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# London Advertiser

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## JAPS CLOSING IN TO ATTACK; 3 ARMIES MENACE RUSSIANS

### Mikado's and Czar's Outposts Already in Contact and a Second Great Battle Is at Hand.

### KUROPATKIN REMOVES HEADQUARTERS TO HARBIN

Mukden, Sept. 17.—The Japanese are reported to be advancing on both flanks, from the east, southeast and southwest. The outposts are closely engaged twenty miles southeastward, there being almost constant skirmishing.

Indications point to another great battle in the vicinity of Mukden, Russian troops occupy all the surrounding villages.

Refugees are flocking into the city. The Chinese among them complain of severity on the part of the Japanese.

Gen. Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field, Sept. 14—Via Fusan, Korea, Sept. 17. — The Japanese front is now some miles north of Liao Yang, almost halfway to Mukden, confronting Gen. Kuropatkin's outpost lines. Gen. Kuropatkin, it is believed, is removing his headquarters to Harbin.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16. — General Kuropatkin reports that reconnaissances have established the fact that the Japanese are massing near Yentai and Bentsiaputze. Bodies of Japanese are also moving in the Liao River Valley.

*Jap Reserves Called*

London, Saturday, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to the Express, sent from Tokio, Sept. 10, by way of Shanghai, says that the staff has issued an order calling out the militia, which is Japan's reserve. The first line, including all able-bodied men between 20 and 40 years, is now mobilizing, and probably will be sent to the front before the end of this year's campaign. The departure of these troops will leave the last line of militia as Japan's only military resource. This line includes many men over 40 years of age. The greater part of the militia is now in barracks. The Government did not expect to mobilize them before spring, but the losses in Manchuria and at Port Arthur have necessitated the replenishing of the armies in the field without delay, in order to keep pace with the Russian reinforcements, which are pouring into Harbin.

Details of Field Marshal Oyama's great losses continue to arrive. The Kamazawa Regiment has been the greatest sufferer in the campaign. It has lost all of its officers except one. The friends of the dead soldiers will not be allowed to celebrate funeral rites until the losses are officially announced. The announcement is being withheld, its effect upon the public being feared. The Kamazawa Regiment is now at Port Arthur.

### BELL'S FLYING MACHINE

**Inventor of Telephone Discusses the Plans for Aerial Navigation.**

Montreal, Sept. 17.—Dr. Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, passed throught here, on the way from his summer home to Washington. In the course of an interview he said that he had turned his attention to aerial navigation, and was working on the kite principle which would be ultimately triumphant. He had studied other modes of work, he had followed Santos-Dumont and others, but he was convinced that never by a balloon or gas bag would the problem of flying through space be solved. "I am doing construction work, and have been for some time past, I think that I have made a few discoveries, which may be of moment, but at this juncture I do not think I should disclose their nature."

### MIRAGE WAS USEFUL

**Used by Pilot Boats to Pick Up Ship on Pacific.**

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 17. — Victoria pilots have made an interesting discovery in connection with the mirage that flutters almost daily over the horizon off Cape Flattery. Captain Cutler, of the pilot tug Lorne, declaring it reliable as a herald of incoming shipping. The Lorne was at the cape a day or so ago, on the lookout for new arrivals, when the faithful mirage depicted a full-rigged ship, reversed, seemingly deep-laden. The Lorne made for the shimmering vision, which appeared to be but about 20 miles distant. She steamed for several hours at full speed. By that time the picture had faded away. Captain Cutler was not satisfied to confess himself beaten, and held his course, with the result that the British ship Falklandbank was picked up — exactly realizing in every minute detail the picture that had sent the towboat on her quest. And the experience is not by any means an isolated one. The mirage more than aught else assists the Straits of Juan de Fuca towboat fleet in discovering the presence of inbound shipping requiring their offices.

### HE HAD NO HANDS

**But He Routed a Mob and Saved a Constable's Life.**

Wilkesbarre, Pn., Sept. 17.—Austin Gibbons, who has no hands, described to a jury today how he had saved life of Constable Michael Mulvey from a mob at Plains by laying a gun across the fence and threatening to fire.

"The mob ran," he said, "not realizing that I could not pull the trigger."

A short time afterward Gibbons attacked Attorney Dando, who had severely cross-examined him, and was arrested.

Mulvey then came to his rescue and had him released.

**Irish Girl Immigrants.**

New York, Sept. 17.—An unusual influx of Irish immigrants in the last two months is reported by the immigration authorities. The records show that in the last seven days nearly 1,500 Irish immigrants have arrived at Ellis Island. Of these nearly 70 per cent were girls, and only a small percentage of the total were over 23 years old.

### LORD MINTO'S TOUR

**Short Stop at Lloydminster, Which Is Decorated in His Honor.**

Lloydminster, N. W. T., Sept. 16.—The Earl of Minto arrived here at 5 o'clock yesterday, accompanied by Major Maude and escort of Northwest Mounted Police. His excellency camped about a mile outside the town, and left early this morning for Saskatoon, where he takes a special train to Regina. A large number of citizens turned out to welcome him, and a short address was given by Mr. Lloyd, to which his excellency replied. During his short stay in town he was the guest of Rev. Mr. Lloyd. The Governor-General was presented with a set of bound photographs representing local scenery. An arch of welcome had been erected and the place decorated with numerous flags.

### WHAT SHIPS ARE THESE?

**Two More of Czar's Cruisers Wandering in Eastern Pacific.**

San Francisco, Sept. 17.—The Chronicle today says: From a reliable source, it has been learned that the Lena was not alone in her wanderings in the Eastern Pacific Ocean, and it is stated with authority that somewhere east of a line drawn from the Hawaiian Islands to Unalaska in the Aleutian chain at least two of the Czar's cruisers are roaming the seas and apt at any time to seek the safe haven found by the Lena last Sunday.

Whether the Korea is one of these two vessels or whether she is a third vagrant cruiser, is not settled.

It is generally believed in naval circles that the cruisers referred to are converted auxiliaries, like the Lena, but there is a possibility that they are men-of-war which were forced to escape to the eastward. Their machinery being still in good shape, they are keeping the sea as long as possible, and will probably not make port until their coal runs out.

