

A. G. MACKAY CHOSEN CHIEF OF LIBERALS IN ONTARIO

The Member for South Grey the Unanimous Choice of Members in Caucus at Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—At a meeting held by the Liberal members of the Ontario Legislature this morning Mr. A. G. MacKay, of North Grey, was the unanimous choice to succeed Hon. G. P. Graham as leader of the Reform party in the Legislature.

Out of the full number of Liberal members which total, including Major Rathbun, who is classed as an independent Liberal, twenty-eight, there were seventeen present, as follows: Messrs. Graham, MacKay, Preston, Bowman, Auld, Hisslop, Ross, Atkinson, May, McDougall, Munro, Smith, John (Peel), Smith, C. N. (Sault Ste. Marie), Labrosse, Tudhope, Thompson and Reid.

Among the absentees were Mr. Richard Harecourt, Messrs. McMillan, and Racine, who missed train connection

at Ottawa; Mr. Pense, whose wife is ill; and Messrs. Kohler, Cameron, Anderson, McCoig, Clarke and Rathbun.

Mr. Graham Approves.

Mr. Graham, after the meeting, expressed his hearty approval of the choice made.

"Nothing could be more satisfactory in the interests of the party than to have him so enthusiastically supported by the rank and file. It was not a question of mover and seconder, but everyone spoke at once."

"I have nothing further to say than is contained in the official statement," said the new leader.

"Has anything been discussed as to any new planks or props to the Reform platform?" he was asked.

Continued on page nine.

Is Hon. Mr. Beck to Go to Hamilton? Row in Camp Over Niagara Power

Interesting Story Published in the Hamilton Times—London Member's Peculiar Position.

The Hamilton Times of Friday evening contained the following interesting article concerning Hon. Adam Beck, M.P., for London:

"Behind the innocent announcement that Hon. Adam Beck, of London, would soon make Hamilton his home, is a story that has set the politicians gossiping and prophesying of the changes that will take place by the time Premier Whitney is ready to appeal to the country again. The report has John S. Hendrie retreating from the Provincial field at the end of his term; a threatened split in the Cabinet over the hydro-electric scheme, and Mr. Beck running in Mr. Hendrie's constituency at the next election."

Row in the Camp.

"The story published some months ago of the tiff among cabinet ministers over the power question is substantiated by a politician here, who knows something of what is going on behind the scenes, and who declares that the trouble is not all over yet. Mr. Beck, when in Hamilton two or three weeks ago, announced that the contract for power would be signed by the Government within a few days. The delay is causing considerable talk, and lends color to the statement that Premier Whitney and some of his supporters are not thoroughly in accord with the scheme in its present shape. Colonel Hendrie, Hamilton's member for West Hamilton, is said to be rather indifferent about it, and it is rumored that this, or his tardiness in coming to the city, has caused a considerable sum of money from his father's estate. Bond will be of age in two weeks, and then will collect the money. The exact sum could not be learned, but it is said to be very considerable."

Saturday Market Was a Large One

"I have never seen a bigger market," declared an old farmer this morning, to an Advertiser reporter, as he scanned the host of rigs which swarmed the market place and even the surrounding streets.

Market Clerk Mack would not go that far, but he stated that it has been a long time since the market has been as large as the one today.

At 10 o'clock this morning it was an impossibility to make one's way through the mass of wagons herded together like so many sheep, while King and Talbot streets, along the market square were also crowded with rigs of all shapes and descriptions.

Big markets, it must be explained, are not popular with the farmers, many of whom left in disgust before noon.

With but few exceptions all classes of produce is today selling at the lowest figures in some time. One farmer remarked that everything was practically stalled. "There is too much stuff on the market for the number of buyers," said he.

Especially was this so of tomatoes which sold for prices ranging from 15c to 22c a basket. Today's offering in

that line was said to be the largest of the year. Farmers claim this condition was due to the fact that those who had been in the habit of selling their tomatoes to the canning factories all season brought them to the market today in the hope of getting a better price for them than they would get at the factory.

Potatoes, too, were away down and sales were recorded at as low as 75 cents a bag.

However, some of the products offered were sold at higher prices than at any time this year.

Corn, for example, went for 15c to 18c a dozen, while poultry, butter and eggs were all firm up to noon.

Wholesale pork was down and many of the farmers refused to sell at the market price. Advances from other points state that prices are expected to go still lower in hogs.

ODDFELLOWS GROW.

St. Paul, Sept. 21.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows last night completed its 33rd annual meeting. Reports submitted today show that during the year just closed the membership of the order increased \$4,000, and that the members of the Daughters of Rebekah increased 2,000.

Major Lamb on Detroit River Tunnel

Major H. J. Lamb, C. E., returned to London yesterday after making an inspection of the tunnel work now in progress between Windsor and Detroit, and in reply to an inquiry from an Advertiser reporter, states that good progress is being made with the work.

In regard to the shaft adjoining the river on the Canadian side, which was badly damaged some time ago, Major Lamb states that the damage was due principally to the great pressure of the superimposed weight of the railroad and other embankments on the easterly side of the shaft, following the line of least resistance, namely, towards the river. The shaft was 51 feet deep.

The damage done, however, is of small consequence on a work of this magnitude and it is probable that the shaft will be abandoned, and another

one sunk further east from the river front.

The dredging of about 550 feet of the berths for the tubes has been completed on the American side of the river, and it is likely that the first section of the tubes will be laid next week.

The sinking of the sections of these double tubes, each 262½ feet long, and weighing approximately 700 tons, in about 6 feet of water and to the exact alignment, will be an interesting piece of work, and will require considerable care and skill on the part of the contractors.

Major Lamb gives great praise to both the Detroit River Tunnel Company and to the contractors, Messrs. Butler Bros. & Hoff Company, for the thorough and efficient manner in which the work has been carried on to date.

Mr. Wilson Cannot Go to Winnipeg

A Winnipeg paper says: In the early part of the summer the London Old Boys' Association, of this city, forwarded an invitation to the grand old school teacher of the Dominion, Nicholas Wilson, of London, to make a visit to Winnipeg. It was the intention of the association to make the occasion a memorable one in every respect as contrary to human nature, those who received their schooling under Mr. Wilson and very few of the matured Londoners but did so, have always respected their old teacher and remembered vividly his kindly ways. Not that Mr. Wilson was unlike other teachers in ruling with a firm hand, as many of the scholars will testify to this very day, but it was his great personality that made a true friend of

nearly every pupil that was under him. Mr. T. C. Keenleyside, the well-known real estate agent of this city, is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Wilson stating that on account of his advanced age it would be practically impossible for him to make such a long journey. He appreciated the great honor done him, and it was with many regrets that he could not accept the kind and warm invitation. In conclusion he wished every former Londoner in this city the greatest success, and expressed the desire they call on him whenever they went to London.

Mr. Wilson has passed the 80-year-old mark, and is probably the oldest school teacher in Canada, having taught for over 60 years.



HON. A. G. MACKAY.

The Newly-Chosen and Brilliant Leader of the Liberal Opposition in the Legislature.

Victoria Hospital Employee Lucky; Falls Heir to a Large Sum of Money

Arthur Bond, a Young Englishman, Shares in His Father's Estate.

Arthur Bond, a young Englishman, employed as office boy at Victoria Hospital, was notified yesterday that as soon as he comes of age he will be given a considerable sum of money from his father's estate. Bond will be of age in two weeks, and then will collect the money. The exact sum could not be learned, but it is said to be very considerable.

Bond has not been in this country long, coming to London early in the spring. He was given employment in the hospital office where he worked ever since. His father is said to be a wealthy manufacturer in England. Arthur was employed some years in his father's office, but desirous of seeing the world he came to Canada. His father was anxious to keep him, but the boy preferred to go. So the father, so the lawyer's letter states, decided to give him a considerable portion of his wealth. A brother of Bond's is one of the on-call anasthysp. Bond's is in one of the large hospitals in England.

Sacred Heart Prizes Presented; Pleasant Time at the School

Worthy Pupils Honored Right Royally in Local Separate School.

Prizes were yesterday presented in the Sacred Heart school to the winners:

The prize presented by His Lordship Right Rev. F. P. McEvay, for the highest marks obtained at the entrance examination, merited by Miss Madeline McGinnis. The prize presented by Rev. Father Aylward for regular attendance at Sunday school, merited by Miss Madeline McGinnis.

Medal for geography, by Rev. Father Aylward, and prize for composition, by Mrs. B. C. McCann, and for literature, by Mrs. B. C. McCann, Master Bernard McDougall.

For spelling, by the board of trustees, and for reading by Mr. Frank Forristal, Miss Agnes Murray.

For arithmetic, by Rev. Father White, and for Christian doctrine, by the Sacred Heart convent, Miss Kathleen Cushing.

For application, by the board of trustees, Miss Nora Daly.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

"SAVE ME!" SCREAMS GIRL AS SHE STANDS UP TO BE MARRIED

Declares Groom Ready to Shoot If She Refuse d to Wed.

Ashbury Park, N.J., Sept. 21.—Miss Belle Crouse, daughter of the Rev. N. P. Crouse, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Stanhope, N. J., is not Mrs. Percy C. Bissell, because she screamed when the Rev. C. M. Griffin, pastor of the First Methodist

Church in this city was about to read the marriage service.

"Save me! Save me!" screamed the girl. "He's got a revolver in his pocket and he threatened to shoot me if I did not marry him." Before Miss Crouse had finished the Rev. Mr. Griffin had thrown his arms around the bridegroom not-to-be and held him fast. Miss Crouse ran as swiftly as she could, leaving Bissell on the minister's hands.

When a long time had been "keeping company" with Miss Crouse and her parents made no objection. Later, however, Mr. Crouse heard that the young suitor had a bad habit and when his daughter heard about it, she sent a letter to him saying that she could not see him any more.

When Bissell got the letter he came straight to Ashbury Park and meeting the girl, demanded that she marry him. She refused, and then Bissell took from his pocket a revolver. He called a hack, and after they had entered it he told the driver to drive them to the home of the Rev. Mr. Griffin. Miss Crouse, thinking that was about far enough, screamed for help.

IS MUCH IMPROVED

Christopher Lad Who Swallowed a Pin May Now Recover.

The condition of Thomas Christopher, the lad who swallowed the pin at his home a few nights ago, was much improved at noon today and every hope is now held out for his recovery.

Dr. Stevenson reports that he has succeeded in removing the pin from the oesophagus and that it has passed down into the lad's stomach. While an operation may be necessary to remove it, it would not be nearly as serious a one as would be required in case the pin had remained in the oesophagus.

COMMONS TO MEET ON 14TH NOVEMBER

[Special to The Advertiser.] Ottawa, Sept. 21.—Writs for by-elections will be issued this afternoon at the first meeting of the Cabinet, and the date for the calling of Parliament will be discussed. It is likely to be the 14th of November.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

Mrs. Minnie Turner of Toronto, Committed for Trial.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—Mrs. Minnie Turner was this morning committed for trial charged with the murder of Rose Winter, who died at her house of blood-poisoning after an operation.

SMALL BOY STOLE OTHER BOY'S WHEEL

Told a Pathetic Story in the Juvenile Court to Magistrate

Love.

A pathetic case was tried before Magistrate Love in the juvenile court this morning.

A little newsboy, ragged and tear-stained, was charged with stealing a bicycle from another lad.

The little fellow is 11 years old, and from his story has had a pretty hard time of it. His father and mother, he said, were dead and he has been living with his grandmother who is apparently unable to give the boy the care that he should have.

Another boy was brought to the police station in connection with the affair, but he succeeded in convincing the police that he had bought the wheel from the other lad for 60 cents. The boy who stole the wheel will be turned over to the Humane Society, and they will attempt to direct him in the way that he should go.

FUNERAL OF LATE BENJAMIN GREER

Took Place This Afternoon and Was Very Largely Attended.

The funeral took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock of the late Benjamin Greer from the family residence, 412 King street.

The service was most impressive, was a largely attended one, and was conducted by Very Rev. Dean Davis, who spoke in the highest terms of the deceased.

Rev. Dr. Ross, of St. Andrew's Church, officiated at the grave.

The Masonic pallbearers were Right Wor. Bro. A. E. Cooper, V. Wor. Bro. James A. Smith, Wor. Bro. Wm. O'Brien, Wor. Bro. W. Smith, Bro. H. Line, and Bro. Thomas Duff.

The funeral was conducted under the auspices of St. John's Lodge, 209a, Interment took place at Woodland Cemetery.

The floral tributes were very beautiful, and included flowers from the following:

Foresters of London, scroll; London Lodge of Perfection and London Chapter Rose Croix, designs; Supreme Executive I. O. F., Toronto, Gates Ajar; St. John's Lodge, 209a, London, square and compass; Dr. Millman, chief physician, I. O. F., Toronto, pillar; High Court of Ontario I. O. F., broken column; employees of A. B. Greer, cross; ladies of head office, I. O. F., Toronto, pillow; Mr. T. G. Meredith, cut flowers; Dr. C. D. Clark, M.D., G. A. Harper, W. G. McMurtry, W. W. Dunlop, C. A. Stone, of the Travelers' Association, and others.

SIR WILFRID MAKES REPLY TO LABOR CONGRESS REQUEST

Undue Haste in Terminating Canada's Treaty With Japan Would Be Regrettable—A Matter for Careful Inquiry and Consideration.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—In response to a resolution passed by the Trades and Labor Congress, Winnipeg, and received by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier sends the following reply:

"Ottawa, Sept. 21.—To Alphonse Verville, president of Trades and Labor Council, Winnipeg. I have given due consideration to your request that an immediate step be taken to terminate the treaty with Japan. I would observe that this treaty, when brought into existence some fifteen years ago did not apply to Canada, and that some few years ago, in response to the repeated expressions of public opinion, and with a view of affording to the Canadian producers an opportunity of securing their share of the growing Japanese trade, the Canadian Government became a party to this treaty, and that it was unanimously ratified by the Canadian Parliament. The treaty has proved of great advantage,

and our trade with Japan under it has considerably increased.

"You have your appeal for the denunciation of the treaty on the allegation that a crisis has arisen in British Columbia by reason of the unprecedented influx of Japanese. While it is true that most regrettable incidents have lately occurred in Vancouver, there seems reason to doubt that the cause was the influx of Japanese, as I am in possession of a telegram from the mayor of Vancouver, which has been rendered public, which expressly avers that the disturbances were directly against Asiatics generally, rather than Japanese.

"Under such circumstances, any precipitate action might be regrettable, and before committing themselves to such a course, the Government think that they should carefully inquire into the causes, which within the recent past have caused a greater influx to our shores than previously of Oriental people.

"WILFRID LAURIER."

Ald. Gillean Held a Great Picnic

The picnic given by Ald. Gillean to the members of No. 3 committee and the civic employees yesterday afternoon at Springbank was one of the greatest events in the picnic line held on Springbank grounds in many moons.

There was a large representation of aldermen, city hall employees and an occasional visitor. A programme as unique as it was varied kept the crowd laughing every minute of the way.

The races formed one of the rare sights. Such a bunch of speed as was uncovered when Inspector Edwards and many another athlete in days gone by got under way, made a sight for the gods. Fire Chief Clark won the race for civic employees, owing to his ability to beat the pistol. Ex-Ald. Carson got away fast enough, but finished somewhere in the rear, with a splendid burst of rapidly-dying speed.

There was another fine race, that for speed running the bases. There was to be a baseball game and the demon athletes had to have a little struggle commenced. This sprint about the bags was a staid, and was

won by Water Commissioner F. J. Darch, in the phenomenal time of 17 seconds—track slow, and a heavy wind. It was a sprint that would have made Thoney look like a messenger boy on a hot Tuesday.

Ald. Stevely was the demon athlete who pursued him, and was a daisy second, a nose back. Ald. Cooper got tangled in a bunch of grass, and rolled home with the tide. Ald. Rose went up too high and hardly far enough to get into the jewelry class. Ald. Gerry would have won if the handicap had been great enough.

Ald. Cooper won the frog race, and knockers said that it was because he hops about so. Stung again.

Mayor Cameron There.

One of the prominent visitors was Mayor Cameron of Strathroy. He was a good fellow, and won the cigar race. He has a "swell pull" as a politician.

The baseball was the trouble maker, and was as exciting as a man at an old maid's picnic. There was more noise and less work jammed into this brief spell than has been got together Continued on Page Eight.

All Saints' Formally Dedicated By His Lordship Bishop Williams

Impressive Ceremony at the New Edifice, Which Will Serve as a Monument to Rev. Clarke.

hoped will be large enough for some years to come.

A Noble Edifice.

The church itself is of the most modern design and there is a simplicity and quiet beauty about the edifice that places it among London's most beautiful buildings.

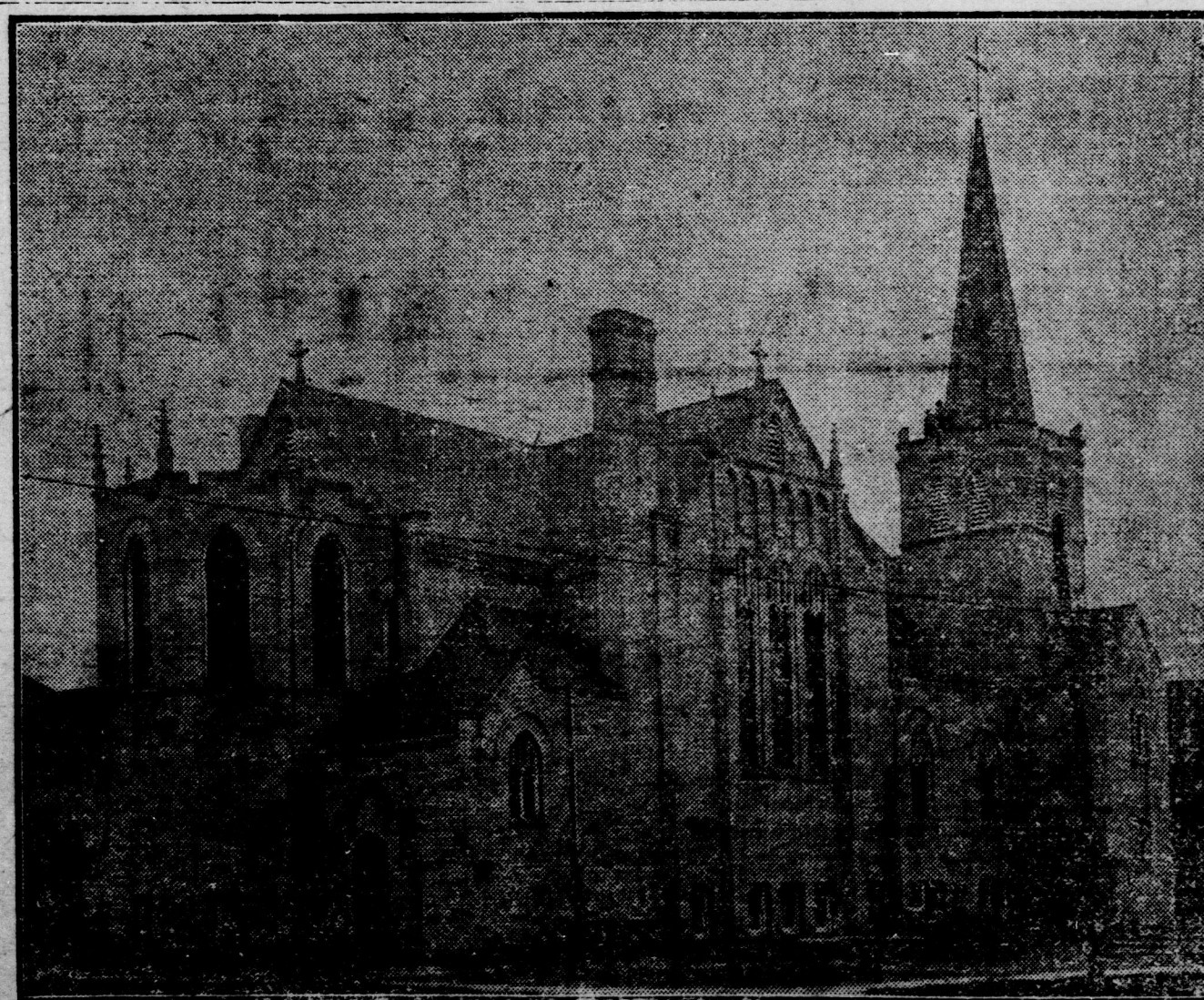
The interior of the church is striking and pleasing in the extreme, the furnishings being in chestnut and antique oak.

The mural decorations are in accord and consist of a ceiling of pale blue, while the walls are of pale green. The building is lighted by electricity and gas, and heated throughout by steam.

The auditorium is large and so arranged as to give the preacher's voice full effect on all his hearers. Beneath the auditorium is a large basement, which will be fitted up and used for the various church purposes.

The handsome windows are one of the features of the church and number

Continued on Page Four.



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, EAST LONDON, DEDICATED LAST NIGHT.

AMUSEMENTS LECTURES, ETC. AMUSEMENTS LECTURES, ETC.

DANIEL V. ARTHUR announces

Marie Cahill

In her successful musical play

"MARRYING MARY"**At the GRAND Tuesday Night Oct. 1**

Original production of the long run at Daly's Theater, New York, including in the cast Eugene Cowles, Sam B. Hardy, William T. Clark, William Clifton, Josephine Hewson, and the famous "long-skirted" chorus.

TODAY—MATINEE & EVENING.

A New Rural Drama.

JESSIE LEFT THE VILLAGE

A triumph of stage realism. 40 people—40 as of scenery.

Big family matinee, 25c. Seats selling.

Evening, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.

NEXT MONDAY

The Big Sensation.

A Desperate Chance

A Thrilling Melodrama of Real Life.

Popular Prices.

15c, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.

SEATS READY

BENNETT'S

A Mammoth All-Star Bill, Headed by America's Favorite Dramatic Artist.

MISS ROSE COGHLAN

Assisted by a Company of Recognized Players in a Sketch of Intense Interest.

"THE HIGHER LAW"

Chas. Barry and Hilda Helvers, Late of "Wonderland," etc.

THE CHADWICK TRIO

In "For Sale—Wiggins' Farm"

ALEXANDER AND SCOTT, Black Face Comedians.

DE VOIE TRIO, Expert Roman Ring Artists.

Matinees Every Day With Full Orchestra—10c, 15c, 25c. Evening prices, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

GRAND ELECTRIC TRACK MEET

—FIRST ANNUAL EVENT OF—

IRISH-CANADIAN A. C.

Queen's Park, September 24, at 8 p.m.

LONGBOAT-SHRUBB

COLEY, MARSH, KERR, GRANT, and best athletes in Canada.

Tickets, 15c, 25c and 50c. For sale at Mills' book store. 26th Band in attendance.

TO CANADA FIFTY GIRLS WANTED

Particular attention given to booking passengers from England, Ireland or Scotland, to London, Ontario. Bring your friends out before winter. Sailings and all information on application to F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.

Western Excursions

London to Cleveland and return, boat, \$4.70; London to Detroit and return, boat, \$4.70; London to Chicago and return, boat, \$4.70. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.

LONDON MINERAL BATHS AND SWIMMING POND

Open 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. 10c.

A \$40 GOLD WATCH GIVEN AWAY FREE

at the Ideal Bowling and Billiard Parlors on the first Monday in each month. Graham & Martell, 196 King street. ywt

THE BALMORAL CONCERT PARTY

Artists: Mrs. Jean Cochran, soprano soloist and elocutionist; Miss Isabel K. Wilkie, contralto; Mr. J. Lamont Galbraith, tenor; Mrs. Ave Galbraith, pianist. The Balmoral Concert Party are now booking engagements for the coming season. Applications for dates and programmes should be made at once to Mr. J. L. Galbraith, 570 Wellington street, London, Ont. 51k-252

HARVEST FESTIVAL, TUESDAY, 24th September, in Chalmers Church, corner Waterloo and Grey streets. Refreshments served. Admission, 15 cents.**PALACE DANCING ACADEMY NOW OPEN**—Classes meet: Ladies, Mondays; gentlemen, Tuesdays, 8 p.m. Private lessons by appointment. Phone 1774. Dayton & McCormick.**TONY CORTES—ORIGINAL LONDON HARPER**. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple. Phone 1570.**25c. LONDON TO DETROIT AND RETURN**, every Saturday and Sunday, via boat. Daily trips. F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.**LEARN TO DANCE—PRIVATE LESSONS** by R. B. Millard. 34 Princess avenue. Season opens Sept. 25. Call and register 581f**MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES**, balls, banquets. Phone 1265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.**MEETINGS.****CHINA INLAND MISSION—THE WEEKLY** prayer meeting for China will be recommenced on Thursday evening next, Sept. 14, at 8 p.m., at 359 Dundas street. All welcome.**BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS' UNION**—Notice—All members are requested to attend quarterly meeting, Sept. 15, at 8 p.m., in K. of P. Hall, Richmond street. H. Ryndall, secretary.**GOOD TEMPLARS WILLING TO HELP** organize lodge in London, please attend preliminary meeting at 24 Eldon street, Tuesday evening next, at 8 p.m. Fred W. Robins.**I. O. O. F.—HARMONY—ADELPHIAN** Camp, No. 3, meets next Thursday evening, 9 o'clock, Oddfellows' Hall, 411 Fairbairn street. S. W. Priestley, Chief Patriarch.**LIVERIES AND HACKS.****FOOLE'S LIVERY, TALBOT AND YORK**—Rubber-tired rigs, good horses. Phone 1555.**DEER'S LIVERY, NEXT ADVERTISER**—Telephone 1571. Coupes, hacks, etc. Open day and night.**SLATE ROOFING.**

Slate roofing, asphalt, cement, etc. For free estimates. Walter Scott, 261 York street, London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

DEATHS.

McCLARY—In this city, on Thursday, Sept. 10, 1925, George Oliver McClary.

Funeral private, from the residence of his brother, A. E. McClary, 388 Dundas street, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock. 50a

MALE HELP WANTED.**PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER WANTED.** Phone 5581.**BLACKSMITH'S HELPER WANTED.** 51k**BRIGHT BOY WANTED FOR SORTING** and wrapping department. Apply the Hamilton Steam Laundry Company of Ontario, Limited. 49c**WANTED—YOUTH AS OFFICE ASSISTANT.** Apply Rogers Electric Company. 5**WANTED—MEN FOR DITCHING.** APPLY on works, one mile north of Crumlin; \$2.25 per day. F. E. L. Talbot. 51u**WANTED AT ONCE—BELLBOYS.** APPLY Teumess House. 49c**COLLECTOR AND SALESMAN—MUST** give bond; references required; state salary wanted. Box 42, Advertiser. 50c**CAP CUTTER—STEADY EMPLOYMENT.** Forsythe, Morrison & Co., 184 York street. 49c**ROUTE MEN WANTED AT ONCE—ESTABLISHED** trade. Apply 355 Clarence street. 50c**AT THE DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELE-**graphy, 9 Adelaide street east, Toronto, telegraphy is taught quickly and thoroughly. All students are placed in good positions immediately upon graduation. 714f**WANTED—A GOOD MAN AS GENERAL** agent for city and county of Middlesex; also other vacancies; good commission and renewal contracts offered. Apply by letter, Continental Life, Bank, Toronto Chambers, city. 42b**BRIGHT YOUNG MEN TO LEARN BAR-**ber trade; good wages; two months' teaching. Write Toronto Barber College, 8-10 Adelaide street, Toronto. 50c**MESSENGERS WANTED—APPLY O. P. E.** Telegraph. 571f**MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE IN** eight weeks. Catalogue free. Moler Barber College, Queen and Spadina, Toronto. 42b**LOST AND FOUND.****LOST ON WEDNESDAY—LADY'S FAWN** water-proof. Reward for return to 536 St. James street. 51c**LOST—DARK SABLE COLLIE HITCH DOG,** from 763 York street; four white paws, white breast, with ring around its neck. Reward for return to 763 York street. 51c**LOST NEAR EAST LONDON, THURSDAY**—Collie black and white. Reward, 25c. Campbell. 51c**FALSE TEETH (UPPER SET) FOUND ON** Ridout street south. Owner can have them on proving property and paying for this advertisement. W. M. Gartschore. 51c**LOST ON FRIDAY, ON DUNDAS, NEAR** Wellington—Small pure, containing \$5 bill and small change. Reward at this office. 51c**WILL GENTLEMAN FINDING BRACELET** on corner Helmhurst and Oxford street return to J. H. Chapman for reward? 51c**LOST—SABLE AND WHITE COLLIE DOG;** white front and legs, white back, black down face; name, "Sam." Return to Miss Winchman, Queen's Park, in front of grand stand, immediately. 51c**LOST—ROAN HEIFER, FROM LOT 18,** con. 6, on Aug. 12. Apply E. Tate, White Oak. 49c**LOST—WHITE POMERANIAN (SOME)** call slightly below market. Reward, F. J. Daroh, 455 Dundas street. 461f**HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.****TO LET—COTTAGE, WITH LARGE BARN,** 89 Colborne. Apply 641 Richmond street. 51c**TWO COTTAGES—BARN, OUTBUILDINGS,** fruit trees, large lawn. M. D. Fraser, solicitor, Talbot street. 41c**TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE, ALL MODERN** improvements, 755 Mainland street. Apply 434 Pall Mall street. 51c**65 ACRES GOOD LAND AND GOOD** buildings for rent, near Nileston. Apply to Mrs. W. Court, Nileston P. O., Ont. 49c**COTTAGE TO RENT. APPLY 645 ON-**TARIO street. 51c**IN NORTH PART—NEW NINE-ROOMED** modern house, with finished basement. Telephone 1114. 45c**FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. APPLY 423** Ridout street. 51c**TO LET—SIX ROOMS IN REAR OF COT-**tage, just outside city limits, near St. Louis. For references apply 16 Euclid avenue. 47c-ywt**TO LET—HOUSE, TEN ROOMS, 191 CENT-**RAL avenue. Apply Mrs. Shoebottom, 574 Central avenue. 47c-ywt**TO LET—NINE-ROOMED MODERN BRICK** house, three blocks west of market. Apply 31 Becher street. 47c-ywt**TO LET—NINE-ROOM HOUSE, -CORNER** Stanley street and Cortley road; bath and modern conveniences. Apply J. J. Heaman, York street. 591f-ywt**TO LET—DOUBLE PARLORS, KITCHEN** and one or two bedrooms; modern. Apply Box 55, Advertiser. 46c-ywt**TO LET—SEVERAL HOUSES CALL AT 28** King, or phone 2416. 51c-ywt**STORY AND HALF HOUSE, 27 HORTON** street; nine rooms, all modern. Apply at 184 Horton street. 49c-ywt**HOUSE TO LET—MODERN CONVEN-**iences; corner Colborne and Princess avenue. Apply 500 Colborne street. 51c**TO LET—NICE TWO-STORY BRICK** modern; fine garden; in best north end district. 125 St. James. 461f**TO LET—646 COLBORNE, MODERN; 516** per month. Apply Thomas C. Knott, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 741f**FARMS TO RENT—140 OR 240 ACRES;** shares or money rent; stocked if desired; situated about 25 miles southwest of Port Huron, Michigan, and two miles from New Baltimore, on Lake St. Clair; good soil, well fenced; good building and water; half-mile from public school; two miles from high and Normal school; a good chance will be given to a good tenant. Apply Box 61, Advertiser. 9c**LARGE, COMFORTABLE, WELL-HEATED** front room. Apply 411 King street. 461f**NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL CON-**veniences, private family; good central location. Apply 544 Waterloo street. 42f**TO LET YOU KNOW THAT JOHN J.** Biggs, the furniture mover, is still in business, phone 1444 as usual.**PEOPLE'S MOVING VANS—LARGEST IN** city. A. Hendon, corner Colborne and Chesapeake. Phone 1724.**FOREST CITY IMPROVED MOVING VANS**—W. Broughton, 455 Piccadilly street.**MARRIAGE LICENSES.****MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H.** Barrman, 55-Dundas street.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GROCK'S LIGHT DELIVERY wagon, cover trap, in first-class repair; price reasonable. Apply 61 Craig street. 51c**FOR SALE—NEW MILCO OOW. APPLY** D. H. Dale, 104 St. con. 1, Westminster. 51c**FOR SALE—AN OXFORD RANGE, IN** good condition. Apply G. Jackson, 47 Wellington. 51c**FOR SALE—McCLARY FAMOUS HEATER,** in all condition; nearly new. 52 Princess avenue. 51c**FOR SALE—HEAVY DELIVERY, WITH** shafts and pole. Apply Hobbs Manufacturing Company, Limited. 50c**FOR SALE—LOOM FOR CARPET WEAV-**ing; complete, with all requirements. Apply John Lightfoot, furniture dealer, 626 Dundas street. 51c**FOR SALE—ONE FINE SELF-FEEDER** and two good heaters; reasonable. Apply 505 King street. 51c**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOVES, BED-**room suites, new hallcarpet, carpets, etc. 561 Dundas street. 51c**FOR SALE—QUANTITY OF BRICK,** stone and lumber, at once. Box 67, Advertiser. 51c**MOTOR CAR AT A BARGAIN—A BRAND** new four-cylinder car, only been run a week; one of the best machines on the market; make me an offer; wish to sell on account of contemplated European trip. Address Weatherly, care Advertiser, London. 51c**FOR SALE—KITCHEN RANGE, Mc-**CLARY'S Famous; also washer, nearly new. Apply 650 King street. 49c**SPLENDID PHOTOS OF REV. J. J. ROSS** can be had at Frank Cooper's. 50c**FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND-HAND WA-**gons and buggies. J. W. Smith, corner Maple and Richmond. 49c**FOR SALE—PIANO CASED ORGAN, SIX** octaves. Apply 43 Victor street. 49c**FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND-HAND** sausage machine, four knives, draw-cut. cheap. A. E. Jolkiff, 470 Dundas street. 49c**FOR SALE—ONE-DOZ DRY SOFT ELM** and white oak. J. W. Smith, corner Maple and Richmond. 47a**FOR SALE—ONE PARLOR SET, BED-**stead, springs and mattresses, two commodore and three feather beds. 109 Maple street. 46c-ywt**LADIES' TAILORING—WE MAKE UP** your material into full suits, \$4.50 up; suits, \$1.50 up; coats, \$3 up. 215 GUY street. Southcott Suit Company, over Knox's, entrance 14 Market Lane. 46c-ywt**BOX-TOP NEW WILLIAMS, 416; NEW** Raymond, box-top. \$5; White, box-top, \$5; buggies every Saturday. 247 Dundas street. ywt**FOR SALE—TWO-SEATED TRAP, WITH** pole and shafts; canopy top; good as new. Apply Purdon-Gillespie Hardware Company. 461f**PRIVATE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FUR-**niture, including Happy Thought range. 29 Becher street, South London. 45c**NEW WILLIAMS DROP-HEAD SEWING** machine, eight months in use; balance, \$32; \$2 per month; party leaving for England. 247 Dundas street. ywt**AN UPRIGHT PIANO NEARLY NEW,** regular \$350, for \$225. Easy terms. Nordheimer's, 188 Dundas street. 51c**CASH FOR A FEW SECOND-HAND** ladies' and gentlemen's bicycles. New English motor cycle for sale. J. H. Cunningham, East London. 51c**ONE DOLLAR A WEEK BUYS \$25 WORTH** household goods, including bed, bath, coats and men's clothing. Goldberg, 251 Wellington. 51c**TWO ONLY—THREE-HORSEPOWER GAO-**line engines, slightly used, \$55 and \$100 each, also automobile, 16-H.P. engine, double cylinder, in perfect order, only \$500. D. McKenzie & Co.**FANCY LEATHER**

For cushions, burnt wood, Table covers, etc., all colors. Only \$1.25 to \$1.50 per whole skin.

THE CHAS. CHAPMAN CO'Y.

Phone 370. 91 Dundas Street.

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

It won't cost you anything, and you may save some money. GEORGE H. BELTON, 1400 Dundas street, near Becher street.

SOUTHCOOT & KITTLE-HARD, SOFT coal and wood dealers. Phone 293. Corner Maitland and G. T. E. Pump & Livery. ywt**THE VERY LATEST—MATT GREEN** JARDINIERS AND VASES.

Call and see them. We have a complete line of Jardinieres, Fern Dishes, Fern Pots, and Flower Pots. MORGAN'S Pet Stock and Garden Supply House, 113 Dundas street. 51c

SIX SET BUGGY HARNESS—BEEN USED by J. Daroh & Sons, 273 Talbot street. 46c-ywt**HOMES FURNISHED COMPLETE AT** Wilson's big store, 375 Clarence street. Furniture, stoves, carpets, etc. Cash & credit. Phone 2555.**SUNGLE, THE WONDERFUL CURE FOR** baldness and dandruff. James Gleason, 631 Dundas street. Phone 2223.**FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—MI LINDA** cigars, 40c Havana, Spanish made. Veg. Gaste Company, London, Box 25 and 26. 51c**MACLEOD'S CREAMERY BUTTER—TRADE** furnished by B. Learn, Market Building, or Flavell's, corner York and Ridout. 161f**A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO, 713** octaves, thoroughly renovated and guaranteed five years, at \$100, payable \$10 per month. Cabinet organs from \$10 upwards, payable \$1 and \$2 per month. Heintzman & Co., 417 Dundas, corner Clarence.**CLEARING RATE—WALL PAPERS AT** 25c, corner Dundas and William streets.**IF YOU WANT HELP, SITUATIONS,** want to buy or sell, or to get an advertisement in the Hamilton Herald, the recognized want medium of the city, write to me a word, or three consecutive insertions for 2c a word, each with order. Subscription: Daily, 25c a month; 52 yearly; Saturday edition, 50c yearly. Sample sent on application.**WEDDING STATIONERY IN ALL THE** Advertiser Job Department. 551f**STOVES, RANGES AND REFRIGERATORS** at F. Keen's Furniture Store, 141 King street. Remodeled. Rates, \$1 and 1p upwards. Frank McLean, proprietor.**BOYED WINDSOR, OPPOSITE MARKET** Building—Rates, \$1 to \$12. Charles James.**LONDON HOUSE—REMODELED AND** street heated throughout. Rates, \$1 and up. Now in position to guarantee satisfaction to old and new patrons. W. B. Lashbrook.**METROPOLITAN HOTEL—81 AND UP-**WARDS. Dundas and Wellington Wm J. Wright, proprietor.**DOMINION HOUSE, ADJOINING GRAND** Trunk Railway station. London. E. J. Co., proprietor.**SITUATIONS WANTED.****TRY YOUNG LADIES FROM LONDON** England (telegrams and travel), desire work at once; two and three years' experience. Apt 7 Box 64, Advertiser. 51c

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If you don't the offers in The Advertiser Want to today will interest you

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JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS, ETC. 101 Dundas. C. G. Jarvis, Jared Vining. B. A.**GRAYDON & GRAYDON, BARRISTERS** solicitors, notaries, 419 Talbot street. N. Parke Graydon; A. H. Marshall Graydon.**BLACKBURN & WEEKES, BARRISTERS** solicitors, notaries, etc. 124 Carling street. G. N. Weekes; H. S. Blackburn.**ALEX. STUART, K.C., BARRISTER, SOLI-**citor, notary, etc. 112 Masonic Temple, London.**FITZGERALD & FITZGERALD, BARRIS-**ters, Money to loan. Masonic Temple, London.**SCARBRETT & PROUDFOOT, BARRIS-**ters, solicitors, etc. Money to loan. 56 Dundas. T. W. Scarbrett; W. A. Proudfoot, B.A.**W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLI-**citor, etc. Office, 99 Dundas street.**MACPHERSON & PERRIN, BARRISTERS** solicitors, Money to loan. Robinson Hall Chambers.**J. M. McEVOY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR.** Robinson Hall Chambers. Money to loan.**TENNENT & CAMPBELL, BARRISTERS** solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan. lowest rates. 78 Dundas.**J. W. G. WINNETT, BARRISTER, ETC.** 418 Talbot street. Money to loan. Marriage licenses. ywt**A. GREENLEES, BARRISTER, ETC. CAR-**ling block, Richmond street. Private funds to loan.**BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, ETC.** 83 Dundas. Phone 99. Money to loan. B. A. Buchner; J. M. Gunn, B.A.**T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLI-**citor, etc. 169 Dundas, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.**McKILLOP & MURPHY, BARRISTERS** solicitors, notaries, etc. corner Richmond and Dundas. J. E. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.**GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, BARRIS-**ters, etc. corner Richmond and Carling. George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper; George S. Gibbons.**J. F. FAULDS, BARRISTER, ETC. ROBIN-**son Hall Chambers.**EDMUND WELD—Barrister, 45** Richmond street.**PURDON & PURDON, BARRISTERS** solicitors, etc. Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King. Thomas H. Purdon, K.C.; Alexander Purdon.**ORONBY & BIRTS & COLERIDGE, BARRIS-**ters, solicitors, notaries public, etc. Huron & Erie building.**J. A. YOUNG PREPARES PUPILS FOR** matriculation, etc. Class in civil service commencing 379 Princess.**THE MISSES WESTOOT'S SCHOOL, 41** Ridout street, will reopen (D. V.) Sept. 15.**SUMMER RESORTS.****BRITANNIA RESORT, LAKE OF BAYS,** Muskoka—Open from July 1 to Oct. 1. Rates, \$6 to \$10 per week. Special rates for the months of July and September. Address C. R. Rumball, Huntsville P. O., Muskoka. 55b-1**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.****MODERN TWO-STORY SOLID BRICK** residence, on St. George street. Apply at 221. Terms to suit. 51c**FOR SALE—1/2 ACRES OF LAND, HOUSE** and barn, in village eleven miles from London; school, postoffice, store convenient. Further particulars, address Box 68, Advertiser. 51c-ywt

London Advertiser.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.

