations as follows: London, on the hour; Glendale, 10 minutes after; Lambeth, 20 minutes after; Alexandra Park, 22 minutes after; Scottsville, 25 minutes after; Tempo, 30 minutes after; Talbotville, 39 minutes after; Lynhurst, 43 minutes after, St. Thomas, 55 minutes after.

Going north: Cars leave St. Thomas at 7 o'clock a.m., and every hour thereafter until 11 o'clock p.m., passing stations as follows: St. Thomas, on the hour; Lynhurst, 7 minutes after; Talbotville 14 minutes after; Tempo 24 minutes after; Scottsville, 29 minutes after; Alexandra Park, 31 minutes after; Lambeh, 34 minutes after; Glendale, 45 minutes after;

In his charge to the Warren County (Alabama) grand jury recently Judge Rush drew attention to the alleged "doping" with cocaine of roustabouts by steamboat mates. The judge stated that it had come to his ears that the mates carried a supply of the deadly drug, which they gave to the negroes in liberal doses. When stimulated by the drug the rouster's capacity for work is greatly increased, but by the time the trip is ended he is a physical and mental wreck.

ST. MARY'S FAST ALERTS LOST IN SEMI-FINALS TO SHAMROCKS

Twenty-Four Minutes Extra Play Was Necessary to Decide Match.

Hespeler, Sept. 14.—The semi-final junior lacrosse match between the Alerts of St. Marys and the Shamrocks of Toronto Junction, resulted in a desperate contest, which required 24 minutes of extra time to decide. The Shamrocks finally won by a score of 5 to 4.

The game was fast and clean, hard checking being the order of the day.

The boys from Toronto won the game in the first quarter, while St. Marys boys were stiff from the long tedious journey.

The first quarter ended 2 to 0 in favor of the Shamrocks.

At half-time the score stood 3 to 2 in favor of the Shamrocks.

The end of the third quarter saw the teams tied, and the score stood a tie throughout 45 minutes of the hardest playing.

The game was one of the cleanest exhibitions of lacrosse, only three or four being penalized during the play.

After the first quarter St. Marys had somewhat the better of the play, but were unable to pass Kinsman and Gilbert at point. Gilbert, by the way, is the largest 20-year-old we have ever seen.

The Shamrocks had a decided advantage of St. Marys in their knowledge of the line-up. Waghorne, the manager and field captain of the Toronto Junction team, having refereed a number of games for St. Marys, was in a position to post his men on whom to match, and his advice was followed to the letter.

The goals were scored: 1, Toronto, 2 minutes, Wallace; 2, Toronto, 8 minutes, Davis; 3, St. Marys, 3 minutes, Gooding; 4, Toronto, 5 minutes, King; 5, St. Marys, 4 minutes, Stricker; 6, St. Marys, 5 minutes, Northgraves; 7, Toronto, 6 minutes, King; 8, St. Marys, 2 minutes, Stricker; 9, Toronto, 45 minutes, Irving.

Toronto Junction—R. Kinsman, goal; B. Gilbert, point; J. Johnson, cover-point; W. Curtis, first defense; B. Smith, second defense; R. Scott, third defense; E. Greig, center; B. King, third home; R. Smith, second home; J. Irvine, first home; H. Wallace, outside; O. Davis, inside.

St. Marys—A. Ferguson, goal; N. Speam, point; G. Dickson, coverpoint; M. Routley, first defense; W. Wilson, second defense; T. Jones, third defense; B. Stricker, center; H. Northgraves, third home; W. Dunseith, second home; G. Gooding, third home; H. Smith, outside; F. Marshall, inside.

Invited to Australia.

Orillia, Sept. 14.—Mr. John C. Miller, president of the C. L. A., has received a letter from Mr. L. L. Jones, secretary of the South Australia Lacrosse Association, inviting him to bring a lacrosse team to Australia. Mr. Jones says:

"We are very anxious to have a Canadian lacrosse team visit Australia, and wish you would do your best to get a team together for this purpose. We know for certain that $5,000 towards the expenses of a visiting team can be obtained at any moment, and feel certain that another $2,500 can be raised without difficulty. For several years a visit has been discussed, but negotiations have always fallen through. I hope that this proposal will meet with your approval, and that you will do your best to improve lacrosse in Australia by sending us a team."

Immediately after receiving this letter Mr. Miller began investigating the cost of the trip and has written a favorable reply to Australia.

It is therefore quite probable that a Canadian twelve will visit Australia in the near future.

STARTED POORLY, FINISHED WELL

Imperial Allerton Ninth in First Heat of $2,000 Race, Which He Won.

Syracuse, Sept. 14. — Three well-contested events brought the Grand Circuit races to a close at the State Fair grounds here today in the presence of a large crowd. The air was chilly and a stiff wind was blowing, but in spite of this some good time was made. The third heat of the consolation race furnished the keenest sport. Ann Direct and Lord Quex were together for a quarter of a mile. Imperial Allerton third and others close up. Ann Direct had a slight margin to the three-quarters, where Lord Quex broke. The field was beautifully bunched, entering the stretch, and there was a furious drive to the wire, with nearly all looking to have a chance. Ann Direct was not equal to holding her lead and Morone broke. Imperial Allerton won, with Kenneth Mac second and Flexo third. Nickel Grattan won the first heat of this race, but in the second and third heats finished last. His driver, Putnam, attributed this to sickness, and although one of three eligibles for the fourth heat, drew his horse, thus sacrificing third money, $200, to the association. Provided he finished inside the flag he was sure of that much.

Mack Mack led most of the trip in the first heat of the 2:10 trot and tasily captured the second heat and the race, took the lead and easily held it. Modeletta won the first heat by a slight margin over Luck Buck. Moore, the favorite, finished last, but in the second heat took the lead and easily held it. Modeletta captured the third heat, despite the fact that she was hard pushed by Moore. The next two heats went to Luck Buck. The event being limited to five heats gave Luck Buck first money. Modeletta second, Moore third and Black Patti the fourth. The Grand Circuit judges announced today teh expulsion of A. L. Thomas for withdrawing his horse, Mainsheet, without permission from the Chamber of Commerce stakes on Wednesday. Summary:

Empire State consolation, 2:14 trot, 2 in 3, purse $2,000:

Imperial Allerton, br. s., by Allerton-Essay, W. L. Snow, Hornell (Snow)	9	3	1	1
Lord Quex, b. g. (Welch)	8	1	7	2
Nickel Grattan, blk. h. (Putnam)	1	9	9	dr
Kenneth Mac, br. s. (Nuckols)	2	2	2	ro
Bowcatcher, b. g. (McCarthy)	3	7	6	ro
Flexo, ch. s., (Demarest)	7	6	3	ro
Ann Direct, blk. m. (Walker)	4	4	4	ro
Morone, blk.g.(Gerrity, Geers)	5	5	5	ro
Ed Bryan, b. g. (Robinson)	6	8	8	ro

Time—2:12½, 2:10½, 2:12¼, 2:14½.

2:10 trot, 2 in 3, purse $1,200:

Mack Mack, b. g., by McKinney-Nancy, H. H. Helman, Agent, Pleasanton, Cal. (Helman)	1	1	
El Milagro, b. g. (Lasell)	2	3	
Phontom, blk. s. (Walker)	4	2	
W. J. Lewis, b. g. (Smith)	3	4	
Watson, ch. g. (Wickersham)	5	5	
Bonnie Russell, b. s. (Geers)	ds		

Time—2:09¾, 2:08½.

2:18 pace, 3 in 5, purse $1,200:

Luck Buck, b. g., by Buckwoodnut, Rose Hill Stables, Dover (Cox)	2	3	7	1	1
Modeletta, b. m. (Fowler)	1	4	1	4	4
Moore, b. g. (Murphy)	7	1	2	3	2
Black Patchen, blk. g. (Hogan)	3	2	3	2	3
Bessie Earl, ch. m. (Geers)	4	6	4	ro	
Hidalgo, b. g. (Demarest)	5	5	5	ro	
Orangeburg, b. h. (Dodge)	6	7	6	ro	

Time—2:11¼, 2:10¼, 2:09¾, 2:12¾, 2:12¼.

SOLDIER BOYS GOT BEST OF CHATHAM

Defeated Maple City Cricketers in Good Game on Carling's Heights.

The Wolseley Barracks Cricket Club met the Chatham eleven on the Barracks' crease on Thursday afternoon. The soldiers disposed of the visitors in the first inning for 40 runs, not one of the Chatham players getting double figures. In their inning, the Barracks found the visiting bowlers comparatively easy, four scoring double figures. One of the biggest surprises of the game was the retirement of Quartermaster-Sergt. Dunlevy for one run, Aitken's bowling being responsible. The Chatham team went in for their second inning, and after scoring 32 runs, and being within five of tieing the soldiers, stakes had to be drawn. The score:

CHATHAM C. C.

Mr. Wells, b. Thompson	2
Mr. Douglas, c. Dunkerley, b. Thompson	6
Mr. Robert, lbw. b. Dunkerley	2
Mr. Aitken, b. Dunkerley	0
Mr. Taylor, b. Dunkerley	2
Mr. Naftel, c. Smith, b. Dunkerley	9
Mr. Brundage, c. Dunlevy, b. Thompson	7
Mr. Anderson, lbw. b. Dunkerley	0
Mr. Tucker, b. Dunkerley	0
Ferry, c. and b. Thompson	4
Harris, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	40

BARRACKS (FIRST INNING).

Pte. Cox, b. Aitken	0
Pte. Ryder, c. Aitken, b. Robert	5
Corp. Dunkerley, b. Aitken	0
Pte. Mould, b. Robert	0
Lieut. Thompson, c. Anderson, b. Aitken	11
Pte. Lawrence, c. Harris, b. Aitken	18
Lieut. Macbeth, not out	15
Q. M.-S. Dunlevy, b. Aitken	1
Pte. Oakley, b. Taylor	16
Pte. Smith, b. Taylor	0
Color-Sergt. Gilmour, c. and b. Aitken	3
Extras	8
Total	77

CHATHAM (SECOND INNING).

Mr. Raftel, b. Dunlevy	0
Mr. Aitken, stp. Lawrence, b. Dunlevy	7
Mr. Robert, not out	19
Mr. Wells, b. Dunlevy	3
Mr. Taylor, not out	1
Extras	2
Total for 3 wickets	32

WOODBINE MEETING COMMENCES TODAY

Toronto, Sept. 14. — The autumn meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club will commence tomorrow at the Woodbine Park, and the propects are for one of the very best race meetings ever held in Toronto. The horses come back to the autumn races thoroughly seasoned, after the summer's campaign, and the quality of the thoroughbreds will make the contention for the stakes and purses the keenest on record. There will be six races on Saturday's card, including the Toronto autumn cup, a handicap at one mile and a quarter, in which there are 30 entries, won last year by Sir Ralph, carrying 108 pounds, and the steeplechase for novice timber toppers at two miles. The Frontenac purse, the opening dash at six furlongs, for all ages, will bring out the best sprinters at the track. The two-year-olds have the Harvey purse at five furlongs to themselves. For horses of the older division there are races for one and one-sixteenth miles and one and one-eighth miles. The following races close at the secretary's office at the racecourse on Friday at 12 o'clock noon: Frontenac, Harvey, Oxford and Chifney purses, novice steeplechase and Epsom handicap, six furlongs.

TURF

SECOND CHOICE WON HANDICAP.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Proper, second choice, won the Omnium handicap at Sheepshead Bay today, easily defeating Good Luck and Neva Lee. Tourenne, a 10-to-1 shot, easily won the Golden Rod stakes. Baringo in the fifth race finished by five lengths, but was disqualified for fouling the favorite, Eudora. As a result of foul riding Eudora fell at the bend into the main track, but her rider, Freishon, escaped without a scratch. Pungent was placed first. Umbrella second, and Sailor Girl third. Two favorite won.

FOOTBALL.

JUNIOR TEAM A CERTAINTY.

Hamilton, Sept. 14.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Rough Riders Football Club was held at the Mansion House last evening. Several prominent football players addressed the meeting, and S. S. DuMoulin offered his services as coach. The offer was accepted, and under his tuition the boys expect to be hard from as a junior club in the O. R. F. U. The following officers were elected:

T. M. Powers, honorary president.
A. G. Alexander, president.
N. Johnson, vice-president.
A. Hawthorne, secretary-treasurer.
T. Robinson, manager.
W. Smith, G. Isbister, G. Moore, committee.

LACROSSE.

FINLAYSON'S TRIAL NEXT WEEK.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—The hearing of the charge of assault against George Finlayson, of the Montreal Lacrosse Club, before the grand jury in the county criminal sessions has been set over till Monday. The hearing was begun today, but was abruptly cut short because several witnesses for the crown were out of town or absent and could not be procured in time to give testimony. Finlayson is out on his own bail, and had he been brought before the grand jury tomorrow it would have prevented him from playing in the Montreal-Cornwall lacrosse match tomorrow afternoon.

O'BRIEN CUTS OUT AUSTRALIAN TRIP

Will Remain in America to Take on Tommy Burns in $20,000 Bout.

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—"Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien will not be on the steamer Sierras, when she hauls out tomorrow for a voyage to Australia. He has postponed his trip because he has been matched with Tommy Burns for a contest of 40 rounds and a purse of $20,000. The affair will take place at Arcadia, near Los Angeles, and the prize money will be furnished by the Arcadia Athletic Club, of which "Lucky" Baldwin is a prominent member.

O'Brien has waited all day for some news from Sam Berger, who has promised to meet him if he postponed his trip to Australia. A few days ago Eddie Graney offered a purse of $15,000 for the Berger-O'Brien match. Berger, through his manager, Jack Gleason, said that the amount was not large enough, but O'Brien had hopes that Berger would be induced to accept it. Graney kept the wires hot today telegraphing to Berger, who is in the east, but received no answer. At 9 o'clock last night O'Brien had his mind made up to go to Australia.

When O'Brien received news of the Arcadia offer he said:

"That settles it. The match with Bill Squires in Melbourne can stand over. I will stay here now, even if the go with Burns hangs fire for a few days. When he is so anxious to meet me, and the Arcadians are so willing to hang up a $20,000 purse, something must come of it."

The promoters of the Arcadia Club will leave the selection of the date to the fighters. It is probable that the terms will be 75 and 25 per cent, but O'Brien says he is willing to agree to winner take all.

"Tex" Rikard, who was in company with O'Brien when the Arcadia offer reached the Philadelphia heavyweight, said:

"I am prepared to back you, Jack, for $10,000 and will cover the amount just as soon as the Burns side cares to produce."

O'Brien seems well pleased at securing a match. He will go to Los Angeles within a day or two to sign articles and arrange for training quarters.

GOOD GOING AT BROCKVILLE

Brockville, Ont., Sept. 14. — Today's races at the Brockville fair grounds resulted as follows:

Three-minute class, trot and pace, ½ mile heats, purse $300:

Sidney Mack., E. H. Edmunds, Blenheim, Ont.	2	1	1
Iris K., Ed Gaylor, Napanee, Ont.	1	2	2
Billy Fraser, John Powell, Annisville, Ont.	3	3	3
Minnie K., C. Sears, Ogdensburg, N. Y.	4	4	4
Topsy Wilkes, J. E. Knapp, Athens, Ont.	5	5	5

Time—1:06¼, 1:06¼, 1:06½, 1:07.

Free-for-all, trot and pace, purse $500:

Capt. Sphinx, R. Kettle, Sarnia, Ont.	2	1	1
Darkey, L. H. Edmunds, Blenheim, Ont.	1	2	2
Frank McKinney, Fred Rountree, Weston, Ont.	3	3	5
Demont W., C. Sears, Ogdensburg, N. Y.	4	4	3
Mattie Chimes, E. W. Toor, Rochester, N. Y.	5	5	4

Time—2:13¾, 2:14¾, 2:14¼, 2:11.

ANOTHER BUMP FOR THE GIANTS

Brookiyn Takes a Double-Header from McGraw's Pets —Tie in the American.

IN THE EASTERN.

At Buffalo—Buffalo 4, Jersey City 3.

At Toronto (first game)— R. H. E.
Providence .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—3 4 0
Toronto .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 3 2
Batteries—Cronin and Barton; Williams and Wood.

At Toronto (second game)—
Providence .....3 0 0 4 0 0 2—9 10 0
Toronto .....3 0 2 0 0 1 3—8 14 4
Batteries—Nops and Higgins; McCafferty and Slattery. Umpire, Finneran.

EASTERN STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	80	53	.602
Jersey City	75	54	.584
Baltimore	74	54	.580
Rochester	69	51	.555
Newark	63	68	.480
Providence	61	70	.466
Montreal	55	75	.421
Toronto	43	85	.332

IN THE AMERICAN.

At Philadelphia— R. H. E.
Boston .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 3
Philadelphia .....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 *—4 8 1
Batteries—Young and Criger; Waddell and Schreckengost. Umpire, O'Loughlin.

At Cleveland (first game)—
Cleveland .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 9 0
Detroit .....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 8 1
Batteries—Rhoades and Clark; Mullin and Schmidt.

At Cleveland (second game)—
Cleveland .....1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 *—6 11 3
Detroit .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 0
Batteries—Joss and Clark; Willetts and Schmidt. Umpire, Connolly.

At Washington—
Washington .....1 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 *—5 8 2
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 6 2
Batteries—Kitson and Warner; Doyle, Clarkson, Griffith and Kleinow and Thomas. Umpire, Hurst.

At Chicago (first game)—
Chicago .....2 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 *—4 6 2
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—3 7 4
Batteries—Altrock and Roth; Glade and Spencer.

At Chicago (second game—
Chicago .....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 *—3 8 1
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 2
Batteries—Walsh and Roth; Jacobsen and Rickey. Umpires, Evans and Sheridan.

AMERICAN STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	79	51	.609
Chicago	79	51	.609
Athletics	72	57	.560
Cleveland	71	57	.553
St. Louis	66	64	.507
Detroit	60	68	.464
Washington	49	82	.370
Boston	43	90	.321

IN THE NATIONAL.

At New York (first game)— R. H. E.
Brooklyn .....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—5 8 0
New York.....0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—6 5 6
Batteries—Scanlon and Bergen; Ames and Bresnahan.

At New York (second game)—
Brooklyn .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 5 1
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 1
Called by agreement. Batteries—McIntyre and Ritter; Mathewson and Bowerman. Umpire, O'Day.

At St. Louis—
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 5
Chicago .....1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3 7 1
Batteries—Fromme and Marshall; Reulbach and Moran. Umpires, Conway and Emslie.

At Boston—
Philadelphia .....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—4 5 3
Boston .....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 5
Batteries—Lush and Dooin; Young and Brown. Umpires, Carpenter and Johnstone.

NATIONAL STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	102	32	.765
New York	85	47	.647
Pittsburg	83	49	.629
Philadelphia	62	71	.466
Cincinnati	57	78	.429
Brooklyn	54	77	.410
St. Louis	48	86	.354
Boston	42	93	.304

THE TURF.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At Sheepshead Bay—Toddles 1 to 2, Dr. Gardner 7 to 5, Tourenne 10 to 1, Proper 16 to 5, Pungent 15 to 1, Martin Doyle 3 to 1, Huntington 4 to 1.

At Windsor—Julia Gentsberger 5 to 2, Merry George 2 to 1, Betsy Binsford 15 to 1, Leo Paul 10 to 1, George Vivian 7 to 5, Bon Mot 4 to 1, Don Fonso 8 to 5.

At Louisville—Plaudible 4 to 1, Lustig 13 to 10, Hannibal Bey 16 to 5, Western 3 to 1, Marshal Ney 3 to 1, Nuns Velling 6 to 1.

GOLF.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.

The annual golf tournament for ladies will be held at the links of the Toronto Golf Club beginning Monday, Sept. 24, and continuing to the 28th. The ladies committee of the Toronto Club extend to members of other clubs, who intend to participate in the tournament, an invitation to play over the course any or every morning of the week, beginning Monday, Sept. 17. The indications are that there will be a larger attendance than usual at this tournament.

BOWLING.

PORT ELGIN VANQUISHED.

Owen Sound, Sept. 13. — Two rinks of Port Elgin bowlers visited Owen Sound yesterday and were vanquished in two games of bowls by two local rinks.

The scores:

Veitch, skip	17	Edgar, skip	18
Veitch, skip	13	Ross, skip	23
Total	30	Total	41

BASEBALL.

FINED AND SUSPENDED.

Buffalo, Sept. 13.—President Harry L. Taylor, of the Eastern League, announced that he has fined Player Wagner, of the Newark club, $25 and suspended him for three days on account of his trouble with Umpire Buckley at Jersey City last Saturday.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Galt, Sept. 14.—At a meeting of the Ministerial Association yesterday, a strong resolution was passed, dealing with Sabbath observance, and setting forth in detail the dangers which menaced the day of rest. The pronouncement concludes with an earnest appeal to the Christian community to oppose whatever in public or private action tends to secularize the holy day. Rev. Rural Dean Ridley, who is a warm friend of the Puddicombe family, was called to New Hamburg to assist at the obsequies of the victims of the recent railway horror.

Y. M. C. A. DEFICIT.

Berlin, Sept. 14.—The Berlin Y. M. C. A. faces a deficit of $1,100 in the past year's work, and the association building has been closed pending a general meeting of the directors and members next week to discuss the situation.

IS UNION CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE?

Rumor That Ball Players Have Been Organized by Gompers' Agents.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14.—Tom Hughes, one of Washington's star pitchers, has again been suspended by Manager Stahl. Hughes, who has been in trouble before for "looking upon the wine when it is red," had been away for three days without permission from his manager, and the latter did not even know where Big Tom was. When Hughes turned up, just before the Nationals left for home yesterday, Manager Stahl did not stand upon ceremony in telling him that he was suspended. His notice was to the effect that he is suspended for the remainder of the season and heavily fined besides.

The conduct of Danny Murphy, of the Athletics, who is in danger of receiving a pink slip from Connie Mack, notifying him of his suspension; of the Boston players, led by Collins; of the recent demoralization of the Detroit club, and of some other teams, seems to bear out the rumors in circulation for some time to the effect that agents representing President Gompers, of the labor unions, have been busy all summer organizing the ball players into a union, and that they have succeeded so well in enlisting a large majority of them that those who are members have become careless and defiant, which has caused nearly all these troubles of late.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION

Agitation Started in Ottawa as to the University Management.

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—A local paper gives currency to the report that Mgr. Sbarretti has been recalled, owing to his failure to settle the university and separate school questions, which have so long vexed the Roman Catholic people of Ottawa. The newspaper in question says that the English-speaking professors of the university some time ago appealed to Mgr. Sbarretti to settle the university difficulty, but no action was taken. They then made representations direct to Cardinal Merry del Val, secretary of state at Rome, following which it is claimed Mgr. Sbarretti has been requested to return to Rome. The apostolic delegate and his private secretary left for New York yesterday, whence the former sails on Saturday in the German Lloyds steamship Koenigen Luise for Italy The news of his departure for Rome was officially communicated to the press last week, and the hope was expressed that it would not be construed as indicating the recall of his excellency.

In this connection much interest has been aroused in Roman Catholic circles by the circulation of a printed pamphlet bearing the title "A Searchlight," upholding the need of a university for the English-speaking Catholics of Canada. Briefly put, the pamphlet aims at proving that a systematic attempt is on foot to make the university a French institution. Some strong references are made to French authorities at the archbishop's palace here. Archbishop Duhamel is accused of personally helping the movement, notwithstanding the terms of the civil charter of the university and the apostolic brief of incorporation. The Provincial of the Oblate Order in Quebec is also named as a party to the movement.

The pamphlet also makes charges in connection with the $10,000 given to the university by the late Ontario Government to enable apparatus to be purchased after the destruction of the institution by fire, for the new science department. It is charged by the writer that, though $10,000 was paid by Mr. Whitney after his accession to power, no instruments were bought nor was the money returned to the Government. Early this spring the science course was broken up, on the ground of insufficiency of pupils, the number then being twelve. The pamphlet calls for an investigation by the Ontario Government to discover what use was made of the $10,000. The document is published anonymously.

MR. BECK'S POSITION.

In regard to the leasing of water powers, it is evident that Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Beck are pulling the Whitney Government in two directions, and that Mr. Cochrane, for the present, is pulling harder. Mr. Beck is on record as an enthusiastic champion of public ownership, and his reputation as a public man is staked upon the carrying out of his policy by the Whitney Government. Mr. Cochrane is a businessman, with no particular affection, to say the least of it, for public ownership. He evidently regards the water powers as coming within his department, and is inclined to administer them without any regard to Mr. Beck's ideas.

If this were a mere personal dispute, it might be regarded as a family quarrel in which the people are not particularly interested. But a great public question is involved—the question of public ownership. The principle is in danger. In the case of Healey's Falls it is openly repudiated. This is unquestionably a personal humiliation for Mr. Beck, who, as chairman of the hydro-electric power commission, not only advocated public ownership in general, but public ownership of Healey's Falls in particular. His resignation seems to be called for as a matter of self-respect.

But more than that, his resignation seems to be called for if he is to retain his position as a champion of a great policy. He must choose between that position and his position as a member of the cabinet. He must choose between principle and office, as many another public man has been compelled to do.

The weak man remains in office, consoling himself with the belief that if he resigned another man might do worse in his place; consoling himself with the hope that each departure from principle will be the last, and that somehow, on some occasion, the principle will be maintained. The strong man stands for the principle, no matter what may happen.—From Toronto Star, Sept. 13.

TOO MUCH WOOD.

London, Sept. 15.—The Clacton town crier, who is known as "Peggy," on account of his wooden leg, was recently a candidate for a seat on the urban council. He claimed support on the ground that "as there were many wooden heads around the council table, in the fitness of things there ought to be a wooden leg there, too."

Come Today To Our Immense Piano Exhibit

Doubtless there are many of our music-loving friends who didn't find time to linger at our great exhibit at the fair as long as they felt inclined to.

With this idea in mind we've arranged for today an immense exhibition of Heintzman & Co. Pianos at our large showrooms, 217 Dundas street, corner of Clarence.

BACK FROM THE FAIR

This exhibit includes those magnificent instruments so much admired and talked about by those who visited our Western Fair display.

Many other handsome instruments, which we didn't have room to display at the fair, will also be on exhibition.

We invite you to visit this big display — to see and hear these matchless instruments. Matchless in artistic beauty, of outward appearance. Matchless in perfection of finish and workmanship. Matchless in purity, brilliance, sweetness and breadth of tone. Matchless in every way.

Heintzman & Co. Pianos have won their way to premier honors on their merits entirely. They are recognized as the leading pianos by the discerning class of music lovers throughout the length and breadth of the wide Dominion.

Don't you want to own a Heintzman. Call in today and see if we can't arrange it.

HEINTZMAN & CO.

217 Dundas Street, Corner Clarence

BUFFALO HAS DEATH MYSTERY

Sudden Disappearance of Woman Causes Arrest of Well-Known Doctor.

Buffalo, Sept. 13.—Dr. W. W. Turver, who conducted hospitals for women at 101 Niagara street and 723 Prospect avenue, in this city, is a prisoner at police headquarters and the police are trying to unravel the mystery of the sudden disappearance of Gertrude Knight, of Philadelphia, from his Niagara street establishment, where large quantities of blood-stained clothes and bedding were found.

The police were first attracted to Dr. Turver's Niagara street place on Wednesday morning, when, following a quarrel with Miss Geddes, his head nurse, Dr. Turver went through the place with an axe, smashing furniture and windows. While investigating the cause of the disturbance the police found a bed saturated with blood and a furnace partly filled with blood-soaked cotton.

It was learned that a patient who gave her name as Gertrude Knight, of Philadelphia, occupied the room on Tuesday. Miss Geddes, the nurse, formerly of Toronto, Ont., told District Attorney Abbott today that this patient left the hospital on Wednesday and took the 11 a.m. train for Philadelphia. Her testimony in this respect is partly confirmed by Mrs. Ayres, a boarding house keeper, to whom Dr. Turver sent some of his patients.

She said a woman came to her place Tuesday night and left for Philadelphia Wednesday. She did not know her name, however.

While investigating the Knight case the police learned that Edith Pinner, of Hoboken, N. J., died at the Prospect avenue hospital on Sept. 8. Miss Pinner's body was shipped to her home at Hoboken, N. J., by Undertaker Mortomer J. Prouty. In the last year, Prouty stated today he has buried six women and two children for Turver.

It was first suspected that the Pinner woman and the woman who disappeared from the Niagara street place were the same. This theory was dismissed today when a trunk found in the Niagara street hospital was opened by the police. It was filled with women's fine clothing and a bundle of letters addressed to Gertrude Knight.

All the unexplained circumstances that now remain have to do with her. Physicians consulted by the police doubt the statements regarding Miss Knight's sudden departure from Turver's place. They say the woman who occupied the blood-stained chamber on Niagara street lost so much blood that it would be impossible for her to travel so soon.

They are also puzzled to know why she should leave her trunk and clothing at such a place.

Miss Geddes was taken to the district attorney's office today. She admitted that Dr. Turver's sally with an axe followed a quarrel with her, but steadfastly declined to divulge the cause of her trouble.

HER FIRST BET.

London, Sept. 15.—Jane Dash, a cook, was charged yesterday at the Marylebone police court with obstructing the street by assembling with others for the purpose of betting. She declared that it was the first bet she had ever made, and she was fined $25.

PUBLISHED HIS OWN BANNS.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.—The Rev. L. Savatard, vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Over Darwen, Lancashire, was married yesterday. Mr. Savatard had to publish his own banns on account of the absence of his curate.

G. G. G.

Gurd's Good Guns

Headquarters for

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Cartridges, Loaded Shells, Footballs, Boxing Gloves, Striking Bags and Sporting Goods of all kinds.

185 Dundas Street.

GOOD BUSINESS AT ALL POINTS

Fall Trade Is Opening Well Says Bradstreet's Review —Prospects Bright.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—London trade reports to Bradstreet's say prospects for future trade are good. Retail and wholesale stocks are moving more actively. The millinery trade is brisk, with purchases running more than ever into the better class lines. The hardware trade is brisk. Collections are good.

Hamilton fall trade is opening out well.

Toronto—The general movement of all lines of trade here continues very satisfactory.

Montreal—Wholesale trade has continued quiet in tone during the past week.

Vancouver and Victoria—A good business is moving in all branches of trade here.

Winnipeg—There has been a better movement to wholesale trade here during the past week. Grain is going to market much more rapidly than it has in previous years, and it is generally showing an unexpectedly high grade.

AILSA CRAIG.

Ailsa Craig, Sept. 14.—Mr. Charles Chapman, who has been teller in the Traders' Bank at Fort William, has been transferred to the branch at Stratford.

Mrs. Frank Atkinson has gone to Chicago to visit her son. She was accompanied by her three grandchildren, who spent the summer here.

Mr. William Maunders and family, of Ayr, have moved to town, and will occupy Mrs. McAlpine's house, just west of the Queen's. Mr. Maunders is the new miller for Hay & Co.

Miss Minnie McKay, graduate nurse, Renfrew, spent a few days this week with friends in town, returning on Tuesday morning.

Mr. J. H. McKay left on Tuesday morning for the west, where he will spend a month at Fort Vermillion, Alta., Edmonton, and other points.

Mr. Andrew Brown, of Vassar, Mich., visited his wife and family in town a couple of days this week.

Rev. Mr. McTavish, of Granton, preached in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening, delivering a splendid missionary sermon. Rev. Mr. Baker was at St. Marys.

Mrs. C. E. Carter is spending a few days with her father-in-law, Mr. J. Carter, County buildings, London.

Captain Forbes and wife are visiting Mrs. Forbes and the Misses Wyllie.

Mr. H. Gunn, Toronto, is renewing acquaintances in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. McCall and "Tommy," who have been residents of the town for several years, have gone to London for a few weeks, prior to their departfor the Pacific Coast.

The material for the new iron bridge at Nairn arrived here on Monday, and teams were at once put to work hauling it out. Six workmen are now busy putting it in place. The bridge will be a great convenience to the surrounding country.

Toasted Corn Flakes

The new breakfast food which has captured the country by its "deliciously different flavor."

Despite the thousand and one breakfast foods now overflowing the market and clamoring for recognition, "TOASTED CORN FLAKES" has won its way to the top without scarcely any advertising or booming.

Taste it, and you'll learn the reason why it's such a

Phenomenal Seller.

Pinero, Greatest of Playwrights, Talks of Stage Today

Bennett's Vaudeville.

It has been definitely settled that Bennett's new theater in London will open Monday evening, Oct. 8, the decorators are now at work and things are progressing nicely. A number of the very best acts playing the United Booking Circuit of America are already booked for this house, and Mr. Bennett assures his patrons they will see all of the good acts in vaudeville. Among those booked for the coming season may be mentioned:

Cliff Berac and his famous trained mule.
Mr. Fred Karno's London Comedy Company.
The Metropolitan Grand Opera Trio, all last season at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.
Thibe, and his eight Lotus girls.
Gracie Emmett & Co., one of the best Irish comedy acts in vaudeville.
Happy Jack Gardiner, with his infectious laugh.
Lilly Seville, the English comedienne.
Clayton White and Marie Stuart, America's greatest sketch artists.
The Quaker City Quartet.
The Black Hussars.
Hundini, the renowned King of Handcuffs.
Shean and Warren, unparalleled travisty artists.
The Manhattan Comedy Four.
The Tossing Austins.
Rice and Provost, in Bumpty Bumps.
J. C. Pope and celebrated dog "Uno."
Billy Ritchie, in a night in an English music hall.
The musical Brennans.
Bowers, Walters and Crooker, "The Three Rubes."
Bessie Valdaris' troupe of lady cyclists.
Wilson, Heloise and Amoros Sisters, touring around the world.
Hal. Godfrey & Co., presenting "The Liar," by Edmund Day.
Marvelous Bard Bros., wonderful gymnasts.
Ned Nye and his rollicking girls.
Sidman and Shannon, "The Astrologars."
Virginia Earl, and her "Johnnies."
Harry H. Richard, supported by Dorothy Daley and May M. Taylor, presenting a musical operetta.
Elinori Sisters.
Five Famous Melroses.
Dan Dull Castellman.
Messenger Boys' Trio.
The Varsity Quartet.
Al. H. Weston & Co., in their uproaring sketch, "The New Reporter."
Naomi Ethardo, the most perfect physically developed woman in the world.
Faust Family.
Della Fox, the dramatic star.
The Six Glenserettis.
Hathaway's Indian Tableaux.
Laughing Billy Henis.
Herald Square Quartet.
Captain Sidney's life saving dogs.
The celebrated Jackson Family, known the world over.
Musical Johnstons.
Kaufman Sisters.
Klein, Ott Bros. and Nickerson.
Mme. Schell's lions.
Leslie's Pig Circus.
The four Lukins, in their death-defying act.
Thompson's Elephants.
Marco Twin Midgets.
The Three Musketeers.
Three Famous Nudes.
Patty Bros., European act.
The Flying Rathburns.
Truly Shattuck, a lady without an equal.
Spook's Ministrels.
Stein Eretta Family.
Tokio Japanese Troupe.
Watson's Farmyard.
O'Kura Japanese Wonders.
Emile La Croix & Co., in their automobile sketch.
Mathews and Ashley, in "A Smash-up in Chinatown."
William Rock & Co., in a musical fantasy "Thibi."
Jos. Hart's electric crickets.
Howard & North, in Those Were Happy Days.
Carlisle's Dogs and Ponies.
Four American Trumpters.
Barnold's Monkeys.
Ali Ben Hassan's Arabian troupe of acrobats.
Birac's Circus.
Arthur and Mildred Boylan, famous juvenile artists.
Selna Bratz, greatest lady juggler the world has ever known.
Bristol's Ponies.
Buckley's Musical Family.
Cardownie Sisters.
Columbia Comedy Four.
Rose Coglan & Co., famous dramatic sketch artists.
Six Musical Cuttys.
Daly's Minstrels.
The mammoth Del-a-Phone act.
Doherty's Poodles.
Duffin-Redcay Troupe.
Edward's school boys and girls.
Mme. Emmy and her pets.
Four Emperors of Music.
Wincherman's bears and monkeys.
Wolfing's Stallion.
The Zancigs, Anna Eva Fay's counterpart.
Mlle. Zingarille troupe.

STAGE GOSSIP.

Mrs. Blanche Molineux Scott, the former wife of Roland B. Molineux, who announced her decision to go on the stage soon after her divorce from Mr. Molineux, and her marriage to Mr. Scott, the lawyer, who represented her in the proceedings, is soon to put her plans into execution. She has made arrangements to star jointly with May Yohe, and the two are soon to have their names associated as the stars in the musical production, "M'lle Nitouche." Mrs. Scott has had a brief experience in vaudevile, and Miss Yohe has been seen occasionally in the variety theaters since she parted from Putnam Bradlee Strong.

Henry Miller is to star jointly with Margaret Anglin this season in William Vaughn Moody's play, "The Great Divide." Fitzpatrick & Stewart have these stars booked for the Grand this season.

Channing Pollock's dramatization of Agnes and Egerton Castle's novel, "The Secret Orchard," is to be brought out by the Shuberts early in November.

Louise Gunning is declared to have made a decided hit in the star part of "Veronique," which had its premiere in Philadelphia last week. Miss Gunning is under the Shubert management.

The Jefferson De Angelis Opera Company will open at the National Theater, Washington, Oct. 8, in a new comic opera, "The Girl and the Governor." The book is by S. M. Brenner and the music by Julian Edwards. The scenes are laid at La Guayra, a Spanish settlement on the South American coast. The period is the picturesque sixteenth century. The production is booked for the Grand this season.

John Mason, George Arliss, William R. Mack, Robert F. Ferguson, Ida Vernoon, Leonard Shepherd and Dorothy Dorr made up the list of players engaged by Harrison Grey Fiske to support Mrs. Fiske in her new play by Langdon Mitchell, "The New York Idea." Mrs. Fiske will begin her season in the west, and will not appear in New York until late in the autumn. She will be seen in London this fall at the Grand.

Theatrical managers in Paris are worrying over the new law imposing one legal day of rest in seven. How it is to be carried out is what troubles them. On that question they are all at sea. Paris with its theaters closed on Sundays is almost unthinkable. Less things have provoked revolutions in the gay city. Besides, it would mean a great loss of money to the proprietors for the Sunday performances are the most profitable of the week. The "Syndicate of Dramatic Artists" advocate the closing of the theater on Monday instead of on Sunday, arguing that as Monday is the worst paying evening of the week, by following such a course managers, for half the year at least, would save money instead of losing it. Anyhow, they will have to choose between shutting the theater up one day a week, or giving every member of the company and the theater employes one day in seven off in rotation. Unless they all agree to the former plan the theaters that adopt it will run the risk of irritating the public and losing patronage. And the alternative course is beset with difficulties. One manager ingenuously asks how the stars — the most difficult of people to deal with, will take the idea of being replaced by understudies one day in the week, and whether the public will like it either? On the other hand, suppose the understudy, instead of proving inadequate, should make a hit? That might be satisfactory to the public, but it certainly would not please the star, says the manager, who knows histrionic human nature pretty well.

The plays that have been selected by E. H. Sothern and Miss Marlowe for their tour, which will begin with their appearance in Philadelphia the middle of October, are Percy MacKaye's "Jeanne d'Arc," "Guenever," by H. W. Boynton; Suderman's "Johannes," Hauptman's "Sunken Bell," "Sapho and Phaon," by Percy MacKaye, and Gabriel d'Annunzio's "The Daughter of Jorio," "Francesca da Rimini." Their repertoire is also to include the Shakespearean plays in which they have been starring together, among them "Hamlet," "Merchant of Venice," "Twelfth Night" and "Romeo and Juliet."

Sothern and Marlowe are booked to play a two nights' engagement at the Grand this season.

To those who are close students of things theatrical and who read the signs of the times, the marked increase in the number of stock companies throughout the country is fraught with suggestion, says the Chicago Tribune. It means a gradual return to things that used to be, and, more than that, it means the heaviest blow yet struck at conditions as they now exist. In Chicago alone there will be several stock companies, three of which will take rank as first-class. At the Chicago Opera House the Permanent Dramatic Company, headed by William Bramwell, Katherine Grey, Eleanor Gordon and Orme Caldare, is probably one of the most expensive organizations of its type ever put together. At the new theater Victor Maple is arranging to present a series of splendid plays with a cast that is strong and entirely competent. At the Bush Temple a company of more than ordinary merit is presenting plays that are proven successes. At several of the outlying therter stock companies of greater or less importance flourish exceedingly.

It simply means that managers, tired of existing conditions, have reverted to the idea that was prevalent when the American drama was in swaddling clothes, the idea of presenting first-class plays in a first-class manner with a company of such ability as to be able to stand well in comparison with the foremost road organizations. In some cases, as, for instance, at the Chicago Opera House, complete new scenic productions will be provided for every play. The effort is made to have an artistic ensemble and not to enable one favored member of the company to shine at the expense of the others. Every member of a real stock company plays the part best suited to his or her powers and peculiar individual talents. Anyone may draw the best part. Such a thing as stardom is unknown and impossible.

Arthur Wing Pinero is just now allowing himself a long vacation. His latest work, "His House in Order," has been on the London stage over a year, (and is now being produced in New York with John Drew in the leading role), and during all that time the dramatist has been resting. However, too long an idleness palls on him and he is about to resume work. In a recent interview, speaking of his future plans, he said:

"Hereafter I have decided to write no more than one play a year and I may not even do that. I have been working steadily for 25 years and I believe that if ever a man needed and deserved a vacation, I do. Perhaps work, literary work, is harder for me than for some people. At any rate, I have almost exhausted myself in my unceasing effort to give the best that was in me to the theater. Now I am tired out. I realize that to work at this time would be an injustice to myself; therefore I have stopped work for many months. It is impossible for me to combine work and play. I can make myself write whether or not I feel so disposed; but when I do there is no pleasure for me. Therefore, it is better for me to take my play spell when I feel like it, for I know that when the inclination to work returns I shall do better work for having rested.

"I may decide to break away from the serious vein, and my next play may be a comedy or even a farce. It would be a relaxation, and that is what I am looking for at present. I shall not think about my next work, however, until the coming autumn. When the flowers begin to fade in my country garden, when the days are too chilly to be comfortable out of doors, and when London seems to beckon to me I shall put on the harness and go to work again. Then it will be a farewell to friends, pleasures, and all that I am now enjoying until I have seen my play produced or shortly before, for I have lately taken a strong aversion to the theater, even when my own plays are being produced, and I usually leave a work to its own fate after the final rehearsal.

"Why should I go to the theater? People go to the playhouse for pleasure. It is my workshop, and there is no pleasure in the theater for me. I prefer to wander about the crowded streets of London or among the hills and tree surrounding my cottage. I cannot say, however, in which place I receive the greater relaxation and inspiration. There is something that appeals to me in the London street—just as it appealed to Johnson and Dickens—but the country beckons me away, and I imagine that the greater part of my future work will be done at my cottage in Sussex.

"The present status of the drama in England is bad, bad. We are making little or no progress. Facts and figures will prove, I believe, that my play 'His House in Order,' has been the one success of the London season, from a financial standpoint, so far as serious drama is concerned. I confess I cannot see any signs of a better and more serious drama at present. Our people are not talking of the right topics. They are not thinking of the right things. Bridge, tennis, a revolt in Macedonia, a demand on the Sultan to pay a debt, or the arrest of an anarchist in Spain attract much more attention from the British mind than the production of a great work of art of any kind. When people are thinking and talking of political and social scandal they cannot be contributing anything towards the encouragement of art, and unless the drama and kindred arts are encouraged they must decline, just as our drama has declined. The real drama cannot survive unless it has the thoughtful encouragement and appreciation of the public, and failing to have these in the recent past it has given room to musical comedies, ballets, and vaudeville.

"Formerly I ascribed our lack of appreciation of the drama to the geographical and political position of England. We, as a nation, are always disturbed over some national issue, particularly our alliances and relations with other nations. These things are the topics in drawing rooms; they are the things read about in boudoirs. Our people are so crowded with the more material things of life that they have no time for art.

"Critics? I care little for what they write or for what they say or think, except when it does actual damage to author and public, as I feel it did in the case of my 'The Wife Without a Smile.' In my opinion there is only about one critic in London, who knows his business as well as I know mine. No one can tell me whether or not I have written a good or a bad play. When I leave it in the hands of the actors, after the final dress rehearsal, I know better than any living person whether I have written a good play."

SCENE FROM "WHEN WOMEN LOVE," AT THE GRAND MONDAY AND TUESDAY NIGHTS.

Grand Opera House.

Today, matinee and night .....
.... "My Dixie Girl."
Monday .... .."When Women Love."
Tuesday .. .... "When Women Love."
Friday .. ...Della Fox, in Vaudeville.
Saturday, matinee and night .....
....Della Fox, in Vaudeville.

Tonight the last performance of the present engagement of "My Dixie Girl" will be given at the Grand. The week has been one of unprecedented success for Sam Allen's popular southern drama, and incidentally for Manager Stewart. All week the play drew crowded houses, and it appeared to immensely please all who paid to see it.

"When Women Love," the big, new scenic melodrama, will be presented at the Grand next Monday and Tuesday, by a large and competent company. The entire production is worthy of note and is said to be one of the best attractions of its kind on the road today. The play is a new one, and deals comparatively with the rich and poor, the scenes being laid in New York city, prominent among them being the woman's ward at Blackwell's Island; the interior of a large factory, with the machinery in operation; the great mob scene, and the garden fete with its marvelous electrical effects.