It is pointed out that the mere knowledge that these cruisers may be encountered anywhere between San Francisco and Honolulu, or along the great circle route between Puget Sound and Japan, will have a marked deterrent effect upon those engaged in shipping contraband from American or British Columbia ports.

At any rate the New York and the Marblehead, which will remain here indefinitely, are on the qui vive, and ready at any time to greet one or both of the newcomers with the promptness that they greeted the Lena.

**Killed While Shooting.**

Claresholm, Man., Sept. 17.—While Mr. Risum, his son and daughter were driving to his ranch, 16 miles from town, the boy in picking up a gun which was in the bottom of the rig to shoot some chickens, accidentally discharged the weapon and the shot entered his side, killing him instantly.

**Wind Wrecks Lighthouse**

Fort William, Sept. 16. — Victoria Island lighthouse, which was being removed to a more exposed position, has been wrecked by a windstorm which tipped it over and smashed it beyond repair. It is too late to erect a new house this fall, and boats navigating the dangerous pass in fall storms by night take great chances of going on the rocks.

## TERRIFIC SHELLING OF FORTRESS; JAP BIG GUNS POUND PT. ARTHUR

### Garrison Subjected to Bombardment for Entire Day and Night.

Che Foo, Sept. 17.—4 p.m.—A Japanese who arrived here today reports that the citizens of Dalny on Sept. 15 expected that the general attack upon Port Arthur would be renewed upon the following day. He has reliable information to the effect that the Japanese siege works at Rihlungshan and Kiwanshan were completed on Sept. 15. Both Chinese and Japanese recent arrivals agree that the bombardment of Port Arthur became terrific at dawn on Sept. 15, and continued until the forenoon of Sept. 16. The Japanese fired from Plaungshan at Pigeon Bay, where heavy guns from Japan have been placed in position lately. The shells fell with great frequency in the Chinese new town, Yanklatung, which is a village at Pigeon Bay, and has been occupied by the Russians, has been evacuated by them secretly.

The Japanese have not occupied the village.

Five hundred cavalrymen who attempted to drive the Japanese from Palungshan, have not returned, and it is believed that the fortress ther has been captured."

### SELKIRK LIBERALS

**Select a Strong Candidate for House of Commons.**

Winnipeg, Sept. 16.—At a largely attended convention of Selkirk Liberals held today at Selkirk, Mr. S. J. Jackson was unanimously chosen as the Liberal candidate for the Commons. Mr. Jackson is ex-Speaker of the Manitoba Legislature, and for many years was a representative of Rockwood. If he consents to run he will make a strong candidate. He is at present inspector of Indian agencies.

### UNCLE SAM RETALIATES

**Canadian Vessels Leaving U. S. Ports Must Be Inspected.**

Detroit, Sept. 17. — A Chicago dispatch says: The lack of reciprocal arrangements between the American and Canadian Governments in regard to shipping on the great lakes, has brought to a sudden termination the lake voyage of six passengers on the Canadian steamer Arabian. Rather than put the owners to the expense of the inspection necessary to allow the vessel to carry passengers out of an American port, the people decided to return to their homes by rail.

In the past, American vessels regularly inspected at their home ports were allowed to carry passengers to any port on the lakes, but in 1898 a Canadian law was passed decreeing that an American steamer carrying passengers to or from a Canadian port must pass a Canadian inspection, in addition to that received at home. In retaliation the Washington Government adopted a similar rule.

**Awaits the Plough**

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 17. — Intelligence was received at the Ontario Crown Lands Department today that in the district north and west of Chapleau, on the C. P. R., there exists a stretch of good agricultural land of 200,000 acres in extent, covering from four to eight townships. The land is due east of the Michipicoten iron mine.

## THE STEEL TRUST MAY COME HERE

### Agents of the Big Corporation Looking for Rail Plant Site.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—It is learned on the very best authority that the United States Steel Corporation is seriously considering the question of establishing in Canada a large plant for the manufacture of steel rails and steel generally. It has its men at work collecting data regarding output, consumption, etc., as well as selecting a location for the proposed works, and when this report is ready the question will be settled. The new duty of $7 a ton on steel rails completely shuts out the American rail manufacturers, and as the Canadian market is becoming a very important one, the only way out of the difficulty is to build a manufacturing plant in this country. The erection of a plant such as the big trust would like to put up would cost from $12,000,000 to $13,000,000 hard cash and no securities.

When asked if there was any truth in the story, one of the officers of the United States Steel Corporation, in New York, admitted that the matter was being looked into, "but," he said, "it costs so much to erect a big plant with blast furnaces and the other essential to a steel plant, that it is not likely anything decisive will be done for some months."

### THE FISCAL CAMPAIGN

**British Free Traders Arrange for Many Meetings.**

London, Sept. 17.—Our political machinery is at a standstill and the clubs are deserted, but the official organizers are making active preparations for the coming campaign, which begins in October. Free traders are fixing a series of meetings in London and all over the kingdom. Lord Rosebery, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd-George and Sir Edward Grey will be the principal champions. Mr. Chamberlain and the Tariff Reform League will be no less active. Mr. Chamberlain himself will speak at Luton on the 5th of October; then, after a six weeks' holiday in Italy, he will raise his standard in North Worcestershire, which is, of course, within his "sphere of influence." He will next speak in the east end of London in December, and in January he will be in Preston, where the Lancashire cotton operatives, it is expected, will give him a doubtful welcome.

The fiscal question, especially in its relation to colonial preferences, has been a good deal to the front in the press lately. Lord Londonderry has been very outspoken at a Primrose meeting, declaring if Unionist dissensions continue to grow as they are doing the outlook at the general election is serious for the party. He would have Unionists stick to the terms of Mr. Balfour's Sheffield speech, for it is absurd to suppose the free trade policy under which we have been prosperous for 60 years is to be upset at a moment's notice. Thus Lord Londonderry, one of the most influential of Tory leaders, would check the rush of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Lord Londonderry complains there was no searching inquiry into the whole fiscal question, and this complaint has drawn from Mr. Ritchie a letter explaining that he and his colleagues, who withdrew from the Government because of their opposition and protection, were not at all averse to an official inquiry and he hopes Lord Londonderry's speech may yet cause the Government to submit the question to a royal commission."