THE NEW LIBERAL LEADER.

The Liberal members of the Ontario Legislature have named Hon. A. G. MacKay as leader of the Opposition, and he has accepted, subject to ratification by a party convention.

Mr. MacKay has been in public life only five years, but attracted attention immediately by his grasp of parliamentary work, and his aptitude for debate. The present Government has had reason to respect, and sometimes to fear, his keen power of analysis, and his legal acumen, which have more than once modified legislation emanating from the treasury benches. He is an effective platform speaker, and has the popular qualities which make a successful leader. Mr. MacKay is not perfect; but he will develop with the responsibility and dignity of his high post, and the sense of the confidence reposed in him by his colleagues.

MR. BORDEN'S TOUR.

Now that the smoke has vanished from the clinders, and our good friend, Mr. Borden, has left for parts unknown, one cannot help feeling that there was something pathetic in his recent laborious tour of Ontario. He is a well-meaning man, who would, no doubt, like to do what is right if his party would let him.

He set out with high aspirations to tell the people of Ontario how he set his face against graft in all its countless forms; but before he got well started he found attached to his train such deadly sinkers as Foster, Fowler, Bennett, Pope et hoc genus omne, and realized that he hadn't the moral courage to shake them off.

No man, he is actuated by ever so righteous an impulse, could make headway with such an entourage. What wonder that he made no headway, and awoke no enthusiasm.

We all remember the dismal collapse and eventual retirement into private life of Hugh John Macdonald, an equally well-meaning man, some few years ago, and the similar withdrawal of Mr. Borden in the not far distant future may be safely predicted. It's the old story over again. He hasn't the moral courage to rid himself of his undesirable followers, and he hasn't the personal magnetism to strike fire from his audiences, and enlist their sympathies. Lowell's lines in the Biglow papers fit the case:

But this 'ere histin', creak, creak, creak,

Your capen's heart up with a derrick,
This tryin' to coax a lightnin' streak
Out of a half-discouraged hay-rick,
This haugin' on, mont' arter mont'
Fer one sharp purp' amongst the
twitter—

I tell ye it doos kind o' stunt

The peth and sperit of a critter.

That is how it is with Mr. Borden. He has no heart or stomach for the job, and must rejoice that the melancholy spectacle is ended in Ontario. But at least his friends might have gone on pretending to the end that he was having a triumphal procession. After generous treatment by the journals of his stripe (with the marked exception of the Montreal Gazette, the most influential of them all, which told its friends plainly that it took no stock in him), it remained for our local contemporary to deal him the coup de grace. It does seem the unkindest cut of all that that journal should have accompanied its report of the London meeting with a quite unmistakable streak of blue. He must have been feeling blue when he left the Province, and it must be admitted that to an unprejudiced observer his prospects of replacing Sir Wilfrid Laurier were the same hue. He has now departed to repeat the same uninspiring story in far-distant provinces, in the hope, no doubt, that there at least he may be able to shake off his undesirable following, but query whether he will be able to do it even there. Requested to pace.

CANADA AND THE YELLOW PERIL.

According to well-informed opinion on the Pacific Coast, the yellow peril is not Japanese or Chinese but Hindu. The Victoria Colonist, a Conservative paper, opposed to Asiatic immigration, treats the matter temperately and sanely. It points out that the Chinese problem is a simple one: there is no obstacle in the way of establishing and maintaining a law for the exclusion of Chinamen. The Japanese present a more difficult problem, for Canada is under certain obligations to Japan because of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. On the other

hand the obligation is mutual, and the government of Japan has shown itself ready to recognize its duty to prevent Canada from being overrun with its subjects. The Colonist adds: "As an interpretation of the treaty by which Canada would be considered open to be overrun by Japanese of all grades would be intolerable, we have too much respect for the good sense of the Japanese government to suppose that it would expect such an interpretation to be given it. Moreover, the population of Japan is not large, and there are many open doors for the surplus, which must annually seek homes elsewhere. For these reasons, we look upon Japanese immigration as something that can be regulated without great difficulty, if only reasonable patience is exercised."

The greatest difficulty is presented by the Hindu movement toward Canada. In India there are many millions of people owing their allegiance to the same flag as we do, with whose welfare the interests of the British empire are deeply bound up, and who have been taught to believe that wherever British institutions are established there liberty and fair play are to be found. These people have begun to swarm into British Columbia and unless the movement is checked it will have a far-reaching and injurious effect upon the country. The situation calls for the most diplomatic treatment. Violence is not to be thought of, as a blow struck at a Hindu in Canada may be felt by a white man in India. The matter is complicated with questions of imperial policy and sentiment, and must be dealt with in a statesmanlike manner.

THE MANCHESTER CANAL.

The Manchester ship canal, when first projected, was considered the most daring and hazardous of all such schemes. Its cost per mile of waterway was greater than any canal previously built, and there were not wanting those who predicted ruin to the promoters, whose purpose was the serving of a single city and manufacturing district against the severe competition of the Liverpool dock interests and allied railroads.

It is now thirteen years since the canal was got into full operation, and in that time its value has been fully demonstrated. It has proved to be a most important factor in the cotton business of England, for it enables steamers loaded with that staple at New Orleans, Savannah or Galveston to discharge their cargoes on the docks of the most important cotton manufacturing center of England. The result is the reduction to a minimum of the cost of freight on raw material and also on manufactured goods sent abroad. So far as the cotton business is concerned, the canal has placed England in the unique position of being able to effect the greatest economy in the shipment of raw material from supply point to mill, and in the movement of manufactured goods from the mill to the market.

The half-yearly report of the company gives an idea of the vast amount of business done, and shows that, instead of the predicted ruin, the shareholders are finding the canal a fairly profitable investment. In 1934, the first year of full operation, the shipments by way of the canal aggregated 686,000 tons. In the report of the directors is included an estimate of 4,750,000 tons as the expected business of the current year. For the first half of the present year the profits were \$650,000. At present only a portion of the canal has a depth of 28 feet, but the work of dredging the remainder to the same depth is well under way. Every year sees a substantial increase in the business of the route, and most encouraging is the prospect of greater expansion.

Hon. A. G. MacKay is a man who will make the Opposition active and keep the Government busy.

The late T. C. Patteson, postmaster of Toronto, was a man of unusual parts. When he entered the public service, journalism lost one of its ablest pens and most vigorous forces.

Mr. Aylesworth is a hard hitter, and judging by the squeals of the Conservative press, he touches the spot. Rudyard Kipling sails shortly for Canada. If "Our Lady of the Snows" could only give him a taste of this weather!

Evidences that the Conservative party had plenty of the shews of war in 1934 continue to multiply. The Tory Halifax Herald, having fallen out with Mr. Borden, makes this open confession: "It is the simple and damnable truth that as late as the general election of 1934 Conservative heeleders were armed with corrupting funds, that the Conservative central fund for Nova Scotia was \$75,000, and that, as some ridings were hopeless, in some the outpouring of money was very great."

POINTED ADVICE.

[Ottawa Journal.]

"Take off your coats and preach in the park," says the Bishop of London. Which is his way of putting the fact that the good men of the day, who should be laboring in the cause of social and moral reform, should be at pains to acquiesce themselves with the feelings of all classes of their fellows, and that the only way is personal contact. It is a man's message and there should be men to hear it.

Speaking through the telephone: "My friend Smith will dine with us this evening."
To him: "Now listen, and hear how plain her reply comes back."
Mrs. Brown's reply came back with startling distinctness: "Ask your friend Smith if he thinks we keep a hotel."

THE HORRID MAN.

[Judge.]

He—Have you been coming here every season?
She—Oh, no; not every season. This has been a resort, you know, ever since 1850.
He—Where did you go that year?

COLORED VIEWS.

[Baltimore American.]

"I tell you, for a modern business man Black is white."
"That's because he's green yet."
"I don't agree with either of you. I found him rather blue this morning."
"Oh, that was on account of a personal reason. He is sensitive about turning gray so soon."

KINDLY ADVICE.

[Philadelphia Press.]

"Yes," said Miss Mugley, "I always try to retire before midnight. I don't like to miss my beauty sleep."
"Really," said Miss Knox, "you should try harder. You certainly don't get enough of it."

NOT NOW.

[Judge.]

Percey—Are you still keeping up your deep-breathing exercises, old chap?
Ferdie—I have discontinued it for a time, dear boy. I am rooming next door to a glue factory just at present.

WONDERS OF THE TELEPHONE.

[Chicago News.]

Brown had just had a telephone put in connecting his office and house, and was very much pleased with it. "I tell you, Smith," he was saying, "this telephone business is a wonderful thing. I want you to dine with me this evening, and I will notify Mrs. Brown to expect you."

SURPRISED SW SECRETARY.

[The Sketch.]

Mr. Haldane is telling a very funny story against himself. On a week end visit the other day he arrived at the country station and found that his host's carriage had left with the other guests. In the yard was the station bus, in which sat a solitary passenger—a lady's maid. Mr. Haldane got in and the other occupant of the bus at once entered into an affable conversation with him. "My bit of stuff," she said, "hates going to Lady—, and she's only doing so because she fears Mr. Haldane's going to be there, and she wants him to give her son a lift."
"Oh, indeed," replied the war secretary. "Yes, and she thinks she will get it, too."
After a time, Mr. Haldane getting bored by his companion's flow of language, opened the door when the lady's maid, who was about to alight when the lady's maid, placing her hand on his arm, said: "Oh, no, you don't till you've paid art the fare."

PLENTY OF IT IN THE FAMILY.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Raynor—What Ninkum seems to lack is individuality and self-assertiveness."
Shyne—That only shows that you've never met his wife.

NOTORIOUS.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

"Did he make a name for himself?"
"Yes, but he got ten years for it."

PREFERRED CREDITOR.

[Chicago Daily News.]

Short—There goes one of my preferred creditors.
Long—Why preferred?
Short—He never asks me for money.

BEST REMEDY FOR MOB VIOLENCE.

[Woodstock Sentinel.]

The fact that peace continues undisturbed in Vancouver since the one violent outbreak is probably due in a large measure to the capacity which the Japanese showed for defending themselves. There is only one argument which a mob bent on violence can thoroughly appreciate, and that is a violent resistance. In other words, the spectacle some people to their senses is to knock them out of their senses.

WHY BORDEN SHIES.

[Winnipeg Free Press.]

But the situation, conditions being what they are, is a very serious one. Mr. Borden evidently recognizes, since he had hedged his proposal with qualifications which later on might be very convenient to him. The situation is being further complicated by the duplication of existing systems, which tends to make expropriation by the public more difficult. Three western provinces have embarked on the telephone business, and it is doubtful whether they would give up the field to the Dominion. It is an open question, too, whether provinces could not operate this utility to greater advantage than the central power.

Pending the development of the situation the safe policy for the Federal authorities is one of regulation. Both telephone and telegraph companies should be subject to rigid supervision by the railway commission. Their rates should be fixed on a basis just to their stockholders, and there should be regulations governing the service which would prevent discrimination or favoritism, and would insure efficiency. If the public gets a first-class telephone and telegraph service at rates which are obviously reasonable, it is not likely to interest itself deeply in the ownership of these utilities.

NEVER.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

You can't make a girl mad by calling her fickle if you add that she is fair.

WHAT SHE SAID.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"How splendid it was of you," said Miss Gushleigh. "Just think of carrying a lady down an iron ladder from the sixth floor, with the flames bursting from the windows as you passed them. Oh, it was awfully heroic. What did she say when you at last stood on the ground and the danger was past?"
"She looked up at me with a smile of gratitude, and asked me whether I was married."

GLORY.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

The most troublesome thing about glory is taking proper care of it after it has been won.

FRIENDSHIP.

[B. E. Kier.]

The friendly raindrops lent their aid
To every blade of grass;
The fragrant flowers are gladly swayed
Where the sunbeams play;
The brook that glides along the glade
Sings many a merry song;
The endless friendship that has made
The splendid world so fair.

A GIFT
of
\$1,000

would please your wife,
wouldn't it? It would please
you too, to be able to give it—
but perhaps you can't.

But you can make an investment which will give your wife—in case of your death—a Reserve Dividend Policy which is absolutely safe and as good as gold. It will guarantee her comfort at a time when she will most need it.

This is a new plan. It is one which every man in Canada should know about. Write to us and we will send you full information regarding it.

LONDON LIFE

Insurance Company, London, Canada.

GEO. McBROOM

Inspector

J. F. MAINE

Supt. Industrial Branch

ALL SAINTS' DEDICATED

(Continued From Page One.)

ber fifteen, five being in the sanctuary, representing the adoration of the Magi: St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John and St. Matthew, while a large one in the front of the building portrays scenes of Christ's passion, the agony, the betrayal, scourging, third mocking and crucifixion.

Three other windows are devoted to scenes depicting the Holy Family, the Good Samaritan and the Good Shepherd.

The window at the south is one of the most beautiful, and is symbolic of the Christian life based on a belief in the Trinity, and shows the final reward of a good life.

The Dedication.

The dedication ceremonies were particularly impressive and were led by His Lordship Bishop Williams, assisted by Very Rev. Dean Davis, Ven. Archdeacons Hill and Richardson, Canon Dams, Dr. Beaumont, Rev. G. E. Sage, Principal Waller, Rev. R. S. W. Howard, Rev. T. G. Wallace, of Woodstock and Rev. D. J. Cornish, of St. Thomas, and they were met at the door of the church by the rector, Rev. T. B. Clarke, and the church warden, who requested his lordship to dedicate the church on behalf of the congregation, to the worship of Almighty God. His lordship having uttered his consent, accompanied by the clergy and church warden, passed to the holy table, while Psalm 122 was being intoned, and with the people kneeling the bishop invoked Almighty God to be present with those gathered together to set apart the church to the honor of His great name, dedicating it to His service for reading therein His most Holy Word, celebrating His most Holy Sacrament, offering to His Glorious Majesty the sacrifice of prayer and thanksgiving, for blessing His people in His name and for performing all other holy ordinances which might be lawfully used and solemnized therein.

The Pronouncement.

Bishop Williams dedicated in order the font, holy table, the pulpit, the lectern, the prayer desks, then uttered the pronouncement as follows: "By virtue of authority, spiritual and temporal, committed to me as Bishop of the Diocese of Huron, I now declare this edifice to be duly dedicated to Almighty God for the ministrations of His holy word and sacraments and for public worship according to the rites and discipline of the Church of England, and that the same shall be known as All Saints' Church, in the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, Ontario, in the name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen."

Rector's Address.

The rector then offered up an earnest prayer and Very Rev. Dean Davis read the collects, while the lessons were read by the choir. The rector then read the address, stating the urgent financial needs of the church, and asking that the contribution be a liberal one.

The offertory was then taken, and amounted to \$435. Rev. T. B. Clarke thanked the many friends for gifts toward the new building. The ceremony concluded by a stirring address by Bishop Williams, who, after congratulating the rector upon bringing his work of erecting a new church to a successful termination, spoke briefly of the principles of the Christian Church, and closed with the wish that All Saints' might have before it a bright and happy future.

Special services in connection with the church will be continued tomorrow and every evening until next Friday. Tomorrow morning will be held at 10 and Holy Communion at 11, the preacher being the Bishop of Huron. Evening prayer at 7 will be conducted by the rector.

Special Saturday Night Prices
SEVEN TO TEN O'CLOCK

A splendid time to shop is Saturday night from 7 to 10 o'clock. Fall Fashions are in full swing here now in all departments. A delightful showing of Fall Millinery on our second floor. There is distinction and individuality in every model we show. You should not fail to visit this gathering.

School Suits for Boys

Sizes 4 to 12 years, made Norfolk style, with knee pants, strong durable tweeds. Suits worth \$3.50 and \$4. In the same lot are little boys' Russian blouse suits, nicely trimmed. Choice tonight...\$2.95

Flannelette Nightgowns

Full, ample and well made Nightgowns, embroidery trimmed. Tonight...75c

New China

Intending purchasers of wedding gifts will find attractive exhibits of new fancy China and Brac-a-Brac. We have just completed a display of beautiful new wares lavishly decorated with holly berries, and another with mistletoe, and another Grecian ware, that is still more beautiful, is decorated in relief, with pink orchids. The pieces are not duplicated, so those who are looking for exclusive novelties should make a selection without delay.

The Most-Wanted Veiling

Chiffon Veiling, plain with silk border or chenille dots, in tan, brown, navy, gray, white and black, at per yard...50c
Hand-made Chiffon Veils, at Net Bows for the neck...\$1.50
Ribbon Bows, for the neck...10c

Handkerchiefs

Colored Handkerchiefs, plain, and fancy centers,....4 for 25c
Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, each...5c

Art and Tiffany Glass

Opalescent and Iridescent Art and Tiffany Glass, in fancy bonbons, nut bowls, fruit bowls, rose bowls and vases.
Tiffany Glass Vases and Flower Bowls, mounted in filigree gold.

Finest Hose

Ladies' Tan Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, at...25c
Ladies' Lace Ankle Lisle Hose, tan, gray, red, black and white, Per pair...50c
Children's Lace Cotton Hose, black and white...25c

Watch for our announcement of a Big Sale in Makers' Seconds in Table Cloths, Table

Napkins and Table Damasks.

Ribbon Specials

All Day Today

Duchess Satin Ribbon, 5 inches wide, in navy, fawn, sky, reseda, brown; suitable for millinery use, etc. Was 30c yard, at...25c
6-Inch Duchess Satin Ribbon; a handsome ribbon for sacks or millinery; in old rose, vieux rose, wine, old blues, navy, sky, moss, myrtle, reseda, brown, black and white, at per yard...40c

New Gloves

Ladies' Mocha Driving Gloves, large cuff, Special...\$1.50
Ladies' 12-Button Length Fine Kid Gloves, in black, white, gray and tan. Fitted and guaranteed. Per pair...\$2.75
Ladies' Long White Lisle Gloves, elbow length. Were 50c, at...25c

Fancy Combs

Ladies' Fancy Back Combs, in shell and amber, at...25c
Children's Buster Brown Belts...20c
Swastika Belting, per yard, 80c

CHAPMAN'S, 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

Is Hon. Mr. Beck to Go to Hamilton?
Row in Camp Over Niagara Power

(Continued from Page One.)

ness in expressing a willingness to sign the contract, does not meet with Mr. Beck's approval. The story of the threatening trouble is vouched for, and unless it is smoothed out it is promised that London's member will cause an upheaval.

Colonel Hendrie to Retire.

In Mr. Beck's rumored decision to make Hamilton his home, these politicians see another reason for arguing that the member from London and the member from West Hamilton do not see eye to eye. They ridicule the theory that Mr. Beck has tired of Provincial politics, and is looking ahead to the Dominion field. The fact that he is to establish a factory here is also looked upon as something more than a mere business transaction, a move to make himself solid. In the meantime, however, Mr. Beck will be a resident of London for some months yet.

"That Colonel Hendrie will retire at the end of his term," is said to be practically assured. Even some of the strongest Conservative politicians say he would have his work cut out to be elected again, owing to the dissatisfaction over the distribution of patronage here. Some of the great moguls of the party are accused of doing the distributing on their own hook and ignoring the workers.

Patronage Causes Trouble.

"The asylum patronage has caused all sorts of trouble. A deputation of Tory politicians waited on Col. Hendrie in connection with this, it is said, to read the riot act. He is reported to have told them curtly and courteously that the asylum patronage was a Provincial matter with which the local executive had nothing to do, and that further when his term was up they could look for another candidate. The appointment of Dr. English, of London, to the position of superintendent of the asylum, in preference to Dr. Wilson, brother of the defeated member for North Wentworth, or any Hamilton physician, was one of the chief causes of trouble.

Much Trouble Brewing.

"Mr. McNaught, M. P. P., one of the hydro-electric commissioners, told the Toronto World yesterday, after a long talk with Mr. Whitely, that there was much trouble over the Government's contract for power, which, it seems, has not yet been signed. He says its framing is a matter of great difficulty. Months ago Hon. Mr. Beck stormed a delegation of municipal representatives into approving of it, while refusing to produce the contract. At that time he professed to regard it as completed, but his refusal to produce it led the Brantford delegate to criticize the scheme and its sponsors very severely. Now it turns out that the contract is not ready, and there is no end of trouble about it. Mr. McNaught does not know whether anything can be done about it this year.

Up in the Air.

"The whole matter is still 'up in the air,' or, as Mr. McNaught says, 'in the somewhat delightfully vague phrase, 'status quo.' This fits in with the information that the cabinet is not agreed on the fact, and that Mr. Beck is souring on his colleagues because they won't stay by his pet scheme. The more it has been considered by practical men, the wilder it has appeared, and now that the extravagant promises of Mr. Beck cannot be implemented it would not be surprising if Mr. Whitely's ministers, Mr. Hendrie included, should decide to let the matter drop in the quietest way possible, even at the cost of Mr. Beck's reputation as 'Minister of Power,' then he has gloried in. And that Mr. Beck apprehends some such denouement is amply indicated by his recent utterances. Keep your ear to the ground; you may hear the rumble.

GIANT PROFITS
OF OIL COMBINE

At Least Nine Hundred Millions,
Say the United States
Govt. Experts.

New York, Sept. 20.—Records of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, laid bare today at the hearing of the Government's suit for the dissolution of the alleged oil combine, disclosed the fact that John D. Rockefeller owns 174,692 shares, or nearly five times as much stock as any other individual shareholder, and that he and his associates who signed the trust agreement in 1882 still control a majority of the Standard Oil stocks.

Measured by the present market price of \$440 a share, the holdings of Mr. Rockefeller in the Standard Oil Company have a value of \$109,000,000. The stockholders' record of Aug. 17, 1907, showed that the University of Chicago is the owner of 5,000 shares of Standard Oil stock.

The depreciation in the price of Standard Oil stock within the past ten years, about the time the agitation against the company began, has been more than \$400 a share. Since the legal proceedings against the

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were instituted, the stock has steadily declined until it is now around \$440.

This represents a loss of over \$100,000,000 on holdings of John D. Rockefeller. The shrinkage in the market value of the stock also affects the University of Chicago to the extent of about \$2,000,000.

The respective holdings of the largest stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey are as follows: John D. Rockefeller, 247,692 shares; Charles H. Pratt estate, 52,582; D. M. Harkness estate, 42,000; O. H. Payne, 40,000; H. M. Flagler, 30,500; O. B. Jennings, 17,000; H. H. Rogers, 16,020; J. A. Bostwick, 15,000; Wm. Rockefeller, 11,700; C. M. Brewster, 10,000; Charles Lockhart estate, Pittsburgh, 8,500; L. C. Ledyard and Harry Payne Whitney, 8,000; Wm. C. Whitney estate, 8,000; W. H. Telford, 6,000; John D. Archbold, 6,000; W. G. Warden estate, 5,858; University of Chicago, 5,000; C. M. Pratt, 5,000; Daniel O'Day, 2,665.

Through Wesley H. Tilford, treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, the Government's attorney, Frank B. Kellogg, was able to obtain evidence of an understanding or verbal agreement that had been made between the Standard and Independent refineries doing business near Cleveland and Pittsburgh. This agreement, which was entered into in the latter part of 1902, provided that these independent companies should sell their entire output of oil refined for export to the Standard Oil Company, of New York, the export department of the allied companies in return for which the Standard was to sell the companies a certain amount of crude oil each day.

Mr. Tilford said that previous to the making of the agreement the supply of crude oil to these companies had been reduced. Mr. Kellogg then developed from the witness that the export business was chiefly handled by the Standard Oil Company of New York purposes, it paid the market price to the independent refineries. Mr. Kellogg asked if the Standard Oil did not determine the price, and Mr. Tilford replied that it did.

Some interesting facts concerning the conduct of the marketing of the Standard's product were developed today, when it was testified by Mr. Tilford that a committee controlled the domestic trade. Mr. Tilford stated that the United States was divided into districts and that the selling companies assigned to those districts confined their operation to the territory assigned to them.

The accountants for the Government now at work preparing data will be ready to report next week. Their report, it is declared, will enable the Government to develop in the hearing that since the conception of the Standard Oil trust in 1882 up to the present time, the total profits of the oil combine have been between \$800,000,000 and \$900,000,000.

HIDING BEHIND

THE TARIFF WAR

American Publishers Warring
on the Alleged Paper
Combine.

New York, Sept. 21.—Members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which met recently at the Waldorf Astoria, appointed a committee and instructed it to call the attention of President Roosevelt to what the association asserts, is an unlawful combination of paper manufacturers to keep up the price of white paper, and to demand relief from what they consider an oppression.

The action is the subject of numerous opinions here from both sides, in the form of interviews: Herman Ridder, president of the American Newspaper Publishing Association and publisher of the Staats-Zeitung, said:

"

LABOR DISPUTES KEEP BOARDS BUSY

Six at Work or Being Organized
Under Provisions of the
Lemieux Act.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—At present there are no less than six boards of investigation and conciliation either at work or in process of organization under the Lemieux act. The boards at Springhill, N.S., and Valleyfield have made interim reports of progress to the Minister of Labor.

The board in connection with the dispute between the Canadian Pacific railway telegraphers and the company has been completed by the appointment of Prof. Shortt, of Kingston, as chairman. The board now consists of Prof. Shortt, Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., representing the company, and D. O'Donoghue, representing the telegraphers.

These commissioners formed the board which recently successfully adjusted the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway and its machinists. Their present task will be to adjust the whole schedule of wages of Canadian Pacific railway telegraphers throughout Canada.

The employees of the Hosmer coal mines at Hosmer, B.C., have applied to the Minister of Labor for a board of conciliation and investigation in connection with a dispute with the company respecting wages and the granting of check-offs. About 10 men are affected. They have named as their representative on the board Frank Sherman, president of the United Mine Workers.

The Canadian Mining and Smelting Company of British Columbia, has named J. A. Harvey, of Cranbrook, to represent it on the board being formed to investigate matters at issue with the men.

The Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company has also forwarded its nominee on the board applied for last week by the men.

Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.

4115



A PRACTICAL LITTLE DRESS FOR SCHOOL WEAR—4115.

Many very pleasing models for children's dresses are made in plaids and one which deserves mention is sketched. The fanciful yoke is of plain material like the background of the plaid and the cuffs and belt correspond. This forms sufficient adornment for the dress without anything else. The pleats of the waist and skirt give a pretty fullness especially becoming to undeveloped figures. Any of the seasonable worsteds or cloths may serve for the dress.

4115—sizes, 6 to 14 years. The medium size calls for 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

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

Name

Street Address

City

State

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 sent, please enclose a recent photograph of the person for whom the pattern is required. If the person is a child, give name, age, and sex. If the person is a woman, give name, age, and height. If the person is a man, give name, age, and height. If the person is a child, give name, age, and sex. If the person is a woman, give name, age, and height. If the person is a man, give name, age, and height.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
LONDON ADVERTISER.

MOTHER GRAVES' Worm Exterminator pleasant to take; sure and effective in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.
New York City consumes 987,500 pounds of sugar each day.

ROGERS LOSES VAST FORTUNE

Dropped \$60,000,000 on a Rail-
way Project, Wall Street
Hears.

New York, Sept. 21.—That the greater portion—between 60 and 70 per cent—of H. H. Rogers' reputed fortune of \$100,000,000 has been sunk in the building of the Tidewater Railway through the State of Virginia has been repeatedly rumored in Wall Street for the last ten days.

These rumors yesterday congealed into insistent statements by the more important operators in finances that the Standard Oil magnate was actually in straits to raise funds for the completion of the road and his other projects.

The statements in the street yesterday were immediately occasioned by the report that Mr. Rogers had sold 60,000 shares of Union Pacific stock of a par value of \$4,000,000 to J. P. Morgan, although this was later denied in person by Mr. Morgan.

For the last few weeks, during all the decline in prices, Rogers is declared to have been unloading such gilt-edged stocks as Standard Oil, Union Pacific and St. Paul at tremendous sacrifices for the purposes of investing further amounts in the Tidewater project. This wholesale liquidation on the part of one of the most prominent figures in the street has been frequently assigned as one of the main causes of the recent so-called panic in financial quarters.

Paying High Interest Rates.

It was argued yesterday in support of the statements regarding Mr. Rogers' losses that he had shown a remarkable readiness recently to pay exceptionally high rates of interest to raise money. It was only a few months ago that Mr. Rogers, in order to continue the Tidewater Railroad—which has been a sort of will-o'-the-wisp, luring him on from one big investment to another—had to raise \$10,000,000 for which he gave personal notes secured by \$20,000,000 first mortgage bonds, \$10,000,000 stock and as much again by dividend or interest-paying collateral. On this borrowed \$10,000,000, it is generally stated, he was forced to pay down 8 to 10 per cent interest.

In short, hardly a week has passed recently without a reported sale of some of Mr. Rogers' speculative holdings, until it is now believed that most of them have been disposed of.

It was because of the general discussion and speculation regarding Mr. Rogers' affairs that J. P. Morgan yesterday took occasion to break his accustomed ironclad silence, so far as the press is concerned, and repudiate his reported acquisition of the 60,000 shares of Union Pacific.

JAIL REBATERS, SAYS MR. CLEWS

\$29,000,000 Fine on Standard
Oil Co. Opera Bouffe,
Says Banker.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 19.—A plea for the punishment by imprisonment of dishonest corporation officials and a protest against the tendency in certain quarters to attribute the recent decline in the stock market to President Roosevelt's policies were made by Henry Clews, of New York, in an address before the Kentucky Bankers' Association here today. Mr. Clews expressed the opinion that the administration's expressed intention to criminally prosecute the men guilty of illegal practices in the management of stock companies will prove a benefit instead of a detriment to the country's business affairs.

Mr. Clews said a crisis had been impending for a long time, but the trouble did not become acute until the fine of \$29,240,000 was imposed on the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Then the speculative millionaires who had been trying to engineer an upward movement in stocks found themselves at whatever prices they could obtain.

The fine, Mr. Clews said, was suggestive of opera bouffe, and did an immense amount of harm by the excitement it created among investors.

"The true remedy for rebating and other willful violations of law," he said, "is not to be found in the infliction of heavy penalties on the guilty corporations, but on the responsible and guilty officers of those corporations, and not alone by fine, but by imprisonment."

BABY'S DANGER.

More little lives are lost during the hot weather months than at any other time of the year. In the summer months little ones are the victims of diarrhoea, cholera, infantum, dysentery and stomach troubles. These come suddenly and without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay may mean death. During the hot weather months Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home where there is a young child. An occasional use of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles. Or if the troubles come unawares a prompt use of this medicine will bring the child through safely. Mrs. J. Renard, New Glasgow, Que., says: "I cannot speak too highly of Baby's Own Tablets. One of my children had a severe attack of diarrhoea which the Tablets promptly cured." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

According to an estimate made by a banker who is fond of figures, each adult person in New York City is carrying an average of \$25.

London's Largest
Furniture House
228-230 Dundas Street

The Carter Furniture Co.

Furniture for Every Room in the House

Straight Reductions of Our Own Low Prices on a Number of the Most Desirable Pieces in Our Store

This is the kind of a thing that this store delights in doing, because no other store does it or wants to do it. This is the time the furniture is in sharp demand—just the time when bargains are least to be expected anywhere else. But it is time we choose for reducing about \$5,000 worth of our much-wanted furniture to price 25% lower than our own low prices.

It is a costly mistake for housekeepers to buy furniture before investigating our values. If you will only compare our values with those of any other store we will surely get your business.

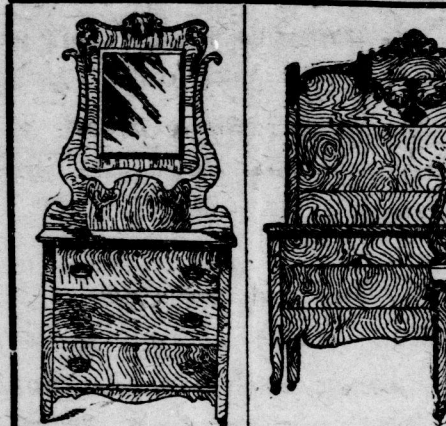
We mention a few of the special prices in Parlor Suites, Morris Chairs, Couches, Dining-room Furniture, Bedroom Furniture and Bedding.

Couches
With heavy, solid oak frames, spring edge, steel construction. Regular \$13. Now.....\$10

Parlor Tables
About 50 Tables, odds and end, in different woods. Some are beauties. 25 per cent off.

Mahogany Napoleon Tables
Made of solid Cuban mahogany, hand rubbed, in bright or dull finish. Regular \$50. Sale price.....\$38

Mattresses and Springs
\$12 Felt Mattresses.....\$9.50
\$9.50 Felt and Fibre..... 8.00
\$6.00 Wool and Fibre..... 4.75
4.00 Wool and Sea Grass 2.75
\$3.50 Woven Wire Springs 2.50



Neat Dressers
Highly polished, best construction, British plate mirror. Reg \$9.50. Now.....\$6.75



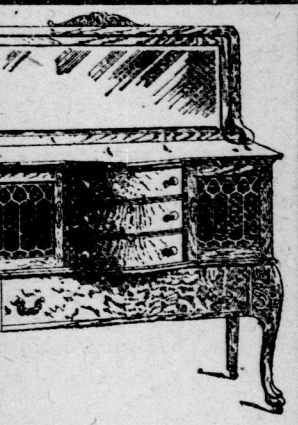
Bedroom Suites
Neatly carved, well constructed and highly polished, extra large Dresser and Stand with large British plate mirror. Regular \$22, special at.....\$17



Oak Morris Chairs
Very massive and highly polished. Assorted cushions. Reg. \$9.50, now.....\$7

Rockers
Made of golden oak or mahogany finish, polished handsomely, carved and designed. Regular \$5, sale price.....\$3.50

Iron Bedsteads
About 50 beds, odd sizes and designs that must be cleared out at once. 25 per cent off.

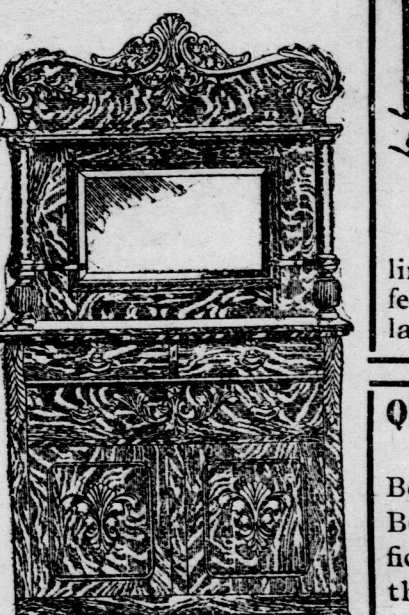


Oak Buffets
Leaded glass fronts, lined silver drawer, claw feet, hand carved. Regular \$33, now.....\$27

QUALITY BRASS BEDS
A carload of Brass Beds just arrived. Bought at a great sacrifice. To be sold at less than factory price. Don't fail to see them.

PARLOR SUITES
Three pieces highly-polished and upholstered in good silks, assorted colors. Regular price \$37. Sale price.....\$27
Our other suites are being offered at 25 per cent off.

OAK SIDEBOARDS
Heavily carved and highly polished. Lined silver drawer; large British plate mirror.
This sideboard cannot be duplicated under \$27 in the city. Sale price.....\$19.50



DEATH RECALLS ROYAL ROMANCE

Passing of Colonel FitzGeorge,
Commoner, Grandson of an
English King.

London, Sept. 20.—Lloyd's News says: Col. FitzGeorge, eldest son of the late Duke of Cambridge, died at the Eden Hotel, London, on Sunday night. The colonel had been for some time seriously indisposed, and the end had been expected any time for a week. He died surrounded by the members of his family, aged just 64.

Monday morning brought many telegrams of condolence, among the earliest being messages from King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Though the great-grandson of George III., Col. FitzGeorge died a commoner. No royal romance has ever appealed to public fancy so forcibly as the marriage of his father, the Duke of Cambridge, to the fourth daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, the Countess of Devonshire. A strikingly tall, slim and eminently companionable man. Not so many years since he figured, curiously enough, as the complainant in a rather odd case against a publican, whose neglect to pull down the blinds in the sleeping parlour attached to his premises he held to be offensive to the newspaper rooms on the opposite side of the street.

This excursion into journalism led, among other things, to serious financial difficulties. At a meeting of his creditors, in December, 1906, it was stated that he had a pension of £420 a year, and that he had been living on an allowance made to him by his father. In June of the following year his discharge was granted, subject to a judgment for £7,000 to be satisfied by Col. FitzGeorge consenting to a sum of £120 per annum being set aside out of his retired pay for the benefit of his creditors.

WE ALL HAVE MISSIONS IN THE WORLD.—There is a work to do for every man on earth, there is a function to perform for everything on earth, animate and inanimate. Everything has a mission, and the mission of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is to heal burns and wounds of every description, and cure coughs, colds, croup and all affections of the respiratory organs.

Prince Eugene of Sweden, one of the most democratic of the royal personages, studied art seriously in Paris, where he was known in the artistic and literary world as "E. Oscarson." He is fond of touring Italy and always has for a companion some painter or sculptor friend. He devotes most of his time to landscape work.

THE DUKE'S DECLARATION.

Early in life, before the practical question had arisen, his biographer records, his royal highness declared that "while ready and eager to devote to the service of his country unselfishly and unparagoningly all his energies and all his abilities, he claimed that his private life was his own to be disposed of by him as he thought fit and proper." But, adds the biographer, "the duke was too near to the British throne for our statesmen to be blind to the possible advantage of an alliance between his royal highness and a princess of one or other of the great continental houses. Names were put forward tentatively, and considerations of high politics were urged persuasively, but all to no purpose."

Of this union, which was in itself the source of much happiness and domestic comfort, there were three sons. Col. George William Adolphus FitzGeorge, born Aug. 27, 1843, now deceased; Rear-Admiral Sir Adolphus Augustus Frederick Fitz-

George, K.C.V.O., born in 1846; and Col. Sir Augustus Charles Frederick FitzGeorge, K.C.V.O., C.B., born in 1847.

All three sons of the late commander-in-chief adopted the profession of arms. Col. G. W. A. FitzGeorge, whose death is now announced, joined the Twentieth Hussars, his first commission being dated Jan. 15, 1861. He was gazetted captain in 1861, lieutenant-colonel in 1886, and colonel in 1890; went on special service to Egypt in August, 1882, and served on the personal staff of Gen. Sir Garnet (now Lord) Wolseley. He was present at the decisive battle of Tel-el-Kebir, which virtually terminated the campaign, and carried home the despatches, in which he was honorably mentioned. For his services there he received the breast rank of lieutenant-colonel, the Egyptian medal with clasp, the fourth class of the Omaniieh, and the Khedivial Star. He retired from the army in November, 1895.

AS A JOURNALIST.

An important phase of the late colonel's life has rather been missed by his biographers. For many years he owned and personally directed a Sunday newspaper. There should be many journalists today who remember meeting him at odd functions—a tall, slim and eminently companionable man. Not so many years since he figured, curiously enough, as the complainant in a rather odd case against a publican, whose neglect to pull down the blinds in the sleeping parlour attached to his premises he held to be offensive to the newspaper rooms on the opposite side of the street.

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MINARD'S LINIMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Dear Sirs.—While in the country last summer I was badly bitten by mosquitoes, so badly that I thought I would be disabled for a couple of weeks. I was advised to try your liniment to allay the irritation, and did so. The effect was more than I expected, a few applications completely curing the irritation, and preventing the bites from becoming sore. MINARD'S LINIMENT is also a good remedy to keep off the mosquitoes. Yours truly, W. A. V. B.

TAKES OFF FACE FOR DAILY WASH

Artificial Jaws and Cheeks Pro-
vided for Victim of a Gun
Accident.