The novel features, elaborate scenery, and thrilling climaxes make it an attraction above the ordinary. It is a play that will delight and please all classes. The action of the piece is interspersed with musical specialties rendered by well-known vaudeville artists.

Manager Stewart announces that next Friday, Saturday matinee and Saturday night, a bill of first-class vaudeville, direct from New York, will be presented at the Grand, with Miss Della Fox in the leading role.

The name of Della Fox is magnetic, and she should draw packed houses during her engagement here. She will be supported by some of the finest vaudeville acts New York can produce—acts which are good enough for Hammerstein's, New York, and should prove star attractions in this city.

Miss Fox was last seen in London in "Wang," some years ago. At the time she was a rising star, and since her appearance here she has become a woman of worldwide reputation.

Only the special arrangement enjoyed by Fitzpatrick & Stewart with the Morris booking agency allows of such a high priced star being brought to a city of London's size in a vaudeville show. The prices will range from 15c to 50c.

Richard Mansfield says that "every man is an actor." A rhymster on the Denver Republican has expanded the same theme into the following amusing verses:

"Smith never faced the footlights' glare
And never heard applause;
His name will never figure as
A cognomen that draws;
But when he calls upon a girl
And whispers low her name,
He's acting out a little part—
He's acting, just the same.

"Jones rests all comfy in a seat
Upon a crowded car;
A woman clings unto a strap,
And she must travel far;
But when he reads so busily
He cannot see this dame,
He's acting out a little part—
He's acting, just the same.

"Brown goes to church on Sabbath morn—
Six days he's planned and schemed,
And he has gained much tainted coin
With pledges unredeemed;
And when he puts a gold piece on
The plate, and shows no shame,
He's acting out a little part—
He's acting, just the same.

"And so it goes, from day to day,
Upon the stage of life;
With little parts that are not true
This play of ours is rife;
And he who swears he never acts,
But always lives the game,
Is acting out a little part—
He's acting, just the same.

Edward Garrett, who came from England to take part in "The Little Stranger," is 17 years old and is 37 inches in height. He will take the part of a baby of 14 months, who smokes and drinks champagne and in other ways astonishes the natives.

Francis Wilson's new comic opera is to be named "Dolly Waters."

A practical step has at last been taken to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Henry Irving in England. At a meeting of the committee of the Actors' Association in London, it was decided to call a public meeting for October 1, and Sir Squire Bancroft has promised to preside. No details have so far been arranged, but it is expected that the gathering will take place at His Majesty's Theater.

It has been announced that Miss Virginia Harned will appear at the Grand Opera House here on the night of October 2nd. Miss Harned will be sure to meet with a royal reception, her splendid reputation as an actress being familiar to all theatergoers of London.

Julia Deane, who was the original Nance Olden in "The Bishop's Carriage," and was also the star in "The Little Gray Lady," last season, is playing the leading feminine role of Rachel Hardy in the support of Edwin Arden in "Told in the Hills."

Mrs. Langtry will arrive in New York the latter part of September.

MISS EDNA MAY,
In "When Women Love," at the Grand Monday and Tuesday Nights.

BENGAL TIGER KILLS PYTHON

A Terrific Battle on Board Ship During a Hurricane.

New York, Sept. 14. — Anyone who has never seen the biggest python ever brought to this country can find that snake on board the steamship Indrasamha, which arrived here yesterday from Yokohama, Singapore and other ports east of Suez.

Capt. Wilkes, master, says the snake is 27 feet long and 3 feet in circumference. No one took the trouble to measure him yesterday, but he looks every inch of the size the captain gave.

There were four other big pythons when the Indrasamha sailed from Singapore on July 19, besides a royal Bengal tiger that was the champion maneater in those parts before he was captured and sold. He looks still as if his appetite might be good if he only had a chance to spread himself.

If it hadn't been for the tiger the five pythons would have arrived intact. The tiger killed one of them last Sunday after a terrific battle.

Each of the pythons was in a separate box on the main deck amidships, and the tiger was in his cage not far away. Last Sunday the Indrasamha ran into a hurricane. It wasn't an everyday affair by any means, but one of those that sailors tell about for years afterward, the kind where the seas tower mountain high on the weather bow and turn the decks into a regular Niagara when they break and spill their tons of green water on the quivering fabric as she labors barely able to keep her head to the sea; the kind that sweep aft carrying everything movable before them and end up by going overboard astern in a swirl that resembles the week's wash in a boiling caldron of soapsuds.

Anyway, it was blowing some and the seas did come aboard. There was one particularly tall gray-headed fellow that got over the side and kicked up old Nick. This sea hit the box of one of the pythons and the box turned over. The weight of the python did the rest, and before anyone knew just what had happened there was some twenty feet of snake at liberty.

Now, the python didn't seem to know just what to do under the circumstances. There were other waves coming along, and while perhaps he did not have hydrophobia, he was averse to a wetting. The nearest place of safety seemed to be the tiger's cage, and the python made for that. Of course, there were members of the crew who could have told him, but the crew was busy doing other things just at that time. There are always things a well-ordered crew may find to do when there is twenty feet more or less of snake crawling about the decks and the seas are rolling aboard mountain high.

But the royal Bengal didn't like the interloper, and as the python's head came through the bars he swatted it. The python came to in a minute or so and started for the tiger. The tiger kept his port and starboard forward paws as busy as Joe Gans, and it was not long before the python was out. Then the tiger pulled him into the cage and made his Sunday dinner on about six and a half feet of the snake.

MURDERED BY MISTAKE

Trepoff's Niece Thought Aged Frenchman Was Durnovo.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 14.—The identification as Tapiana Leontieff of the woman who killed an aged Frenchman named Mueller at Interlaken, Switzerland, on Sept. 1, in mistake for M. Durnovo, former Russian minister of the interior, opens up the final chapter of interesting romance, as Mlle. Leontieff is one of the nieces of General Trepoff, who was concerned in an unsuccessful attempt upon the life of her uncle in 1905. This caused an immense sensation at the time. Mlle. Leontieff was arrested and confined for some time in an insane asylum. She was evntually relased upon her promise to leave Russia forever. This she did, but she maintained her connection with the revolutionary group.

ALWAYS A GOOD FRIEND.—In health and happiness we need no friends, but when pain and prostration come we look for friendly aid from sympathetic hands. These hands can serve us no better than in rubbing in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, for when the Oil is in the pain is out. It has brought relief to thousands, who without it would be indeed friendless.

STAR DETERMINES BOUNDARY LINE

Shaft of Granite To Be Reared on the Yukon to Mark Edge of Canada.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15. — By the flashing of telegraphic signals from Fort Egbert, Alaska, and from Vancouver, Canada, the exact boundary line between the United States and Canada at the Yukon River has just been determined. A shaft of granite will be reared at the point agreed upon by the observers, and with this as a basis the long boundary stretch on the 141st meridian in the wild and unexplored country from the Arctic Ocean southward to the St. Elias Mountains will be marked out at some future time.

The signaling at the boundary line was done within the last few days, and has just been reported to the United States coast and geodetic survey in Washington by Prof. Edwin Smith, the American agent designated by the joint boundary commission to represent the United States. Fort Egbert and Vancouver were selected as the two points from which to send the messages because their longitude is known accurately and Fort Egbert is the nearest telegraph station to the Yukon boundary line, which is about six miles distant. A telegraph wire was run to the approximate boundary station, and an agent stationed there. The three commissioners waited until there was clear weather at all three stations.

The problem involved was to determine the exact point at which the 141st meridian crosses the Yukon, and the scientific method of doing this is to estimate the precise time at which a certain star crosses the meridian. On the night agreed upon the observer at Vancouver flashed to the man waiting at the boundary line the time at which he observed the star, and the agent at Fort Egbert did likewise. The boundary line man therefore got messages from both sides and was able to use these as the basis of calculation.

Thrilling adventures are being experienced by the surveyors engaged in of the Gulf of Alaska, about 200 miles marking the boundary line on the coast above Sitka, according to reports to the coast and geodetic survey. Frederick Morse, chief of the party at Yakutat, has informed the survey that three of the four sub-parties under his charge will finish their work by the end of this month, but that the party working in the Alsek Valley is experiencing unusual difficulties, and the men are often in peril of their lives.

ITS POWER GROWS WITH AGE.—How many medicines loudly blazoned as panaceas for all human ills have come and gone since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was first put upon the market? Yet it remains, doing more good to humanity than many a preparation more highly vaunted and extending its virtues wider and in a larger circle every year. It is the medicine of the masses.

FOR MANY YEARS A MOONSHINER

Aged Woman Defends an Illicit Still With Rifle—Well Off for Funds.

Cliff Top, W. Va., Sept. 15.—United States Deputy Marshall Dan Cunningham has arrested Mrs. Malinda Shrewsbury, whose age is beyond the grasp of her memory, but which she says is near the century mark. From girlhood she has been connected with moonshining in West Virginia, it is charged. When taken she was asked how it was that she never had been arrested before. She replied that she had been arrested three times, but that each of her captors had been murdered.

The latest home of the aged woman was a wee two-room cabin on Bloody Run, twelve miles back of Cliff Top. When Cunningham entered her cabin she turned quick as a flash and reached for a heavy old-fashioned muzzle-loading rifle. She was not quite quick enough, however, for before she could get the heavy weapon in position Cunningham had snatched the rifle away from her and tossed into a box near by.

A search revealed a small copper still of five-gallon capacity in a cave about 500 yards back of the cabin. There had been no attempt to conceal the entrance, the woman evidently believing the location safe for all time. Mrs. Shrewsbury had owned and operated the still with the aid of two sons, and had "boot-legged" the product at picnics, country fairs and dances. In an old tin box under the hearth was found $715 60 in bills and silver.

Commissioner Champe bound the prisoner over to appear at the next term of federal court. She gave bond in the sum of $1,500, giving her check on a Charleston bank for that amount. Her husband and four of her sons met violent deaths. The husband and two sons were shot by revenue officers. Two others sons were killed in a brawl over a girl at a dance.

ONE-ARMED MEN JOIN HANDS

Union of Crippled Railroad Men, To Secure Easier Existence.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—A "One-Armed Men's Union" has been formed here. Its principles essentially are humanitarian, it being devised with special regard for the 1,200 maimed, legless or armless switch-tenders, flagmen and crossing-men employed by the railroads in an near Chicago.

One of the first things on the programme of the new union will be to secure a more "comfortable" existence for the disabled members. The list of demands to be filed with the railroad companies will embrace "cushioned seats" for members with "stumps"; ice water in summer time, and awning shades to protect the tenders from the heat of the sun and the dampness.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c. at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.
DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Short Stories By The World's Greatest Writers.

THE MISSION OF KITTY MALONE

BY KATE M. CLEARY

IT WAS the Tuesday before Thanksgiving Day.

"'Tis goin' out ye are, Kitty?"

There was nothing in the weak old voice to make Kitty start as she did. She hesitated in her task of pinning her rusty shawl around her thin shoulders.

"I was that same," she admitted cheerfully. "'Tis a beautifully day entirely. The—the walk 'ud do me good," she supplemented hastily.

"Faith, no doubt of that. Ye've been kep' in the house pretty clost with that long pneumony of mine. Will ye be gone long, alanna?"

There was apprehension in the look Mrs. Malone bent on the white head stooping toward the little sheet-iron stove. When she spoke it was in a manner at once airy and reassuring. "Sure, 'tis quite a step to market, Dennis. I think I'll be goin' to the farthest wan. They do be havin' things there more raisonable-like. It's," she paused, the thought of a sin to be confessed at her Christmas "duty" flashing across her mind, "it's—our Thanksgivin' dinner I'm goin' to—get!" she concluded.

"I wouldn't be afther buyin' extravagant, Kitty," counseled Dennis Malone. He sat huddled forward in the pitiful inertia of age and physical lassitude. "The docther an' medicines must have took a heap of our savin's. I—wouldn't buy what might be called luxuriant, so to spake."

"I won't, Dennis!" promised Kitty. She was tying her plain little bonnet on her sleek old head. "You can thrust me for that!" she added with what seemed unnecessary fervor. "I—I won't!"

"It may happen," she declared, speaking hurriedly, as though the possibility had just occurred to her, "that I mayn't be back for a—for a rale good bit, Dennis. 'Tis thinkin' I am of goin' over to see Nora, if 'twould be safe to lave you that long." Then, as she felt his eyes turn slowly in her direction with a sort of questioning surprise, "I—I'm afther hearin' Mary Ellen ain't as well as she might be, an'——"

"Eh—Mary Ellen!" His tone was vibrant with anxiety. "Is Mary Ellen sick?"

"Not to mention," Mrs. Malone hastened to assert. She was wishing she had not chosen his favorite grandchild to afflict. "Only a little —a weeny bit quare-like." She picked up a basket near, and edged toward the door. There she paused, gripping the basket until her knuckles showed white, a slow, distressed flush staining the pale saffron of her cheek. "So—you won't mind if I don't get home for a couple of hours —eh, Dennis?" She broke off. She was swallowing hard. Dennis looked up—met full the eager, penetrating intensity of her gaze. He forced a valiant smile to his bloodless lips. His eyes narrowed into an expression of quizzical leniency. The unfailing courage of his race rang in the kind old voice.

"'Tis fine I'll be goin' on, plaze God. Do be steupin' along now, Kitty woman! Don't be afther givin' me airy a thought. Sure, the stren'th is comin' back in me to bate anythin' ye ever dreamed of. An' what with this illigant lunch — the bit o' bacon, an' the cheese, an' the crackers—not to talk of the tay on the stove ferninst me—why, it's good enough for the President, Kitty. With the ould blanket on me shouldthers, an' all an' all, it's live I'll dthrop asleep after I've said my decade. I won't be lookin' for ye till 'tis past past noon. Now don't stand thriflin' woman, dear. Gwan! But," his piping voice followed her out of the door, "I wouldn't be gettin' a—a luxuriant dinner, so to spake, Kitty!"

Mrs. Malone, skurrying along one of the poor streets that lie south of Van Buren and east of Blue Island avenue, almost fell over the tattered figure of a boy who seemed to have sprung from the ground at her very feet.

"Wisha, where are ye hurryin' to, Mrs. Malone? Is it worse himself is?"

"No—no, Petsy Hefferman. 'Tis—'tis goin' to my juty I am——"

"An' lavin' the church behind ye!" he cried incredulously. "Father Flynn ain't a-hearin' on the river. I'm thinkin'!" Patsy was a merciless inquisitor. Mrs. Malone withered under his frank doubt of her veracity.

"Patsy," she entreated, "you run to the house—do now! I wouldn't inconvayniance ye, but it's ye's the most accommodatin' by in the parish. If ye'd but be waitin' around kind of disthracted like to see if himself wants anythin' afore I get back——"

Patsy's freckled hatchet face looked out from its furze-bush of straight bleached hair with suddenly awakened interest. "What'll ye give me if I do?" he demanded.

"Glory be!" ejaculated Mrs. Malone. She stood staring helplessly at the shabby young Celtic Shylock, who, with his overgrown frame bent forward, his feet in the broken boats turned toes inward, his hands thrust in his pockets, and his ragged arms akimbo, awaited her answer with ravenous expectancy. "Why—Patsy, bye——" She was fumbling at the waist of her gown. Suddenly she desisted. If she had money at the bank—or anywhere else, for the matter of that—would she be tramping these many weary blocks? "Glory be!" she said again.

There really was nothing more to say. Patsy's rapacious expression became merged in a bored frown. "Mebbe it's goin' to the the-ayter ye are. Hope ye won't be late." He cast a sharp glance at the basket. Involuntarily Mrs. Malone jerked it behind her back, but it was too big to escape notice. "I won't kape ye any longer romancin', ma'am!" With which Parthian shot young Mr. Heffernan took himself away.

Trembling, little Mrs. Malone looked after him. "Musha now, the gossoon hasn't got the heart of a herrin'! An' the way he looked at the basket. Wethern now, I wondher did he suspicion anythin'?" She bent her spare little body against the rancorous east wind and hastened on. "Sure, if I cud make up me mind to go to Thomas—but he hasn't only all his own to kape, but his wife's ould aunt as well. Then there's Nora. But she don't know the last cent's gone, an' it would scald the heart of her to think of us nadin'— she's that tindther, the crathur! Malachi—he'd be free with his money—if he had enny. But 'twas never a dime he cud hould in his pocket no matther how much he airn't. An' Daylia, that's cook on the North Side ——" She walked less rapidly. Her head drooped meditatively. Was it possible she might let Della know of their straits?

No, it would never do to appeal to Delia. If only Rody were at home! Rody, the gay, loving, hard-working young fellow who would never let her or his father suffer. But he had gone off to the Philippines this many a month back. Was he alive or dead? Sure, 'twas a sad world it was! "Arrah, 'tis nothin' of the sort!" she told herself with sudden energy. "Is'nt it ashamed of yerself ye are to be paradin' along like a hin on a rainy day—now runnin' a bit an' then sthoppin' entirely? Go on wid ye!" she adjured herself sternly. "Go——" She stopped short as a massive form loomed up before her —as a broad, roseate countenance beamed down upon her.

"Mrs.—Mrs. Comisky!" she murmured. She had long known Mrs. Comisky for "a dacint woman." They both belonged to the Married Ladies' Sodality. They had been neighbors upon the Malones lived in a brick house. Their children had gone to the same parochial school.

"'Tis me," corroborated Mrs. Comisky. She wore a cloth skirt and a coat of electric seal plush. From a fur collarette a cataract of bushy heads and tails dangled over her capacious bosom. On her hat a long-beaked green bird perched in a grove of aspiring, if rigid, ostrich feathers. The vigorous hand she extended to Mrs. Malone was gorgeously draped in a glove of purple kid. "'Tis a month o' Sundays since I set eyes on you," she went on. "I heard Dennis was took rale bad some weeks back. Better, is he? That's good. You're not lookin' very well yourself. I've been down to visit my niece Maria. 'Tis twins—an' the christenin' is to be fit for a Roosian. But where might you be goin', Mrs. Malone? You're not walkin' down town?"

"I—I was goin' to—to do some shopin'!" faltered Kitty Malone.

Now Mrs. Comisky, for all her ponderosity and apparent obtuseness, could see through a stone wall as well as any one. This was not the first time she had known a neighbor to slip timorously toward the city, carrying an empty basket. But she had not dreamed things had come to such a pass with the once "aisy" Malones.

"An awful nuisance the shoppin' one must be doin'," she remarked carelessly. She was looking over Kitty's head at some object which interested her. "I spent every last dollar Tim give me except fifty cents. I'm goin' to stop into his saloon on me way home. 'Tis lucky I met with ye, if 'tis only the half dollar I got left. This long time I've been sayin' to Tim I must pay you for that hin. 'Tis on the conscience when I go to confession the first Thursday of every month." Her hearty laught sounded pleasantly. "So here 'tis—an' wishin' it was five dollars I owed you — I do now!"

"What—what hin?" whispered Kitty Malone.

"Och, hear the woman now!" Mrs. Comisky was appealing to a striped barber's pole near by. "The black wan, to be sure! The wan you let me have to make broth for Leo when you lived in the brick house. 'Tis like you to be forgettin' it!" She thrust the coin into Kitty's cold little claws of hands. "Take a car — do now! You'll find the shops most illegant. Good afternoon to you, ma'am!" Then Mrs. Comisky's gown was flopping after her in a way she considered decidedly stylish, and Kitty Malone was shaking her head over the money in a dazed attempt to recall the debt.

"Glory be to God! What hin? I don't mind lettin' her have enny black wan—no, nor a white wan! But she never looked at the basket. Sure now, I'll stop stewing meself about it! 'Twas the saints sent it——Glory be——" She broke off in sudden horror, the reverential rapture with which she had accepted the miracle worked in her behalf suddenly blotted out. "It were never the saints — never! What 'ud they have to do with a woman who tould all the blacv lies I did this day? Three to Dinny!" She checked them off on her fingers. "Wan to Patsy Hefernan, an' one to Mrs. Comisky. Oh, wirrasthrue! What kind of a pinnance won't Father Flynn be afther layin' on me! Five decades maybe—wan for aich—or the stations it might be! Me poor sowl!"

Never loomed Bastille before a prisoner as frowned the grim gray wall of the building wherein is located the County Agent's office before the shrinking gaze of Kitty Malone. Never did feet more reluctant creep up the dirty stone-steps into the dreary, many-angled room, with its whitewashed walls based by a deep band of slate-colored paint, its two slate-colored benches, its pillars of the same dismal hue. Never did heart sink sodden in a woman's breast as sank hers when, in obedience to a motion from the policeman on duty, to whom she had whispered her street and number, she crept to the foot of one of the waiting lines of applicants. Taere were three of these lines of depressed, patient people—men, women and children. Restricting and dividing each line were rails of the universal dingy shade that emphasized the melancholy atmosphere of the place.

"Name?" asked the voice in a strong foreign accent.

She found herself looking up at a thin, middle-aged man, with penetrating eyes, a brownish mustache, and an expression of keen intelligence. Her name! She cast a terrified look around. The applicants to the rear were paying no attention to her. The greater number carried yellow cards, more or less crumpled and dirty. The man behind the window spoke again.

"Catherine," she answered huskily —"Catherine Malone."

"Ever received aid from the County before?"

"No—oh, no, sir!"

"Got help from—" He rattled off the names of half a dozen philathropic and benevolent societies.

"Never, sir."

"Married — widow —single—deserted?"

"Married this forty-nine year to Dennis Malone, sir."

A MAN'S FACE BENT OVER HER—A BRAVE, GOOD FACE, BROWN AND RUGGED.

"How many children? Sex— married—employed—live at home?"

"Seven—five livin' here—two above, sir. Three married, that has all they can do to care for their own. Wan workin' to kape herself. Wan in the Philippines, sir."

Would the questions never cease? A queer blackness came in fragmentary clouds before her. She had eaten no breakfast. There had been only enough to leave for Dennis. Involuntarily she put out her hand—clutched at the ledge to steady herself. Suppose she were to be taken sick here, and it was put in the paper! It would kill Dennis. It would break Nora's heart. Delia could never hold up her head again! She must keep her dreadful secret! Still questions—questions! She answered them as best she could. Her age, her husband's, their nationality, the cause of their distress.

"That's all. The man looked up from his writing. "A visitor will call to investigate. That's all now."

Then Kitty found hesself outside the wooden paling. A stream of people were surging across the room to another window on the opposite side —a window behind which barrels and boxes, sacks and bundles, all containing necessaries of life, rose in a mighty pile straight up to the ceiling. The portly policeman took pity on her bewilderment.

"You'll be around to-morrow," he assured her cheerfully. "Visitor will get to your place to-day. H'ell give you a ticket. Come in to-morrow."

She did not know how she got out on Clinton street. She was bufleting her way back, her empty basket dangling on her arm, and in her heart deep disappointment—a bitter despair. She did not know that, had she stated how immediate was their necessity for relief, she need not have waited for help until after the formal investigation. Now her only wild desire was to get bacv before the visitor arrived—to make sure Dennis would not grasp the import of that humfliating visitation. Surely, surely folks were prosperous this year! Surely this was to be a grand Thanksgiving! She could not remember ever having dodged so many dangling turkeys before the doors of the butcher shops. She had walked the whole way back—she was near their poor dwelling before she remembered that tightly clenched in her hand she held the fifty cents Mrs. Comisky had given her for the black hen of elusive memory.

"Glory be!" she cried, "an' me to be complain'! Me—that's got a han'ful o' silver." But suddenly she knit her brows crafyily—walked more slowly. It was with much deliberation that she made some purchases. Meat was one. She knew that except to the families of the old soldiers no meat was furnished to the poor by the County. She took with her only two ounces of tea and a loaf of bread. She would come for the rest, she said, after dark. It would not do to have forty cents' worth of food in the house when the man sent to investigate should call. The ten cents would permit her to ride on the morrow. She gripped it hard as she hastened out of the store, her precious packages under her arm. She almost brushed against a young woman who was coming toward her.

"Mary Alice Ryan!" she cried, "an' how is Larry?"

A pale and woebegone face, framed in a black shawl which was held under the chin by a bony hand, looked down on her.

"Bad, Mrs. Malone. He screams dreadful with the pain. The doctor says the kind of hip-disease he has can't be cured. It's hard—for a boy that's been as strong as any in the parish. If he had things to play with like rich boys——" The mother's voice broke there.

"An'—an' ain't he?" The dime was burning Kitty Malone's palm.

"Some empty spools—a tin can — the cover of a picture book. That's all."

It was just then that a whistle rent the air—just then that a man went by.

"Gimme a red wan!" cried Mrs. Malone. "You tie that to Larry's wrist, an' let him fly it. Wisha, woman, don't ye be for bawlin'! What's the nickels for, anyways, if the children ain't to get the good of 'em! A bit of a b'lloon, indade!" And Kitty skurried off with a gesture of magnificent scorn for that which the master called "trash." She found her feet. Rice, soap, flour, coffee — all that she had striven so hard to procure lay scattered on the half frozen ground. But Kitty, bruised, shocked, quivering with nervous fright, was not seriously hurt.

"Don't say anythin' to the man, gentlemen!" she pleaded. "'Twas me own fault I ho get romancin' when I'm alone. I plannin' how I'd stuff the turkey for Thanksgiving I was when I got in the way. Sure," as some one expressed regret for her loss, "what's the vally of a few thrifles like that same!"

She would not give her name and address. She permitted herself, however, to be helped on the car she mentioned. She rode home in penniless, coffeeless, beanless state. And all the time, quite unconsciously, she gripped the bit of yellow pasteboard in her fingers.

The sight of a crowd gathered before her little shanty sent her reeling onward with a cry—faint, ineffective, quavering.

Dennis! Something had happened to Dennis! Dennis had learned of her deception, and the truth had killed him!

It was Patsy Heffernan who reassured her—Patsy capering around and yelling like an Indian. "There's a sojer—a sojer—a rale sojer in there!" he screamed.

A path was made for the tottering old figure. She got to the door. It was opened. The blackness which had descended the day previous again came before her. This time it was lit by dancing flecks of flame. She staggered—fell forward.

"Mother!" The word sounded from a vast distance. "She's coming to—mother!" Strong arms were around her. A man's face bent over her—a brave, good face, brown and rugged, with straight mouth, square chin and eyes full of loving solicitude.

"I didn't think my surprising you would give you such a turn, mother! I was wounded a while back. I got leave with some others. I wanted to be with you and father for Thanksgiving. I got most of my back pay saved. Here, drink this wine Tim Comisky sent over. Mrs. Comisky is cooking supper. She come in with a basket just before I got here. I had Mary Alice Ryan buy our Thanksgiving dinner. I told her to get the like for Larry and herself while she was about it. What—what are you looking for?"

Their eyes met. "'Tis yourself is a skeleton, mother," he said. "We've got to get you good and hearty again." He had looked away. He kept his face turned from her. She put her arm around his neck — drew his head down to her breast.

"Rody, you—you know!"

"Oh, mother!" He could get no further. He crushed a bit of cardboard in her hand. "Mother, if—if I hadn't come——"

"'Tis your mother's gettin' gay, Rody!" cried Dennis. "Visitin' yesterday! Gallavantin' again to-day!" He cackled joyously. "I was thinkin' she'd use all our money on car fare. Then, mebbe," laughing again at his own joke, "we might have to go to the County for help—Kitty an' me!"

"No fear of that," Rody laughed back at him. He was holding in his fond and faithful grasp the nervous hands which held some torn scraps of yellow paper. "No fear—eh, mother?"

"No—glory be to God!" cried Kitty Malone. "Glory, an'——"

Her soldier son bowed his head. "Thanksgiving!" he said.

GET RID OF OLD SHIPS.

Quite an extensive business in "second-hand" ships has been worked up by the British, who sell a large number of their old vessels each year.

Last year they disposed of a total tonnage of 512,701 tons, 428,000 tons being steamships and 90,306 tons sailing vessels. To Germany went 101,903 tons; to Italy, 78,600 tons; to Japan, 66,328 tons, and to Norway, 59,702 tons.

Tables indicate that about 18 per cent. of the tonnage was built before 1880, nearly 43 per cent. before 1885, 62 per cent. before 1890, 78 per cent. before 1895 and over 90.6 per cent. before 1900. In addition to the second-hand tonnage transferred to foreigners, 52,464 tons were transferred to British colonies during 1905, as compared with 37,464 tons in 1904, 62,900 tons in 1903 and 32,603 tons in 1900.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT

BY LOUIS DE BRIENNE.

When, after the carnage was over and the place had surrendered, the victorious troops of Massena, with colors flying and the bands playing, marched into the doomed town, Colonel Lagardere, of the Twelfth Infantry, the heroic regiment which took such a conspicuous part in the battle, lodged his fatigued soldiers in the half demolished castle of Ferrara, the huge mediaeval dwelling of the noble family of the princes of Mollard.

Nothing so gratifying to the victor as to plant his tent upon the spot which has cost him more blood to conquer.

This castle of Ferrara had been, during the whole day, the main objective point of attack of Lagardere's veterans, and its capture had been dearly bought.

The Austrians, with that undaunted courage and dogged determination characteristic of their race, had defended the ancient walls of the formidable palace-fortress for seven hours and had only been driven from their ramparts after the most desperate assaults.

At length the brave defenders had been forced to yield and now, toward sunset, the tricolor of France waved triumphantly over the parapets.

Colonel Lagardere, standing in the courtyard of the castle, was interrogating a few prisoners which his troops had made, when several of his men, who had been searching for refugees, emerged from the basement of the castle, bringing in their arms a child.

"Colonel, said an old sergeant, "here's a very interesting prisoner we have just captured."

"It is a girl," cried a soldier, "and a beautiful girl, too. Look at her, comrades, a typical little Piedmontesse, with black coal hair and blue eyes."

The Colonel took the child in his arms. She threw her little arms around his neck, looked at him and smiled.

She was scarcely five years old; yet her plump little form shook with fear and her wild, frightened looks told eloquently of the terrors she had suffered during the long hours she had remained in that dark, cold basement, seated near the inanimated body of her nurse, who had been killed early in the morning by a stray bullet which pierced her heart.

When the victorious French soldiers while searching for fugitives and plunder found her she was not intimidated.

Strange as it may appear, the sight of all those men armed with swords and bayonets did not frighten her..

Victor Hugo has said that children feel joy and fear without knowing why. "They have a monitor within."

"What is your name, little girl?" asked Colonel Lagardere, with deep emotion.

"Rose," she answered, "and nurse's name is Nanette, but she's asleep now."

"Where is your mamma?" the Colonel continued.

"Out. She went out with Papa and Joe."

Investigations were begun at once to find out who the child's parents were, but without result.

Night had fallen, and the village had been deserted by its frightened inhabitants.

Little Rose, no doubt, belonged there, but no one could be found that could identify her.

Search was postponed until the next day.

But something unexpected happened. At midnight the village was attacked by the Austrians. A frightful battle took place.

Lagardere's troops were dislodged from the castle, and on the morrow a retreat was ordered.

The Colonel took the child along with him.

* * *

Two years have passed.

The Twelfth Infantry has continued its glorious career, greatly distinguishing itself at Lodi, Dego, Montenotte and Arcole. Bonaparte has commended it on several occasions in his famous orders of the day of the Army of Italy.

The regiment has a flag of honor and a daughter.

Little Rose has been adopted and she marches, camps and lives among her soldier friends. She only leaves them on the days of battle, when Colonel Lagardere sends her with a scout to a place of safety far from the firing line.

She is the idol of those stern warriors, and all through the army of Italy she is known as the Daughter of the Twelfth.

* * *

The regiment has returned to France and little Rose has been, for the last five years, attending school.

She is now a beautiful girl of twelve. Everybody now calls for "Mademoiselle;" everybody but her soldier friends. For them she is still "little Rose," and she would not answer them if they called her by another name.

On several occasions Colonel Lagardere has thought of sending her to his home that she may stay with his own family, but she has always refused, and besides the soldiers have never consented to part from her.

She knows no other parents, no other brothers, no other friends than these stern warriors; she lives among them, and no family was ever more devoted, respectful and loving to a young girl than these soldiers are to their adopted daughter.

She is their pride and they more than love—they worship her.

Rose was fifteen years old when her regiment was ordered to cross the Alps and enter Italy.

She marched with it as vivandiere and shared with her beloved comrades dangers and joys.

One day, in the morning, Lagardere's soldiers occupied once more the village of Ferrara, and once more entered the ancient castle of the Mollards.

But it was different now. The town had opened its doors to the French without resistance; there had been no bloodshed.

The Mollard family now lived in their palace, and, anti-French as they were, they nevertheless offered their hospitality to Lagardere and his officers.

They took their lodgings in the palace, and, of course, brought Rose with them.

Mme. de Mollard, the proud chatelaine, felt from the first moment the deepest interest for the young girl.

She questioned her about her life, about her parents, her ambitions and hopes.

Suddenly she uttered a cry. Rose had spoken about her childhood. She told Mme. de Mollard the history, so often repeated to her by the soldiers of the Twelfth, of the assault of Castle Ferrara, and how she had been discovered in the cellar, taken out in the arms of the soldiers and afterward adopted daughter of the regiment.

"You are my long-lost daughter," cried Mme. de Mollard.

What took place then needs no description. The tears of mother and daughter mingled and their hearts melted with joy.

Next morning Mme. Mollard summoned Colonel Lagardere, explained to him the situation, and asked him to leave Rose with her.

"Madame," replied the veteran, "God forgive that I should deprive you of the love of your daughter. But remember that we, too, love her. To lose her would be very hard for us. Nevertheless, your request, being a just one, I would suggest that we abide by Rose's own decision. Let us consult her and I promise that if she chooses to remain with you she will remain; but, at the same time, if she prefers to come with us"——

"Oh!" cried the mother, "she will remain with me. I know she will."

The Duchess and the Colonel both spoke to her, and, let it be said in honor of the latter, although he loved the girl with all the affection of a father, he did not hesitate to point out to her the advantages of remaining at home.

"What can your future be if you follow us?" he said. "On the other hand, by staying with your mother you will find love (the only thing we can give you) and fortune, which we cannot offer you."

Rose threw herself into the arms of the noble soldier and wept.

"This is a very serious matter," she said at length. "Give me twenty-four hours to decide."

Next day, her mother, with all the persuasive power of motherly affection, had begged her to remain.

"You are not even French," she said. Then she added: "If you leave me again, I shall die."

Rose looked at her mother; her heart was won. She was about to reply, "I'll stay," when suddenly the earth shook with the report of a gun.

The enemy was attacking. A battle was about to begin.

The bugles of the Twelfth called the soldiers to the ranks.

Colonel Lagardere jumped into his saddle.

"Forward!" he cried.

Rose ran to the window. She beheld "her" regiment marching to the firing line.

"Forgive me, mother!" she cried. "I cannot leave them when they are going to die."

And seizing the bullet-riddled flag of the regiment she marched with her soldier friends.

THE PARTY.

Beth and Molly were neighbors, and there was a high wall between their fathers' gardens. Molly had her play house on one side of the wall, and Beth had hers on the other side. Molly's house was full of pretty pink dishes, and Beth had a little stove, with kettles and saucepans.

"I'll be Bridget, and cook," said Beth, "and you be Mrs. Spreadeagle, and give a party."

"And you must call through the dumb waiter," went on Beth, "and say 'Bridget, make some tooty-frooty cream and a charlotte ruche immediately.'"

"I'll be the dumb waiter and pass over your things," said Jack, seating himself on the wall.

"All right," said Molly. "Oh, Bridget," she shouted, "make some two-footed cream."

"Yes, mum," answered Bridget, putting a cake in her little basket. She handed the basket to Jack, and Jack handed it to Molly.

But alas! When Mrs. Spreadeagle looked into the basket it was empty and on top of the wall sat the dumb waiter, munching the cake.

Naughty Jack was a little ashamed. "Your cream must have melted, mum," he suggested. "Better try again."

So they sent up the basket again, and this time it brought down three enormous red and yellow apples from Jack's big pockets.

"Oh, Jack, you are good!" cried Molly. "You can have a piece of my party."

So Mrs. Spreadeagle, Bridget and the dumb waiter sat down together and a jollier party never was seen.

PLOT TO KILL FRENCH PREMIER

Some 15,000 Additional Troops and Police Assembled at Marseilles.

Paris, Sept. 15. — Wild stories have been circulated in France recently. The latest one appeared in the conservative newspapers, telling of rumored attempts to be made upon the life of President Fallieres while he is at Marseilles. So far as can be learned, all these stories are sensational. M. Fallieres left Paris last evening for Marseilles. There was the customary demonstdation at the railway station, whence his departure had been announced in the newspapers. It would seem strange, indeed, if real plotters would let such specific news of their plans reach the papers as have been published here. Nevertheless, it is announced that not only have fifteen thousand additional troops and police been assembled in Marseilles, but that while the public will be admitted to the presidential inclosure there, everybody must enter empty-handed. President Fallieres will be in Marseilles two days. Many warships will take part in the ceremonies attendant upon his reception. With the precautions taken no anarchist attempt is likely, notwithstanding the fact that the Paris newspapers have been filled with stories of plots to be carried out on this occasion.

It is declared here that there is a proposition on foot to supplement the Anglo-French entente and the Franco-Russian and the Anglo-Japanese alliances by a Franco-Japanese agreement, the conclusion of which is calculated to allay French fears relative to Indo-China.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Mr. A. T. MacNeill, B.A., principal of Woodstock College, is in the city, the guest of Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Ross, 569 Richmond street. Mr. MacNeill preaches tomorrow in Strathroy. He reports the attendance of Woodstock College to be the largest in the history of the institution.

—Mr. Kenneth Cameron, son of Sheriff Cameron, has returned from New York city, where he is engaged as an engineer in the construction of the great Pennsylvania Railway tunnel, under the Hudson River. Mr. Cameron was the engineer in charge of one of the two sections which were recently joined.

—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Independent Oddfellows will hold a monster convention in Toronto next week. Extensive preparations are being made to receive the delegats from all parts of Canada and United States. The various lodges of London will be represented at the convention and help to make it a success.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Holman, of this city, leave for Niagara Falls, N. Y., tomorrow night to witness their son Arthur, who is taking a leading role in "Quincy Adams Sawyer," the popular New England play. The production is to be presented in Niagara Falls on Monday night, and Mr. and Mrs. Holman wish to see the young man in the part. Eastern papers say he is making good all along the line.

WATER INCREASED.

The water in the reservoir shows an increase of eight inches, as compared with yesterday. Today there are four feet four inches of water; yesterday, there were only three feet eight inches. The pressure in this city has been correspondingly increased.

FOOT CRUSHED.

While at work at George White & Sons' machine shop this morning, Mr. Frank O'Neill, of 288 Burwell street, had his foot badly crushed by a casting which fell upon it. Dr. Stevenson was called and had him removed to his home, where his injuries were attended to. Mr. O'Neil will be confined to his home for some time, but it is thought that his injuries will not prove serious.

CANDIDATE FOR PASTORATE.

Rev. Mr. Eugene Spathelf, of Lansing, Mich., will preach tomorrow at both services of the German United Evangelical Church. German services will be held at 11 a.m. and English at 7 p.m. Rev. Mr. Spathelf is a candidate for the pastorate of the London church, soon to be made vacant through the removal of Rev. Mr. Eiermann to Erie, Pa. Mr. Spathelf comes highly recommended, his pastorate at Lansing, Mich., having been very successful. He is a young man of exceptional qualities. After tomorrow evening's services a meeting of the congregation will be held.

GRAND JURY FOR ASSIZES.

The grand jury for the fall assizes, which open on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Mabee, includes Marwood Campbell, Ekfrid; John F. Stewart, East Williams; Wm. Hambly, Lobo; Jonathan Birtwhistle, Westminster; Archibald Crawford, Caradoc; N. W. Manning and Frank E. Leonard, London; Robert J. Robinson, Ailsa Craig; Robert Moule, London; John McFarlane, West Nissouri; James Dibb, North Dorchester; James Buchanan, Metcalfe, Chester Choate, North Dorchester. The jury will have very little to do, as the criminal calendar does not contain a single case.

Mr. W. A. McLeod, managing director of the Stuart Machinery Company, of Winnipeg, visited London yesterday. He is on a business trip through Ontario and the States.

FOUND IN NIAGARA RIVER.

Niagara Falls, Sept. 14. — The trunk of a man badly decomposed, and with both legs missing, was recovered from the river below the falls late yesterday afternoon. The legs which belonged to the body were recovered several days ago. The body is supposed to be that of the Italian who was lost off the Electrical Development Company's works, but the identification is not certain.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

MAN OWNING HORSE AND SPRING wagon would like work delivering for wholesale or manufacturing firm. Apply Box 27, Advertiser. 33c

THE CUBAN REBELS WERE WORSTED

Government Rural Guardsmen Victorious After Stubborn Fighting.

Havana, Sept. 15.—The Government forces have won a victory over the rebels at a point close to Havana. General Rodriguez, with 400 rural guardsmen attacked the rebels under General Del Castillo and Colonels Asbert and Acosta, 1,000 strong, at Wajay, 12 miles south of Havana. After a stubborn fight, the rebels were dispersed. Eight of their number were killed and twenty-three wounded. Of the guardsmen one was killed and thirteen were wounded. Gen. Rodriguez returned to Havana this morning. There is considerable speculation as to why the enemy was not pursued.

Heavy fighting is reported near El Cano, ten miles southwest of Havana. No details have yet been received.

Both Sides Claim Victory.

Gen. Rodriguez, with a force of a thousand men, encountered Generals Castillo and Asbert, with forces of about the same number, last night, near Wajay. The Government claims the insurgents were dispersed, while rebel and other accounts say that the Government forces were driven back and retreated. General Rodriguez returned to Havana during the night and his troops are encamped a short distance outside the city. The Government lost three killed and several wounded. The insurgent loss is unknown.

An agent of the Cuban Government is buying horses at Fort Worth, Texas, for cavalry mounts, and forwarding them at the rate of a carload a day. The horses are of a cheap, pony type.

President Roosevelt's action in sending Secretary of War Taft and Acting Secretary of State Bacon to Cuba to investigate conditions in the island was regarded favorably on the whole by those who were first apprised of it. Cubans generally, it may be said, do not desire intervention of any sort in Cuban affairs, but the desire for a settlement of some kind now predominates. The conviction is overwhelming that the trouble must be settled through the United States.

The truth of President Roosevelt's picture of the deplorability of the revolution, and of his reference to the United States' right of intervention is not questioned.

AGREEMENT WILL GO ON MONDAY

Continued from page one.

Railway street the big Springbank cars turn to go to the park.

Ready To Come to Terms.

It was said today, however that both parties are ready to come to terms and that the majority of the council will be met by the Grand Trunk, so they can vote to put the agreement through without sacrificing any of the city's rights.

An agreement has been reached as to where the new connections for the Springbank switch will be made.

Yesterday afternoon Ald. Gillean, Saunders, Garratt, Booth, Water Commissioners Darch and Saunders, Engineer Graydon, City Clerk Baker, Manager King of the street railway, and Engineer Crowley, of the Grand Trunk, visited the place where the switch from the Grand Trunk now connects with the street railway, just west of the Wharncliffe road.

The party also viewed the place decided upon by the Grand Trunk for the new connection, and it is understood that all parties expressed themselves as satisfied.

Location of New Switch.

The plan shows that the switch will be put in by the G. T. R. 600 feet east of the Wharncliffe road, and that it will connect with the Beaconsfield avenue line of the street railway immediately east of the Wharncliffe. It will run a pretty steep gradient, the drop in the 600 feet being about 12 feet.

The Grand Trunk agrees to maintain a gate where the switch comes out on the roadway, and this gate will be kept locked except when the switch is being used.

A plan of this switch will be presented to the council on Monday night.

It is understood that Manager McGuigan, Supt. Brownlee, Engineer Crowley and the company's solicitors will be on hand to explain all matters which come up.

STREET CARS COLLIDE

Three in Mixup — Three Passengers Seriously Hurt.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 15. — Three street cars, one loaded to the guards with passengers, collided in First avenue early today, and more than a dozen passengers and car employes were injured. Three of the passengers are not expected to survive.

Russ Hall, Manager of the Seattle Baseball Club, was a passenger, and was cut about the head and bruised.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED

Disaster in New York Bay — Launch Ran Into a Scow.

New York, Sept. 15.—Four persons were drowned from a launch in the lower bay last night, when the launch was overturned in a collision with a scow. Four other members of the party in the launch, three men and a woman, clung to the bottom of the craft until they were rescued and brought to Stapleton, Staten Island, by the steamer El Paso. The launch was recovered and was found to be the Sausage, belonging to W. W. David, of Jamaica, L. I. David was among those rescued.

$6,000 TO $8,000 SURPLUS ASSURED

[Continued from page one.]

ing put on by the firm of Hand & Co. this year.

The Team Race.

The only horse event before the grandstands yesterday afternoon was a team race, in which there were three entries. Kitty Brown and Golden Text, owned by Mr. James McCartney, took three straight heats, with Pearl Carter and Dr. Jack, owned by Willie Robinson, of this city, second in the first and third heats, thus winning second money. Dr. Fred Wood's Clipper and Madge W. finished second in the second heat, and third in the other two. The summary:

Team race, free-for-all—

Kitty Brown and Golden Text
Jas. McCartney, London 1 1 1
Pearl Carter and Dr. Jack, W.
D. Robinson, London 2 3 2
Clipper and Madge W., Dr. Fred
Wood, London 3 2 3
Time—2:27½, 2:25½, 2:24½.