**Death of O. B. Weber.**

New York, Sept. 17.—Oscar B. Weber, musician, inventor of gas and furnace appliances, and widely known for his connection with the German societies and charities of New York, is dead at the age of 45. He was rated as one of the best amateur pianists in America. It was through his efforts that the late orchestra leader, Anton Seidl, came to this country.

## CHINK AND JAP PLOT ALLIANCE

### Mikado Expected to Restore Manchuria to China.

### CHINK NEUTRALITY TO VANISH

**St. Petersburg Press Believe That the Powers Will Be Compelled to Interfere.**

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—Important developments regarding China's attitude toward the belligerents is anticipated here in well-informed quarters. There are rumors of closer relations between China and Japan, of the possibility of the Japanese turning over Port Arthur, when captured, to China, of their restoring Manchuria to the Chinese, etc. Although these reports are not confirmed they lead to quite a general belief that some sort of negotiations are going on behind the scenes, of which the outside world has little cognizance.

The Russ says it believes the Japanese successes are emboldening the Chinese Government more and more and that they are prompting such diplomatic steps as China never dreamed of before. Since the Japanese occupation of New Chwang and direct contact between the Chinese and Japanese they have seemed to quickly reached an understanding, the occuption of neutral territory evoking no protest.

The Russ expects the war to take on a phase, as Chinese neutrality vanishes, which the powers in their agreement to preserve China's neutrality, cannot ignore. Moreover, the Russ believes the situation will call for deeds and not words. It concludes: "We need not be unduly alarmed, however. The interference of China will scarcely be to our disadvantage."

The American ambassador, as custodian of Japanese interests, has made inquiries regarding the two suspected Japanese spies, Constantino Saratori and Mamachei Tokaki, recently arrested here. He ascertains that the authorities only contemplate deporting them abroad.

The Novoe Vremya bitterly denounces the suggestion of peace advanced by M. Meshshersky, in the Gazdanin, as a means of "defeating the selfish ends of Great Britain and Germany, both of whom, M. Meshshersky asserts, are interested in weakening Russia and Japan.

The Novoe Vremya announces that the Russian people would not tolerate the self-humiliation of the empire before Japan.

The Emperor's congratulatory message to Gen. Kuropatkin is regarded as effectually putting an end to the stories of imperial displeasure with Kuropatkin's generalship at the battle of Liao Yang.

Telegraphic reports from the Red Cross show the following proportion of patients suffering from wounds or disease out of the total sent to the hospitals in the area of the military operations: Cases of severe illness, 10 per cent; slight illness, 56 per cent; wounded, 34 per cent. The only epidemic disease noted is dysentery, with 6 per cent of cases.

Upon is promotion to the rank of general of division, announced last night, Gen. Samsonoff gets the Siberian Cossack division.

Gen. Skugarevski is promoted to the command of the sixth army corps.

## SERIOUS FRACAS IN PEKIN STREETS

### Italian and Chinese Soldiers Clash, Latter Being Severely Beaten.

Pekin, Sept. 17.—Afternoon.—An extraordinary fracas between Italian and Chinese soldiers occurred on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 15. It appears that two Chinese soldiers were out walking unarmed along the public road bordering upon the Italian drill ground adjoining the Italian legation. They stopped to watch the Italians drilling. The Italians ordered them away and when they refused to go a fight ensued. The two Chinese were beaten. One of them was then seized and taken into the Italian legation, while the other ran to the residence of Gen. Chiang Kweite, who is commander-in-chief of the Chinese troops stationed here. A dozen Italians followed him and fired two shots into the residence and one Italian soldier entered. Chinese soldiers assembled, prepared to fight, but one of their officers prevented further disturbance. Representations have been made by the Chinese authorities to the Italian legation.

### WEATHER BULLETIN.

**Tomorrow—Fair.**

London, Saturday, Sept. 17.
Sun rises..5:59 a.m. Moon rises..2:19 p.m.
Sun sets...6:25 p.m. Moon sets..12:00 a.m.
Toronto, Sept. 16—8 p.m.

A few light scattered showers have occurred again today in the Territories and Manitoba. Elsewhere in Canada the weather has been fine.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 50—70; Qu'Appelle, 38—62; Winnipeg, 56—68; Port Arthur, 46—56; Parry Sound, 48—64; Toronto, 40—68; Ottawa, 40—62; Montreal, 44—62; Quebec, 38—60; St. John, 48—68; Halifax, 46—66.

FORECASTS.

Saturday, Sept. 17—8 a.m.

Today—Winds, becoming fresh, southerly to southwesterly; fine and moderately warm.

Sunday—Fair.

TEMPERATURES.

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

WEATHER NOTES.

Light showers have occurred again in many portions of Manitoba and the Territories. Elsewhere the weather has been fine.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Friday were: Highest, 68°; lowest, 42°.

### GOVERNMENT REWARD

**Will Give $5,000 for Capture of Mission Junction Bandits.**

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 17.—A proclamation will be issued at once by the Government offering $5,000 reward for the capture of the bandits who held up the C. P. R. train at Mission Junction on the C. P. R. and robbed the express car.

### HORSE'S LEG IN SLING

**Novel Experiment on a Racehorse Which Broke a Limb.**

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 17.—A Midland, Mich., dispatch, says a novel experiment is being tried on the race horse Leeto, which broke a leg at the race track yesterday. The stallion is owned by Mike Dunn, and Mrs. M. Hall, of Windsor, Ont. A veterinary put the broken leg in splints temporarily, after which the racer was hoisted on a dray and brought to town, the splints removed and the injured leg put in a sling. If the leg mends well the horse will be utilized in the stud.

### WHALES AT QUEENSTOWN

**Some Strange Arrivals in the Noted Irish Port.**

London, Sept. 17.—Two whales entered Queenstown harbor Aug. 27, and grounded on the rocks at Rochespoint. On the tide receding they attempted to get off, and pounded themselves to death. They bled profusely, and the water all around was discolored. Great shoals of fish of all descriptions — sprats, gurnet and mackerel in particular—have invaded the harbor. So numerous are they that boys armed with sticks killed hundreds along the shore. The whales, which were pursuing the fish when they came to grief, measure about 26 feet in length and 35 feet in circumference. Their weight, as far as can be judged, is five tons each.