Paris, Sept. 21.—Dr. Delair has just presented to the members of the French Academy of Medicine a man with an artificial face. In consequence of an accident with a gun while out shooting, the man had his chin, the lower part of the lower jaw, lips, a portion of his tongue and the whole of his upper jaw and nose blown away. These have been replaced by artificial parts, and the doctors present expressed astonishment at the marvelous ingenuity with which the work has been done.

The mechanical face is in four pieces. The first consists of a silver groove, into which some of the lower teeth are fixed. This is attached to a dental apparatus of tin, into which are fixed the remaining teeth. The second piece consists of a dental apparatus in vulcanite and gold for the upper row of nine teeth. This is fitted to two small protuberances, which fit into the nasal cavities. This also fills up the right sinus, which was smashed in. At the back is a piece of gold mechanism with hooks, used to fasten on the face piece.

The third piece of the mechanical face consists of the chin and lower lip. This is of India rubber, painted to resemble nature. Over the chin a false beard is fixed. At the back are a couple of small bolts, which pass through holes of the teeth and fix the lip to the artificial jaw. The fourth and last piece of the apparatus consists of the upper lip and nose, also in India rubber, and painted, to which is attached a false moustache. At the back are two small clasps, to which the upper dental piece and jaw are fixed.

The man is able to masticate his food with comparative ease. From a distance of a few feet the appearance of his face is quite natural. He can take off his artificial face himself, and washes it in soap and water every day.

In proportion to its size Belgium has more miles of railway than any other country in the world.

That strict secrecy which has observed in the construction at Fairfield, Glasgow, of the cruiser Indomitable will henceforth be enforced in the case of all ships built for the British navy. The staff will be sworn in before being intrusted with the carrying out of minute details, and no one in the yard will be able to learn anything like complete details of warship designs.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

A college of foreign languages has been opened in Canton, China, the port from which most emigrants sail to distant parts of the globe.



It takes courage and pluck to stand alone with all the world against you. That is what a man does when he launches a new idea or invention which interferes with ingrained customs.

The "Semi-ready" system of tailoring men's clothes revolutionized the clothing industry. Never was an innovation so bitterly opposed and so generally traduced by its opposition—the custom tailor and the ready-made clothier.

Yet it triumphed!

"Semi-ready" has fought the good fight and has won. No man can gainsay its many improvements and advantages over the tailoring which Grandfather was satisfied with.

Fine Overcoats, Surtouts at \$25 and \$30. Ulsters of heavy Tweed at \$20 and \$25.

Semi-ready Tailoring McLEAN BROS., —146— Dundas St., London, Ont.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

Head Office:—Toronto
Paid Up Capital, - - - \$3,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
AEMILIUS JARVIS, ESQ. - - - President
RANDOLPH MACDONALD, ESQ., First Vice-Pres.
A. A. ALLAN, ESQ. - - - Second Vice-President
HON. D. McMillan, - - - HON. PETER McLAREN,
ARCH. CAMPBELL, ESQ., M. P. W. K. McNAUGHT, ESQ., M.P.
A. E. DYMONT, ESQ., M. P. ALEX. BRUCE, ESQ., K.C.
F. G. JENNETT, - - - R. CASSELS,
General-Manager. Asst. General-Manager.

Savings Bank Department

Interest at best current rates paid quarterly.

New York City boasts the largest and finest public school building in the world. It is of fireproof construction throughout and cost \$2,000,000. It has accommodations for 4,000 pupils. In Goldfield the other-day a deputy sheriff's pistol was jerked out of his pocket by the restiveness of the horse he was riding and fell on the road. The horse stepped on it and so discharged a cartridge, the bullet from which killed a girl, who was passing on the sidewalk. It cut her jugular vein.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory, J. P. HUNT & SONS, 533 Richmond Street. Phone 777.



Think of a remedy that relieves sharp, shooting pains in any part of the body in from one to three hours, and effects a perfect cure in a few days. It purifies the blood, it neutralizes the acid and takes all inflammation and soreness away. Have you a lame or aching back, lumbago or sciatica? Have you stiff or swollen joints, no matter how chronic? Ask your druggist for Munyon's 3X Rheumatism Cure, and see how quickly you will be cured. If you have any kidney or bladder trouble get Munyon's Special Kidney Cure. Money back if it fails. Munyon's Vitalizer makes weak men strong, and restores lost powers.

NO DEMONSTRATION AGAINST VATICAN

Garibaldian Celebration Passes Off Without Unpleasant Incidents.

Rome, Sept. 20.—Armed men in the service of the Pope have been on guard all day long at the entrances of the Apostolic Palace, and the Vatican has been under the special protection of a detachment of royal troops, but there has been no active outbreak of anti-clerical sentiments, and Sept. 20, the 37th anniversary of the occupation of Rome by Italian troops and the fall of the temporal power of the papacy, has passed without the fulfillment of any of the fears entertained by the Vatican that the Italian people would today show by deeds of violence their ill-feeling against the church.

There were two big parades this afternoon through the streets of the city, and the red shirts of the Garibaldian veterans were conspicuous in the throng. The first parade was official and composed of the members of 50 local associations. The leaders laid wreaths on the tombs of Victor Emmanuel II. and King Humbert, and decorated with flowers the table at the Portopia, which commemorates the entry of the Italian troops in 1870.

The other parade was popular and unofficial. It marched past the capitol, carrying banners inscribed with anti-clerical sentiments. Returning, the crowd raised a red flag over the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius. During the day the police seized a number of anti-monarchist proclamations, and the walls of the city were placarded with appeals to the people to "complete the anti-clerical victory at the coming municipal elections."

The events of 37 years ago are celebrated in Italy every year, but this time there were indications that the populace would take advantage of the demonstrations to indulge the anti-clerical sentiments that of recent months have caused the Vatican authorities considerable anxiety.

The day was celebrated throughout the peninsula as well as in Rome.

AN INTELLECTUAL TREAT

Rev. Dr. Kilpatrick at St. Andrew's, Strathroy—Fair a Success.

Strathroy, Sept. 20.—Mr. W. O. Osborne, of Los Angeles, Cal., visited friends here this week. The anniversary services in St. Andrew's Church on Sunday were largely attended. Rev. Dr. Kilpatrick, of Knox College, Toronto, preached morning and evening, and his discourses were much enjoyed by all. Special music by the choir, and solos by Misses Cameron and Dunsmore and Rev. and Mrs. Knox, added to the treat to the success of the occasion.

The members of St. Andrew's Club gave a dinner Monday evening in the basement of St. Andrew's Church in honor of Professor Kilpatrick. About 75 persons were present, including the mayor and many prominent citizens. The tables were tastefully arranged, and after full justice had been done to the many delicacies provided, the president, Mr. O. Johnston, called on Mr. Forbes for a song. The speaker of the evening, Professor Kilpatrick, gave an inspiring address on "Patriotism," which was much appreciated. After a hearty vote of thanks had been tendered the guest of honor, Rev. W. Knox spoke briefly on the work of the club and the appreciation that all felt for the brilliant address given by their distinguished guest.

The directors of the Strathroy Fair are well satisfied with the results of the exhibition this season.

Mr. E. Henderson, of the Fidelity National Bank, New York, is home this week visiting his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Henderson.

The pupils of the Strathroy Collegiate Institute intend holding their annual athletic games on the fair grounds early in October.

Mr. Winlow Bixel has entered into partnership with Mr. D. C. Ross, M. P. Mr. Bixel is one of the most popular young men of the town, and will get his share of the legal business.

Rev. W. T. and Mrs. Cluff, of Stratford, visited the Misses Richardson, Albert street, this week.

BOURASSA ADVERTISING.

Montreal, Sept. 20.—Hon. W. A. Weir, provincial minister of public works, replying to the challenge of Mr. Bourassa to meet him at Ormstown, states that as there will be an election in Chateauguay County before long, he will be pleased to meet Bourassa there and to discuss provincial political matters with him. In the meantime he regards Bourassa as merely desirous of advertising himself.

ITCH, Mange, Pruritis Scabiosa and every form of contagious Itch on human or animal cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by Callard & McLachlan.

DRUNK ON DUTY; GIVEN SIX MONTHS

A C. P. R. Operator Punished Under New Law Governing Such Cases.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—The C. P. R. instituted a prosecution against an operator at Vankleek Hill named A. J. Ryan, for being under the influence of liquor while on duty. Two nights ago the agent found Ryan drunk and reported the matter to headquarters. The man was taken into custody and arraigned before a magistrate. Under the new law he was sentenced to six months imprisonment for the offense, which might have cost life to passengers.

KIPLING COMING

Famous Novelist and Poet To Visit the Dominion.

London, Sept. 20.—Rudyard Kipling and his wife left on a visit to Canada. They sailed on the Empress of Ireland. Dr. Morris, of the alien immigration board, who was recently reported as stating that trachoma cases are admitted into Canada, writes to the press contradicting the report.

The Canadian Northern Prairie Lands has passed a dividend of 10 per cent per annum. The British Women's Emigration Association, does not encourage trained servants to go to Canada, but the girl of domestic tastes, who has been in a shop or factory and finds it difficult to get into service in England, would become successful help there.

JEW-BAITING IN ODESSA

Forty Shops Wrecked and Five Persons Killed by Mob.

Odesa, Sept. 21.—Another organized attack on the Jewish quarter has been in progress here throughout last night and today in revenge for the death of five persons from the explosion of a bomb in a police station, attributed by the "Black Gang" to the Jews.

Forty shops have been wrecked, and five Jews killed, while over a hundred lie in the hospitals suffering from revolver, knife and knout wounds. As a protest against the supineness of the authorities the Bourse and the Grain Exchange were closed today, while a mixed deputation of Christians and Jews waited on General Kaubitz to urge him to compel the police to do their duty. He promised that tomorrow he will assign a whole regiment to do patrol duty in the town, and that he will cause the arrest of the rioters.

VESSEL PASSAGES

Detroit, Sept. 20.—Up: Oceanic, Rens 11:15 a.m.; Thursday; Chemung, Superior, Angeline, 11:40; Wilson, noon; Rosemont, barge, 2 p.m.; McGregor, Algonquin, Dalton, 3; Mary, 3:15; Seneca, 3:30; Griffin, 3:45; Bixby, Algonquin, barge, 4:15; Vermillion, 5; M. T. Greene, Clarion, 6; Murphy, Jenny, Isabella Boyce, and consort, Edenton, 7; McLouth, 7:30; Palmer, McIntosh, 8; Morrell, 8:20; Schlesinger, 10; Neosha, George, Widener, Lewiston, 11; Tacoma, Venezuela, Grande, 12; Midland King, 12:40 a.m.; Friday: Hub- bards, 3:30; Corsica, 8:30; Clemson, Flagg, Thompson, Maruba, 10; Mueller, 11:20; Siemens, 12; Langdon, Superior City, 12:40 Friday a.m.; Widlar, Wallace, 2:40; Zimmerman, 4:40; Fleetwood and consort, 6; Vulcan, 7; W. L. Brown, 9:40; Smith, Thompson, Fairbairn, Minneapolis, 10:40; Sierra, 11.

Sault Ste. Marie, Sept. 20.—Up: Nimick, 11:30 Thursday a.m.; Trevor, Butler, 1:40 p.m.; Sherwin, 2:20; Watt, Martha, 3; Louisiana, Wells, 3:40; Senator, Jenkins, Bes- semer, Manila, Corey, Prentice, Hal- sted, 5; Rockefeller, Krupp, Holden, 6:30; Henry Rogers, 7; Majestic, Sagamore, 8:30; Australia, Poly, 10:30; Junia, 11; Snyder, David Whitney, 1 Friday morning; Cornell, 2; Masaba, 4; Frank Peavey, 4:30; Ralph, 5; McDougall, Holley, 6; Colonel, Cranage, 6:30; Cuddy, Hol- land, Exile, Keith, 7:30.

Down: Westmont, Melrose, Hill Township, 2:20; Glenellah, 3; Neob- ing, 5; Joshua Rhodes, 5:30; Prince- ton, 6:30; Presque Isle, 4 Friday morning; Earling, 4:30; Wilpen, Ford Wy- oming, Simla, Arabian, 5:30; Tion- esta, 6:30; Lyman C. Smith, 7; Syl- vana, 7:30.

MacKinnon City, Sept. 20.—Up: Ken- nedy Thursday 2 p.m.; Cumberland, Neptune, 2:30; Milwaukee, 4:30; Not- tingham, 4:50; America, 7:10; Lin- 7:20; Runnels, 11:30; Hanna, 1:40 Fri- day morning.

Down: Congo, 12:30 Thursday p. m.; Boston, 1:30; new Whitney, 2:15; Masaba, 2:20; Schuykill, 4; Rama, 8:30; Perkins, 9:40; W. A. Rogers, 10; Cuddy, 10:20; Curtis, consort, Hines, consort, 11:40; Yale, 1:40 Fri- day morning; Davidson, 4:40; Tuscar- ora, Lake Forest, 7:20; St. Paul, 7:40; Wind, southwest, fresh, clear.

Millinocket, 12:05 Thursday p. m.; Yuma, 2; Hubbard, 2:40; Flagg, Thompson, 3; Corsica, 3:20; Clemson, 6:10; Superior City, 7:10; F. L. Wal- lace, 8:40; Vulcan, 8:50; Sierra, 1 Friday a.m.; W. L. Brown, 3:50; Samoa, 4:10; Smith, Thompson, 4:30; Sierra, 5; Fairbairn, 5:10; Zenith City, 5:20; Brazil, Hemlock, 5:50; Britton, Nas- myth, 5:55; Goulder, 6:50; Peter White, 7; Frank Glechrist, 7:10.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

In 1796 William Tuke, a Quaker, opened the first national asylum for the insane in York, England.

Advertiser Correspondence

Japanese Morality.

To the Editor of The Advertiser: While agreeing with Professor Alexander as to the injustice of your Wing- ham correspondent's assertion that the people of California are an immoral people, I fear that he displays an ignorance of the Japanese and their mode of life in their own land, when he asserts that because a large number of Japanese occupy a quarter that would only be sufficient to accommodate a smaller number of whites, that the Japs must necessarily be dirty and im- moral.

As one who lived in the Orient a longer time than Professor Alexander lived in California, and as one who is thoroughly familiar with the home, political and religious life of the people of the East, I would point out to Professor Alexander that the standard of morality among the Japanese is very high, and despite the fact that a large number do live together, they always observe, to them, the strictest moral code.

In Japan the houses are mere toy- houses, and it is astonishing how many do live in them, and it is indeed rare to find them either dirty or untidy. Naturally, when they come over here they bring their eastern idea of hous- ing with them.

It is no argument against their morality or cleanliness to say that a number live together, for even a small western home would be large to the Japanese.

You will please understand that I am not advocating the introduction of the Japs or Hindus to this country. The argument is foolish when it turns on their morality.

The real argument against the in- flux is that no white man can live on about two and a half to three cents a day, and that is what the Japs and Hindus both can. The Japs and Hindus are of the East and are anxious to see them come.

Everyone who has lived in the East, and who is familiar with the conditions of life there, will be anxious to see some sort of legislation looking to the checking of the influx of Orientals im- migration. If something is not done, life in British Columbia will only be possible to large employers of cheap labor. The white laborer will have to get out. Sincerely yours,

J. O'DONNELL, 427 William street.

Was He Shaved?

To the Editor of The Advertiser: I think it is time the fraudulent prices of some of your London barbers be exposed. I am simply outrageous! You walk into a shop and quietly wait your turn. "Next!" You take your place in the operating chair and ask for a hair-cut and shave. You get it. The soft seductive voice of the operator suggests that you have your hair shaved. You submit. Now, these three or four operations, taking perhaps a half hour, what are you charged? One dollar! About three times a reasonable price. Now, these are pure facts and not overdrawn. And these are some of the things that certainly will not attract people to your barber. By publishing these facts you would be doing a favor, not only to the writer, but to your readers in general. A VISITOR TO THE FAIR.

Kerwood, Sept. 16.

L. C. M.

To Our Patrons:

The London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution is growing to such an extent, that we have had to again change our policy. Seven new teachers (making in all 25 teachers) have been added to the staff. Parents may now have their children taught at home by our teachers, and yet enjoy the advantages of the Conservatory recitals, free lectures in theory by Mr. O'Donnell and advice and reports of progress by Mr. Barron. No one is compelled to play at recitals or for the principal, but we encourage it as a splendid means of growth. Teachers can now be had for as low as 25 cents a lesson. Our patrons choose their own teachers; the office must remain neutral, as we believe all our teach- ers are good or they would not be at the Conservatory.

The vocal department has been aug- mented by the addition of Mr. Gal- braith, late of Glasgow, a baritone, soloist of extended range. Mr. Gal- braith, who comes with the finest testi- monials. He is of a well-known and influential Scotch family, and a pupil of the best masters in England, in- cluding Shakespeare. He comes well equipped with technical knowledge and musical insight to teach the most ad- vanced pupils. He makes a specialty of voice building and artistic singing. He has a splendid method and as seen from the singing of one of his pupils, Miss Wilkie, a contralto, who has come from Scotland to continue her studies under Mr. Galbraith, he has excellent teaching ability. Mrs. Gal- braith, who has also joined the con- servatory staff, is a graduate under the distinguished teacher, Matthay, who created such a wonderful name through his excellent method. Mrs. Galbraith represents Mr. Matthay here in London, which is quite an honor. He has produced remarkable pupils through his method, and Mrs. Gal- braith has his new ideas, which teachers ought to have. She also teaches cello and string ensemble playing. Miss Gertrude Moore, late of New York and Miss Belle Brown, city, have begun teaching again. Miss Moore is an exceptionally fine teacher of voice building and singing. She has studied with some of the best Italian masters, and is so well known, because of her rare ability in forming voices, that she has had offers from some of the best institutions in the United States to take charge of the vocal department, but she prefers to remain in London with her many friends and refuses the tempting of- fers. Miss Belle Brown is a graduate of Haslam, who made such success in Canada that he left for Paris, where he is one of the leading vocal teach- ers. Mr. Haslam has written Miss Brown many letters concerning her natural ability in developing voices. This ability has been amply exem- plified to our own knowledge, for some of the pupils she has had have had voices of such diminutive size, that to one less courageous and faithful they would seem hopeless, but these same pupils have filled and are filling some

5 Cups of Tea 1c.

Do you know that five cups of Red Rose Tea (40c. grade) only cost one cent? You can actually make 200 cups from one pound. It is easy to prove this. Buy a package and try it. At your grocer's.

RED ROSE TEA

of the best positions in the city to- day. Day 'phone 1101, night 'phone 462, for further particulars. (Signed) W. CAVEN BARRON.

THE EXHIBITION OVER

One Cause of Its Success—The Earn- estness of Exhibitors.

Unquestionably the recent Toronto Exhibition has been a success. One reason for its growth from year to year rests in the increasing earnest- ness of the exhibitors to make truly artistic displays. For example, the T. Eaton Company prepared a model home of five rooms that attracted thousands to the Manufacturers' Build- ing. Every effort was made, not only to display the home-making goods which the company has for sale, but to provide an artistic ensemble. That this was accomplished cannot be doubted. The drawingroom in particu- lar was most beautiful. The walls were paneled in delicate tints; the silken hangings and the soft rug on the floor were in harmony with the upholstery, and the mahogany fur- niture was exquisite. To complete the picture the company had selected a magnificent Goulay piano of Sheraton design to stand in the corner of the room. The effect was superb. Every- one knows that the Goulay is the best piano, both in case and in musical excellence, manufactured in Canada today, and the Eaton Company will never be found behind the times. It

is announced that a similar display will be made by this firm at the Ot- tawa Exhibition. For their model drawingroom there also an Art Goulay piano has been selected. In fact, no really tasteful drawingroom is com- plete without this magnificent instru- ment.

THE YORK LOAN CLAIMS

Special Commission May Be Named To Expedite Adjustments.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—A special com- missioner to sift the 114,000 claims of creditors against the assets of the York County Loan and Savings Com- pany may be the solution adopted to get through the work with dispatch. This is the plan which will be submit- ted to Official Referee McLean in case the funds that he will be unable to give the work his entire attention till it is finished.

Mr. McLean has said that he could not begin on the work till about Oct. 10, and that then he might be able to give only every other week to hearing the claims. At this rate the adjust- ment of the claims might hang on un- til next summer, and not till that work is complete can there be a dividend. It is not contemplated that the en- tire estate will be wound up by that time, as there are assets, such as land, which can be realized upon only as de- mand arises.

SELLING OUT REGULAR PRICES

Lady's Wrist Watch, complete, stem set and stem wind \$2 75
Lady's Hunting Watch, 15 jeweled, 25-year case \$9 50
Boy's Waltham Silver Watch, thin model \$5 50
Waltham Watch, nickel case \$4 50
Waltham Watch, 21-jeweled, Vanguard's works \$28 00
Pearl-Handled Butter Knives, finest quality 50c
Lady's Waltham Watch, 14-K, heavy, with 4 large diamonds \$46 00
Solid Gold Birthday Ring, was \$2 00, now \$1 25
Repeating Alarm Clock, Was \$2 00, Now \$1 10
Eight-Day Clock, 1/2 strike, 22 inches high, solid oak \$2 25
Fine Cut Glass Berry Bowl, Others good in proportion \$3 25
1847 Rogers' Bros' Knives and Forks, per dozen \$4 00
Large-Sized Biscuit Jar, good plate \$2 25
Pearl-Handled Knives and Forks, in oak cases \$9 00
Fancy Gilt Clocks, finely finished \$1 50
European and American Bag Combs from 25c up
Masonic, Oddfellows' and all society pins Half-Price

P. BIRTWISTLE, 116 Dundas Street

Three Up-to-Date Banks

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

The time to save is while you are earning. An active account with this bank will prove an advantage and a convenience to any man or woman. Open a savings account with this bank now and deposit part of your salary each pay day. Your savings will accumulate steadily and earn interest an- nually at the rate of 3 per cent paid 4 times a year. A splendidly equipped bank—a bank that offers the best and most satisfactory service. Depositors are free to com- mand every banking courtesy.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

OFFICES IN LONDON:

Corner King and Richmond Streets, Corner Dundas and Adelaide Streets, Corner John and Richmond Streets.

CHILDREN THRIVE AND GROW STURDY AND STRONG ON

SHREDDED WHEAT

It makes good brain, healthy tissue, and sound teeth. You can't build "Buster" boys or girls out of white flour bread or pastries.

TRY BISCUIT WITH FRESH FRUITS AND CREAM.

All Grocers—13c a carton, 2 for 25c.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—1:30 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 11 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 6:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 7:48 p.m., 10 p.m. Arrive from the west—12:05 a.m., 3:15 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 4:30 p.m., 6:25 p.m. Depart for the east—12:05 a.m., 3:59 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 4:25 p.m., 6:55 p.m. (Eastern Flyer). The trains leaving at 7:30 a.m., and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations.

Depart for the west—3:25 a.m., 3:55 a.m., 7:40 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 11:33 a.m., 1:55 p.m., 8:05 p.m. The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:55 p.m. trains stop at all stations.

LONDON AND WINDSOR. Arrive—10:40 a.m., 4 p.m., 6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), 11 p.m. Depart—6:35 a.m., 11:25 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 7:55 p.m. (International Limited).

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—3:15 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 10:55 p.m. Depart—6:10 a.m., 11:00 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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive—From the east—8:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m. From the west—4:30 a.m., 8:20 a.m., 5:20 p.m.

Depart—For the east—4:35 a.m., 8:28 a.m., 5:28 p.m. For the west—11:38 a.m., 8:10 p.m., 11:10 p.m. Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday. *From Chatham only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 6:10 p.m., 9:35 p.m.

Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 10:25 p.m.

* Runs through to Waterford.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Depart—6:40 a.m., 6:50 a.m., 8:41 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 4:40 p.m., 17:35 p.m.

Arrive—3:45 a.m., 12:15 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., 9:20 p.m., 10:30 p.m.

* To and from Walkerville, without change. Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley. Between London and St. Thomas only.

WABASH

Western Excursions

Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st

THE WABASH SYSTEM will sell round trip tickets from St. Thomas to

DETROIT.....\$3 35 CLEVELAND.....\$5 35 (via D. & C.)

CHICAGO.....\$9 45 GRAND RAPIDS.....\$5 45

BAY CITY.....\$4 55 SAGINAW.....\$4 48

Good going Sept. 19, 20 and 21, good to return until Oct. 7, 1907. Proportionally low rates from other points. See your nearest Wabash agent for full particu- lars, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, dis- trict passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

SOUTHWESTERN TRACTION CO.

Fast electric line connecting London and St. Thomas

HALF-HOUR SERVICE

from 6:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Hourly there- after till 11 p.m.

Special Rates for St. Thomas Horse Show

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, the 17th and 18th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SPECIAL RATES

TO THE

COAST

FROM LONDON

Second class one-way, on sale only until Oct. 31. Proportionally low rates to other points. Tickets and full information at London offices: J. Houson, C.P.R. Station, or write C. E. Foster, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto.

BIG GAME

NEW SEASON OPENS

September 15th

QUEBEC, September 1st

NOVA SCOTIA (Moose only)

October 1st

Moose. Caribou.

Deer. Bear.

WRITE FOR

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Publications:

Fishing and Hunting.

Week in the Canadian Woods.

Hunting Grounds of the Micmacs.

Big Game of the Southwest Miramichi.

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Montreal Office, Toronto Office,

141 St. James St. 51 King St. West.

General Passenger Dept., Moncton N.B.

TIGERS TROUNCE THE HIGHLANDERS WITHIN THREE POINTS OF FIRST

Defeat Yankees in Opening by the Score of 1 to 0.

New York, Sept. 20.—Bill Donovan, for the third straight game, was returned a victor by the shut-out route this afternoon. In one of the greatest pitching duels of the year the mighty Detroit slug artist beat Doc Newton, usually so effective against the Tigers. Donovan held the batters fighting Yankees to two hits, Doc Newton was hit hard by the Tigers, but he was strong in the pinches.

The Tigers landed a lone tally and in this one round Bill Donovan cinched his own game with a double aided by Freddie Payne's triple.

Payne last year won his reputation on his ability to hit the left-handers. Doc Newton was his especial delight. This season Freddie did not get started until late, but he was right in his '06 form this afternoon. In the seventh inning, when the game looked like one of those extra-inning affairs, called-on-account-of-darkness, he opened for the Tigers by landing on the ball for a clean triple to left. O'Leary was tossed out on his grounder to third and then Donovan won his own game with another of those clean drives to left center for two bases. Payne trotted home.

That lone tally carried the Detroit team to the highest pitch of joy the boys have suffered under since the grid began. For with Philadelphia losing to the fast-playing Browns, they are tonight but two points away from the leaders.

Yanks Out to Kill Tigers.

Clark Griffith would have staked his baseball laurels on winning that first game. Every Yankee was out to kill the Tigers. But the lads from the city where "life is worth the living" were aware of it. The Tigers fought with a fury they have seldom before shown. Time and again they got men on the bases only to be retired scoreless. But they never gave up with '01 pitching at his best. They fielded with a dash and ginger that brought even the bittersweet partisan New York baseball crowd to its feet cheering them in recognition of their work.

Griffith used the same line-up he did against the Athletics. Bell, his new infielder, he had at second, and Blair, his coit catcher, he used behind the plate. Blair made several errors, but also pulled off several pretty plays. Blair, his catcher, caught a neat game, barring two bad throws. But the errors of the second baseman and the catcher had nothing to do with the scoring of that one run. It was done by the cleanest and hardest of hitting by the two Tiger batters.

Donovan's game was easily the best one of the many remarkable performances of the Athletics. Bell, his new infielder, he had at second, and Blair, his coit catcher, he used behind the plate. Blair made several errors, but also pulled off several pretty plays. Blair, his catcher, caught a neat game, barring two bad throws. But the errors of the second baseman and the catcher had nothing to do with the scoring of that one run. It was done by the cleanest and hardest of hitting by the two Tiger batters.

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Backed up by errorless ball, with

ANGUS POINTER, CANADIAN-BRED THE SENSATION OF THE YEAR

In a leading article, last week's Review has this to say of the Pointer "boss."

Angus Pointer is a large and powerful gelding and is not particularly handsome or blooded, but he possesses, nevertheless, an unusual, and in some way, imposing physique.

Last week, at Providence, Angus Pointer won the sixth renewal of the \$5,000 Park Brew stake, formerly for 2:09 and 2:10 pacers, but this year made a free-for-all class. Seven horses started, including besides the winner, Audubon Boy, 1:59 1/4; Bolivar, 2:03 1/4; Ecstasy, 2:03 1/4; Gratt, 2:02 1/4; Baron Grattan, 2:03 1/4; and Nervolo, 2:04 1/4—the fastest septet, by the records, that ever met in one and the same race. The result, however, was never in doubt, as Angus Pointer raced the field into submission in the early part of each heat, and won both almost as he liked, in the same time, 1:04.

Angus Pointer is now nine years old, and is a bay gelding by Sidney Pointer, 2:07 1/4, son of Star Pointer, 1:59 1/4, the world's first two-minute performer in light harness, his dam being Jane, by Grant's Hambletonian; grandam Fan, by Young Highlander. He was bred by Mr. W. H. Buchanan,

SEVEN POST-SEASON GAMES; THREE IN TORONTO NEXT WEEK

Buffalo, Sept. 20.—At a meeting of the board of control held yesterday the following rules and regulations governing the series of games between the Columbus, O., club, representing the American Association, and the Toronto, Ont., club, representing the Eastern League, were adopted.

First—All games shall be played under the supervision, control, and direction of the board of control.

Second—Schedule: Columbus at Toronto, Sept. 25, 26 and 27 (Sept. 27 open); Toronto at Columbus, Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1, and until series terminates.

Third—Players eligible to participate. The following players under contract to the respective clubs on or before Sept. 1 are eligible to participate, and no others:

Columbus—Wickers, Geyer, Townsend, Hobb, Robitaille, Blue, Fohl, Kihm, Rigler, Hulstwit, Fried, Gessler, McCreey, Jude, Jackson, Riley, Clymer, Toronto—McGinley, Rudolph, Moffitt, Hesterer, Mitchell, Applegate, Hurley, Carrigan, Flynn, Schafy, Frick, Phyle, Wotell, Welsh, Weidenau, Kelley, Thoney.

Fourth—Series to terminate when one club has won four games.

Fifth—A championship pennant, suitably inscribed, to be presented to the winning club.

Sixth—Guarantee: Each club shall

eight men fighting every inning and cheered on by the New York fans. Bill just smiled the whole afternoon.

Two Tigers got on in the first round. With Jones out on a fly, Schaefer tore off a clean double and Crawford followed with a single to right that sent Schaefer to third. Sam and the Dutchman started a double steal, but Schaefer was caught at third by Blair's quick throw. Cobb sent a high fly to second and the chance was gone.

In the second with two down Newton got wild and walked Payne and O'Leary. Donovan, however, drove one to the box and was out.

In the third there was another chance. With one down, Schaefer was safe on Blair's miff. Crawford lined to Conroy, but Cobb beat a wicked bounder to Elberfeld.

The double steal was again started, but Blair handled Blair's short throw in neat style and his return of the ball to the plate nipped the Dutchman.

Donovan walked, stole second and made three out. But Newton struck with one out. But Newton struck out Jones and Schaefer was out to the box. And in the very next round there was another chance. Crawford singled to short but was forced by Cobb. Tyrus stole second by Blair. But Bowman was fanned and Downs sent a high fly to Chase.

Then came Freddie Payne in the seventh with his heart-breaker for Griffith and the Smiler with his two-bagger to cinch one of the best of the year.

In the eighth Griffith sent Bell, his new outfielder to bat for Laporte, but he was easy, rolling to Downs. And in the ninth he sent Al. Orth in to bat for Newton, but Bill put two strikes on him and then forced him to pop to Griffith. Hoffman sent another pop to Donovan himself and Conroy threw his bat away and walked to the bench without ever trying to run it out. The score:

	A. B. R. H. P. O. A.
Jones, I. f.	5 0 1 2 0
Schaefer, 2. b.	5 0 1 2 0
Crawford, c. f.	5 0 2 2 0
Cobb, r. f.	4 0 1 0 0
Resman, l. b.	4 0 1 14 1
Downs, 3. b.	3 1 1 6 0
Payne, c.	3 0 0 1 5
O'Leary, s. s.	3 0 0 1 1
Donovan, p.	3 0 0 1 1
Totals	35 1 8 27 19

	A. B. R. H. P. O. A.
New York	5 0 0 3 0
Hoffman, c. f.	4 0 0 3 0
Conroy, I. f.	4 0 0 3 0
Elberfeld, s. s.	3 0 1 2 4
Chase, b. b.	3 0 0 1 3
Moriarty, 3. b.	3 0 0 1 3
Laporte, r. f.	2 0 1 1 0
Blair, c. b.	2 0 0 2 2
Newton, p.	2 0 0 0 3
Orth, 2. b.	1 0 0 0 0
Totals	29 0 2 27 14

Batted for Laporte in ninth. Batted for Newton in ninth. Errors—Chase, Blair, Newton.

Summary—Two-base hits—Schaefer, Donovan, Thompson. Stolen bases—Donovan, Cobb, Schaefer. Left on bases—Detroit 7, New York 4. First base on balls—Detroit 5, New York 3. Struck out by Newton 3, by Donovan 2. Time, 1:35. Umpire, Sheridan.

Kempville, Ont., and first appeared in public in the winter of 1903-4, upon the Canadian ice racing circuit. His regular turf debut was made in June, 1904, at New Hamburg, Ont. In the 2:40 class, which he won, taking a record of 2:30 1/4. After four other winning races over minor Canadian tracks, he was started at Columbus, Ohio, over a mile track, where he also won, lowering his record to 2:10 1/4, which he followed up by another win at Windsor, Ont., in 2:03 1/4. The next week he was strongly backed to win the Chamber of Commerce stake at Detroit, but a disastrous break left him behind the flag in the first heat. Later in the week he won the consolation race for unplaced starters very easily and also the 2:10 class in straight heats. During the remainder of the campaign, to its very end, at Memphis, where he took a race record of 2:04 1/4 to wagon, he was one of the stars of the season, and a summing up showed that he had won fourteen out of twenty-two races in which he had started, and was unplaced but twice. That fall he became the property of Mr. Billings, and the next season, of 1905, was used by him for matinee purposes only. During it he made an amateur wagon record of 2:03 1/4 at Cleveland.

to the players after the series is finished.

Twelfth—All questions arising out of playing rules, etc., to be decided by the board of control.

Thirteenth—The rates of admission shall be 25, 50 and 75 cents.

Fourteenth—Official scorers: Robert Reed, of the Ohio State Journal, Columbus, O., and Edward Allen, of the Toronto World, Toronto, Ont., are hereby appointed official scorers.

Fifteenth—Time of game: All games shall be called at 2 p.m.

Sixteenth—Players participating to be subject to control and discipline during the series, the same as during the regular playing season.

Seventeenth—The board of control shall establish headquarters in the cities of Columbus, O., and Toronto, Ont., during the playing of the series.

J. H. FARRELL, J. D. O'BRIEN, C. D. WHITE, Board of Control.

Ottawa Is Highly Indignant

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The first intimation Rough Riders got of a change in the schedule was from Dr. Irvine, of Montreal, who informed the local clubs this week a new schedule had been drawn up.

The Big Baseball League Scores

[FROM THE ADVERTISER BULLETIN SERVICE.]

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	R. H. E.
At Pittsburgh—	1 2 6
Brooklyn	2 2 2
Pittsburgh	2 2 2
Batteries—Strickland and Bergen; Mad-dox and Gibson. Umpire, Klem.	
At Cincinnati—	5 7 1
New York	5 7 1
Cincinnati	5 7 1
Batteries—Ames and Brosnahan; Ewing and McLean. Umpire, Emslie.	

At Chicago—Boston-Chicago game postponed; wet grounds.

At St. Louis—

	R. H. E.
Philadelphia	8 12 1
St. Louis	3 8 4
Batteries—Sparks and Doolin; Beebe and Hoelskoetter. Umpire, Rigler.	

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	48	39	.717
Pittsburgh	43	53	.610
New York	39	59	.552

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Philadelphia	43	53	.610
St. Louis	39	59	.552
Boston	32	66	.460
Cincinnati	33	61	.396
Baltimore	22	81	.391
St. Louis	12	102	.294

	R. H. E.
At Boston—	4 11 0
Cleveland	4 11 0
Boston	1 5 2

	R. H. E.
Batteries—Jones and Clarke; Young and Griger. Umpire, Egan.	
At Philadelphia—	4 5 1
St. Louis	4 5 1
Philadelphia	1 2 2

	R. H. E.
Batteries—Powell and Spencer; Waddell and Schreckengost. Umpires, Hurst and Connolly.	
At Washington (first game)—	13 21 2
Chicago	13 21 2
Washington	6 13 3

	R. H. E.
Batteries—Walsh and Sullivan; Patton and Warner. Umpire, O'Loughlin.	
At Washington (second game)—	2 6 0
Washington	2 6 0
Washington	1 6 2

	R. H. E.
At Providence—	0 2 2
Rochester	0 2 2
Providence	13 9 9

	R. H. E.
Batteries—Vogel and Egan; Mason and Butler. Umpires, Conway and Sullivan.	
At Providence—	0 2 2
Rochester	0 2 2
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Providence	13 9 9

No Appetite
Means loss of vitality, vigor
or tone, and is often a pre-
cursor of prostrating sick-
ness. This is why it is so
serious. The best thing
you can do is to take the
great, active and tonic
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Which has cured thousands.

of Church and Sandwich streets is
scribed as follows:
"On this ground (the Baby farm)
was fought the battle of Wind

ling
ner
in-
rm)

costiveness the medicine administe
must influence the action of these can
Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so ma
under the supervision of experts, that
substance in them intended to operate
the intestines is retarded in action u
they pass through the stomach to

Call the	Chambers, or phone 971, or call 2 to 6 or 7 to 9:30 p.m.	51c	Tompson's children was seriously injured in a runaway.
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Mr. 20 at 20%, 50 at 20; Illinois, 42 at
in-- Twin City, 11 at 94, 50 at 94%, 15 at
Telephone, 24 at 124, 2 at 124; Wood

London, Saturdays.

at 73, 2 at 74; Shawinigan, 100 at 51;
10 at 41½; Mexican, 50 at 43½; Iron,
mon. 75 at 21½, 125 at 21, 25 at 21¾,
21½, 25 at 21¼; Iron, preferred, 60 at
83½; 30 at 53; Merchants' Bank, 16 at 160;

of Montreal, 2 at 238½; Bank of Nova Scotia, 10 at 280.

Apple Apples!

Best quality of fall and winter apples and other fruits, car lots or small quantities. Bank Hamilton, Grain Exchange branch, Winnipeg, Duns or Bradstreet, and names furnished of satisfied shippers. Write for particulars and references.

LAINO BROS

224 AND 226 KING ST., WINNIPEG.
41bu-ywt

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, Sept. 21.

The market today was one of the largest seen here for some time. In most lines of the usual market offerings there was a good supply, but still prices remained for the most part unchanged during the earlier hours of the day. About midday, however, prices in some cases were a shade easier.

Hay has been selling all week at from \$15 to \$16 per ton for a good quality. Oats sold today at from \$1.50 to \$1.60 per cwt.

Potatoes were plentifully offered, and sold at from 30c to 35c per bag. Apples sold at from 50c to 60c per bag.

Butter and eggs were quite plentifully supplied, but the demand kept prices pretty steady, at about 20c per dozen for eggs and 22c to 25c per lb for butter.

Tomatoes were offered in larger quantities today than upon any other market day this year, and sold at from 15c to 25c per basket.

Poultry found a ready sale, with prices firm at last quotations. The price for live hogs next Thursday will be \$6 per cwt for select.

Dressed hogs sold today at from \$8.50 to \$8.75 per cwt.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—The market continues firm, with not much trading in wheat, owing to the uncertain western conditions.

Prices are: Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 white, 90c to 91c; No. 2 mixed, 89c to 90c; Manitoba very firm, in view of western reports; No. 1 northern is worth on the market about \$1.10; No. 2 northern, \$1.08 to \$1.09.

Corn—There is a little coming in from Chicago, but quotations continue very firm; No. 3 yellow is quoted at 74c to 75c; Toronto freight, No. 3 mixed, 73c to 75c; barley—No. 2, 57c to 58c; No. 3, extra, 56c to 57c; No. 3, 55c to 56c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 54c to 55c; No. 3 white, 53c, lake ports. Peas—No. 2, 80c. Rye—No. 2 nominally 75c to 77c.

Flour—Ontario very strong; 90 per cent patents are in demand at \$3.55; Manitoba first patents, \$5.60 to \$5.65; seconds, \$5 to \$5.55; strong bakers, \$4.95.

Milled—Bran, \$22 to \$25; shorts, \$25 to \$27 outside.

DAIRY MARKET.

LISTOWEL.