Close Scores in Butter-Making.

In the sweepstakes butter-making competition, in which the winners of the amateur and professional classes participated, Miss Orr, of Galt, won first prize, with a score of 93.50 points. W. M. Waddell, of Strathroy, was second, with a score of 93.41 points; F. H. Dennis, of St. Marys, third, with 93.11, and F. E. Brown, of Dutton, fourth, with 92.33. The contest, as the scores will show, was one of the closest ever seen at the fair.

THE PURE AIR FURNACE.

One of the most urgent needs of the present day is proper ventilation in our homes. In the summer, windows can be opened, and in this way a house can be thoroughly ventilated; but in the winter it is impossible to have a perfect system of ventilation apart from the heating system. Many attempts have been made to construct a heating apparatus which would solve this ventilation difficulty, and the only successful system yet put on the market is that used on the Pure Air Furnace, manufactured by the Northwestern Heating and Ventilating Company, of this city.

The jacket of this furnace is divided into compartments providing separate heaters for each room, so that every part of a building is warmed, regardless of the direction of the wind. It heats as evenly as hot water in pipes, with the advantage of perfect ventilation. It is economical, and practical—no heat in the smoke pipe—and the coal is burned as fine as wood ashes. This system has been thoroughly tested, having been in use during the last winter, and has proven itself satisfactory in every respect, so much so that the company is able to give a written guarantee with every heater.

The Northwestern Heating and Ventilating Company's exhibit at the Fair was one of the hits of the Machinery Hall, and attracted great attention.

CAREY'S ROOFING.

The wet weather is coming, the time when the snow will fly is only a short way off, and people are beginning to wonder if their barns and buildings are leaking, if the shingles are rotting or breaking away, so that rain or snow may blow in, and perhaps cause harm to animals, farm implements, machinery. Cheap and unsatisfactory roofings never pay. A thoroughly waterproof, heatproof and timeproof material is what is needed. Carey's roofing answers a purpose that cannot be equaled. It has all necesary qualifications for a high-class roofing. Carey's magnesia flexible cement roofing is in demand everywhere. This cement consists almost entirely of a heavy flexible body of asphalt cement. The composition is tempered, so that it will resist the extremes of heat and cold without causing it to lose its flexibility or form while on the building. It has advantages over coal tar roofs and similar goods that dry out, crack and break in two or three years. It does not crack or break; it lasts for years and cannot decay. Its flexibility makes it possible to apply at any time of the year, and its finish is such that after a coat of magnesia fireproof paint, it becomes welded into a solid mass, presenting an upper surface similar to slate, but possessing greater strength and elasticity. Unlike shingles, it does not color or stain the rainwater. This one fact is deserving of mention alone, as an advantage over other roofings. People intending to erect buildings or factories of style will do well to see Carey's roofing before buying elsewhere.

THE GOURLAY PIANO.

Amongst the highest class of exhibits that were seen at the Exhibition this year was that of the Gourlay, Winter & Leeming Piano Company.

This company's reputation for high-class pianos is known to everyone, and their exhibit is in no way behind their reputation. It is the most expensive exhibit. The highest art is shown on these pianos. The beauty and graceful lines that are brought out through skilled workmanship readily show the high quality and superiority of the Gourlay.

Two of their latest pianos exhibited are in a class by themselves. They are unexcelled, and their name "Art" pianos does not nearly express their beauty. These pianos mentioned are the "Louis XV." style, the most admired piano at the Exhibition, and the "Louis XIV." And as the name implies, they are models of architecture of olden times, with the qualities of the latest and most up-to-date instrument. The art panel built into the "Louis XIV." style is a wonderful piece of work, painted by the celebrated G. Gengoult, a noted artist. The full, rich, liquid tones of these pianos are more than music to the ear, and Gourlay, Winter & Leeming are to be congratulated on the high-class and efficiency of their pianos.

Many orders have been placed during the Exhibition, Professor D. H. Weston, A.L.C.M., organist of the First Baptist Church, being lucky to secure one of the exhibition instruments. C. W. Treadgold, 195 Dundas street, is local representative of the Gourlay pianos, and a full line will be found in his showrooms.

THE CHATHAM INCUBATOR CABINETS.

The Manson, Campbell Company were again in their old stand in the north end of the Machinery Hall, with their usual exhibit of fanning mills, incubators, brooders, and farm scales. The firm are now manufacturing a kitchen cabinet which seems to attract the attention of nearly everyone. This cabinet is the newest and latest on the market. Its conveniences are innumerable. It answers the same purpose to the housewife as the modern, roll, top tesk, with all its conveniences does to the business manager. It is the very article for neat housekeeping. No household is complete without one. No large cupboards are necessary, and if your kitchen is small it is just the article needed.

Try Our Spices

The spices in your canning and pickling recipes are there for a definite purpose; they are intended to blend and produce a delicate, appetizing flavor. But they don't always do it; the spices the writer of the recipe used were perfect, full flavored ones. We have that kind —the very finest that money will buy.

Strong's Drug Store

184 DUNDAS STREET.

THERE'S DOUBLE VALUE AND DOUBLE STRENGTH IN STRONG'S BAKING POWDER, 25c A POUND.

TOILET PREPARATIONS.

An interesting exhibit for women was shown by Brown, Lee Company, of Guelph. Toilet goods of every variety were to be seen, including Brown's celebrated hair-grower, Brown's Pimpline, which cures pimples; Brown's egg shampoo for the hair, and many other excellent preparations for the toilet too numerous to mention. As to quality, Brown, Lee & Co.'s goods are beyond dispute, and are handled by all leading druggists.

LEONARD ENGINES.

During the week of the Exhibition, E. Leonard & Sons were exhibiting a complete line of engines of different sizes.

This company have been in the engine business for a number of years, and their annual exhibit is always to be seen at their old stand. The firm has supplied for the Machinery Hall many years, and mechanics, engineers, persons intending to install engines of any description are given every opportunity of examining the Leonard. Their engines always run smoothly, no vibration, and need little or no attention. The Leonard automatic high-speed engine, supplying all power for the Machinery Hall is 65 horsepower, 300 revolutions per minute, and is the most economical steam user on the market for its size.

The Leonard engines are known from coast to coast. They may be seen anywhere working under great difficulties and conditions, yet no complaint ever reaches the company that they are inefficient. Engines such as this company make are built for the express purpose of handling any kind of machinery, whether it be for steady work, where load variation is slight, as in electrical equipment, or where the variation is continual, such as in machine shops or wood-working establishments. No danger of engine racing, governors sticking or bearings heating. Everything manufactured in this line by E. Leonard & Son is as perfect as skilled workmanship can make it. It is said that "seeing is believing." So with this company's engines, and visitors at the Exhibition could not have failed to notice the smooth and easy running of Leonard's automatic high-speed engines.

MASON & RISCH PIANOS.

The success of the piano exhibit of Mason & Risch at the West Fair this year was remarkable, and pleased the local representatives very much. Although the Mason & Risch Company are pioneers in musical art manufacture in Canada and their pianos are to be seen in use all over the Dominion, the success of the exhibit this year excelled all previous ones. The numerous sales made during Fair week add more to their reputation for the manufacture of high-class pianos. Many intending purchasers who visited the Fair bought a Mason & Risch, because they were convinced that they were getting reliable instruments and the best quality of workmanship. Compliments came from everywhere, both about the tone and neatness of designs of these pianos. The Gregain inlaid piano received a great deal of attention. The pianola also attracted much attention and found an early buyer.

A great many inquiries were made about the Miniature Grand piano an Art Nouveau, which this firm is making, but owing to the labor conditions at the factories instruments could not be completed for the London exhibit. Many musical patrons were very much disappointed, but they may yet have an opportunity of seeing and hearing this wonderful instrument. This piano is a new conception in musical art and its popularity is growing rapidly. It is a piano that possesses a pure, rich quality of tone; the touch is delicate, prompt and elastic, and has all the qualities of the large Concert Grand.

GAMMAGE & SONS.

One of the most striking features of the Western Fair this year was Gammage & Sons' exhibit in the center of the Horticultural Hall. This large exhibit was made up of all the requisites for turning out first-class floral work for any and every occasion. A large number of goldfish were exhibited in beautifully designed cases, and attracted a great deal of attention and admiration. This well-known firm is the most extensive flower-growing institution in Western Ontario, and ships flowers and plants largely to the west. The superiority of their stock has been clearly demonstrated by their again carrying off all the principal awards. Their extensive and splendidly appointed greenhouses—the best in Western Ontario—are situated on Oxford street, east of the city, and were visited by hundreds of people during the Fair. No. 207 Dundas street is their city store, where they have always on hand an abundant supply of cut flowers ready for immediate shipment or delivery. Mail, telephone or telegraph orders are given special attention, and their flowers are safely packed, so that they will stand a three or four days' journey

PLUNGED INTO AN OPEN DRAW

Ten or Twelve Track Hands Wounded—Car Went Into Maumee River.

Toledo, Sept. 15. — Six bodies have been recovered and at least four more are being searched for in the Maumee River as a result of the accident last night, when a handcar plunged through an open draw of the Maumee bridge.

The men were track-hands of the Wheeling and Lake Erie road, according to time checks found on the bodies, that have been recovered, but none of the names are known at this time.

It is expected that the four other bodies supposed to be in the river will be recovered during the day.

NOT DUE TO MISTAKE

C. P. R. Wreck Was Caused By Mechanical Failure.

North Bay, Sept. 13.—Seen here today, General Superintendent Brady, of the Lake Superior division, issued the following official statement:

"I was over the ground yesterday, and I know that no one was to blame for the accident. There was no negligence. There was no mistake. It was simply a mechanical failure. Both trains were where they ought to have been. The train going west had halted two car lengths from the east end of the switch, which is 2,500 feet long. The train going east was to stop four car lengths from the westbound train to allow the latter to enter the siding. The eastbound train was not going fast, and Engineer Thurlow put on his air brakes, but, owing to a closed angle-cock only the engine, refrigerator, and mail cars responded. The trains telescoped, and 11 were killed. Another died last night, and 15 are injured; none fatally, I believe. Ex-Detective McGrath was not on the train. His reported death was a mistake."

The express engine was followed by a refrigerator car, which, filled with fish, acted as a spring and saved the train from destruction. The mail car was next, and the messenger was only shaken up. When Conductor Kehoe, of the express saw that the train was passing the line of meeting, he pulled the brake rope of the rear car, but it did not work.

The firemen and engineers of both trains jumped and escaped injury. The crews are under formal suspension, pending the inquest, which opens at Sudbury today.

Conductor Kirby and Engineer Limoges had charge of the harvest train.

A Toronto traveler had a narrow escape. He jumped into the aisle at the shock. His suit case was crushed into pulp, but he was only bruised.

Dr. Currie, of Elmvale, heard his name read as dead, but was unhurt. Others cases of mistaken identity occurred.

Superintendent Brady goes to Sudbury tonight. He says the line is clear and all debris will be removed this afternoon.

An eyewitness saw the brakeman running toward the switch to admit the harvesters' train, when the Pacific passenger dashed into the standing excursionist.

While the official number of those seriously injured is 15, a fellow-passenger places the total hurt at about 50. The coach bore the brunt, and the others were merely jolted.

SWIMMING.

DANIELS LOWERS A RECORD.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—C. M. Daniels, of the New York A. C., yesterday lowered the world's swimming record for 220 yards at Laughlin's Lake, when the second day's programme of the national swimming championship was carried out. The New Yorker set the new mark at 2:42 2-5, breaking his own record by 1 3-5 seconds. He won the event by 20 yards from F. Schwarz, of the Missouri A. C. L. B. Goodwin, N. Y. A. C., the only other starter, was a distant third.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Miss Lyttle, who has been catering to the ladies of Toronto and Ottawa in their dress requirements, has resolved on the bold step of opening corset parlors in London, believing that the ladies will show their appreciation of the advantages of being able to step into a quiet, cosy room and be fitted by an adept with just such a corset as will add grace to the carriage and bring out the proper delineation of figure, and at the same time, give that comfort and ease that every lady longs for in a corset. We shall be able to meet all requirements from the dainty, "chic" girdle at 25 cents, to the elaborate, serviceable and satisfying ordered corset. In construction, material and workmanship, combined with the latest ideas, we feel we can satisfy the most fastidious, and in securing gracefulness of figure and perfection of fit, we know we can give positive enjoyment to the wearer. Our parlors will be opened next Wednesday at 418 Richmond street, and we trust every lady in need of a corset will give us her patronage, and help a much-needed want in London. Watch for Corset Parlor advertisement.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

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

Chicago, Sept. 15.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September ....$	71⅛	71⅞	71	71
December	73¼	73⅝	73¼	73⅜
May	77⅜	77⅞	77⅜	77½
Corn—				
September	47⅝	47⅝	47	47⅛
December	42⅝	42⅝	42½	42½
May	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43¼
Oats—				
September	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜
December	32½	32⅝	32½	32½
May	34⅜	34½	34⅜	34½
Pork—				
September 16	95	....	....	....
January 13	00	13 00	12 97	13 00
Lard—				
September	8 87	8 90	8 87	8 90
January	7 72	7 75	7 72	7 75
Short Ribs—				
September	8 95	....	....	....
January	7 00	7 00	6 97	7 00

STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 15.	Closed Ask.	Bid.
Bank of Montreal	..	251½
Ontario Bank	135	134½
Bank of Toronto	..	233
Merchants Bank	..	172
Bank of Commerce	180	178
Imperial Bank	236	234
Dominion Bank	272	270½
Standard Bank	246	242
Bank of Hamilton	..	221
Ottawa Bank	..	226
Traders' Bank	..	140
Western Assurance	80	..
National Trust	..	155
Consumers' Gas	206	205
Ontario & Qu'Appelle Land	..	100
C. P. R.	177¾	176¾
C. P. R. new	177¾	176¾
Mexican Electric	..	80¾
Toronto Electric Light	..	161
Canada General Electric	..	141
Dominion Telegraph	..	118
Bell Telephone Co	149¼	..
Niagara Navigation	133	131½
Northern Navigation	106	103
St. L. & C. Navigation	..	144
Twin City Railway	115½	..
Winnipeg Railway	..	167
Sao Paulo Tramway	137½	136—132¾
Dominion Steel, com	30	29
Dominion Steel, pfd.	..	72½
Nova Scotia Steel, com	69	..
Mackay, com	73	72⅞
Mackay, pfd.	72¼	..
City Dairy, com	38	39
City Dairy, pfd.	95¾	93¼
Canada Landed	..	120
Canada Permanent	127½	126
Central Canada Loan	..	79
St. Catharines, N. & T.	..	75
Detroit Railway	95¼	93
Lake of the Woods	..	98½
Rio Janeiro	43½	42¼
Sovereign Bank	128½	..
Molsons Bank	..	224
Metropolitan	..	178
Union	..	162
Dominion Savings	..	70
Agricultural	..	128
Rio Bonds	77	76½
Hamilton Provident	..	123
Huron & Erie	193	183
Landed B & L	..	1.8
London & Canada L & A	..	108
Toronto Mortgage	..	112
London Loan	114½	110
Ontario L. & Deb.	..	138

Closing Sales: C. P. R., 100 and 155 at 177½, 20 at 177⅝; Niagara, 25 and 25 at 132; Canada Permanent, 50 at 126¾; Mackay, common, 15 at 73½, 25 at 73; St. Lawrence, 10 at 45; Consumers' Gas, 40 and 30 at 205½; N. S. Steel, bonds, 1,000 at 109; Hamilton Provident, 2 at 122; Dominion Steel, common, 85 and 5 at 29; Sao Paulo, 25 at 136¾, 25 and 25 at 136½, 25 at 136¼; Bank of Commerce, 4 at 178½, 25 at 178¼; Dominion Bank, 20 at 271; Ontario Bank, 75 and 10 at 134½; Ottawa Bank, 12 at 227; Metropolitan Bank, 30 at 197, 50 at 198.

NEW YORK.

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

New York, Sep. 15.

	Open	High	Low	Close.
Amal. Copper	113	113¼	112½	112⅝
American Sugar Co	137¼	137¼	136⅜	136½
American Locomotive	72½	75	72½	74⅞
American Foundry	40⅞	41⅜	40⅞	41¼
American Refining Co	156½	156¾	155¾	155¾
Atchison, com	108⅜	108¾	108⅛	108⅛
Atchison, pfd	101	..	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio	122	124½	122	123⅞
Brooklyn Transit	80½	80⅝	79½	80
C. P. R.	178	178¼	177⅜	178¼
Ches. & Ohio	64	64¾	64	64½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	56¾	57⅛	56⅝	56¾
Erie	48¾	49	48⅜	48¾
Erie, pfd	77½	..	..	..
Illinois Central	172	172¾	171¾	171¾
Kansas & Texas, com	35½	35⅞	35½	35½
Kansas & Texas, pfd	69½	..	..	..
Louisville & Nash	150½	152¼	150	151¾
Metropolitan St. Ry	107	..	..	..
Mexican Central	20½	21	20½	21
Missouri Pacific	99½	99½	99	99½
New York Central	143¾	144	143¾	143½
Norfolk & Western	94½	95⅛	94	95
Ontario & Western	50⅞	51	50¾	50⅞
Pacific Mail S.S. Co	38⅞	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	143½	144	143	143¾
People's Gas	89¾	..	..	..
Reading	149	152⅝	149	151½
Repub. Iron & Steel	37	37⅜	36¾	36¾
Rock Island	27¾	27⅞	27¼	27¼
Southern Railway	38⅛	38¼	37¾	38¼
Southern Pacific	94¾	94½	93⅝	93¾
St. Paul	177¾	178	177⅛	177¼
Texas	36⅛	36¾	36⅛	36¼
Twin City	115½	115½	114	114
Union Pacific	188¾	188¾	187⅝	188
U.S. Rubber	55	55½	54¾	54¾
U. S. Steel	46¾	46⅜	45⅞	45⅞
U. S. Steel, pfd	106⅝	106⅝	106⅛	106½
Wabash, com	20	..	..	..
Wabash, pfd	45½	45½	45	45
Western Union Tel	90⅝	90⅝	90½	90½

Mr. Fred O'Callaghan, of Ingersoll, is visiting Mr. James Dwyer, city.

Ussher, Playfair & Martens

STOCK BROKERS

Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Direct private wire to New York.

STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold on Commission.

Investment securities a specialty
COBALT STOCKS.

Nipissing, Foster, William-Marks.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Long Distance Telephone Main 4364 1

1 Toronto St., Toronto

It is not our intention to have a Formal Millinery Opening this season, but as our stock is now complete, we will be prepared to MEET THE PUBLIC on MONDAY, SEPT. 17, and following days. Our stock of DRESS HATS is simply superb, while our READY-TO-WEARS are most desirable for their durability and good style.

We are satisfied that you cannot do better than by inspecting our millinery, which we are offering at the lowest possible figure.

JOHNSTONE & JOHNSTONE, 180 Dundas Street.

32c

AUST & QUAYLE

Will Hold Their

MILLINERY OPENING

THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, and following days. 33c

MISS SKIMIN

523 Richmond Street

Millinery Opening

Thursday, Sept. 20, and following days. 33c

Dress Cutting School

Call or write for particulars. Booklet sent on application. 243 Dundas St.

JUST THINK!

The Comfort and Saving you have with good coal

Truesdale Coal

Will Prove It.

JOHN M. DALY

KCALMAN.

'PHONE 348. 19 YORK STREET.

IF YOUR

CUTLERY

is worn out it would pay you to look at ours. Our

CARVERS, DINNER AND DESSERT KNIVES

are all imported from Sheffield, Eng.

We have also a full line of the celebrated Rogers 1847

SILVER KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS AND HOLLOW-WARE.

Call and see these goods when here for the Fair.

Cowan's Hardware,

127 DUNDAS STREET.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO

You don't have to wait a week for your shoes, when you bring them to us. You get them the same day.

THE MODERN SHOE REPAIR SHOP.
472 Talbot Street. ywt

HAVE YOU SEEN

Our stock of Electric Reading Lamps, also our new line of Fancy Fixtures and Shades? Give us a call before you buy. Electric work of every kind. THE COMMERCIAL ELECTRIC CO., 475½ Richmond street (Opera House block). London. Phone 1871.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

Pandora Range, Kitchener Range, Kitchen Cook, Kootenay Steel Range, Cornwall Steel Range, Le Roy Steel Range, Famous Base Burner, Red Cross Signal, Belle Oak, in four sizes, Famous Air-Tight Heaters, in all sizes.

MADE IN LONDON, AND SOLD BY

J. A. BROWNLEE, 385 and 387 Talbot St

Visitors to London During Western Fair

Are invited to visit this bank, and if you live in this district your account will be appreciated. One dollar is sufficient to open an account at any of the three branches in this city.

The Bank of Toronto

THREE BRANCHES IN LONDON.

Corner Richmond and King Streets.
JOHN PRINGLE, Manager.
Richmond and John Streets. Corner Adelaide and Dundas Streets.

PLOT TO KILL FRENCH PREMIER

Some 15,000 Additional Troops and Police Assembled at Marseilles.

Paris, Sept. 15. — Wild stories have been circulated in France recently. The latest one appeared in the conservative newspapers, telling of rumored attempts to be made upon the life of President Fallieres while he is at Marseilles. So far as can be learned, all these stories are sensational. M. Fallieres left Paris last evening for Marseilles. There was the customary demonstdation at the railway station, whence his departure had been announced in the newspapers. It would seem strange, indeed, if real plotters would let such specific news of their plans reach the papers as have been published here. Nevertheless, it is announced that not only have fifteen thousand additional troops and police been assembled in Marseilles, but that while the public will be admitted to the presidential inclosure there, everybody must enter empty-handed. President Fallieres will be in Marseilles two days. Many warships will take part in the ceremonies attendant upon his reception. With the precautions taken no anarchist attempt is likely, notwithstanding the fact that the Paris newspapers have been filled with stories of plots to be carried out on this occasion.

It is declared here that there is a proposition on foot to supplement the Anglo-French entente and the Franco-Russian and the Anglo-Japanese alliances by a Franco-Japanese agreement, the conclusion of which is calculated to allay French fears relative to Indo-China.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Mr. A. T. MacNeill, B.A., principal of Woodstock College, is in the city, the guest of Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Ross, 569 Richmond street. Mr. MacNeill preaches tomorrow in Strathroy. He reports the attendance of Woodstock College to be the largest in the history of the institution.

—Mr. Kenneth Cameron, son of Sheriff Cameron, has returned from New York city, where he is engaged as an engineer in the construction of the great Pennsylvania Railway tunnel, under the Hudson River. Mr. Cameron was the engineer in charge of one of the two sections which were recently joined.

—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Independent Oddfellows will hold a monster convention in Toronto next week. Extensive preparations are being made to receive the delegats from all parts of Canada and United States. The various lodges of London will be represented at the convention and help to make it a success.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Holman, of this city, leave for Niagara Falls, N. Y., tomorrow night to witness their son Arthur, who is taking a leading role in "Quincy Adams Sawyer," the popular New England play. The production is to be presented in Niagara Falls on Monday night, and Mr. and Mrs. Holman wish to see the young man in the part. Eastern papers say he is making good all along the line.

WATER INCREASED.

The water in the reservoir shows an increase of eight inches, as compared with yesterday. Today there are four feet four inches of water; yesterday, there were only three feet eight inches. The pressure in this city has been correspondingly increased.

FOOT CRUSHED.

While at work at George White & Sons' machine shop this morning, Mr. Frank O'Neill, of 288 Burwell street, had his foot badly crushed by a casting which fell upon it. Dr. Stevenson was called and had him removed to his home, where his injuries were attended to. Mr. O'Neil will be confined to his home for some time, but it is thought that his injuries will not prove serious.

CANDIDATE FOR PASTORATE.

Rev. Mr. Eugene Spathelf, of Lansing, Mich., will preach tomorrow at both services of the German United Evangelical Church. German services will be held at 11 a.m. and English at 7 p.m. Rev. Mr. Spathelf is a candidate for the pastorate of the London church, soon to be made vacant through the removal of Rev. Mr. Eiermann to Erie, Pa. Mr. Spathelf comes highly recommended, his pastorate at Lansing, Mich., having been very successful. He is a young man of exceptional qualities. After tomorrow evening's services a meeting of the congregation will be held.

GRAND JURY FOR ASSIZES.

The grand jury for the fall assizes, which open on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Mabee, includes Marwood Campbell, Ekfrid; John F. Stewart, East Williams; Wm. Hambly, Lobo; Jonathan Birtwhistle, Westminster; Archibald Crawford, Caradoc; N. W. Manning and Frank E. Leonard, London; Robert J. Robinson, Ailsa Craig; Robert Moule, London; John McFarlane, West Nissouri; James Dibb, North Dorchester; James Buchanan, Metcalfe, Chester Choate, North Dorchester. The jury will have very little to do, as the criminal calendar does not contain a single case.

Mr. W. A. McLeod, managing director of the Stuart Machinery Company, of Winnipeg, visited London yesterday. He is on a business trip through Ontario and the States.

FOUND IN NIAGARA RIVER.

Niagara Falls, Sept. 14. — The trunk of a man badly decomposed, and with both legs missing, was recovered from the river below the falls late yesterday afternoon. The legs which belonged to the body were recovered several days ago. The body is supposed to be that of the Italian who was lost off the Electrical Development Company's works, but the identification is not certain.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

MAN OWNING HORSE AND SPRING wagon would like work delivering for wholesale or manufacturing firm. Apply Box 27, Advertiser. 33c

THE CUBAN REBELS WERE WORSTED

Government Rural Guardsmen Victorious After Stubborn Fighting.

Havana, Sept. 15.—The Government forces have won a victory over the rebels at a point close to Havana. General Rodriguez, with 400 rural guardsmen attacked the rebels under General Del Castillo and Colonels Asbert and Acosta, 1,000 strong, at Wajay, 12 miles south of Havana. After a stubborn fight, the rebels were dispersed. Eight of their number were killed and twenty-three wounded. Of the guardsmen one was killed and thirteen were wounded. Gen. Rodriguez returned to Havana this morning. There is considerable speculation as to why the enemy was not pursued.

Heavy fighting is reported near El Cano, ten miles southwest of Havana. No details have yet been received.

Both Sides Claim Victory.

Gen. Rodriguez, with a force of a thousand men, encountered Generals Castillo and Asbert, with forces of about the same number, last night, near Wajay. The Government claims the insurgents were dispersed, while rebel and other accounts say that the Government forces were driven back and retreated. General Rodriguez returned to Havana during the night and his troops are encamped a short distance outside the city. The Government lost three killed and several wounded. The insurgent loss is unknown.

An agent of the Cuban Government is buying horses at Fort Worth, Texas, for cavalry mounts, and forwarding them at the rate of a carload a day. The horses are of a cheap, pony type.

President Roosevelt's action in sending Secretary of War Taft and Acting Secretary of State Bacon to Cuba to investigate conditions in the island was regarded favorably on the whole by those who were first apprised of it. Cubans generally, it may be said, do not desire intervention of any sort in Cuban affairs, but the desire for a settlement of some kind now predominates. The conviction is overwhelming that the trouble must be settled through the United States.

The truth of President Roosevelt's picture of the deplorability of the revolution, and of his reference to the United States' right of intervention is not questioned.

AGREEMENT WILL GO ON MONDAY

Continued from page one.

Railway street the big Springbank cars turn to go to the park.

Ready To Come to Terms.

It was said today, however that both parties are ready to come to terms and that the majority of the council will be met by the Grand Trunk, so they can vote to put the agreement through without sacrificing any of the city's rights.

An agreement has been reached as to where the new connections for the Springbank switch will be made.

Yesterday afternoon Ald. Gillean, Saunders, Garratt, Booth, Water Commissioners Darch and Saunders, Engineer Graydon, City Clerk Baker, Manager King of the street railway, and Engineer Crowley, of the Grand Trunk, visited the place where the switch from the Grand Trunk now connects with the street railway, just west of the Wharncliffe road.

The party also viewed the place decided upon by the Grand Trunk for the new connection, and it is understood that all parties expressed themselves as satisfied.

Location of New Switch.

The plan shows that the switch will be put in by the G. T. R. 600 feet east of the Wharncliffe road, and that it will connect with the Beaconsfield avenue line of the street railway immediately east of the Wharncliffe. It will run a pretty steep gradient, the drop in the 600 feet being about 12 feet.

The Grand Trunk agrees to maintain a gate where the switch comes out on the roadway, and this gate will be kept locked except when the switch is being used.

A plan of this switch will be presented to the council on Monday night.

It is understood that Manager McGuigan, Supt. Brownlee, Engineer Crowley and the company's solicitors will be on hand to explain all matters which come up.

STREET CARS COLLIDE

Three in Mixup — Three Passengers Seriously Hurt.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 15. — Three street cars, one loaded to the guards with passengers, collided in First avenue early today, and more than a dozen passengers and car employes were injured. Three of the passengers are not expected to survive.

Russ Hall, Manager of the Seattle Baseball Club, was a passenger, and was cut about the head and bruised.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED

Disaster in New York Bay — Launch Ran Into a Scow.

New York, Sept. 15.—Four persons were drowned from a launch in the lower bay last night, when the launch was overturned in a collision with a scow. Four other members of the party in the launch, three men and a woman, clung to the bottom of the craft until they were rescued and brought to Stapleton, Staten Island, by the steamer El Paso. The launch was recovered and was found to be the Sausage, belonging to W. W. David, of Jamaica, L. I. David was among those rescued.

$6,000 TO $8,000 SURPLUS ASSURED

[Continued from page one.]

ing put on by the firm of Hand & Co. this year.

The Team Race.

The only horse event before the grandstands yesterday afternoon was a team race, in which there were three entries. Kitty Brown and Golden Text, owned by Mr. James McCartney, took three straight heats, with Pearl Carter and Dr. Jack, owned by Willie Robinson, of this city, second in the first and third heats, thus winning second money. Dr. Fred Wood's Clipper and Madge W. finished second in the second heat, and third in the other two. The summary:

Team race, free-for-all—

Kitty Brown and Golden Text			
Jas. McCartney, London	1	1	1
Pearl Carter and Dr. Jack, W. D. Robinson, London	2	3	2
Clipper and Madge W., Dr. Fred Wood, London	3	2	3

Time—2:27½, 2:25½, 2:24½.

Close Scores in Butter-Making.

In the sweepstakes butter-making competition, in which the winners of the amateur and professional classes participated, Miss Orr, of Galt, won first prize, with a score of 93.50 points. W. M. Waddell, of Strathroy, was second, with a score of 93.41 points; F. H. Dennis, of St. Marys, third, with 93.11, and F. E. Brown, of Dutton, fourth, with 92.33. The contest, as the scores will show, was one of the closest ever seen at the fair.

THE PURE AIR FURNACE.

One of the most urgent needs of the present day is proper ventilation in our homes. In the summer, windows can be opened, and in this way a house can be thoroughly ventilated; but in the winter it is impossible to have a perfect system of ventilation apart from the heating system. Many attempts have been made to construct a heating apparatus which would solve this ventilation difficulty, and the only successful system yet put on the market is that used on the Pure Air Furnace, manufactured by the Northwestern Heating and Ventilating Company, of this city.

The jacket of this furnace is divided into compartments providing separate heaters for each room, so that every part of a building is warmed, regardless of the direction of the wind. It heats as evenly as hot water in pipes, with the advantage of perfect ventilation. It is economical, and practical—no heat in the smoke pipe—and the coal is burned as fine as wood ashes. This system has been thoroughly tested, having been in use during the last winter, and has proven itself satisfactory in every respect, so much so that the company is able to give a written guarantee with every heater.

The Northwestern Heating and Ventilating Company's exhibit at the Fair was one of the hits of the Machinery Hall, and attracted great attention.

CAREY'S ROOFING.

The wet weather is coming, the time when the snow will fly is only a short way off, and people are beginning to wonder if their barns and buildings are leaking, if the shingles are rotting or breaking away, so that rain or snow may blow in, and perhaps cause harm to animals, farm implements, machinery. Cheap and unsatisfactory roofings never pay. A thoroughly waterproof, heatproof and timeproof material is what is needed. Carey's roofing answers a purpose that cannot be equaled. It has all necesary qualifications for a high-class roofing. Carey's magnesia flexible cement roofing is in demand everywhere. This cement consists almost entirely of a heavy flexible body of asphalt cement. The composition is tempered, so that it will resist the extremes of heat and cold without causing it to lose its flexibility or form while on the building. It has advantages over coal tar roofs and similar goods that dry out, crack and break in two or three years. It does not crack or break; it lasts for years and cannot decay. Its flexibility makes it possible to apply at any time of the year, and its finish is such that after a coat of magnesia fireproof paint, it becomes welded into a solid mass, presenting an upper surface similar to slate, but possessing greater strength and elasticity. Unlike shingles, it does not color or stain the rainwater. This one fact is deserving of mention alone, as an advantage over other roofings. People intending to erect buildings or factories of style will do well to see Carey's roofing before buying elsewhere.

THE GOURLAY PIANO.

Amongst the highest class of exhibits that were seen at the Exhibition this year was that of the Gourlay, Winter & Leeming Piano Company.

This company's reputation for high-class pianos is known to everyone, and their exhibit is in no way behind their reputation. It is the most expensive exhibit. The highest art is shown on these pianos. The beauty and graceful lines that are brought out through skilled workmanship readily show the high quality and superiority of the Gourlay.

Two of their latest pianos exhibited are in a class by themselves. They are unexcelled, and their name "Art" pianos does not nearly express their beauty. These pianos mentioned are the "Louis XV." style, the most admired piano at the Exhibition, and the "Louis XIV." And as the name implies, they are models of architecture of olden times, with the qualities of the latest and most up-to-date instrument. The art panel built into the "Louis XIV." style is a wonderful piece of work, painted by the celebrated G. Gengoult, a noted artist. The full, rich, liquid tones of these pianos are more than music to the ear, and Gourlay, Winter & Leeming are to be congratulated on the high-class and efficiency of their pianos.

Many orders have been placed during the Exhibition, Professor D. H. Weston, A.L.C.M., organist of the First Baptist Church, being lucky to secure one of the exhibition instruments. C. W. Treadgold, 195 Dundas street, is local representative of the Gourlay pianos, and a full line will be found in his showrooms.

THE CHATHAM INCUBATOR CABINETS.

The Manson, Campbell Company were again in their old stand in the north end of the Machinery Hall, with their usual exhibit of fanning mills, incubators, brooders, and farm scales. The firm are now manufacturing a kitchen cabinet which seems to attract the attention of nearly everyone. This cabinet is the newest and latest on the market. Its conveniences are innumerable. It answers the same purpose to the housewife as the modern, roll, top tesk, with all its conveniences does to the business manager. It is the very article for neat housekeeping. No household is complete without one. No large cupboards are necessary, and if your kitchen is small it is just the article needed.

Try Our Spices

The spices in your canning and pickling recipes are there for a definite purpose; they are intended to blend and produce a delicate, appetizing flavor. But they don't always do it; the spices the writer of the recipe used were perfect, full flavored ones. We have that kind —the very finest that money will buy.

Strong's Drug Store

184 DUNDAS STREET.

THERE'S DOUBLE VALUE AND DOUBLE STRENGTH IN STRONG'S BAKING POWDER, 25c A POUND.

TOILET PREPARATIONS.

An interesting exhibit for women was shown by Brown, Lee Company, of Guelph. Toilet goods of every variety were to be seen, including Brown's celebrated hair-grower, Brown's Pimpline, which cures pimples; Brown's egg shampoo for the hair, and many other excellent preparations for the toilet too numerous to mention. As to quality, Brown, Lee & Co.'s goods are beyond dispute, and are handled by all leading druggists.

LEONARD ENGINES.

During the week of the Exhibition, E. Leonard & Sons were exhibiting a complete line of engines of different sizes.

This company have been in the engine business for a number of years, and their annual exhibit is always to be seen at their old stand. The firm has supplied for the Machinery Hall many years, and mechanics, engineers, persons intending to install engines of any description are given every opportunity of examining the Leonard. Their engines always run smoothly, no vibration, and need little or no attention. The Leonard automatic high-speed engine, supplying all power for the Machinery Hall is 65 horsepower, 300 revolutions per minute, and is the most economical steam user on the market for its size.

The Leonard engines are known from coast to coast. They may be seen anywhere working under great difficulties and conditions, yet no complaint ever reaches the company that they are inefficient. Engines such as this company make are built for the express purpose of handling any kind of machinery, whether it be for steady work, where load variation is slight, as in electrical equipment, or where the variation is continual, such as in machine shops or wood-working establishments. No danger of engine racing, governors sticking or bearings heating. Everything manufactured in this line by E. Leonard & Son is as perfect as skilled workmanship can make it. It is said that "seeing is believing." So with this company's engines, and visitors at the Exhibition could not have failed to notice the smooth and easy running of Leonard's automatic high-speed engines.

MASON & RISCH PIANOS.

The success of the piano exhibit of Mason & Risch at the West Fair this year was remarkable, and pleased the local representatives very much. Although the Mason & Risch Company are pioneers in musical art manufacture in Canada and their pianos are to be seen in use all over the Dominion, the success of the exhibit this year excelled all previous ones. The numerous sales made during Fair week add more to their reputation for the manufacture of high-class pianos. Many intending purchasers who visited the Fair bought a Mason & Risch, because they were convinced that they were getting reliable instruments and the best quality of workmanship. Compliments came from everywhere, both about the tone and neatness of designs of these pianos. The Gregain inlaid piano received a great deal of attention. The pianola also attracted much attention and found an early buyer.

A great many inquiries were made about the Miniature Grand piano an Art Nouveau, which this firm is making, but owing to the labor conditions at the factories instruments could not be completed for the London exhibit. Many musical patrons were very much disappointed, but they may yet have an opportunity of seeing and hearing this wonderful instrument. This piano is a new conception in musical art and its popularity is growing rapidly. It is a piano that possesses a pure, rich quality of tone; the touch is delicate, prompt and elastic, and has all the qualities of the large Concert Grand.

GAMMAGE & SONS.

One of the most striking features of the Western Fair this year was Gammage & Sons' exhibit in the center of the Horticultural Hall. This large exhibit was made up of all the requisites for turning out first-class floral work for any and every occasion. A large number of goldfish were exhibited in beautifully designed cases, and attracted a great deal of attention and admiration. This well-known firm is the most extensive flower-growing institution in Western Ontario, and ships flowers and plants largely to the west. The superiority of their stock has been clearly demonstrated by their again carrying off all the principal awards. Their extensive and splendidly appointed greenhouses—the best in Western Ontario—are situated on Oxford street, east of the city, and were visited by hundreds of people during the Fair. No. 207 Dundas street is their city store, where they have always on hand an abundant supply of cut flowers ready for immediate shipment or delivery. Mail, telephone or telegraph orders are given special attention, and their flowers are safely packed, so that they will stand a three or four days' journey

PLUNGED INTO AN OPEN DRAW

Ten or Twelve Track Hands Wounded—Car Went Into Maumee River.

Toledo, Sept. 15. — Six bodies have been recovered and at least four more are being searched for in the Maumee River as a result of the accident last night, when a handcar plunged through an open draw of the Maumee bridge.

The men were track-hands of the Wheeling and Lake Erie road, according to time checks found on the bodies, that have been recovered, but none of the names are known at this time.

It is expected that the four other bodies supposed to be in the river will be recovered during the day.

NOT DUE TO MISTAKE

C. P. R. Wreck Was Caused By Mechanical Failure.

North Bay, Sept. 13.—Seen here today, General Superintendent Brady, of the Lake Superior division, issued the following official statement:

"I was over the ground yesterday, and I know that no one was to blame for the accident. There was no negligence. There was no mistake. It was simply a mechanical failure. Both trains intended to stop. In fact, both trains were where they ought to have been. The train going west had halted two car lengths from the east end of the switch, which is 2,500 feet long. The train going east was to stop four car lengths from the westbound train to allow the latter to enter the siding. The eastbound train was not going fast, and Engineer Thurlow put on his air brakes, but, owing to a closed angle-cock only the engine, refrigerator, and mail cars responded. The trains telescoped, and 11 were killed. Another died last night, and 15 are injured; none fatally, I believe. Ex-Detective McGrath was not on the train. His reported death was a mistake."

The express engine was followed by a refrigerator car, which, filled with fish, acted as a spring and saved the train from destruction. The mail car was next, and the messenger was only shaken up. When Conductor Kehoe, of the express saw that the train was passing the line of meeting, he pulled the brake rope of the rear car, but it did not work.

The firemen and engineers of both trains jumped and escaped injury. The crews are under formal suspension, pending the inquest, which opens at Sudbury today.

Conductor Kirby and Engineer Limoges had charge of the harvest train.

A Toronto traveler had a narrow escape. He jumped into the aisle at the shock. His suit case was crushed into pulp, but he was only bruised.

Dr. Currie, of Elmvale, heard his name read as dead, but was unhurt. Others cases of mistaken identity occurred.

Superintendent Brady goes to Sudbury tonight. He says the line is clear and all debris will be removed this afternoon.

An eyewitness saw the brakeman running toward the switch to admit the harvesters' train, when the Pacific passenger dashed into the standing excursionist.

While the official number of those seriously injured is 15, a fellow-passenger places the total hurt at about 50. The coach bore the brunt, and the others were merely jolted.

SWIMMING.

DANIELS LOWERS A RECORD.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—C. M. Daniels, of the New York A. C., yesterday lowered the world's swimming record for 220 yards at Laughlin's Lake, when the second day's programme of the national swimming championship was carried out. The New Yorker set the new mark at 2:42 2-5, breaking his own record by 1 3-5 seconds. He won the event by 20 yards from F. Schwarz, of the Missouri A. C. L. B. Goodwin, N. Y. A. C., the only other starter, was a distant third.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Miss Lyttle, who has been catering to the ladies of Toronto and Ottawa in their dress requirements, has resolved on the bold step of opening corset parlors in London, believing that the ladies will show their appreciation of the advantages of being able to step into a quiet, cosy room and be fitted by an adept with just such a corset as will add grace to the carriage and bring out the proper delineation of figure, and at the same time, give that comfort and ease that every lady longs for in a corset. We shall be able to meet all requirements from the dainty, "chic" girdle at 25 cents, to the elaborate, serviceable and satisfying ordered corset. In construction, material and workmanship, combined with the latest ideas, we feel we can satisfy the most fastidious, and in securing gracefulness of figure and perfection of fit, we know we can give positive enjoyment to the wearer. Our parlors will be opened next Wednesday at 418 Richmond street, and we trust every lady in need of a corset will give us her patronage, and help a much-needed want in London. Watch for Corset Parlor advertisement.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

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

Chicago, Sept. 15.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	$ 71⅛	71⅝	71	71
December	73¼	73⅝	73¼	73⅜
May	77⅜	77⅞	77⅜	77½
Corn—				
September	47⅝	47⅝	47	47⅛
December	42⅝	42¾	42½	42⅝
May	43⅝	43⅞	43¼	43¼
Oats—				
September	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜
December	32½	32⅝	32½	32½
May	34⅜	34½	34⅜	34½
Pork—				
September	16 95	....	....	....
January	13 00	13 00	12 97	13 00
Lard—				
September	8 87	8 90	8 87	8 90
January	7 72	7 75	7 72	7 75
Short Ribs—				
September	8 95	....	....	....
January	7 00	7 00	6 97	7 00

STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 15.	Closed Ask.	Bid.
Bank of Montreal	..	251½
Ontario Bank	135	134½
Bank of Toronto	..	238
Merchants Bank	..	172
Bank of Commerce	180	178
Imperial Bank	236	234
Dominion Bank	272	270½
Standard Bank	246	242
Bank of Hamilton	..	221
Ottawa Bank	..	226
Traders' Bank	..	140
Western Assurance	80	..
National Trust	..	155
Consumers' Gas	206	205
Ontario & Qu'Appelle Land	..	100
C. P. R.	177¾	176¾
C. P. R. new	177¾	176¾
Mexican Electric	..	80¼
Toronto Electric Light	..	161
Canada General Electric	..	141
Dominion Telegraph	..	118
Bell Telephone Co.	149¼	..
Niagara Navigation	133	131½
Northern Navigation	106	103
St. L. & C. Navigation	..	144
Twin City Railway	115½	..
Winnipeg Railway	..	167
Sao Paulo Tramway	137½	136—132½
Dominion Steel, com.	30	29
Dominion Steel, pfd.	..	72½
Nova Scotia Steel, com.	69	..
Mackay, com	73	72⅞
Mackay, pfd.	72¼	..
City Dairy, com	38	39
City Dairy, pfd.	95¾	93¼
Canada Landed	..	120
Canada Permanent	127½	126
Central Canada Loan	..	79
St. Catharines, N. & T.	..	75
Detroit Railway	95¼	93
Lake of the Woods p.	..	98½
Rio Janiero	43½	42½
Sovereign Bank	128½	..
Molsons Bank	..	224
Metropolitan	..	178
Union	..	162
Dominion Savings	..	70
Agricultural	..	128
Rio Bonds	77	76½
Hamilton Provident	..	123
Huron & Erie	192	183
Landed B & L	..	1:8
London & Canada L. & A.	..	108
Toronto Mortgage	..	112
London Loan	114½	110
Ontario L. & Deb.	..	138

Closing Sales: C. P. R., 100 and 155 at 177½, 20 at 177⅝; Niagara, 25 and 25 at 132; Canada Permanent, 50 at 126¾; Mackay, common, 15 at 73½, 25 at 73; St. Lawrence, 10 at 45; Consumers' Gas, 40 and 30 at 205½; N. S. Steel, bonds, 1,000 at 109; Hamilton Provident, 2 at 122; Dominion Steel, common, 85 and 5 at 79; Sao Paulo, 25 at 136¾, 25 and 25 at 136½, 25 at 136¼; Bank of Commerce, 4 at 178½, 25 at 178¼; Dominion Bank, 20 at 271; Ontario Bank, 75 and 10 at 134½; Ottawa Bank, 12 at 227; Metropolitan Bank, 30 at 197, 50 at 198.