## WIND OVERTURNED CIRCUS CAGES

### Midnight Panic in Menagerie at Philadelphia Due to Furious Storm.

Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 17. — Perhaps nowhere but in the depths of an African forest or a jungle of India has a scene been witnessed like that which terrified the people residing in the neighborood of Fourth and Ritner streets early Tursday morning. Hargreaves' circus encamped there with seven large tents of wild beasts, and horses, was nearly wiped out of existence by the wind which struck it at 2 o'clock, and bedlam reigned almost until daylight. Every tent was torn into ribbons and every cage was overturned. Awakened by the roars of the lions and tigers, and the cries of the smaller animals crazed with terror, residents in the houses fronting on the vacant lot double locked their doors and looked with consternation on the rain and wind-swept show.

Only one of the animals broke loose —an elephant—but he made trouble enough by tearing madly about among the overturned cages and arousing their occupants to greater panic.

Three employes of the show were injured and had to be taken to the hospital.

The occupants of the sleeping tents were awakened about 2 o'clock by the sudden rending of the canvass, which was torn from its fastenings, and went skyward over the menagerie adjoining. In an instant the show was swept away and the helpless keepers saw the cages lying on their sides, the frightened beasts darting against the bars in frantic efforts to escape. A blood-curdling chorus of roars and yells arose above the sound of the wind and rain. Hyenas, coyotes, leopards, pumas and a score of performing dogs added their shriller cries to those of lions and tigers.

Though realizing the seriousness of the situation if these beasts should break from their cages, the workmen were forced to give their attention to the elephant, Jumbo II., which had succeeded in freeing himself from the heavy wooden platform to which he is kept chained. The huge beast, screaming and trumpeting with terror, was rushing about the inclosure formed by the overturned cages.

For some moments the men could do nothing with him, and it was feared that he would break out and run into the city streets. Finally, however, his keeper, Arthur Beverly, calmed him sufficiently to permit chains to be passed about his tusks and under his breast, drawing his ponderous head down into a position in which he could be led. A dozen men escorted him a half mile away to Stonehouse lane and the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he was locked up in the car which brought him to the city.

The confusion was heightened by the cutting loose of 128 horses and ponies after the tent had been carried away. The animals were running about the lot, with no effort being made to capture them. Many were lost in the streets, and were not captured until late this afternoon.

The only residents in the neighborhood who ventured from their homes were the small boys. They reveled in the excitement. Until daybreak they worked with the weary circus employes helping them to catch the horses.

The loss in the damage to the tents and other paraphernalia will reach into the thousands.

**Bad Syracuse Fire.**

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 17.—A special to the Herald from Waterloo, N. Y., says: The Academy of Music Block with the Windsor House and Sweet's Hall there, were destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning with a total loss of nearly $50,000. The fire, which was beyond control when the alarm was given, began at or near the stage in the opera house from an unknown cause.

## BRITISH TIBETAN TREATY BLOCKS THE CZAR'S PLANS

### No Territory To Be Leased to a Foreign Power Without Great Britain's Consent.

### TIBET TO PAY AN INDEMNITY OF $2,500,000

London, Sept. 17.—The Times' Pekin correspondent gives at great length the text of the draft of the treaty between Tibet and Great Britain, which has been sent to Pekin by the Amban (the Chinese representative at Lhassa), and which the correspondent believes to be practically identical with the treaty actually signed, which China is almost certain to ratify. It contains a preamble and ten articles, the most important of which bind the Tibetans to establish three marts for mutual trading between British and Tibetan merchants, to allow traffic along existing routes and others which may be opened in future between India and Tibet; Tibet to pay an indemnity of $2,500,000, in yearly installments.

It is stipulated as security for the performance of the conditions of the treaty that British troops shall occupy the Chumtsi Valley for three years, and until the indemnity is paid. One article provides that without Great Britain's consent no Tibetan territory shall be sold or leased to any foreign power, and no foreign power shall be permitted to concern itself with the affairs of Tibet or to construct roads, railways or telegraph, or open mines in the country.

### THE LONDON THEATERS

**New and Successful Plays by Jones and Novelist Jacobs.**

London, Sept. 17.—The theater season has begun, and at least two notable new productions have met with a hearty welcome. At the Garrick Theater Mr. Henry Arthur Jones' new play, "The Chevalier," with Mr. Arthur Bouchier in the part of the Chevalier, had a fine reception. It is not much of a play, but the dramatist has hit upon an original character, who is sure to be a favorite. The Chevalier is a showman, a charlatan. He is the Chevalier Mounteagle, who is an amusing ruffian, vain of his attempt to speak fine English; vain, too, of his own charming manners and his absurd conceit in his power to fascinate Englishwomen, leads to a laughable series of comedy scenes. At the New Theater "Beauty and the Barge," by Mr. H. H. Jacobs, brought to the footlights the breezy and unconventional humor which "The Skipper's Wooing" and "Many Cargoes" and other stories by Mr. Jacobs have made familiar to his readers, but which is wholly new to the playgoer. The stage owes him much for opening up a new field and affording honest laughter without the suspicion of a problem or a wicked notion in it.

### TO GET EVEN

**Lawson Makes a Serious Complaint Against "Puck."**

Boston, Mass., Sept. 17.—Because Puck has parodied Lawson's "Frenzied Finance, the Story of the Amalgamated," this week with its "Frozen Finance, the Story of the Amalgamated Pork and Beans," the financier has complained to the police commissioners that the funny paper has desecrated Old Glory by a double-page picture, the center of which is "our splendid Old Glory," covered with signs advertising one of the gilded resorts of New York. Under State laws this is a misdemeanor, and the offending publication can be destroyed and the publisher fined.