Listowel, Ont., Sept. 20.—At the cheese fair here today 13 factories boarded 2,500 boxes of cheese, 2,000 being white; the best bid on the board was 12c; business was slow on the street afterwards, but some sales were made at 12c.

NAPANEE.

Napanee, Ont., Sept. 20.—At the cheese board this afternoon 1,000 boxes were offered; 12c bid; 60 sold, balance selling on the curb at 12c.

LINDSAY.

Lindsay, Ont., Sept. 20.—At the cheese board meeting today 350 boxes loaded; 157 sold at 12c; balance refused; 150 sold on the curb later at 12c.

PERTH.

Perth, Ont., Sept. 20.—There were 1,050 boxes of cheese boarded here today, 800 white and 250 colored; all were sold, subject to ruling prices at Brockville.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 20.—On the cheese board today there were offered 741 white and 563 colored; sales were 381 white and 273 colored, at 12c per lb.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 20.—Butter—Market was steady; creameries, 23c to 27c; dairies, 21c to 25c.

Cheese—Schedy, 12c to 13c.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 21.—Oil opened and closed at \$1.78.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Sept. 20.—Credit balances, \$1.78.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 20.—Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3.45c; centrifugal, 96c test, 3.55c; molasses sugar, 3.10c; refined quiet. Molasses—Firm.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—Sugar—Firm; Montreal granulated, in barrels, \$4.50; yellow, \$4.10; Ontario beet, \$4.35; in bags, 5c less.

Investors

desiring to know the truth regarding any investment they have made or about to make in any Canadian mining company, should write to the Mining Department of The Canadian Mining News and they will receive without charge prompt and reliable information and advice.

This paper is the recognized mining organ of Canada, containing all news pertaining to Cobalt and Larder Lake companies and Larder Lake. Subscribers receive a sample copy of The Canadian Mining News will be mailed FREE to any address for the asking.

THE CANADIAN MINING NEWS,
5th Floor, Toronto, Ont.

COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 21.—Cotton—Futures opened easy; October, 10.80c; November, 11.15c to 11.18c; December, 11.35c; January, 11.50c; February, 11.55c; March, 11.70c; April, 11.85c; May, 11.95c; July offered at 11.55c.

New York, Sept. 21.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady. Closing bids: September, 11.65c; October, 11.11c; November, 11.71c; December, 11.35c; January, 11.50c; February, 11.55c; March, 11.71c; April, 11.85c; June, 11.95c; July, 11.55c.

Spot closed quiet, 5 points lower; middling upland, 12.20c; middling Gulf, 12.45c; sales, 28 bales.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, about 300 head; market steady; beefs, \$4 to \$4.15; cows, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Texas steers, \$3.70 to \$3.85; calves, \$5 to \$5.50; western cattle, \$4 to \$4.20; stockers and feeders, \$2.60 to \$2.80.

Hogs—Receipts, about 10,000 head; market mostly 10c higher; light, \$6.15 to \$6.50; mixed, \$5.70 to \$6.00; heavy, \$5.40 to \$5.70; corn, \$5.40 to \$5.65; pigs, \$5.75 to \$6.00; bulk of sales at \$5.80 to \$6.20.

Sheep—Receipts, about 2,500 head; market steady; natives, \$1.25 to \$1.50; western, \$1.25 to \$1.50; yearlings, \$1.50 to \$1.75; lambs, \$4.75 to \$5.00; western, \$4.75 to \$5.00.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Sept. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 600 head; steady; prices unchanged. Veal

Receipts, 125 head; active, 50c lower, \$5 to \$5.25.
Hogs—Receipts, 3,100 head; fairly active; pigs and mixed, \$5 to \$6 lower, others steady; heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.50; mixed, \$5.70 to \$6.00; Yorkers, \$5.80 to \$6.00; pigs, \$5.45 to \$5.75; roughs, \$5.25 to \$5.65; stags, \$4.25 to \$4.75; dairies, \$5 to \$5.75.
Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,800 head; sheep steady, lambs 10c lower; very slow on common grades; lambs, \$5 to \$6.15, a few at \$6.25; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.00; wethers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ewes, \$4.50 to \$5; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Canada lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.75.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.
London, Sept. 20.—Canadian cattle are quoted at 11c to 12c per lb; refrigerator beef, 2c to 3c per lb.

STOCK MARKETS.
H. C. Becker, stockbroker, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, today:

New York, Sept. 21.—Noon.—The stock market for the week has shown a better tone, a better sentiment and better values, a leading element inducing to such conditions has been active in our premier securities, city bonds of New York. At the time of the issue, the various bonds were not selling at a parity. This has not been adjusted as it should be. It did not take any extraordinary effort on the part of any bank syndicate, for there were relatively few bonds of new issue mobile, most of them having good institutions, and while most of them looked up for some time. The stock market followed this initiative on the higher-class investment. The public was not buying and Wall Street knew it. Has the advance in city bonds a lasting effect on R. R. Bonds up to the moment and unqualified negative can be given to this query, but what of the future? It must improve along one line, and that line is the investment department. Without that nothing would be stable; it is useless to put up equities in values and leave the bonds behind.

Before 1912 large quantities of notes must be turned into long-time securities. That process requires care among the investing public. In the interval, unless the credits of railroads vastly improve in the public estimation, these same railroads will not be able to borrow money at reasonable rates. This will curtail railroad development and has already done so. Politics will be with us for many months. Money abroad is growing easier. Bank of England may reduce its rate. Conditions in France and Germany are improving through liquidation. The bank statement was favorably received. The increase in loans was put down to city bond payments, and the increase in cash to a correction that is two weeks over due. The bank clearing of the United States show a decrease in Steel, Copper, and the railroad list, all closed strong. It was short cover, but after six months of liquidation, it is something accomplished when large short sellers see a new light on events.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Sept. 20.
Morning. Afternoon.
Ask. Bid. Ask. Bid.

Bell Telephone 124 124
Canadian Pacific 166 165
Detroit Railway 65 64
Dom. Coal, com. 46 47
Dom. Coal, pfd. 100 100
Dom. Steel, pfd. 20 21
Halifax Railway 95 94
Havana Electric 33 32
Havana, pfd. 78 79
Illinois, pfd. 83 82
Woods, com. 73 72
Woods, pfd. 105 106
Laurentide Paper 87 92
Laur. Paper, pfd. 105 106
Mackay, com. 63 64
Mackay, pfd. 65 66
Mexican L. & P. 100 99
Montreal Power 93 93
Montreal Railway 189 190
Montreal Ry. new 152 151
Montreal Telegraph 152 152
Northern Ohio 22 22
N. S. Steel & Coal 67 66
N. S. Steel, com. 113 113
Ogilvie, com. 66 65
R. & O. Navigation 66 65
Rio Janeiro 41 41
Toledo Railway 20 21
Tri-City Railway 100 99
Twin City Railway 94 93
Shawinigan 50 50
Bank B. N. A. 160 161
E. Town Bank, rd. 161 161
Hochelaga Bank 140 139
Molson Bank, rd. 198 198
Bank of Montreal 238 238
Bank of Toronto 211 211
Union Bank 134 134
Dom. Textile, pfd. 86 84
Dom. Textile, com. 48 45
Bell Telephone, bds. 106 107
Dom. Coal, bonds 97 97
Dom. Atton, bds. 94 93
Dom. Steel, bonds 73 73
Halifax Ry. bds. 102 102
Keewatin, bonds 102 102
Mex. Electric, bds. 72 72
Mex. Power, bds. 80 78
Montreal Power, bds. 97 97
Ogilvie, bonds 115 115
Rio, bonds 73 72
Textile bonds, A. 87 85
Textile bonds, B. 90 85
Textile bonds, C. 83 85
Textile bonds, D. 85 85

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

Wheat—Open. High. Low. Close.
September 97 97 97 97
October 97 97 97 97
November 97 97 97 97
December 97 97 97 97
January 97 97 97 97
February 97 97 97 97
March 97 97 97 97
April 97 97 97 97
May 97 97 97 97
June 97 97 97 97
July 97 97 97 97
August 97 97 97 97
September 97 97 97 97
October 97 97 97 97
November 97 97 97 97
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Westervelt's College
T. M. C. A., London, Ont., teaches
GREGG SHORTHAND AND TOUCH TYPEWRITING
GREGG IS EASY TO LEARN, READ AND WRITE.
The graduates are easily head and shoulders above those of other London schools.
Catalogue for the asking.
J. W. WESTERVELT, C. A., Secretary
J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

\$20.00
Men's Suits
Made to Your Order.
O. Labelle
Merchant Tailor.
220 DUNDAS STREET.

Single Breech-Loading SHOTGUNS
Price \$6.00
Top action, smokeless steel barrel, choke bore, case hardened mountings, good walnut stock, pistol grip, rubber butt, rebounding lock. A complete gun and a good shooter, light and strong, just right for a boy.
Guarantee—Your money back if not satisfactory.

GURD'S GOOD GUNS
185 Dundas Street

Kindling Wood
Delivered, \$1 Per Load
LONDON BOX CO., 309 BATHURST

THE NEW Wall Paper
We're ready for the fall campaign. Plan what you are going to do in the way of papering and then come to us. Pretty effects in Wall Papers for parlors, sitting-rooms, dining-rooms, halls, bedrooms, with creases, dados and upper third treatments.
Colerick Bros
212 DUNDAS STREET.

\$2 Buys a Good Shoe
At PAXMAN'S, 290 Dundas St
R. K. COWAN
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
County Bldg., next Court House, London.

Clark's
20th Century Business College
Absolutely Supreme
The standard of superiority, the synonym of business success. Strongest in system, scholarship and in teaching force.
C. H. CLARK, Pres.
208-212 1/2 DUNDAS STREET.
London. Phone 703.

Night School
Commences Sept. 16 at
The Western Business College
Cor. Dundas and Talbot Sts.
You will be greatly benefited by taking a course with us.
W. C. COO, C. S. R., Principal.

TRAY-BROWN OPTICAL
LONDON, ONT.
237 DUNDAS ST.
Eyesight Experts
and
High-Grade Lens Makers
We have the best-equipped establishment in the Dominion of Canada.
PIRCES MODERATE.

FOR SALE
Huron & Erie Stock
JOHN WRIGHT, STOCK BROKER
Phone 523. London, Ont.

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

Order Hamilton's
THOS. WILSON
Merchant Tailor,
212 Dundas Street
Higgins Block. Telephone 598

Scranton Coal
In all sizes, deliver as required
Pluto Cannel
for your grate, a splendid substitute for wood, and is a good deal cheaper. Try a half ton.

May Bros. & Co
Phone 1224. 685 York Street, ywt

Slack Barrels For Apple Packers
Apple buyers and packers can obtain any quantity of these barrels from us, as we purchased the G. W. Smith cooperage. Your fall order solicited, which will receive every care and attention.
D. H. GILLIES & SON
Corner Adelaide and Bathurst streets
London. Phone 1312. tyw

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

Odd Things Not Found Elsewhere.
\$6.50
Is the unheard price we're asking this week for a Ladies' Pure White Diamond Ring, 14-k. See it today.

THOS. GILLEAN
402 RICHMOND STREET.

If you would be healthful you must eat that which is nutritious.
JOHNSON BROS' XXX BREAD
Is high in nutritive value. A trial will convince you.
Johnston Bros. Phone 818

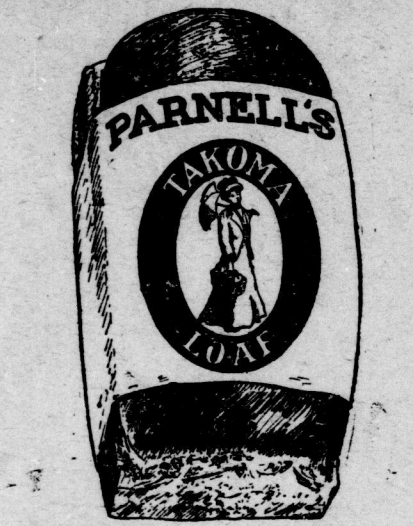
LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Miss Emily Allinson, has returned from a pleasant visit to Toronto, Muskoka and Cobalt.
—The usual weekly tea will be given at the Kennels on Monday, Sept. 23, by Miss Zimmerman.
—Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Conley and family, of 12 Wyatt street, are the guests of Mrs. Wiggins, Chicago.
—Rev. T. T. Shields preaches at both services tomorrow in Adelaide Street Church. Baptism in the evening.
—Mr. P. Glenn has returned from the Northwest, where he has just finished a very successful business trip, taking in all the principal towns and cities.
—Miss Loretta Foss, of Seattle, Wash., who has been spending the summer with her uncle, Mr. James Donnelly, leaves tomorrow for Cleveland.
—Bandmaster Wm. Hiscott, of the Forty-third Regiment, Ottawa, formerly of the Seventh of London, has resigned, owing to trouble in the regiment.
—The list of divorces granted at Detroit this week by Judge Hosmer includes the name of Mrs. Emma McKeown, daughter of Mr. R. A. Schreiber, of this city.
—Mr. Matthew Hadwen died in this city on Thursday the 19th inst, aged 72 years. He had formerly resided in Toronto. The funeral took place this morning from Smith, Son & Clarke, undertaking rooms when the body was shipped to Toronto for interment.
—Misses Ethel and Lillian Ford, of 61 Cathcart street, Hamilton, have returned home after ten days' pleasure.

Swastika Jewellery
The latest craze for sale at our store, made up in many designs. Watch Fobs, Tie Pins, Ladies' Hat Pins, Etc. Prices the lowest.
SUMNER
The Reliable Jeweler
280 RICHMOND STREET.

Have you tried
OUR COAL?
The Famous Cross Creek
ANTHRACITE
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
John Mann & Sons
401 Clarence.
425 York.
Phone 470.

Canadian Enameled Jewelry
Is well made, varied and beautiful. The enamel is the hardest, and the tinting exquisite. Prices are not extravagant, but run from 25c to \$5.00.
If you are thinking of a Diamond, see ours.
C. H. WARD & CO.
374 RICHMOND ST.



Everybody Is Trying to
Takoma Loaf
MADE BY
PARNELL, The Bread Man

Light, Sweet, Delicious
and wholesome Cakes, Tea Biscuits, etc., can be easily, speedily and certainly made if Purity Baking Powder is used.
It never fails. Only 20c per lb.
Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

ant visit with London friends. They are accompanied by their friend, Miss Pansy Jenkins, of London.

Owing to the influx of people from the British Isles to this city, an attempt will be made by those belonging to lodges to revive the Good Templar Order, and a meeting will be held next Tuesday evening at 24 Ridout street.
—The regular meeting of the public school principals was held in Inspector Edwards' office the other day, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. H. Lidcott; secretary-treasurer, Mr. E. Wyatt; councillor, Mr. W. Wallis.
—The Zion Methodist Church, east of Ballymore, London township, will be re-opened on Sunday. Sermons 2:30 and 7:30, by Dr. Crawford of London. Tuesday evening, the 24th, a national supper will be held when addresses will be given on England, Ireland, Scotland and Canada.
—The funeral took place this afternoon of the infant daughter of Oliver and Sarah Peters, who died at the family residence, 15 Marmora street, this morning. The Rev. D. E. Martin, of Hamilton Road Methodist Church conducted the service. Interment took place at Woodland Cemetery.

—Proceedings have been instituted in the high court at Toronto to annul the wedding of Mr. Joseph Lind, the manager of the Princess Rink, of this city, and Miss E. H. Noble, of Toronto. The marriage took place about two years ago against the wishes of the bride's parents. The girl is not yet of age. Mr. Lind when seen yesterday stated that he did not intend to fight the case.
—There passed away last Monday in her 18th year, a very highly esteemed young lady of London Township, in the person of Miss Gladys Robena Freeborn, after a brief illness. She was a member of St. George's Church, and sang in the choir. The funeral took place last Wednesday to St. George's Cemetery. The officiating clergymen were Rev. J. C. McCracken and Rev. D. W. Collins, of Exeter. Harvest Festival Services.

Special services are being conducted in the Salvation Army Citadel to-night and tomorrow at the usual hours in connection with their annual harvest festival. The Citadel has been tastefully decorated, and the meeting will be conducted by Adj. and Mrs. Hakkirk. Special music and singing will be a feature of the meetings.
Dean Davis There.
Very Rev. Dean Davis takes part at Aymer on Sunday in the service in

which the Lord Bishop of London, England, will preach.
To Form Canadian Club.
At a meeting held in the Y. M. C. A., Stratford, last night it was practically decided to establish a Canadian Club in that city. A final meeting will be held next Friday.
Thanksgiving Services.
Thanksgiving services will be held tomorrow in St. James' Episcopal Church, Mr. Charles preaching in the forenoon and Rev. G. B. Sage, B.D., in the evening. The church will be tastefully decorated for the occasion.
A Presentation.
Yesterday the employees of the McCormick Manufacturing Company waited on two of their fellow-workers, Messrs. John D. Fleming, and Joseph Ferguson, and presented each with suitable presents as a token of the high esteem in which they are held by all. Both gentlemen are leaving for Vancouver, where they will reside.
Dropped His Wallet.
A St. Thomas dispatch says that Mr. George Copeland, a Lambeth man, yesterday dropped a wallet containing \$140 and a note for over \$6,000 somewhere about the Wabash depot there. Later the wallet was found and returned to the owner, who discovered that \$20 and the note was missing. Payment on the note was, of course, stopped, but Mr. Copeland is still seeking the \$20.
Londoner Wedded.
The wedding of Mr. Geo. W. Nash, of the London Printing and Lithographing Company, to Miss Ida Mabel, of Forest, took place yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart, of Forest. The Rev. A. L. Beverly officiated. After a short bridal tour to Buffalo and other points the happy couple will take up their residence at 73 Byron avenue, South London.

Expelled the Japs
The White Miners of Atlin Turn Them Out of Town.
Portland, Ore., Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Seattle says that 75 Japanese miners arriving at Atlin Thursday night to work in the mines, were escorted to the river steamer Gleaner by 300 white men yesterday morning, and started back towards Vancouver.
The white miners served notice upon the Japanese that if they did not stay away violence would be shown in protecting the diggings against Asiatic labor. The Japanese are almost destitute, and will be turned loose in Shagway, Alaska.

PILES
See testimonials by the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c at all druggists or EDWARDS, BARR & CO., Toronto.
DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.
Leather from old shoes is now ground up and mixed with a rubber solution and made into a rubber substitute.
ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT
moves all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbone, sweeney, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by Callard & McLachlan, London. 61-17

Artificial Teeth Without a Plate or Crown and Bridge Work

Advertiser Correspondence
The Rational Sunday League.
To the Editor of The Advertiser:
A great many people are interested in knowing what are the objects and aims of the Rational Sunday League, and the outline given here will give some idea.
This league has its origin in the National Sunday League of Great Britain, organized half a century ago for Sunday betterment. Earl Grey, our Governor-General, is a vice-president, and the Lord Mayor of London is chairman. Hundreds of notable men, distinguished in all the walks of life, are connected with it.
The aim of the league is to secure one rest day every week for every man. To make Sunday the brightest, sweetest and most agreeable day of the seven, instead of being the dullest and dreariest, with its dusty streets. To furnish easy and cheap transportation, so that all people, especially workmen, can go to the parks, suburban places and experience new sights and fresh places. To work for cleaner and more refreshing streets. There is no reason why city conditions should be most disagreeable on the rest day.
Cultivate the fresh air and sunlight habit, which makes for the ideal rest day.
The league occupies the position that a more active Sunday with certain social and intellectual opportunities, is much better for the bodily and mental health of a community than a very quiet and still Sunday.
CITIZEN.

"Side Tracked" was the attraction at the Grand last evening, and as usual drew a fine house. The play appeared to please the audience very much.
It was the conventional melodrama, in which the villain is foiled at the crucial moment, by the hero—in this play a tramp. This gentleman of leisure was always right on the spot when the villain did not care to have him around. The villain is foiled in the end, the young couple are married, and all ends well. The tramp role was enacted by Mr. Sid R. Winters, and he played the part very well. He introduced some fine specialties.
Mr. L. C. Yeomans was the villain, and carried out the role in fair way. Mr. P. F. Coopinger, as the Irish policeman was good. Miss Cecile Lorraine, Miss Roene Davis, Miss Annie White and Miss Ella Littlefield played the feminine roles with more than the customary ability.

LOUD GOES TO G.T.R.
Hays Loses His General Freight Traffic Manager.
Montreal, Sept. 21. — Mr. John W. Loud, for many years freight traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been appointed to a similar position on the Grand Trunk Pacific. The announcement is contained in an official circular signed by Mr. Frank W. Morse, vice-president and general manager, dated Sept. 18. Mr. Loud has been connected with the freight department of the Grand Trunk Railway for many years, rising from a subordinate position.

MARIE CAHILL'S GREAT HIT.

Marie Cahill, in "Marrying Mary," which comes to the Grand Tuesday, Oct. 1, broke all records at Daly's Theatre, New York. She brings the original production here.
Stylish turnouts for wedding order. Hueston's Livery.
MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.
There is about \$100,000,000 invested in transatlantic passenger boats steaming from New York City.

Here's The Point

DON'T WAIT UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE
to buy your Coal. Prices may advance, or Coal may be hard to get.
DO IT NOW
We can deliver you at present any quantity, large or small, of that Bright, Well-Screened, Burnable Coal. Telephone or come and see us about it.
Hunt Bros., Limited
Phone 123 or 412. Office, 363 Richmond 470-ywt

MADE TO ORDER
We can deliver you at present any quantity, large or small, of that Bright, Well-Screened, Burnable Coal. Telephone or come and see us about it.
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ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT
moves all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbone, sweeney, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by Callard & McLachlan, London. 61-17

Artificial Teeth Without a Plate or Crown and Bridge Work



Dr. JARVIS, DENTIST
213 DUNDAS ST., CORNER CLARENCE.

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

SMITH, SON & CLARKE
UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS
Fair assistant. Night calls personally attended.
Rubber-tired funeral cars.
113 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 586
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Residence on Premises.

D. A. STEWART
(Successor to John T. Stephenson.)
FUNERAL DIRECTOR and EMBALMER
Reasonable charges. Best equipments.
Open day and night. Residence on premises.
104 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 469.
GEO. E. LOGAN, Assistant Manager.

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

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution
Reopens, Tuesday, Sept. 3
W. CAVEN BARRON, Principal

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

Here's The Point

DON'T WAIT UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE
to buy your Coal. Prices may advance, or Coal may be hard to get.
DO IT NOW
We can deliver you at present any quantity, large or small, of that Bright, Well-Screened, Burnable Coal. Telephone or come and see us about it.
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Squaw Bags **MARA'S** Squaw Bags
29c Each 29c Each
The Store That Never Disappoints

Long and Short KIDGLOVES
At Prices That Will MAKE YOU BUY

Long Kid Gloves—Pewny's make, every pair guaranteed. All leading shades. Regular \$3.00, for, pair. **\$1.99**

Mosquetaire Long Kid Gloves—Black only; sizes 5 1/2 to 7; regular \$2.00. For, pair. **\$1.00**

Kid Gloves—Ordinary length, 2-dome fasteners. All leading shades. Best of goods. Regular \$1.00. For, pair. **69c**

MARA'S
Opposite Market Lane

Furs ROSS' Furs
MANUFACTURER AND RETAILER.

Largest Stock of Skins and Manufactured Fur Garments in the West.

Our prices are based on first cost of manufacturing. See our goods and compare values in Persian Lamb, Mink, Sable, Ermine, etc. We can save buyers quite a percentage. Remodeling a specialty.
See Our Windows.

Ross, 196 Dundas St., Phone 1319

Expert Dentistry
In all its branches is what we guarantee you. Crown and bridge work, plates, fillings, etc. Prices that are keeping us busy.
Western Dental Office.
S.W. Corner RICHMOND and DUNDAS. PHONE 15

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Five Million Women Workers in U. S. Autos Bring New Diseases

ONLY NINE TRADES CLOSED TO WOMEN—INTERESTING STATISTICS GLEANED FROM CENSUS RETURNS—OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH WOMEN OUTNUMBER MEN.

Chicago Tribune: The women at work today are using their heads instead of their hands. At first the breadwinning woman ground grain into meal, plowed the fields, or carved weapons out of stone. Her rise from manual work was gradual. There came the combination of manual and mental work—much manual and little mental; then both divided equally; then more mental than manual. The advance has been slow, but uninterrupted. Twenty years ago the quickest from manual to mental work began. It has been going on ever since.

Twenty years ago the impress of women's hands was felt in every field of industrialism. She has gone into the mills, the workshops, and the factories and transferred the home industries to the manufactory. Today she is using her brains instead of her hands. She is going from the workbench into the office, from the offices into the professions. Twenty years ago the statistician represented the woman in industry by drawing a figure with abnormally large hands to indicate the character of the labor she performed. Today the hands in the picture are of normal size and the head is out of proportion. The two pictures standing side by side represent the change of woman's position in relation to industry in the last twenty years. In 1890 the hands cast their shadow over the whole industrial field; today the brain of woman is the new factor in every field of work. The breadwinning woman has turned from her hands to her head for the means of making a living.

WOMAN'S FIELD OF LABOR ENLARGED

Statistics published for the first time a few weeks ago by the department of commerce and labor show that in ten years—the ten between 1890 and 1900—the number of women engaged in literary and scientific pursuits increased 116.1 per cent, that the number of women who had gone behind the footlights for their bread and butter had increased 51.8 per cent during the same period. The same tables showed that during the ten years cycle between the taking of the two most recent United States censuses the number of women employed as Government officials had increased 66.7 per cent, even the Government finding it wise and profitable to employ female help. The increase in the number of women teaching music was 51.8 per cent.

The number of women physicians and surgeons had increased 62.4 per cent. During those ten years even the

universities and colleges had opened their doors to women professors and instructors, their number showing an increase of 33.4, unprecedented in any preceding decade. In the other professions engaged in by women the total increase was 221.9 per cent.

And supplying a study in contrasts with the invasion of the professions by women were the figures showing the gain in the departments of labor requiring more or less manual work. The number of women engaged in domestic and personal service showed an increase of only 26 per cent, while the number of servants and waitresses had increased only 6 per cent in the ten year period, although in every city, town and village in the country homes had been built up in the meantime—new homes where servants were needed—and restaurants had dotted every thoroughfare, and inns and taverns had sprung up on every country road worn smooth by hurrying motor cars.

MANY ENGAGED IN FARMING.

And yet in contrast with these figures an increase was shown of 36.4 per cent in women in agricultural pursuits, indicating that the farmers who were the first to find it profitable to carry on their husbands' business and have been able to measure up to the demands as they never were before. In all departments of breadwinning service the increases during the ten years between the taking of the census of 1890 and the last federal census are shown to have been as follows:

Agricultural pursuits, 36.4 per cent.
Professional service (all kinds), 38.4 per cent.
Domestic and personal service, 26.5 per cent.
Trade and transportation, 122 per cent.
Manufacturing and mechanical, 26.7 per cent.

From 1890 to 1900 the total increase in the number of feminine breadwinners was 1,291,925 or 34.9 per cent, and it is estimated that during the seven years since 1900 this figure has been doubled. But as no statistics for the last seven years are available comparison must be made by percentages. As in the opinion of Oscar S. Straus, secretary of commerce and labor, the increase during the last seven years has been at practically the same rate as during the ten years preceding 1900, although some statisticians claim it had been 33 1-3 per cent greater.

MILLION INCREASE IN TEN YEARS

But without regard to predictions the cold figures of the census of 1900,

made public for the first time a few weeks ago, are enough to point out the change that has come over the working woman. In 1890 the total number of women at work was 3,121,144; in 1900 the total was 5,007,069. The increase of 34.9 per cent was distributed chiefly among the pursuits calling for the use of the brain, and in nearly every case the increases in the number of women engaged in manual work were only the growth of increases caused by the natural population, or were all out of proportion to the increases in the occupations calling for more mental and less manual labor.

The freshly printed tables present a surprising array of figures. They show that in a country where women have risen above the grain grinding and the stone carving stage in their development there are no less than 497,886 women earning their daily bread as agricultural laborers, plowing fields, planting, harvesting. The same table shows that 307,788 women are farmers, planters, or overseers, and that 6,070 women are engaged in agricultural pursuits which cannot be classified properly under any one of these three headings.

NEARLY SEVEN THOUSAND ACTRESSES.

On the other hand, there are 6,819 women struggling for fame in the glare of the theater calumny; there are 10,989 women artists bending over their palettes from dawn until sunset in the tireless endeavor to rise to the level of Bonheur or Homer. There are over 52,000 women musicians in the United States, depending upon the delight they can give to the human ear for butter on their bread. There are 327,905 women instructors and professors in the colleges and universities. There are 5,533 women barbers and hairdressers, 55,511 boardinghouse keepers, 8,545 hotelkeepers, 147,193 housekeepers and stewards.

Over 111,500 American women are common day laborers, 332,000 are laundresses, 1,213,328 are servants and waitresses, 146,000 are saleswomen, 250,000 are textile mill operatives, 342,000 are dressmakers. There are thousands, tens of thousands, of women engaged in nearly every avenue of human endeavor, and in some fields of work there are hundreds of thousands where a few years ago there were only a few.

NINE TRADES CLOSED TO WOMEN.

In the table statistics are given of only the sixty-two leading occupations or divisions of work, although women are engaged in all but nine of the 303 gainful pursuits classified in the twelfth census. Naturally no women are reported as United States soldiers, sailors, or marines; nor were any reported as judges or judges.

Continued on Page Seventeen.

DR. POLK, OF NEW YORK, ON THE DELIRIUM OF MOTION.

Moderate Driving Healthful—Scorching Lowers Human Vitality—Disease of Motorists.

There is sound truth in the saying that you have to pay for everything you get. Every pleasure has its price, and when people draw on nature for an increase of pleasure nature sees that they settle up, and settle up well, in the end for every bit of enjoyment they have had at her expense.

That is why so many who have automobilized hard and fast and almost continuously, with scarcely a thought of the effect such an indulgence has on the system, find that they are suffering from one or more of the ailments physicians tell us are due to the overdoing of this sport.

Not a few have impaired their health almost beyond recovery; memories have faded, good looks have flown, while mental and physical equilibrium has been lost, so we are told, as a result of overdoing a pastime which can be made one of the most beneficial in the world if taken properly.

From time to time since the introduction of automobilizing, the ailments that the excessive automobilist courts: Motoritis, tuberculosis, motorpathia cerebrales, loss of memory, neurasthenia, ruined complexions, disordered stomachs, alcoholism and several minor complaints which are overshadowed by the enormity of these.

MOTORITIS ONE OF DISEASES.

Motoritis was one of the first diseases to be directly ascribed to the overindulgence of automobilizing. It was noticed first among chauffeurs who drove at a high rate of speed for several hours at a stretch. Some physicians found that the dust and stones which the eyes of the automobilist encountered when driving produced an inflammation of the front of the eye which some times resulted in keratitis.

If germs gathered to the automobilist became susceptible to pink eye, trachoma and even ophthalmia.

Next a hue and cry was raised about the automobilist's lungs and tuberculosis was threatened in some cases. It was explained by several members of the medical profession that when layer after layer of dust settled in the mucous membrane of the nose naturally the process of filtration was impeded, the amount of moisture in this part of the breathing mechanism was considerably reduced and then almost anything that attacks the throat might result.

Bronchitis and pharyngeal troubles were feared, and in the event of either of these diseases attacking the automobilist his chances of getting the tuberculosis germ were increased a hundredfold. In fact, many of the most rabid thought that each time an automobilist suffering from sore throat took a long drive in a car he was inviting tuberculosis.

Then the vibration of the car was found to be the cause of a new disease, which London physicians termed "motorpathia cerebrales." The constant vibration of the car when going at a high rate of speed frequently produced a temporary disorganization of those functions which are usually affected by sea traveling.

It was found after a careful investigation that it was by no means unusual for automobilists who indulge in this sport to excess to suffer acutely from nausea, giddiness and severe headaches. Women especially were subject to such attacks which were due to the constant jolting and vibration. It is a common thing to hear women say that they can seldom eat when they are taking long trips and frequently a light luncheon will cause them much discomfort.

The equilibrium of the system is upset by fast driving, physicians explain, and constant motoring is apt to make those who indulge unsteady in their gait, while their hands will shake almost as if they had palsy.

It requires nerve to run a car, and so some men drink to keep up the nerves, and the more they drink the more they need and the more unsteady grow their eye and hand, is the explanation given by an eminent physician who blames automobilizing for increased drunkenness.

In a word, if these ailments are to be believed, there is everything to fear from excessive motoring, and when one thinks of the thousands of automobilists who drive out daily in their cars the subject has tremendous interest.

Every owner of a car, every one who is invited to join an automobile party wonders if he is jeopardizing his health.

Are the women to lose their good looks and are the men to develop into mental and physical wrecks all on account of the automobile? This is the answer that Dr. William M. Polk, a prominent New York physician, gives to these questions.

BY DR. WILLIAM M. POLK.
Ask any engine driver how he feels after covering miles and miles of uncertain road for several hours at a stretch as fast as the engine can go. Isn't he somewhat used up when he finally reverses the lever and brings his engine to a full stop at the end of his day's journey?

Haven't his nerves been strung up to a high pitch all the time that he has been sending his iron monster over such a road?

What about his eyes? Don't you suppose that they have been under constant strain every minute of the time that he has been rushing his engine along, and isn't it natural to believe that if this strain is kept up day after day it will result in blindness?

Continued on Page Seventeen.

FRANK G. CARPENTER FINDS EGYPT'S MONARCH INTELLIGENT AND DIGNIFIED—HAS ONLY ONE WIFE—DEVOTES HIMSELF TO FARMING.

Frank S. Carpenter writes from Cairo to the Chicago Record-Herald: When I was in Cairo sixteen years ago I had a long interview with Tewfik Pasha, who was then Khedive of Egypt. Today I have had a talk with his son, Abbas Hilmi, who is now on the throne. Both of these interviews took place in the Abdin Palace, the great structure which forms the business office and official residence of the rulers of Egypt, situated here in the heart of Cairo.

The interviews were arranged by Uncle Sam's diplomatic agents, who act also as consuls general to Egypt. The first was by Consul General Cardwell, who represented us here in 1899, and the other by Consul General Liddings, who is now the diplomatic agent of the United States.

The audiences were in both cases held in the afternoon, and the dress required was the tall hat and morning costume of frock coat and light trousers, customary for official calls. We went to the palace in the consular carriage, with a gorgeous dragoman of the legation on the seat beside the coachman, and were met at the door in both instances by the soldiers of the Khedive.

The Khedives of Egypt have two official residences, one in Cairo and one in Alexandria. That in Alexandria is the Ras-el-Teen Palace, situated right on the harbor, with its windows looking out upon the Khedivial yacht and the ships of a half-dozen nations which are at anchor there.

The Abdin Palace faces a great square in the heart of this biggest city of Egypt. It is built in the form of a horseshoe, and its two stories have many windows looking out upon the square. There is a grand entrance way in the center, and to the left of this a door, which I am told leads to the harem and to other private apartments of his highness.

RECEIVED AT THE PALACE.

As our carriage drove up to the palace we were passed by a closed coach drawn by magnificent Arabian horses. On the box beside the liveried coachman sat a sober-faced eunuch whose black skin and dark clothes seemed all the more somber under his bright red skull cap. In front of the carriage ran two brown-skinned, bare-legged scyces with their hands held up in front of them warning pebbles, to get out of the way. I afterwards learned that this carriage was that of a princess about to call on the wife of the Khedive.

The palace doors were opened to us by an Arab official, clad in European

clothes and wearing red fez cap which the Egyptian never takes off whether in the house or out. We first came into a grand entrance hall, floored with mosaic, the walls of which were washed in cream and gold, and then went up to the second floor by a staircase so wide that two wagon loads of hay could be drawn up it without touching.

On the second floor are the reception-rooms for visitors and also the apartments reserved for the chamberlain, masters of ceremony and other officers of the khedive's household. Here we were taken into a large parlor by one of the khedive's cabinet ministers, who chatted with us until an official entered and told us his highness was ready to receive us.

We were then conducted across the hall to the chief reception-room of the palace, and a moment later were face to face with the young khedive of Egypt. The room was the same in which I met his father, and our reception was as free from ceremony and as cordial as that I had many years ago.

The young khedive does not look much like his father. He has more dignity and is a trifle taller. He has, however, the same light complexion, the same hazel eyes and the same broad open forehead, straight nose and full lips. He is, I judge, about five feet six inches in height, but his tall red fez makes him look taller. His father had a full beard, but the son is satisfied with a brown mustache. Both men dressed simply.

The father wore a black coat, vest and trousers, with the coat cut rather high and preacher-like. His only jewelry consisted of three gold studs, the size of bird shot, and a watchchain of thin, golden links. His necktie was black, and as I remember, it was of the butterfly variety, like those that you buy for 25 cents.

KHEDIVE SIMPLE IN MANNER.

His highness of today wore a double-breasted frock coat and light trousers, with a necktie of light-colored silk, which he had apparently tied himself.

In both instances, after shaking hands, these khedives, father and son, led the consul-general and myself to seats on the opposite side of the room and each took his own place on a divan there and sat down with one foot under him. There seemed to be nothing undignified in this attitude, the manners of both being perfectly simple and free from ostentation.

During the talk of today cigarettes were brought in and the consul-gen-

eral and myself each took one and lighted it. His highness refused, and upon my asking him if he did not smoke, he replied: "No."

I asked the same question of Tewfik Pasha, and he told me that he neither smoked nor drank, saying that Mohammedans do not believe it right to drink anything intoxicating, and that he tried to follow the laws of life as laid down by the Koran.

The present khedive drinks nothing but pure water, and he is, I am told, quite as religious as his father. He says his prayers immediately upon rising and goes to the mosque every day. Tewfik Pasha was devout. He told me that he knew the Koran from one end to the other, and that he could begin at the back and quote almost every paragraph from there to the front. He had as much faith in his religion as we have in ours, but he said, during our talk, that he thought every man should follow the faith of his father.

HAS ONLY ONE WIFE.

The khedives of the past have been noted for their numerous wives. Every one of them has had the four allotted by the Koran, and in addition concubines and slaves. The father of the present ruler was a monogamist. He was true to his one wife, and as far as I can learn, she was a most accomplished lady and queen.

When I was here before I heard many stories of the love which Tewfik Pasha had for this young man's mother, and of the pleasant home they had outside of his official career. It was probably the fact that example that made Abbas Hilmi a monogamist, and gave him a home which in its quiet and peace corresponds favorably with that of any ruler of Europe. Indeed, Tewfik, the father of Abbas Hilmi, once expressed himself strongly in favor of monogamy, saying:

"In my own father's harem I saw the disadvantages of many wives and of many children by different wives, and I then decided that when I came to manhood I would marry but one woman and be true to her. I have done that and I have never regretted it."

The present khedive is undoubtedly of much the same opinion. He had been married thirteen years, and that to a single wife who is the mother of his six children.

My conversation with his highness Abbas Hilmi covered a wide range. He dealt with the present prosperity of Egypt, and I can see that his country understands both his country and people. He thinks that the Valley has by no means reached the maximum of its possibilities, and says that by increasing the dams and drainage facilities Egypt might yield

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BRITAIN'S ONLY MAIDEN PRINCESS

WILL LIKELY SEEK A MATE AMONG THE GREAT ENGLISH NOBILITY.

Princess Patricia of Connaught is now the only maiden princess of her age and generation of English birth and upbringing. Her royal highness is naturally an object of interest to those important people who take a state as well as a sentimental interest in the matrimonial alliances of our royal family; and the princess has been more than once betrothed, by rumor, the last occasion being that on which her forthcoming marriage to the Emperor of Russia's only brother had to be officially contradicted. It has also been whispered, of late, that the pretty royal maiden will follow the example of her first cousin, the Duchess of Pife, and seek a mate in the great English nobility, and further that in that case Wales would be her home.

Despite denials, the recurrence of this latter rumor has led many people to believe in it. For it will be remembered that the King of Spain's engagement to Princess Victoria was several times publicly contradicted.

Princess Patricia, whose first name, by the way, is Victoria, is the third and last child of her parents, and she was born on St. Patrick's Day in 1886 at Buckingham Palace.

Through her mother she is descended from one of Germany's greatest war lords, the powerful Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, who, owing to the brilliancy of his locks, was nicknamed the "Red Prince." The two daughters of the Duke and Duchess of

Connaught were brought up very simply, and much as were their aunts, Queen Victoria's daughters.

Great attention was paid to their accomplishments, and both Princess Margaret—who is now the future Queen of Sweden—and Princess Patricia were taught music by Signor Carlo Albani, the noted composer and pianist.

THE PANAMA MOSQUITO.