NEW YORK.

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

New York, Sep. 15.

	Open	High	Low	Close.
Amal. Copper	113	113¼	112½	112⅞
American Sugar Co.	137¼	137¼	136⅜	136½
American Locomotive	75	75⅞	74⅞	74⅞
American Foundry	40⅞	41⅜	40⅞	41¼
American Refining Co.	156½	156¾	155¾	155¾
Atchison, com.	108⅝	108¾	108⅛	108⅞
Atchison, pfd.	101	..	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio	122	124½	122	123⅞
Brooklyn Transit	80½	80½	79½	80
C. P. R.	178	178¼	177⅝	178¼
Ches. & Ohio	64	64¾	64	64½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	56¾	57⅛	56⅝	56¾
Erie	48¾	49	48⅝	48¾
Erie, pfd	77½	..	..	..
Illinois Central	172	172¾	171¾	171¾
Kansas & Texas, com.	35½	35⅞	35½	35½
Kansas & Texas, pfd.	69½	..	..	..
Louisville & Nash.	150⅝	152¼	150	151¾
Metropolitan St. Ry	107	..	..	..
Mexican Central	20½	21	20½	21
Missouri Pacific	99½	99½	99	99½
New York Central	143¾	144	143¼	143½
Norfolk & Western	94½	95⅛	94	95
Ontario & Western	50⅞	51	50¾	50⅞
Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	38⅞	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	143½	144	143	143¾
People's Gas	89¾	..	..	..
Reading	149	152⅝	149	151½
Repub. Iron & Steel	37	37⅜	36¾	36¾
Rock Island	27¾	27⅞	27¼	27¼
Southern Railway	38⅛	38¼	37¾	38¼
Southern Pacific	94¾	94½	93⅝	93¾
St. Paul	177¾	178	177⅛	177¼
Texas	36⅛	36¾	36⅛	36¾
Twin City	115½	115½	114	114
Union Pacific	188¾	188¾	187⅝	188
U.S. Rubber	55	55½	54¾	54¾
U. S. Steel	46¼	46⅜	45⅞	45⅞
U. S. Steel, pfd.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅛	106½
Wabash, com.	20	..	..	..
Wabash, pfd.	45½	45½	45	45
Western Union Tel.	90⅝	90⅝	90½	90½

Mr. Fred O'Callaghan, of Ingersoll, is visiting Mr. James Dwyer, city.

Ussher, Playfair & Martens

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1 Toronto St., Toronto

It is not our intention to have a Formal Millinery Opening this season, but as our stock is now complete, we will be prepared to MEET THE PUBLIC on MONDAY, SEPT. 17, and following days. Our stock of DRESS HATS is simply superb, while our READY-TO-WEARS are most desirable for their durability and good style.

We are satisfied that you cannot do better than by inspecting our millinery, which we are offering at the lowest possible figure.

JOHNSTONE & JOHNSTONE, 180 Dundas Street.

32c

AUST & QUAYLE

Will Hold Their

MILLINERY OPENING

THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, and following days. 33c

MISS SKIMIN

523 Richmond Street

Millinery Opening

Thursday, Sept. 20, and following days. 33c

Dress Cutting School

Call or write for particulars. Booklet sent on application. 243 Dundas St.

JUST THINK!

The Comfort and Saving you have with good coal

Truesdale Coal

Will Prove It.

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IF YOUR

CUTLERY

is worn out it would pay you to look at ours. Our

CARVERS, DINNER AND DESSERT KNIVES

are all imported from Sheffield, Eng.

We have also a full line of the celebrated Rogers 1847

SILVER KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS AND HOLLOWWARE.

Call and see these goods when here for the Fair.

Cowan's Hardware,

127 DUNDAS STREET.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO

You don't have to wait a week for your shoes, when you bring them to us. You get them the same day.

THE MODERN SHOE REPAIR SHOP. 472 Talbot Street. ywt

HAVE YOU SEEN

Our stock of Electric Reading Lamps, also our new line of Fancy Fixtures and Shades? Give us a call before you buy. Electric work of every kind. THE COMMERCIAL ELECTRIC CO., 475½ Richmond street (Opera House block). London. Phone 1871.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

Pandora Range, Kitchener Range, Kitchen Cook, Kootenay Steel Range, Cornwall Steel Range, Le Roy Steel Range, Famous Base Burner, Red Cross Signal, Belle Oak, in four sizes, Famous Air-Tight Heaters, in all sizes.

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J. A. BROWNLEE, 385 and 387 Talbot St

Visitors to London During Western Fair

Are invited to visit this bank, and if you live in this district your account will be appreciated. One dollar is sufficient to open an account at any of the three branches in this city.

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JOHN PRINGLE, Manager.

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TORONTO
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Assets Over $2,200,000

Absolute safety, every banking convenience, and interest on monthly balances, are advantages offered depositors in our savings department. One Dollar will open an account.

DOMINION
Savings and Investment Society,
MASONIC TEMPLE, LONDON.
Nathaniel Mills, Manager.

LOCAL MARKET.

Saturday, Sept. 15.

As far as numbers were concerned, the attendance of buyers and sellers was up to the average for a Saturday. The supply of vegetables was the largest on any one day this season. There was not much change in prices. Eggs, butter and oats were a little firmer. There was a good demand in nearly every line excepting for vegetables, the market being over-supplied.

Grain—Old oats were higher at $1 20 to $1 25 per cwt. New oats sold at 92c to 95c per cwt. Wheat went at 70c per bushel. No other kind of grain offered.

Hay and Straw—A half dozen loads of hay were brought in, which sold at $10 to $10 50 per ton. There should be a good demand for hay on Monday. Straw is not plentiful at $5 and $5 50 per ton.

Butter and Eggs—Butter was firmer today at 22c to 24c for crocks and 23c to 25c for pound rolls; creamery, 2 1-2c, wholesale. Eggs were firmer, the supply being not as large as last Saturday; sales were brisk at 17c for crates and 17 1-2 for basket lots; retail, 18c to 20c per dozen.

Vegetables and Roots—Potatoes were about the only offering in which there was a brisk demand; sales were made at 50c per bu, or 75c per bag; when one or two bags were purchased 80c was paid. Tomatoes were plentiful; they sold at 6 baskets for $1; green tomatoes sold at 35c to 40c per bu; cauliflowers were more plentiful than on any day this season, and sales were fairly brisk at 5c to 20c each; cucumbers, 15c to 20c per 100, or 10c per dozen for large ones; dry onions, 75c to 80c per bu; pickling onions, 8c per quart; pumpkins, squash and vegetable marrows at 5c to 15c each.

Fruits—Apples were in large supply and sales were rather slow; prices fluctuated from 25c to 50c per bu, or $1 25 to $1 50 per barrel; plums were very scarce, and prices were firmer at 60c to 90c per basket; peaches sold well at 50c to 80c per basket; pears were a trifle slow at 75c to $1 10 per bu; citrons sold at 5c to 15c each; musk melons were in large supply and prices were easier at 5c to 15c each, or 40c to $1 per dozen; elderberries sold at 5c to 6c per quart.

Poultry—Spring chickens were not so plentiful today; sales were brisk at 50c to 80c per pair alive, or 9c per lb; for dressed chickens 60c to 85c was most frequently paid; ducks ranged in price from 70c to 80c alive, and 75c to $1 10 per pair dressed.

Dressed Hogs—The demand was good, at $8 50 to $8 75 per cwt.

Live Hogs—The price for Monday will be $6 per cwt; small pigs were easier, at $6 to $7 50 per pair for pigs 6 to 8 weeks old.

Hides and Tallow—Prices unchanged.

Butchers' Meats—Beef sold well at $5 to $6 75 per cwt; veal was higher, at $9 and $9 50 per cwt; lamb, 12½c to 14c per lb.

DAIRY MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 19c to 24c; dairies, 17c to 20½c. Cheese—Steady, 11¾c to 12½c.

BRANTFORD.

Brantford, Sept. 14.—On the cheese board today 950 boxes offered; 800 sold as follows: 65 at 12⅝c, 100 at 12 9-16c, 180 at 12⅝c, 285 at 12 11-16c, and 90 twins at 12 13-16c.

PERTH.

Perth, Sept. 14.—There were 1,300 boxes of cheese boarded here today, 900 white and 400 colored; no prices were offered, but all were sold subject to Brockville prices.

NAPANEE.

Napanee, Sept. 14.—At the cheese board today 1,055 boxes colored and 410 white were boarded; all sold at 12⅝c.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—The cheese board held its weekly sale this morning; 898 white and 1,113 colored were boarded; of these all except 267 were sold; the ruling price was 12⅝c, with a few sales at 12 11-16c; the cheese shown at the exhibition were sold at the close of the board, and went at 12⅝c for white and 12 11-16c for colored.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 14.—Butter—Steady; receipts, 6,832 packages; street prices, extra creamery, 25c to 25½c; official prices, creamery, common to extra, 19c to 24½c; state dairy, common to fancy, 17c to 24c; renovated, common to extra, 15½c to 16c; western factory, common to firsts, 15½c to 19c; western imitation creamery, firsts, 19c to 20c.

Cheese—Easy and unchanged; receipts, 3,281 boxes

KEMPTVILLE.

Kemptville, Ont., Sept. 14.—Offerings tonight, 1,51 colored cheese; no sales; bidding at 12½c.

SOUTH FINCH.

South Finch, Ont., Sept. 14.—Regular meeting of the cheese board this evening; cheese offered, 800 boxes; price bid, 12¾c; none sold on the board.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 14.—Oil opened and closed at $1 58.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Sept. 14.—Credit balances, $1 58.

LONDON.

London, Sept. 14.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 7-16d; spirits, 8d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Sept. 14.—Petroleum, 19 francs 50 centimes.

COTTON.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 14.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, $9 80; middling gulf, $10 05; sales, 575 bales.

Futures closed steady; September, $8 80; October, $8 94; November, $9 06; December, $9 21; January, $9 28; March, $9 44; April, $9 48; May, $9 56.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 14.—Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3½c to 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4¼c; molasses sugar, 3¼c to 3⅜c; refined firm. Molasses—Steady.

LONDON.

London, Sept. 14.—Raw sugar—Centrifugal, 10s 9d; Muscovado, 9s 6d; beet sugar, September, 10s 8½d.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.—Wheat—Spot dull; No. 2 red western winter, 5s 9½d. Futures quiet; September, 6s ⅞d; December, 6s 2⅞d.

Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 4s 9½d; do, old, 4s 10½d. Futures steady; September nominal; December, 4s 6⅛d; January, new, 4s 1⅛d.

Peas—Canadian, no stock.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter steady, 8s.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast steady, £3 10s to £4 15s.

Beef—Dull; extra India mess, 63s 9d.

Park—Dull; prime mess western, 85s.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, quiet, 57s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, steady, 49s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, steady, 52s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, steady, 53s; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, steady, 52s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, steady, 45s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 58s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, easy, 37s 6d.

Lard—Firm; prime western, in tierces, 45s 6d; American refined, in pails, 46s.

Tallow—Firm; prime city, 26s 9d; Australian (in London), 33s 3d.

Cheese—Strong; American finest white, 59s 6d; do, colored, 60s 6d.

Butter—Steady; finest United States, 95s; good United States, 85s.

Turpentine Spirits—Steady, 46s 3d.

Rosin—Common steady, 9s 11d.

Petroleum—Refined steady, 6⅝d.

Linseed Oil—Dull, 20s 6d.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 15.—Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 white offered at 71¼c, 70½c bid for immediate shipment, 70c bid for September shipment; No. 2 goose, 65c bid outside; Manitoba, No. 1 hard offered at 78¼c, on track at lake ports; No. 1 northern offered at 77c.

Barley—No. 3 offered at 45c outside, 44½c bid.

Peas—No. 2, 71c bid outside.

Oats—No. 2 white, 22c bid.

Flour—Ontario 90 per cent patents for export are offered at $2 70, in buyers' bags outside; Manitoba, first patents, $4 40; second patents, $3 90; bakers, $3 80.

Butter—Steady, with firm tone; creamery, 23c to 25c; solids, 22c to 23c; dairy prints, 21c to 22c; pails, 18c to 20c; inferior 17c to 18c.

Cheese—Steady to easy, at 13¼c to 13½c.

Eggs—Offering more freely, at 16½c to 17½c.

Hogs—Alive, $6 15 to $6 40; dressed, $9 to $9 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Sept. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 150 head; market quiet; prices unchanged. Veals—Receipts, 150 head; active and lower, $4 25 to $8 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,100 head; active; pigs 10c lower, other steady; heavy, $6 25 to $6 80; mixed and Yorkers, $6 50 to $6 85; pigs, $6 50 to $6 60; roughs, $5 25 to $5 60; stags, $4 to $4 50; dairies, $6 to $6 70.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,400 head; sheep active, lambs dull, ewes steady, others 25c lower; lambs, $5 to $8; yearlings, $6 to $6 25; wethers, $5 75 to $6; ewes, $5 25 to $5 50; sheep, mixed, $3 to $5 50; Canada lambs, $7 60 to $7 75.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 400; steady; cows and heifers, $1 25 to $5 25; stockers and feeders, $2 25 to $4 45; calves, $5 50 to $8.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market steady; mixed and butchers, $6 to $6 62½; good heavy, $6 20 to $6 35; rough heavy, $5 65 to $5 90; light, $6 to $6 62½; pigs, $5 60 to $6 35; bulk of sales at $6 05 to $6 45.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; steady; sheep, $3 25 to $5 60; lambs, $4 75 to $8 10.

TORONTO.

	Toronto, Sept. 14. Morning. Ask.	Bid.	Afternoon. Ask.	Bid.
Bank of Montreal	..	251½	..	251
Ontario Bank	135½	134½	134¾	134½
Bank of Toronto	..	..	235	233
Merchants' Bank	172	..	172	..
Bank of Commerce	180	178	178	..
Imperial Bank	236	234	236½	234
Dominion Bank	..	270	..	270½
Standard Bank	246	..	246	..
Bank of Hamilton	223	221	..	..
Bank Nova Scotia	300	281	300	..
Bank of Ottawa	230	228	229	227
Traders' Bank	..	..	..	140
Western Assurance	80	..	80	..
National Trust	..	..	155	..
Consumers' Gas	..	205½	..	..
Ont. & Qu'Appelle	..	100	..	100
Canadian Pacific	177½	176¾	177¾	176¼
C. P. R., new	177	176½	177½	178
Toronto Elec. Light	..	161	161	..
General Electric	..	..	..	142
Bell Telephone	149¾	..	149½	..
Niagara Navigation	132½	131½	133	131
Northern Nav.	104½	103	105	103
Toronto Railway	118	116¼	118	..
Twin City Railway	116	115¼	115½	..
Sao Paulo Tram	137	136⅝	..	..
Toledo Railway	32½	..	32½	..
Packers, A, pfd.	..	..	..	79
Dom. Steel, com.	..	..	29	28½
Dom. Steel, pfd.	..	..	79	..
Dom. Coal, com.	..	..	73	..
Mackay, com.	73½	73	73⅝	73½
Mackay, pfd.	72	71¼	72¼	..
City Dairy, com.	38	35½	38	36½
City Dairy, pfd.	..	93	95½	92
Canada Landed	..	130	..	130
Canada Permanent	127½	126	127½	126
Dom. Savings	..	..	..	79
Hamilton Provident	..	122	..	122
Huron & Erie	192	183	192	183
Landed B. & L.	..	123	..	123
London & Canada	..	106	..	106
Toronto Mortgage	..	..	..	112
London Loan	..	..	114½	110
Ontario L. & D.	..	108	..	108
Agricultural Loan	..	..	..	122
Rio Janeiro	43½	43	43½	43⅜
St. Catharines	..	75	..	73
Detroit Railway	95½	..	94½	93¼
Woods	98½	..	98½	..
Sovereign Bank	129	..	129	..
Molsons Bank	..	224	..	224
Metropolitan Bank	200	193	200	198
Union Bank	152	..	152	..
Mex. L. & P., bds	89	..	..	..
Rio Janeiro, bonds	77	76⅜	77	76⅝

Afternoon Sales: Rio, 50 at 43¼, 5 at 43½, 100 at 43; C. P. R., xd., 25 and 50 at 177½; Bell Telephone, rights, 2, 2 and 1 at 2; Sao Paulo, 25 at 136¾; City Dairy, preferred, 1 at 92½, 10 at 94; Metropolitan Bank, 19 at 199.

UNLISTED SECURITIES.
(Ussher, Playfair & Martens.)

	Toronto, Sept. 14. Ask.	Bid.
Con. Mining & Smelting	..	132
Canadian Gold Fields	7	6⅝
Packers	25	22
Canada Cycle	..	20
Canadian Oil	..	90
Tri-City, pfd.	..	95½
Tri-City, com.	..	30

NEW YORK.

	New York, Sept. 14. Open	High	Low	Close
Amal. Copper	113	113⅝	112¾	..
Amer. Locomotive	72	72½	71¾	72
American Sugar	136¾	137¼	136¾	126¾
American Smelting	155½	157	155⅛	156⅜
Anaconda	282½	283	281¾	282½
Atchison	18½	108¾	108⅛	..
Baltimore & Ohio	119⅝	121¾	108⅛	..
Brooklyn Transit	80⅛	80¾	79⅝	80
Canadian Pacific	177	177¼	177	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	57½	57¾	56¾	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	63½	64⅛	63⅜	64⅛
Chicago & G. W.	18½	..	..	..
Rock Island	27½	29⅛	27⅜	27½
St. Paul	176¾	178½	176⅝	177¼
Erie	47⅞	48¾	47⅞	48¾
Erie, 1st pfd	77½	..	..	..
Illinois Central	172	..	..	..
Louisville & Nash	149¼	150¾	149¼	150
Lead	79⅜	80¼	79⅜	..
Mexican Central	20⅞	..	..	..
Missouri Pacific	99	99⅝	98⅜	99½
Kansas & Texas	35½	35⅝	35¼	35½
Norfolk & Western	94¼	94¼	94	94¼
New York Central	143½	144⅞	143¼	143¼
Ontario & Western	51	51½	51	..
Pennsylvania	141⅞	143¾	141¾	143½
Pacific Mail	39½	39¾	39½	39⅝
People's Gas	90½	90½	90	90
Pressed Steel Car	54	54	53½	53½
Reading	142½	149	142¼	148⅞
Republic Steel	37	37⅝	36⅞	37
Southern Pacific	94¼	94⅜	93¾	94½
Southern Railway	38⅜	38⅜	38¼	38¼
Texas Pacific	36½	36¾	36⅛	36¼
Twin City	115	..	..	..
U. S. Leather	39½	40	39½	39¾
U. S. Steel	46⅜	46½	45⅞	46⅛
U. S. Steel, pfd.	106¾	106⅞	106⅜	..
Union Pacific	189	189½	188	188⅜
Western Union Tel.	90¾	..	90½	..

GRAND TRUNK

Shares bought and sold. Private wire system of Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, members New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, etc.

H. C. BECHER.
Bond and Stockbroker. Free Press Bldg.

STOCK MARKETS.

MONTREAL.

	Montreal, Sept. 14. Morning. Ask.	Bid.	Afternoon. Ask.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific	177½	177⅜	178	177
Minn. & St. Paul	156½	154	156½	154
Montreal Railway	281	280	281	280½
Toronto Railway	118½	117	118	117¼
Twin City Railway	117	115¼	116½	114½
Detroit Railway	94½	93⅞	94½	94
Halifax Railway	106	105	..	105¼
Toledo Railway	34	31	34	31
Packers	87	79	81	80
Colored Cotton	..	56	..	56½
Converters	..	..	69	67
R. & O. Navigation	84	82½	84½	82
Montreal Power	96	95⅝	96	95
Dom. Steel, com.	29	28¾	29	28⅞
Dom. Steel, pfd.	78	76¾	78	77
Dom. Coal, com.	73½	72	74	72
Illinois, pfd., xd.	96	93	95	93
N. S. Steel	70	68	70	68
Montreal Telegraph	180	170	180	170
Ogilvie, pfd.	130	123	130	123
Ogilvie, com.	..	..	250	250
Mackay, com., xd.	74¼	73½	74	73½
Mackay, pfd., xd.	72¼	71¼	72	71½
Woods, pfd.	116	..	..	112
Woods, com.	98	97	98	96⅝
Laur. Paper, pfd.	111	109	115	109
Mexican L. & P.	..	55½	56½	55¼
Ohio Traction	31	28½	31	28½
Montreal Cotton, xd.	133	130	133	130
Dom. Textile, pfd.	105	103¼	105	103⅜
Bank of Montreal	..	253	..	253
Bank B. N. A.	..	145	..	145
Molsons Bank, xd.	228½	225½	228½	225½
Bank of Toronto	..	250	..	250
Merchants' Bank	175	173	175	173
Royal Bank, xd.	248	233½	248	233½
Bank of N. S., xd.	298	282	298	282
East. Town. Bank	163¼	158	153¼	158
Quebec Bank	145	142¾	145	152¾
Union Bank	..	155	..	155
Bank of Commerce	180	178½	180	178½
Sovereign Bank	138	136	138	136
Imperial Bank	230	..	..	229
Hochelaga Bank	152	49	152	150
Havana, com.	..	..	..	45
Havana, pfd.	90	..	80½	80
Textile bonds, A	93	90	93	90
Textile bonds, B	96	90	93	90
Textile bonds, C	95	90	95	90
Textile bonds, D	98¾	90	98½	90
Mont. Power bds.	102	98	102	98
Bell Tel., bonds	109	100	109	100
Colored Cotton, bds.	..	97	..	97
Winnipeg Elec., bds.	107	..	107	..
Dom. Steel, bonds	84	83	83½	83
Montreal Ry., bds.	..	104½	..	104½
Ogilvie, bonds	118	115	118	115
N. S. Steel, bonds	..	108½	..	108½
Price, bonds	106	..	106	..
Mex. Electric, bds.	77	..	77	..
Mex. Power, bds.	80½	..	80½	..

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London and Western Trusts Company Limited

THE KILLING OF WILLIAM FRANK

The Jury Finds a Verdict of Accidental Death—Lost $300 Bail.

Sarnia, Sept. 14.—In the case of the death of the late Mr. William Frank, who was killed in the St. Clair tunnel while on duty as section foreman, the evidence of Dr. Hayes, who performed the post mortem examination, was to the effect that deceased had suffered a compound fracture of the skull, besides having both legs broken. The jury found a verdict of "accidental death."

John W. Gibb, contractor, of Wallaceburg, who suffered a fracture of one of his legs about two months ago, and who has been at the Sarnia Hospital ever since, was able to be removed to his home yesterday.

While adjusting an electric fan at his residence yesterday, Dr. W. A. Henderson had the end of his thumb cut off.

The last raft of logs of the season to be brought down the lakes arrived here yesterday for the Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Company.

Samuel Michael, a Detroit merchant, arrested at Courtright a week ago, was to have had his trial here yesterday before Police Magistrate Gorman on a charge of violating the customs laws by smuggling goods into Canada. On his first appearance Michael was released on $300 bail. Yesterday afternoon when the case was called Mr. Michael failed to put in an appearance. As a result his bail was estreated and a warrant issued for his arrest.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Yard, of this town, were passengers on the C. P. R. train that was in collsion near Sudbury on Wednesday. Both escaped serious injury. Mrs. Yard was thrown out of the car seat into the aisle and was struck in the back by a seat. Mr. Yard had his left arm bruised and his right shoulder sprained. They continued on their journey.

GAME AND FISHERIES

A New Government Department Not Likely To Be Created.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—The request of the Fish and Game Protective Association of Ontario that the Provincial Government appoint a department of game and fisheries, is not likely to be acceded to. Premier Whitney this morning stated there was no prospect of adding another department and creating a new minister.

STEAMER OREGON HITS THE ROCKS

Ran Ashore at the Entrance to Prince William Sound—Passengers Safe.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the Post Intelligencer from Valdez, says: The steamer Oregon hit the rocks on the beach of Hinchinbrook Island at the entrance to Prince William Sound at 12 o'clock Thursday night. She was trying to find the entrance in the darkness when the headland loomed up, and although she reversed the engines the vessel struck hard enough to tear the bottom off. The Oregon struck at low tide, and water soon filled the engine room to the second grating. A crew of five men left immediately for Valdez to get assistance. The revenue cutters Rush and McCullough left to take off the passengers. There was no sea running at the time of the wreck, but the position of the steamer is exposed to the full force of the swell, and if the tide rises she is in a precarious position. The wreck occurred 70 miles from Valdez and 35 miles from Nuchek. The passengers are all safe. The vessel will be a total loss.

In a Bad Place.

San Francisco, Sept. 15.—Special dispatches received here of the wreck of the steamship Oregon at the entrance of Prince William Sound on Thursday night say that she lies in a very dangerous position. She is commanded by Captain H. E. Soule, and sailed from Seattle Sept. 8 with about 50 passengers and 900 tons of freight.

When the news of the wreck was brought to Valdez by Chief Mate Kennedy and four sailors, after a long row of 50 or 60 miles, the revenue cutters Nash and McCullough were immediately dispatched to the scene of the disaster to rescue the passengers. The teamers should have arrived alongside the Oregon at 2 o'clock this morning. If the cutters reach the Oregon before she breaks up they will doubtless have little difficulty in taking off those on board. Should the vessel go to pieces, however, before help arrives, the passengers will have extreme difficulty in making the shore under the most favorable conditions.

Cape Hinchinbrook is a narrow neck of land extending far out into the sea and forming one side of the entrance to Prince William Sound. It has ever been regarded as a menace to navigation, and it was but a few months ago that the Government made an appropriation of $125,000 for the erection of a lighthouse at the extreme end of the point. This work is now progressing. The Oregon is owned by the Northwestern Commercial Company of Seattle.

Roosevelt's Advice to the New Republic of Cuba

Peace Should Be Secured at Any Cost—The President Is Cuba's Friend.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The following is a letter sent by President Roosevelt to Senor Quesada, Cuban minister to Washington:

"Oyster Bay, Sept. 14.

"My Dear Senor Quesada,—In this crisis in the affairs of the Republic of Cuba, I write you, not merely because you are the minister of Cuba accredited to this Government, but because you and I were intimately drawn together at the time when the United States intervened in the affairs of Cuba with the result of making her an independent nation.

"You know how sincere my affection and admiration and regard for Cuba are. You know that I never have done and never shall do anything in reference to Cuba, save with such sincere regard for her welfare. You also know the pride I felt because it came to me as President to withdraw the American troops from the Island of Cuba and officially to proclaim her independence and to wish her Godspeed in her career as a free republic.

"I desire now, through you, to say a word of solemn warning to your people whose earnest well wisher I am. For seven years Cuba has been in a condition of profound peace and of steadily growing prosperity. For four years this peace and prosperity have obtained under her own independent government."

"Here peace, prosperity and independence are now menaced for all possible evils that can befall Cuba, the worst is the evil of anarchy into which civil war and revolutionary disturbances will assuredly throw her. Whoever is responsible for armed revolution and outrage, whatever is responsible in any way for the condition of affairs that now obtains is an enemy of Cuba and doubly heavy is the responsibility of the men who, affecting to be the especial champion of Cuban independence, takes any step which will jeopardize that independence. For there is just one way in which Cuban independence can be secured and that is for the Cuban people to show their ability to continue in their path of peaceful and orderly progress.

"This nation asks nothing of Cuba save that it shall continue to develop as it has developed during the past seven years, that it shall know and practice the orderly liberty which will assuredly bring an ever-increasing measure of peace and prosperity to the beautiful 'queen of the Antilles.'

'Our intervention in Cuban affairs will only come if Cuba herself shows that she has fallen into the insurrectionary habit, that she lacks the self-restraint necessary to peaceful self-government and that her contending factions have plunged the country into anarchy. I solemnly adjure all Cuban patiots to band together to sink all differences and personal ambitions and to remember that the only way that they can preserve the independence of the republic is to prevent the necessity of outside interference by rescuing it from the anarchy of civil war.

"I earnestly hope that this word of adjuration of mine, given in the name of the American people, the staunchest friends and well-wishers of Cuba that there are in all the world, will be taken as it is meant, will be seriously considered and will be acted upon, and, if so acted upon, Cuba's permanent independence, her permanent success as a republic are assured. Under the treaty with your Government, I, as President of the United States, have a duty in this matter which I cannot shirk. The third article of that treaty explicitly confers upon the United States the right to intervene for the maintenance in Cuba of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty. The treaty confering this right is the supreme law of the land and furnishes me with the right and the means of treaty conferring this right is the sudder to protect American interests. The information at hand shows that the social bonds throughout the Island have been so relaxed that life, property and individual liberty are no longer safe.

"I have received authenic information of injuiry to, and destruction of American property. It is, in my judgment, imperative for the sake of Cuba that there shall be an immediate cessation of hostilities and some arrangement which will secure the permanent pacification of the island.

"I am sending to Havana the secretary of war, Mr. Taft, and the assistant secretary of state, Mr. Bacon, as the special representatives of this Government, who will render such aid as is possible, toward those ends. I had hoped that Mr. Root, the secretary of state, could have stopped in Havana on his return from South America, but the seeming imminence of the crisis forbids further delay.

"Through you I desire in this way to communicate with the Cuban Government and with the Cuban people, and accordingly I am sending you a copy of this letter to be presented to President Palma, and have also directed its immediate publication. Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Taft Going To Cuba.

It is officially announced that Secretary of War W. H. Taft will leave Washington for Cuba on Sunday, Sept. 16. He will be accompanied by Robert Bacon, assistant secretary of state.

They will go direct to Key West and leave at once for Havana on board a naval vessel.

Cuba Engrosses Attention of Official Washington

Landing of U. S. Bluejackets at Havana Considered as Timely.

Havana, Sept. 14.—Out of a great amount of more or less excited controversy about the wisdom of landing bluejackets from the Denver and the propriety of their recall to the cruiser, there is an absolute concensus of agreement that this landing proved a wonderfully distinct and decided influence towards procuring an offer of surrender from the insurgents. This offer was made at the moment when the concentration of the insurgent forces in Havana Province had been practically accepted, presumably in readiness for the much-predicted movement on Havana City.

On this account, the landing was an extremely satisfactory incident to President Palma, to the rebel emissaries, to the public of Havana, and especially to Americans. The fact that the insurrection has been held up for at least today is gratifying to all concerned.

An exception to this feeling, however, are the radical advocates for intervention followed by annexation, who would have preferred that the fighting should continue until the United States was obliged to assume full charge of the situation.

U. S. Sailors Withdrawn.

Mr. Sleper, the American charge d'affaires, has received a cablegram from the state department at Washington directing him to request the withdrawal of the armed sailors who were landed last night from the United States cruiser Denver. This he did in a note to Commander Colwell. At half past 9 o'clock Commander Colwell landed and after calling at the legation went to the palace, where he conferred with President Palma. As a result, the force of sailors is about to be withdrawn.

Uncle Sam's Policy.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Cuba is the sole topic of conversation in that part of official Washington which is dealing with the disturbed situation in the island republic. The policy of the Government is shown in the order to withdraw from Havana all forces save such as may be accommodated in the American legation and which remains as a legation guard. To have allowed a force of more than 100 bluejackets to camp around the palace of the President of Cuba, it was believed, could not be construed otherwise than as taking sides in favor of the Palma Government.

Strict Neutrality.

Strict neutrality between the warring factions, but with every possible precaution to protect American life and property, is the policy of the United States. The navy is ready and preparing to furnish such force as may be necessary to carry out that policy. If the ships already in Cuban waters are not sufficient, others will be dispatched.

The withdrawal of nearly the entire force landed by Commander Colwell, on orders from Washington, has caused considerable comment, but it is asserted that no reflection on the officer is involved. Under the instructions which he received when he departed for Cuba, he was to put his force at the disposal of the state department authority in Cuba, which was vested in the person of Charge Sleper, and his action in landing a force was at the latter's request.

Orders were issued at the navy department today for the cruiser Des Moines, now at Key West, to proceed to Havana at once. The Dixie, with 300 marines on board, is en route to Havana, and will arrive there tomorrow night or early Sunday morning.

Havana, Sept. 14.—Rumors to the effect that President Palma purposes to resign continue to be circulated. They are given some color by the fact that General Rafael Montalvo, secretary of public works, does not approve of the landing of the American sailors from the Denver, and the fact that the American officers talked with messengers from Alfredo Zayas. Gen. Montalvo declines to speak of the situation and the rumor of the President's resignation cannot be confirmed in Government quarters.

FINE OUTLOOK STRATHROY FAIR

Prize List Increased This Year—Entries Are Coming in Very Rapidly.

Strathroy, Sept. 14.—The West Middlesex Union Fair, commencing next Monday, augurs for a record breaker. Entries in the live stock classes are coming in rapidly, other exhibits will certainly be larger than ever; the speed specials, always a popular feature, will be well filled. The only thing to mar the banner show of the west will be unfavorable weather. The president, Mr. D. J. Donaldson, together with the energetic secretary, Mr. D. Evans, with his coterie of directors, have taken great pains to make the exhibt of 1906 a peer of all its predecessors. The prize list in live stock has been increased $500 this year, and the other departments in proportion. All the buildings have been repainted white, with dark trimmings, and they present a very beautiful appearance. Next to London, Strathroy leads.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Winterton left on Friday for England via Montreal and the Donaldson line of steamships.

Five valuable dogs were poisoned in one night this week by an unknown person, who will be severely dealt with if apprehended.

Mr. E. A. Henderson, of the Fidelity Bank, New York City, is visiting his father, Dr. G. Henderson, Oxford street.

Mr. W. A. Hill, Baker, has moved to Port Credit this week, where he will engage in business.

Professor J. Shotwell, of Columbia University, and wife are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shotwell.

Mr. J. F. Williams, of London, will open a confectionery business this week in the Lyceum block.

Messrs. Pincombe & Donaldson are shipping ice to London in carloads this week. A scarcity of the article in London is the cause.

Announcements are out for the marriage of Miss H. A. Calvert, daughter of W. S. Calvert, M. P., to Mr. J. Hunter, private secretary to Hon. C. S. Hyman, minister of public works.

Mr. Harold Johnston, of Blanche, Que., is home for a few days.

A reception was tendered in the basement of the Methodist Church on Monday evening in honor of all the students connected with local institutions of learning. Over 200 were present. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Pearson, was in the chair, and a fine programme was presented. Addresses were delivered by the new principal of the Collegiate Institute, Mr. Kerr; the president of the League, Mr. W. F. Baskerville, F. Harrison and others. Mr. Pearson, in extending a welcome to the newcomers, urged upon them to loyally attend the church and Young People's Society of their adoption. Refreshments were served at the close.

A DAY GIVEN TO DEPUTATIONS

Methodist Conference Receives Visitors from Japan and Temperance Advocates.

Montreal, Sept. 14.—Welcoming of gentlemen from Japan and the receiving of deputations from the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Dominion Alliance and the Canadian Bible Society were the chief features of this afternoon's session. All were accorded a most hearty welcome, were thanked for their visit and were wished God-speed in their work. There was no morning session.

A party of some thirty new ministers arrived today from England. They are part of the fruits of the visit to the mother country of Rev. Dr. Woodsworth, who is now ill in London.

A proposition is now being discussed in the general conference mission committee, which involves the reconstruction of the entire missionary administration. This is none other than the abolition of the offices of general secretary and associate secretary and substitution therefore of home and foreign secretaries. An alternative proposition is the appointment of a general secretary and one or two associates.

Changes are also to be made in the organization of the department of Sunday schools and Epworth Leagues.

Two alternatives are being discussed, one to appoint a secretary of the Epworth League and another for Sunday schools. The other is to divide the field with one secretary for the west, another for the east.

Only one session held, the morning and evening being devoted to the work of committee. The business session will be resumed Monday.

HURT IN A DUEL

Prominent Dons in Combat Over the Spanish-American Campaign.

Madrid, Sept. 14.—Newspapers declare that the duel between M. Feral Linares, who commanded the Spanish troops at Santiago in the Spanish-American war, and Senor Soriano, editor of Espano Nueva, occurred today near Saragossa. Pistols were used and the conditions were particularly severe. No details of the result are given.

The trouble between Gen. Linares and Senor Soriano grew out of attacks published in Espano Nueva on Gen. Linares, in the matter of his conduct of the defense of Santiago against the American forces.

PREVENT DISORDER.—At the first symptoms of internal disorder, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be resorted to immediately. Two or three of these salutary pellets, taken before going to bed, followed by doses of one or two pills for two or three nights in succession, will serve as a preventive of attacks of dyspepsia and all the discomforts which follow in the train

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made from Daisy Flour are perfect foods. Try a bag from your grocer.

NEED OF THE BIRCH.

London, Sept. 15.—The chairman of the magistrates at Colchester yesterday, in fining two 12-year-old boys for cruelly ill-treating 32 cows, said that the proper punishment for them was the birch and he regretted that he had no power to order it.

HARVEST OF THE SEINE.

Paris, Sept. 15.—During 1905 there were recovered from the Seine, at Paris, 101 human bodies, 2,114 dogs, 898 cats, 2,869 rats, 568 hens, 36 ducks, 9,200 pounds of meat, 215 rabbits, 12 sheep, 31 horses, 44 pigs, 3 calves, 1 money, 1 serpent and 681 birds.

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The Big Watch Sale Closes Tonight
Your last opportunity to buy all kinds of Watches at reduced prices. Come in tonight.
Thos. Gillean
402 RICHMOND STREET.

JOHNSTON BROS.' XXX BREAD the Finest Bakery Product.
Each loaf of Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread contains an equal amount of nourishment and is baked thoroughly and evenly; at all grocers or delivered.
Johnston Bros. Phone 818

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Rev. John A. Clark, B. A., of Calgary, is to preach in the First Presbyterian Church tomorrow evening.

—During the absence of Mr. Bleuthner, Miss E. Noble presided at the organ of the Centennial Methodist Church.

—Samuel Wilson, the mattress works employe, who had his hand mangled yesterday, is reported as progressing favorably at Victoria Hospital.

—Rev. Provost Macklem, of Trinity College, Toronto, will preach at the annual harvest thanksgiving services at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, tomorrow, both morning and evening.

—The Imperial Male Quartet, composed of Messrs. Moule, Pink, Webster and Fitzgerald, has booked with the Lyceum booking agency for the season and will leave next week for Chicago.

—A guiet wedding took place at the Hamilton Road Methodist parsonage on Thursday, when Albert E. Barklamb, of this city, was united in marriage to Charlotte J. Springer, of Brantford, Rev. D. E. Martin officiating.

—Mr. John Mitchell and daughter, Mrs. Jennie Ballantyne, have returned to the city after a three months' visit to Scotland. They visited Dundee, Glasgow and Edinburgh. Mr. Mitchell looks hale and hearty after his visit to the land of heather. He spent two weeks in New York, visiting R. C. Mitchell (one of London's old boys) and his wife. Mr. Mitchell and Mrs. Ballantyne will be pleased to receive their friends at Rosemount, Springbank, after Oct. 1.

HARVEST HOME SERVICES.

The annual harvest home services will be held on Sunday next, Sept. 16, at Christ Church, Glanworth, and Trinity Church, Lambeth, 11 a.m., and 3 p.m., respectively. The Rev. T. B. Clarke, B.A., rector of All Saints' Church, of this city, will be the special preacher.

MAY LEAVE HOSPITAL TODAY.

Mrs. Wakinghood, the Carleton lady, who was taken suddenly ill at the fair the other day, will likely be able to leave Victoria Hospital today. It was feared that she would have to undergo an operation, but this was not necessary, as her complaint when diagnosed, was found to be less serious than was anticipated.

Genuine Cross Creek Lehigh Coal
Formerly sold in London as Walla Walla.
YOUR ORDER WILL HAVE OUR BEST ATTENTION.
John Mann & Sons,
401 Clarence St. 425 York St.
Phone 470

SEPTEMBER WEDDINGS
Will be best remembered by the gift of some of our beautiful CUT GLASS or one of the many choice designs of PICKARD'S HAND-PAINTED CHINA. Come in; see what a selection we can show you at reasonable figures.
C. H. WARD & CO.
374 RICHMOND STREET.

BRAINS MAKE MONEY.
Parnell's Bread
MAKES "BRAINS."

"The Sweetest Flower That Blows" is not sweeter than
Thelma
The New Perfume
A delightful odor, delicate yet permanent. THELMA is becoming the favorite among people of refinement everywhere. Call and test it at our store. We are glad to show it, because it makes friends for itself and us
Ounce, 50c
Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.

SECURES HENSAL HOTEL.

Mr. John Fitzpatrick, who until recently conducted the Clarence House in this city, has purchased the Queen's Hotel at Hensall from "Doc" Blackall, who ran the hostlery for the past three years. Some difficulty arose over the transfer of the lease, but this Mr. Fitzpatrick overcame by buying the property from Mr. Hodgens. "Doc" Blackall intends going to Edmonton, having now an option on one of the leading hotels in that place.

EMPRESS AVENUE REOPENING.

The Empress Avenue Methodist Church reopening services, which were inaugurated last Sunday under such favorable conditions, will be continued tomorrow. The services will be in charge of former pastors of the church. In the morning, Rev. E. B. Lanceley, of Dundas Street Church, will preach, and in the evening Rev. W. Godwin, of Amherstburg. Special music will be rendered by the choir. The contributions both morning and evening will be in aid of the building fund.

A GREAT PIANO

To Those Who Did Not Purchase a New Scale Williams Piano.

After the busy rush of the fair you'll probably have time to consider the piano question. An intending purchaser, making the rounds of the different exhibits, is liable amid the excitement and commotion to become rather confused, and as a result is unable to decide which one to purchase, or probably you wished to talk it over with the other members of the family at home. If you saw and heard the New Scale Williams you will surely remember it. The knowing ones claim that the tone of the New Scale Williams more nearly approaches that of the Baby Grand than any other upright piano they have ever tried. Here is what the young musical prodigy, Miss Gertrude Huntly, F. L. C. M., of St. Thomas, says:

St. Thomas, Ont., March 3, 1906.
New Scale William Piano Company, Oshawa, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—Until recently I was under the impression that a Grand Piano was necessary for concert work, but have changed my mind since playing on a "New Scale Williams" Upright at one of my concerts, the tone being large and brilliant, utterly unlike that of the ordinary upright. Was more than pleased, and congratulate you on the wonderful success of this instrument. Yours faithfully,

GERTRUDE HUNTLY, F. L. C. M.

We publish booklets which tell all about the New Scale. We would gladly send you some of these and lithos of the different styles as well. Write now to D. Frank Smith, 183 Dundas street, London.

Full line of fall fashion magazines for sale by the Red Star News Company, 8 Market Lane, city.

Finest rubber-tire Victorias in the city. Hueston's Two Big Liveries.

Four C. P. R. team loads of "Salada" Tea, consigned to A. M. Smith & Co., passing through the streets yesterday was an interesting sight for fair visitors

NO PANACEA FOR MUNICIPAL ILLS

Mr. J. N. Ford's Views on the Matter of Municipal Ownership.

Mr. I. N. Ford, a correspondent in London, Eng., of the New York Tribune, and one of the best-known and most able newspaper writers of the day, has been making a study of municipal ownership in the light of English examples, and has contributed to his paper some important information on the subject. His opinion as based on an impartial investigation is that municipal ownership is not a panacea for municipal ills, and he does not believe that the system can be safely and advantageously introduced. In this connection he says:

"I have never been able to convince myself that the system can be safely and advantageously introduced in America. If there were grave reasons for doubting it ten years ago, when the gas and water services were the main municipal industries, and when the British town councils were recruited with high-minded men, who could have nothing to get out of local politics, there are more serious grounds for uncertainty at present, when the tramway and electric lighting services have involved a heavy increase of debt and the standing of men conducting the business of the towns is not so high as it was."

Councils Are Changing.

Mr. Ford then goes on to show how public ownership has changed the character of the persons who manage municipal affairs. More expert talent is required, for a town council may have to carry on a series of industries for which a costly plant and a highly-organized working force are necessary. To properly supervise the work the council should be composed of electricians, sanitary engineers and other experts. Sometimes men of this kind are available; sometimes they are not. Mr. Ford's impression is that this tendency in local government is not attracting as high a class of men as did service under the conditions of private ownership.

A Deteriorating Tendency.

The reasons for the change are not given by Mr. Ford, but they are obvious, and are expressed in the mere statement that whereas character and business ability were once the most highly desired qualities in a councilor, these must now take second rank to expert knowledge. The field has narrowed. If this is so in England, where local administration has always been of a high order, what will be the result on this continent? Speaking generally, a tendency that will make municipal management a matter for technical experts will make criticism a matter for other experts. That is to say, the public, not greatly interested at best, will be unable to intelligently discuss and pronounce upon the matters that intimately concern it.

Grafting Made Easy.