### THE LATE DEAN HOLE

**His Manly Personality Will Be Greatly Missed in England.**

London, Sept. 17.—The death of Dean Hole, of Rochester, removes one of the most interesting personalities in English life and one of the finest specimens of the manly Christian gentleman that England has ever known. For forty years he was the most popular parson in the Church of England. The people loved him, because in his own generous person he was parson, wit, athlete, gardener, fox hunter, playgoer and man of the world, who loved his fellows, and loved nature and enjoyed life with hearty zest. The stories told of him are innumerable, for he had a sparkling humor that shone everywhere and among all sorts and conditions of men. He was a scholar, too, and his writings had all the charm of a fine and cultured mind. He will, perhaps, be long and lovingly remembered for his devotion to flower culture; his book on roses has been translated into every European language. An American newspaper said of Dean Hole, when he went some years ago to the States on a lecturing tour: "He is the finest specimen of Elizabethan ecclesiastical architecture that England has ever sent to this country." All England mourns the loss of the witty dean. He said last year, when he showed the Queen over the rose show in the Temple Gardens, that he was "84 in the shade." No one ever thought of the dean as old, and now it is hard to realize that the sunny presence of his powerful and manly personality is lost to England forever.

**He Used His Club.**

Pawtucket, R. I., Sept. 17.—John Allingham was arraigned in the local police court today charged with murdering Mrs. Dennis Crowley on Thursday, Sept. 15, was adjudged probably guilty, and was held without bail for the grand jury. The warrant upon which Allingham was arraigned named the weapons which were used in killing the woman as a club and an axe, and the prisoner when asked to plead said: "Not guilty with the axe. I did it with the club."

## *Jap Crew Leaves Aberdeen To Torpedo Baltic Fleet*

New York, Sept. 17.—A special cable dispatch to the Sun from Aberdeen, Scotland, dated Sept. 16, says: A passenger who arrived today on board the coasting steamship Hogarth, reports that two Japanese officers and nine sailors came on board the vessel from London.

As soon as they arrived at Aberdeen they jumped into a small boat and proceeded at once to a mysterious, low-lying craft, in the offing, evidently a torpedo boat, which, on receiving the men, steamed seaward.

It is believed here that the intention of the Japanese is to lie in wait for the Baltic fleet.

### DOUBTFUL BARONETCIES

**An English Tribunal to Pass Judgment on Them.**

London, Sept. 17.—A committee is now sitting at the Home Office with the object of establishing a tribunal before which doubtful baronets must prove their right to the titles they have assumed.

When the question was raised in the House of Commons recently, the Home Secretary's statement was such as to lead to the belief that nothing would be done.

Sixty-five of his Majesty's subjects may view the matter with some concern; for it is alleged that although they call themselves baronets, they have no right to the title.

Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies, one of the few recognized authorities on the baronetage, recommends the same procedure as in the case of a claim to peerage, namely, that the claim should be examined by the Attorney-General, who would subsequently report to the Crown.

"If the report of the Attorney-General," he added, "was a sufficient judicial decision for the Crown to act upon in such an important case as the Cromartie peerage, it is amply sufficient for any baronetcy."

Mr. Fox-Davies considers that it would only be necessary to examine claims of succession, and that usually accepted baronets should not be required to prove their right to the dignity during their lifetime.

He urges, however, that "the sixty-five probably bogus claimants, whom any editor of a peerage book could point out, should be immediately called to account."

It is understood that a scheme on the lines suggested above will be considered by the committee.

**Joe Jefferson Ill.**

New York, Sept. 17.—The Herald says: The theater-going public who are admirers of Joseph Jefferson and who anticipated seeing him upon the stage this winter for his customary brief tour, will hear with regret that the veteran actor is ill at his country home in Buzzard's Bay, Mass., and that he has canceled all engagements for the season.

### RUSSIAN "BULLDOZERS"

**Made British Captain Declare Hold-Up Had Not Delayed Him.**

Constantinople, Sept. 17.—The British steamship Margit Groedel, with a cargo of coal, from Cardiff, for Sulina, was stopped by the Russian cruiser Terek on Sept. 6 off Cape St. Vincent. The Terek fired three blank shots to bring the steamer about. Two Russian officers and two armed men boarded the Margie Groedel and overhauled her papers. The captain of the Margit Groedel was asked to sign a declaration that he had not been put to any convenience by the delay. He at first refused, but when told that his steamer would be detained until the arrival of the Russian admiral, he complied, and the collier was allowed to proceed. One of the Russian officers stated that there were nine other Russian vessels in the vicinity.

**Crowded to the Hatches.**

Queenstown, Sept. 17.—The White Star Line steamer Celtic, which sailed today from Queenstown for New York, carried 3,350 souls, believed to be the largest number ever taken in one vessel from a British port. About 100 steerage passengers were left behind on account of lack of accommodation.

**Canadian Band in London.**

London, Sept. 16.—A London newspaper offers its readers a day at the Crystal Palace for the expenditure of a halfpenny on its issue of Sept. 24, when a coupon from the newspaper will admit to the palace, and the occasion will be celebrated by the first appearance in England of the Kilties' Band from Belleville, Canada.

**A Burns Monument**

Montreal, Que., Sept. 17. — The Montreal Burns Club, at its regular meeting last night, decided to raise a fund for the erection of a monument in this city to the Scottish poet. It was decided that $15,000 was necessary for the purpose, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, look for a suitable site and arrange other details.

# Chelsea Green

LONDON, ONT., Sept. 15th, 1904.

Dear Sir or Madam:—

I beg to call your attention to the Chelsea Green Survey. You may wish to purchase a home and save rent, and you may not have much money. The Company will sell you a lot and build you a house to suit you, and will only require a small payment down and you can pay the balance of the purchase money in monthly payments, the same as rent.

If you have only $50.00 or $75.00 or $100.00, do not be afraid to call and see me.

REMEMBER:—

That there are good sewers.

That the water mains are being laid and you will be supplied with first-class spring water.

That a school will be built on the property next spring.

That you will not be charged with taxes for this year.

That your taxes will be county taxes.

That the land is high, dry and healthy.

That part of the property will be reserved as a Park and Recreation Grounds.

That no intoxicating liquors will be allowed to be sold at any time on the property.

That the southeast part of the city is where a majority of the workingmen will be employed in the future.

That Chelsea Green cannot be surpassed as a building site for a home.

You will be sorry if you do not build a home and go and live on Chelsea Green.