The famous Panama mosquito, with a record of perhaps a greater number of deaths than that of the late conflict between the Japanese and Russians, has been conquered, Joe Mitchell Chapple says in the National Geographic.

While we were there, it was reported by one of the guests at the hotel that a "mosquito" had been discovered, and immediately Inspector Le Prince began to think of sending for the lizards to eat it up. Much has been said of insect pests in the tropics, but not there long enough to gain much experience in that line, yet I did discover that residents have to guard against the white ants, which rapidly destroy all articles of wood. It is sometimes happens that a chair will look all right until someone sits on it, when down it comes with a crash, having been completely honeycombed by the white ants. Soft wood is often perforated by these pests so that it is a mere sponge, easily penetrated by the finger. For this reason, hard wood only should be used for furniture and other articles. Yes, the tropics have their terrors as well as their luxuries. The negroes have to be careful of their feet, because of the "chigoe," or "jigger," which works its way under the nails of the toes and hands, giving more or less pain, and likely to cause dangerous ulcers. The army ants will encircle a building and go right through it, if not barred out, eating everything that has life, and have even been known to devour an unprotected baby. They enter a house and remain a few hours, cleaning out rats, mice and cockroaches, and then leave as suddenly as they have arrived—but no living creature that they can overwhelm escapes them.

Joachim, World's Greatest Violinist

GOLD COULD NOT LURE HIM—NO MUSICIAN EVER RETAINED A HOLD ON THE PUBLIC SO LONG.

Eight years ago, when Joseph Joachim's ex-pupils from all parts of the world were celebrating in Berlin, the master's sixtieth jubilee as a public performer, it was remarked that no other great violinist had retained his hold on the public for so long a period. Yet from his advent, nearly seventy years ago, as a musical prodigy in a Hungarian town, until his death in Berlin on the fifteenth of last month, Joachim was never persuaded to visit America. Arthur M. Abell, fact in his indifference to monetary considerations. Writing the Musical Courier (New York) at the time of the jubilee, Mr. Abell said:

"Joachim is a man of strong character. He has never at any time advertised himself, and yet his reputation overshadows that of all other living artists. He has never taken money for private instruction. He has never played in private for money. He plays but few engagements, apparently, for money, in public. He refused a fabulous offer for an American tour a few

years ago. He devotes a greater part of his time to the interests of the Berlin Hochschule at a ridiculously small salary, according to our views. Even in Germany he could earn more in one week with his violin than his salary amounts to in one year if he choose to accept all the solo engagements offered him. In short, Joachim is above money considerations, and this notwithstanding the fact that he needs to earn money from year to year to live on. He has not amassed a fortune, though he might easily have done so. No, it is not money, it is art, that prompts him to do as he does."

In a monograph on Joachim by J. A. Fuller Maitland, musical critic of the London Times, there is a passage which dwells upon the unconscious self-revelation of the musician which takes place even when he is interpreting the works of others. The writer goes on to say:

"Besides the ideal interpretation of the music which he plays, Joachim unconsciously tells everyone who hears to hear with manner of man he is in himself. Truth, rectitude, earnestness of purpose, singleness of artistic aim, a childlike clarity of the inner vision, combined with the highest dignity—all these are evident to any but the most superficial listener, and there is a certain quiet ardor, eloquent, of strong emotion strongly controlled."

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SECRETS OF MANLY BEAUTY

MEN IN THE AGGREGATE DECLARED HANDSOMER THAN WOMEN.

Why are men better looking than women? demands a courageous writer in the Gentlewoman. It is a problem which must perplex and puzzle modern women, for, taking them in the aggregate, men nowadays leave women behind in personal beauty.

Various reasons contribute to this. Man has many points of advantage. Has he a weak and retreating chin, indicative of subeity and entire lack of character? There is nothing easier than to cover it with a neat Vandyke beard, and at once he assumes quite a virile and attractive aspect.

Is his mouth weak or cruel? A well-trained mustache is an invaluable asset in this case.

Does he wish to create an impression of piety and moral rectitude? He may be the biggest villain alive, but if he cultivate a long flowing beard of patriarchal aspect he is at once invited to become a churchwarden, the rector refers to him affectionately as "our beloved brother," local newspapers allude to him as "our esteemed townsmen," the widow and the orphan go to him for sympathy and consolation, little children prattle artlessly to him and put their little hands in his, while the British public point to him with pride as a representative citizen—a man seen and felt by all.

Yet it is within the range of possibility would be hustled out of the country in less time than it takes to say Jack Robinson.

Then, again, what possibilities for a poetic appearance lie in a man's hair. Take away the flowing locks of a number of distinguished musicians and what would happen? Assuredly what is alternatively described as a convict clip would result in much fewer feminine ecstasies, a sudden slump in requests for autographs and photographs, and a considerable diminution in the number of broken hearts.

And the irony of it is that men's looks do not matter very much, and in this fact also lies a reason for their superior position. The first gray hair does not plunge them into a dark night of despair, while the initial wrinkle is passed by unnoticed. They do not worry over their looks, and so their looks give them no cause to worry.

CICERO'S BAD LATIN.

An assiduous high school student, having to retranslate into Latin a paragraph "based on Cicero," searched through the works of that author until he found the passage in the original. After reading it over to see that the English was an exact translation of the Latin, he merely copied the passage from the book, and handing it in, began to anticipate high praise from his teacher. But to his surprise his paper came back with a number of ugly blue marks.

Though desiring to disclose his deception, he decided that the joke would be on the instructor if he did so. Accordingly he confessed having copied the passage, and asked how it could be full of mistakes. But the teacher was prepared for him.

"I knew it was copied," said he, sternly. "That was apparent. But I also wanted you to know, sir, that Cicero could take liberties with the Latin tongue which you cannot." School Times.

DARING SURGERY ON THE HEART

A NUMBER OF REMARKABLE OPERATIONS PERFORMED WITH GREAT SUCCESS.

Heart surgery, or the practice of operating directly on the living organ itself, is just now attracting widespread attention. A number of exceedingly daring operations have been carried out, in some instances with amazing success.

Within a few days a German surgeon has announced that he has, he believes, succeeded in restoring life shortly after death by vigorous and direct massage of the heart. There are a number of cases on record in which the heart has actually been operated upon and sewed up, as in ordinary wounds, the patient actually recovering. The possibilities of this department of surgery are, of course, immeasurable.

Elaborate experiments have been conducted recently upon the hearts of dogs. The living organ has been laid bare and various operations have been carried out. While in many of these cases the animals have afterwards died, the number of those in which the operation has been successful indicates that such operations upon human beings give at least a great promise of success.

In the many cases recorded of operations upon the hearts of human beings, as well as in the case of the lower animals, when the subjects have died death has been due to blood poisoning in such cases is naturally very great. This, however, tends to prove that the actual danger of the operation itself is not insurmountable.

In cases where the heart has actually been cut and again sewed up death has been caused by the tearing out of the stitches. It will be readily understood, of course, that since the heart is constantly in motion, even violent motion, such stitches are likely to tear through the flesh, which death quickly follows. That the living heart has actually been laid bare in many instances and daring operations which will doubtless come as a surprise to most laymen.

It seems that wounds of the heart, according to the records, are generally due to an incision from a stab or puncture from a hat pin or a perforation from a bullet. Other injuries may be due to contusions, as in the breaking of a rib, in which a splinter of bone penetrates into the heart walls. Severe injuries of this latter type may take place without a fatal ending. When injuries take place which penetrate into the cavities of the heart the consequences are very serious.

In bullet wounds of the heart an occasionally fatal result may obtain without the detection of an apparent wound in the walls of the heart. A curious instance of this kind is related by a Canadian physician.

In this case the pericardium, or outside lining of the heart, showed no wound, although the right ventricle of the heart contained a wound large enough to admit two fingers. It is evident that the elastic pericardium was driven before the bullet into the heart, while the ventricle was forcibly distended with blood. Upon autopsy

the ball was found in the cavity of the chest, with a loss of shot. He had survived a considerable length of time after the heart had been penetrated by a foreign substance. An English surgeon mentions a boy who lived for a month with a piece of wood three inches long in the right side of his heart.

There are numerous records of persons surviving a considerable length of time after the heart has been penetrated by a foreign substance. An English surgeon mentions a boy who lived for a month with a piece of wood three inches long in the right side of his heart.

In 400 cases of heart injury through external violence 103 cases died immediately, 200 in a short time, 50 recovered and in the remainder the termination is not given. By modern antiseptic surgery and greater skill in these latter days severe wounds of the heart may be treated with greater possibilities of success. The chest may be opened, the heart exposed and the wound sewed up.

Col. Hugh L. Scott, superintendent of West Point, has been most successful in capturing savage chiefs both in this country and in the Philippines. He owes part of his prowess to his remarkable understanding of the sign languages as used by the North American Indians.

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HEROINES OF HISTORY; CORNELIA, MOTHER OF THE GRACCHI

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

Great was the scandal in Rome in 169 B.C. when it became known that Scipio Africanus (mighty general, conqueror of Carthage and head of the mighty highest Patrician family) had bestowed the hand of his daughter Cornelia on a penniless Plebeian, Gracchus by name.

Rome had long since departed from the semi-socialistic simplicity that had once made it fit to rule the world. Now the Patricians (Senators, landowners and other men of office and wealth) were yearly growing richer and were absorbing to themselves the national prosperity that should have been shared by the Plebeians, or poorer folk. The latter were in wretched state. They fought Rome's battles, filled Rome's fields, built Rome's houses. Yet their own condition was almost that of slaves.

Thus it was that Scipio's broadmindedness and lack of class prejudice in marrying his daughter to the best and most honorable of these Plebeians, set the whole city agog. But the couple thus strangely mated were very happy together. They had three children, two sons and a daughter. The elder son was named Tiberius, for his father; the younger Caius. Cornelia brought

them up under her own personal care, not leaving them to tutors and servants, as did most Patricians. She taught them statecraft, war, and most of all, patriotism. For she was a wonderful woman, and studied deep into affairs that were in those times usually left wholly to wiser men. A rich Roman lady one day visited her and chattered boastfully of her jewels and riches, describing each glittering bauble and ending with a request to see Cornelia's jewels. Her hostess led the visitor to a room where her two boys lay asleep. Pointing to the two lads, she said simply:

SCHOOL FOR HOUSEWIVES

BY MARION HARLAND

Making Bread and Rolls



Placing Loaf in Pan

SOME of the rest of you may be familiar with a doggerel rhyme I heard years ago, which ran something like this:

"Who has not eaten home-made bread,
That heavy mixture of putty and lead?"

I don't know who was the author, or if the couplet stands alone or is part of a set of verses, but the quotation has risen to my lips many a time when I have sat down to a table where the so-called staff of life might have been compounded to suit the description of the verse.

Probably it is in part because there are so many families where good home-made bread is unknown that the baker flourishes in the land. I do not believe I ever heard of a baker who failed in business.

Whether it is in town where one can send around almost any corner secure of buying a loaf of bread, or in the country where the tours of the baker's cart are as regular as the jaunts of the butcher's or the green-grocer's wagon, everywhere that it is possible to buy it the people are subsisting on baker's bread.

As a matter of course, there are remote sections of the country where the baker does not penetrate, and one must needs make bread.

I had almost said they were fortunate, and then the recollection of some of that home-made bread came to me, and I hesitate and wonder if, perhaps, it would not be wiser to qualify my statement.

Question of Health.

It is a question in my mind as to the comparative healthfulness of the heavy home-made product and the light, sawdusty, chemically-raised bread supplied by many bakers.

In the long run, when the effect of either upon the digestion is reckoned up, I do not believe there would be much to choose between them in point of wholesomeness.

Never have I been able to understand the terrors that to some housekeepers' minds seem to hover around breadmaking. A woman would not hesitate to make a batch of pies, a series of elaborate desserts or rich cakes, or to give orders to her cook to prepare them.

In the same households where you never see a good bread roll or a slice of home-made bread you will be regaled with a variety of hot muffins, griddle cakes, biscuits and the like, made as a matter of course.

Why is it that bread alone is something the average mistress of servants dares not ask her cook to make and that the housemother who cheerfully undertakes more troublesome tasks often shrinks from the work herself?

In the old days home-made bread was taken for granted, and yet those were the times when the yeast cake was unknown and the woman who made her own bread had to make the yeast for it as well.

Did she dread the task in those days, and if not, when did the fear of it come upon us? Why should not every household make its own bread

and make it well? The baker may be an excellent resource in an emergency, but he should not be the regular dependence of a family, least of all when there are children who need the bone-making elements which are so conspicuously absent from most bakers' bread.

We have before this spoken on this page of the bread-making machine and some of the constituency have reported their success with it.

To the possessor of one of these utensils bread-making has ceased to have drawbacks, and I wish with all my heart it were possible to put one into every household in the land.

Even without these, however, it is possible to make good bread with so little labor that inexperienced housekeepers who have shrunk from the effort with terror would stand amazed at its simplicity.

It may seem out of place, when writing for the housekeeper of today, to give a recipe for bread.

But even the oldest cooks are usually gladdened by suggestions, and in any assemblage of housekeepers there are sure to be some who are seeking for a newer or simpler way to do the old things.

White Bread. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a pint of boiling water, and before you take it from the fire pour in a pint of milk.

When the mixture is lukewarm stir into it a half cupful of warm water in which has been dissolved a yeast cake.

Have ready two quarts of flour

which has been sifted with a tablespoonful of sugar and an even teaspoonful of salt. In this flour make a hole and pour in the milk, water and yeast mixture, stirring it in with a wooden spoon.

These proportions should make a soft dough. Work it with the hands for ten minutes, kneading hard. Put the dough into your floured bread bowl, cover it and set it to rise. When the dough has reached twice its original bulk, work it with the hands for five minutes and form it into loaves.

Each loaf should be of a size which will about half fill the pan in which it is to be baked. Cover the loaves. Let them rise until half as large again as they were when they went in and bake them in a steady oven.



The Ingredients Should be Mixed Carefully

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Each loaf should be of a size which will about half fill the pan in which it is to be baked. Cover the loaves. Let them rise until half as large again as they were when they went in and bake them in a steady oven.

When they have puffed up to nearly twice their first size, push them down and let them rise again.

Repeat this process once more, and when the puffy stage is reached for the third time put the rolls in the oven. Bake for half to three-quarters of an hour.

Whole Wheat Bread. Melt a tablespoonful of butter and one of lard in a cup of boiling water and add to this a cup of milk. Dissolve a yeast cake in a half cup of lukewarm water.

Put all together and add flour in the proportion of one cup of white to three of the whole wheat.

Make into a soft dough, knead this for ten minutes, let it rise to twice its first bulk and make it into rather small loaves. It should rise for an hour longer before baking.

Whole Wheat Bread Without Yeast. Into one quart of sour milk stir a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water, and one third of a cup of molasses. Beat all together well. Add to them enough whole wheat flour to make a dough as stiff as can be stirred and set this aside to rise for two or three hours, until it has risen to double its first size.

Make it into loaves, put in the oven and bake steadily for one hour.

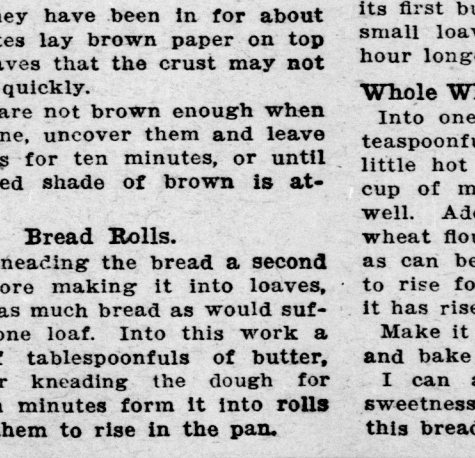
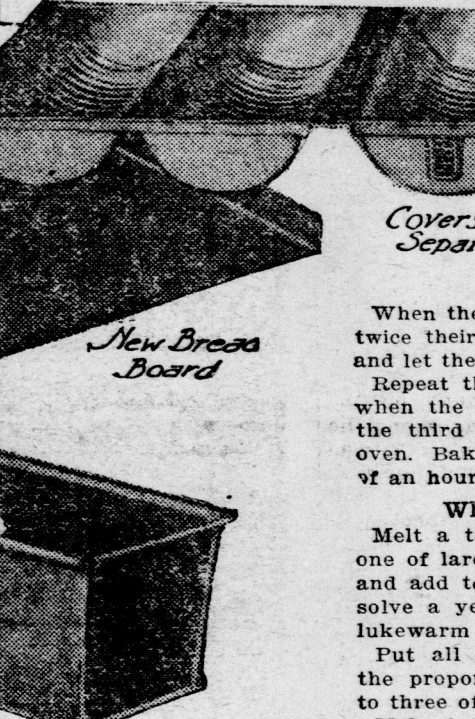
I can answer for the lightness, sweetness and general excellence of this bread.

French Rolls. Add a cupful of shortening (butter and lard), a teaspoonful of salt and a half cake of yeast dissolved in a half cup of warm water to three cups of sweet milk.

Into these stir flour enough to make a stiff dough and let it rise overnight. Add in the morning two eggs, well beaten, and let the dough rise once more, doubling its size.

With the hands form the dough into balls about the size of an egg, arrange these in buttered pans, cover, let them rise once more, and bake in a rather quick oven.

Marion Harland



Boston Brown Bread. Mix well two cups, each, of cornmeal and rye meal. Add a teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of boiling water to three cups of sour milk.

Put with this a cupful of molasses and pour the mixture on the meal, to which should have been added a teaspoonful of salt.

Beat hard. Pour into a well-greased brown-bread mould, with a tightly fitting top and set in a pot of boiling water. Keep this at a steady boil for from four to five hours and then take the bread from the mould and set it in the oven for fifteen minutes, to dry the bread around the edges and brown the surface a little.

Some cooks add to this amount of dough a half cup of seeded raisins, dredged lightly with flour and stirred in just before the bread is put into the mould.

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THE HOUSEMOTHERS' EXCHANGE

A CONTRIBUTOR to whom we are indebted for other good offices sends in a batch of what she calls "Household Hints." Each is timely and practical.

NO. 1. In cooking potatoes it is useful to recollect that, after the water has been strained off, the potatoes should have three or four sharp jerks, as you would in washing cut-glass bottles, and leave the parings in overnight.

NO. 2. Ten leaves are invaluable as a means of cleaning varnished paint. When enough have been laid aside for the work, they should be put into a basin of water and left to steep for half an hour.

The strained tea is used instead of water to clean varnished surfaces. The tannic acid left in tea leaves, after all that is wholesome in them has been extracted, acts quickly upon grime and grease.

NO. 3. Put a few drops of ammonia into the water in which you mean to wash flower vases, especially if they are of the long-necked, spindling kind.

It is impossible to get your hand down to the bottom. After rinsing all the dirt the ammonia will bring up, put in chopped potato parings, as you would in washing cut-glass bottles, and leave the parings in overnight.

They will loosen the dirt effectively. Next day rinse with more ammonia water. If the glass be first rinsed in cold water, it may then be safely washed in hot. If dipped in hot as soon as they are emptied, the milk is coagulated and clogs the glass.

NO. 4. Glasses that have held milk should never be washed in warm water while traces of the milk still cling to the inside.

New porcelain is as smooth as window glass. If rubbed with sand soap, the surface becomes like ground glass from which no cleaning agent can take the stain. Porcelain should be cleaned with household ammonia from the first.

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colored landowne dress without taking the ground color or leaving a ring outside of the spot?

Also, what will remove a cherry stain from a brown Panama skirt?

NO. 8. I should try a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and chloroform upon both garments.

To avoid the ring, put several thicknesses of blotting paper under the stuff while sponging it.

Moth Protective

I noticed in the Exchange a while ago that some one asked for a moth preventive. A few years ago I was tormented out of my wits by moths. I find that by putting away flannels and woollens in flour paper sacks and using insect powder under the edges of carpets I have done away with them.

As a matter of course, constant vigilance is needed to keep them away, for they re-

turn each year and deposit their eggs. I have used the paper sacks for years for this purpose, and have no trouble with them.

I mark each sack with name of contents. Thus, any member of the family can find his or her own flannels. The bags are hung in the attic.

Mrs. H. L. M. (Dawagmac, Mich.)

If the dust be entirely beaten out of the woollens before they are packed away in your bags there would be no danger of moths.

The difficulty of doing this, and the possibility that moth eggs are in the dust make imperative the need of some pungent preservative, so called. Moths detest cedar oil, camphor, tobacco and printer's ink.

"We" beat and sun woollens and furs, pin them up in newspapers, and then in unbleached muslin; lastly,

pack them away in closed boxes and drawers and never find a moth in articles thus protected.

"Martha's" Recipe

A friend was telling me the other day that she prefers lamb's liver to calf's, and she was certain she had read something in a story of yours, "The Distractions" of somebody or other, of some way of cooking lamb's liver and making it taste like anything but a cheap dish.

Will you tell us what it was? My friend says you did not give the recipe in the story.

E. A. G. (Pittsburg, Pa.)

Your friend had evidently dipped into "The Distractions of Martha."

The heroine had many and sore trials in her housewifely career. She had conquered most of them when she meditated for a family dinner a casserole of lamb's liver.

I have the vanity to believe that the dish was of my own invention, although it was a young housewife who, several years ago recommended lamb's liver to me as more tender and far more economical than that of the calf.

Up to then, I had never tasted it. Since our initial trial of it, we never buy calf's liver if we can get lamb's.

Here is the recipe of which "Martha" spoke:

Casserole of Lamb's Liver. Lay the whole liver in cold water, slightly salted, for half an hour to draw out the blood and make it firm.

Rinse it then, in cold fresh water and wipe dry. Fry six slices of fat salt pork in a pan until crisp.

Take them from the fat and put into this six slices of young onion. Strain out the onion when it is fried, and add a lump of butter as large as an egg to the fat left in the pan.

When it is hissing hot lay in the liver and brown slightly on both sides. Have the casserole ready heated; turn the contents of the pan into it; add two cupfuls of good stock thickened with browned flour; a dozen potato balls cut with a "sough" and parboiled for ten minutes, half a dozen baby onions, also parboiled, and a little chopped parsley, and a little salt.

Cover the casserole closely; set it in a steady oven and cook for two hours without opening. The fire should not be too hot for the liver may burn to the sides of the casserole. Send to the table covered.

You have here a cheap and an excellent dish for a family dinner.

You may add a touch of elegance by substituting button mushrooms (champignons) for the potato-balls. Even then, it is not an expensive viand.

FAMILY MEALS FOR A WEEK

SUNDAY BREAKFAST. Fruit, cereal, savory kidneys, blackberry shortcake, tea, coffee.

LUNCHEON. Cheese fondue, baked potatoes, toasted crumpets, lettuce, crackers and cheese, tea.

DINNER. Lima bean soup, roast lamb, boiled corn, scalloped squash, hominy pudding, apple soufflé, coffee.

WEDNESDAY BREAKFAST. Fruit, cereal, bacon, with cream sauce; hot rolls, tea, coffee.

LUNCHEON. Cold lamb, sliced; tomato and cucumber salad, nut sandwiches, blackberries and cream, tea.

DINNER. Julienné soup, fricasseed calf's tongue, breaded escallop, potato purée, sliced beets, peach fritters, coffee.

THURSDAY BREAKFAST. Fruit, boiled codfish, cold and moulded; calf's tongue, minced; sally luncheon, tea, coffee.

LUNCHEON. Curried lamb (left-over), boiled rice, toast, sliced bananas and cream, tea.

DINNER. Vegetable soup, crown of lamb, filled with potato balls; cabbage, creamed squash, peach butter pudding, coffee.

FRIDAY BREAKFAST. Fruit, cereal, pan fish, hashed potatoes, toast, tea, coffee.

LUNCHEON. Hamburg steak, baked sweet potatoes, rye biscuit, stewed apples, tea.

DINNER. Onion soup, baked bluefish, potato loaves, sliced cucumbers, string beans, watermelon, coffee.

SATURDAY BREAKFAST. Cracked wheat and sliced bananas, with cream; bacon, fried mush, biscuit, tea, coffee.

LUNCHEON. Fish au gratin (left over), string bean salad (left-over), whole wheat muffins, jam, tea.

DINNER. Vegetable soup, crown of lamb, filled with potato balls; cabbage, creamed squash, peach butter pudding, coffee.

Foot and slice four fine Bermuda onions

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A Bit of Creole Cookery

Have you room for a bit of Creole cookery I picked up in Cuba last winter? It may seem queer to some persons, but I assure you it is most savory. We have become very fond of it; also for an Italian dish, for which I inclose a formula. We got that in the country back of Genoa while abroad a year ago.

I know you are most catholic in your gastronomic ideas, as well as in your theology. So I venture to contribute both recipes.

CURRIED LAMB. Peel and slice four fine Bermuda onions

into cold water. Leave them there half an hour, take them out and dry by laying them upon one cloth, covering with another, and patting the upper. Have ready in a deep saucepan a dozen fine tomatoes peeled and sliced thin.

Heat slowly while you fry the onions in butter to a light brown. When the tomatoes are hot and soft, season with salt, a little sugar, and a teaspoonful (even) of sweet pepper, or paprika.

Add now four young okra pods sliced thin. Bring to a boil, add the fried onions and cook fast fifteen minutes. Line a platter with slices of toast, well buttered, and pour the "olla" over them. Set in the oven for three minutes to soak the toast and serve.

MY GENOA "FIND." Stew a dozen tomatoes soft, season with sugar, cayenne and salt to taste. Now rub through a colander and return to the fire. In a deep fryingpan heat three great spoonfuls of butter, break into it rapidly six eggs, stirring all the time.

As soon as they are fairly broken and mixed, pour in the tomatoes. Cook for two minutes, stirring all the time, and add as quickly three tablespoonfuls of Parmesan cheese. Turn out, and eat with brown-bread.

It was a country Lenten dish in Italy, and we ate it with the black bread of the country.

You will hardly credit how good it is when made just right.

VIATREX (Harrisburg, Pa.).

I can, and I do credit the tale of its deliciousness.

While I may not have been so much of a globe-trotter as to borrow your signature, I have yet eaten bread and diverse odd national dishes that went with bread of assorted complexions in four continents.

Some of the aforesaid oddities we have engrained upon our American bill-of-fare, and to the decided advantage of the latter.

I ate your Lenten dish not a week ago in my daughter's home. She cooked it, or something so near akin to it that I recognized your recipe as soon as I read it.

She cooked the savory mess, I say, in a chafing dish and lo! it was very good!

We thank you for bringing it to the notice of the Exchange

Canadian Chorus Girl In New York Relates Experiences on the Stage

Note.—The following is the first of a series of articles written specially for The Toronto Star, and reproduced in The Advertiser, by a bright young Canadian (a former Londoner), who is beginning musical comedy work at the bottom of the ladder of the show business. The articles will give her own personal observation and experiences, her viewpoint being that of a beginner, to whom all things are new and interesting. She is at present singing in the chorus of one of the leading theaters in New York. The relation of her actual experiences contained in this first article is not expected to develop many new cases of stage fever.

1.—THE DAYS OF REHEARSAL.

Special Correspondence of The Star.
New York, Sept. 13.—Do you remember your first day at the new school when you were a youngster? Do you remember just how shy and embarrassed and forlorn you felt? How you winced when the other scholars looked you up and down and audibly wondered who you were and where you lived?

That isn't anything to the way you'd feel at the first rehearsal of a big musical "show."

About forty chorus girls and possibly a dozen chorus men, to say nothing of the manager and the musical director, sit there and look you over with the cold, hard eyes of an appraising judge or prospective buyer.

From Toe to Crown.

From your hair to your feet, every "point" is an object of interest. You think to yourself that now you know what the unfortunate slave girls of other times used to feel when they were put up in the market—on exhibition.

Needless to say, your own eyes are busy, and you turn with relief from the aggressively-beautiful blonde type, which seem to be inevitable in every chorus, to the modest-looking little girl in the corner, whose sunny hair, big hazel eyes, and quiet dress make her a delightful contrast to the majority of her companions.

Later on you discover that the pretty little girl, who isn't a day over 20, has been unhappily married, is



"On These Unfortunates He Heaps Abuse."

separated from her husband, and is endeavoring to earn a living for herself and her two small children—in the chorus!

How Others Take It.

Just then, however, you interest yourself by watching all the different faces and trying to imagine something of the thoughts and circumstances which shape their lives and keep them in the chorus.

Suddenly, you are rudely interrupted by an anaemic tenor who warbles excitedly at the top of his shrill voice—"Love me and the world is mine." Alas! his voice ignominiously cracks on the high note, and he is "down and out." A few minutes after—and the girl next me says "Gee! Pipe the fussy soubrette!" I "piped," and the fussy one proceeded to do the most animated song and dance you ever saw. By

the time she got through I was gasping, out of sheer sympathy with her exertions. After a few more intervals of this character, we proceeded to get down to business and manuscript copies were handed out of the words and music of the "opening chorus of Act I."

For a week we did nothing but music, and during that week at least half a dozen girls were told, more or less gently, that they would have to go. And then, at the end of the first week, the "producer" came in. For the benefit of the uninitiated let me explain that the producer, or stage director, is the man who teaches all the "business"; that is, the gestures and dance which accompany the musical work of a chorus.

Sorrows Begin.

Then, and then only, began the really heart-rending part of rehearsals. A producer always selects about three girls he likes, and to these three he is amiable personified. All their mistakes are either ignored or else corrected very gently, with so much personal attention that the most ignorant could not fail to learn. As to contrast, he has at least two or three girls whom he apparently cordially detests, and on these unfortunates he heaps abuse and constant fault-finding until you positively burn with indignation.

If you are so fortunate as to be neither a favorite nor an object of hatred, you are allowed to learn your work in peace with no more attention from the producer in authority than is absolutely necessary.

There is a very pretty little blonde girl in our chorus whose complexion is so exquisite she has received the nickname of "Peaches." This small person was supreme chief favorite of the producer and in practically every chorus she stands next to me. She was particularly slow and stupid in learning the business, and every time she made a mistake this man would blame it on me and deliver a torrent of abuse at my unprotected head.

He knew, I knew, the girls knew, and so did everyone else, that "Peaches" was wrong and that I was suffering vicariously because he could not bear to reprimand her, and yet had to take some notice of the mistakes.

Never Talk Back.

There is one rule of stage work that is imperative, and that is—never talk back to the stage manager. If you do you'll lose your job. This is expressed in the chorus vernacular, but is nevertheless true.

I had a "pull" and couldn't "lose my job," but I had no intention of demonstrating that fact by "talking back" to the stage manager, so I used to suffer in silence and inwardly boil over.

One day "Peaches" herself was moved to wrath and exclaimed, after he had directed the usual maledictions to me, "But you know I was wrong." He stood in utmost surprise for a moment, and then he said softly, "Oh, it was you, little girl. Well, don't do it again." This, after the torrent of abuse that had descended on me! I inwardly thanked heaven, however, for the sense of humor that enabled me to see how funny it was.

The musical director and the stage manager have absolute control, and you are called to account for every smallest lapse in behavior. It is just like being at school again. You must not talk to each other while working. If you are late for rehearsal, you must explain the reason to the stage manager, and it must be a good explanation. Absence is inexcusable, unless through illness, and even then you should have been well enough to come!

Slightings and Insults.

You are expected to endure slights, even insults, from the stage manager, not only with equanimity, but with a smile. I have seen girls reduced to tears by some insulting remark or brutal reprimand, going through their work mechanically, with the tears streaming down their faces and the semblance of a wintry smile twisting their mouths.

One girl left the room one day in a passion of tears. I was asked to bring her back, and when I found her, I said: "Why do you give that brute the satisfaction of knowing that he has hurt you?"

She moaned. "I can't help it. I could kill myself for giving way like this, but it nearly kills me to be spoken to like that. I can't stand it. I can't!"

And so it went on all during rehearsals. For two weeks we were absolutely at the mercy of the stage manager, and during that period at least a dozen more of the chorus were given their dismissal by him.

When we began to rehearse with the principals it was much better, for both the real managers of the production were present, and our friend the stage manager didn't dare to say a word that wasn't perfectly justified by the exigencies of the case.

Rehearsals, consequently, went much more smoothly, although our hours were longer because we had to sit around and do nothing while the principals went through their parts.

Measured for Costumes.

Often, after hours of rehearsal, we had to wend our weary ways to the costumer's, where it was nothing unusual to sit around and wait for an hour, perhaps two hours, until it was your turn to be fitted. There you stood for another hour while you were pulled and pinned and jerked into "boned linings," or the "madame" tried the effects of various colors and drapings on your long-suffering form.

And so it went on until it came to the all-important "dress rehearsal," when the flat went forth: "Every person must be in the theater at 12.30 noon, made up and on the stage at 1, wearing costumes for the first act."

We were there, and it is impossible to describe to you how different everything looked. Ordinary rehearsals had been gone through in our street clothes, with sticks for parasols, and piano for our only music, a big bare stage, with no scenery or stage accessories, and the flickering, uncertain lights of a few gas jets for our sole illumination.

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OLD SITUATIONS FOR NEW PLAYS

When Ludwig Fulda, the German dramatist, was last in America he attended the theater frequently. He met actors and managers and dramatists, and he soaked himself in the affairs of the stage. Just before he sailed for home one of his friends said to him:

"Well, you'll have something to talk about when you get back to Berlin. You have seen an astonishing large number of fine plays during your stay here. Just about how many have you seen?"

"I have," answered Fulda, "seen one fine play."

"And what was that?"

"One of my own."

And so it was.

It was called "The Lost Paradise" in the American version, and it was accredited to David Belasco and H. C. De Mille. It is in that interesting place that occurs that oft-quoted line: "Back to the mill. There'll be no strike tonight."

When Fulda went to England he saw



SCENE FROM "A DESPERATE CHANCE." The Famous Biddle Bros. Play at the Grand Monday Night.

there "The Admirable Crichton," and this was ascribed to J. M. Barrie of "Peter Pan" and "The Little Minister" fame. Barrie admitted as much after he had been charged with it. Until Fulda spoke Barrie was silent. Some adaptations of the lines and situations in the Fulda piece found their way to the stage of the La Salle theater, where they are part of "The Time, the Place, and the Girl."

The play ran with great success in both England and America. It finally dropped out of sight. Not many years ago David Belasco announced a new play called "The Girl I Left Behind Me." The main situation of that beleaguered forces waiting for reinforcements, the approach of which is first detected by a girl, was photographically like that in "Jessie Brown, or the Relief of Lucknow." But the idea was not yet through. Although "The Girl I Left Behind Me" ran with success, it could not, like Tennyson's brook, run on forever. It was finally withdrawn. This year the big Belasco piece is "The Rose of the Rancho." Its big scene is identically the big scene of the two preceding plays. Frances Starr, the new Belasco luminary, hears the rescuers coming just as Jessie Brown did, and just as the heroine of "The Girl I Left Behind Me" did.

A great many of the bricks and much of the mortar out of which the edifice of the drama is erected in this country and in England comes from the workshops in other countries. Much of the work does not bear the impress of the men who did it first. Still, conditions as they are now are bet-

ter than they used to be.

The French theater has always contributed liberally to the English and the American stage. Sardou, for example, wrote "Dora." Clement Scott and a prolific Mr. Stephenson crossed the channel at the solicitation of Squire Bancroft. They beheld the piece in the original French. They made it into English to suit themselves. It was called "Diplomacy," and Rose Coghlan made her reputation in it. Many well-known actors on this side of the water and many on the other—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal among the latter—played in the piece. It was only recently that the Sardou play was presented in its original version, and this was done at the New theater in Chicago.

Nobody can tell where a dramatic idea has been first used. Some of the situations that are now in every day use go back to Sophocles and Euripides. It is certain that it was in those dramas of the Greeks that Shakespeare and other playwrights found their chorus, which they used in some of the plays. Chorus is notable in "Henry V.," for instance, when she recites events which are supposed to have occurred while the curtain was down. When Richard Mansfield played "Henry V.," his chorus was Miss Florence Kahn, daughter of a United States congressman from California.

Many stage devices came from the earlier drama of the Italians. Many of the ideas that are used in farce come from that school. Much of the work that is called original work by the playwrights that give it to the world today was born in reality many years ago. Until quite recently it was safe to steal from any French or German or Italian playwright. The law of copyright had no international application. First it protected for no time at all. First for five years, and now its protection is identical with that extended to the native author. Which has caused a great diminution in the making of dramatic reputations quickly.

Bouffecault and many other first rate dramatists were first rate adapters, but most men would prefer to be known by their own works rather than by the twisted versions that they made without authority of the works of other men. In the fair old, rare old, golden days that people sing about on the stage and look back to with regret in private, each high-class theater kept a tame dramatist, whose duty it was to steal from those other dramatists who could not catch him, or, who, having caught him, were powerless, because of the inadequacy of the law, to punish him. One of the best things about the passing of the fair old and the rare old is that, with the passing, there went this amiable custom of maintaining writers with letters of marque and reprisal authorizing them to swoop down on any unprotected idea, phrase, situation, or drama, and carry it off. While the theater may not be as full of good things as it once was—although this point is debatable and should only be admitted for argument's sake—the goods that are in the theater now do not consist in so large part of stolen property as they once did.

In all the daintiness and niceness of her "Marrying Mary" clever Marie Cahill has scored a signal triumph, and will be seen here at the Grand Opera House Tuesday night, Oct. 1. They who have called for more story and more plot in musical plays have been vindicated in this most interesting effort of Edwin Milton Royle, and the music by Silvio Hahn and lyrics by Benjamin Haggood Burt, have proved a most fitting decoration to the book.

"Marrying Mary" is really a great musical play, for it marks the creation of a new class of entertainment. The English musical comedies have already been characterized as nice, but



MISS ROSE COGHAN, The Famous Star Who Will Be Seen at Bennett's Every Afternoon and Evening Next Week.

then they have invariably been too dull for Americans. But here we have a comedy free from horse play and vulgarity, and yet most lively and entertaining. "Comedy of the mind and not of the hands and feet," someone has said, and it seems fit, provided the phrase is not so interpreted as to exclude the graceful dancing of the "long-skirted" chorus, and even of Marie Cahill herself. For the first time since she suffered an accident to her hip a number of years ago, Miss Cahill has ventured to dance, and in "Mr. Cupid" she displays all the grace and art which made her known in Augustin Daly's "Runaway Girl" as the best dancer on the American stage.

A secret of Miss Cahill's success lies in the remarkable and strong cast she has gathered together. It is probably the highest-priced and most finished aggregation of players now appearing in a musical comedy. Eugene Cowles alone must command a salary which would stagger any manager.

In connection with the engagement of "A Desperate Chance," Theodore Kremer's latest success, in four acts, founded on the notorious Biddle Brothers' case to be seen here on next Monday at the Grand, it is hardly necessary to more than announce its appearance, as the story of the play has attracted such wide wide reputation. The first act opens with the murder of the Pittsburgh grocer by the Biddle boys, their sentence and conviction.

The second act shows the boys in jail, where they use their hypnotic power over the warden's wife, their sensational escape from jail, their thrilling fight in the snow with the detectives, their capture and finally their pathetic death in the Butler County jail.

Mr. Kremer considers this his greatest effort, which is saying a great deal, when one considers his recent successes, "The Fatal Wedding," "The Road to Ruin" and others, too numerous to mention. While the play abounds with many thrilling situations, the author has not forgotten to put plenty of heart interest in the piece. The child's love for the mother, who has unintentionally sinned, will send many away with tear-dimmed eyes. The comedy situations are also very strong.

A big scenic production is promised, with many new and startling mechanical effects, and with a cast of unusual excellence. A performance is promised to satisfy the most exacting critic.

"Happyland," De Wolf Hopper's new opera, is laid in the mythical kingdom of Elysia. The locality permits of romance, and the customs of delicious comedy situations. Musically, "Happyland," is one dainty, delicious, conceit, for the melodies that jingle in your ear and remain in the memory are numerous. It is said that a beautiful production has been pro-

vided and that an attraction of extraordinary merit will visit us when "Happyland" is presented at the Grand.

Miss Mary Lawton, a member of the New Theater Company last season, will head the cast which Harrison Grey Fluke is sending out to play "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." Her support will include Stella Guber, Mabel Wright, Emma Bolton, Ione Chamberlin, Helen Ormsbee, Violet Sewell, Frank P. Conway, and Hearn Collins. The tour opens late in September.

Richard Carle has completed the manuscript of a two act play with music for the Bank Officers' Association of Boston. The title chosen is "The Boy and the Girl," and it is to be presented at the Hollis Street Theater, Boston, for one week in February. The music will be written by H. I. Hartz, who worked with Mr. Carle on "The Tenderfoot," and "The Hurdy Gurdy Girl."

In Germany alone there have been sold over 3,000,000 copies of "The Merry Widow" waltz, which brings the second act of the wonderfully successful Viennese operetta to an effective climax. Henry W. Savage's production of "The Merry Widow," at present the musical sensation of Europe, will be seen in New York on Oct. 21.