This is a most serious matter, and appears to have been overlooked in debates on public ownership. Under a system whereby experts and specialists manage the city's affairs corruption will, in the very nature of things, be easier, for the people might be robbed without knowing it, being unable to appreciate the nature of the transactions involved. If it can be proved that public ownership will lessen the interest of citizens in their government, the strongest argument of all against the principle has been stated. The popular opinion has been quite the contrary, but the work of forming public opinion on this question has been left almost exclusively to apostles of public ownership.

THE FEATURE OF THE FAIR

Everybody Visited the Log Cabin of the Woodmen of the World—A Most Progressive Order.

Undoubtedly the display that attracted most attention during the progress of the Western Fair was the log cabin erected by the Woodmen of the World. Located just south of the Main Building, and quite close to the Dundas street entrance, it riveted the attention of the visitor immediately, and few there were of the thousands who thronged the grounds during the week who did not accept the invitation to enter. The result was the place was literally thronged from morning to night, and thousands attached their names to the register, including people from all over the Dominion, almost every state in the union, as well as from England and Scotland. Here members of the order met, some for the first time and others to renew old acquaintances. Head Clerk Fitzgerald and Head Organizer McConnell were on hand throughout the week, and took pleasure in assisting in making the great Woodmen's reunion a delightful occasion to all.

The log cabin was certainly a most unique structure and one that appealed at once to Woodmen particularly, and if one could but shut his eyes to the decorations and surroundings and close his ears to the din about him, he might easily imagine himself in front of the abode of some resident of the forest. Chinese lanterns, vari-colored streamers and palms formed the decorations of the place, and expressions of admiration were to be heard on every hand.

On Thursday evening a treat was furnished vast throngs of spectators by Uniform Ranks Nos. 6 and 10, (a most valuable auxiliary of the W. O. W.) of this city. After marching through the grounds the ranks halted in front of the log cabin, where, under the command of Major Brown and Captains Higman and Roughley, they gave an exhibition of drill that elicited expressions of astonishment from the onlookers. In their brilliant uniforms, the rank and file went through the difficult movements in a manner that showed drilling of the highest kind. Afterwards the ranks were briefly addressed by Capt. J. H. McConnell, who highly complimented them.

Though but thirteen years in existence in Canada, the order has made most gratifying progress, having today a surplus of $175,000.00 which is steadily growing. Up to June 1st of this year, the sum of $533,541.05 was paid to beneficiaries. During the week a large number of applications for membership were taken at the cabin.

The order is certainly to be congratulated on the progress made as well as on the display at the Western Fair.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Best, of Windsor, are visiting Mrs. A. Child, at 788 Wellington street.

J. D. Steele has been transferred from this city to the Winnipeg branch of the Bank of Toronto.

Mr. Arthur M. McLean has left on a vacation. He will visit Toronto and other eastern points.

Mrs. Lewis, Mill street, has the pleasure of a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cave and their son Lorance.

Miss Nellie Quick, of Toronto, is at her home enjoying a holiday with her mother, Mrs. Quick, Briscoe street.

The Misses Edith and Winetta Cox, of Leamington, are visiting their cousin, Miss Lillian Moran, of Wellington street.

Miss Tilley Peacock, Toronto, is enjoying a vacation with her mother, Mrs. Harriet Peacock, 61 Tecumseh avenue.

Mr. William Galbraith, of Flint, Mich., and Master Frank McKenzie, of Walnut Farm, Blanchard, were guests of Alderman and Miss Garratt during Fair week.

Miss Mabel Summers, of St. Thomas, and Mr. Charles Williams, of Dorchester, are spending a few days at the home of Mrs. James R. Mitchell, 12 Front street.

Mrs. Anderson, of 87 Wharncliffe road, South London, who has been enjoying a two-months' vacation with her son, Mr. William Anderson, of Thamesville, has returned home.

WESTERN WHEAT IS POURING IN

Fall Rush at Fort William and Port Arthur Has Begun in Earnest.

Fort William, Sept. 15.—The big fall rush at Fort William and Port Arthur of wheat to the east and merchandise to the west is on, and it may be said without exaggeration that never before in the history of these ports has there been handled anything like the volume of freight traffic that is converging here at the present time.

From the west approximately 200 cars or new wheat are arriving daily in Fort William alone, while nearly 100 cars are unloaded every 24 hours in Port Arthur.

Comparatively the movement of merchandise from the east is even greater. The Canadian Pacific have now six steamers trading between Fort William and Owen Sound, as compared with four at this time last year, and it appears that this company will, if they would prevent a freight blockade, find it necessary to charter one or two more craft for the route.

Other vessels trading directly between Montreal and Fort William are in many instances bringing in capacity loads of general merchandise for Manitoba and western points.

That this unprecedented movement in freight was not entirely unlooked for by the Canadian Pacific Company is evidenced by the fact that they recently began the construction of a large temporary freight shed capable of inclosing several thousands of tons of merchandise. This shed, which will be completed in the course of the next two or three weeks, will, with the older warehouses, be used for storage purposes until the completion of the large permanent freight sheds now under construction.

Advertiser Correspondence

THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

I see that P. W. Southman has been appointed chief engineer of the hydro-electric commission. Who was the chief engineer to advise the commission in the making of its reports to the Government, or did they have one? Perhaps it was Mr. Cecil B. Smith, and if it was, and he was sufficiently competent to make these reports, although not himself an electrical engineer at all, why can he not continue to advise the commission in that capacity?

The Government has seen fit to pass a power bill and to appoint a commission upon the faith of the reports which were made through Mr. Cecil B. Smith, yet it has not enough confidence in him to operate under these reports without the advice and assistance of a chief engineer. It seems to me that a chief engineer should have been appointed in the beginning, and, perhaps, had he been, there never would have been any permanent commission, or any power bill at all, but if we are to have a chief engineer, then ought we not to have a Canadian of standing and reputation whom we know and who knows us, and who is familiar with the conditions, rather than a stranger whom we do not know and who does not know us, and in whom it is impossible to repose sufficient confidence to warrant the expenditures of vast sums of money? Yours truly,

"MERCHANT."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher's
The Kind You Have Always Bought
CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher's

Plant Your Dollars
in our Savings Bank and see how rapidly they will grow.
Dimes grow into dollars—on them we pay the highest rate of interest and give you the advantage of
RECEIVING INTEREST 4 TIMES A YEAR
$1.00 Opens an Account.
Now is the best time to start.
THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA
LONDON BRANCH, Opposite City Hall, F. E. KARN, Manager.
LONDON EAST BRANCH, 635 Dundas St., W. J. Hill, Manager.

Imperial Bank of Canada
Capital (Paid Up) - $4,280,000.00
Reserve Fund - - $4,280,000.00
London Branch:
CORNER RICHMOND AND KING STREETS
X SAVINGS DEPARTMENT X
$1.00 Opens an Account
Highest Rate of Interest Paid
R. Arkell, - Manager

ROSS' FURS
Manufacturers, Importers and Retailers
Our Fur Showroom is now open, in which is displayed the best, as well as the largest selection of
Ladies' Choice Fur Garments
in Western Ontario. We are also in a position to show the best value in the market. Our stock of Persian Lamb, Mink, Sable, Squirrel, Shore Mink, Muskrat, Bochara Lamb, Astrachan Lamb, Near Seal and Electric Seal Jackets, as well as Fur-Lined Garments, is exceedingly choice this season.
It will pay intending purchasers to inspect our stock.
196 DUNDAS STREET.

HARRY K. THAW READY FOR TRIAL

His Counsel Opposed to Delay—Fear the Effect of Notoriety.

New York, Sept. 15.—A notice was served on Assistant District Attorney Garvin yesterday by counsel for Harry K. Thaw, that on Sept. 24 in the supreme court they would make a motion for the removal of the indictment for murder in the first degree against Thaw from the court of general sessions to the supreme court.

Accompanying the notice are nine affidavits signed by counsel. One is by Clifford W. Partridge, and is to the effect that his clients wants a speedy trial because the case has caused widespread discussion.

The second affidavit is signed by John B. Gleason, and states that in a recent talk with District Attorney Jerome was informed that, owing to the large number of cases on the calendar, Thaw would not be tried until the middle of November.

Mr. Gleason further states that because of the notoriety the case has attained many have already formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Thaw, and for that reason also he wanted his client to have a speedy trial.

THE COMPANY OF JESUS

Elect Five Assistant Generals—Father Hayes, of Liverpool, Is One.

Rome, Sept. 14.—The Congregation of the Company of Jesus today elected five assistant generals, as follows: For Italy, Father Freddi; for France, Father Fine; for Germany, Father Ledochowski, nephew of the late Cardinal Ledochowski; for Spain, Father Abad, and for the Anglo-Saxons, Father James Hayes, of Liverpool.

The Giornale d'Italia asserts that following the custom of having two Jesuit cardinals, Father Freddi will be created a cardinal at the next consistory.

FOR PRESIDENT OF SHOE-WORKERS.

Montreal, Sept. 15.—Voting which took place in this city for the election of the officers for the International Brotherhood of Boot and Shoe Workers of Canada, gave a majority of about 600 to John F. Tobin for the presidency, out of the three candidates who were in the field.

OVERDUE STEAMER SAFE.

Boston, Sept. 14.—The United Fruit Company's steamer Brewster, seven days overdue at this port from the West Indies, arrived at Port Antonio, Jamaica, today, according to cable advices received by the company's officials here. The cablegrams said that the Brewster suffered great damage in the hurricane last week. She carried a crew of 35 men but no passengers.

CORRECTING WOMAN'S VANITY.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.—A Blackburn man named Meeham, who was summoned yesterday for assaulting his sister, explained that he was annoyed because the girl spent all her money on scented soaps, face powders and hair washes.

A Good Start
In life is the best thing you can give your son or daughter. A course in shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping at the Western Business College, 110 Dundas street, W. C. Coo, Principal.
Means
That a thorough and practical training will be received from experienced teachers, who thoroughly understand what they teach.
Success
Is sure to follow.

ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE
TORONTO
A Collegiate Residential and Day School for Girls
14 Teachers in the Academic Department. Of those 4 are European Trained Teachers of Modern Languages. Class-rooms specially built; 18 sound-proof music rooms and a large Assembly Hall. Large lawns for recreation.
RECORD—1905-6—14 at University; 20 passed the examinations in Music, Toronto University, winning 11 1st class and 5 2nd class Honours; 10 Toronto Conservatory, winning 3 first places.
Write for Illustrated Booklet.
Autumn term commences Sept 12. (8)
G. DICKSON, M. A., Director,
(Late Principal Upper Canada College)
MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, Lady Principal

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE
Trafalgar Castle
And ONTARIO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC AND ART
Whitby, Ont., Can.
Palatial Buildings, beautiful grounds, helpful, social and religious influences, and the best facilities for the study of Literature, Music, Art, Elocution, Commercial and Domestic Science.
Large Pipe Organ, Concert Grand Pianos, and the most complete modern equipment in every department.
"Undoubtedly the best of its kind in Canada"—Lord Aberdeen. Will reopen Sept 10. Send for Calendar to REV. J. J. HARE, Ph.D., Principal.
89uk-ywt

London Conserva tory of Music and School of Elocution, Limited
Reopens Tuesday, September 4.
Ask for curriculum.
W. Caven Barron
PRINCIPAL.
Address 374 Dundas Street. Phone 1101.

Alma Ladies' College
ST. THOMAS, ONT.

1881	SEMI-JUBILEE	1906
1881	$100,000 PROPERTY	1906
1881	4,000 STUDENTS	1906
1881	400 GRADUATES	1906

185 STUDENTS THIS YEAR
The College begins its second quarter-century better prepared than ever to give thorough, practical instruction in all departments.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

PROGRESSIVE AMIR.

Calcutta, Sept. 15.—The Amir of Afghanistan has engaged an electrical engineer to install electrical machinery in the factories in the new town which he is building 30 miles north of Cabul. The arms and ammunition factories will probably be moved there and manufacturing industries started.

SPECIAL SATURDAY CABLES TO THE LONDON ADVERTISER

BELIEVE THEY SAW ANGEL IN THE SKY

5,000 Superstitious Peasants Abandon Village Which They Say Is Doomed.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]

Geneva, Sept. 15. — Over 5,000 superstitious peasants have fled from the Val Vedasca, on the Swiss-Italian frontier, to the east of Lake Maggiore.

During a great storm the superstitious villagers declare that they saw an angel in the clouds pointing a finger at the valley. They fled in hundreds, believing that the place was doomed, and at the present time hitherto prosperous orchards, gardens and fields are deserted.

The valley is situated between two precipitous mountain ranges. Dozens of avalanches fell into the valley early in the year, and when the snow melted there were landslips. This was followed by rain, and the stream running through the valley became swollen and swept away bridges and houses on its banks. Twenty people were drowned, and herds of cattle were destroyed.

BADLY SCARED BY RISING WALK

Hindoos and Mohammedans of Calcutta Regard Natural Event as Pregnant of Evil.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]

Calcutta, Sept. 15. — Some amusing evidence of Indian superstition was furnished when, owing to an accumulation of water, the pavement near the steps of the Calcutta general postoffice bulged upward.

The phenomenon caused great agitation among passersby, and an immense crowd gathered.

The Hindus told each other that there was once a temple to the god Shiva on the spot, and that Shiva was now rising to the surface.

Mohammedans, on the other hand, said that the Black Hole tragedy occurred on this spot, and that the dead bodies of the Europeans were rising to wreak vengeance upon the Mohammedans.

A third theory was that the pavement was a grave, and that the spirit of the dead was coming out to work havoc in Calcutta. Many Hindus went away on hearing this, for fear of being seized by the spirit.

Some of the Hindus to propitiate the god Shiva, laid flowers and garlands on the bulging pavement. People first ran away in fright, and then came timidly back to see whether anything had yet come out of the ground. When the municipal employes began work on the pavement there was a stampede of the timid.

The latest discovery of the Modammedan onlookers was the supposed impress of a hand on the earth under the pavement, which is regarded by the unlettered as a sign that the bulging pavement covered the tomb of a saint. The bulging is regarded as an indication of the return of Mohammedan ascendancy.

GOLD KING HAS DIVORCE RECORD

"Swiftwater Bill" Seeks Separation From Fourth Wife and Wants Fifth.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]

Vancouver, Sept. 15.—What is believed to be the American and, therefore, the world's record in divorcing is being created by "Swiftwater Bill" Gates, who is seeking his fourth release from the matrimonial tie.

"Swiftwater Bill," as he is known in Yukon since he took a thrilling ride down Yukon River, is believed to have also made and lost more fortunes in Alaska than any other pioneer. He is now worth about half a million sterling. The co-respondents cited are the mythical characters, John Doe and Richard Roe, who do duty as legal fictions on this side of the Atlantic as well as the other.

"Swiftwater Bill" had many rivals when he courted his first wife at Eldorado Creek, near Dawson City. He won her by buying up all the fresh eggs in the place—not a great quantity, but invaluable—and presenting them to her.

In San Francisco he fell in love with his first wife's sister, and married her, his first wife getting a divorce. He found that he liked his second wife less than his first, so she also obtained a divorce, and he married his first wife for the second time.

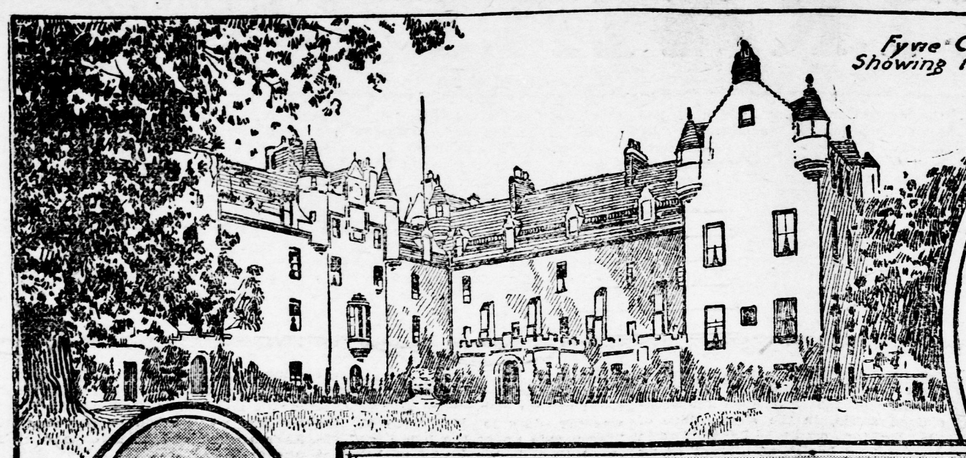
He lost a fortune, returned to Yukon, and married a California woman. He made another fortune, and eloped with a girl from Sacramento. His third wife then divorced him.

He is now suing for divorce from his fourth wife, and has already, it is said, married a fifth.

LUNATIC'S SANE LETTER.

London, Sept. 15.—A pauper inmate of the Worcestershire Lunatic Asylum wrote to the Kidderminster Board of Guardians asking to be allowed to pay something toward the cost of his maintenance out of his savings, which amount to £120. The board regarded the letter as perfectly sane, and decided to appropriate 4s. a week.

The King in his element



Fyvie Castle, Showing the entrance

Queen Victoria of Spain on the Moors.

Women shoot Grouse on Scottish Moors.

Alfonso Shoots Grouse on the Scottish Moors

Young King of Spain Proves Himself Thorough Sportsman, and Tramps the Heather, Rain or Shine.

[Special Correspondence of The Advertiser.]

Aberdeen, Scotland, Sept. 15.—King Alfonso of Spain and his consort, Queen Victoria, who were the guests of Lord Leith at Fyvie Castle, will no doubt long retain pleasant memories of his short sojourn in Aberdeenshire, for his majesty appears to have found almost immeasurable delight following the grouse.

During the three days the King was out on the moors no fewer than 130 brace fell to his gun, so that his first shooting expedition in Scotland may be said to be a thoroughly successful one.

Rain or no rain, his majesty was in his element when tramping up to the knees through the purple heather, and even during the few minutes he conversed with Lord Leith, of Fyvie, on the station platform at Fyvie in the early hours of the morning—it was about 2 o'clock—the moors and the shooting formed not the least important topic of conversation. That King Alfonso and Queen Victoria intended to make the most of their stay in Scotland was evidenced by the early morning journey, which they accomplished on their way to Drummond Castle; for after attending the ball given at Fyvie Castle on their majesties motored to the station, and by 3 o'clock they had arrived at Aberdeen on their way to the Perthshire Highlands.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen were among the guests at the ball, and the scene was one of great brilliancy. Their majesties engaged in the royal quadrilles, but it was in an eightsome reel that they seemed to evince the greatest interest. It is not reported whether there was any "hoochin" or not, but their majesties entered into the dance with the greatest zest and delight.

King Alfonso and his consort were in capital health, and if the moors and roads at Fyvie have been damped, not so the spirits of the royal visitors, who have thoroughly enjoyed their short stay as the guests of Lord and Lady Leith.

Nothing could exceed the welcome King Alfonso and Queen Victoria Eugenie have received in the Highlands and in Scotland generally. Wherever they have been, and in no matter what kind of weather, the whole countryside has turned out to welcome them. Tiny little cottages lost in the hills and off the beaten track have flown the Spanish flag. Little communities—once or twice it has been a Roman Catholic community—have tramped miles to see them, and one morning Crieff was alive at 6 o'clock, and crowds waited in the vicinity of the station in a persistent drizzle of rain for three hours to welcome the rulers of Spain.

SAVES TREASURE LOSES HIS LIFE

Mortally Wounded by Robbers, He Throws Keys of Safe Out of Window.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]

Bucharest, Sept. 15. — A daring train outrage has taken place in the Orient express between the stations Vitileanca and Buzeo.

A recently discharged station master and an accomplice boarded the train at Galatz, knowing that the mail contained $100,000 in cash.

When the train was going at full speed, the two men entered the postal wagon and tried to persuade Georgesco, a mail guard in charge, to become their accomplice. He refused, and attempted to give an alarm, whereupon they shot him twice, mortally wounding him. Before he fell, however, he succeeded in throwing the keys of the safe through the window. The train was pulled up near Buzeo station, and the criminals attempted to get away, but the ex-station master hurt his leg badly and was arrested.

Before his death Georgesco was able to describe the second man, who has also been captured by the gendarmes.

The family of Georgesco will, it is expected, receive a state pension.

DILIGENT SCHOOLBOY.

London, Sept. 15.—A boy named Sterne was called before a meeting of the West Suffolk education committee, and received a silver watch in recognition of the fact that he had never been late or absent during a period of eight and three-quarter years at school.

30,000 VICTIMS OF THE PLAGUE

Terrible Scourge Swept Away Entire Districts in the Interior of India.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]

Lahore, Sept. 15.—The report on the plague in the United Provinces in 1905, which has just been issued by Major Chafer White, shows that entire districts have been swept, and that over 300,000 people died from its effects.

The Muttra district, which was the worst, had 45,644 deaths, as against 4,185 in 1904. "The scourge paralyzed the people," is the collector's graphic description.

It is believed that the rat flea is chiefly responsible for the spread of the plague, and war has been waged against rats. Here is the rats' death record: Bareilly, 215,105 rats killed; Allahabad, 77,345 rats killed; Badaun, 66,241 rats killed; Agra, 57,711 rats killed.

Most of the municipalities gave rat traps away to the inhabitants, and Major Chafor White urges that the rat war should be carried on indefinitely.

PLAYED ONLY ONE TUNE.

Bristol, Sept. 15.—An old woman who was charged at Bristol with begging said that she had earned her living for the last seven years by playing the National Anthem on a concertina.

GIRL BELLRINGER.

London, Sept. 15.—Miss Birdie Robinson, of Rumburgh, assisted in ringing a peal of 5,040 changes, lasting two hours and fifty-two minutes, at Rumburgh Church yesterday.

A SOUND SLEEPER.

London, Sept. 15.—Burglars who entered a provision shop in Lea Bridge road, Clapton, stole the day's takings from underneath the pillow on which the proprietor was sleeping.

Lord Leith of Fyvie.

ANIMALS ROAM IN "JUNGLE" OF ZOO

Public Afforded Treat of Seeing Them in Miniature Wilds of Africa.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]

Hamburg, Sept. 15.—Karl Hagenbeck, the well-known animal dealer, of Hamburg, yesterday let loose a number of lions and tigers in the artificial "jungle" of his "zoo," near this city. His object is to prepare for all his animals quarters resembling as much as possible their natural environment.

It was evident that the seven lions and three Bengal tigers let loose yesterday appreciated their freedom. Their "jungle" is some 60 feet long by 45 wide, surrounded on three sides by artistically designed boulders, so high that no lion will attempt to spring over. On the fourth side is the path along which the public pass. But between spectators and animals is a ditch 15 feet deep, half full of water, and requiring a clear leap of 30 feet from any animal that may wish to escape. The "jungle" is so designed as to preclude any chance of a running jump. At one end of the ditch is a staircase to allow the animals to regain their den.

For hours yesterday they tramped to and fro along the front of the ditch, occasionally stopping and gazing at the crowds in front of them. For the first time in the history of zoological gardens one saw the king of beasts without iron bars or netting interfering with the view.

Immediately behind the "jungle" is one of the many "mountains" which Mr. Hagenbeck has erected in his animal park. It is an imitation rock mountain 90 feet high. Various kinds of mountain deer were to be seen climing up apparently inaccessible boulders.

REVOLVER HID IN LEG

Arrested on Charge of Forgery, Bridegroom-Elect Kills Himself.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]

Wellington, N. Z., Sept. 15. — While awaiting the arrival of his bride at Lincoln Church, near Christchurch, Charles McCutcheon was arrested by two detectives on a charge of forgery.

The detectives searched him, and he then offered an excuse to retire. Almost immediately afterward a pistol shot was heard, and the detectives, rushing in found their prisoner with a smoking revolver in his hand and a bullet wound in his forehead. While being conveyed to the hospital he died.

McCutcheon had a wooden leg, in which he had the revolver concealed.

ASSASSINATION CLEVERLY PLANNED

Skallon Induced to Drive in Certain Street By Pretended Insult to Consul.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]

Warsaw, Sept. 15. — The recent plot which failed to kill Governor-General Skallon was most cunningly conceived.

As the governor was driving from the Lazienki Castle through Natoliuska street, a woman dressed in white threw a bomb. Two Cossacks, a police sergeant and two civilians were killed, and the governor was wounded about the head. All the windows in the neighborhood were shattered. The woman disappeared.

The police have discovered that the revolutionists cleverly planned the passage of the governor along the street. Some days ago a revolutionary wearing the uniform of a staff officer went to the office of the German viceconsul, Baron von Lerchenfeld, and used insulting language to him.

A complaint to the governor followed, and the governor afforded the revolutionaries their opportunity by leaving the security of his residence to pay a visit of reconciliation to the consulate.

Other bombs were thrown from the balcony of a house in the street, and the police found loaded bombs there on searching the building.

HELPED TO LAY FIRST CABLES.

London, Sept. 8.—An interesting figure passed out of the navy list on Saturday by the death of Captain H. A. Moriarty, C.B., in his 92nd year, at Manor Park, Lee. He entered the navy in 1829, and helped, as navigator, to lay the first Atlantic cables. He received the C. B. for buoying the broken cable from the Albany and placing the Great Eastern over the spot, so that it was recovered in the following year.

MARINE WILL MISS HIS BULLET.

London, Sept. 15.—Dr. Edwin Chill, of Ealing, writes to the Lancet that he has extracted a bullet from the leg of a royal marine pensioner, who was shot in an action off the west coast of Africa 42 years ago.

SULTAN HATES TO CONSULT A DOCTOR

His Symptoms Are Told by Servant to Medical Man Who Prescribes.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]

Constantinople, Sept. 15. — The Sultan seemed ill at ease during the Selamlik yesterday, but looked a great deal better after the ceremony. His majesty, fearing fatigue, had requested the ambassadors not to attend the ceremony, and postponed the reception usually held afterward.

Information during the course of his majesty's illness has been of the most meager kind. The Sultan, when indisposed, becomes a hermit of the most rigorous type. He shuts himself up in the harem—that is to say, the part of the palace reserved for the royal family—and only the chief of his women attendants may approach and communicate with him.

It is probable that on this occasion physicians were admitted to the royal presence, but as a rule the Sultan gets his medical advice from some servant who has informed a physician of his master's symptoms.

Even in the present illness one Armenian doctor was consulted by a chamberlain at his own house, and the advice conveyed to the Sultan. The royal disease—hematuria—is not a dangerous one, under constant medical care, but the Sultan's hatred of physicians gives a graver side to his case.

BODY FOUND IN SACKS

Mysterious Murder Puzzles the Police of a Swiss Town.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]

Geneva, Sept. 15. — The mysterious murder of Ernest Stettler, the son of a wealthy farmer, is engaging the attention of the Swiss police.

Stettler's body—bound, gagged and mutilated—was discovered inside two sacks on the edge of a pond near the village of Olten, where he had apparently been enticed by the murderer.

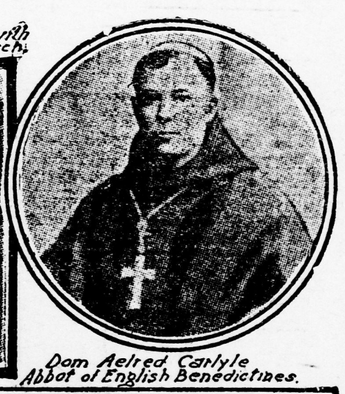
It is a curious coincidence that Stettler's eldest brother was murdered in exactly the same manner and near the same spot two years ago, while another brother was murdered in Guatemala a year before. The murderers have never been discoverd.

Th fourth and last son is now the heir of the Stettler estates.

WORLD'S LAZIEST MAN.

London, Sept. 15.—Daniel Ship, a "laborer," who was charged yesterday at the West Ham police court with beggin, was described by a policeman as "the laziest man on earth." The magistrat sentenced him to compulsory labor for a month.

Gatehouse, with Nave of Church



Dom Aelred Carlyle Abbot of English Benedictines.

Caldey Island from the Giltar Cliffs, near Tenby

CALDEY ISLAND, IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL, PURCHASED BY BENEDICTINE MONKS.

Caldey Island, in the Bristol Channel, has been purchased by the English Benedictine Brothers, a community connected with the Church of England. Four and a half years ago they were living on the island, but they removed to Painsthorpe Abbey, York. That house has, however, grown too small for the brothers, and they have now acquired the whole Island of Caldey, where they are erecting new buildings. In the fifth century Caldey was the home of Celtic monks.

BLOODHOUND LEADS TO LOOT'S RECOVERY

With Scent Afforded by Robber's Handkerchief, Thief and Booty Are Located.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]

Geneva, Sept. 15. — Some days ago the offices of Sandmeier, Rohler & Co., of Seengon, in the Canton of Argovie, were broken into, and some share scrip and a sum of $100 were taken.

The only clue to the thief was a handkerchief, which he dropped on the office floor. As the police failed to make an arrest, Herr Rohler, who keeps bloodhounds, set one of the dogs on the trail. In spite of the fact that the scent was two days old, the dog, after smelling the handkerchief, set off at full speed, dashed through the open door of a house near by, and when Herr Rohler arrived the dog was fighting in the cellar over a boot which contained the money and shares.

A former clerk, named Koch, aged 22 years, who owned the boot, was arrested, and confessed to the robbery.

NO HEN THIEVES THOSE SIAMESE

When They Do the "Enterprising Burglar's" Act Huge Elephants Are Spoils.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]

Calcutta, Sept. 15. — The limit of deliberate theft has been reached in a wild place called Chiengmai, on the Burmese border of Siam. The Siamese who live there conceive their plans on a colossal scale, and when they steal they take nothing less than an elephant.

The British consul at Chiengmai reports that elephant stealing has greatly increased lately. One of the British firms there reports that it had twelve elephants stolen last year, and its contractors lost the same number. Another firm lost nine elephants, only three of which were recovered.

The elephants are generally worth from $1,000 to $1,500 each. It can thus be seen that the elephant burglary is a highly lucrative occupation, and that the Siamese thief who manages to appropriate half a dozen or so can retire on a comfortable pittance such as his English rival whose ideas do not soar above hen-roosts can never aspire to.

MAYFAIR METHODS AT HEALTH RESORT

Too Much Bridge-Playing and Other Amusements Among Patients at Marienbad.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]

Paris, Sept. 15.—The growing popularity of Marienbad has been a theme of recent congratulation in that agreeable Bohemian spa, but Dr. Ott, the most distinguished physician there, who is advising King Edward, has uttered a warning note in quite a different key.

Dr. Ott is greatly distressed at the altered state of affairs in Marienbad, and has been complaining bitterly that the visitors to the spa, who ostensibly go there for the benefit of their health, indulge much too freely in dinner parties, bridge-playing and late hours.

He says that at the frequent dinner parties the "patients" eat and drink more than they ought to, instead of having a light supper of poached eggs, fish or cold ham, and that they sit up card-playing when they ought to be in bed at 10 o'clock.

Bridge-playing is as much the vogue at Marienbad as in Mayfair. People have been known to begin at midday, and to go on until half-past 7 in the evening, instead of taking the prescribed exercise for the benefit of their health.

This excess of bridge-playing has earned Dr. Ott's severest condemnation, and he declares that he knows several cases where overindulgence in bridge has brought on bad attacks of "nerves."

RANJITSINHJI IS CLAIMANT

Popular Sympathy Goes With Him in Quest for Throne.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]

Bombay, Sept. 15.—The Bombay Government is silent as to the Nawanagar succession and Prince Ranjitsinhji's claim. Speculation is rife as to the chances of the famous cricketer, who is now in Kathiawar.

Unquestionably Prince Ranjitsinhji is the strongest claimant. His claim only rests on his adoption by the late Jam's father, but that prince educated him as his heir prior to the birth of the late Jam, and formal adoption is regarded in India as absolutely binding.

Popular sympathy is with Prince Ranjitsinhji, who has hitherto been harshly treated, only receiving a small allowance from the state.

MAN WHO NEVER WASHES HIMSELF.

Rome, Sept. 15.—A chemist who lives in a village in the neighborhood of Florence boasts that he has not taken a bath nor washed himself for more than 30 years. He ascribes his perfect health to his extraordinary habits.

THE BETRAYAL

BY E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

"Mrs. Smith-Lessing," I said, "you perhaps wish to force me into seeming ungracious. You have even called me brutal. It is your own fault. You give me no chance of escape. You ever force me now to tell you that I do not desire—that I will not accept—any hospitality at your hands."

She fastened her jacket with trembling fingers. Her face she kept averted from me.

"Very well," she said softly, "I shall not trouble you any more."

At the junction I fetched the sleepy-looking porter to see to her luggage, and then left her. My rug I left in the stationmaster's office, and with the dispatch box in my hand I climbed the steps from the station, and turned into the long straight road which led to Braster. I had barely gone a hundred yards when a small motor brougham, with blazing lights and insistent horn, came flying past me and on into the darkness. I caught a momentary glimpse of Mrs. Smith-Lessing's pale face as the car flashed by, a weird little silhouette, come and gone in a second. Away ahead I saw the mud and rain from the pools fly up into the air in a constant stream caught in the broad white glare of the brilliant searchlamps. Then the car turned a corner and vanished.

I was tired, yet I found the change from the close railway carriage, and the tension of the last few hours, delightful. The road along which I trudged ran straight to the sea, the distant roar of which was already in my ears, and the wet wind which blew in my face was salt and refreshing. It was a little after two in the morning, and the darkness would have been absolute, but for a watery moon, which every now and then gave a fitful light. For a mile or more I walked with steady, unflagging footsteps. Then suddenly I found myself slackening my pace. I walked slower and slower. At last I stopped.

About fifty yards farther on my left was Braster Grange. It stood a little way back from the road. Its gardens were inclosed by a thin storm-bent hedge, just thick enough to be a screen from the road. The entrance was along a lane which branched off here from the main road, and led on to the higher marshes, and thence on to the road from Braster village to Rowchester and my cottage. Straight on, the road which I was following led into Braster, but the lane to the left round past the Grange saved me fully half a mile. In an ordinary way I should never have hesitated for a moment as to my route. I knew every inch of the lane, and though it was rough walking, there were no creeks or obstacles of any sort to be reckoned with. And yet, as I neared the corner, I came to a full stop. As I stood there in the road I felt my heart beating, I seemed possessed by a curious nerve failure. My breath came quickly. I felt my heart thumping against my side. I stood still and listened. Down on the shingles I could hear the sea come thundering in with a loud increasing roar, dying monotonously away at regular intervals. I could hear the harsh grinding of the pebbles, the backward swirl of long waves thrown back from the land. I heard the wind come booming across the waste lands, rustling and creaking amongst the few stunted trees in the grounds of Braster Grange. Of slighter sounds there seemed to be none. The village ahead was dark and silent, the side of the house fronting the road was black and desolate. It was a lonely spot, a lonely hour. Yet as I stood there shivering with nameless apprehensions, I felt absolutely certain that I was confronted by some hidden danger.

In a moment or two, I am thankful to say, my courage returned. I struck a match and lit a cigar, one of a handful which Ray had forced upon me. Then I crossed stealthily to the other side of the road, and felt for the hedge. I pricked my hands badly, but after feeling about for some moments I was able to cut for myself a reasonably thick stick. With this in my right hand, and the dispatch box under my left arm I proceeded on my way.

I walked warily, and when I had turned into the lane which passed the entrance to Braster Grange I walked in the middle of it instead of skirting the wall which inclosed the grounds. I passed the entrance gates, and had only about 20 yards farther to go before I emerged upon the open marshland. Here the darkness was almost impenetrable, for the lane narrowed. The hedge on the left was ten or twelve feet high, and on the right were two long barns. I clasped my stick tightly, and walked almost stealthily. I felt that if I could come safely to the end of these barn buildings I could afford to laught at my fears.

Suddenly my strained hearing detected what I had been listening for all the time. There was a faint but audible rustling in the shrubs overgrowing the wall on my left. I made a quick dash forward, tripped against some invisible obstacle stretched across the lane, and went staggering sideways, struggling to perserve my balance. Almost at the same moment two dark forms dropped from the shelter of the shrubs on to the lane by my side. I felt the soft splash of a wet cloth upon my cheeks, an arm around my neck, and the sickening odor of chloroform in my nostrils. But already I had regained my balance. I wrenched myself free from the arm, and was suddenly blinded by the glare of a small electric hand-light within a foot of my face. I struck a sweeping blow at it with my stick, and from the soft impact it seemed to me that the blow must have descended upon the head of one of my assailants. I heard a groan, and I saw the shadowy form of the second man spring at me. What followed was not, I believe, cowardice on my part, for my blood was up and my sense of fear gone. I dashed my stick straight at the approaching figure, and I leaped forward and ran. I had won the hundred yards and the quarter of a mile at Oxford, and I was in fair training. I knew how to get off fast, and after the first dozen yards I felt that I was safe. The footsteps which had started in pursuit ceased in a few minutes. Breathless, but with the dispatch box safe under my arm, I sprinted across the marsh, and never paused till I reached the road. Then I looked back and listened. I could see or hear nothing, but from one of the top rooms in the Grange a faint but steady light was shining out.

CHAPTER XXI.

Lady Angela Approves.

It was the only breath of fresh air which I had allowed myself all the morning, though the dazzling sunlight and the soft west wind had tempted me all the time. And now, as ill luck would have it, I had walked straight into the presence of the one person in the world whom I wished most earnestly to avoid. She was standing on the edge of the cliff, her hands behind her, gazing seawards, and though I stopped short at the sight of her, and for a moment entertained wild thought of flight, it was not possible for me to carry them out. A dry twig snapped beneath my feet, and, turning quickly round, she had seen me.

She came forward at once, and for some reason or other I knew that she was glad. She smiled upon me almost gaily.

"So this sunshine has even tempted you out, Sir Hermit," she exclaimed. "Is it not good to feel the spring coming?"

"Delightful," I answered.

She looked at me curiously.

"How pale you are!" she said. "You are working too hard, Mr. Ducaine."

"I came down from London by the mail last night," I said. "I saw Colonel Ray—had dinner with him, in fact."

She nodded, but asked me no questions.

"I think," she said abruptly, "that they are all coming down here in a few days. I heard from my father this morning."

I sighed.

"I have been very unfortunate, Lady Angela," I said. "Your father is displeased with me. I think that but for Colonel Ray I should have been dismissed yesterday."

"Is it about—the Prince of Malors?" she asked in a low tone.

"Partly. I was forced to tell what I knew."

She hesitated for a moment, then she turned impulsively toward me.

"You were right to tell them, Mr. Ducaine," she said. "I have hated myself ever since the other night when I seemed to side against you. There are things going on about us which I cannot fathom, and sometimes I have fears, terrible fears. But your course at least is a clear one. Don't let yourself be turned aside by any one. My father has prejudices which might lead him into grievous errors. Trust Colonel Ray—no one else. Yours is a dangerous position, but it is a splendid one. It means a career and independence. If there should come a time even——"

She broke off abruptly in her speech. I could see that she was agitated, and I thought that I knew the cause.

"Lady Angela," I said slowly, "would it not be possible for you and Colonel Ray to persuade Lord Blenavon to go abroad?"

She swayed for a moment as though she would have fallen, and her eyes looked at me full of fear.

"You think—that it would be better?"

"I do."

"It would break my father's heart," she murmured, 'if ever he could be brought to believe it."

"The more reason why Lord Blenavon should go," I said. "He is set between dangerous influences here. Lady Angela, can you tell me where your brother was last night?"

"How should I?" she answered slowly. "He tells me nothing."

"He was not at home?"

"He dined at home. I think that he went out afterwards."

I nodded.

"And if he returned at all," I said, "I think you will find that it was after 3 o'clock."

She came a little nearer to me, although indeed we were in a spot where there was no danger of being overheard.

"What do you know about it?"

"Am I not right?" I asked.

"He did not return at all," she answered. "He is not home yet."

I had believed from the first that Blenavon was one of my assailants. Now I was sure of it.

"When he does come back," I remarked grimly, "you may find him more or less damaged."

"Mr. Ducaine," she said, "you must explain yourself."

I saw no reason why I should not do so. I told her the story of my early morning adventure. She listened with quivering lips.

"You were not hurt, then?" she asked eagerly.

"I was not hurt," I assured her. "I was fortunate."

"Tell me what measures you are taking," she begged.

"What can I do?" I asked. "It was pitch dark, and I could identify no one. I am writing Colonel Ray. That is all."

"That hateful woman," she murmured. "Mr. Ducaine, I believe that if Blenavon is really concerned in this, it is entirely through her influence."

"Very likely," I answered. "I have heard strange things about her. She is a dangerous woman."

We were both silent for a moment. Then Lady Angela, whose eyes were fixed seawards, suddenly turned to me.

"Oh," she cried, "I am weary of all these bothers and problems and anxieties. Let us put them away for one hour of this glorious morning. Dare you play truant for a little while and walk on the sands?"

"I think so," I answered readily, "if you will wait while I go and put Grooton in charge."

"I will be scrambling down," she declared. "It is not a difficult operation."

I joined her a few minutes later, and we set our faces toward the point of the bay. Over our heads the seagulls were lazily drifting and wheeling, the quiet sea stole almost noiselessly up the firm yellow sands. Farther over the marshes the larks were singing. Inland, men like tiny specks in the distance were working upon their farms. We walked for a while in silence, and I found myself watching my companion. Her head was thrown slightly back, she walked with all the delightful grace of youth and strength, yet there was a cloud which still lingered upon her face.

"These," I said abruptly, "should be the happiest days of your life, Lady Angela. After all, is it worth while to spoil them by worrying about other people's doings?"

"Other people's doings?" she murmured.

I shrugged my shoulders.

"Selfishness, you know, is the permitted vice of the young—and of lovers."

"Blenavon can scarcely rank amongst the other people with me," she said. "He is my only brother."

"Colonel Ray is to be your husband," I reminded her, "which is far more important."

She turned upon me with flaming cheeks.

"You do not understand what you are talking about, Mr. Ducaine," she said stiffly. "Colonel Ray and I are not lovers. You have no right to assume anything of the sort."

"If you are not lovers," I said, "what right have you to marry?"

She seemed a little staggered, as indeed she might be by my boldness.

"You are very medieval," she remarked.

"The medieval sometimes survives. It is as true now as then that loveless marriages are a curse and a sin," I answered. "It is the one thing which remains now as it was in the beginning."

She looked at me furtively, almost timidly.

"I should like to know why you are speaking to me like this," she said. "I do not want to seem unkind, but do you think that the length of our acquaintance warrants it?"

"I do not know how long I have known you," I answered. "I do not remember the time when I did not know you. You are one of those people to whom I must say the things which come into my mind. I think that if you do not love Colonel Ray you have no right to marry him."

She looked me in the face. Her cheeks were flushed with walking, and the wind had blown her hair into becoming confusion.

"Mr. Ducaine," she said, "do you consider that Colonel Ray is your friend?"

"He has been very good to me," I answered.

"There is something between you two. What is it?"

"It is not my secret," I told her.

"There is a secret, then," she murmured. "I knew it. Is this why you do not wish me to marry him?"

"I have not said that I do not wish you to marry him," I reminded her.

"Not in words. You had no need to put in into words."

"You are very young," I said, "to marry any one for any other reason save the only true one. Some day there might be someone else."

She watched the flight of a seagull for a few moments—watched it till its wings shone like burnished silver as it lit upon the sun-gilded sea.

"I do not think so," she said, dreamily. "I have never fancied myself caring very much for any one. It is not easy, you know, for some of us."

"And for some," I murmured, "it is too easy."

She looked at me curiously, but she had no suspicion as to the meaning of my words.

"I want you to tell me something," she said, in a few minutes. "Have you any other reason beyond this for objecting to my marriage with Colonel Ray?"

"If I have," I answered slowly, "I cannot tell it you. It is his secret, not mine."

"You are mysterious!" she remarked.

"If I am," I objected, "you must remember that you are asking me strange questions."

"Colonel Ray is too honest," she said, thoughtfully, "to keep anything from me which I ought to know."

I changed the conversation. After all I was a fool to have blundered into it. We talked of other and lighter things. I exerted myself to shake off the depression against which I had been struggling all the morning. By degrees I think we both forgot some part of our troubles. We walked home across the sandhills, climbing gradually higher and higher, until we reached the cliffs. On all sides of us the coming change in the seasons seemed to be vigorously asserting itself. The plovers were crying over the freshly-turned plowed fields, a whole world of wild birds and insects seemed to have imparted a sense of movement and life to what only a few days ago had been a land of desolation, a country silent and winterbound. Color was asserting itself in all manner of places—in the green of the sprouting grass, the shimmer of the sun upon the sea-stained sands, in the silvery blue of the Braster creeks. Lady Angela drew a long breath of content as we paused for a moment at the summit of the cliffs.

"And you wonder," she murmured, "that I left London for this!"

"Yes, I still wonder," I answered. "The beauties of this place are for the lonely—I mean the lonely in disposition. For you life in the busy places should just be opening all her fascinations. It is only when one is disappointed in the more human life that one comes back to Nature."

"Perhaps then," she said, a little vaguely, "I too must be suffering from disappointments. I have never realized——"

We had taken the last turn. My cottage was in sight. To my surprise a man was standing there as though waiting. He turned round as we approached. His face was very pale, and the back of his head was bandaged. He carried his arm, too, in a sling. It was Colonel Mostyn Ray.

I FETCHED THE SLEEPY-LOOKING PORTER TO SEE TO HER LUGGAGE.