If you own property in the city I can sell it for you and you can live cheaper on Chelsea Green than you can in the city, as taxes are very low on Chelsea Green.

Go over and see the property for yourself and then call and see me, or drop me a card and I will call and see you.

Yours sincerely,
THOS. C. KNOTT,
'Phone 650. Room 101,
Masonic Temple.

## DATES OF FALL FAIRS

| | |
|---|---|
| Hamilton | Sept. 15-17 |
| Center Canada, Ottawa | Sept. 16-24 |
| East Simcoe, Orillia | Sept. 17-19 |
| Stephen and Usborne, Exeter | Sept. 19-20 |
| Union Fair, Strathroy | Sept. 19-21 |
| Niagara Falls | Sept. 19-21 |
| Tavistock | Sept. 19-29 |
| Central, Guelph | Sept. 20-22 |
| Palmerston | Sept. 21 |
| Hay Agricultural So., Zurich | Sept. 21-22 |
| Chesley | Sept. 21-22 |
| Amherstburg | Sept. 21-22 |
| N. R. of Oxford, Woodstock | Sept. 21-22 |
| Springfield | Sept. 21-23 |
| North Perth, Stratford | Sept. 22-23 |
| Petrolea | Sept. 22-24 |
| East Simcoe, Orillia | Sept. 22-24 |
| North Grey, Owen Sound | Sept. 22-24 |
| Harriston | Sept. 23 |
| Berlin | Sept. 24 |
| Cayuga | Sept. 26-28 |
| Netherby | Sept. 27-28 |
| Tillsonburg | Sept. 27-28 |
| North Middlesex, Ailsa Craig | Sept. 27-28 |
| South Perth, Stratford | Sept. 27-28 |
| Essex | Sept. 27-29 |
| West Kent, Chatham | Sept. 27-29 |
| Center Bruce, Paisley | Sept. 27-30 |
| N. Bruce Union, Port Elgin | Sept. 29-30 |
| North Brant, Paris | Sept. 29-30 |
| Northwestern, Wingham | Sept. 29-30 |
| Great Northwestern, Goderich | Sept. 27-28 |
| Wyoming | Sept. 27-28 |
| Glencoe | Sept. 27-28 |
| Wyoming | Sept. 27-28 |
| Tweswater | Sept. 27-28 |
| South Perth, St. Marys | Sept. 27-28 |
| West Kent, Chatham | Sept. 27-29 |
| Thedford | Sept. 28 |
| Wiarton | Sept. 28 |
| Bosanquet | Sept. 28 |
| Drumbo | Sept. 28 |
| Listowel | Sept. 29 |
| Shedden Fair | Sept. 29 |
| Norwich | Sept. 29-30 |
| Watford | Sept. 29-30 |
| Center Wellington, Fergus | Sept. 29-30 |
| Parkhill | Sept. 29-30 |
| Cape Croker (Indian Agr. Ex) | Sept. 29-30 |
| Wingham | Sept. 30 |
| Paris | Sept. 30 |
| Meaford | Sept. 30 |
| Ilderton | Sept. 30 |
| Jarvis | Sept. 30 |
| South Waterloo, Galt | Sept. 30-Oct. 1 |
| Fordwich | Oct. 1 |
| Westminster Ag. So., Lambeth | Oct. 4 |
| Magnetawan | Oct. 4 |
| Brigden | Oct. 4 |
| Elgin West, Wallacetown | Oct. 4-5 |
| Alvinston | Oct. 4-5 |
| Thamesville | Oct. 4-5 |
| Dorchester Station | Oct. 5 |
| Leamington | Oct. 5-7 |
| Wallaceburg | Oct. 6 |
| Thorndale | Oct. 6 |
| Caradoc, Mount Brydges | Oct. 6 |
| Lucknow | Oct. 5 |
| Tara | Oct. 5 |
| Arthur | Oct. 6 |
| Wallaceburg | Oct. 6 |
| Orford, Highgate | Oct. 6-7 |
| Sarnia | Oct. 6-7 |
| Lion's Head | Oct. 7 |
| Highgate | Oct. 7 |
| Belmont | Oct. 7 |
| Otterville | Oct. 8 |
| Rodney | Oct. 10-11 |
| Blyth and Morris | Oct. 11-12 |
| Welland | Oct. 11-12 |
| South Simcoe, Cookstown | Oct. 11-12 |
| Harwich, Blenheim | Oct. 11-13 |
| Forest | Oct. 11-12 |
| Ridgetown | Oct. 12-14 |
| Delaware | Oct. 12 |
| Blenheim | Oct. 12 |
| Caledonia | Oct. 13-14 |
| Moraviantown (Indian) | Oct. 13-14 |
| East Nissouri, Thorndale | Oct. 14 |
| Norfolk Union, Simcoe | Oct. 18-20 |
| Erin | Oct. 19-20 |

The secretaries of Western Ontario agricultural associations should send in the dates of their fairs, and promptly notify The Advertiser of any changes or corrections in the list that may be necessary.

**A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.**

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 14 days. 50c. ywt

Your meals will be enjoyed if you take them at the Olympia Restaurant. None better in the city at the prices. 5-i

## EVENT OF INTEREST AMONG THE ESQUIMOS

**Capture of a Bow-Head Whale in the Floe Ice of the Arctic Ocean.**

The principal occupation of these Eskimos (of Arctic Alaska) during the spring is the hunting of the bow-head whale in the leads, or open water, and among the floe ice of the Arctic Ocean. The taking of a whale is always a time of great rejoicing with these people, for it means not only an abundance of food and fuel, but a large amount of valuable trading material.

After the whaling season is over the boats which have been used in the chase are gathered on the leads between the pack and shore ice, which is often some miles from shore, at the foot of some road that has been cut through the rough ice from the land to the water. The most successful boat's crew, with their umiak (a whaling boat covered with skins) takes the lead, followed by the other boats in the order of their success. The harpoons, floats, paddles and everything pertaining to the chase of the whale are placed in their respective positions. The umiak is then placed on a flat ivory-runnered sled and lashed firmly in place. The owner, who is called omelic (head man), stands on the ice at the right-hand side of the bow; the boat steerer stands at the stern and the paddlers stand at their respective places along the sides of the boat. When all is ready the omelic gives the word to go forward, and each of the crew slips over his shoulder a broad breast strap of sealskin, which is attached to a short line made fast to the thwarts of the boat. When all is ready, the boat is pulled forward a few lengths, and the next boat in order goes through the same form, moving on in its turn, until all the umiaks are strung out in a long line on the grounded ice, ready for their return to land.