The Week in the Local Theaters

THE GRAND.
Today, Matinee and Night
..... "Jessie Left the Village"
Monday "A Desperate Chance"

BENNETT'S.
All Week, Matinee and Night
..... First-Class Vaudeville

"Jessie Left the Village," a new and strictly original melodrama, will be the offering at the Grand today, matinee and evening. Langdon McCormick has written many clever and successful plays in the last few years, but his latest creation entitled "Jessie Left the Village," has eclipsed all past efforts in the melodramatic field, and without a doubt, will be one of the box-office record-breakers of the season. The plot of the piece is worked out in a natural manner, dealing with the careers of a peculiar class of people such as we find in the smaller country villages, unfolding a whole-some play, interpreted in four acts and seven scenes, with elaborate scenic effects and an exceptionally selected cast to portray the many characters. The Mittenhall Bros. Amusement Company has spared no expense in making Langdon McCormick's play, "Jessie Left the Village," a most perfect and complete production. The great boat explosion scene in the third act is a most wonderful piece of stage craft and realism.

Rose Coghlan, one of our most prominent and cleverest emotional actresses, is the extraordinary feature of the big act at Bennett's next week. Miss Coghlan is one of the most dignified and artistically exemplary artists now on the stage, and her advent into vaudeville is distinctly strengthening to this popular branch of the profession, and her engagement here, where she has appeared many times at the head of her own companies, and is a great favorite, will not doubt be one of the greatest events of the season. "Jessie Left the Village," a most perfect and complete production. The great boat explosion scene in the third act is a most wonderful piece of stage craft and realism.

Professor Foster and his wonderful dog, "Wise Mike," offer a very novel act, which might be termed "a little bit of everything that is good in vaudeville." Wise Mike is really a marvelous specimen of canine intelligence. At times he holds the stage entirely alone, going through a routine of tricks never before attempted by a dog.

Bernier and Stella have a very pleasing singing and dancing act, and The DeVoe Trio of Roman ring experts, have an athletic offering which is indeed excellent, and has won them a big reputation throughout the States.

Alexander and Scott are two black-face comedians, who have honestly discovered something new for vaudeville patrons. Their act is a novel creation, and will be a big surprise at the opening.



"JESSIE LEFT THE VILLAGE." At the Grand Today, Matinee and Night.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENAY

Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, in spite of his being considerably more than 60 years of age, has just started for South Africa for the purpose of devoting himself to the exploration of the almost entirely unknown Kalahari desert, previous attempts of this kind on the part of other explorers having invariably resulted in failure and fatalities. Sir Claude, who was last year engaged in fighting black insurgents in the East African hinterland, having joined as a volunteer the punitive expedition sent out by the British authorities against the Sotiks, is one of the most picturesque characters in English life. He has been in turn a sailor—a fellow midshipman of Admiral Lord Charles Boscawen—an officer of the English rifle brigade, a cavalryman in the German army during the Franco-German war of 1870, a war correspondent, a champion swimmer, a steeplechase rider, and heaven only knows what all besides. He has managed to escape without doing himself permanent injury from any of his misadventures. His catalogue of mishaps of this kind includes, among other things, two legs broken while out hunting, three ribs and a collar bone fractured while steeplechasing, another rib cracked in a cab accident in London, a finger which a horse broke for him, and two fingers which he broke on another man's face.

Three years ago, although in the neighborhood of 60 at the time, Sir Claude rode in a steeplechase with his son over one of the most difficult courses in England. He holds the Royal Humane Society medal for saving life from drowning, was bitterly disappointed when Blonfin refused to carry him on his back across the falls of Niagara on a tight rope, has figured as an amateur picador in a Spanish bull fight, was for many years the champion amateur boxer in England, and has even presided at a triple hanging, which led to the inauguration of an unsuccessful attempt to bring about his expulsion from the Army and Navy Club in London. He was high sheriff of his county, that of Essex, at the time, and theoretically the convicted murderers under sentence of death are committed to his custody, who is likewise responsible, theoretically, also for their execution. Sir Claude took his responsibility in the matter to heart, and on one occasion, when a triple execution occurred at Colchester, he insisted on being on the scaffold in order to see that there was no hitch in the proceedings. Fortunately everything went off well. For if there had been any hitch Sir Claude would have assuredly have considered it to be his duty to lend a hand.

Some years ago he came to financial grief, but quickly obtained his discharge from the bankruptcy court and did not allow such a little thing as that to mar his spirits. Nor can it be said to have affected in any degree the fortunes of his ancient family. For his son, Capt. De Crespigny, a Victoria Cross soldier, will eventually be rich owing to the falling in of an immense number of leases in the northern part of London. Lady De Crespigny is quite the reverse of her husband, being of an austere temperament and renowned for piety, which is tempered by the most boundless charity.

The baronetage is of relatively modern origin, dating from the reign of George IV. The family, however, is of old Norman descent and has been settled in England ever since the sixteenth century. Sir Claude is much liked by the royal family, especially by the King, and was with the latter when, as Prince of Wales, he came within an ace of being killed during an inspection of the fleet at Portland. The prince, accompanied by Sir Claude, was on board the man-of-war Sultan and had been watching the manoeuvres of a new gun. He had just turned to ask some question of Capt. Van Alstair when suddenly the windlass took charge, and the handle, flying around with frightful velocity, only just missed the royal head by the fraction of an inch. Had it struck him he would have been killed on the spot.

On another occasion Sir Claude, while still in the army, was taken to task by the old Duke of Cambridge, then commander-in-chief, for some mistake during the course of military manoeuvres. The duke, whose language always was picturesque, apostrophized Sir Claude as a "d-d fool," and afterwards, with his characteristic generosity and kindness, withdrew the words. "O," replied Sir Claude, "I don't mind, sir, your calling me a

"d-d fool" before all those other "d-d fools," pointing at the duke's exceedingly decorative and imposing staff. The duke was extremely tickled and was always fond of telling the story with much gusto.

I may add that Sir Claude attracted a good deal of attention some twelve years ago by claiming the honor of knighthood for his eldest son on the attainment of the latter's majority. This was formerly a sort of prerogative of the eldest son of the baronets, sanctioned not by law but by the usage, which had, however, been allowed to fall into abeyance during the greater part of the nineteenth century. Sir Claude's demand led to the matter being referred to the law officers of the crown, who decided that there was no statute that could compel the crown to knight any one upon whom it did not care to confer the distinction, and the demand was accordingly rejected. As stated above, Sir Claude's son subsequently won the Victoria Cross, which both he and his father must undoubtedly prefer to any knighthood.

Sir Claude has published a most breezy and interesting volume of memoirs. The preface is written by the late Duke of Beaufort, who rightly describes therein Sir Claude as "the pluckiest and hardest man I ever knew, full of kindness, most considerate to others, and most unselfish."

One of the old landmarks of London are disappearing, and now Willis' rooms, in King street, St. James Square, are to be torn down to make way for buildings of a more modern date. It was in Willis' rooms that Almack's held social sway throughout the greater part of a hundred years, that is to say, from the beginning of the reign of George III. until some years after the marriage of Queen Victoria, during all that time Almack's, in Willis' rooms, was a temple of fashion, the ark and the sanctuary of society. During twelve weeks in each London season a weekly subscription ball took place there. The subscription was 10 guineas—\$50—but not 10,000 guineas would have availed to secure admission. The candid nature had received the approval of that board of "lady patronesses," who wielded the most arbitrary and despotic sway over the English great world. Smaller in number, but equal in power, to the Venetian council of ten, this feminine oligarchy exercised the most jealous watchfulness to prevent what the Hon. Granville Berkeley describes in his memoirs as "the intrusion of plebeian rich or untitled vulgar; and they drew up a code of laws for the elect who received admission, which were as unalterable as those of the Medes and Persians."

The lady patronesses were not necessarily all English, nor were they all titled. Thus, in 1814 they consisted of Lady Castlereagh, Lady Jersey, Mrs. Drummond Burrell, Princess Esterhazy, the Austrian ambassador, and Princess Lieven, the Russian ambassador. On one occasion these fair ladies issued a solemn proclamation that no gentleman should appear at the weekly Almack dances without being dressed in knee breeches and black silk stockings. The great Duke of Wellington, ignoring this rule, was about to enter the ballroom one night dressed in black trousers, whereupon he was immediately stopped, and in spite of his request to the lady patronesses to make an exception in his favor they refused, and he was turned away at the door.

The Almack dances owed their name to William Almack, who came to London as valet of the seventh Duke of Hamilton, and retiring from the latter's service, invested his savings in a coffee house in St. James', which eventually he transformed into the "Thatched House Club." A little later he moved to 60 St. James' street and there founded the club so famous in the annals of Whiggery as Brooks', and which flourishes today; while in 1765 he opened the assembly rooms now known as Willis' rooms, but which in those days bore his name. Horace Walpole describes the stately grace with which old Almack, with powdered hair and silk stockings, welcomed his guests, his wife, Mrs. Almack, in hoop and ruffles, making tea, for the great ladies while their daughters were dancing.

For many years after Almack's had passed out of existence, and throughout the greater portion of the reign of Queen Victoria, the rooms were let for an entertainment it was always stipulated that only wax lights should be used—a tribute to the past. Durable attempts have been made to run the place as a restaurant. But the glory of the place had departed from it. Few of its frequenters even knew that it had been the scene of those famous Almack balls which enjoyed an altogether international celebrity a hundred years ago, and so thoroughly is this forgotten that the destruction of the rooms is creating little or no attention.

So little is known outside our circles in England of Col. Charles Arthur Frederick, who has just been appointed to succeed Lord Farquhar as master of the royal household, that it may be as well to mention that he is a 47-year-old officer of the Coldstream Guards, with which regiment he served in Egypt, and that he has been assistant master of the household since shortly after the King's accession. He is a member of a family of which Sir Charles Frederick, seventh baronet of the line, is the chief. Its founder was Christopher Frederick, principal physician to King James I., and whose son, Sir John Frederick, was lord mayor of London in 1662, and one of the principal benefactors of Christ's Hospital, furnish-

ing most of the money needed for the rebuilding of the hall after the great fire. Col. Frederick has been Lord Farquhar's principal lieutenant in that radical reorganization of the royal household which has taken place during the present reign, and is therefore pre-eminently the man of all others qualified to succeed Lord Farquhar.

The master ranks next to the controller of the household, and his office corresponds with that of controller of the household in ancient times. He lives entirely at court and is responsible for the discipline and for the management of the royal household. It is the master of the household, too, who sends out all the "commands" of the sovereign to the dinners, visits to Windsor, and to the smaller banquets at the castle and at Buckingham Palace. Col. Frederick is a bachelor, an extremely religious man, devoted to his duties at court, goes but little into society, and enjoys the highest regard of the King, and especially of Queen Alexandra.

Henry Chaplin, M.P., one of the most picturesque and popular figures in English politics and society, has just furnished a striking illustration of the extent to which agricultural depression has affected the fortunes of the great English landowners, the number of whose acres is but rarely nowadays indicative of the extent of their income. Henry Chaplin, who has held cabinet office in Conservative administrations, and who has always declined the offer of a peerage, following in this particular the example of his father before him, inherited, when he came of age, an estate valued at half a million of pounds sterling in Lincolnshire, and yielding in those days—that is to say, about fifty years ago—an income of about \$150,000 a year. In most English works of reference he is rated as owning that amount of property and of enjoying that income. This was laid at his door the other day by a Socialist lecturer.

Thereupon Chaplin issued a statement, setting forth what his friends and acquaintances knew already—namely, that his rentals have fallen, owing to agricultural depression, between 70 and 80 per cent, leaving him after the defraying of charges and cost of maintenance, with absolutely nothing whatever. He adds:

"No man was ever more fortunate than I was in the tenantry on that estate. A better, more straightforward lot never existed, and I was confident that none of them would ever ask me for assistance or appeal to me for a reduction of rent unless absolutely driven thereto by necessity. After this condition of affairs had endured for nearly twenty years, Chaplin sold the major part of his property, and his ancestral home, Blankney Hall, has now passed into the possession of Lord and Lady Londesborough.

Chaplin was exceedingly fond of Blankney, and was proud of his title of "Squire of Blankney" than of any other distinction, save, perhaps, that of having won the Derby in 1867 with his horse Hermit. That victory not only brought fortune to Henry Chaplin, but likewise to his trainer, Capt. Machell, whose son, now holding high office at Cairo, in the Anglo-Egyptian administration, there is married to the Countess Valda Gleichen, grandniece of the late Queen Victoria, and cousin, therefore, of King Edward, who has directed that she should be styled "Lady" Valda Machell. Incidentally the victory of Hermit ruined the last Marquis of Hastings, who had run off with Lady Florence Paget and married her on the eve of the date appointed for her wedding to Henry Chaplin. Naturally Chaplin did not feel kindly toward Lord Hastings, whom he regarded at the time as having wrecked his happiness. But his resentment was mild compared to the bitter animosity entertained by the marquis against the duke, and it was this hatred that induced the peer to bet so recklessly against Hermit that when the horse won his ruin was complete. Lord Hastings died shortly afterwards, and his widow afterwards became the wife of Sir George Chetwynd, and died last year. Henry Chaplin afterwards married another Lady Florence—namely, a sister of the present Duke of Sutherland, and the closest ties of friendship and affection have always existed between the two brothers-in-law. Indeed, after Lady Florence Chaplin died her daughters were brought up by their aunt, the Duchess of Sutherland, and made their home with her, while their father, Henry Chaplin, always had his apartments at Stafford House, the stately palace of the duke in London. His son, Eric Wilson, sister of Lord Chesterfield, and daughter of Lord and Lady Northbourne, while the elder of his daughters is the wife of young Lord Castlereagh, who will on the death of his father become Marquis of Londonderry, and one of the wealthiest peers of the realm.

A reader writes to me for the remarkable pike story to which I referred the other day in connection with the Swan Lake in Dunham Park, where Lord Stamford was so nearly drowned a fortnight ago. It seems that in 1830 Dr. Warwick, a well-known local physician, while passing through Dunham Park, frightened a six pound pike which was basking in the sun on the surface of the lake near its edge. Darting suddenly away, it struck its head with great force against the tender hook fastened to a post to prevent poaching. The fish, evidently badly injured, swam backward and forward rapidly, buried its head in the mud, and, after several times throwing itself out of the water, fell on the bank.

Dr. Warwick, with the aid of a keeper who meanwhile had approached, took the fish, and, examining it, found that the hook had damaged the skull,

raising one bone and depressing the other, and cutting the head. The doctor replaced the bones in position, the fish remaining perfectly still. He then returned it to the water, and made a little cradle by the bank in which it could rest in the water. When the next morning the doctor passed the lake and looked out for his finny patient, the pike came to the edge of the pond, rested his under jaw on the toe of his boot, and allowed him to examine the wound. After this, whenever he visited the pond he always found the pike on the lookout for him, and it was not on the spot when he arrived, a sharp whistle attracted his attention. His children, and afterwards many other people, visited the fish and frequently fed it, but it only showed attachment to the doctor. The fish was eventually shot by accident by a relative of the seventh Lord Stamford, who knew nothing of its history. The latter was well-known throughout the entire countryside, and is to be found recorded in the annals of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society, to which it was communicated by Dr. Warwick in Chambers' Journal and in the London Field, so that, marvelous as the story may appear, it does not seem to be a case of nature faking.

Among the new forms of persecution to which royalty, and especially personages of sovereign rank are nowadays subjected is that of being stalked by perfect strangers whose friends or confederates seize upon that moment to snapshot them with kodaks. The photographs thus obtained show the stranger, who is sometimes a man and as often as not a woman, engaged in apparently friendly and intimate conversation with the monarch, and are then used by the individuals in social ambitions, or else for perpetrating swindles.

Photographs such as these, unless one happens to know how they are obtained, prove even more efficacious than letters of introduction. For whereas the latter may be given to anyone for the purpose of getting rid of an importunate visitor, it seems at first sight that a man or woman shown in a photograph to be on terms of apparently intimate social intercourse with the anointed of the Lord must necessarily be all right. That is why royalty is becoming more and more afraid of the approach of strangers and why the European police are becoming stricter than ever in protecting their royal charges from being snapshotted.

An amusing incident in this connection took place the other day on the occasion of King Frederick of Denmark's visit to Iceland. At Gulfoss, which boasts of the most beautiful water falls in Europe, the king got into a long conversation with an old English lady. Finally he desired to speak to the other people present. But she would not permit him to take his leave. She caressed the king's horse and then kept hold of the animal's trappings. It finally turned out that she had sent for a photographer with the object of being snapshotted together with the king. As soon as he understood the object of the old lady's maneuvers he gave way and waited smilingly until the picture had been duly taken, which represents him apparently in close conversation with the delighted old maiden English lady.

SERVED HIM RIGHT

A very absent-minded member of the French Institute was reading the newspaper in the casino at Dieppe the other day. He was absorbed by his reading, and with his left hand he unconsciously pushed the files of newspapers on the table. Beyond the papers was an inkstand, which at last the moving papers pushed over the side of the table. It fell on the trousers of a Paris banker, who was furious at the accident. The absent-minded man offered his best excuses without appeasing the banker's wrath, who shrieked that his new trousers were ruined. "But, sir, I will cheerfully pay for them. Be good enough to give me your card, and I will send the money to your hotel."

"To my hotel, sir! I don't know you. I must instantly have the thirty francs these trousers cost."

The member of the Institute drew forth the thirty francs and handed them to the banker. Then he said: "Now that you have been paid, I hope you have too much of the delicacy of a gentleman to remain in my trousers. You know they are mine, and I insist upon their immediate delivery to me. You have no confidence in me; I have none in you. My trousers!"

The banker protested against such haste. The crowd that had gathered about the disputants said the member of the Institute was right, and the banker, after sending for another pair of nether garments, surrendered the ink smeared ones amid the laughter of the bystanders.—Tit-Bits.

Professor E. Clayton Wyland, of the School for the Deaf, in Frederick, Md., himself a mute, is the first person so afflicted to be admitted to membership into the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of Lodge 29, and it was necessary for the initiating committee to learn the sign language.

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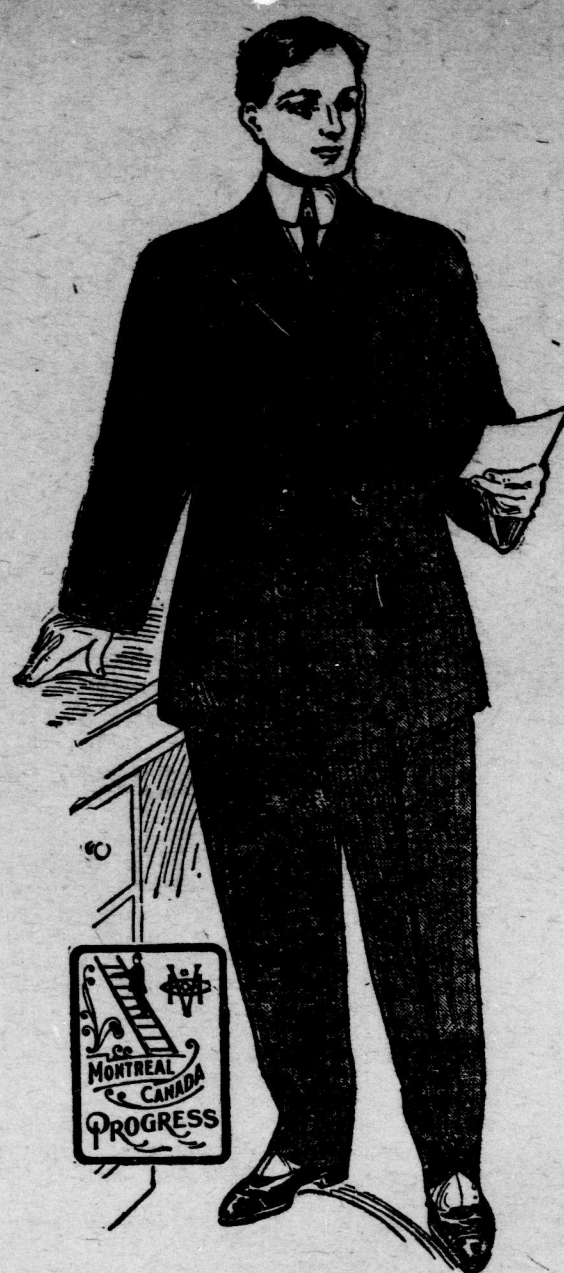
in red. Who sells it, guarantees it, in the

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and children. PEN-ANGLE Guaranteed Underwear wears best and

fits better



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It is built right, from start to finish. Styles carry out every whim of fashion—and are up to the minute in novelty.

All the most wanted patterns, shades and colorings are shown.

The range of sizes is so elaborate, and so comprehensive, that every man and every physique, can get just the Suits and Overcoats that fit exactly.

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J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

SOME CITIES THAT MIGHT-HAVE-BEEN

FOR VARIOUS REASONS THEY
FAILED TO REALIZE
EXPECTATIONS.

Scarcely a township in Illinois but contains the site of what was once thought to be a "future great" city, and this state has the unique distinction of possessing more instances of disappointed hopes relative to boom towns than any other in the Union.

Illinois was settled more rapidly during the pioneer era than any other state of the middle west, and hundreds of villages were founded which were believed by their enthusiastic progenitors to bid fair to become the metropolises of the west. Now the plow grates upon the forgotten homes of their foundation, says the Chicago Daily News.

One of the most interesting cases of departed greatness applies to Postville, which in 1841 was made the county seat of Logan County. In 1848 the Legislature changed the county seat to Mount Pulaski, and when suit was brought the various courts, from the lowest to the highest, decided against Postville, all holding that a conveyance of land to a county in consideration of the location of the county seat does not deprive the Legislature of the right to remove it when the public good shall require a change. In 1856 the county seat was again changed, this time to Lincoln, and Postville, a few miles distant, packed up and moved to Lincoln. Had the Legislature not interfered Postville would now be the leading city of Logan County instead of Lincoln.

Recently the postoffice at Elmore was discontinued, due to the advent of rural free delivery. This place has also been known as Rochester. It was at one time the principal rival of Peoria.

Now it has been officially dropped from the map and will be heard from no more. The village of Richmond, in Livingston County, was once a rival of Postville going through it boomed prospects of the Chicago and Alton Railroad going through it. It boomed and then it died. It was the most important town of Livingston County. The railroad instead passed two miles to the east, and there is no trace of the once populous and thriving village.

Cleveland, another rival of Peoria, on the Tazewell County side of the Illinois River, is also only a memory. It was laid out in 1835. Extensive wharves were constructed and many steamboats touched there. For some reason the people preferred Peoria and Pekin, and Cleveland slowly sank into ruins. Now the site is farm land. In 1836 the town of Bloomington, six miles southwest of Atlanta, Logan County, was launched. It was founded by the so-called "Smithfield, Emigrating, Agricultural and Milling Association" of Rhode Island. This association of Rhode Island. This asso-

YOU can depend on the rich, pure quality of Stewart's Chocolates.

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and sold them in small parcels to young men of the east, the sum of \$100 buying 80 acres and a lot in the village. The scheme worked well for a time, but most of the purchasers were stricken with ague and other diseases and the colony dissolved, most of the members returning to the east. The village was heard of no more.

The New York Tribune was 60 years old a few days ago. Among the letters of congratulation received was one from David P. Gardner, of 560 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, who has been a regular reader of the paper since its first issue. He is 92 years old.

At present German capitalists have loans in Turkish securities amounting to about \$50,000,000, invested chiefly in fisheries, railways and armaments, drawing interest at the rate of 4 and 5 per cent. The railways in which Germany is interested are the Anatolian and Bagdad.

Frank Steinhart, American Consul-General at Havana, speaks four languages of congratulation received was one from David P. Gardner, of 560 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, who has been a regular reader of the paper since its first issue. He is 92 years old.

Just two kinds of

soap—the genuine made from the very finest vegetable oils and flower perfumes—and the imitations made from chemical perfumes and chemically bleached animal fats, to resemble, as much as possible in appearance, the genuine

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OTTAWA, ONT.

Although Winner of Many Lawsuits Ex-Empress Eugenie Cannot Collect

IMMENSELY VALUABLE ART OBJECTS REMAIN PROPERTY OF THE FRENCH NATION—SHE IS RICH IN OLD AGE—FORTUNE HAS CAST HER SMILES ON THE FORMER ROYAL PET OF EUROPE.

Paris, Aug. 24. — The ex-Empress Eugenie, after thirty years' lawsuits, will not yet receive back from the republic even a part of the relics of her former greatness held by the museums since the war.

To Eugenie this seems hard because, after interminable dragging, she has won all her cases. Last week, at the end of a scandal, the domains announced to the press it had—once more—appealed! On the other hand, some say that Eugenie in her old age is attempting to rob the museums of 2,000,000 francs worth of art objects.

She who was the world-beauty of her time; she who set the fashions; she whose life was one long romance, is a very, very rich old woman, past the life between her country home in England, her Mediterranean villa and trips in her steam yacht to Egypt. Even in her old age her vast fortune is due—not to the French republic—but to a double romance of a mysterious will and an extraordinary rise in Marseilles real estate.

A HABIT OF HISTORY.

When Eugenie fled from the Tuilleries with Dr. Evans on September 4, 1870, she left behind her more than three hundred new dresses, her collection of fans, furs, lace, and fine lingerie unique in the world; but all that was nothing to the furniture and art objects.

Only her important jewels were with the bankers. Up to September 1, when her own servants began pillaging the palace, she had not dreamed of flight. With the news of Sedan on September 3 a council agreed that Eugenie should ride on horseback, with a brilliant escort, to dissolve the legislative assembly. Even Girardin, the Republican, told her:

"Should your majesty appear bravely on horseback, before the people your Majesty can still count on their devotion."

She ordered the habit to be ready— all black with just the ribbon of the Legion of Honor pinned to her breast. And, regularly, when a woman dresses to do a certain thing she succeeds in doing it. The empire's last chance went, therefore, with a stolen black gown. The riding habit could not be found—"doubtless stolen." They discovered one of green with gold lace for the Compiègne hunt. "It will not do," sobbed Eugenie; she fled her capital and lost an empire.

Ever since she has been trying to get back some of her belongings.

Of her original mandates for the liquidation of the objects of the civil list but one survives—M. Firmin Rataux—from whom I have her side of the story.

The liquidation began under Thiers. One by one six of the republic's representatives died or retired. Yet the thing ought to have been easy, once the principle had been proposed by Thiers and accepted by the ex-Empress—that all objects of real importance and historic value should remain the property of the republic and be compensated in cash; thus for the paintings by David, Gros, Cabanel and Meissonier, though actually bought from Napoleon's private purse.

A SWEEPING DECISION.

A judgment of February 13, 1879, ordered the liquidators to at last make the accounts. Also it fixed what kind of furniture, art objects, etc., should be considered as belonging to the imperial private domain—and consequently be returned to Eugenie or be sold for her benefit.

(1) Statues, busts, paintings, furniture, etc., bought from the Emperor's private means and placed temporarily in the storerooms of the Louvre or other museums.

(2) Ditto, bought by the Emperor from the civil list and, though placed temporarily in an imperial residence, might have been (a) inscribed on the inventories of his private domain, or (b) as not belonging to the crown, or (c) bearing a ticket of the private domain.

It ordered the prefect of the Seine to restore to the ex-Empress (1) such of the above paintings, portraits, marbles, tapestries, furniture, etc., as might present neither artistic nor historic interest, or which might have an intimate or even personal character.

The accounts recognized the republic to owe to Eugenie, on retained personal property of historic and artistic value, 2,287,205 francs with 5 per cent interest from December 5, 1875; but the lady refused, demanding 2,000,000 francs more, plus, naturally, the objects granted in the judgment that might "present neither artistic nor historic value, or might have an intimate or even personal character."

We are in 1899.

The ex-Empress has renounced her extra 2,000,000 francs. It is mutually agreed that the republic owes Eugenie in cash 2,287,205 francs capital and 2,530,000 francs interest. Spontaneously Eugenie gives up 2,000,000 francs of that interest!

The tribunal orders the republic to pay her 2,287,205 francs and five years' interest.

Eugenie has never received a cent. "At least," she said firmly, "I'll get back my furniture and art objects—personal and intimate!"

They gave her to understand that their researches might be long.

We are in 1902.

Eugenie presents a new petition, vetting the unsatisfactory judgments. To facilitate liquidation she renounced another million, making five—all in—

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Scarcely a doctor but recommends his patients to use Catarrhona for hay fever. It contains no opiates, is antiseptic, pleasant, sure, stops running of the eyes and nose, prevents choking sensations, languor and fever. No remedy is a more positive, certain and permanent cure for asthma, summer catarrh and hay fever.

Be sure you get Catarrhona. Price 10¢ at all dealers.

terest to January 12, 1902.

No result.

After 23 years, with all the decisions in her favor, after conceding five millions cash, Eugenie had not received back so much as one old snuffbox.

She knew that the inventories had been burned in 1870 and only incompletely restored. Of the furniture and other objects of which she was sure, however, she particularly demanded the following, namely:

A barometer by Grobe, reproducing Louis XVI clock-form, actually in the Louvre; a Louis XVI lady's bureau bought by Eugenie at the sale of the Prince de Beauveau; a musical clock with marble statuette; a Gobelin tapestry of Napoleon I, the two latter from the succession of Queen Hortense.

Also she had proofs concerning objects from the old Museum of Sovereigns, bearing the ticket, "Belonging to the Empress"—63 objects, arms, saddles, clothes, gifts of Napoleon I, inherited by Napoleon III, or given him by third parties—such as the Bench of St. Helena; also a belt buckle of Pepin the Short; a jeweled box that had belonged to St. Louis and was bought by Napoleon from the Abbey de Lys for 12,000 francs; a window frame from St. Louis' prison at Mansourah, a box belonging to Henri I, Louis XVI's Cordon of the St. Esprit, and a painted silk box of Marie Antoinette.

Twenty years ago the Princess Mathilde, General Petit, the Marquis de Turenne d'Aynac and many others who had thus lent objects to the old Museum of Sovereigns had their goods restored to them. Eugenie only had been refused.

ARTICLES IMMENSELY VALUABLE.

Eugenie also declared she had proofs of 87 other objects coming from her private apartments in the Tuilleries, viz., at Fontainebleau or Compiègne, viz., seven cushions, two workboxes, four albums, seven screens, three crystal balls, a book of Plus IX, a match box, a green jade shell with a frog inside, a bad landscape by Daubigny, a pastel copy of Louis XVII's famous portrait by Mme. Vigee-Lebrun. Eugenie might be now in possession of most of the above objects, but not all, as you will see. The recent scandal rose over objects demanded from the Louvre, in particular, and certain old clothes . . . but wait . . .

A few rather valuable Gobelin tapestries and Sevres porcelains were easily recognized by the Gobelins and Sevres as belonging to her.

What did she ask from the Louvre? Here arose the row, a little cloud no bigger than man's hand, that approached and grew . . . Here comes the other side of the story.

In all, Eugenie had finally got judgment for 333 objects. The Domain administration, in accord with the Beaux-Arts and its now famous lawyer, Maître Denormandie, had agreed what she should take . . . at last!

But a certain very rich and competent antiquary, M. Velche, of the Rue Chateaubault, began estimating "the artistic and historic" of those things, beginning with the Invalides, viz.:

Four magnificent Moorish saddles, embroidered in gold and pearls, picked up by Napoleon I, after the battle of the Pyramids, valued at 80,000 francs. At public sale they might bring more than 200,000 francs from their historic romance.

Ditto, an Oriental scimitar, gold handled, jeweled, picked up ditto, valued at 50,000 francs. Would bring, who knows? Napoleon I. used it, off and on, during years.

The parade saddle of Napoleon I, flashing with precious stones. Estimated value, 100,000 francs. Hum, hum. What would an American give for it?

Then, the "capote gris" of the Great Man, his historic battle hats, his coracoe, his illustrious "redingote gris," his pistols—the whole legend of the eagle, quail! What price?

"It has no price, monsieur!"

The Bench of St. Helena would itself bring probably a million francs at a properly advertised sale!

REPUBLIC WANTS ARTICLES.

"But they are intimate family souvenirs!" says Eugenie.

"Not your family, madame!" reply some Frenchman. "They belong to the French family!"

In a stormy interview with a reporter Maître Denormandie, representing the Republic, uttered the unfortunate but now historic phrase: "Monsieur, your editor is sticking his nose into secrets!"

"What secrets?" asked the reporter.

"Now we are mixed up."

I continue a few striking details. From the Trianon at Versailles Eugenie was taking the pastel of Louis XVI, a copy executed before the revolution. With the original it belonged to Marie Antoinette, for whom Eugenie always had a culte. One day during the Terror a Revolutionist ripped the canvas with his saber. Repaired, the wound is still visible. If it diminishes the intrinsic value of the pastel it increases its emotional interest. Valued at 3,000 francs by the independent expert it might bring 30,000 francs at public sale.

From the Louvre Eugenie was taking her Queen Hortense clock, estimated at 150,000 francs. I neglected to mention that the little bureau had belonged to Marie Antoinette, a marvelous piece of ebony and laquer, with carved bronze decorations, one of the most beautiful pieces of the museum, valued by the expert at half a million. At a sale it would bring a million or more.

The Gobelin tapestry is valued at 10,000 francs.

The little box of St. Louis, though traded by Napoleon against 12,000 francs of restoration to the Abbey Church de Lys, is valued at 200,000 francs by antiquaries.

Enough. One Paris paper makes the list run up to 8,000,000 francs of objects "presenting neither artistic nor historic interest, or having an intimate

or even personal character.

Eugenie was entering into possession—almost. Indeed, an illustrated London paper of June 22, 1907, felt justified in anticipating a few days by printing a page of photography:

"An Exiled Empress' Reprisals: Historic Treasures Recovered by the Empress Eugenie from the French Republic"—showing the bureau, Abbey de Lys box, Napoleon's clothes, the clock, the pastel, the parade saddle, the musical clock.

I would not like to recover my pay for this article in the same way!

Of course, Eugenie is very, very rich—they say the present young Queen of Spain will come in for a nice part of it. Her vast fortune, however, comes in no way from the republic.

There was a mystery about Napoleon III's will. The young Prince Imperial, his son, ought to have been rich when he came of age; yet he often had not cash enough to invite his father's old friends to lunch when they visited him in London.

The Princess Bacchelli had left the Prince Imperial by will much productive real estate in Florence. Eugenie's men of business persuaded the Prince that the estate was so run down that he ought to sign a renunciation of its income during seven years. He did it.

The Emperor, his father, had placed millions in England. Yet history records that Napoleon III, emerging from war two years dangerously ill, on the eve of an armed attempt to regain his throne, died disinheriting his only son, the known confidant of his most secret plans. They only found an old will when they looked into his papers.

This was an old will signed when the prince was a child of nine to a throne and civil list of 40,000,000 francs!

PADEREWSKI ON HIS POLISH ESTATE

PREPARING FOR HIS NEXT TOUR
AT HIS SWISS VILLA.

Ignace J. Paderewski, who recently revisited London for the first time in five years in his professional capacity, after giving two recitals at the Salle Erard in Paris with typical Paderewskian success, has returned home at Rhod-Esson, near Morges, in Switzerland. There he will remain the rest of the summer, practicing and resting, in preparation for his American tour, which is to begin in October.

Everyone that has been privileged to taste the great Pole's hospitality declares that he is as distinguished as a host as he is a pianist. At his ideally situated Swiss home he practices six hours a day regularly, with unremitting enthusiasm. His leisure time is devoted for the most part to composing; he is now finishing off his symphony, which will be introduced on his coming tour. Apart from music his three hobbies are whist, billiards and farm stock.

One of the most interesting rooms in his villa is one that is given over to the many trophies he has accumulated in the course of his career, many of them rare and costly gifts from the crowned heads of Europe.

Much as he enjoys his Swiss home, the warmest spot in his heart is reserved for his native country and his extensive estate there, as can be seen from his own enthusiastic description of its natural beauties, in a late issue of The Tatler:

"At my home in Poland, where I farm my own land, I have a considerable farm stock, for I am exceedingly fond of animals of all kinds. I love nothing better than to take a walk around my estate. No one who has not visited my country knows of the beauties of Poland."

"My thoughts continually wander back to my many interests there. There are the lands that I have tilled, the parks that I have planted, the swiftly rushing streams that I have checked with trout, the cattle that I have bred, the vineyards I have taken such pains to cultivate, and the faithful dogs which are my special pets and whose company I miss so much when I am on my travels. There, too, are my beloved countrymen."

In Mme. Paderewski the pianist has a congenial spirit in all respects. A woman of the utmost culture and charm of personality, she takes a lively interest in everything that appeals to her famous husband.

BIGGEST MAN IN WORLD.

The other morning at the "Frisco" tracks in Fort Scott was the biggest man in the world. He is known as "Baby Jim," Simmons, a negro, who weighs 750 pounds. There are, but few who will believe that any human being could attain such a great weight unless they chanced to see this mastodon. One glimpse at the monster, however, allays all doubts as to the man's enormous physical proportions.

Everyone who saw his massiveness went away telling himself that the negro weighed nearer a ton than the weight above given. "Jim" Simmons was accompanying W. R. M. Burnet, a theatrical circus man, to St. Joe. The monster lives at Beaumont, Tex. He occupied two seats in the smoker and slept all the time from early morning until 9 o'clock, though there was a constant stream of people scrambling through the car to see him. Efforts to wake the negro were unsuccessful. He remained there, snoring loudly and also breathing heavily. Finally his manager came through the car, cleared out the car, and took his big one to the vestibule to give him an airing. A newspaper man was admitted to converse with the mastodon for a few minutes.

Simmons said he was twenty years of age; that his parents were both small, though his grandparents each weighed over three hundred mark. He says he does not eat or drink any more than the average sized man, and that he enjoys the best of health, his heart behaving in a most satisfactory manner. He is only sixty-nine inches tall and is "further around than up and down," to use a small boy's expression. There is no doubt but that this man is one of the most gigantic human beings that ever lived.—Kansas City Journal.

Public Sheep Dog Trials

AN ENGLISH SPORT LATELY INTRODUCED IN AMERICA.

Collies Rough and Smooth and the Old
England Sheep Dogs All Take Part.

For fifty years, says the New York Sun, English shepherds have competed with their dogs in public trials, in which the winner receives a silver cup and the greater share of the sweepstakes made up of the entrance fees. The trials are held almost daily at this time of the year in the west of England and North Wales. The big meeting of the season is in Llangollen at Plas Vivod. Westmoreland, Cumberland and Lancashire have notable sheep-dog trials, and in Suffolk they have been held for two years in Lord Rothschild's park at Tring, who gives the money for two open stakes as well as furnishes the grounds. The trials are part of the Suffolk Agricultural Society's show. An annual trial has been established this year in Ireland.

There was a competition for sheep-dogs at the Rockham county fair last year, managed by G. M. Carnochan, Monson Morris and others interested in the bench show; and trials are to be held annually by the newly-organized Fairfield County Kennel Club of Connecticut. The scene of the opening trial will be at the undulating turf of Innis Arden, J. Kennedy Tod's country place at South Beach, near Stamford. The pastures are on a hillside promontory extending into the Sound and admirably adapted for the trials. Some of the club members own sheep from the Welsh mountains, mixed flocks of chevies and Kerry hill wethers, and they will be used in the Innis Arden trial. American sheep, except in a few old flocks in the East, are not used to confinement or to be driven about in small inclosures.

"There is no more interesting sight than to see a good dog handling his sheep," said a dog-lover who traveled in the west of England to see the trials. "Each dog will have three sheep to fold, a ram and two ewes, selected from different flocks, so that they are not used to running together. The trial will be placed for the dog over a high top of the field, and at the word the shepherd starts his dog from the lower end of the field or fields. He directs the dog by whistles and by motions of his hand, the judges walking behind, watch in hand, while back of all are massed the onlookers—the gentry farmer and shepherd families from many miles."

"When the dog goes off the line in searching for his sheep a whistle stops him as quickly as a pointer stands on a bird, and in response to a wave of the hand the dog changes the direction of the drive. Locating the trio the dog comes slowly over the course, which may include a bridge, in and out fences, a Maltese cross, and so on."

"Finally the dog gets them to the fold, into which he must drive them. This is so narrow that but one may enter at a time. The shepherd is permitted to stand close by the fold, but he at no time touches a sheep. When all are folded the judges give out the time, but in making their award they also consider the manner of the dog's work. In another sort of trial two dogs have to work as a pair and fold six sheep."

"Manifestly, much depends on the sheep. If very wild—an ugly ram is particularly troublesome—it is not so easy for the dog as when he gets a trio that are gentle and willing. The wisdom and guiding powers of the dogs are marvelous, and, with their pack sense, they are especially revealed when at the fold the sheep try to break away."