CHAPTER XXII.

Miss Moyat Makes a Scene.

Ray was smoking his customary enormous pipe which he deliberately emptied as Lady Angela and I approached. The sight of him and the significance of his wounds reduced me to a state of astonishment which could find no outlet in words. I simply stood and stared at him. Lady Angela, however, after her first exclamation of surprise, went up and greeted him.

"Why, my dear Mostyn," she exclaimed, "wherever have you sprung from, and what have you been doing to yourself?"

"I came from London—newspaper train," he answered.

"And your head and arm?"

"Thrown out of a hansom last night," he said grimly.

We were all silent for a moment. So far as I was concerned, speech was altogether beyond me. Lady Angela, too, seemed to find something disconcerting in Ray's searching gaze.

"My welcome," he remarked quietly, "does not seem to be overpowering."

Lady Angela laughed, but there was a note of unreality in her mirth.

"You must expect your friends to be amazed, Mostyn," she said, "if you treat them to such surprises. Of course I am glad to see you. Have you seen Blenavon yet?"

"I have not been to the house," he answered. "I came straight here."

"And your luggage?" she asked.

"Lost," he answered tersely. I only just caught the train, and the porter seems to have missed me."

"You appear to have passed through a complete chapter of mishaps," she remarked. "Never mind! You must want your lunch very badly, or do you want to talk to Mr. Ducaine?"

"Next to the walk up to the house with you," he answered, "I think I want my lunch more than anything in the world."

Lady Angela smiled her farewells at me, and Ray nodded curtly. I watched them pass through the plantation and stroll across the park. There was nothing very loverlike in their attitude. Ray seemed scarcely to be glancing towards his companion; Lady Angela had the air of one absorbed in thought. I watched them until they disappeared, and then I entered my own abode and sat down mechanically before my lunch which Grooton had prepared. I ate and drank as one in a dream. Only last night Ray had said nothing about coming to Braster. Yet, there he was, without luggage, with his arm and head bound up. Just like this I expected to see the man whom I had struck last night.

Now though Ray's attitude towards me was often puzzling, an absolute faith in his honesty was the one foundation which I had felt solid beneath my feet during these last few weeks of strange happenings. This was the first blow which my faith had received, and I felt that at any cost I must know the truth. After lunch I finished the papers which, when complete, it was my duty to lock away in the library safe up at the house, and secured them in my breast pocket. But instead of going at once to the house I set out for Braster Junction.

There was a porter there whom I had spoken to once or twice. I called him on one side.

"Can you tell me," I asked, "what passengers there were from London by the newspaper train this morning?"

"None at all, sir," the man answered readily.

"Are you quite sure?" I asked.

The man smiled.

"I'm more than sure, sir," the man answered, "because she never stopped. She only sets down by signal now, and we had the message 'no passengers' from Wells. She went through here at 40 miles an hour."

"I was expecting Colonel Ray by that train," I remarked, "the gentleman who lectured on the war, you know, at the village hall."

The man looked at me curiously.

"Why, he came down last night, same train as you, sir. I know, because he only got out just as the train was going on, and he stepped into the station master's house to light his pipe."

"Thank you," I said, giving the man a shilling. "I must have just missed him, then."

I left the station and walked home. Now, indeed, all my convictions were upset. Colonel Ray had left me outside his clubhouse last night, twenty minutes before the train started, without a word of coming to Braster. Yet he traveled down by the same train, avoided me, lied to Lady Angela and myself this morning, and had exactly the sort of wounds which I had inflicted upon that unknown assailant who attacked me in the darkness. If circumstantial evidence went for anything, Ray himself had been my aggressor.

I avoided the turn by Braster Grange and went straight on to the village. Coming out of the postoffice I found myself face to face with Blanche Moyat. She held out her hand eagerly.

"Were you coming in?" she asked.

"Well, not today," I answered. "I am on my way to Rowchester, and I am late already."

She kept by my side.

"Come in for a few moments," she begged, in a low tone. "I want to talk to you."

"Not the old subject, I hope," I remarked.

She looked around with an air of mystery.

"Do you know that some one is making inquiries about—that man?"

"I always thought it possible," I answered, "that his friends might turn up some time or other."

We were opposite the front of the Moyats' house. She opened the door and beckoned me to follow. I hesitated, but eventually did so. She led the way into the drawing-room, and carefully closed the door after us.

"Mr. Ducaine," she said, "I mean it, really. There is some one in the village making inquiries—about—the man who was found dead."

"Well," I said, "that is not very surprising, is it? His friends were almost certain to turn up sooner or later."

"His friends! But do you know who it is?" she asked.

I sank resignedly into one of Mrs. Moyat's wool-work covered chairs. An absurd little canary was singing itself hoarse almost over my head. I half closed my eyes. How many more problems was I to be confronted with during these long-drawned-out days of mystery?

"Oh, I do not know," I declared. "I am sure I do not care. I am sorry that I ever asked you for one moment to keep your counsel about the fellow. I never saw him, I do not know who he was, I know nothing about him. And I don't want to, Miss Moyat. He may have been prince or peddler for anything I care."

"Well, he wasn't an ordinary person, after all," she declared, with an air of mystery. "Have you heard of the lady who's taken Braster Grange? She's a friend of Lord Blenavon's. He's always there."

"I have heard that there is such a person," I answered wearily.

"She's been making inquiries right and left—everywhere. There's a notice in yesterday's Wells Gazette, and a reward of fifty pounds for any one who can give any information about him sufficient to lead to identification."

"If you think," I said, "that you can earn the pounds, pray do not let me stand in your way."

She looked at me with a fixed intentness which I found perculiarly irritating.

"You don't think that I care about the fifty pounds," she said, coming over and standing by my chair.

"Then why take any notice of the matter at all?" I said. "All that you can disclose is that he came from the land and not from the sea, and that he asked where I lived. Why trouble yourself or me about the matter at all? There really isn't any necessity. Some one else probably saw him besides you, and they will soon find their way to this woman."

"It was only to me," she murmured, "that he spoke of you."

"Do you believe," I asked, "that I murdered him?"

She shuddered.

"No, of course, I don't," she declared.

"Then why all this nervousness and mystery?" I asked. "I have no fear of anything which might happen. Why should you be afraid?"

"I am not afraid," she said slowly, "but there is something about it which I do not understand. Ever since that morning you have avoided me."

"Nonsense!" I exclaimed.

"It is not nonsense," she answered. "It is the truth. You used to come sometimes to see father—and now you never come near the place. It is—too bad of you," she went on, with a little sob. "I thought that after that morning, and my promising to do what you asked, that we should be greater friends than ever. Instead of that you have never been near us since. And I don't care who knows it. I am miserable."

She was leaning against the arm of my chair. It was clearly my duty to administer the consolation which the situation demanded. I realized, however, that the occasion was critical, and I ignored her proximity.

"Miss Moyat," I said, "I am sorry if asking you to tell that harmless little fib has made you miserable. I simply desired——"

"It isn't altogether that," she interruped. "You know it isn't."

"You give me credit for greater powers of divination than I possess," I answered calmly. "Your father was always very kind to me, and I can assure you that I have not forgotten it. But I have work to do now, and I have scarcely an hour to spare. Mr. Moyat would understand it, I am sure."

The door was suddenly opened. Mrs. Moyat, fat and comely, came in. She surveyed us both with a friendly and meaning smile, which somehow made my cheeks burn. It was no fault of mine that Blanche had been hanging over my chair.

"Come," she said, "I'm sure I'm very glad to see you once more, Mr. Ducaine. Such a stranger as you are too! But you don't mean to sit in here without a fire all the afternoon, I suppose, Blanche. Tea is just ready in the dining-room. Bring Mr. Ducaine along, Blanche."

I held out my hand.

"I am sorry that I cannot stop, Mrs. Moyat," I said. "Good afternoon, Miss Moyat."

She looked me in the eyes.

"You are not going," she murmured.

"I am afraid," I answered, "that it is imperative. I ought to have been at Rowchester long ago. We are too near neighbors, though, not to see something of one another again before long."

"Well, I'm sure there's no need to hurry so," Mrs. Moyat declared, backing out of the room. "Blanche, you see if you can't persuade Mr. Ducaine. Father'll be home early this evening, too."

"I think," Blanche said, "that Mr. Ducaine has made up his mind."

She walked with me to the hall door, but she declined to shake hands with me. Her appearance was little short of tragic. I think that at another time I might have been amused, for never in my life had I spoken more than a few courteous words to the girl. But my nerves were all on edge, and I took her seriously. I walked down the street, leaving her standing in the threshold with the door open as though anxious to give me a chance to return if I would. I looked back at the corner, and waved my hand. There was something almost threatening in the grim irresponsive figure, standing watching me, and making no pretence at returning my farewell—watching me with steady eyes and close-drawn brows.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Mostyn Ray Explains.

I walked straight to the house, and locked up my papers in the great safe. I had hoped to escape without seeing either Ray or Lady Angela, but as I crossed the hall they issued from the billiard-room. Lady Angela turned towards me eagerly.

"Mr. Ducaine," she exclaimed, "have you seen anything of Lord Blenavon today?"

I shook my head.

"I have not seen him for several days, Lady Angela," I answered.

Ray said something to her which I could not hear. She nodded and left us together.

"It seems," he said, "that this amiable young gentleman is more or less in the clutches of our siren friend at Braster Grange. I think that you and I had better go and dig him out."

"Thank you," I answered, "but I had all I wanted of Braster Grange last night."

"Pooh!" he answered lightly, "you are not even scratched. They are clumsy conspirators there. I think that you and I are a match for them. Come along!"

"You must excuse me, Colonel Ray," I said, "but I have no desire to visit Braster Grange, even with you."

Lady Angela, whose crossing the hall had been noiseless, suddenly interposed.

"You are quite right, Mr. Ducaine," she said; "but this is no visit of courtesy, is it? I am sure that my brother would never stay there voluntarily. Something must have happened to him."

"We will go and see," Ray declared. "Come along, Ducaine."

I hesitated, but a glance from Lady Angela settled the matter. For another such I would have walked into hell. Ray and I started off together, and it was not long before I spoke of the things which were in my mind

"Colonel Ray," I said, "when I saw you this morning you made two statements, both of which were false."

Ray brought out his pipe and began to fill it in leisurely fashion.

"Go on," he said. "What were they?"

"The first was that you had come down from Londoon by the newspaper train this morning, and the second was that you had received your injuries in a hansom cab accident."

His pipe was started, and he puffed out dense volumes of smoke with an air of keen enjoyment.

"Worst of having a woman for your hostess," he remarked, "one can't smoke except a sickly cigarette or two. You should take to a pipe, Ducaine."

"Will you be good enough to explain those two mis-statements, Colonel Ray?"

"Lies, both of them!" he answered, with grim cheerfulness. "Rotten lies, and I hate telling 'em. The hansom cab accident must have sounded a bit thin."

"It did," I assured him.

He removed his pipe from his teeth, and pushed down the tobacco with the end of his finger.

"I came down from town on the same train that you did," he said, "and as for my broken head and smashed arm, you did it yourself."

"I imagined so," I answered. "Perhaps you will admit that you owe me some explanation."

He laughed, a deep bass laugh, and looked down at me with a gleam of humor in his black eyes.

"Come," he said, "I think that the boot is on the other leg. My head is exceedingly painful and my leg is very stiff. For a young man of your build you have a most surprising muscle."

"I am to understand, then, that it was you who committed an unprovoked assault upon me—who planned to have me waylaid in that dastardly fashion?"

'Do you think," Ray asked quietly, "that I should be such a damned fool?"

"What am I to think, then, what am I to believe?" I asked, with a sudden anger. "You found me starving, and you gave me employment, but ever since I started my work life has become a huge, ugly riddle. Are yoou my friend or my enemy? I do not know. There is a drama being played out before my very eyes. The figures in it move about me continually, yet I alone am blindfolded. I am trusted to almost an incredible extent. Great issues are confided to me. I have been given such a post as a man might work for a lifetime to secure. Yet where a little confidence would give me zest for my work—would take away this horrible sense of moving always in the darkness—it is withheld from me."

Ray smoked on in silence for several moments.

"Well," he said, "I am not sure that you are altogether unreasonable. But on the other hand, you must not forget that there is method, and a good deal of it, in the very things of which you complain. There are certain positions in which a man may find himself where a measure of ignorance is a blessed thing. Believe me, that if you understood, your difficulties would increase instead of diminish."

I shrugged my shoulders.

"But between you and me at least, Colonel Ray," I said, "there is a plain issue. You can explain the events of last night to me."

"I will do that," he answered, "since you have asked it. Briefly, then, I parted from you on the steps of my club at a few minutes past nine last night."

"Yes!"

"I saw from the moment we appeared that you were being watched. I saw the man who was loitering on the pavement lean over to hear the address you gave to the cabman, and you were scarcely away before he was following you. But it was only just as he drove by, leaning a little forward in his hansom, that I saw his face. I recognized him for one of that woman's most dangerous confederates, and I knew then that some villainy was on foot. To cut a long story short, I came down unobserved in your train, followed you to Braster Grange, and was only a yard or two behind when this fellow, who acts as the woman's chauffeur, sprang out upon you. I was unfortunately a little two quick to the rescue, and received a smash on the head from your stick. Then you bolted, and I found myself engaged with a pair of them. On the whole I think that they got the worst of it."

"The other one—was Lord Blenavon!" I exclaimed.

"It was."

"Then he is concerned in the plots which are going on against us," I continued. "I felt certain of it. What a blackguard!"

To Be Continued Next Saturday.

GERMAN EDITORS AT STRATFORD PAY HOMAGE TO SHAKESPEARE

A Pleasant Mode of Promoting International Amity—No German An Alien at Shakespeare's Tomb—A Beautiful Day on the Avon.

[Dora Greenwell McChesney, in the New York Post.]

London, Midsummer Day, 1906.—England in midsummer is still, despite all changes, the old sweet England of her early poets; the England of pilgrimage and pageant; the England, in fine, of Chaucer and Shakespeare. It was quite in keeping, therefore, that we should set out across its blossoming meadows and among its domed and murmurous trees, and go on pilgrimage. Our devotion, however, and our fashion of traveling alike would have bewildered the pilgrims of others days. We went in a special train, and, all in the cause of international amity, visited, not the tomb of a saint, but of a poet.

To come prosaically to the twentieth century, "we" were the German editors being offered a well-nigh national hospitality in England. Surely no more gracious way of promoting international goodwill could have been found than this chosen by the Anglo-German friendship committee and its supporters; and the memory of a midsummer week in England may well avail to soften away any misunderstanding in the future. At least, whatever later days may bring forth, we were all very good friends as we took our way to Stratford-on-Avon through the sunlight and shifting cloud-shadows of a perfect June day. A cheerful murmur of blended German and English rose from the platform where we met and where Mr. T. W. Stead, the moving spirit of the whole enterprise, it appears, hurried from group to group with his electric presence and universal bonhomie. I found myself valiantly talking German to one of the editorial band, as the train slid through Buckinghamshire and on to the famous little town on the Avon.

To see a group of thoughtful Germans worshiping at the shrine of Shakespeare is to realize how easily a strong enthusiasm can transcend the barriers of nationality. When the journey was over and we stood at last in Trinity Church while the great laurel wreath was laid on the poet's tomb, it was felt that Mr. Courcy Laffan spoke but the simple truth when he averred that, on this one spot of English earth, no German could feel himself an alien. One heterodox pilgrim may confess that the walk through the quaint old town, past jutting timbered gables, gay with flags, through streets where groups of children waved banners in welcome, proved quite as interesting as the graver ceremony in the church. Then followed lunch, since even the devoutest of pilgrims must rest and eat—lunch in the town hall, with the mayor and aldermen to greet us, a band, toasts to King and Kaiser, and the immortal memory of Shakespeare; indeed, a great deal of courteous formality, which almost ended by persuading me that I too was a German editor and not a mere waif and stray in that august gathering.

STRATFORD IN MIDSUMMER.

Thereafter began the heat and burden of the day. Stratford-on-Avon is rich in memorials of its poet, and the guests were allowed to miss nothing on their day of pilgrimage. I wonder how many will carry away clear and definite memories of what they saw. Perhaps, since Germans are Shakespearean enthusiasts by common consent, their interest would suffice to keep all the details of his home clear in their minds. Some of us, however, are whimsical in our selection of shrines, and feel Shakespeare too impersonal and elemental to be connected with a cottage or a tomb. Doubtless, he was born and buried like other men; but it is hard to link him with such mortal vicissitudes, and lesser men have left more vivid, individual impress. All of which is heresy, unworthy of any devout visitor to Stratford.

The ancient timbered house where Shakespeare was born should have proved very suggestive, probably did, to many of those who crowded the dusky rooms, with their curious, peaked and raftered ceilings, and inspected the poet's relics. In the birthroom itself the names of Carlyle and Scott scratched on the windowpane caught the fancy away for a moment; the autograph of "best Sir Walter" had as much of magic in it as the early editions of the plays and other memorials gathered up there. Out in the garden—ah, there indeed the spirit of "As You Like It" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" might be felt. Among the formal paths, the beds and borders planted with all the flowers of which Shakespeare wrote, under the sweeping shade of the cedar, sombre green upon sun-shot green, might have moved the fair ladies of the poet's vision; Perdita, culling her flower-de-luce and crown-imperial; Beatrice, lurking and laughing amid her honeysuckles; Ophelia, vaguely seeking for rosemary and pansies. Pansies—truly, they were there in every freakish shade of purple, lavender, bronze, and gold. We were made free of them, and many a blossom will journey back to the fatherland in token of that hour in the old-world English garden. My single faint-hued flower found place in a beloved little book just at the passage where an American singer, lover of England's past, tells of

> The endless terraces of ended time
> Vague in green twilight.

In such a twilight of dim and exquisite memory lay Shakespeare's garden on that June day, despite the sun that shone on it.

THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

From the house we passed to the old grammar school, earlier in the possession of the Guild of the Holy Cross, where we were welcomed by the headmaster in his scholastic robes. It was, however, the Rev. Courcy Laffan, formerly headmaster and always a lover of the beautiful old buildings, who led us from room to room, and, by his scholarly and sympathetic commentary, spoken in very graceful German, revealed the history of the place. The old Guild Hall on the ground floor was to him and, through his guidance, to us the most significant Shakespearean spot in Stratford. In the house on Henley street, Shakespeare's body was borne, but here—so Mr. Laffan made us realize—in this old hall Shakespeare's genius was born, for here he saw his first play and there stirred within him that creative power which was to bring forth a world. An appreciative murmur showed that that far-away event, the coming of the mummers to a sleepy English town centuries ago, had suddenly become real and full of meaning to the twentieth-century pilgrims who looked in fancy on the rude stage, the posturing players, the boy watching wide-eyed and seeing what none else could see in the mimic show. But there was in another room in the school (once the armory, where the town watch hung their antiquated weapons and gossiped, doubtless, after the right fashion of Dogberry), a still visible record of ancient days. The stage and its players had held their own, but for a moment, and passed; but there on the wall, high up near the pointed cealing, were two dim disks of painting, memorials of a mighty drama played out in mortal earnest with the blood-drenched fields and embattled castles of all England for its setting. For there was the White Rose of York with a red rose at its center, and the Red Rose of Lancaster with a white rose at its heart.

THE SYMBOL OF THE ROSES.

How often must Shakespeare as a child have looked at those painted roses — then clear in their white and sanguine hues — and asked concerning the war and peace they typified. It was by no chance, surely, that perhaps his first work as a playwright sets living before us forever the scene where in the temple gardens the rival princes pluck the white rose and the red as emblems of their strife. That old room had yet more of history emblazoned on its walls. At least one of his audience was profoundly grateful to the charming irrelevance with which Mr. Laffan turned to point out the royal arms painted there in honor of the "Glorious Restoration" of Charles II. Stratford had its share in the civil war and had good right to such a commemoration of the royalist triumph. It had nothing to do with Shakespeare, however, and some of the pilgrims were above taking an interest in anything so recent as the celebration of 1660.

Alas for the vagrancies of the imagination! Was it the sight of that record of the Restoration, or was it a natural fondness for straying into Stuart times? I do not know, but suddenly I found myself in the Stratford of the civil war, the Stratford where the crimson scarfs of the Royalists and the orange-tawny of the Parliament flashed in changing brightness, the Stratford whose noble bridge was broken in defense of the town. Those flickering banners flung out from the gray, leaning gables were there to welcome Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., as she rode through on her way to Oxford and the King. When I came to New Place, the home of Shakespeare's prosperous manhood, of which only the foundations and fair gardens remain, I remembered that she had lodged there during a brief halt on her southward journey. Thither had come the general of horse, Prince Rupert, outmaneuvering Essex and the parliamentary army and clearing a path for the Queen's coming.

I wandered away from the company to try to catch a glimpse of the far-off scene when the young soldier, in buff coat and corselet, tall, gallant, and debonair, had paced those walks beside the pretty, perverse "Queen Mary," who in later days was to frustrate his work for the King. I wondered whether one of all the German guests had a thought to spare for the German Prince "Rupert of the Rhine," whose name had flashed sword-bright through the annals of warring England. I think not. I believe that I was the only heretic of that devout Shakespearean gathering.

ON THE RIVER.

There was still the memorial to be seen, but by this time I was too tired to care whether Bacon had written Shakespeare's plays or Shakespeare Bacon's essays. I sat on the grass beside the Avon, while the editors went heroically through the museum. The English sun showed unwonted warmth of welcome that afternoon, and I was at length tempted to join some fellow-journalists, who deserted the German visitors and took a boat for a row on the Avon. I would not have missed that quiet hour on the river, drifting by willow-fringed banks and under the arches of the fine, fifteenth-century bridge, reverberant still, to the ear that listens aright, with echoes from the passing feet, the hurrying hoofs, the clashing steel of those who have crossed its stones. Nor would I have missed our unique boatman who talked and quoted Shakespeare as became a waterman of Stratford.

And so to London again, carrying with me a pansy for thoughts and a handful of bright, broken memories; visions of the lucent twilight of the lime avenue leading to Trinity Church; of the carven gables of the old Harvard House, dear to American scholarship; of a group of blonde, broad-shouldered Germans standing among the flowers in a poet's pleasaunce; of a path in the New Place gardens, where cavalier ghosts yet walk; of the warring roses faint with time's effacement; of one great white swan sailing proudly down the Avon.—Dora Greenwell McChesney.

WHY MARRIAGE IS A LOTTERY

COUPLES WEDDED WITHOUT FULL KNOWLEDGE OF EACH OTHER.

The Advantage That Men Have Over Women in Choosing a Life Partner.

Marriage essentially is a partnership, the closest possible association known to humanity, and as such necessarily implies community of interest between man and wife. In all legendary myth woman is said to have been created as mate for man; and in Genesis we are told that the Lord God, saying "It is not good for man to be alone," made Eve as "an helpmeet for him." "And they twain shall be one flesh"; the halves of one harmonious whole. For which cause no marriage can be a happy one in which there is not complete and thorough sympathy between the two who are joined in the "holy estate." Neither does this statement imply that the two are to be replicas merely each of the other; on the contrary, even as variety is the spice of life, a little difference is wholesome for the better union of the two. Not too much, however, the "just enough" is here, as elsewhere, that which is wanted.

LIKE UNWISE TO SEEK LIKE.

It has passed almost into a proverb that like is unwise to seek like in matrimony; "opposites attract"; which sweeping assertion has helped no little in complicating the mystery of the baffling ways of love. In point of fact, the marriages which result most happily are those between men and women possessed of the same standards of life; whose characteristics agree, although they may not be identical, and whose tastes are similar. Yet the average man almost instinctively looks for a different temperament than his own, whenever he dreams of a wife, or allows his thoughts to stray towards love; while, as a rule, both men and women frequently are most strongly attracted by those most dissimilar to themselves.

It is a popular theory that every man and every woman has his or her complement somewhere upon this planet; that usually the two who are intended to combine into the perfect whole will have at least a chance of meeting. Sometimes, like ships that pass in the night, they come within measurable distance of each other, yet exchange no word nor sign of recognition; but as a rule they sooner or later stand face to face, and are given the choice whether or no to fulfill their mutual destiny. The theory is beautiful, no doubt; but like many another it will not hold water, as the saying is. It is possible that "every Jack has his Jill," but the rest of the proverb is untenable, since statistics prove indisputably that the number of women in the world is in excess of that of the men, wherefore if the whole world were to attempt mating there would be left several millions of superfluous women without husbands.

AFFINITIES ARE RARE.

There also is much talk of affinities. But these, although they undoubtedly exist, comparatively are rare, and are in most cases not born, but made; that is to say, they are developed, rather than found all ready and charming. For what are affinities? People who think and feel and act in perfect sympathy, perfect harmony; between whom attraction reaches the maximum, and who, heart and soul, are in complete unison. It is improbable that any man and woman could meet for the first time and instantly discover such a bond of utter responsiveness. Such a condition is too near to heaven to be found on earth. In the first place, men and women have different points of view, which often are at cross lines; and in the second, it would be difficult to find a man and woman who had the same conditions for the formation of character and inclination. People must make their affinities. They must find the proper material and mold it to their liking, which by no means is an easy task.

The contrariness of men and women goes far to stultify the realization of perfect happiness in matrimonial matters. Often and over it happens that bystanders and lookers-on in the game of life see women who appear to have been created expressly as wives for certain men of their acquaintance, neglected, scarcely noticed, by those men, who pass on to marry other women far less suited to their needs. Equally, women flout and reject men who would make them excellent husbands, and cling to ne'er-do-weels, against the advice of all their friends.

THWART THEIR OWN INTERESTS.

It is not so much that love is a trickster as that men and women conspire to thwart their own best interests. How is it that the man who would be made as happy as possible by sensible Mary, who would gladly marry him, elects to woo and wed her feather-headed sister, whose character is the opposite of Mary's and whose chances of becoming a satisfactory wife to any man who wants more than a plaything are slim indeed? The "little god of love" is as scatter brained and short sighted as the old Greek represented him to be.

In spite of the saying that "There is no fool like an old fool," middle aged men often secure the best matrimonial prizes simply because they keep the question of suitability before their minds when they go a-courting. Instead of being swept off their balance by a pretty face and a piquant manner, they stop short to investigate deeper, to inquire whether behind the veneer of good looks there exist the solid qualities which a sensible man desires in his wife. When a man of 40 or 50 years of age sets forth purposefully, to find the right kind of wife, instead of allowing himself to be pounced upon by the first fascinator who may choose to exhibit a preference for him he is apt to succeed in his quest, especially if he is amenable to the advice of friends whom he knows to be sensible and prudent.

WHEN LOTTERY WILL CEASE.

It is not the least of the many advantages that men possess over women that it is so much easier for a man to make a suitable choice in marriage than it is for a woman to do so. Not only has the man all the benefit of his wider experience, but, owing to the operation of social laws, he has the opportunity of seeing the woman at home in her daily life, which few women can secure with regard to a man. It is cause for wonder that so many marriages turn out well, rather than that some are failures, when one reflects how often a young girl stands at the altar to utter the words which bind her for better or worse, for good or evil, with only the most superficial knowledge, if any, of her husband's past; of his real character; his true disposition. If only women knew men as men know men, and if men knew women as women know women, there might be fewer weddings, but marriage would cease to be a lottery, and be a pleasant game in which all prizes and no absolute blanks would be the rule. —Helen Oldfield in the Chicago Tribune.

STEEL RAILS ONE OF COSTLIEST ITEMS

INVOLVE EXPENDITURE OF BIG SUMS BY STEAM ROADS.

Steel rails form one of the costliest items in the annual expenditures of a railroad, and the manner in which a railroad buys its rails from one of the great steel concerns is one which suggests the importance of the annual event. In all the large systems the president and board of directors are notified, and the matter is first passed upon by them before the purchasing agent of the railroad begins to work out the details.

It is a small order these days when a system orders 10,000 tons of steel rails. At the present prices for rails an order of 10,000 tons means an outlay in cash of $280,000. More frequently, however, orders for rails run up above $1,000,000 a year. There are no rail equipment trusts by which the cash is furnished, as there are cash trusts and equipment trusts. As a result, when the rails are being delivered, cash is paid.

Usually it is the chief engineer of a railroad system who makes up his estimates of the necessities of the coming year for the company. The main line, he figures, needs so many tons of heavy standard rails, and the branches require so many tons. Usually his estimates are cut down when the president and his subordinates go over the matter, but then, again, they may be increased. Other changes are made when the ideas of the president are suggested to the engineer. When the final estimates are made up the matter is presented to the directors by the president, and the purchase is then authorized. The engineer again takes up the matter, together with the purchasing agent. The engineer makes up specifications and the purchasing department gets in touch with the steel rail concerns. Freight charges and nearness to point of shipment are among the considerations which the purchasing department have to weigh.

When Judge Gary said last week, before his departure for Europe, that buyers would "specify" this year against their orders, he meant that specifications would be placed with the manufacturers and the work begun thereon. Before specifications are placed with the manufacturer it is an easy matter to cancel business already placed. It is a fact, however, that when the specifications of the work with the necessary details are given a manufacturer, it is seldom that cancellations are made, for damages can then be collected for work done on the business.

When the engineer's department has compiled the details of the grade of steel, with the proportion of the essentials that are to enter the rail, then the order is taken up by the president again, and conferences are held with the leading officials of the steel company. After many suggestions and changes the order is finally placed.—New York Herald.

WHERE BRITISH EMIGRANTS GO.

A parliamentary paper issued in England in regard to emigration and immigration states that 55 per cent of the net British and Irish emigration was directed to the British colonies and possessions and 45 per cent to foreign countries. It stated that the chief features of interest were the large British emigration to British North America and the large emigration, both British and foreign, to the United States. It is further stated in the paper that the London Jewish Board of Guardians and other Jewish associations are in the practice of assisting poor Jews to emigrate, and that the alien lists hitherto available cannot be considered as affording any definite information as to the number or nationality of the alien emigrants who actually settle in Great Britain.

PARISIANS TAKE WELL TO TAXIMETER CARS

EIGHT THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SUCH VEHICLES ARE IN USE THERE.

The system of cab hire in Paris has for some time excited much favorable comment.

The taximeters attached to the vehicles register automatically the distance covered, and as the fare commences at 15 cents the cabs are popular among rich and poor. It is therefore of interest to note the evidence given quite recently before the British parliamentary committee on hackney carriage reforms by an official of the Paris Taximeter Motor Cab Company, who say that "owing to the keen competition of the electric lines, the cab trade began to wane. It wanted a fillip, and in August, 1905, 1,000 taximeters were put into use on Paris cabs. They were so successful that now there are 8,500 taximeters in use, practically all the passenger cabs being thus equipped. The results show the taximeter leaves no cabs in the yards, whereas before its adoption 15 per cent were idle. It gives the cabman regular work instead of chance work, increases his wages, and does not interfere with his tip. It suits the public as it cannot be tampered with, and the short distance low fares are very popular.

The cabman has taken kindly to it. There had been no strike for 22 months. Previously the strikes of Paris cabmen occurred, on an average, every six months. With the taximeter the Paris cab trade has taken $2,335,920 per annum in excess of previous years, 90 per cent of this being due to the cheap short distance fares. The instrument cannot be bought. In order to maintain its reliability under police supervision the company keeps the instruments in order, and hires them out at a royalty to cab proprietors.

Taximeter cabs in Paris make up to $4 87 per day. The cab driver receives 15 per cent up to $7 80; above $7 80, 5 per cent, and even 10 per cent to encourage him to make money. There is no difficulty in Paris in finding drivers for the taximeter cabs. Men who apply have to wait their turn.

It may also be added that the taximeter system is applied in Paris not only to cabs drawn by horses, but also to motor cabs. Indeed, these motor taximeter cabs have recently been increased largely in number.

Dr. Werner Von Bolton in a lecture the other day in Berlin pronounced the doom of both gold and steel pens. He describe as new metal tantalite which is so hard that a diamond drill makes no impression on it.

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S Dysentery Cordial is a speedy cure for dysentery, diarrhea, cholera, summer complaint, seasickness and complaints incidental to children teething. It gives immediate relief to those suffering from the effects of indiscretion in eating unripe fruit, cucumbers, etc. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to conquer the disease. No one need fear cholera if they have a bottle of this medicine convenient.

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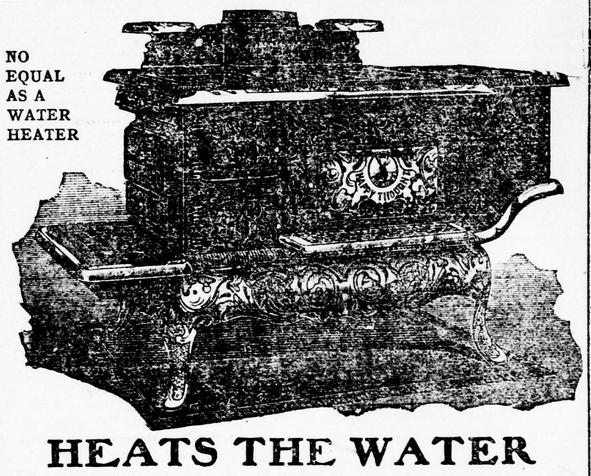

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Such symptoms as headache, coated tongue, disgust for food, vomiting, feelings of weight and soreness, dull pain near shoulders, muddy complexion, constipation, alternating with looseness of the bowels, irritability of temper, are sure indications of biliousness or torpid liver.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are marvelously prompt and certain as a cure for sluggish action of the liver. While awakening the liver they also regulate the bowels and invigorate the kidney action.

In this way the filtering and excretory systems are thoroughly cleansed of all poisonous impurities and the cause of pain, sickness and suffering removed.

In every family there is need of just such a medicine as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to cure constipation, backache, biliousness, indigestion and prevent dangerous and fatal diseases of the kidneys and bowels. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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Whether a child grows puny or sturdy, depends on how little or how much food is assimilated.

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ORANGE MEAT

there would be fewer pale, sickly, scrawny children. ORANGE MEAT is the whole wheat, including hulls, wheat germs, gluten—with the starches converted into wheat sugars. It is all wheat and all food—in a form that every child can assimilate.

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You want a good dose of Nervilline. Wonderful the change it makes. Headache disappears, stomach is settled, and you feel better at once. Large bottles for 25 cents.

Moral Plague Spot in New York

Chinatown and Its Victims.

From the New York Herald.

I.

There is an idea entertained by the average person that this city has long since become purged of those moral plague spots which in time past it was a part of his training as a social unit and decent citizen to wage war against.

An easy going, good natured man, this average resident of New York believes most honestly that the Augean stables have been cleaned once and for all time; he conscientiously believes organized vice and crime received a fatal blow when Father Knickerbocker ordered the razing of the old rookeries that had made notorious the Five Points and Mulberry Bend; he has a more or less vague and jumbled idea that the combined efforts of the Tenement House Commission and the University Settlement are efficient to the keeping of New York in a sufficiently straight and narrow path of civic virtue.

That is because he does not know about Chinatown. He does not understand from his superficial acquaintance with the picturesque Oriental purlieus, he cannot realize with his scanty knowledge thereof, that all the past iniquities of Five Points and Mulberry Bend pale before those more subtle and deadly sins which enmesh the ill-starred victim of the Ying Yan Fan. He is ignorant of the fact, patent to every one who will take the necessary time to investigate, that of all the foul and loathsome diseases we have thus far as a civic body developed by far the most foul and loathsome, by far the most insidious and deadly, has not been treated at all, but is being allowed to run unchecked and uncurbed so far as concerns any real movement toward its stamping out and cure.

Some definite conception of just how dangerous a civic sore New York's Chinatown really is, the deadliness of its leprous touch and the resultant physical moral and spiritual contagion to an ever increasing area of population can perhaps be best formed not by a general diagnosis of the disease itself, but by taking a typical case such as that offered in the story of one of Chinatown's saddest victims.

II.

The first chapter of the story of Ethel Miller dates to that spring day five years ago when she stepped off the train in the Grand Central Station. She was 18 years old, and one might have said of her, as Browning said of the beautiful and hapless creature who was afterward to become the wife of Oscar Wilde, "She is the spirit of the spring." She had left her home, in Oregon, to come to the great city to study music. Her family was honest, hard-working and God-fearing, with but rudimentary knowledge of the world and of no imagination to speak of. Otherwise they had not allowed, much less encouraged, Ethel Miller to go 3,000 miles from home to cultivate a voice which any dispassionate judgment could have told them would never be worth traveling three blocks to hear.

But her family mistook Ethel Miller's desire to become a great prima donna as a token of her ability to make that desire a fact; they mistook, as fond families usually do mistake, ambition for accomplishment, the artistic temperament for talent and genius.

And that is what Ethel Miller had a plenty of and to spare—artistic temperament. It was her sole claim to distinction over any 10,000 other ordinary, gently bred, half educated, middle class American girls. She had an artistic temperament and, like all other mortals so afflicted, not the slightest instinct for the actual execution of anything artistic. She was impractical, nervous, dreamy, inert; the blunt spoken would, and not unjustly, have condemned her as plain lazy.

Such Ethel Miller was when she began to study voice culture under the tuition of an uptown feminine instructor with an Italian cognomen and an Irish physiognomy. The floors of this woman's studios were stained to imitate ebony, and cheap plaster of paris busts of Mozart and Wagner and framed autographed photos of grand opera stars were stuck about in available corners as inspiration for her pupils and catch-alls for dust.

Ethel Miller lived in a furnished room house and "took her meals out." The one was no more comfortable than the other was nutritious, for the amount of money Ethel Miller had to piece out the lines of her existence was pitifully and cruelly small, despite the fact that it represented the hard-earned savings of other folks at home and that it was sufficient to have kept those same self-sacrificing home folks very comfortable indeed out in Cottonwood Center. Nobody who has not come through a similar experience can quite conceive how lonely Ethel Miller was in these first months, how utterly friendless she was and how bitterly disappointed. The trackless forest of her own Oregon, the great alkali plains over which she had looked from the car window on her trip eastward, were not more devoid of human beings than was this great teeming city. Indeed, for the first three months she never so much as exchanged a word with anybody other than her teacher, her landlady and the waitress in the boarding house. And not only was she still friendless at the end of three months, but she was now beginning to feel the effects of poverty.

Clothes were beginning to need replenishing; there were new gloves and shoes to be bought, and by and by a dentist's bill, all of which must needs come out of her small monthly allowance and none of which had entered into former calculations. Ethel Miller at the end of three months was sunk in despondency. She had nearly reached the point of writing home and confessing herself sick of the whole miserable sham, when the unexpected happened, as it usually does, at the psychological moment—Ethel Miller made her first friend.

III.

She was, as girls go, a nice girl, this new and first friend of Ethel Miller. She was young like herself, and jolly, but she knew a great deal more of the world than did Ethel Miller. And she did not have an artistic temperament. She had instead a genuine ability and a real ambition. The possession of these valuables did not prevent her, however, from a craving for the same youthful pleasures and excitements for which Ethel Miller longed, and though she had been in the city only a year herself she already had gained an entree into that not at all exclusive kingdom of Bohemia, or such part of the realm as has been pre-empted by the cheap musical and art amateur.

Into this dubious world she introduced Ethel Miller, and to Ethel Miller's crude perceptions it was as if she had stepped into a new heaven and a new earth. There were little spreads in this studio or that, midnight suppers where everybody did his or her little "stunt" of artistic endeavor; where this man sang a song of his own composing, where that man read from his own works samples of which Ethel Miller had tasted in the pages of ten-cent magazines out in Cottonwood Center. At first Ethel Miller drew the line at sitting on the floor and drinking cocktails and smoking cigarettes. Sitting on the floor seemed unladylike and ungentlemanly to her provincial mind, and she did not like the taste of whisky and still less that of tobacco. By and by she compromised, however, by sitting on the floor and watching the others drink and smoke, and then, a little later on, as was inevitable, she too deigned to try a sip of the cocktail and a puff of the cigarette.

It needed no astute analyst of human nature to predict what lay in store for Ethel Miller after she had thoroughly learned the art of quaffing a cocktail and puffing a cigarette. With her disposition and temperament, underfed, badly housed, discouraged in her futile efforts to make progress at the art for which she had never had any genuine affection or aptitude, she fell an easy victim to their lethean effects.

A year afterward Ethel Miller was a helpless and useless slave to whisky and cigarettes, and yet she could not properly be termed either a drunkard or a cigarette fiend. Her consumption of either and both was limited by reason of her peculiarly delicate nervous organization. Hers was not the pathology of the drunkard, but of something infinitely worse.

She had now stopped her singing lessons and was spending her allowance upon tuition at a dramatic school which promised her an engagement upon completion of a "course in acting and elocution." Meanwhile, to eke out her meagre living expenses, she tried her hand first to write articles for the press and cheaper magazines. To do so it was necessary she should have a clear head and steady nerves, and to this end she tried a cure recommended and warranted to take away all craving for stimulants. The cure worked like a charm. In a few days Ethel Miller found herself completely recovered of any former craving for whisky or cigarettes, but in its place an even more insatiable hunger. It was several months before she knew that it had been morphine she had been taking all the while, and it was another several months before she discovered how infinitely more powerful its hold was upon her will-less nature than had been the comparatively harmless vices for which she had exchanged it.

Then she began to smoke opium. It was cheaper and pleasanter and not such a deadly way to satisfy the passion, so those who professed to know told her. It was an easy matter to find a perfectly respectable and quiet place where a decent, though unfortunate, woman could indulge in her vice unobserved, and Ethel Miller found such a place not half a dozen blocks from Herald square. It was very respectable and very quiet. Ethel Miller patronized it for nearly a year, always with an ever increasing cost to herself as her craving for the opium increased, which was out of all proportion to any increase in her earnings. Then, when she could not longed pay the extortionate rates which each year's stock of opium now cost her, she dropped all attempt to keep up any pretext of respectability and transferred her patronage to Chinatown.

IV.

This was the beginning of the end, and if any one doubts the horror of that end, let him make the acquointance of Chinatown in such of its aspects as are not apparent to the sightseer or out of town tourist who walks through its zigzag streets merely to wonder at their garish splendor and conventionally Oriental squalor.

Chinatown is full of just such sink holes of vice and corruption as that in which the writer found the wreck of she who was once Ethel Miller. The discovery was made through the professional offices of that Celtic-American Shogun of Chinatown—Mr. Chuck Connors. He had led us through the garish splendors of Mott and Doyers and Pell streets. We had stopped at the Chinese Theater visited the Joss House, tarried a brief half hour over a bowl of chop suey in the Port Arthur, and peered in fear and trembling at the figure of Mock Duck in the door of a tea shop conferring with the leader of one of Chinatown's many murderous "tongs." And then Chuck Connors jerked his head in the direction of a pile of dark rookeries immediately across the street, which was Pell, twirled his thumb in a way that was interpreted to mean "follow me and mind your P's and Q's," and in another moment we had passed through a narrow alleyway and entered a court black as night, save for the feeble lights that here and there shone through a small paned window. There was no sound save the occasional patter of wooden clogs crossing the brick paved yard, the swish of a silken tunic, or perhaps now and then at intervals a snatch or monosyllabic conversation as two or more figures flitted across the darkness. We followed our guide up a flight of tottering stairs constructed upon the outside, strung together with rusty iron balustrades, and so built that they formed, at each landing, a sort of long gallery upon which opened the windows of the successive floors. At each window we were invited to take a peep inside—a view which disclosed only the vague outlines of a miserable room lighted by a single strange looking lamp burning like a dragon's eye in the gloom.

Up, up these tottering stairs we passed, until we reached the topmost floor, where our journey ended abruptly at a little door grilled with iron and through the top of which was a small hole. A knock brought a pair of suspicious almond eyes. A few hurried words in Chinese from the polyglot Connors and the face was withdrawn, and we followed through a dark, evil-smelling hallway into a narrow room. Here all, too, was silence—silence and stifling air and foul smells and unspeakable heat, for the night was one in mid-July, and darkness—complete darkness save for some dragon eyes that burned everywhere. As one became accustomed to the silence one could hear breathing, first very faintly and then more and more certainly, and then at last the faint outlines of human faces.

Behind each glowing dragon eye shone through the gloom a pair of mortal eyes peering as if out of dark caverns into illimitable distances. As one's eyes, like a rat's became adjusted to the darkness one began to piece the fragmentary features together until at last one could see quite distinctly the melancholy faces in entirety. Faces of all kinds and classes were there—young faces, old faces, the faces of the delicate girl and of the coarse and vicious woman of the street; the faces of men and of mere boys.

Such was the personnel of the smokers in that narrow room in Pell street on that burning July night. Each lamp represented a smoker and in the room burned ten lamps. Each smoker reclined either on the floor spread with foul old matting or else on still more foul spring cots.

In the furthermost corner a fair-haired, blue-eyed girl, or something that had once been such a girl, took her long-stemmed pipe out of her mouth and began to perform the mysterious process of "chying," that is, of preparing and cooking the opium pill. The girl was Ethel Miller, and as she "chyed" she told the writer the meager facts of the story that has already been related. In company with scores of other white women and girls Ethel Miller comes to this infamous den nightly. Sometimes she remains as long as three or four days and always she is stupefied with the drug.

In this tall rattletrap tenement each individual room represents a distinct and separate opium "joint," each with an ever-increasing clientele of customers, and each year finds a multiplication of the "joints" themselves. Indeed, it is an open secret in Chinatown that practically all the tenements in that district have become opium smoking resorts in fact, no matter what may be their ostensible excuse for being.