At a signal from the head boat all move forward, chanting weird songs of the goodness and power of the whale; for one of the superstitions of these people is that whenever working on any object to be used in whaling, or doing anything connected with whaling, they must constantly extol the merits of this great animal.

Long before the boats reach shore the entire population left in the village—men, women, children and dogs—congregate on the beach to welcome the homecomers. When the first boat nears land it is brought to a halt a few feet from the shore line, and its talisman, which is always carried in a little pouch in the bow, and may be a wolf's head, the head of a raven, iron pyrites or any odd thing, is lifted out by the omelic and held in his right hand toward the shore, where stands the chief medicine man of the tribe, who pours over it a little fresh water to refresh it and thank it for the benefits given, if the boat has secured a whale; or, if the boat has not been lucky, to appease any slight that may have been put upon the talisman, in the hope that it will give them better luck in the future.

After reaching shore a day or possibly two may be given for preparation, and then the great feast begins. Each successful boat owner, beginning with the one whose boat secured the most whales, gives a feast, to which he invites all the members of the tribe and any other people who may be in the village. First a wind break of umiaks, sails or skins, is built to act as a shelter against the chilly blasts of the polar winds. It is placed in the form of a large circle, if enough material can be secured, in the center of which a walrus hide is placed on the ground, and to its four corners are tied long ropes, which are passed over tripods placed about 25 feet from the skin. The ends of the ropes are then drawn tight and made fast with stout stakes driven into the ground, thus raising the skin about four feet. The skin thus becomes a platform some eight or ten feet square, which serves as a sort of movable stage on which the young women dance.

The feast usually begins at the time when the sun reaches a due western point about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, for during the 80 days of summer at Otkeavic the sun never sets, and being without timepieces, the Eskimos mark their time by the position of the sun while it is visible, and by the moon and stars when the sun has gone for the long Arctic night. These feasts sometimes last 24 hours. — Century Magazine.

### *Where Irving Was Fooled.*

Miss Ethel Barrymore, the young American actress, tells the following story of Sir Henry Irving, in whose support she appeared when he produced the play, "Peter the Great."

It appears that at a rehearsal of the play in question at the Lyceum Theater, in London, a wonderful climax had been reached, which was to be heightened by the effective use of the usual thunder and lightning. The stage carpenter was given the order. The words were spoken, and instantly a noise, which resembled a succession of pistol shots, was heard off the wings. "What on earth are you doing, men?" shouted Sir Henry, rushing behind the scenes. "Do you call that thunder? It's not a bit like it."

"Awfully sorry, sir," responded the carpenter; "but the fact is, sir, I couldn't hear you because of the storm. That was real thunder, sir!"—Chicago Evening Post.

## AUCTION SALES.

**50-ACRE FARM BY AUCTION.**

Part lot 18, con. 6, Westminster, to be sold at office of A. M. Hunt, 349 Talbot street, London, Saturday, Oct. 1, at 2:30 o'clock. Good farm. Brick house and good buildings. See bills. Apply to WM. McDONELL, 777 Simcoe street, city, or to A. M. HUNT, auctioneer, 21 Edward street. 5k-13,17,24,29

**Auction Sale, Thursday, Sept 22.**

Neil Cooper has been instructed by A. Wilkins, Esq., to sell at 167 Wortley road, South London, contents of two-story house, comprising in part: Piano, lounge, parlor suite, carpets, pictures, books, secretaire, chairs, sideboard, china tea set, stoves, gas stove, contents of four bedrooms, outdoor effects, sundry other articles. Cars pass the door. Sale at 10:30. NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer. 9u-tx

AUCTION SALE—HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE, Wednesday, Sept. 21, at 616 Wellington street. Neil Cooper has been instructed by R. Turnbull, Esq., to sell contents of two-story house, comprising in part: Three-piece silk-upholstered mahogany parlor suite, couch, student's chair, Brussels carpets, gas fixtures, oak hall rack, portieres, oak sideboard and chairs, curtains, linoleum, oak and mahogany bedroom suites, springs and mattresses, range with reservoir, new kitchen utensils, dishes, tubs, wringer, garden and carpenter's tools, sundry other articles that are found in a well-furnished house. Sale at 10:30. NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer. 9u-tv

AUCTION SALE OF FARM STOCK, implements, etc.—The undersigned has received instructions from Lorenzo Proctor to sell by public auction on Monday, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock sharp, at lot 5, con. 2, Westminster, stock, implements, etc. As the proprietor has rented his farm, all will be sold without reserve. Terms of sale: All sums of $10 and under, cash; larger amounts, 12 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes; 4% discount for cash. Lorenzo Proctor, proprietor; D. Dibb, auctioneer. b

**Auction Sale of Farm, Farm Stock, Etc.**

Mr. W. S. Scott, lot 21, con. 3, Delaware, Monday, Sept. 19; farm stock and implements; sale at 1 o'clock. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

Mortgage sale, lots 1 and 24, cons. 2 and 2, Lobo and Caradoc, Tuesday, Sept. 20; 125-acre farm to be sold at hotel in Komoka at 2:30 o'clock. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

S. Tye, lot 4, Gore, Westminster, Wednesday, Sept. 21; 40-acre farm, farm stock and implements; sale at 1 o'clock sharp. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

Mr. Dugald McArthur, lot 2, con. 9, Lobo, Friday, Sept. 23; 54 head of cattle. Sale at 1 o'clock. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