"A good dog stays well in the background, hovering behind the sheep as a hawk does over a chicken yard. He creeps toward them, instead of charging, and is so active in circling that the only direction in which the sheep do not see a watchful dog, as they raise their eyes from the turf, is that in which the trial dog is taking them."

There were from 7,000 to 8,000 to watch the trials last month on Lord Rothschild's place at Tring. The scene was wholly in view of the spectators, with a knoll in the middle of the ground from which the shepherds directed their dogs and on which the officials were stationed, being a natural and circular grand stand.

There were eighteen entries in the stack for single dogs and five in the class for pairs of dogs. The time limit was twenty minutes, and several of the dogs were down that time without having penned their sheep. This contest was won by Swallow, a black and tan smooth collie. An English sporting paper says of her victory: "She gave the best exhibition of the day for finding her sheep; at once she drove them straight through the first and second lines of hurdles without halting, and reached the flat ground in the front of the hall in less than five minutes; she experienced no difficulty in the Maltese cross, and penned in 8 minutes 45 seconds, one of the fastest performances ever seen at Tring."

Swallow, however, did not get the cup at Llangollen. The task set each dog was to find three sheep released from a pen about 600 yards from the shepherd, to drive them around a pole placed about midway in the first field and then through an opening made in a row of iron hurdles dividing the two fields, and lastly, to take the sheep to a row of wooden hurdles through an opening made by the removal of the center hurdle, then to the pen. There was no time limit.

There was a stiff breeze blowing right into the teeth of the shepherd, and in a good many instances the dogs had difficulty in understanding his commands, which had a bad effect on them.

Swallow sighted the flock at once, and in less than a couple of minutes it was driven around the post and through the opening into the second field, a fine beginning that pleased the crowd immensely. At the opening in the row of hurdles the sheep broke away several times the old sheep giving a good deal of trouble, and it took nearly nine minutes to drive the

PANDORA RANGE

Pandora Ventilated Oven is a Real Success

That the Pandora oven is ventilated in reality you can prove for your own satisfaction beyond a shadow of a doubt. Just moisten your finger and place it in close proximity to the three small vents between oven and fire-pot doors. You can then feel quite distinctly the current of air being drawn towards and through the vents. Try this little experiment on your neighbor's Pandora.

So scientifically perfect is the Pandora system of ventilation that the air in the oven is constantly being renewed with fresh air and the cooking fumes carried out through another set of vents in back end of oven and from there to smoke pipe.

The arrows in illustration show how the fresh air is distributed throughout the oven and the way the odors escape from the oven.

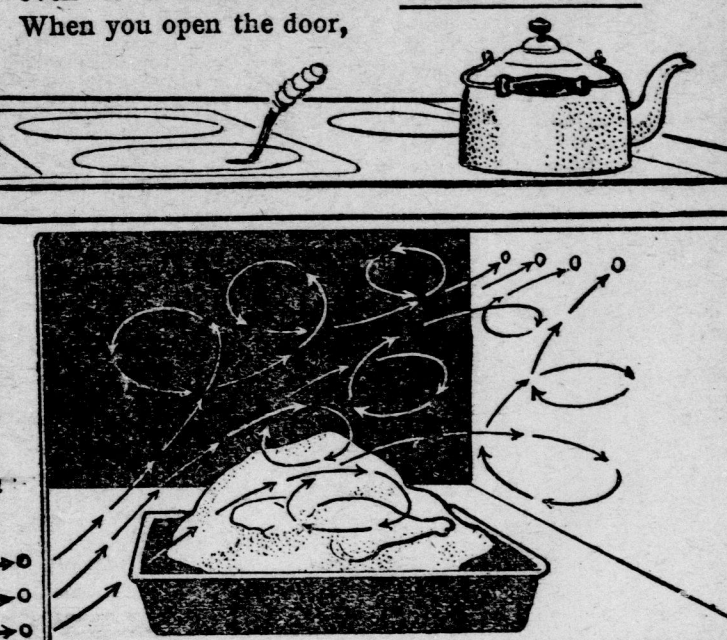
No indiscriminate mixing and re-mixing of cooking odors in the Pandora oven, consequently there is positively no chance for one article to be tainted with the flavor of another. Rather, the delicious natural flavor of every article is retained to the fullest extent.

The Pandora ventilated oven is a real success. When you open the door,

the oven never smells close and stuffy, as do the great majority of range ovens.

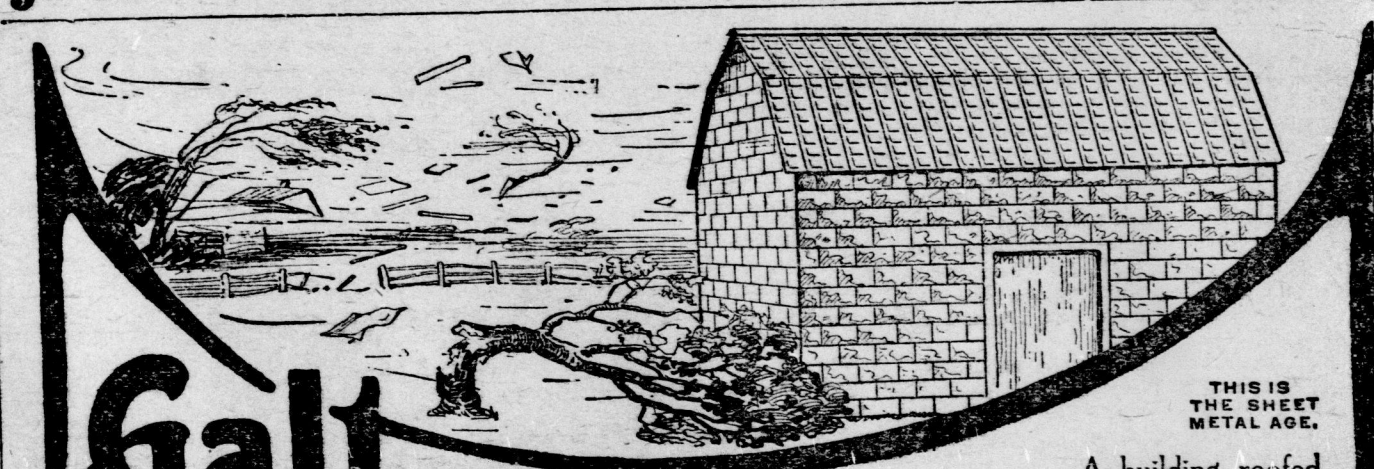
Food cooked in the Pandora is more healthful, as well as more appetizing and satisfying.

If your local dealer cannot give you complete information about the Pandora, write direct for FREE BOOKLET.



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A building roofed with Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles, and with its sides protected with Galt Steel Siding, will come through a hurricane unharmed, while other buildings will be badly shattered, if not demolished. Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles are locked together so securely and lie so closely to the roof that they leave no opening for the wind to get under and rip them off.

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Warmer than wood—and at no greater cost. Fire, wind, water and frost proof. Galvanized or painted. Handsome as brick or stone.

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THE GALT ART METAL COMPANY, Limited, Galt, Ontario.

whole flock through, Dixon's dog having the sheep safely folded soon after. Akridge's Lady, the winner, went straight for her flock, and in three minutes from the beginning the first two obstacles had been safely surmounted. All the other troubles were passed as quickly. Lady, working steadily all through and obeying every signal with alacrity, had the flock safely folded in eleven minutes, amid an outburst of cheering for the dog and shepherd.

Although rough collies and Old English sheep dogs figure in these trials the dogs in general use are smooth collies. They are black, red, or sable, with more or less white usually, and grays are often seen, and in Wales the Blue Merle is common.

Swallow, the winner of the Tring trial, must be unusually small, as that quality is noted particularly in the sheep trials. A shepherd would prefer a small dog, if otherwise sends a dog into one. He frequently sends a dog into a flock for a certain sheep, and the only passageway is over their backs which serve the purposes of stepping-stones. A small dog is best for the work. A shepherd will have a name for each sheep in his flock, and what is more remarkable the dog knows each by its name, and at the command

will single out the one designated. There are classes for American-bred collies at the shows, but none for the American working collie. This dog is older in the United States than the dog shows.

New England, notably New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine, has been an importer of thoroughbred sheep for half a century. The western sheep men and farmers go regularly to that market for their stud rams, which have the purest of pedigrees, and are better adapted to the wild ranges than the imported ones from British flocks. The dogs that guard the New England flocks, like the sheep, have been kept true to the first imported sorts, and the type is kept up by occasional new arrivals of working collies from England.

They are as handy with sheep as the dogs of the British sheep trials, which they must resemble, except that the American sheep dog, which is also found in Canada, is always long coated. They have the collar head, but it is shorter than that of the aristocratic show collies, dense undercoats and tails, shiny, plumelike topcoats and tails. They are black dogs, with tan faces, legs and under-bodies, and there is usually a patch of white on the breast.

One of the biggest jobs in vaccination is that now in progress in the German possessions in Kameroun, Africa, where the health authorities are making an effort to vaccinate the entire native population, as smallpox has become epidemic.

New York City's foreign population

**WILSON'S
FLY
PADS**

One packet has actually killed a bushel of flies.

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DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND GENERAL STORES
10c. per packet, or 3 packets for 25c.
will last a whole season.

**ALMA
LADIES'
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ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Literary, Music, Fine Art, Elocution, Commercial Physical Culture, Domestic Science. Second to none in efficiency and thoroughness. Write for catalogue.

is led by the Germans, with about 325,000; Ireland comes next, with about 278,000, and Russia third, with about 165,000.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE KHEDIVÉ

Continued From Page Eleven.

much greater crops than she does now.

I spoke to him about having met his father, and referred to the great interest which Tewfik Pasha showed in Egypt and its future. The khedive expressed a similar desire to do all he could for the Egyptians, and had his greater power I am sure it would be used for their benefit. And it is now this country is practically in the hands of the British, and almost every act of the khedive, as far as official doings are concerned, is directed by them.

DEVOTES HIMSELF TO FARMING.

The only matters to which his highness has full sway are those regarding his own estates, and his management of them is such as to show his great business capacity. He has an allowance of \$600,000 a year out of the public treasury, but in addition he owns thousands of acres of valuable lands, and the value of his private property must run high into the millions of dollars. He handles this in such a way that it pays well, and his experiments and improvements are the talk of farmers and business-men throughout the Nile Valley.

I have heard a great deal of these farms of the khedive since I came to Egypt. He inherited much land from his father, and he has other large tracts which he himself has redeemed from the desert and others which he has made good by draining.

Not far from Cairo he owns 2,500 acres which a few years ago were covered with swamps, quagmires and then began to improve it. He cut down the hills, drained the swamps and put water on the land. At present that estate is paying over \$60,000 a year, and it is bringing his highness \$30 per cent and upward on his investment.

He has another great farm not far from Alexandria which was all desert not long ago. The khedive laid down a small railway and put dump cars on it. With this he hauled off the sand which came from his drainage works, and now has it well watered. He has taken 4,000 acres and turned them into cultivated fields. Farm villages have grown up about them, and his highness has so laid out the estate with trees and flowers that it is said to be a paradise.

In one place he has a plantation of 15,000 mulberry bushes, the leaves of which furnish food for his silk worms, and in other places there are fir forests. This estate is at Montazah, a few miles out of Alexandria, on a beautiful bay of the Mediterranean Sea. The khedive has built a palace there, or rather two palaces. He has a little one for himself and a larger one for his family.

In other parts of the estate he is carrying on all sorts of breeding experiments. He has chicken houses and rabbit hutches, as well as a tower containing thousands of pigeons. He has dynamos which furnish his place with electric lights, and carpenter shops and planing mills, the machinery for which the course of dynamos operate during the day time. In them all the woodwork required for his various estates and houses is turned out.

The khedive is fond of fine stock, and he is doing much to improve that of Egypt. On his various farms he has high-bred horses, cattle and sheep. He has a large number of Arabian thoroughbreds, some Jersey, Swiss and other fine breeds of cows, and his water buffaloes, known here as gamoushes, are far better than any others of the Nile Valley. He is also breeding cattle for oxen and mules for draft animals.

His highness believes in scientific farming. He wants good stock and good seed, and he works to some extent with the agricultural department here. He has a school on his estate near Cairo where 200 boys are being educated to take places on his various properties. The school is run at his own expense, and the boys are taught about stock, farming and surveying, as well as reading, writing and arithmetic. The course of study lasts five years, and at the end the graduate is pretty sure of a good position as steward or overseer on one of the khedive's farms.

I have already written something about the khedive's railroad. This begins on his estate near Alexandria, having connection with that city by the state railway system, and then runs for 60 miles or more westward, one idea being that it may be extended to Tripoli. Much of the land along

With Women, It's Looks First

The average woman considers her looks first, her health afterwards. That's why we hear of so many cases of broken health and nervous prostration. She wears furs and heavy garments on a cool afternoon; in the evening, with the thinnest kind of gown, she attends the theater or party.

These foolish irregularities in dress reap their own reward in suffering. It is only when colds that lead to pneumonia result that she gets frightened and seeks a remedy that restores health.

Let her take Ferrozene!
It soon gives vigor to the body, quickly brings color to the cheeks, restores the nerves and strengthens.

Ferrozene sharpens appetite, improves digestion, adds weight; it gives the muscles tone and elasticity that makes the ailing one feel young, strong and vigorous.

If you want strength, good color, high spirits and energy, use Ferrozene. It's the most nourishing tonic made; sold everywhere in 50c boxes.

—sod all stomach and bowel disorders. Makes young babies plump and rosy. Proved in 20 years successful use. Ask your druggist for it.

Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure

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National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, Montreal.

the road has been redeemed and a large part of this belongs to his highness.

He has put up a number of villages here and there in this region; and I am told that the road is paying so well that the track, which was originally a narrow gauge, has had to be widened. His highness is much interested in the road, and it is said that he sometimes mounts the locomotive and manages the engine as the train goes over it.

In speaking about this road he told me that he was well satisfied with its present condition, and that he thought that it might extend along the coast of the Mediterranean as far as Tripoli and be made to pay.

DAILY LIFE OF RULER.

I am told that the khedive has made a great deal of money within the last three or four years. His farm lands have doubled in value and the great boon which Egypt is now having has added greatly to his wealth. He is said to be investing largely in Cairo itself, and among other things is building some fine apartment-houses which have elevators, telephones, electric lights, bathrooms and all other modern improvements. He has a brick factory on one of his estates near here, and his profits from his cotton and other crops must be great.

I have made some inquiries about the daily life of the khedive. It is a quiet one, but full of business and hard work from daylight to dark. His highness is an early riser. He is usually out of bed by 6, and his prayers are over shortly afterward. He eats a light meal upon rising and then takes a carriage and drives over his farm for an hour or so.

As he goes to the palace of Ras el Tin he is in Alexandria, or of Adlin if he is at Cairo, and looks over his official business, receiving such audiences as have been arranged for. This takes up the rest of the morning.

He eats a substantial breakfast at noon. In all his meals he sits down at the table and uses a knife, fork and plate just as we do. He often has guests with him. At other times he dines alone with his wife and family. After breakfast he talks with his friends or family for an hour or so and then goes out for another drive in his carriage. At this time he is usually with some member of his court.

He may go again to his farms in the afternoon or he may go back to the palace and attend to certain official business there. His dinner is taken at 7 or 8. This is served in the French style, and is usually eaten in company with guests. By 10 o'clock, or 11 at the latest, his highness is ready for bed, and is tired enough to sleep like a baby.

I have spoken of the khedive having but one wife. This is Princess Ikbal Hanom, whom he married when he was about 20. She is said to be both accomplished and beautiful, but, like all Mohammedan ladies, she leads to a large extent a secluded life, and does not appear at the great functions at the palace.

She is not seen at the khedive's grand ball, which is given to his officials and the foreigners about once a year, and to which something like 1,500 guests are invited. She is present, however, all the same, for she has a curtained chamber which looks down upon the ballroom, and the curtains are arranged in such a way that she can see the dancing and flirting while she, herself, is unseen.

Her majesty has gorgeous apartments in each of the palaces, and she has a little court of her own of which the noble ladies of Egypt are a part.

HAS INTERESTING FAMILY.

The khedive has six children, two boys and four girls. The eldest is the Princess Emima Hanom, who is now 12. The next is Princess Atiatul-Hanem, just about one year younger, and the third is Princess Fatieh Hanom, who was born ten years ago.

The fourth child is the heir apparent. He is Prince Mohammed Abdul Moneim, and he was born Feb. 20, 1899. The next was a girl, brought in by the sultan of the following September, and two years later came the last baby, a boy, Prince Abdul Keder, born in 1902.

The khedive's children are all of light complexion, and they look and dress like Europeans. The khedive has one brother and two sisters, all of whom live in Cairo.

The khedive is well educated, as was his father before him. Tewfik Pasha spoke as good English as I do, and the conversation of our audience of today was carried on in English.

Abbas Hilmi speaks French, German and English, as well as Turkish and Arabic. He went to school in Vienna, and he was a college graduate celebrated for the education of princes. It contains, all told, about 300 students, and it has barons by the dozens and counts by the score.

The students all live together on terms of equality, and they are under rigid discipline. The tutors watch them day and night, and there is not an hour of their school life when they are free from the eye of a tutor. They are taught to box and fence as well as the ordinary studies. The young khedive learned his German, French and English there, and he also studied geography, history, mathematics and the natural sciences.

Later on he was instructed in politics and law and at the same time in military tactics. He attended lectures on army organization, military geography, fortification-building and the art of war, and on the whole he has received what would be considered a good, all-round training for any monarch. The result is that in such matters he is far in advance of most of the officials of this country, and is well fitted to represent the Egyptian empire in the dual government of Great Britain and Egypt by which they are ruled.

There is some curiosity in Washington as to whether President Roosevelt is sufficiently familiar with Ambassador Bryce's book, "The American Commonwealth," to recall chapter 8 in the first volume. It is entitled "Why Great Men are Not Made Presidents." The author asserts that not a man since Madison, except General Grant, who has reached the presidential office would have been remembered had he not attained the chief magistracy and "the President, except Abraham Lincoln, has displayed rare or striking qualities in the chair."

THE HEROINES OF HISTORY

Continued from Page Eleven.

ing the Plebeians to secure farms of their own. The ill-gotten estates of many Patricians were divided up among the poor, and means were found whereby the latter could make a good living off their newly acquired ground.

Naturally all the Patricians, especially the rich Senators, hated Tiberius for this and plotted his destruction. The crisis came when King Attalus of Pergamum died and bequeathed certain vast estates to Rome. The Patricians saw in this legacy a fine chance for graft. They demanded that the fortune be parcelled out among them to make up for the lands of which they had been deprived. Tiberius, still acting on Cornelia's advice, claimed the fortune for fair division among the plain people.

As he was making public request for this in the forum, a body of Patricians rushed upon him, sweeping aside his followers and battering him to death with such stones and benches as they could tear up. In the fight that ensued three hundred of his friends were also killed. This was the first blood ever shed at Rome in civil strife, and was the forerunner of oceans of it that were to follow.

Tiberius being safely out of the way, the Senators began at once to return to the old corrupt rule of oppression. But Caius, youngest brother of Tiberius, was urged by Cornelia to take up his dead brother's cause and save the people. He became Tribune and at once set to work continuing Tiberius' reforms, demanding equal rights for the people, working ever for progress, probity and freedom. The Plebeians rallied about him with enthusiasm, and he began to seek for reform. The senate, alarmed, began to seek for reform. This time they resorted first to guile instead of force.

Pretending to agree with all his plans for reform, they managed to lure him away from Rome on official business. In his absence they poisoned the minds of the fickle populace against him, persuading the Plebeians that it was the senate and not Gracchus who had their true interests at heart. When Caius came back he was declared a public enemy. A mob of soldiers and of the very people for whose welfare he was working sought to kill him. Surrounded by his enemies, he escaped the fury of the mob by making his favorite servant stab him to the heart.

Cornelia did not mourn for her sons. Though secretly heartbroken, she openly rejoiced that they had done such grand service for their country and had suffered martyrdom for a holy cause. Many suitors sought her hand after her husband's death. Among these was no less a personage than Ptolemy, King of Egypt. For the fame of her wisdom and beauty were world-wide. But she refused every offer. Devoting herself to her sons while they lived and to their memory in after years, she remained alone and in high honor until her death. By that time Rome had begun to realize all it owed to her and to the two Gracchi. So at her death a bronze statue in her own way was set up in the Forum near the spot where Tiberius fell. Its only inscription was:

"TO CORNELIA, MOTHER OF THE GRACCHI."

THE IMPLEMENT SITUATION

An Advance in Price Is Contemplated by Manufacturers.

Dealers in agricultural implements, farm wagons, manure spreaders and other kindred lines will soon be called upon to inform their customers of an advance in price. In fact, many manufacturers have already made an advance, and the consumer may well prepare for it, as it is inevitable. Implement manufacturers have purchased for their work over 100,000 tons of iron and steel bars and shapes. The price paid for next year's deliveries is about 10 per cent higher than the contracts that were made a year ago. Pig iron, cold rolled shafting, bolts, nuts, washers, screws, and, in fact, almost every item going into the manufacture of the implement line have advanced from 10 to 15 per cent for 1908 deliveries. Lumber, particularly oak and hickory, have advanced steadily in price for the past few years. The average advance for 1908 over 1907 will not be far from \$10 per thousand feet. Wagon rims and spokes have advanced for 1908 from 10 to 20 per cent.

Manufacturers in general feel that they are entitled to better prices; in fact, it is the largest crop possible. The farmer who buys an implement in the latter part of 1907 and during 1908 at an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent may rest assured that the advance is legitimate.

There appears to be no prospects of any slump in the market on raw materials. The situation is rather peculiar along this line. The great processor has made it necessary for the manufacturer to buy his raw material from six months to a year in advance, in order that he may be sure to have them at the time they are required. Therefore, the manufacturer has been obliged to place his orders for 1908 consumption, and, having bought it, has put the matter in position where it looks as if the advance in price must hold for at least eighteen months, and nothing but justice that the farmer should pay the slight advance which he is asked to pay, as the prices of implements are only slightly above the prices asked when corn was selling from 25 to 30 cents per bushel. bd&w

BUY HIGHLAND MARY

Gold Mines Limited,
OF
Larder Lake
AT
10 Cents
Per Share

Never in the history of mining has such an opportunity for making money been so readily available as now offered in the Larder Lake gold district, and especially in the wonderful Highland Mary properties. Put your money in the Highland Mary Gold Mines, Limited. One of the greatest opportunities that has ever been offered for investment in a gold mining company. The Larder Lake district will be the wonder of the world, and Highland Mary is in the heart of it. The time for investors to get in on the rock bottom is NOW—THE PRESENT TIME.

We have gone to great expense, and have used every method available to learn and know the exact situation in the Larder Lake district. We have sent a number of reliable mining men in different directions and to different locations. We have established our own assaying office on the ground at Larder Lake, putting in charge of it mining engineers of known ability and reputation. We have not taken over a single claim that has not shown actual merit; that is to say, with free, visible gold in quantities most remarkable. We are informed by our engineers that there has never been a gold district known that has shown the wonderful width of quartz veins containing free, visible gold as now actually exist in the Larder Lake district. We are purchasing value assaying gold from \$200 to as high as \$425,000 to the ton, that vary in width from 6 feet to 150 feet.

The Highland Mary properties consist of 1,200 acres, being 30 well-selected 40-acre gold claims, undoubtedly and unquestionably the choicest of the district at the present time. Now, we want to make a comparison. In the gold fields of Nevada, where the gold camps have gained renowned reputation—in camps as well known as Tonopah, Goldfield, Wender, Searchlight—and other camps where millions upon millions have been made from claims varying from 10 to 20 acres. Just think of it! Ten or twenty acres running into values as high as from \$100,000,000 to \$500,000,000 each. Mining men we have in the Larder Lake district who are well acquainted with the gold camps claim that the Larder Lake district is so far ahead of the mining camps in Nevada that there is no comparison whatever. Even the gold fields of the Larder Lake district.

We have received in our office in the past week many samples taken from every claim owned by the Highland Mary Company. Out of these we have had a great number of assays made by our own assayer on the ground. These assays run all the way around \$200—the lowest—\$200,000 the highest. Our assays on the ground, of course, cannot be as high as assays made in laboratories in Toronto, where we have obtained the highest assays, running from \$27,000 to \$42,000 to the ton. Therefore, it is safe to say to estimate that the assays made by our own engineers on the ground are considerably under what we would actually receive were the stamp mills that the Company will install on the property in actual operation. And they would need no further proof of the value of the gold produced will be saved.

Could every investor come to our office and see the wonderful quartz veins, with gold showing in every direction, and they would need no further proof of the value of the gold produced will be saved. Larder Lake is what it is bound to be. Investors who do not see the value of this wonderful opportunity will, in a year from to-day, see and realize the great opportunities that they had to invest their money with great profit. We are in a position to judge, and we are sure that they will see it. Every hundred dollars that you invest at the present time will, in a year from to-day, bring you \$100,000. This may seem to be a great deal, but consider well the millions that are made from properties consisting

Prospectus and further information mailed to any address.

APPLICATION.
(Cut Out and Forward)
LAW & Co., Limited, Toronto, Canada:
I hereby make application for _____ shares of The Highland Mary Gold Mines, Limited. You will find hereunder my name, address, and occupation. I enclose herewith \$10.00 in full payment for same. Have shares issued to
Name _____
Street _____
City _____
State or Province _____

JOACHIM, WORLD'S GREATEST VIOLINIST

Continued From Page Eleven.

such as distinguishes only those who possess the highest imagination. It is recorded that on one occasion, when he played at first sight 'Schumann's Fantasia' for violin, the composer, instead of bursting into ecstasies over the player's immediate grasp of the inner meaning of the composition, whispered to his neighbor, 'One can never love him enough.' It is, perhaps this power of stirring up a real personal affection in worthy hearers that is the greatest of all the player's attributes, and such a power is indeed of priceless value.

"If one had to say in a word what was an artist, one would surely say that this quality was that in which he stands alone among all the musicians who have ever lived. . . . No one who has ever heard him play a quartet of Haydn can have failed to realize that the dignity of a noble old age is associated with the insouciance, the buoyant fun and frolic of a schoolboy."

At the time of his death Joachim, who was born in Hungary, but came of German ancestry, had been for twenty-five years conductor of the Royal Academy of Music, Berlin, and music director of the Royal Academy of Arts; and his directorship of the Berlin Hochschule had become the Mecca of violin students. For many years he has been characterized in the musical dictionaries as "the first of living violinists." In this connection a critic in the New York Times points out that it must be twenty years since Joachim abandoned solo-playing in public, and that therefore his fame as a soloist "is a matter of tradition and hearsay as unverifiable as the fame of an actor or an orator." The same critic, however, pays a tribute to the master's marvelous achievement in "making good" as a quartette player and leader of a quartette long after his seventieth year. "He ap-

peared in that capacity," we read, "and with distinguished success, this very last London season"—when he had passed his seventy-fifth birthday. The Philadelphia Inquirer explains that Joachim's ambition was to interpret the great composers rather than to dazzle as a virtuoso. We read:

"It is thoroughly characteristic of Joachim's temperament and truly indicative of his attitude toward his art that it was not as a soloist that he preferred to make his public appeal. He was superbly equipped with all the gifts by which a great soloist needs to be distinguished. He was a thorough master of his instrument, which he played in the grand style, with a noble tone, admirable alike in the amplitude of its volume and the beauty of its quality, and with an accuracy of execution which in his prime was quite unexampled. No one who has heard him read such a thing as the 'Bach Chaconne' will admit that he has had a superior or even an equal within living memory, or will doubt that he might, had he wished, have toured the world in triumph. But his ambition did not lie in that direction. It was his choice to interpret the masters rather than to exploit himself, and it was as the leader of the quartette in which Piacini was the 'cellist and F. Kreis the second violin that what he would have considered the best work of his life was accomplished. The latest issue of The Musical Courier remarks editorially:

His one great mistake seems to have been the attitude which he assumed at the time when the Wagner strife waged fiercely, but Joachim, always sincere in matters of art, no doubt was prompted by motives based entirely on his temperament and his early training with his musical influences. Besides, all was forgiven later by the Wagnerians, for Joachim recanted to a large degree and became a great admirer of much of the revolutionary Richard's work, particularly the earlier operas and 'Meistersinger.'"

IF ATTACKED with cholera or summer complaint of any kind, send at once for a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this cholera remedy say it acts promptly, and never fails to effect a thorough cure.

Gold Mines Limited, OF Larder Lake AT 10 Cents Per Share

of but 10 to 20 acres of territory that never showed as rich as Highland Mary properties do to-day. It will only take a few months to place this property on a very big dividend-paying basis. Here is a legitimate opportunity for investors to make a real profit of 100 per cent on your money by and through an early advance to \$1.00. The Highland Mary shares will be selling in the open market at \$2.00 in the near future, and it will not be long before investors will look back and realize how really cheap Highland Mary stock was at 10 cents. Such a chance to realize enormous returns on your money could seldom be possible except through the medium of legitimate mining investments, and that is what we are offering you. The discovery of such wonderful gold districts as Larder Lake. Remember, these opportunities will only present themselves once in a lifetime. This is the accepted time—this is the golden opportunity. The conditions surrounding the Highland Mary GUARANTEE to investors not only big profits, but also absolute safety. We have a property aggregating 1,200 acres in these wonderful Larder Lake gold fields, the new Eldorado—every acre of which is as rich in gold as the Rand or the famous gold districts of Nevada where millions upon millions are being taken out. The Larder Lake gold district will be familiar to every schoolboy almost the world over within a year or two. The titles are clear—there are no encumbrances whatever—not a dollar of indebtedness. To us there is not one single element of uncertainty as to the outcome of the investment at the present price of shares—ten cents—will realize the most wonderful profits that have ever been known in any mining district in the world.

We feel so positive regarding this, as we have had every reason to make us believe so. Our own engineers, whom we know, and our own prospectors and miners, with years of experience, whom we have every confidence in, demonstrate to us these facts. We have no other method of demonstrating to the investing public than through our advertisements, which we endeavor to make honest and straightforward.

We are investing our own money, and are not advising the investing public to do anything that we are not doing ourselves. We want to state further and impress upon our clients and the investing public that those of you who join us in this proposition should understand that we are also in this proposition with you. We are backing our faith with our money, and we are asking you to join us in it. We are absolutely secure and safe investment, and one that will yield returns that will make unprecedented profits for all concerned. We it clear to you that we cannot take a dollar of profit out of this proposition as offered to you in the Highland Mary Company unless you, yourself, receive the same profits in proportion to your interests therein. We say to you we are offering you one of the fairest, squarest and most honorable propositions that could be presented.

We pride ourselves upon the enviable reputation and standing we have earned and established with the investing public throughout Canada and the United States as brokers and financial agents. We are endeavoring to further build up, instead of tearing down, this reputation, which could only have been established by legitimate business methods. We would not make the strong assertions as to the Highland Mary properties and investment therein, in these advertisements, were we not satisfied beyond any question as to the ultimate outcome of the investment which we here advise.

It hardly seems necessary at this time, but we are glad that we are able to refer any investor to any bank, financial institution or commercial agency in the City of Toronto or throughout Canada and the United States as to our standing and reliability. We wish to state further that every recommendation or assertion made in any of our advertisements or letters of advice WILL BE FULLY CARRIED OUT, and that any investor may invest his money with the full assurance that his money will be placed for the purposes and in the manner indicated, and that the LAW & COMPANY will fulfill their pledges in every way.

We wish to express our appreciation to the many investors who have shown their confidence in our recommendations, and we desire again to state our loyalty to their interests, having no fear whatever as to the future, knowing full well that it will demonstrate that their confidence in us has not been misplaced.

Prospectus and further information mailed to any address.

The Highland Mary Gold Mines, Limited, is capitalized at \$3,000,000, with shares of the par value of \$1.00 each. There are 1,000,000 shares in the treasury for development purposes.

Why have the investing public so eagerly subscribed for the stock recommended by Law & Co., Limited?

The answer is this: Law & Co., Limited, have established themselves with the investing public as to their Responsibility, Reliability and Trustworthiness. They have not abused the confidence placed in them by investors. They will not offer a single share to the public unless they have first made exhaustive and thorough examinations of the properties involved through their own engineers and assayers. The properties must be first-class mining properties—not prospects. The titles must be perfect and clear of all indebtedness. They do not mislead the public by misleading statements. The public appreciate Truth, Frankness and Fairness.

We feel so positive regarding this, as we have had every reason to make us believe so. Our own engineers, whom we know, and our own prospectors and miners, with years of experience, whom we have every confidence in, demonstrate to us these facts. We have no other method of demonstrating to the investing public than through our advertisements, which we endeavor to make honest and straightforward.

We are investing our own money, and are not advising the investing public to do anything that we are not doing ourselves. We want to state further and impress upon our clients and the investing public that those of you who join us in this proposition should understand that we are also in this proposition with you. We are backing our faith with our money, and we are asking you to join us in it. We are absolutely secure and safe investment, and one that will yield returns that will make unprecedented profits for all concerned. We it clear to you that we cannot take a dollar of profit out of this proposition as offered to you in the Highland Mary Company unless you, yourself, receive the same profits in proportion to your interests therein. We say to you we are offering you one of the fairest, squarest and most honorable propositions that could be presented.

We pride ourselves upon the enviable reputation and standing we have earned and established with the investing public throughout Canada and the United States as brokers and financial agents. We are endeavoring to further build up, instead of tearing down, this reputation, which could only have been established by legitimate business methods. We would not make the strong assertions as to the Highland Mary properties and investment therein, in these advertisements, were we not satisfied beyond any question as to the ultimate outcome of the investment which we here advise.

It hardly seems necessary at this time, but we are glad that we are able to refer any investor to any bank, financial institution or commercial agency in the City of Toronto or throughout Canada and the United States as to our standing and reliability. We wish to state further that every recommendation or assertion made in any of our advertisements or letters of advice WILL BE FULLY CARRIED OUT, and that any investor may invest his money with the full assurance that his money will be placed for the purposes and in the manner indicated, and that the LAW & COMPANY will fulfill their pledges in every way.

We wish to express our appreciation to the many investors who have shown their confidence in our recommendations, and we desire again to state our loyalty to their interests, having no fear whatever as to the future, knowing full well that it will demonstrate that their confidence in us has not been misplaced.

Prospectus and further information mailed to any address.

Address all communications and make all applications and remittances direct to
LAW & COMPANY, Ltd.,
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Telegraph or telephone orders at our expense.
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Insect pests of all kinds destroyed by
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Put on with a spray pump.
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MOST PERFECT MADE.
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Things That Puzzle a Plain Man

WHERE THE DARWINIAN THEORY IS LACKING—LINE BETWEEN INSTINCT AND REASON.

Many years ago, when I had the pleasure of the company of the late Mr. Grant Allen, that enthusiastic disciple of Mr. Darwin, I remarked that he was never puzzled by anything in Nature. With the aid of a small pocket microscope, such as a Cartesian uses for examining insect eyes, and a remark on natural selection, he could explain anything. In Botany, Give him the "ghost theory" of Mr. Herbert Spencer, and allow him to overlook a few facts not generally known, and he would explain everything in religion. Somehow he never quite convinced me. I never believed the Darwinian myth explanation of the habits of the cuckoo. There are other puzzles. In Australia, there are many marsupial animals, of which the kangaroo is the most familiar. The female carries her pouch (or pouchy) and her young ones in front; so do the rest of these pouched animals, with one exception. I learned about this queer creature from Sir Herbert Macdonald's well-known volume of "Memories of the Months." The beast is a kind of mole, and it catches its food and dwells in a dense sandy environment. Now this creature has its pouch behind; by a merciful provision of Nature its young ones look out, not in front; if they did they would be sand-blinded in a day. They look out behind, and the sand does not get into their eyes; it is displaced by their mother as she advances. How does the theory of evolution explain that? Was some mole casually born with her pouch behind, and did she transmit this peculiarity to all her descendants, who thereby had a vast advantage over more normal moles in the struggle for existence? This appears to be a large order in the course of conjecture. An ape might as easily chance to be born with eyes behind as well as in front, and develop into a savage, who would sweep the board in the struggle for existence. We would all now be that ape's descendants and resemble Janus. We would "look before and after" in a new sense.

INSTINCT AND REASON.

When we consider instinct and Reason, things continue to perplex us. Bees, spiders, beavers, birds, and (some) fishes build artistic nests, spread nets, make dams, and make cells for honey on which the geometrical cannot easily improve. They cannot have begun by being so clever. I dare say that many generations of birds in general built no better nests than the cuckoo. Then birds of genius began to improve on the primitive model, and the birds which inherited their genius (it is rare that genius is inherited) modified these edifices till they reached the best possible model, and, by inherited instinct, stuck to that type. The same rule holds for bees, unless we suppose, as I incline to do, that bees were inspired by the Subliminal Self. Think of the Mason Wasp. Was he from the first born with an invincible tendency to make a clay pot (which no Australian black has ever had the sense to do)? No, or rather, she laid eggs in the pot. Then, when covering that her instinctive movement in insects, but left them all, she stung insects and dropped them into the pot, fresh animal food for her young ones when hatched. The facts I take over from the late Mr. J. J. Atkinson, author of "Primal Law," who had a scheme for sending fresh meat home from the colonies by utilizing the poison of a Mason Wasp on a Preoccupation with savage marriage laws prevented him from working out his idea commercially, but there are the facts, as he communicated them to me.

CLAY POT OF THE WASP.

About the clay pot of this wasp there is no doubt, and how does evolution explain the inventor? Were there not wasps of original genius long ago, wasps more inventive than the natives of Australia? The ant, with her organized armies of born soldiers, is in advance of our beloved but ever unready country; and she goes ahead of the Australian aboriginal life in possessing slaves; savages who eat in place of torturing to death or eating their prisoners can make no material progress.

Mankind does not possess any hereditary instincts of a mechanical sort, the instinct for building stone houses, or weaving, or net-making, or pot-making is not hereditary, and human genius appears to degenerate into decadence, or even into drink. If we could hand over a dozen healthy Brit-

Wives and Mothers Suffer With Backache

Unfortunately They Fail to Recognize the Dangerous Cause of the Trouble.

Constantly on their feet, attending to the wants of a large and exacting family, women often break down with nervous exhaustion.

In the stores, factories, and on a farm are weak ailing women, dragged down with torturing backache and bearing down pains.

Such suffering isn't natural, but it's dangerous, because due to diseased kidneys.

The ailments, insomnia, deranged menses and other symptoms of kidney complaint can't cure themselves, they require the assistance of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which go direct to the seat of the trouble.

To give vitality and power to the kidneys, to lend aid to the bladder and liver, to free the blood of poisons, probably there is no remedy so successful as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. For all womanly irregularities their merit is well known.

Because of their mild, soothing, and healing effect, Dr. Hamilton's Pills are safe, and are recommended for girls and women of all ages. 25 cents per box at all dealers. Refuse any substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

ish babies to savage nurses in some never-vital tribe of Western Australia (a very desirable experiment), while the children were adults would they have made any progress beyond that of their black companions? Probably they would not. John Tanner, captured when a boy by Red Indians, became one of themselves, with their faculty of second sight.

To return to proofs of original genius in animals of a past age: There must have been a time when some amazingly clever tailor bird took to sewing a nest, for the first time, and when the first mason wasp made a clay pot for the eggs, on purpose. We can only say, like the Young Man to Father William: "What makes you so awfully clever?"

THE "JACULATOR."

Then there is a fish called the jaculator, or shooting fish. He "shoots" his prey, by means of a drop of water projected from the mouth with considerable force and unerring aim. The prey is a fly, and you cannot catch the jaculator with a dry fly, for he would not take the hook in his mouth, but merely shoot a drop of water at it. However, no doubt he would take the artificial fly after he had hit it, when he came to think of it. Now this habit of the jaculator may be an inherited instinct, but some jaculator must first have invented the trick, and he was as clever as the savage who first invented the blow-pipe, or puff and dart. As Mr. Romanes says, the invention "shows a high degree of intelligence on the part of these fishes." What makes them so awfully clever? Philosophers cannot answer this question.

Fish are not, as a general rule, remarkable for cleverness. I have known a salmon who slipped with his tail at an artificial fly, to kill it, but it stuck in his tail fin, and I landed him. Fish also learn by experience. I have seen a kind of spinning, Alexandrian, fly through a pond full of big trout. They all rushed furiously after it (at a safe distance) on the first day, but on later days they would not look at it at all. Everybody knows that it is more difficult to catch trout where they are much fished for. You can see a trout come and look at an artificial fly, and then say to himself, "Not good enough," and go away. A salmon, when hooked, will try every kind of dodge to get off, yet he seldom (luckily) adopts the obvious plan of sawing the line against the edge of a sharp rock. It is said that ducks will race in a band up a narrow stream, splashing it, to make the minnows leap on shore.