That Chinatown, in the laxity with which it is governed today, is a dangerous menace to public health and morals and the general well being of the community cannot be doubted by any one who is conversant with the subject. To such a one the natural inquiry presents itself, Why Chinatown at all? Why remain blind to the iniquities carried on by day and by night in that great aggregation of rookeries which the police have long since confessed to be the rendezvous of dangerous Oriental secret societies and murderous tongs. At it is today, Chinatown is an alien quarter given over to the profit derived from alien and Oriental forms of vice. It is the natural, the inevitable end and jumping off place for Ethel Miller and hundreds like her, and so long as we have such conditions as these raging in Chinatown just so long will we continue to have Ethel Millers.

PLAN TO PROVISION A PICNIC LUNCH BOX

WHAT IS MOST SUITABLE AND LEAST TROUBLESOME.

An excellent way to get all the enjoyment possible out of a public holiday is to go for a day's outing into the country. Aside from the blessed escape from the heat and dust and nerve-racking noise of the city it is good for both body and mind to get out into nature's world and touch hands for a while with the simple life.

Picnics have always been dear to the childish heart, and holiday picnics, when everybody in the family is at liberty to join the party, are by far and away the most delightful of all.

The real problem of the day is the provisioning of that all-important accessory, the lunch box. A person is never so hungry as when miles away from any eating place. When the trip is to be made in a carriage or automobile, lunch for the entire party can be packed in a box or hamper. But if the journey is by rail and there is much walking to be done to and from the cars, this is seldom practicable.

In the latter case the difficulty is sometimes met by each person carrying his or her luncheon in a small box, trusting to a beneficent Providence to supply liquid refreshments from a nearby spring or well. This method is not generally satisfactory, as food does not keep fresh and palatable when packed in small compass. Moreover, it is neither agreeable nor safe to have to depend for drink on water of doubtful purity. The best plan is to take everything that will be needed.

The new automobile luncheon baskets contain virtually everything in the way of picnic appointments, but they are somewhat too expensive for the average picnic party. An efficient substitute however, is the japanned bread or cake box with two or more compartments. These are to be found in every household, and it is well to line them with excelsior, using excelsior also to fill the spaces between the articles.

For packing sandwiches and cake—the latter in slices—the small tin boxes that biscuits come in will serve excellently, the edibles being first wrapped in paraffin paper. Salads should be washed and packed in a clean, damp towel, while the prepared dressing should be put in a wide-mouthed bottle and well corked. Butter should be put in a small jar, covered with paraffin paper and set in an upright position.

Tin or enameled ware plates are lighter to carry than china ones and do not break, and even better for picnic use are the thin wooden platters that bakers still sell their pies in. Glasses should be wrapped separately in tissue paper, then set one in the other and wrapped in excelsior. Knives, forks and spoons should also be wrapped in paper before packing.

Paper napery, tastefully decorated, can be bought for a small sum.

The set consists of a large table cloth, twelve napkins and twelve doilies.

"Messy" food, such as pies, layer cakes, cream puffs and preserves, is best omitted from the luncheon box.

THINGS ABOUT MONEY THAT ARE CURIOUS

HOW AN EMPLOYE GOT REVERGE ON UNCLE'S GOVERNMENT.

Money is one of the most curious things in the world. Its chief peculiarity is that it is one of the hardest things to make friends with. Another strange trait of money is that it seems to have a feeling of affection for a few men who have more of it than they know what to do with. Somebody made a great mistake when he said money was the poor man's friend. On the contrary, the poor man is money's friend. The affection is entirely one-sided.

But there are other curious things about money besides its propensity to make tracks whenever it sees anyone coming. For instance, there is an issue of greenbacks still in use that bear a peculiarity of their own. Some say that it was through mere coincidence, others that it was malicious forethought. At any rate, this issue of bills, like others, bears the American eagle engraved at the bottom, but turn the bill upside down, and this national emblem takes the form of a donkey. The story goes that the man who designed the eagle was about to lose his position, and as a revenge so contructed the eagle on the last issue that this one batch of certificates bore the picture of a donkey. Still worse, a careful examination will show that the beast is laughing.

To check the rapacity of the captains of infant industry in ancient Sparta, the old lawgiver Lycurgus ordained that all the money should be made of iron, so that no man could own an undue quantity of coin because of its inconvenience. But in this country today Lycurgus would be under no necessity to make such a law, because a man would not become very wealthy, even if he had the permission of Treasurer Treat to enter the United States treasury and take away all the silver money he could carry. One thousand dollars in silver weighs sixty pounds. The average man could carry for a short distance about one hundred and fifty pounds, or $2,500. One thousand $1 bills weigh a little over three pounds. Thus a man could carry off 50,000 of them. But let these $1 bills be $10,000 certificates—they all weigh the same—and a man could take home with him $500,000,000.

There are probably a good many people who have stipulated as to their wealth if they had a room filled to the ceiling with money. Calculation shows that if a room sixteen feet square and eight feet high was packed with silver dollars there would be approximately 16,000,000 of them.

When I was a boy we used to dream fondly of having at some time in the dim future a stack of dollars as high as a house. The impression thus given is that anyone so favored must be the possessor of a large amount of wealth, but when the problem is actually figured out the colossal pile reaches quite a reasonable figure. A new silver dollar is an eighth of an inch in thickness. Reducing this to feet, we have a stack containing $2,880 to reach as high as the average house, which is about 30 feet high. San Francisco is 3,300 miles from New York, and a silver dollar is an inch and a half in diameter. It would thus take 139,392,000 of them laid edge to edge to stretch from the east-earn metropolis to the Golden Gate.

The weight of poper money is deceptive. Ask a friend how many dollar bills it takes to weigh as much as a $5 gold piece, and he will say from 15 to 20. In reality it takes just seven.

There is an enormous number of pennies in circulation in the United States. During June, 1906, 276,696,000 pennies came in and went out of the subtreasury in New York city alone.

If all the money in the United States was divided equally among the people each person would have about $49.

The life of money is a difficult question to determine. Silver has a greater durability than gold; a silver dollar lasts about 50 years. The average length of life of paper money is about three and a half years, for the bills of small denominations, while the larger bills, because less frequently handled, last longer.—Chicago Record-Herald.

HOW SHIPWRECKED HAVE KEPT ALIVE

BOOT AND SHOE DIET IS ONE OF COMMONEST OF LAST RESOURCES.

Shipwrecked persons have been kept alive on the most repugnant and unwholesome of foods. Probably the hardest fare that six strong men and a boy of 15 ever kept alive on was the daily menu of the Windover's survivors, who were cast up on the Irish coast near Kilsegg, not long ago. They lived sixteen days on stewed rope yarn.

When they took the ship's small boat they had water enough for a month, but only a small amount of provisions. These lasted four days. After having nothing at all to eat for the following two days they tried boiling lengths of tarred hemp rope into pulp and swallowing it.

They had a keg of paraffine wax, which they boiled to add to the nourishment. The sickness they experienced as a result of the diet, says What-to-Eat, was only temporary, and they landed in comparatively good health.

Capt. Maboly, of the foundered steamer Gwalior, and his second officer created a record less than two years ago by living for seventeen days on boot leather and a pint of water each day.

Of course, no teeth can tear cowhide boots; they have to be cut up and shredded with a knife, and the shreds chewed and swallowed. Boiling, even when possible, it is said, does no good, but takes from the nourishment of the boots. A few ounces of leather being very hard to digest, stay the stomach for fifteen or twenty hours.

A diet of boots and shoes is one of the commonest of last resource foods, and though it is hard for a well-fed person to imagine that anyone could masticate and digest the leather, a pair of long sea boots will keep a man alive for a fortnight if he has a little water.

Two men who went to a small island off the Irish coast not long ago kept themselves going for ten days on a diet probably worse than this. They landed in a boat which was smashed by a wave on their trying to relaunch her, and they were kept on the bare rocky island without food.

Fortunately there was a spring on the island, but nothing in the way of sea gulls, which they could catch, and nothing with which to make a fire as a distress signal. There were not even any shell fish, as there was no beach, and the pair had to subsist for ten days on cold, raw seaweed washed up by the tide.

The best known and most useful of starvation diets for wrecked or castaway people, however, is that of barnacles. Three Englishmen and a crew of Lascars who had been forced to abandon the sailing vessel North Star a few months ago kept themselves going for more than a week on barnacles, and only two of the crew died.

The worst of this diet is that the barnacles give one internal cramps and cause an insufferable thirst, but they do nourish the frame. You have to reach under the vessel's side and pull them off, taking care not to leave the best half of them sticking to the planks.

GROWTH OF IRON.

William Marriott, an English civil engineer, writing to the London Times concerning an article about the "growth of iron," says: "I have never seen this in print before, nor have I heard the term used, but during an experience of over 30 years I have felt sure that such has been the case. Rails that have fitted swing bridges with plenty of clearance have had to be shortened repeatedly year after year, and only recently I have known an instance of a swing bridge which had been open for half an hour that could not be put back until some of the ironwork had been reduced. The bridge had been built for some 13 years and had been opened and closed during that time many hundreds of times. There is little doubt in my mind that iron heated and cooled alternately does permanently lengthen."

Headaches Cured for 25c

Not by powders—they are dangerous, but by the health-giving action of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Any headache is cured, and stays cured, because the cause is removed. 25c at all dealers.

Best for Babies

Nestlé's Food is the nourishing, fattening, healthful part of rich cow's milk. It is always the same—winter and summer—and can be obtained in any part of the globe. Ready for baby by adding water—no milk required.

Nestle's Food

makes babies healthy. FREE SAMPLE (sufficient for 8 meals) sent to mothers who will try it.

THE LEEMING, MILES CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint,

Stomach Cramps, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and all Looseness of the Bowels

may be rapidly and effectually cured by the use of that old and sterling remedy

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

It has a reputation of 60 years' standing and never fails to either relieve or cure.

There are many imitations of this remedy on the market that sell for less per bottle. Dr. Fowler's is 35 cents, so be sure and get the genuine. The cheaper articles may be dangerous to your health.

HAS USED IT FOR YEARS.

MRS. CHAS. WOODS, Waubaushene, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my house for years, and I find it a splendid remedy for Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints, especially in children teething."

BABBITT All Grades

THE CANADA METAL CO'Y TORONTO. Main 1729

Careful Investments

The London Life Insurance Company has had only four mortgage sales since it was incorporated 31 years ago, and in all four cases the property was disposed of **without loss.**

This remarkable record is only one evidence of the careful management of this Company—one reason why the profits to policy-holders are larger than those paid by most companies.

You should investigate our policies before taking any other, and be sure of value as **Good as Gold.**

London Life Insurance Company

THROUGH THE HEART!

WHEN THE NERVES BECOME A WRECK AND VITALITY RUNS LOW BECAUSE THE HEART FAILS TO DO ITS WORK—THROUGH THE SELFSAME HEART—IF CURE COMES—MUST IT COME

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart

Cures the nerves through the heart. Experience of the highest medical authorities has conclusively proven that the quickest way to cure diseases of the nerves is to fortify the heart with "food" that is natural to it, and that enriches the blood; and it has been proven also, beyond the shadow of a doubt, by this same high medical authority, that Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is the most potent nerve nourisher and heart strengthener that has been "gathered in" from nature's lap to assuage sufferings, stop pain and heal the heartsick; and when you know that with the heart, the main spring, the balance wheel of life, out of order, the future looks out on nothing but darkness and suffering, why postpone applying the remedy? Why delay taking hold of the healing hand that will lift you back to health? Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart will relieve any and every form of heart disease in 30 minutes.

Margaret Smith, of Brussels, Ontario, says: "Many a time my suffering was so great that I would have hailed death with a welcome, but four bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart wrought a wonderful cure in me."

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND MEDICINE DEALERS. 2

DR. AGNEW'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Indigestion and Constipation—they never gripe—40 for 10c.

DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER relieves in 10 minutes.

SOLD BY C. McCALLUM AND CALLARD & McLACHLAN.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Count le Rodellec, whose chateau, overlooking the Bay of Brest, has been the scene of the alleged theft of a $10,000 diamond ring by the Russian diplomat, Alexander Gregr, has been the theme of so much discussion in connection with the affair that it may be as well to state that he is a perfectly authentic nobleman, belonging to one of the old houses of the aristocracy of the Finisterre, where his family have been established for generations. His name, and that of his brothers, will be found in the "Etat de la Noblesse Francaise," and in other standard works dealing with the French nobility. I would draw attention to the fact that this particular family uses the name of "le" instead of "de," as its nobiliary particule."

The count and countess have no Parisian home, but live all the year round at their chateau, putting up at hotels when they visit the French capital. The diamond stolen, and now duly recovered, has never belonged to the crown jewels of France, but it was the favorite gem of Leonile Leblanc, who was never a famous actress, but one of the most infamous and avaricious queens of the Parisian half-world, and for years the belle amie of the royal Duc d'Aumale, after having been the "friend" of Prince Napoleon. She made a practice of collecting jewels and her collection of the latter was one of the finest in existence until dispersed by the public sale of her effects.

It seems a strange taste for an honest woman to prize as her most precious jewel a gem which for a quarter of a century was the principal ornament of the most evil and notorious demi-mondaine of the French metropolis. The Countess le Rodellec, a woman much older than her husband, was born in America, of an American mother, who was Miss Mary Jones, of New York, until she married the late Comte de Trobriand, who won his rank of general in the American Union army during the civil war. Mrs. Charles A. Post, of New York, is another of Mme. de Trobriand's daughters.

Timely indeed is the discussion which has been started in connection with the scandal by the French and English press as to the justification of hosts and hostesses in openly accusing of theft a guest staying at their house when the guilt seems assured. Of course, the concensus of opinion is against the countess, who in the affair has been guilty of the violation of the most elementary laws of hospitality, which require that the welfare, the honor and the safety of one's guests should be regarded as sacred by host and hostess.

The discussion might well have been extended from theft to cheating at cards, which is a far more common offense in country houses nowadays, and a source of no end of embarrassment to hosts and hostesses, who are divided between their anxiety to avoid a scandal and to preserve their guests from being fleeced.

In this connection I may recall the case where the present Duchess of Devonshire, then Duchess of Manchester, furnished a notable example of the proper thing to do under the circumstances. During a stay with the present King and Queen, then Prince and Princess of Wales, the duchess suddenly became aware that one of the most honored members of the house party, George Russell, cousin of the Duke of Bedford, son-in-law of the Duke of Grafton, former private secretary of the Prince of Wales, and head of the Government department of public works, was cheating at cards.

The duchess, firmly determined that no scandal should mar the royal visit, said nothing. But she took care that during the remainder of the stay George Russell should be as little as possible at the card table, employing all sorts of feminine devices to keep him away from it, while, when he did play, she so contrived it that she and none of her guests should be the loser.

Of course, she never asked George Russell to her house again, but she said nothing about it until six months later, when an afternoon caller suddenly remarked that one of the best known men in London society had been caught in the act of cheating early that morning at one of the clubs, asking her to guess who it was. Without saying a word the duchess jotted a name down on a piece of paper, covered it with her hand, and then said, "Now tell me who it was." On learning that it was George Russell she raised her hand from the paper and showed that it was Russell's name that she had written thereon. Thereupon she related the Kimbolton Castle episode.

It is unfortunate that the story did not become more widely known at the time. Otherwise it might have prevented a less tactful and less well-bred hostess, namely, Mrs. Arthur Wilson, from embroiling King Edward while still heir-apparent in a most annoying scandal. Of course, I refer to the memorable Doncaster race house party at Tranby Croft. The prince had only accepted the hospitality of Mrs. Wilson because something had occurred at the last moment to prevent his staying at another house in the neighborhood.

Among the guests whom he himself had chosen to be invited to meet him was Col. Sir William Gordon Cumming. Mrs. Wilson and her children discovered him in the act of playing unfairly at baccarat, and instead of keeping their discovery to themselves, as the Duchess of Devonshire had done in the analogous case above described, at once communicated the matter to all the other guests, including the prince. The latter, much distressed that one whom he himself had brought under their roof should have been caught in the act of cheating them at cards, insisted upon an investigation by three of the leading clubmen of London, who were present, one of them being the late Gen. Owen Williams.

Gordon Cumming, while he did not actually confess, pledged himself not to touch another card, on the understanding that nothing further would be said or done about the matter. But through the indiscretion of certain of the women present, and also of the servants, the story soon became public property, and Sir William Gordon Cumming was called upon by his London clubs, by the Guards regiment to which he belonged, and by the war department, to clear his name by a suit for libel against Mrs. Wilson and her family, or else to resign. Both sides called upon the prince to testify, and he was thus dragged into a card scandal which furnished his foes with plenty of opportunity to abuse him for playing at cards, pointing out that if he had not been addicted to this pastime he would never have been compelled to appear before the public in connection with such an unsavory case.

Of course, there was much popular feeling in connection with the whole affair against Sir William Gordon Cumming. But, while there are many people who even until this day are divided as to the question of his guilt, there was but one voice throughout English society as to the behavior of Mrs. Wilson and of her children in violating all laws of hospitality by accusing one of their guests of cheating, and by involving the future king in such a disagreeable affair.

To come back to Alexander Gregr, it may be of interest to recall that while attached to the Russian embassy at Washington he was one of the most devoted admirers of Mrs. Horace Helyar, at that time wife of one of the secretaries of the English legation, and who since his death has married Lord Savile, with whom King Edward is to stay a few weeks hence at Rufford Abbey, in Nottinghamshire, for the Doncaster races.

Gregr left many friends in America and would have come in for more sympathy, both there and in Europe, in connection with this affair in Brittany, had it not been for the strange attitude of the Russian embassy in Paris, which, instead of endeavoring to support him and to assist him in his trouble, showed a remarkable anxiety to point out that he was not connected with the embassy, that he was on the retired list, and that his title of councilor of state was a purely honorary one and of no account.

Sir Allan Mackenzie, whose death has just taken place, is wrongly described in his English obituaries as an intimate friend of the King. He is confounded with his father, the late Sir James Mackenzie, who was a warm friend of the King, and who used to be known in the royal entourage as "The Benefactor," owing to his readiness to extricate his friends from financial worries and difficulties. This excited the resentment of his eldest son, and it was owing to the bad feeling engendered thereby between the two that when Sir James died it was found that he had bequeathed Glen Muick and almost every bit of his property to Sir Allan's eldest son, then a minor, leaving Sir Allan and his sister out in the cold. Indeed, so badly was Sir Allan treated in his father's will that a small fortune was spent in endeavoring to upset it, Sir Allan having to content himself with a very small income, while all the revenues of the estates accumulated in the hands of trustees for the benefit of his son, who now succeeds to vast wealth, something like $10,000,000.

Sir James was an extraordinary character, and in spite of his absurd pretensions to descent from the old Mackenzies of Kintail, an entirely self-made man. He had gone out to India as a poor boy and made a fortune in trade—hats and indigo—before returning home to buy Glen Muick, one of the very few big country seats in the immediate vicinity of Balmoral. Shortly before he died, Sir James added a holograph codicil to his will, emphasizing the fact that he had been treated in a neighborly fashion by Queen Victoria and her family. It ran as follows: "My executors are to let Glen Muick until my grandson comes of age, but not to a cad, nor to one who would be disagreeable to the royalties, from whom I have always received the greatest kindness." In fact, one of the reasons which prompted Sir James to virtually bar his son, Sir Allan, from the occupancy of Glen Muick was because he apprehended that the neighborship might be disagreeable to King Edward.

Sir Allan's wife, Lady Mackenzie, was, however, a great favorite of Queen Victoria, who often used to drive over to take tea with her at Brackley, near Ballater, and where Sir Allan was obliged to make his home, owing to his being virtually shut out of Glen Muick. This now widowed Lady Mackenzie was Miss Lucy Davidson, daughter of that laird of Tulloch, who had five wives and eighteen children, and whose castle and estate have been rented this fall by Mrs. Leiter, who is entertaining there Lord Curzon and his motherless children and Lord and Lady Suffolk, with their baby.

Mme. Conneau's death the other day at Paris serves to recall a rather amusing episode in which she figured at the Tuileries in the days when she was one of the beauties of the imperial court (wife of Napoleon III.'s prin-cipal physician, boyhod friend, and fellow-prisoner in the Castle of Ham, and mother of Col. Conneau, now of the French army, and who was brought up from earliest infancy altogether with the late Prince Imperial of France). Napoleon III., like all the other members of his family, was entirely devoid of the slightest taste or ear for music. Yet out of pure kindness of heart, he would every now and then insist on turning the handle of the piano-organ which furnished the music for the carpet dances that formed the feature of the imperial house parties at Compiegne. Mechanical as is the task of turning the handle, it yet requires a certain ear for time, and when the Emperor took his place at the organ it became almost impossible to dance, though no one had the courage to tell him so.

It was Mme. Conneau, who unintentionally revealed to him the dissatisfaction aroused by his performances on the organ. For just as he had paused for a minute in playing, he happened to hear her remark to the prefect of police, Comte de Maupas: "If ever the emperor asks you for a license to play an organ in the street, refuse his application, Monsieur de Maupas, refuse it for the love of heaven and for that of music."

Napoleon thereupon turned to Mme. Conneau and exclaimed laughingly: "Madam, if ever I am reduced to such straits, I will take you into partnership and you shall sing whilst I will collect the pennies." For Mme. Conneau, as I mentioned in these letters recently, had a superb voice, which would have made her fortune on the stage, and which she retained until quite late in life.

While Napoleon had no taste or ear for music, yet it is only fair to add that he did not dislike it, nor entertain the horror for it that is manifested by King Leopold of Belgium, and which so distinguished the late King Humber of Italy.

Count George Esterhazy's withdrawal from the world, and his taking the vows of the Carthusian Order, to spend the remainder of his days in a monastery, condemned to a life of perpetual silence, is due to the recent death of his only son, of whom he was passionately fond, and who had just attained his majority. Count George is the head of the Czessnek branch of this princely and illustrious house, which claims lineal descent from the Biblical Queen Esther, and from the Hun King Attila. The Esterhazys belong to the so-called mediatized families, that is to say houses which have once enjoyed the rights of petty sovereignty, and are therefore entitled to mate with the reigning dynasties of Europe on a footing of equality. The Esterhazys might now, indeed, be kings of Hungary, had they so willed, for the first Napoleon made a definite offer of the throne and of the crown of St. Stephen. Esterhazy contemptuously declined these overtures of the founder of the Bonapartist dynasty, feeling that nothing that the latter could offer would add to the prestige or grandeur of the house.

The family estates of the Esterhazys, even in their present reduced condition, are mile for mile the size of Ireland, and when the late Prince Esterhazy went to Moscow to attend as Austro-Hungarian ambassador, the coronation of Emperor Alexander II., he wore a Magyar costume, so thickly studded with almost priceless jewels, that it was wont to cost him the trifling sum of $50,000 each time he wore it, through the dropping out and loss of the precious stones, or else through their injury by being rubbed against one another.

FAMOUS PASSAGES FROM THE BEST PROSE AND ORATORY

Reflections in Westminster Abbey.

When I am in a serious humor, I very often walk by myself in Westminster Abbey; where the gloominess of the place, and the use to which it is applied, with the solemnity of the building, and the condition of the people who lie in it, are apt to fill the mind with a kind of melancholy, or rather thoughtfulness, that is not disagreeable. I yesterday passed the whole afternoon in the churchyard, the cloisters and the church; amusing myself with the tombstones and inscriptions that I met with in those several regions of the dead. Most of them recorded nothing else of the buried person, but that he was born upon one day, and died upon another—the whole history of his life being comprehended in those two circumstances, that are common to all mankind. I could not but look upon these registers of existence—whether brass or marble—as a kind of satire upon the departed persons; who had left no other memorial of them, but that they were born, and that they died.

Upon my going into the church, I entertained myself with the digging of a grave; and saw in every shovelful of it that was thrown up, the fragment of a bone or skull—intermixed with a kind of fresh mouldering earth, that some time or other had a place in the composition of a human body. Upon this, I began to consider with myself what innumerable multitudes of people lay confused together, under the pavement of that ancient cathedral—how men and women, friends and enemies, priests and soldiers, monks and prebendiaries, were crumbled amongst one another, and blended together in the same common mass; how beauty, strength and youth, with old age, weakness and deformity, lay undistinguished in the same promiscuous heap of matter!

I know that entertainments of this nature are apt to raise dark and dismal thoughts in timorous minds, and gloomy imaginations; but, for my own part, though I am always serious, I do not know what it is to be melancholy, and can therefore take a view of Nature in her deep and solemn scenes, with the same pleasure as in her most gay and delightful ones. By this means I can improve myself with objects which others consider with terror. When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tombstone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tomb of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow: When I see kings lying by those who deposed them, when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contest and disputes—I reflect, with sorrow and astonishment, on the little competitions, factions and debates of mankind: When I read the several dates of the tombs—of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago—I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together.—Addison.

THE FIGHT AGAINST PUTTING ON OF FLESH

BURN UP THE FAT WITH OXYGEN —HOW TO GET THE SUPPLY.

To increase the lung capacity is the first step in the reduction of flesh. For this purpose, says Outing, running is superior to any other exercise. Boxing and handball are excellent for the wind.

What leg exercises will not do, however, is oxidize, to any great extent, the soft tissues of the trunk and arms. By stimulating the general circulation and by increasing lung capacity, leg exercises will oxidize upper tissues ffisomewhat; but when fat is not replaced by muscle, it has a strong tendency to reform. Running, therefore, splendid exercise though it is, should be supplemented by vigorous upper exercises.

As most of a stout person's fat accumulates about the abdomen, abdominal exercises to draw large quantities of oxygenated blood to that part are important. Here are two:

First—Lie flat on your back on the floor or in bed, and after placing the toes beneath some sufficiently firm object, rise slowly to a sitting posture; then sink slowly back. Repeat until tired.

Second—Lie as before, but with the feet free; now raise the legs, extended straight, slowly up, back over the head; bring them down slowly again. Repeat until tired.

Another home exercise, as excellent for the triceps, chest and wrists as for the abdomen, is to support the body, maintained rigidly straight, face downward, above the floor, by means of the hands and toes; now, allowing the lower point to do duty as a fixed fulcrum, bend the arms until the chin touches the floor; then push up to straight arm again. Repeat until you are tired.

Digging a trench, shoveling coal, wood chopping, moving furniture, carrying loads—being general exercises—are all excellent for the health as well as for the general strength; but that kind of work is inconvenient for many, and may be practiced habitually only by those who earn their living thereby.

The advantages dumbbells possess over apparatus are many. Especially portable and occupying little space they can be kept in one's own room, where they can be used at leisure, and the busiest man has some leisure, if only at the time he retires.

Again, the stout and inactive, who would find exercises with apparatus difficult, can easily learn how to handle dumbbells. Lastly, and this is perhaps their chief advantage, dumbbells may be of sizes to suit particular strength.

That it is healthful to exercise just before retiring has been disputed. Personally, while I admit that night may not be the best time to exercise, I believe it is a better time than before breakfast; for in the early morning vitality is lowest, and the blood has least nutritive power.

First curling and putting up two moderately heavy weights simultaneously is a general exercise that imposes a considerable strain upon, and therefore develops greatly, all the important muscles and organs in the body.

The stout object, however, should use only those dumbbells that are light enough to allow him to repeat the double movement of curling and pushing eight or ten times. Curl and push as follows: Grasping a dumbbell in each hand, stand with the body inclined slightly forward and with the legs straight and a little apart; now turn the palms upward and curve the weights to the shoulders by at once flexing the wrists and arms and straightening the back; then throw the head back and the chest out, bend backward and push the weights to straight arm above the shoulders.

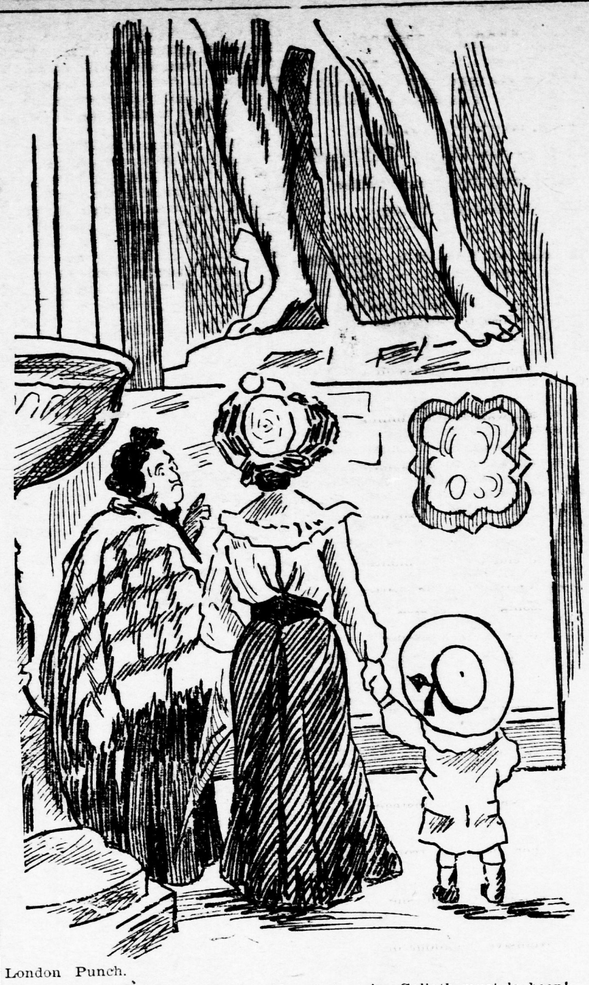
Provided then, that the weights be not beyond, nor too much below, the strength of the subject, the foregoing simple movement would seem to be almost unparalleled as at once a reducer for the too fat, a developer for the too thin and a promoter of general strength and symmetry.

This Tonic Builds Up.

Many medicines stimulate, break down, leave you worse than ever. Ferrozone is different—it's a blood-former, a nerve-strengthener, a body-builder. Pale anaemic girls are given color and vigor. The tired and sleepless are strengthened and restored. "Better than all tonics I found Ferrozone," writes Mrs. E. F. Castleton, of Woodstock. "I was completely run down, cheeks were blanched, lips white and had every sign of anaemia. Ferrozone added to my weight, gave me strength, ambition and good health." Nothing better, try Ferrozone yourself, 50c per box at all dealers.

TEETHING TIME

Every mother dreads that period in her baby's life known as teething time. The little gums are swollen, inflamed and tender; the child suffers greatly, and is so cross and irritable that the whole household is on edge. All this is changed in homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used. This medicine allays the inflammation, softens the swollen, tender gums, brings the teeth through painlessly. In proof Mrs. W. C. McCay, Denbigh, Ont., says: "I have found Baby's Own Tablets a splendid medicine at teething time. My baby was very sick at that time, was restless and had no appetite. After giving her the Tablets there was a marked improvement, and in the course of a few days she was not like the same child. The Tablets are just the medicine to help little ones over the trying teething time." You can get Baby's Own Tablets from any druggist or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.



London Punch.

Old Lady—Well, if that's David, what a size Goliath must 'a been!

CANADA'S GROWTH IN RAILWAYS

THE FIRST WAS BUILT 70 YEARS AGO—A WONDERFUL RECORD.

It is just seventy years since the first railway in Canada, from Laprairie to St. Johns, Que., was opened for traffic. Eleven years before the first railway in the United Kingdom, the Stockton and Darlington, has been opened. Owing in part to the disturbances of 1837, railway building in Canada proceeded so slowly that only seventy miles were in operation in 1850. The construction of the Grand Trunk was the first great work, then came the Intercolonial, and last, but not least, the Canadian Pacific. Officially the road from Laprairie to St. Johns, which was 16 miles long, was known as the Champlain and St. Lowrence. Its gauge was 5 feet 6 inches. The wooden rails were covered with thin flat iron strips. The first train of four cars was drawn by horses.

In those days it was supposed that all railways would pay handsomely. Provisions were therefore made in most countries, certainly in Canada, England and the United States, for their purchase by the state. By the laws of New Brunswick it was ordered that tolls on the Quebec and St. Andrew's—the germ of the Intercolonial—should be reduced from time to time so that they should not produce a "greater rate of net profit than 10 per cent." The Intercolonial, however, rarely pays operating expenses, much less interest on the money invested. The Grand Trunk cost an immense sum per mile of road; it was a pioneer line, for one thing, and, worse still, was from the first drawn into politics. Government assistance was granted, and a loan, with much accumulated interest, still stands in the public accounts to remind us of those trying times. A great amount of British capital invested in the Grand Trunk ha never received any return; in fact, is worthless except for voting purposes. The Northern, the Great Western and other lines in Upper Canada paid something to the English investor, but, speaking generally, Canadian railways were regarded with disfavor by foreign capital until the Canadian Pacific came upon the scene.

The remarkable success of this enterprise has done much to rehabilitate Canadian credit at home and abroad. Its gross earnings in 1905 exceeded $50,000,000, or in other words equaled the entire revenues of the Dominion as they stood only six years ago. It owns or controls and has under construction in Canada nearly 12,000 miles of road, out of the 20,000 there are in Canada, together with 3,000 miles in the United States. It has fleets on the Atlantic and the Pacific. Its new Empresses sailing between Quebec and Liverpool being among the finest and swiftest steamships afloat; a fleet on the Great Lakes, another on the lakes and rivers of British Columbia, and a fifth engaged on the Pacific Coast. The traveler can sail around the world in its vessels.

In 1836 the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway moved 16,200 tons, which was deemed a praiseworthy feat. In 1905 the Canadian Pacific carried 60,000,000 bushels of grain, nearly 1,500,000 head of live stock and over 5,000,000 barrels of flour; altogether 12,000,000 tons of freight and 7,000,000 passengers. Mark Twain figures out that it is a waste of money to buy an accident policy when one is traveling; the great majority of mankind die in bed, and he would have us insure against that. It is worth noting that since it was opened twenty years ago, not a single passenger has lost his life on the Rocky Mountain division of the Canadian Pacific.

The Canadian Pacific passed through a critical period during construction, but every dollar, principal and interest, which it borrowed from the Government has long since been repaid. The last of the land grant bonds issued for construction has been redeemed out of sales of land. The 16,000,000 acres still remaining to the company in the Northwest and British Columbia are worth at current prices $150,000,000, or equal to five-ninths of the cost of the entire railway and its equipement; and, of course, are steadily increasing in value. Twenty years ago its securities were worth 40 in the market; today 160. The road between Winnipeg and Fort William is being double-tracked; before long there will be a double track on the whole 2,900 miles from Montreal to Vancouver. This great railway was begun by Sir John Macdonald and is and will remain, next to confederation, his chief monument. It is a work of which all Canadians are proud, ont only because it has wrought wonders in the older provinces, but because it has been the instrumentality whereby we have opened the Northwest to civilization and already made it the abode of a million prosperous people.

The Canadian Northern possesses 2,000 miles of railway west of Lake Superior and some day will obtain access in summer and winter over its own rails to the Atlantic seaboard. The Grand Trunk Pacific is still in embryo. Its principal mission is to develop the back country of Ontario and Quebec, to assist in the conveyance of the Northwest crop to the seaboard and to penetrate northern British Columbia. The next great step in railway building will be the opening of the Hudson Bay watershed, that is to say, the enormous region lying north of the height of land. Not long ago it was set down as a cold and barren wilderness of no economic value. It is not likely to be the seat of a large population, but it may be found rich in minerals, and there is still a possibility of the Hudson Bay route to Liverpool coming into use. It is never safe to cry down the northern latitudes. Time was when Sully declared that nothing could grow in North America beyond the 40th parallel of latitude; when a congressional committee sat to discover whether indian corn could be grown in Illinois, when the Canadian Northwest was regarded as a sub-arctic waste fit only for the buffale and Indian; yet this year it will raise 100,000,000 bushels of the finest wheat in the world.

We have traveled a long way as a people, then, since the Champlain and St. Lawrence was opened in July, 1836. What shall our children's children witness 70 years hence?—Ottawa Citizen.

The sapphire mine of Montana is in area and sapphire-bearing rock (10,000,000 cubic yards) the world's greatest mine. It is gradually being developed into a great and permanent mining industry. A mining plant is now being erected which will quadruple the present production, and make the mine (Yogo Gulch) a very important factor in American gem production. The Yogo sapphire crystals are superior in form to East Indian sapphires for mechanical uses.

Don't Worry About That Bald Spot

Don't Worry About That Bald Spot, for if the scalp is smooth and shiny the baldness has come to stay. Better direct your apprehension to the hairs immediately surrounding the spot, for they will be the first to go unless you kill the dandruff germ and keep it out of the scalp with Newbro's Herpicide.

The time to save your hair is while you have hair to save. Extraordinary results sometimes follow the continued use of Newbro's Herpicide.

Doctor Waterhouse a well-known physician of Iowa and a member of the firm of Dyer & Waterhouse, advised the Rev. R. N. Toms, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Charter Oak, Iowa, to use NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE; read his letter about it.

Messrs. Dyer & Waterhouse, Druggists, Charter Oak, Iowa:

Gentlemen, — The Herpicide you recommended to me for use as a remedy for dandruff and baldness has proved a great success. I have used only one bottle, and the result is surprising. The scalp has been thoroughly cleansed from dandruff, the old hair has softened and strengthened; while short, soft hair has already appeared on the bald spots; and I have been greatly relieved from headaches. I most earnestly recommend all afflicted, as I have been, to try NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE.

(Signed) REV. R. N. TOMS.
Pastor First Presbyterian Church,
Charter Oak, Iowa.

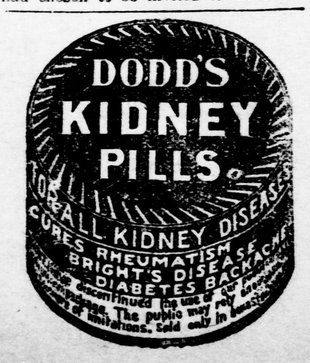
At Drug Stores. Send 10 cents in stamps to The Herpicide Company, Dept. N, Detroit, Mich., for a sample.

C. McCALLUM & CO.
SPECIAL AGENTS.

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited:

Dear Sirs,—I had ableeding tumor on my face for along time, and tried a number of remedies without any good results, and I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON.
Belle Isle Station, King's County, N. B.
Sept. 17, 1904.



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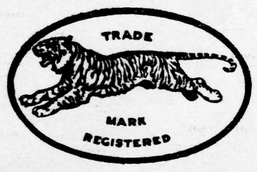

Not a disease germ could possibly sneak into "TIGER BRAND" underwear

Perfectly Sanitary: Unshrinkable

NOVELS THAT ARE NOT PRINTED
A MANUSCRIPT READER TELLS WHY

Remarks Prompted By An Imitation of Lorna Doone—Publishers Dodge the "Echo" Style of Fiction—Less Style and More Action Wanted—Imitations of Famous Novelists.

"I have just finished skimming a 150,000 word affair, palpably modelled on Blackmore's 'Lorna Doone'," said a reader of manuscripts attached to a book publishing house. "It is not wholly bad. Its language is respectable. Its form is not without merit. The entire action takes place in England. The young woman who wrote the story has never visited England. She assured me, however, that she felt she knew England by heart from having read so much about it.'

"I shall not recommend that this story be published by the firm that employs me. It possesses, as I say, a certain imitiative merit, but it is a mere echo of an old and fine piece of fiction with which virtually the entire fiction reading world is familiar. It is so manifestly an imitation of 'Lorna Doone' that the similarity would be instantly recognized by most of the readers of the first edition if the story were published and we should be besieged with letters from folks discovering this similarity.

"The writers of such letters would take it for granted that we had never heard of, much less read, 'Lorna Doone,' and they would reprove us for ignorantly getting out a book so obviously modeled upon a classic and yet so immeasurably inferior to the model. It is one of the axioms of the publishing business that no publishing firm can afford to put itself in the way of being reproved by the reading public for presumed ignorance in such a matter.

"This manuscript is one of many of its kind submitted by unknown writers to publishing houses—'echo stories,' we have fallen into the habit of calling them. It is surprising how little originality there is in these writers, some of whom are otherwise capable; able, I mean, to write good, clear, and at times quite agreeable and sparkling English, possessed, in many instances of quite a fairish idea of form, and equipped as far as dialogue and descriptive work are concerned, to write pieces of fiction quite up to the present standard. The vast majority of them, however, seem to be utterly lacking in original ideas, have no instinct for ferreting out plots and situations of their own, and therefore go on turning out material that never by any chance finds its way into type.

"When the stories of Anthony Hope were in great vogue a few years ago, for example, we were beset with Hope imitations. More mythical principalities, populated chiefly by dashing hussars and engaging noble ladies with a wonderful flow of conversation, came into fictional existence at that time than could possibly be crowded within the whole area of Europe. Some of these Hope imitations weren't such bad stuff, either; but as a self-respecting house, somewhat swathed in a traditional name for originality, we couldn't place our imprint on such perfectly servile copies of another man's style.

"The popularity of Stanley Weyman's stories of France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries brought forth innumerable swashbuckling tales of the same general pattern, none of them so deftly done as Weyman's, of course, but all of them possessing points that might have insured their publication had they not been such unmistakable replicas, as it were, of the Weyman model. We did not publish any of them.

"'David Harum' caused us to be inundated with scores of b'gosh manuscripts, as we fell into the way of terming them, several of them really as good as the original to my way of thinking, but impossible for purposes of publication, because the source of their inspiration was too pointedly apparent. Just now we are being bombarded with manuscripts written by occasionally bright writers, who imagine that they have Edith Wharton's knack of portraying what we call society, but they're all such slavish duplicates of 'The House of Mirth,' without the shrewdness and finesse of that piece of work, that it is absolutely necessary to turn them down with scant consideration of the merit of some of the dialogue and descriptive passages.

"There has in the past been some exaggeration as to the kind of manuscripts submitted to publishers. The worst that can be said about the great mass of this material is that it is mediocre or imitative. Hardly any of it is rediculous. Poverty of expression is not so noticeable in it as poverty of action, movement, situation, forwardness, go, the ability to make the people of the story do a few things instead of saying everything. That's the trouble with most of them—talk, talk, talk. The people in them seem to talk every minute of their time, except when they are sleeping—talk without motive, sense or reason. They don't get anywhere or return. They don't move. They are talking machines, pure and simple. It seems to be a veritable obsession with most of the would-be novelists to force their characters to talk themselves deaf, dumb and blind, and there are often about 10,000 words for every unimportant and seemingly unnecessary exit and entrance of the leading characters, if any characters can be called leading where all of them seem to be fighting to prevent the others from getting in a word edgewise.

"Surely there is plenty of action in this complex world upon which these ambitious writers of fiction could build stories. I hardly ever pick up a newspaper that I don't come across some account of an actual happening that strikes me as being well worth development for fiction purposes. People in real life don't spend all their time talking. There's something doing on this earth with every swing of the pendulum.

"The foolish desire to gain reputation as stylists holds many of them back and renders it all but impossible for them to get their stylish effusions published. Some of them vainly believe that they have the Kipling twist; others that they possess the elusive raillery and mosaic daintiness of Stevenson; others that they have caught the Maurice Hewlett secret of archaic English made understandable for moderns; still others that they have the Henry James or the George Meredith or the Thomas Hardy method down pat. It is singular to me how these writers can so completely delude themselves.

"Anyhow, publishers fight shy of stylists, even if they are writers of considerable reputation, for the works of stylists are never inordinately popular. But unknown would-be stylists! They are simply out of the question and out of the running. People who read fiction these days don't want the stylist stuff. They want stories of things happening, and the simpler the English the better. Women, particularly, abhor the stylist kind of fiction. They simply won't read it. When you reflect that women comprise about nineteen-twentieths of all the readers of fiction, you will understand how necessary it is for publishers to study their likes and dislikes as to the kind of books they're going to be asked to buy and read.

"I find, for example, that very few average women consumers of fiction care for Robert Louis Stevenson, a pronounced master of a well-nigh perfect style of his own. Women are not enthusiastic, as a rule, over Rudyard Kipling, one of the chiefs of the stylists. This is not saying that the women don't know a good story when they read it, but the straighter the story is put the better they like it and they hate to be compelled to puzzle their heads over what are called the inner meanings of the fiction makers addicted to the stylist business.

"The truth is that most of the would-be novel writers are too young. They attempt to describe things with which they have had no personal experience and about which they know virtually nothing except what they have read and heard.

"Thackeray, it should be remembered, was pretty close to 40 before his first big success, 'Vanity Fair,' appeared, although, of course, he had been writing for a long time before that. Du Maurier was not a writer, but a maker of humorous pictures, before he turned his hand to fiction writing in his middle age. And so on. The same applies to women. There is an overproduction of fiction by young women in their twenties who scarcely know the world at all. I am surprised that more brainy women of 40 and 50 don't make a stab at writing novels. They could cereainly outclass the girls at the work. I have suggested to plenty of bright men and women of ripe experience and possessed of the sense of humor and excellent analytical powers that they utilize their leisure in attempting something in the fiction line, but they generally laugh at the suggestion, make some remark about the difficulty of teaching old dogs new tricks, and let it go at that. Yet I am confident that some of these very persons to whom I have made the suggestion would write novels that would actually make huge popular hits.

"What publishers want is novels original in theme and treatment, though plain in style. It doesn't make any difference how long they are if they're good. Imitations of other folks' works are barred. Indolence or plain laziness is holding back many persons capable of furnishing books of this description. If men and women capable of producing the kind of novels publishers want could once be made to see how tremendous the rewards are for successful pieces of fiction, I am confident that the standard of books of this kind would be vastly elevated within a few years."

Diamond Dyes
—VERSUS—
COMMON IMITATION DYES

The DIAMOND DYES are the only package dyes admitted to the homes of wise and economical women. Why? Because they have every quality which true home dyes should possess. DIAMOND DYES are, today, the only dyes guaranteed to give decided and happy successes. All druggists and general merchants who desire to please their customers, sell only the DIAMOND DYES, for the simple reason that they always give complete satisfaction.

Common and adulterated package dyes put up to imitate the DIAMOND DYES are sold by some merchants because of the extra cash profits they yield. These deceptive dyes are, in every case, worthless as coloring agents. They produce weak and blotchy colors, and invariably ruin good garments and materials. Their use has caused grief and loss of money in many homes.

Always use the reliable and popular DIAMOND DYES and you will make the old and faded things as good as new. Send to Wells & Richardson Company, Limited, 200 Mountain street, Montreal, P. Q., for New Direction Book, Diamond Dye Cook Book and Illustrated Booklet, entitled "Diamond Dye Longjohns' Winter and Summer Sports;" all sent free to any address.

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HOW ROCHESTER'S BABIES WERE SAVED

BOARD OF HEALTH RULES EFFECT REDUCTION IN MORTALITY.

From 1888 to 1896 1,638 babies under 1 year old died in Rochester in July and August. During the same months from 1897 to 1905 only 761 babies died. The number of children between 1 and 5 years to die in the two summer months dropped from 367 to 239. Yet the average population of the city was 50,000 greater in the later period than in the earlier.

This amazing improvement is ascribed to the services of an enthusiast, Dr. George W. Goler, as health officer; to the establishment of pure-milk stations and the inspection and regulation of cow stables; to perfect cleanliness in washing bottles and to the careful mixing of municipal milk for babies of differing ages. Milk from the inspected farms is so clean that it will keep sweet for days without ice.

Rochester mothers are thus advised by their board of health upon the care of a baby:

Don't feed bananas, candy, popcorn, sugar or anything else but milk, unless told to do so by your physician.

Give it pure air day and night.

Give it no food but mother's milk, milk from the bottle, or food directed by the physician.

Whenever it cries or is fretful do not offer it food; give it water.

Be sure that it gets enough sleep—two naps during the day at least.

Do not put too much clothing on it. Bathe it in a tub every day.

Don't handle it; leave it alone.

A thousand babies saved in nine years in an increasing population is a record of which Rochester may well be proud.

EVENING DRESS HATS IN ENGLAND.

The announcement that hats are being worn with full dress evening toilettes in London restaurants has fluttered the dovecotes of the theatrical managers, who, having met in open combat and worsted the once ubiquitous matinee hat, view with horror the statement that in England, just as in Paris, smart women are dining and supping in millinery.

For a restaurant dinner frequently preludes a visit to the playhouse, just as a restaurant supper puts the final touch to an evening's enjoyment of the drama.

In order to discover how far the fashion of wearing headgear with evening dress has spread from Paris and the South of France to London, a representative of the Daily Mail visited leading West End milliners yesterday to obtain tidings of the vogue.

"Are we selling evening dress hats?" asked the manageress of Louise & Co., Limited, Regent street. "Most certainly yes. They have been more in fashion this season than ever before, and their reign of triumph is now assured."

Across the way, at Oxford Circus, the buyer for Messrs. Peter Robinson's millinery department confirmed the news of the evening hat's victrious arrival, but the head milliner at Messrs. Whiteley's Westbourne Grove, had a different tale to tell. While acknowledging the smartness of the vogue and its becoming characteristics to the well-garbed woman, the fashion, in her opinion, will want a great impetus given to it by some extraordinarily smart woman to make it general in this country.—London Daily Mail.

The U. S. National Hickory association has been formed. Its object is to promote the growth and prevent the destruction of hickory trees. As the members of the association themselves consume 250,000,000 feet of hickory a year, they might start their reform at home.

The farmers in some English districts say that, owing to the dust raised by the motor cars settling upon grass, it now takes a man two days to cut an acre with a scythe, whereas it only took one before motor cars came into existence. The dust dulls the edge of the scythe and makes necessary frequent sharpening.

MYSTERY OF CANCER MAY YET BE SOLVED

PROGRESS IN RESEARCH BEING MADE BY EMINENT ENGLISH DOCTOR.

Progress in cancer research is announced in dispatches from London. According to a report from Dr. Bashford, superintendent of the laboratory maintained by the imperial cancer research fund, the prospect of finding out the mystery of the disease is brighter than ever before. One of the terrible things about cancer has been the obscure nature of it. Large sums of money and much time have been spent in investigation, but the experts have thus far confessed themselves baffled. Dr. E. H. Nichols, of the Harvard Medical School, conducted a long series of experiments, but he succeeded chiefly in disproving several theories that had been prounded. His evidence showed, for example, that cancer was probably not, like tuberculosis, caused by a bacillus. These so-called negative results are not to be disparaged; they are positive, in the strict sense, and they are of great value in narrowing the field of inquiry and pointing the way along which experimentation may be conducted most profitably.

"Four years ago," says Dr. Bashford, "there seemed little hope of acquiring any new knowledge of cancer." In the interval the advance has been so great as to enable physicians "to reproduce at will all the features of spontaneous cancer in mice and to protect healthy mice form all consequences of inoculation with experimental cancer." Without explaining the means of protection, the dispatches declare that, whereas ninety out of one hundred ordinary mice developed tumors after inoculation, in protected animals no tumors occured. It is announced that the body fluids of protected mice, when injected into mice with experimental cancer, have retarded the growth of well-established tumors. With this much achieved, there is hope that further study "will ultimately yield results having a direct bearing on the nature and treatment of the disease." By breeding cancerous mict, it may be possible to determine whether cancer in man is or is not hereditary. Dr. Bashford, however, utters a very distinct warning against expectations. The process of retarding experimental tumors is not yet certain, far less the cure of the disease when it ocurs naeurally in mice." Furthermore, the application of these methods to human patients has still to be worked out.

The brief cable dispatches do not indicate whether the report of Dr. Bashford is based on any of the experiments of Dr. John Beard, lecturer in comparitive embryology in the University of Edinburgh. The work of Dr. Beard was described by Dr. C. W. Saleeby in Harper's Weekly of March 3. In still another article on the same subject, "Cancer: Can it be cured?"—printed in the August McClure's,—Dr. Saleeby treats the topic more fully, and with still more confidence. He believes that Dr. Beard has not only come very close to the secret of cancer, but that he map actually have found a remedy which is call ed trypsin.

The theory of Dr. Beard, adopted and expounded by Dr. Saleeby, is the fruit of elaborite studies of the embryology and invetebrates. In brief, Dr. Beard believes that cancerous tissue is the product of a misplaced germ-cell. In the case of the skate, he has found "hosts of germ-cells lying in the tissue immediately outside the embryo and preparing to enter it." Many of these cells never reach the proper position. "They wander along what is called the germinal path, but may find themselves misplaced in all parts of the body." Their common fate, he says, is to degenerate, though apparently they do not always do so. He maintained that the original cells (of bisexual origin) gives rise, on the one hand to the embryo itself, and on the other to these wandering, immature and undeveloped "twin" brothers and sisters of the embryo. "There are a host of instances in the lower animals, if not also in man, of the development of these aberrant germ-cells into tumors which show distinct signs of the attempt to produce a second individual."

These misplaced cells, "embryonic residues," seem to remain dormant in the body for years, until some special cause excites them to action. Then they multiply by reproducing cells of an "extremely low order," a sexual, incapable of differentiation, characteristic of part of the structure of the embryo in an early period. In several amphibia and fishes Dr. Beard has observed that the dissapearance of these early cells is determined by the development in the embryo of a new organ, the pancreas, or sweetbread. This "initiates an alkaline digestion," through which the low order of tissue—the "trophoblast"—slowly degenerates while the higher cells progress. Dr. Beard simply applies to the "irresponsible trophoblast," or the "embryonic residues," which are making cancers, the very things which break down such cells in the embryo, a pancreatic secretion, trypsin. His method is local application, injections under the skin, and doses through the mouth.

Dr. Saleeby admits that the results of this treatment are far from being well established; yet he speaks of it with the greatest enthusiasm as "the most amazing thing I have ever seen." He mentions two strikingly successful cases; in one the tumor is "killed outright"; in the other, it "it is expected that in a few weeks more no signs of the tumor will be discoverable." He is convinced that the method, despite important difficulties in administering the remedy, is worthy of immediate trial in behalf of persons to whom it offers a possible escape. This zeal will probably be discounted by cool observers who will note that today's report, published weeks after Dr. Saleeby actusually wrote his article, is more skeptical as to cures. Apparently we are on the road, but still some distance from the goal.—New York Post.

ROSELL POCOKE

Talented Bandmaster 26th Regimental Band and Member of Central Conservatory of Music, London, speaks of the New Scale Williams Piano

Gentlemen,

The New Scale Williams Piano which I purchased from your agent, Mr. F. S. Cross last April, has proved to be most satisfactory. The tone is full and round, yet brilliant and perfectly even throughout. The superior singing quality and sustaining power I find of very great assistance, especially with my vocal students.

Wishing you every success, I am,
Yours sincerely,
ROSELL POCOKE.

Bandmaster 26th Reg Ban ,
Teacher of Violin and Voice,
Central Conservatory of Music.

Intending purchasers will do well to see the New Scale Williams Pianos at 182 Dundas street, London, Anderson's Bookstore.

ARE STORING COAL UNDER THE SEA

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS OF THE BRITISH NAVAL AUTHORITIES.

Important experiments are being carried out by the naval authorities at Portsmouth dockyard to ascertain to what extent the steaming qualities of the Welsh coal used in the British navy are improved by storage in the sea.

Eighteen months ago iron crates, each containing two tons of coal, were sunk in the big basin, and at the same time a similar quantity of coal was carefully stored in the open air at the coaling point and sheltered from the weather beneath tarpaulins. At intervals of six months two-ton samples from each storage have been taken out and carefully burned, and the results of the experiments have shown conclusively that by submarine storage of coal its calorific value steadily increases, while by storage in the open air a decided decrease is shown.

At the naval coaling stations in the tropics this decrease in calorific value is very great, the sun's heat drawing all the light volatile oils out of the coal. The Admiralty, having satisfied themselves of the physical and financial advantages of the storage of coal in the sea, have now directed that experiments be made to ascertain its practicability on a large scale.

The difficulty is that the submerged coal has to be dried before use, to remove the superficial moisture, which otherwise in the close confines of a warship's bunker would soon set up spontaneous combustion. The only method of drying so far attempted is by spreading the coal on iron trays in the open air, a process satisfactory enough for experimental purposes, but not feasible for quantities that amount to thousands of tons.—London Chronicle.

Danger in Corn Salves

They usually contain acids and burn the flesh. The one safe cure in liquid form is Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, which is purely vegetable, causes no pain and cures in one day. Don't forget the name—"Putnam's."

Better Underwear

Keeps your body warm, yet lets your skin breathe —knit, not woven,— —it fits, does PENANGLE Underwear.

Guaranteed Against Shrinkage

WARRANTED HIGH GRADE PENMANS Pen Angle UNSHRINKABLE Trade Mark

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Trade-marked in red. In a variety of styles, fabrics and prices, for women, men and children, and guaranteed.

WOMAN TAKES SAGE'S PLACE

MRS. HETTY GREEN SUCCEEDS UNCLE RUSSELL IN WALL STREET.

Is as Shrewd as the Late Financier and Can Drive a Hard Bargain.

With the death of Russell Sage there is but one person left in all the country who can dip her hands in her money bags and say to Wall street: "How much do you want and how much will you pay?"

That person is Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, with the possible exception of Mrs. Russell Sage herself. Even with Russell Sage living she has repeatedly gone to Wall street with her money when the financial wolves were ravening, and cent per cent was in the clouds, and exacted her merciless tribute.

She is the one of all others who will replace the veteran Sage in the Wall street world of finance. She was his equal in ready wealth. She was his equal in shrewdness. She was his peer in cool, immovable calculation, and in her capability of dealing with heartless and soulless corporations in a corresponding manner.

Wall street knows this, and will welcome this 70-year-old woman with her $60,000,000 as its official money lender.

"Long live the money lender of Wall street!" "At last we know where to turn to get money now that 'Uncle Russell' is dead!" said one of the Wall street manipulators. "Hetty Green can be no harder in driving a bargain than 'Uncle Russell' was. They are both of a feather."

At times during her life Hetty Green has averred that the only sensible man in the world was Russell Sage. Her life has been a counterpart of his. She wears cheap skirts, where he wore cheap trousers; she wears cheap cloaks, where he wore cheap coats; she lunches on a doughnut, where he lunched on a red apple. All this, mind you, with an income of $5,000 a day.

Mrs. Green is a remarkable woman, says the St. Paul Dispatch, as well as one of the very wealthiest in the world. She has reduced economy to a fine art.

She enacts Walpurgis tricks of witch-like transformation, and generally has two or three lawsuits on hand, in which she has been accused by some one who claims to have been worsted in a bargain. Chicago, Boston, Brooklyn and many other cities have felt her strong hand.

Hetty Green is not a gambler in the speculative sense of the Wall street term. She deals in sure things. Buys mines which are on a paying basis, cotton mills, real estate and mortgages. She even buys diamonds when they are cheap, and waits patiently for the price to go up.

The new money lender who will replace Russell Sage in the eyes of Wall street is a strong-featured woman with white hair and keen, penetrating eyes. She is the daughter of a New Bedford whaler, whose father at his death left her a fortune of several million dollars to begin life on.

Shortly after her father died one of her aunts also passed away, leaving her several more millions. Thus Hetty Green had a substantial fortune, which her prototype, Russell Sage, never possessed.

She was not obliged to save the first thousand, and thus acquire habits of thrift and penuriousness. Her instincts were inborn, and with the few millions at her command she proceeded to make $50,000,000 more, to which sum she is adding two or three millions yearly.

Throughout her long and varied career her habits have not materially changed. They have been saving in the extreme. She seldom puts out money in any direction without gilt-edged collateral that will guarantee its safe return with interest. It is not known that she has ever been worsted on any single business transaction.

At the same time the venerable seeress has several times come to the aid of the city and loaned money at reduced rates when Wall street was disposed to put on the screws too heavily.

When the city's bond balances have been made out in the past, and when it has been discovered that the city was in dire need of immediate funds, Mrs. Green has broken the market, and interest rates tumbled, because she refused to press the city when the Wall street banks were demanding high rates.

Last Marsh she loaned $4,500,000 to the city at rates under those established by the big bankers of Wall street, and it is said that had more money been needed she would have opened up her coffers at the Chemical Bank and loaned the city more.

In short, the city can always rely upon Mrs. Green for money in cases of emergency, even if she refuses to pay taxes.

But no such leniency as this may be expected from Mrs. Green by the money sharks of Wall street.

She probably has as much as $30,000,000 in Government bonds and first-class securities locked up in the Chemical Bank, which she can convert into gold at any time.

THE AGE QUESTION.

There is just now before the Viennese police court a realistic prosecution for the comedy of which a parallel could scarcely be found in the pages of extravagant fiction. The defendant is an actress, young enough, but with a desire shared by all women over 17 to look still younger. Her age, to be blunt, is 29, and being questioned on the point in a case in which she had been summoned as a witness, the lady, in a spirit of moderation which men of all nations will appreciate, guessed as near as 27. On a topic so debatable as a lady's age that ought to have passed for what is called substantially accurate, but it was the actress' misfortune to have a lady "friend" with a grudge, who could reckon up other people's ages better than her own, and she drew magisteral attention to her friend's lapse of memory or unfamiliarity in dealing with figures. In the result, the actress is to be proceeded against far "leading justice astray," but whether on the score of perjury or anything more heinous does not appear.—London Globe.

GIANT LIFTING MAGNETS.

The peculiar properties of an electric current often leads one to fancy that it may perchance be endowed with the spirit of intelligence, so mysterious are its inner workings.

A most curious use of electricity is the adoption of lifting magnets in machine shop and mill practice. An electro magnet in its simplest form consists of a piece of soft iron wound with a large number of turns of insulated copper wire; when an electric current passes through the windings of wire the electric forces are converted into magnetic forces and the coil of wire and core of soft iron assume all the characteristics of a common steel magnet.

The operation of lifting magnets is quite simple. The magnet is attached to the crane hook and the ends of the wire forming the coil are directed directly with the dynamo. The crane is then swung so that the magnet is suspended directly over the object, the current is turned on, the hoist is raised and the mass of metal to be moved clings to the magnet.

When the load reaches the desired point it may be dropped without first lowering the magnet or it may be lowered, the current shut off and the material deposited gently. The crane operator needs no help to load or unload, and the work can be done in half the time with a saving of from three to four men.

A BALLOON RAILROAD.

There has recently been invented and put into operation in the mountains near Salzburg, Germany, a balloon railroad. It consists of a stationary balloon, which is fastened to a slide running along a single steel rail. The rail is fastened to the side of a steep mountain, which ordinary railroads could not climb, except through deep cuts and tunnels. The balloon floats about 35 feet over the ground, and a heavy steel cable connects it with the rail. The conductor can, at will, make the balloon slide up and down the side of the mountain. For going up the motive power is furnished by hydrogen gas, while the descent is caused by pressure of water, which is poured into a large tank at the upper end of the road, and which serves as ballast. Suspended from the balloon is a circular car with accommodations for ten passengers. The cable goes from the bottom of the balloon through the center of the car to a regulator of speed, which is controlled by the conductor.

IS THERE ANYTHING more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

One can't put a bushel of potatoes into a peck measure, but it is possible to get a peck of trouble out of a pint flask.

Malta-Vita
"The Perfect Food"
The grocer who offers you something "just as good" has no regard for your judgment or your health. It's delicious.

Hot Weather HEADACHES

Tablets, powders, drugs, of any kind will NOT cure headaches. Simply because they never reach the CAUSE of the headache.

What causes headaches? Poisoned blood, always.

If the bowels are constipated—

If the kidneys are weak—

If the millions of pores of the skin are not active—

There are bound to be headaches.

Fruit-a-tives
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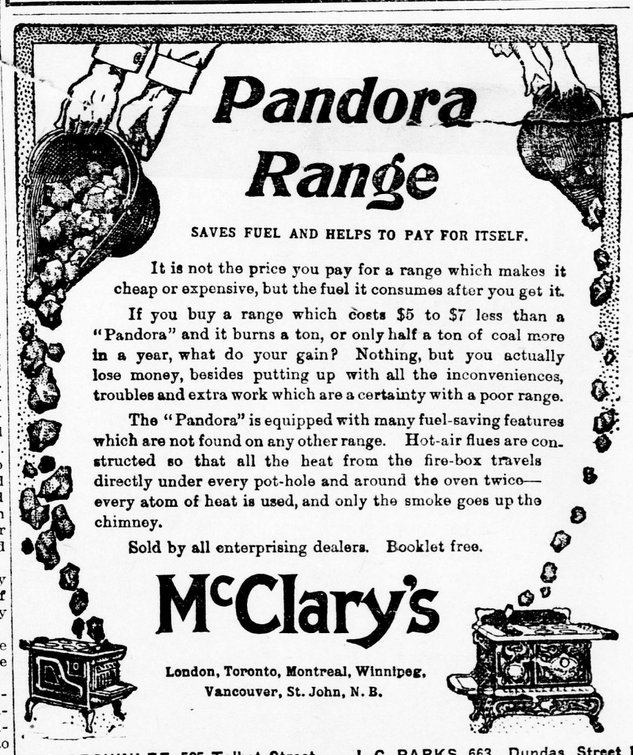

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For the Home Dressmaker

Longer Skirts Gaining in Favor

AMONG the dressier sort of suits have come out some that are veritable costumes, the waist worn with them so definite a part of the suit that the impression of unity is sharp and distinct.

The skirts of suits are fitted smoothly about the hips, the circular skirt remaining the favorite this fall, as it did last, only this year's circular skirt shows the same down front and back, stitched and even welted to emphasize the fact that there is a seam.

Plenty of them—almost all of the dressier type, in fact—are long, so long that they must be held up in the street.

But you'll never find a woman resenting that! There is nothing in fashions so altogether womanly and graceful as a trailing skirt, and never a woman who wouldn't cheerfully carry a skirt for a mile or two for the exquisite pleasure of dragging that long sweep of material after her over softly carpeted floors.

Jackets have grown shorter, the longest reaching about midway between hip and knee—that length, by the way, was seen on only a few of last year's suits, the ones which were really a year ahead of fashions. But beware of that length if you are short and generally "dumpy"—almost any other figure can wear it, and a tall, slim woman is at her best in it.

Of course, walking suits have the short skirt, which in nine cases out of ten is circular, like the longer ones.

But, after all, longer skirts are gaining in favor more and more every day.

HINTS OF THE FASHIONS FROM PARIS

A CERTAIN smartness — misused as that word has been, there is nothing that takes its place in this instance—is the most striking characteristic of all the gowns worn by the elegantes even so early in the season as this; and yet a great simplicity—that adorable, extravagant, subtle, thoroughly feminine simplicity—is as marked as that "smartness" itself.

Black gowns, most of them of spangled gauze, are much favored for evening wear.

Empire scarfs have taken a firm hold upon la Parisienne's affections, and are used chiefly for accomplishing that spot of color that all Paris is outdoing itself over.

The latest craze continues to be the Pierrette neck ruffle, usually of white tulle or of point d'esprit, ornamented with long ends of black velvet. Some are made of the exact color and shade of the hat donned, and the effect is very good; but all white or all black is oftenest seen.

The princess gown is still in high favor, though mostly with the fortunate possessors of faultless figures.

Stripes, and still more stripes, are being used, but the ways the stripe is achieved have surely taxed the ingenuity of designers and manufacturers to the utmost.

Silk voile makes some fascinating costumes, one strikingly pretty one of cerise finished with a touch of black taffeta.

Amber hatpins are even more popular than they were in the spring; and some of the new ones are very elaborate, embellished with incrustations, perhaps, of diamonds or other precious stones.

The liking for amber, for that matter, has spread to buckles and to necklaces—the latter, though, must be used with exceeding care, for there are very few gowns or occasions with which they look well.

White being much more used by the French, even for first mourning, than with us, many of the imported hats are lightened and made more becoming by facings of white crape, or a little of it is introduced in the trimming.

Very picturesque above a young face was a large round hat of Brussels net, with a soft double frill on the edge of the rim and at the top of the crown. The only trimming was a loose, showy bow held by a jet buckle.

Yokes Defined Upon the Newest Blouses

THERE has been a definite change since last year in the position blouses occupy, brought about by the vogue of whole costumes in place of last year's stunning suits, relieved by the sheerest and most beautiful of blouses. No longer is the blouse the inevitable accompaniment of any and every costume, except the true "dress" affairs.

But the blouses that are left to us have been found plenty of use for. Most of them have yokes, introduced perhaps as the only part of the hand-embroidery that is on ninety-nine out of a hundred of them. And the majority have the embroidery concentrated on the yoke, with sprays scattered upon the rest of the blouse, sleeves as well as both front and back.

The simplest treatment of all in making is to finish off the yoke with a small scallop—the same wee, simple kind that is in evidence upon nine out of ten pieces of lingerie that Paris sends over. The blouse itself is tucked a couple of inches below the edge, the tucks made so fine that in spite of their number the fulness is controlled. Deep cuffs may end at the upper edge in the same sort of a scallop, from which the puff of the sleeve spreads out in tucks like those just below the yoke.

Quite effective blouses are made with lace taking the place (or minimizing the work, at least) of hand-embroidery. When the former is the case, the lace wanders down the front in some novel fashion.

If just a touch of embroidery is desired, the blouse is usually quite elaborately trimmed with lace, the insertion disposed so that there is just a small space in front, high on the yoke, with, perhaps, two even smaller spaces upon the back, or upon the shoulders extending over on to the back. Upon these spaces is embroidered a delicate spray usually, although sometimes a heavy-headed rose, with a bit of exquisite lace for the centre, is used instead. Whatever the motif, it is invariably repeated upon the cuffs.

A pretty treatment of sleeves is to make them in modified leg-o'-mutton style, with the embroidery concentrated mostly at the cuff, yet with little touches of it placed here and there all over the sleeve.

Such a sleeve seems more individual—more as though the whole scheme of the making were planned before even a stitch of the embroidery was taken. Just a small motif on a cuff savors too much of the patterns which come all ready for making up—some of them rich enough, but many of them as nearly alike in their general style as if they were machine made and cut off the same piece.

The collarless blouse is no longer seen, although the collarless dress—or a gown cut so slightly low as to seem little more than collarless—is in high favor with the younger element, who don such gowns for a dozen occasions where in seasons past nothing but a high-necked gown was permissible.

And there is very little blousing in front, the idea being to get the effect of a loose blouse, while in reality every scrap of fulness is carefully considered, and the blouse fitted with far more care than even those boasted that came out to wear with the tight-fitting tailor suits of a year ago.

Fall Fashions Are Sane and Very Becoming

PARIS, '06

FASHIONS in general bid fair to be very becoming during the coming season, mainly because they are so far very sane; hats, gowns, colors, all seem to have been thought out with a view of avoiding extremes, and not, as is frequently the case, of sacrificing everything to the "new" idea.

Of course, it is a little early to "count the chickens," but this seems to be the unanimous opinion at the present date, the question of hats, tailor things, furs and colors being about settled, though the "grande toilette" and evening dress revelations by Paquin, Doucet, Worth, Armand, Doeiller, Perdoux et Cie. are none the less eagerly awaited.

Hats will be larger, with wide, sweeping brims and a normal way of resting on the head. Though there is still a slight bandeau, with tulle arranged in the now time-honored way, its office is more to serve as a "cache peigne" than to tilt the hat.

What tilt there is is forward, so that the thin, flat brim describes a beautiful circle above the brows.

As usual, the French idea of lightness comes first in constructing a hat. Because of their size, many of the best milliners fashion their brims merely of enough layers of tulle to make them opaque. These are stretched flatly over the wire frame.

As might be imagined from such construction, little more than the edge of the brim is visible, the full tam o' shanter crown of velvet or silk covering it on top, while beneath the puffed hair and fluffy tulle of the bandeau fulfil the same office.

Hats will continue to be of a contrasting shade. Big black hats are much in vogue, often trimmed with a magnificent paradise feather. These are to be especially fashionable with the gray and striped gray and black costumes that promise to be among the season's favorites.

As for colors, so far nothing more quiet than those for street wear could be imagined. Dark blue is the one employed in the most "chic" of the models that have been exhibited. And generally that is trimmed with black braid or with black fur. With it is worn a hat of the new dahlia shade—that rich, beautiful color half-way between Bordeaux and purple that is becoming to almost everybody, and especially so to brunettes.

E. D.

A marquisette in pale blue, lavender or one of the new soft yet bright greens makes a lovely gown in which to receive at an informal afternoon tea or card party, or to wear to the theatre in the evening. For matinees the tailor suit and dressy blouse is more generally used.

Venetian cloth is little seen; less, perhaps, than any of the finer woolen weaves.

How to be Healthy and Beautiful

A USEFUL INVENTION OF THE FRENCH COIFFEUR'S

PARIS, '06.

TRUST the French for meeting promptly every emergency of fashion, and usually without much expenditure. The latest tax upon this ingenuity was the discovery of a way to accomplish the present high coiffure, which must round upward without other break than its great regular waves. Hence, no more of the faithful side comb, rendered useless by its weight.

The French "coiffeur," thus tried, was not for a minute found wanting. To appreciate his efforts it is best to describe minutely the cause that led up to such satisfactory results.

The primary part of this latest coiffure follows out a method that has been for some time in use: A part is described around the head, about three inches from the edge of the hair, dividing off the centre portion. This latter is, as usual, arranged in a tight knot, not unlike a pin-cushion on top, while the outside portion much ruffed in back, is taken up very loosely, though its ends are tightly twisted about the top knot.

French women prefer to use a "crepe" of false hair instead of exhausting their patience on a careful combing out, for in careless combing, not ruffing, which is unjustly blamed for it, does the breaking usually occur.

Americans, however, seem to retain a certain disdain for false hair, looking at it in an entirely different light from their French sister, who hopes that you will adjudge her coiffure pretty, and gives no further thought to you or to its morals.

Whether the foundation be false or real, it is now ready for the "chi-chi" of loose curls, or puffs, that is at this stage lightly pinned on top. It will be seen the hair so loosely gathered up is inclined to fall away in a flat, ugly manner, while in profile it often has a curious way of standing off from the forehead.

How to get the right shape was the burning question. Sidecombs only added to the trouble, and the very longest hairpin was not nearly long enough. The obvious thing seemed to be to make one longer. And this the French coiffeur very simply showed us how to do—by taking an ordinary hairpin, straightening out the middle bend and arranging a hook at one end—going back to the stiletto principle.

A hairpin so fashioned is five or six inches long, so that when it is pushed through the pompadour there is an end which is stuck into the tight knot, with long enough purchase to hold the angle at which it is adjusted. This angle holds the hair out and upward at the sides and against the forehead in front.

If the hair were taken away, there would be found a semicircle of pins resembling the half of a halo—the whole of which is merited without question by the inventor who has obtained for us that most grateful of all things, a comfortable, secure hair dressing.

For the bending process has made even those tiresome little objects known as invisible hairpins eminently useful. By arranging a tiny hook in one end they will hold quite permanently the invisible net or rebellious lock, instead of slipping into your eyes or down your neck at a fatal moment, according to their former habit.

E. D.

In Nature's Gymnasium.

IT isn't every one of us who has a woods for her back yard, but when you can get into a real woodsy place a thousand exercises suggest themselves which can be carried out in true gymnasium fashion—if in gymnasium costume, so much the better.

Climbing trees calls many a muscle into play that is rarely exercised, and a dozen varieties of the usual climbing may be developed from a beauty standpoint. If your hips and abdomen are large, for instance, force yourself to do most of the actual work with your legs, using your hands only to guide and to steady yourself with. This is a very difficult exercise to practice, but one that brings about splendid results.

If, on the contrary, it is chest and arms that you wish to develop, let your arms do all the work that they will, swinging yourself from limb to limb. And—though this will be a later development, because rather a severe form of exercise—even learn to draw yourself up, by your arms, from a lower limb to an upper, exactly as an athlete does with parallel (and single) bars.

Young trees—so young that their "spring" is their strong point—provide means for a splendid game and exercise rolled into one. Climb the tree and then gradually work yourself out to the end, "hand walking" most of the way. If the tree is sufficiently springy, it should bend way over under your weight. Then drop to the ground, letting the fall find you perfectly poised and with muscles so well under control that you give to the drop just enough to keep it from being anything of a shock.

Grapevines permit of splendid swinging, and rail fences offer endless opportunities in the shape of vaulting and jumping, and even of walking along the top, using another rail by way of a balancing pole. This last, while not so much a tax upon the muscles, is a good exercise for promoting grace—and a steady head and a quick eye are both developed.

A strong, stout pole and a little brook suggest the long swinging jump across—sure to result disastrously in a drenching if you are the least bit clumsy. A grapevine that grows close to the water's edge may be used as a primitive sort of bridge, while the swinging across is good exercise.

Take the delicate child, who prefers books to a romp, and who mopes about the house in a half irritable, thoroughly moody way, and make her do her exercises in nature's gymnasium.

It will be an effort at first, and timidity will make a task of it for the child. But, in a little while, the timidity will give way to a delight in accomplishing feats that will bear fruit in the shape of rosy cheeks, bright eyes and a gratifying increase in health.

Mrs. Symes' Answers to Correspondents

Run Down and Nervous

I WAS reading advice to correspondents in your columns of how to gain flesh. I am losing flesh all the time, and have no appetite. I now weigh only 109, and my usual weight was 123 or 125. I am run down generally, nervous, and everything annoys me greatly. Do you recommend Dr. Vaucaire's treatment for me? Mrs. D. H.

Here are some facts and rules that may help you:

To Gain Flesh Generally.

Absolute freedom from care and anxiety. At least ten hours' sleep out of every twenty-four. In addition to this, naps during the day if possible. This sleep must always be natural. Nothing is so bad for the appearance and general health as sleep induced by anodynes or narcotics in any form. The diet should be liberal and should consist largely of food containing starch and sugar; potatoes, fresh, sweet butter, milk, cream, fruits cooked and served with sugar, all vegetables containing starch and sugar, such as corn, sweet potatoes, beans, peas, foods of the macaroni and spaghetti kinds, fish and oysters, ice cream, desserts without pastry; plenty of outdoor life and a moderate amount of exercise. Sleep in a well-ventilated room. I do not believe any one can gain flesh if there is an internal disease; certainly not if there is any tendency to dyspepsia or liver trouble. Where the patient is plump in one part of the body and falls in another, a gymnastic course is advised. There is nothing better than bicycling, unless it may be a regular gymnastic course. In order to pursue the latter properly, the patient is advised to go to a first-class gymnasium, submit to an examination and take the exercises prescribed by the attendant physician. These gymnasiums, at moderate prices, may be found in a town of any size in the country. Where the development is meagre in the upper part of the body, swimming is also an excellent exercise. Walking is always wholesome. The patient who wishes to gain flesh can never do so if she worries, is harassed or permits her nerves to get the better of her.

Wants Jet Black Hair

Can you tell me of a harmless preparation that will turn dark brown hair to jet black in color?

Will peroxide of hydrogen whiten the skin of face and neck? R. H.

The formulas that dye hair a jet black are so strong that I do not recommend their use by an amateur. If you wish to bring your hair to this shade, I advise you to secure the services of an expert hair specialist.

Peroxide of hydrogen will bleach the face and neck.

Cure the Disease First

Will you please repeat the prescription for restoring gray hair to its natural color? You referred one correspondent to another column; I looked for it but could not find it. As my eyes are weak I may have overlooked it. I am 35 years old. For the last five years my hair has been turning gray and falling out. At first I had erysipelas, that started it. Mrs. W. G.

Before attempting to use the physician's prescription, I advise you to take steps toward restoring the health of your hair. Try this tonic and see if you cannot arrest the falling of your hair.

Tonic for Falling Hair.

Phenic acid, 2 grams; tincture of nux vomica, 7½ grams; tincture of red cinchona, 30 grams; tincture of cantharides, 2 grams; cologne, 120 grams; sweet almond oil, 60 grams.

Apply to the roots of the hair with a soft sponge once or twice a day.

Why do you object to your gray hair? There is nothing more beautiful, even in a woman of your age, than soft, thick, glossy gray hair, with perhaps a wave in it. Why not try to attain this, and not tamper with dyes? With care you can bring your hair to this enviable condition, providing, of course, the disease you speak of has been cured.

To Reduce the Ankles

Would you please tell me what chemicals I should use and what exercises are good to reduce the ankles and make the calves smaller? I am very willing to diet if you think that also advisable. M. B.

To adhere to a diet will reduce your flesh generally, but not affect any special part; but perhaps your whole body is over weight. I would advise you to bathe the ankles and calves in clear alcohol, alternating with warm vinegar. The following recipe may also help:

Pomade to Reduce Fat.

Iodide of potassium, 3 grams; vaseline, 50 grams; tincture of benzoin, 20 drops.

Make into a pomade and rub over the fat parts twice a day.

You should abstain from food that is especially fat forming—cereals, potatoes, corn, beans, etc. You should also avoid sweets of all kinds.

Massage Unnecessary

I once read in your column a recipe for reducing the bust which you also said could be used on the face for the same purpose. I am well proportioned, except that I have a very fat face, and so would ask you to please advise me. I would also add that I do not care for massage, unless it is necessary in connection with the lotion. C. A. H.

In the answer to "M. B." you will find the pomade to reduce fat. This is probably the recipe to which you refer.

Thin Hair

I would like to know very much how I could reduce my bust, as it is very large in proportion to the rest of my body. I have tried the applications of cold water, but it does not seem to take any effect. How long before there is a result?

Also, kindly give me a remedy to make my hair thick, as it is very, very thin. T. A. J.

Try the pomade to reduce fat, given in the answer to "M. B." Continue the applications of cold water. With almost all exercises, remedies and treatments, persistence is the key to the situation. And the length of time before success is reached is almost always indefinite.

Below is a tonic that I think will help the growth of your hair:

Tea Hair Tonic.

Black tea as a basis for hair tonic is successful in many cases. Formula:

Bay rum, 2 ounces; glycerine, 2 ounces; alcohol, 2 ounces; infusion of black tea, 10 ounces.

Mix and perfume to suit. The tea infusion should be made very strong, say an ounce of tea to ten or twelve ounces of boiling water. Let it steep for twenty minutes, then stand till cool; strain and add the other ingredients; apply with a soft sponge to the roots of the hair. It will darken blond hair.

Hair Turning Dark

Will you please let me know what I shall do for my hair? It is losing its natural color. It was brown and it is getting very dark. I also have several gray hairs. I don't like to use a dye of any kind. I would like to know of a good shampoo. J. S. M.

I would advise you to use the following shampoo, which will do much toward keeping your hair light:

Shampoo for Light Hair.

White castile soap, in shavings, 1 ounce; water, 24 ounces; potassium carbonate, 30 grains; borax, 120 grains; cologne water, 2 ounces; bay rum, 2 ounces.

Dissolve the soap in the water and add the other ingredients. Rub well into the roots. Rinse thoroughly in several waters. Then dry carefully.

Use this shampoo once in two weeks. If such frequency makes the hair too dry I will give you a lotion to keep it soft and of proper oiliness. Do not trouble about your gray hairs. That is the least of ills that could befall your hair.

Treatment for Bunions

I have been using one of your recipes for bunions. It is carbolic acid, glycerine and iodine. It has taken all the soreness out of my bunion, but it hasn't taken the swelling down. Will you please tell me if it is only to take the soreness out? Or can you tell me something to take the swelling out too? A. G.

The swollen joint is due to the long pressure and irritation to which it has been subjected. It has grown out of shape. With patience I think you can bring the joint to its natural size. Wear a very soft, comfortable shoe. Never allow the least irritation or exposure to inclement weather. Bathe every day with clear alcohol, alternated with rubbings of pure cold cream.

A Red Blotch

Will you kindly give me something to remove a red blotch on the side of the nose, it having been there for eight months, and greatly oblige F. W. B.

I do not understand the nature of this annoyance. Is the skin smooth and unbroken? And what is the degree of redness—dull, bright or bluish? Give me more details before I can suggest a remedy.

No Danger of Discoloring

Will you kindly tell me whether your hair grower of bay rum, witch hazel, salt, hydrochloric acid and magnesia will cause white hairs to turn yellow or discolor them?

My hair is just sprinkled with white, while I need some good tonic to make it grow, and your recipe did look good. And will you also kindly tell me how much magnesia is to be used? Mrs. H. P. L.

The tonic you mention will not discolor gray hair. This happens when gray hair is not sufficiently washed. Because of its light color it requires about twice as much care as darker shades.

I cannot tell you the exact amount of magnesia required in the preparation of this formula; if you are not sure as to how to handle it, you might better ask your druggist to fill the prescription. He will know just what to do.

Wrinkles Should be Overcome

Your beauty hints have greatly interested me, and I would like to ask a few questions.

I have a rough, yellow skin and deep wrinkles at the corners of the mouth, but take massage once a week. Do you think, in time, the lines about the mouth will disappear by my continuing the treatments? In addition to this, I use a splendid cold cream every night, but before using the cream bathe the face with the best quality castile soap and hot water, then cold water. I am 36 years old. If you can give me any good advice, I would like to have it.

Be candid, as I desire a good skin, and hate wrinkles. G. B. V.

If you have confidence in your specialist and she is giving you the proper treatment, the wrinkles should be overcome in the course of time.

The assistance you give her at home with cold cream, etc., is excellent. But neither she nor I can help you if, by your facial expression, you do not seek to correct the trouble yourself. Sometimes a persistent expression will defy all means to smooth out wrinkles.

You say your skin is yellow. Is your liver in good condition? If not, you cannot be helped until it is.

Since you are in the hands of this specialist, I do not care to give you much detailed advice, for it is not wise to confuse treatments.

To Remove Freckles

Would you please give me the formula for removing freckles quickly? And after they are gone will they stay away?

Will Dr. Vaucaire's remedy make a person fleshy? I had his formula filled today for my bust, but what will make me fleshy all over? A. E. B.

Below I give you a formula for freckles. I cannot promise that its effects will be permanent, for some skins are more easily freckled than others. However, many of my correspondents are quite willing to repeat the treatment if occasion requires.

Dr. Vaucaire's Remedy affects no part of the body other than the bust.

Whitening Paste for Freckles and Brown Spots.

Salicylic acid, 60 grains; bay rum, 4 ounces.

Label. Apply night and morning with a soft cloth or sponge. This lotion soon produces a slight roughness of the skin, which should be subdued by the use of glycerine of starch.

On Care of the Face and Hair

Successful Formula

IS THERE such a thing as a harmless dye for dark brown hair?

I am still young, but the white hairs are becoming quite noticeable.

If you could give me a recipe you would greatly oblige. C. A. B.

The formula below has been successful in a number of cases, and is quite harmless.

To Restore the Natural Color of the Hair.

(A physician's prescription.)

Sugar of lead, ½ ounce; lac sulphur, ½ ounce; essence of bergamot, ½ ounce; alcohol, ½ gill; glycerine, 1 ounce; tincture of cantharides, ½ ounce; ammonia, ½ ounce.

Mix all in one pint of soft water. Apply to the roots of the hair, which must be clean.

The dye should never be applied if there is any irritation or abrasion of the scalp.

The best way to use any stain is to apply it to the roots of the hair with a small brush—a toothbrush will answer for the purpose.

To Remove Tan

I have been a constant reader and would like to ask about Dr. Vaucaire's treatment. I am quite plump, except my bust, which was never large after nursing my baby. I would like to try this treatment if it is not harmful. I am perfectly healthy.

What can I do to whiten my arms, which are tanned?

How long do you have to take Dr. Vaucaire's treatment before you get results? M. D. H.

Dr. Vaucaire's Remedy is quite harmless. The time required to obtain results from its use varies widely in different people.

Peroxide of hydrogen is excellent for removing tan.

Bathe the skin with it night and morning, allowing it to dry on. Use a soft linen rag.

Don't Overdo Massage

I am 30 years of age, and would like to preserve my appearance, as I think it every woman's duty.

Would you advise the use of massage to keep back the wrinkles and preserve the health of the skin?

Would you advise the use of a skin food? My skin is naturally dry and consequently, I suppose, wrinkles easily. Any experience I have had with skin foods and cream has always made my face feel dry, so I have avoided them; but perhaps you could tell me something that would agree with it and not promote the growth of hair. Is massage beneficial without a cream or skin food? Is cocoa butter injurious to use? A SUBSCRIBER.

Proper massage will do a great deal to keep your skin smooth and healthy. But this treatment is often overdone, and the result is a flabby, lifeless skin. You are right about a dry skin wrinkling easily. If you use a good skin food that softens and invigorates the skin it will greatly aid in the treatment. The following is an excellent formula. Rub it in twice a day, using motions that will smooth out the wrinkles.

It is well to form a habit of smoothing the wrinkles gently with the finger tips many times during the day without the cream. This cream will not promote the growth of hair.

Massage Cream.

Lanolin, 2½ ounces; spermaceti, ¾ ounce; white vaseline, 2½ ounces; cocoanut oil, 2 ounces; sweet almond oil, 2 ounces; tincture of benzoin, ½ dram.

Melt the first five ingredients together, beat until the mass concretes, adding the benzoin, drop by drop, during this process.

Extract of violet or any perfume may be added if agreeable.

Cocoa butter is not in any way injurious. It is a great flesh builder and good to use if your face is too slender.

A Good Head of Hair

I used to have plenty of hair, but I have had thick dandruff a long time and cannot get rid of it. It causes my hair to fall out by large combfuls. Would you please tell me what to do to get and retain a good head of hair? There are plenty of advertisements, but I would like to know of something really good that will give a luxuriant growth.

I am very much sunburnt. Will you please tell me, in your beauty page, what will remove it? There is some remedy that will remove in a few applications, and I would like to know of something good.

KATHLEEN.

To Remove Dandruff.

Tincture of cantharides, 1 ounce; liquid ammonia, 1 dram; glycerine, ½ ounce; oil thyme, ½ dram; rosemary oil, ½ dram.

Mix all together with six ounces of rosewater. Rub the scalp thoroughly with this preparation until no further evidence of dandruff is noticed.

When the dandruff is removed completely use this tonic:

Hair Grower.

Bay rum, 7 ounces; distilled witch hazel, 9 ounces; common salt, 1 dram; hydrochloric acid (5 per cent.), 1 drop; magnesia, sufficient.

Mix the bay rum and distilled extract of witch hazel and shake with a little magnesia. Filter, and in the filtrate dissolve the salt and add one drop of hydrochloric acid.

The magnesia will cause the preparation to turn quite yellow, but the yellow will disappear when the hydrochloric acid is added.

Apply at night to the roots, with friction.

Tansy Tea and Buttermilk

I want to know if the tansy you buy at the druggists' can be used the same as that which grows in the field. Will you give me directions? I have heard that tansy and buttermilk are very good. J. L. M.

The tansy at the druggists' is the same as that growing in the fields, only the former is dried. Perhaps you would prefer to have the green herb, just as you gather it.

Tansy tea and buttermilk are very good for the skin. Knowing the exact quantities to be used is not important. Just make an infusion of the tansy leaves and mix it, about half and half, with the buttermilk. It makes a good skin wash.