WISDOM OF SERPENT.

The wisdom of the serpent is proverbial, and, if you call a crocodile a serpent, he is at least as clever as the ducks. In the Ganges crocodiles will form in two lines, and "swim slowly up a shallow stream, driving the fish before them." Real serpents are by no means clever, otherwise the boa constrictor at the Zoological Gardens would not have been killed by his own snake. The boa had got the other end of the rabbit, under the impression that his friend was "the same concern." A Mr. Mann had a tame python in London. One day Mr. Mann had an apoplectic fit, and his wife, who was alone in the house, ran for a doctor. When she came back, the python was lying dead beside her senseless husband. Probably he died of grief. Not so his wife.

This behavior of the python was emotional rather than intellectual. "Men have died, and the worms have eaten them, but not for love." Let us return to cases proving the non-instinctive mechanical genius of animals. It is a clever dog that will open a latched door, and a cleverer that will agitate the knocker or pull the bell, but these dogs are imitating what they have seen done by men. The natives of North Queensland, Dr. Roth tells us, say that dogs, alone of animals, have intellect and soul (wov wu). "Don't beat that dog, he has wov wu," a black has been heard to say to a companion.

Let us fancy the case of a savage who has never seen or heard of a gun. He and some of his friends find a leg of mutton lying near a curious object which they never saw before. One of them picks up the leg of mutton, which is tied by a string to the trigger of a gun. There is thunder and lightning, and the gun goes off, and the savage is hit. When next any of his tribe see a leg of mutton lying near a curious object they probably will not touch the leg of mutton. They will say that the Boggles are angry with savages who pick up legs of mutton. Perhaps they will pray to the gun, and offer sacrifice to it.

DO BEASTS REASON?

No beasts reason in this manner. A wolf behaves very differently. A trap is set for wolves, and the bait is attached by a string to the trigger of a gun. One wolf takes the bait, and is shot. The other wolves bite through the string attached to the trigger before they touch the bait. (Dr. Rae, in "Romanes' Animal Intelligence," p. 431). Now this cleverness is not instinctive, it does not come from a habit in the blood of the wolf, because his ancestors never saw a gun before. The wolves have instantly thought out, for themselves, the nature of the connection between the string and the firing of the gun. It would probably take a savage some time to make this discovery, partly because he, being more clever than the wolf in another way, has an idea that Boggles of one kind or another—spirits, or gods, or witches—are the cause of everything which he does not understand. Again, foxes will dig a gun trap by digging a trench in the snow, in a cross direction to the trench, and then will lie safe in the trench and will pull the bait so cautiously that the shot, when the gun is fired, goes over their heads. A military engineer could do nothing more sensible and clever. Indeed he does dig trenches, when besieging a town, that the army may get close to the walls without being shot. All this cleverness in foxes is not "instinctive," not inherited; they have reasoned the thing out, much more quickly than a savage man could reason. (Romanes' "Animal Intelligence," p. 430, and Note, citing Dr. Rae). It is not strange that birds and beasts can talk, like birds and beasts in fairy tales.

The cleverest thing I ever knew a

bird do was this: Two gentlemen were walking by the River Test, and frightened a water-hen into a hole in the "camp sheeting," a kind of plank laid beside a stream. One of her brood did so she pushed a bit of water-weed through the hole in the camp-sheeting and allured him into her hiding place. This, of course, was a reasoned action, not the result of inherited habit. These are a few of the things that puzzle a plain man, whose theory to explain them may be found in the works of the poet Virgil, and of F. W. H. Myers, Andrew Lang, Jr. London Morning Post.

AUTOS BRING NEW DISEASES

Continued From Page Eleven.

after day it will inevitably have some effect on his sight in the end? There is no doubt in the world that then people over-automobile, when they drive at a high rate of speed and drive this way day after day the sport which should be a pleasant pastime becomes a menace to their health. No person can stand excessive automobile driving without showing the strain, both mental and physical, sooner or later.

So far as I know it is unlikely that any of the diseases caused by automobile driving result directly from this pastime. If a man or woman has any hereditary nervous ailment or weakness the constant vibration of a too rapid automobile, together with the high mental and muscular strain he or she is then under, tend to aggravate the disease or perhaps develop it.

DELIRIUM OF MOTION.

You see, it takes all the nerve force you have to respond to the extra strain put upon you at times when literally flying along the average American road, mile after mile, hour after hour.

A great danger with automobilists outside of accidents is the delirium of motion that comes especially from driving. The man who falls under the spell of this peculiar mental disorder, whether he is the owner of a car or the chauffeur, is done for.

The French have chosen a very apt term for it in calling it the delirium of motion, for it is the obsession which comes with the increasing desire for speed. The ordinary rate does not satisfy the man who has the delirium of motion.

You can see the malady growing daily upon him in the expression of his face. He is constantly urging his chauffeur to go faster and faster, if he is not driving the car himself. If the chauffeur suffers from this ailment the owner might just as well get rid of him on the spot for there is no chance of ever being able to keep him down to a moderate speed.

The man who is attacked by the delirium of motion loses all sense of proportion. He is mad on the subject of going, and all he thinks of is running as fast as he can, and nothing but extraordinary objects stop him. He takes chances that no sane man would take, and he risks his own life and the lives of others a hundred times without a quake. The truth is his delirium makes him minimize these risks.

The above comments apply in the main to the passengers as well as the driver, but in a less degree.

When taken rattling, which means moderately, automobilism is one of the finest sports in the world. One of its best features is the enjoyment and benefit it has for the old. A man who has passed beyond the age when he can indulge in violent sports, when he cannot exercise much in the open air without feeling the strain on his mind and body, then to that man an automobile will give all that he requires to keep him in fair condition, and that, too, without any tax on his nervous or physical energy, provided, of course, that he indulges himself moderately. By running moderately I mean not over twenty-five or thirty-five miles an hour on the best roads and for not more than two to four hours at a time. Some people can stand four hours of this kind of automobilism without experiencing any ill effects, while others find an hour quite sufficient.

I doubt if anybody can with impunity go on an average of thirty-five miles an hour for five or six hours a day and keep this up for a month. If a person did that he might make a wreck of himself for a time proportioned to his vitality. The human system is not built to withstand such a high and constant strain as comes from several consecutive days of such automobilism.

The rule to follow in automobilism is to stop when one feels fatigued from the strain. I automobilized to Bretton Woods, N.H., and back last summer, and I noticed then, and at other times I observed that the people who followed this rule, instead of going on regardless of how they felt in their desire to get the job done, the ones who were in the best condition at the finish. The others were tired mentally and physically, and their faces showed the high-pressure under which they had lived.

ADVISES MODERATE DRIVING.

For the businessmen automobilism is a diversion and may be a relaxation. When he drives moderately his mind is fully occupied with his work in hand and his muscles are stiffened under the strain of guiding his car. In some ways this tension is good for him; it is an exercise for his muscles, for the man who drives exercises his arms, his shoulders and his whole body, more or less.

It is a good thing to concentrate his mind on something else than his business for a little while, and he will sleep all the better for having been out in the air—Chicago Record-Herald.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 12, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

In 1796 William Tuke, a Quaker, opened the first national asylum for the insane in York, England.

FIVE MILLION WOMEN WORKERS

Continued From Page Eleven.

ported as firemen, as street car drivers, although there are two motor-men, or rather "motorwomen," in the United States. No women were reported as telegraph or telephone line-men, as apprentices or helpers to roof-men and slaters, or as helpers to steam boiler-makers or brass workers—you will say it is absurd to take notice of these several occupations in which women are not enlisted, since it may seem obvious that women are totally unfitted for such departments of work, both physically and temperamentally.

But the comment seems necessary when, in glancing over the enumeration of the 294 occupations in which the female breadwinner is shoulder to shoulder with the man toiler, it is discovered that five women were employed as pilots—that the responsibility of guiding a ship laden with human souls past menacing shoals, death dealing reefs, and sand bagged reefs upon the shoulders of five women. On the steam railroads ten women are employed as baggage handlers, hurrying heavy trunks from the baggage car, rolling trucks piled up with baggage, measuring the strength of their female arms against the sinews of toil-hardened men. Thirty-one women are brakemen, seven are conductors, and firemen, twenty-six as switchmen, yardmen, and flagmen.

SIX WOMEN SHIP CARPENTERS.

The carpenters on six ships sailing under the colors of a country in which women have been lifted a higher level than any place else shined upon by the sun, are women. There are two women roofers and two employed as slaters.

The blacksmith's anvil rings under the blows of 185 women blacksmiths; there are 508 female machinists, 8 boiler-makers, 31 charcoal, coke, and lime burners, and 11 women are well-borers. Such figures as these have little sociological significance beyond indicating that there are few kinds of work from which the female sex absolutely is debarred, either by nature or law or custom.

Of the 303 occupations distinguished in the census classification, there were 79 in which the number of women engaged was reported as being less than 100, 59 in which the number stood between 100 and 500, 31 in which it was between 500 and 1,000. This leaves 125 occupations in which over 1,000 women were employed, and of these occupations there are only 62 in which the number employed exceeds 5,000. And of the number of women employed in these 62 occupations three-fifths of their number find employment in the six leading occupations—as servants or waitresses, agricultural laborers, dressmakers, farmers, laundresses, teachers. Of course, the women farmers and farm hands are concentrated in the south and 79 per cent of the total number are of the negro race.

NATIONALITY OF MAIDS AND WAITRESSES.

Of the women employed as servants or waitresses the Irish still lead all other nationalities. Of the total number of servants and waitresses of foreign parentage employed, the distribution among the races is as follows: Irish 185,000 Swedish 145,794 English and Welsh 28,708 Canadian English 27,521 Mixed foreign parentage 22,997 Norwegian 22,519 Scotch 9,516 Austrian 3,909 Polish 3,815 Canadian French 3,802 Danish 3,687 Bohemian 3,616 Hungarian 3,607 Russian 3,533 French 4,719 Swiss 4,649 Italian 2,385 Other countries 14,400

The number of servants and waitresses of native parentage is 693,673. It is also interesting to note that of the total number of Swedish women employed in all occupations, 56.4 per cent are employed as servants or waitresses, while 47 per cent of the total number of Norwegian workers are engaged in domestic work, indicating that the national tendency of women of these two nations is to work in the home instead of outside of it.

WHERE WOMEN OUTNUMBER MEN.

The occupations in which women outnumber the men are not so numerous as those in which the male worker outnumbers the female worker. The per cent of men and women employed in the occupations in which women outnumber men are:

	Per cent
Male	Female
Musicians and teachers of music	43.1
Teachers and professors in colleges, etc.	26.9
Boarding and lodginghouse keepers	16.6
Laundresses and laundresses	13.2
Nurses and midwives	10.1
Servants and waitresses	18.1
Stenographers and typewriters	23.3
Bookbinders	49.5
Boxmakers (paper)	18.4
Gloves makers	37.4
Hosiery and knitting mill operatives	27.2
Rights lox k about twice as good as wages—14.67—55.3 per cent, or	58.1
Silk mill operatives	41.1
Dressmakers	0.6
Milliners	2.0
Seamstresses	3.2
Shirt, collar and cuff makers	22.4
Miscellaneous textile workers	30.9
CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANTS EMPLOYED.	

Another interesting fact revealed by the statistics on the work of women is that there are more children of immigrants employed in the United States than immigrants themselves. Attributable to the fact mainly that the demands of the second generation are greater than the first, that they are unable to live as cheaply, and con-

sequently are obliged to seek the money with which to meet the increased demands outside of the home. Another reason is that a large per cent of the immigrants are too old to work after they have been in the country a few years, and the younger generation must take up the burden of contributing to their support.

A study of the marital conditions of working women takes all the glamour out of divorce and makes dower numbers, 63,436, are breadwinners, indicating that they have chosen to toil rather than longer endure the ever present Mere Husband, and supplying indisputable proof at the same time that alimony, as a general rule, is inadequate for the support of grass widows. However, allowances must be made, in making these deductions, for the large number of divorcees who are denied alimony by the courts.

MARRIED WOMEN FARE BEST.

Of the total number of single women 45.9 per cent are breadwinners; the per cent of married women who are workers at gainful occupations is only 5.6 while the number of widows who are compelled to take up the burden of earning their own bread and butter is 31.5 per cent of the total number of widows. It is seen, therefore, that of the married women about one in every eighteen is compelled to enlist in the army of breadwinners; of the single women the proportion is nine out of every twenty; of the widows the proportion is slightly less than one in three, and with divorcees the proportion is fifty-five out of every 100.

The divorced women form the smallest of the marital classes and yet show the largest percentage of breadwinners. It has been suggested by the federal census officials that the returns which were received are in harmony with the theory that in increase in the number of divorces is a large measure the result of the more independent economic position of women, the figures indicating that the women who secure divorces are uncommonly well qualified to support themselves.

Marriage is shown to be the most effective enemy that attacks the ranks of the working women. Almost 45 per cent of the women engaged in breadwinning pursuits are under 25 years of age, and more than 68 per cent are under 35. The corresponding percentages for the other sex are much lower, being 24.7 and 51.4.

FEWER AGED WOMEN AT WORK.

It is interesting to note that one of the effects of better times has been to decrease the number of aged women in industry 3 per cent. This per cent would be even greater if the large number of women engaged in farming, widows of farmers who are "keeping the farm going." Between the ages of 55 and 64 are the favorite ages for women to embark in the labor of tilling the soil, plowing and harvesting. Of the total number of women engaged in agricultural pursuits the largest number are between 55 and 64 years of age. The same is true of women over 65. Sixteen and eight-tenths per cent of the working women who have passed the three score and five mark are engaged in farming, while only one-tenth of one per cent make their living as stenographers.

The work in which the largest percentage of young women are employed is packing and shipping. Of all the women employed in this business 75 per cent are between the ages of 16 and 24. In every branch of factory work, from textile working to boxmaking, the percentage of young girls employed is greater than in the other occupations. The smallest number of young women are employed as hotel-keepers, boarding and lodging house keepers, and farmers, planters, and overseers.

ACTRESSES BETWEEN 25 AND 34.

In spite of their protests that they are "only 18," the largest percentage of actresses are shown to be between the ages of 25 and 34. The percentage of actresses and professional show women between these ages is larger than the percentage of women between 25 and 34 found in any other occupation. Most female janitors and sextons are between 35 and 44. The percentage of women engaged in this occupation is greater at this age than the percentage of women of the same age period engaged in any other pursuit.

The prosperity of a community safely may be gauged by the percentage of the total female population engaged in breadwinning. The Southern States have the largest proportion of breadwinners greater than in any of the other groups of states. The same is true of the southern cities, but these facts are due to the larger negro population. The negro men are not as prosperous as the white men, and hence, their wives, mothers, sisters and daughters have to contribute their share to the living expenses.

WORK OF WOMEN IN CITIES.

Of the total number of women in the most important cities, following is the per cent of those who win their own bread:

56.9	San Francisco
	Los Angeles
73.4	Denver
	New Haven, Conn.
83.4	Washington, D. C.
	Atlanta, Ga.
86.5	Savannah, Ga.
89.9	Chicago
81.9	Kansas City
	Boston
76.7	Baltimore
50.5	Detroit
81.6	Grand Rapids
62.6	Minneapolis
	St. Paul
72.8	St. Louis
	Omaha
58.1	New York
93.4	Cincinnati
99.0	Cleveland
93.0	Portland, Ore.
96.8	Philadelphia
	Pittsburg
77.6	Memphis
	Milwaukee

Skin Disease is Blood Disease

"Fruit-a-tives" clean the blood of all impurities and clear the complexion.

Pimples and Blisters—Redness—Boils—Eczema and other inflammations of the skin—mean Impure Blood.

A person with a bad complexion always suffers from poor digestion—non-action of the bowels (or Constipation) and often the kidneys are weak.

These unhealthy organs cannot rid the system of the waste matter. It is this waste—taken up by the blood and carried to the skin—that ruins the complexion.

"Fruit-a-tives" cure all skin troubles because they cure the kidneys and bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives" cause the eliminating organs to do their

proper share of the work of ridding the system of waste. This purifies the blood—and instantly the pimples and blotches disappear, the complexion clears.

"Fruit-a-tives" cure skin troubles when everything else fails. "Fruit-a-tives" are fruit juices, intensified, and combined with valuable tonics and antiseptics.

They are without doubt the greatest blood purifier in the world. 50c. a box—6 for \$2.50. At all druggists.

Fruit-a-tives
(OR FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.)

The health of the nation will be improved by the use of

COWAN'S Perfection COCOA
(MAPLE LEAF LABEL).

Pure, nutritious and easily digested.

THE COWAN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

Solder and Babbit All Grades
Write the Metal Men

The Canada Metal Co., Limited, William St., Toronto, Ont

that out of every four women in the nation there is one breadwinner, and will each succeeding decade show a similar increase until in 1940 nearly every woman in the United States is a breadwinner?

AN ANCIENT TRADE UNION.

Unlike the trade-unions of today, the Company of Pewterers of olden times was composed of the masters only; and disobedience of the rules was punished with a vigor far exceeding anything of the kind at the present day. The laws were made by the protection of the general public, and not for the workmen alone; consequently the articles turned out by a master pewterer and bearing his "touch" had to be up to a given standard of excellence. Before a man could set up as a master pewterer, he was obliged to serve an apprenticeship of about six years, after which he had to produce his "essay" pieces under certain test conditions; and only the authorities of the craft was he allowed his freedom and permitted to register his private "touch" at the company's hall and set up as a master pewterer.

The company was not content merely to pass upon the work of a craftsman, but also very near regulating the minor details of his life. The penalty was very heavy for employing a helper who had not served a regular apprenticeship, and any master so daring as to employ a foreigner was fined ten pounds and all articles made by him were confiscated; the object being to keep the trade secrets from spreading.—The Circle.

SALT FOR BALLAST.

At a point about 120 miles west of Salt Lake City on the line of the Western Pacific, now under construction, is a great area of salt beds, eight miles wide and 40 miles long. Immediately west of Salt Lake City the road skirts the great Salt Lake and crosses its southern end at one point for a distance of six miles. Eighty miles farther it enters the American Desert, and for a distance of 40 miles runs over alkali beds.

Near the western end of the desert the road runs into the salt beds, and the crystals are so thickly packed together that they form a solid roadbed for the tracks. Over these beds the road required no ballasting other than the salt itself. These salt deposits are

GIN PILLS
CURE
Kidney Troubles

WORTH TAKING

One ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion;
One ounce Compound Salts;
Four ounces Compound Syrup
Sarsaparilla;
Mixed and taken in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime, is pronounced by prominent physicians to be the best mixture for the cure of the kidney, bladder, and all urinary troubles.

This says the doctor, is the most simple though remarkable prescription ever written to cleanse the system of impurities and waste matter. It acts as a powerful tonic to the kidneys, forcing them to filter out the acids and poisons, overcoming rheumatism, lame back, sciatica and other affections arising from sour, impure blood.

The ingredients can be procured at any good drug store, and being purely vegetable and entirely harmless, can easily be mixed at home. If you have a suffering friend show this to him, as he will undoubtedly be pleased to learn of so simple and highly recommended a remedy.

said to be 95 per cent pure, and their development should be a matter of great importance to the road.

The theory is that these salt beds drain into Salt Lake. They are 27 feet higher than the lake, and the trend is in that direction. The salt deposit contains moisture, as is shown by the ties and telegraph poles embedded in it. Placer claims are beginning to be stacked out on these salt beds and the opening of the road for operation is likely to witness the beginning of their development.—New York Commercial.

Drawing Lessons for School Children

Last week, with its two holidays on account of the Fair, and the irregular attendance usual in Fair week, placed Grades IV, V, and VI at an unfair disadvantage, so it was decided to extend their time until the following Monday. Notices to this effect were mailed to all the schools interested early in the week, and we are looking forward to a splendid showing next Monday.

Be sure and have your drawings in by Monday, the 23rd of this month. When drawings are sent in later, there is a chance that the names may appear in the paper, but the six best drawings should be chosen and in the hands of the engraver by Wednesday in order to have them reproduced in Saturday's paper. So if you desire to win one of the three prizes or have your drawing appear among the six best, be sure that it reaches this office some time on Monday.

The time for Grades VII and VIII has also been extended until Monday, the 30th of September. Some practical work in original design is being planned for these grades, and for that reason the charts Grades VII and VIII are now working on are expected to be of peculiar value to them.

Instead of the criticisms we were looking forward to this week, we have the next lesson for Grades I, II, and III. The drawings made according to the instructions given in this lesson should be handed in not later than Monday, the 7th of October.

LESSON FOR GRADES I, II, AND III.

In almost all drawing outlines the work planned for the primary grades for this month is the drawing or painting of grasses and sedges. This sounds monotonous, but there is no reason why it should. To look at the grasses you sometimes try to draw in class, one might think we had only 2 or 3 varieties, and these very scarce and poorly nourished, instead of the wealth of varieties that we really have, "too numerous to mention," as we used to say in our school essays when we could not remember any more. There certainly are more grasses right here in London than I could name without a prolonged search through a botany. Only last week I counted 6 or 7 varieties within one block where the grass along the sidewalk had not been cut, and this within 5 or 6 blocks of the heart of the city. On your way to and from school be on the lookout for them. You will find them nodding gallily in some neglected corner of the school yard or garden.

"Little dancing leaves,
Grasses, ferns, and sedges,
Out of tangled hedges,
Nodding to the sheaves"

They do not nod to the sheaves like their lucky country cousins, but they will smile up at you through the dust of the roadside when you go in search of them.

"The green grass is blowing,
The morning wind is in it;
'Tis a tune worth the knowing,
Though it changes every minute."

Ever so many poets have written about grasses, and before you begin to paint them I want you to feel that they are among the most interesting of "the green growing things."

I want you to imagine that grasses have their feelings, too, and that they object to poor, stiff, inartistic portraits of themselves just as you do. If you think of them in this way, I know your drawings will be graceful, truthful and lifelike.

Perhaps some of you were fortunate enough to gather a great bunch of marsh grasses when you were away this summer, for these are always strong and full of character, and make beautiful drawings.

Make a generous collection and unless they have been picked some time and are already dried, put them in water the day before you intend to draw them.

Some have such thin, fragile lines in their bushy tops that they are almost invisible. A wise child will not try to draw one of this kind. A trained hand and a sharpened stick of charcoal would be necessary for this variety. Rather choose a simpler type with a well-defined mass for the blossom head and a sturdy growth.

When you have chosen the specimen you intend to work from, fasten it up in a crack of your desk as far away from you as possible and in the position in which it grew when it was at its best.

Let us sit back and examine it now. We will find it has leaves, a stem and the blossom or seed part.

What differences do we find in these parts? We will find first a difference in color. Second, a difference in shape. Third, a difference in texture, that is, when we feel the head, we find it thick and rough to the touch, whereas the leaves are thin and comparatively smooth.

If we were using watercolors we would pay close attention to all these differences, but in your drawings this week you are to use charcoal and paint the grass in practically flat masses, so we will not try to show the difference in color. However, we will endeavor to get the shapes perfectly correct and to give the top its fuzzy, rough or silky appearance as the case may be, and the leaves or blades their smooth thinness.

Of course, we have rejected all the stubby pieces, and chosen the long, graceful specimens that show the true character of the grass. Now let each try to sketch one on the paper in such a way that it will lose none of its characteristics.

Sweep in a faint line to give the direction of the stem. We cannot draw a line little by little and show the force and character of the grass stem. We must study it to find out the directions in which it curves, then sweep it in with a strong, firm, but light stroke. Imagine a rocket cutting its forceful curve through the sky if it went off little by little, instead of with one "clear the way" swish. That is the sort of line you must put in for the grass stem. You will have to try it several times on a piece of practice-paper before you will be able to get it light enough and just slightly curved as it is.

When you can make a fine light stroke, indicate lightly what space the blossom end is to occupy where the blades join the stem, and in what direction the green blades extend. Sometimes the top is made up of several little parts that branch in different directions as the one in the paper. Sometimes it is just one fuzzy plume. On your piece of practice-paper, try several strokes until you can make one that represents this fuzzy top. Often a short up-and-down wriggle of the charcoal, like a lot of "u's" shoved tightly together, will express the texture of the top. Again it may require hairy strokes, slanting into the center. Many a time the charcoal seems to fall into the right sort of stroke of itself. When you have painted the head, come down the stem, painting in the blades with long, smooth, broad strokes, to give them their proper texture. Be sure to join them to the stem as they really grow. Most grasses have the blades folded around the stem, then just where the blade begins to widen it turns abruptly out, slanting up, oftenest, but sometimes straight out, and occasionally down. The blades are the same width most of the way, but end in a long, narrow point. This point frequently has a saucy little twist or curl to it. Notice when we are looking across a leaf how much narrower it appears than when it is turned towards us.

Having painted in the blades, giving them each turn and change of direction that they show, you may hold your drawing off from you and compare it with the specimen you are trying to represent.

Notice particularly the way in which the blades join the stem. Correct this if you are wrong. Next turn your attention to the stem itself. It is very slender between the head and the first blade, but does it remain as slender, or does it grow gradually less slender as each blade is wrapped around it further down the stem?

When you have corrected all your mistakes, see that the charcoal is put on vigorously, so that your drawing will reproduce well. Clean up the paper around your drawing, print your name, grade and school in the lower right-hand corner with lead pencil, and your sketch is finished.

If filled or smooth paper of any sort is put over the drawings they will rub very little if any.

The paper should be white and about 4 inches wide by 9 inches long. The drawings are to be in charcoal only, and need not be sprayed with fixatif. If it is necessary they will be fixed at the office.

Only the six best from each grade are to be sent in, and they are to be handed in not later than Monday, the 7th of October.

A. A. POWELL.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MODELING IN CLAY.

Clay of good quality is now being supplied to the schools, and there is nothing to hinder those teachers, to whom modeling appeals most strongly,

ly, from making a specialty of it in their departments.

As some changes have been made in the staff since the notes on clay were sent to the schools two years ago, the same notes, with some additions, are given below:

CARE OF THE CLAY.

For use in modeling clay should be about the consistency of soft putty. It should be in such a state as to model easily without adhering to the fingers.

If too wet, roll it in a clean towel and knead a little. If it is dry, place in a pail and cover with water. Let it stand two or three days, then pour off the water and wedge, that is cut, divide and work the mass of wet clay together to drive out bubbles and render it plastic. Form it into bricks, wrap in clean, wet towels, and place it in a jar or back in the box, which may be kept in a closet.

If the clay is inclined to crack, a few drops of glycerine will improve it. Clay dries very rapidly in the children's hands, so it should be rather moist than dry, to show the imprint of the hand when finished. The evidence of human touch is very desirable in all modeling.

The clay works better in spring and autumn than in the winter, therefore it is recommended that the modeling exercises be given during the spring and fall months.

Clay lends itself readily to artistic treatment, as in its nature it is better adapted to suggestion than to imitative rendering.

Mass, not detail, is the general art principle in modeling. Too great smoothness, or the intrusion of small details, as the veinlets in a leaf or the notches in its edges, or any minute imitation of texture or substance are all to be avoided.

The use of any other material with the clay, as a real apple stem, is incongruous and out of harmony.

The first work in clay may be without direction, to allow the child to become accustomed to the clay, and objects may be modeled separately for form study, but art deals with things in good relation. An apple of clay looks disconnected and out of place, but modeled on a tablet it at once attains a greater degree of permanency, and its purpose is seen to be suggestion, not imitation.

A four-inch wide tablet is of suitable size for each child, and should be between a quarter and a half inch in thickness. It should be built up by packing and pressing the clay firmly together with the thumbs, and the edges and sides made straight by packing the clay against one thumb with the other thumb. It should, like all modeling, show the evidence of the human hand.

The object to be modeled should be built upon the tablet firm and strong, not modeled separately and pressed on the tablet.

No tools are required but the fingers for children working in clay, for the first two or three years.

A damp cloth on each desk for wiping dust from the fingers will be of great assistance in keeping the desks clean.

The modeling may be done on modeling boards, on slates or on sheets of manila paper placed on the desks.

SOME THINGS THAT MAY BE MODELED IN CLAY.

For Form Study—The type solids and objects resembling them modeled without the tablet.

Fruits—Apple, pear, tomato, etc., built upon a tablet of clay.

Vegetables—Carrot, beet, etc.

Animals—From memory and from plaster casts.

Leaves—Lying naturally, not flattened out. The clay should be built up under the raised parts, so as to support them.

Objects—Such as a spoon, knife, etc., modeled upon the tablet.

Ornaments Used in Architecture—Trefoll, quarterfoll, rosette, etc. Simple Moldings—As the astragal, etc.

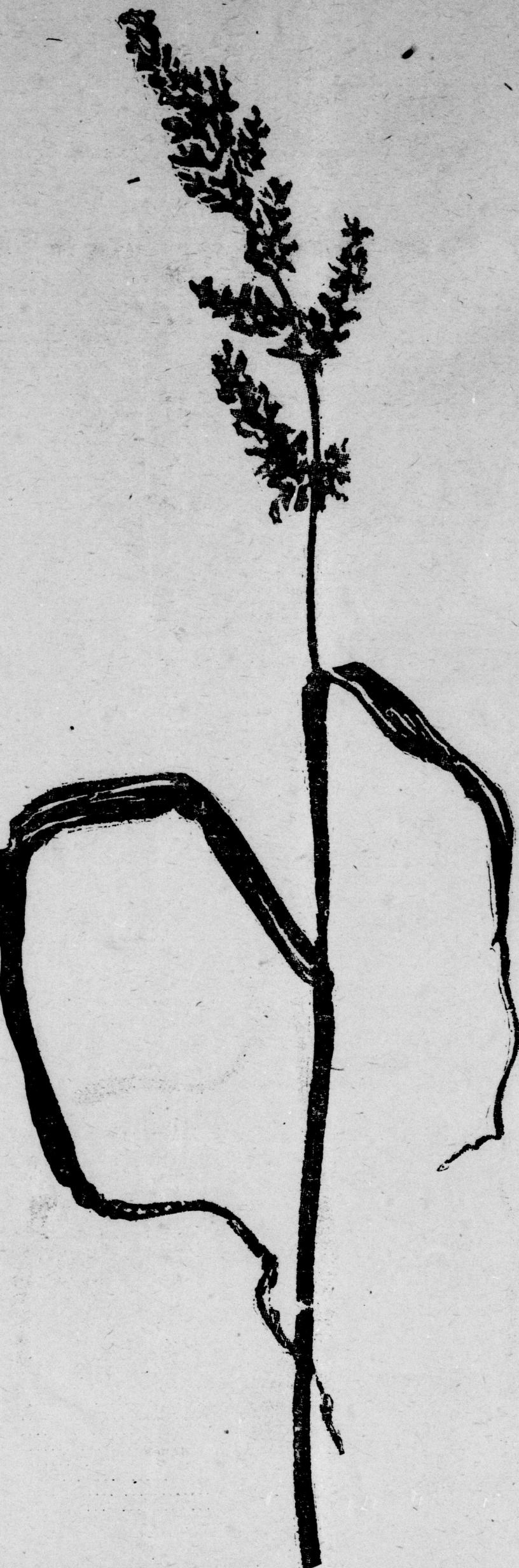
Tiles—With original designs worked out in low relief.

The more advanced pupils may make compositions of sprays of berries with leaves or flower compositions, modeling them in low relief on panels of clay. Casts may be made from these if there is no undercutting in the clay.

Simple bowls or jars may be modeled, and when some degree of excellence has been attained at this, it is probable that the best models made will be fired and glazed at a pottery. Jars for holding bulbs about to flower may be modeled and dried, then painted on the inside with white enamel and tinted on the outside with green or brown watercolors.

Do not feel that you are expected to make all of these things, but use them for suggestions when the interest of the class seems to flag, or when you feel the art work you are accustomed to do beginning to grow monotonous.

A. A. POWELL.



The White Cat

BY GELETT BURGESS, AUTHOR OF "VIVETTE."
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For some time she was too bewildered to speak, and stood staring at me—through me. "You mean that Edna said what I've just said?" she asked. "Yes," I handed the chain to her. She put it away with a sharp gesture. "Oh, no! If she gave it to you, keep it! I have no right—" She turned away.

"But it was only to keep till we got home," I explained.

She looked at me keenly and threw back her shoulders proudly. "No," it wasn't. She meant you to have it. "You remember it, then?"

She smiled sadly, pityingly. "No. But I'm a woman, and I know."

Walking away to a rose bush she plucked a bud and returned slowly, as if to hide some emotion. It was quite time to comfort her. "Joy," I said taking her hand and bringing her to the steps again, "I have been doing a good deal of thinking, and I have a theory that I'd like to prove. I'd rather not say anything about it till I'm sure of it, but when I am, I'll tell you. Have I your permission to use my own judgment, even to the point, perhaps, of eavesdropping?"

"Oh, is that necessary, do you think?" She clasped her hands nervously at the thought. "I don't know. It's all so mixed up in my mind. Who can settle the ethics of a case like this?"

"It may come to a fight between you and Edna, I think."

"Oh, that's what has come to!" she exclaimed. "That's what is killing me. Who is Edna? Where did she come from? Where does she belong? I must be fair—I want to be just to her, however, she treats me. If I could only see her or hear her—if we could only communicate in some way, there might be an agreement guaranteed."

But she's like a ghost—a character in a book. Is she a different person, or only some phase of myself? Dare I come into open conflict with her? Why may I be only destroying myself? I have to be she, don't I? Shall I have to bear whatever I do to her? How do I know what danger may lie in any action I may take?"

"Yes," I replied, "I've thought of all that. I'm convinced that, as the doctor says, it's only a case of 'waking you up.' It's as if you were a somnambulist—walking in you sleep—dreaming half the time, irresponsibly. To wake you up may be uncomfortable for her. It may be like a surgical operation that she has to suffer, but when it's over you'll regain your health and reason, and by the same token, so will she, and you'll forget all the pain. However, it hasn't come to that yet. What I want, now, is the right to explore, investigate, examine, experiment, perhaps, and then, when I have decided for myself we can decide what course to adopt. If you're the White Cat, I'm going to be the Prince, and save you!"

She took my hand and pressed it affectionately.

"I trust you, Chester, and I'll agree to anything you think best. I feel as if I were being drawn into a maelstrom. Oh, what wouldn't I give to be just a normal, natural person, like this?"

DO YOU HICCOUGH?

Pretty disagreeable complaint, isn't it? Why don't you take a few drops of Nerviline occasionally and get cured—it never fails. Polson's Nerviline is a perfect treasure for folks bothered with hiccoughs and stomach gas. Nothing better is made than Nerviline; get a 25c bottle today. Permanent cure is guaranteed.

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everyone else! Why am I tormented so? Yes, you must help me, Prince!" "Well, then, now we'll talk no more of it for a while. Let's forget it, and go and see the collies."

Her face cleared and she sprang up, tossed back her head with her characteristic gesture and went with me to the stable. The dogs were all out in the sun, and as soon as we appeared they surrounded us joyfully. Nokomis walked up to Joy in her stately way and offered a paw.

"Why, Nokomis!" Joy exclaimed, "how did you get this awful cut on your head?" We must attend to it immediately! Chester, won't you go in and get me some water and some salve? Leah will give them to you."

When I came back she was sitting on the ground with the dog's head on her lap. Nokomis' deep brown, soft eyes looked up gratefully while the wound was washed and dressed. The tears actually came to my eyes at the sight. The scene of yesterday, when these two were arrayed against each other, seemed impossible. It should go without saying that I made no mention of it to Joy, for it was evident that she had no idea of Edna's treatment of the collies.

"Now, Nokomis," Joy said, getting up and shaking the dust off her skirt, "listen! I want you to go in the house and get my golf jacket, and bring it to me." She spoke very distinctly, accentuating the important words, Nokomis trotted to the kitchen door, barked sharply, and was admitted.

"I'm educating her," Joy explained to me. "I want to see how far I can get her to understand what I say. This is rather a test, for there are at least three related ideas, the house, the jacket and bringing it back. But she's extraordinary at picking up words; she has really quite a vocabulary. Of course, you hear a good many stories of the intelligence of collies, but I've never heard of their being systematically trained except in a utilitarian way. I'm experimenting with more and more complex ideas. I hate the ordinary dog tricks; they're undignified and unworthy. I'm tremendously interested in animal psychology. Queer, isn't it, when I can't even handle my own?"

Nokomis appeared, in a distressed frame of mind and whined. "Well, Noko, what's the matter? Can't you find it?"

Nokomis barked, ran a few steps towards the house and returned. "All right, we'll go in and see what is the matter."

So we followed her into the house. The red govt coat that Edna had worn yesterday was hanging upon a hatstand in the hall. Nokomis went to it, shook it with her teeth, turned round and whined. It was as near talking as a dog could do.

"Oh, I see," said Joy. "You got the house and the coat all right, but you thought I meant just to come back, didn't you? No, bring, Nokomis, bring, bring, bring!" As she spoke, she placed the jacket in Nokomis' teeth and showed her what was meant. "Next time you'll know, won't you?" she said.

"Now we'll try your number lesson," Joy said as we went back to the stable. She and I sat down on a watering trough, while Nokomis waited, her head tipped, her ears straight up, with the soft silky tips drooping like tassels. Her sloping eyes were quick and canny.

"One!" said Joy.

A single bark from Nokomis.

"Two!"

Correct again.

"Three!"

Still correct.

"Four!"

Nokomis was perfect.

"Five!"

Four barks, then, after a pause, another.

"This was too much for the collie. She barked I think, eight times, having quite lost her head."

"Pretty good, isn't it?" said Joy as

I congratulated Nokomis—one the neck, at the spot dogs love. "This is straight culture, you know, won't you? I don't give her any sign, as they do stage dogs. I'm just trying to see how far she can go. I've begun too, to teach her collies, but I haven't succeeded very well."

"It's immensely interesting," I said. "I wonder why collies are so much more intelligent than other dogs?"

"They aren't. Caniches are fully as bright, but collies have been trained for generations with the sheep, and it has raised the level of perception. That's why I try to keep up their education, for, of course, they'll deteriorate if they're only bred for exhibition purposes. But the training of the shepherds isn't everything. My theory is that this reason why a collie is quicker is because his eyes are trained. Most dogs, you know, won't use their eyes if they can use their noses or their ears. Hunting dogs will run past quarry that's in plain sight, following a scent without looking. A collie has to watch his sheep sharply, and his eye is developed. Their ears have been trained, too, by the shepherds."

"How long would Nokomis keep this up, obeying your orders?"

Nokomis, who had been resting inattentively, looked up immediately.

"As long as I asked her to—wouldn't you, old girl?" Joy rubbed the dog's neck with her toe. "A dog's chief joy is to be in some way, in as many ways as possible, a part of his master. I never knew Nokomis to tire of doing anything that kept up and accented that relation. It is the mainspring of a good dog's life—it accounts for a dog's devotion. It's trite enough to say, but there is no love on earth so sure as a dog's love. It's unending! It's unchangeable!"

Did Nokomis know, as she watched her mistress there, of that strange soul that stole into the girl's form at night? Did she answer for herself instinctively, with an animal's secret prescience, the question that Joy had asked in anguish—"Who is Edna?" The thought came into my mind as I heard Joy's words, pathetic in their unconsciousness of how the love of Nokomis waxed and waned with her own obsession. Surely Nokomis was loyal and true. Surely she had never betrayed her mistress's confidence. Perhaps the collie alone knew the secret of the White Cat.

We took Nokomis with us, and walked over the hill as we had walked the day before. "We!" I say, for had any spectator been on the hillside to watch us pass on both days he could have seen no difference in the couple. With me was the same graceful creature abounding with life and beauty, the same small, brown-haired, brown-eyed woman with the flowerlike hands.

But I need not say how different she was in talk, in gesture, in her mental attitude toward me. Yet, though I have shown Joy as intense, even as melancholy, this was not her natural quality. She could be as gay and debonair as Edna, but it was vivacity of a different key. Her laugh was as light and ringing, but it was provoked by other occasions. Her sallies were as joyous, but they sparkled with wit and comprehension. She was as frank, but she was keen as well. So it was not so much the sunny-dewy as against the quiet-shadowy, as it was April rivaled by June.

(To Be Continued.)

Awarded Gold Medal.

Messrs. W. A. Ross & Sons, Limited of Belfast, Ireland, the manufacturers of the famous Ross' Royal Belfast Ginger Ale, have just been awarded the gold medal at the New Zealand International Exhibition, 1906-7, for their world-renowned "Ginger Ale," which makes the fourth "highest award" obtained in that colony by this old-established firm. It will be interesting further to note that Messrs. Ross & Sons have obtained a similar reward at the San Salvador Exhibition.

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