**Auction Sales by J. W. Jones.**

**Auction Sale of Household Furniture, Piano, Etc., on Wednesday, Sept. 21, at 10:30 a.m., at 306 Horton Street.**

J. W. Jones has been instructed by Miss Batzner to sell the whole of her house effects, comprising piano, parlor suite, easy chairs, ottoman, center table, sewing machine, clocks, Brussels carpets, sideboard, dining-table and chairs, table linen, crockery, glassware, silverware, cutlery, pictures, contents of 5 bedrooms in suites, vapor bath, bicycle, feather bed, mattresses, springs, bedding, cook stove, coal or wood, gas stove, grate stove, kitchen utensils, etc.
9u-ty J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION SALE**

of household furniture, organ, etc., on Monday, Sept. 19, at 11 a.m., corner of Maitland street and Dufferin avenue. J. W. Jones has been instructed by Mr. John Symons to sell the whole of his household effects, comprising Bell organ, parlor suite, bookcase, center tables, carpets, desk, sofa, hanging lamps, pictures, sideboard, dining-table and chairs, contents of 3 bedrooms in suites, baseburner (with oven), cook stove, kitchen utensils, etc.
b J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, ORGANS, STOVES, CARPETS, BY AUCTION.**

At Jones' auction rooms, Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 10:30 a.m. Steinway piano, organs, parlor suites, sofas, secretaire-bookcase, desk, bedroom suites, pictures, center tables, bicycles, sewing machines, bedsteads, mattresses, cots, baseburners, wood stoves, Happy Thought range, dinner set, Fairbank platform scale (1,500 pounds), showcases, saddle and bridle, carpets, etc.
b J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

**Household Furniture, Baby Grand Piano, Mantel Mirrors, Etc., BY AUCTION, Thursday September 22, at 10:30 a.m., corner Dufferin Avenue and Colborne Street.**

Mr. J. W. Jones has been favored with instructions from Mr. and Mrs. T. Saxon Weld to sell the whole of their valuable household effects, comprising: Baby grand piano (five years old, cost $800), drawing-room suite in odd pieces, sofas, divans, easy and reception chairs, mantel and drawing-room mirrors, lady's davenport, secretaire-bookcase, fender stool, center tables, cabinet, five o'clock teatable, couches, coal hod, steel engravings, bronzes, bric-a-brac, moose horns, marble pillar for hall, beautiful sideboard with mirror back and cabinet center, dining-table and chairs, dinner wagon, butler's tray and stand, revolving table center, crockery and glassware, bookshelf, carpets, rugs, silk and lace curtains, contents of 6 bedrooms in suites, brass bedsteads, hair mattresses and springs, mahogany dressing bureau and stand, wardrobe, toilet-ware, Singer sewing machine, whatnot, fruit jars, oilcloth, refrigerator, mangle, wringer, wheelbarrow, dish covers, Souvenir range, gas stove, kitchen utensils, etc.
9u-tx J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

## ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—WELL-BRED CHESTER White sow; due to farrow this fall; guaranteed a quiet mother. Smith Bros., con. 2, lot 31, Westminster, Glendale P. O. 9c-tvw

FOR SALE—FINE POULTRY HOUSE; will sell cheap. Apply 133 Langarth. 9c

GOLDFISH, CANARIES, BIRDCAGES and all bird supplies. Morgan's Poultry and Pet Stock Supply House, 264 Dundas.

FOR SALE—BASEBURNER STOVE; almost new. Apply 69 Elmwood avenue. 7k

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

NEXT TWO WEEKS—ANY CARRIAGE in stock at cost. Bargains. Come and see. J. W. Smith, corner Richmond and Maple.

**W. M. PATTEN, UPHOLSTERER—Repairing, specialty. See our $22 parlor suites. 247 Dundas street.**

THE ELLIOTT FURNITURE COMPANY sold over 150 iron beds, springs, and mattresses, in three weeks.

**$2 WILL BUY A LEATHERETTE SUIT case, regular price, $3. J. Darch & Sons, 379 Talbot street.**

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

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

**SUMMER WOOD—THE BEST. LONDON and Petrolea Barrel Company, Simcoe street east. 'Phone 668.**

MOTOR CYCLE, THREE-HORSE-POWER, in trade for lathe or machinery. Horton, London.

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

LADIES—WHEN IN NEED SEND FOR free trial of our never-failing remedy. Relief quick and safe. Paris Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis. 92h t

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

NICKEL-PLATED BATHROOM TRIMMINGS—Match case 25c, soap dishes 20c, toothbrush holders 15c, and others at all prices. Smith Plumbing Company, 17 Masonic Temple, King street. t

CHEAP SHINGLES—$1 40 THOUSAND; lumber $17; posts, 1sth. Selling out at Sutherland yard, Pall Mall street, city. 92n-t

ONE LARGE FULL-SIZED ROSEWOOD piano, 7 1-3 octaves, guaranteed 5 years, $100, payable $3 per month until paid; $50 organ for $25, payable $2 per month. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

OUR MIXED WOOD IS GOOD QUALITY, and real dry; good to light the fire or cook the dinner; only $1 60 per load; 12 and 16 inch hardwood blocks. Green & Co., coal and wood dealers, 496 York street. 'Phone 1,391.

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

**MAGAZINES BOUND**

NEAT BINDINGS AT SMALL COST.

**LIBRARIES REPAIRED**

For Sunday schools and public libraries. Call or write for quotations.

CHAPMAN'S BINDERY,
Phone 370. 90 Dundas St.
98 tf tx

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

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

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

TO KNOW HOW TO SAVE HALF your fuel, get breakfast in 30 minutes, call at 404 Clarence street. 3n-tyw

WALLPAPER, ROOM MOLDINGS, PICTURE frames, ready-mixed paints, oil, etc. Scarrow, 233 Dundas. ywt

**FOR SALE—THREE-HORSE POWER engine, slightly used; suitable for gas or gasoline. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond.**

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

**LIVERIES AND HACKS.**

FORD'S LIVERY, REAR 67 DUNDAS. 'Phone 1,777. Stylish, up-to-date turnouts. Prices moderate.

GUSTIN HOUSE LIVERY AND BOARDING stable, 366 Dundas. 'Phone 1,741. Prices moderate.

**INSURANCE.**

**QUEEN INSURANCE CO**

Funds available for security of Queen policyholders, $64,000,000.
J. A. NELLES, Agent,
428 Richmond Street.
'Phone 343. ywt

**E. J. MacROBERT,**

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

**LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE**

**E. Towe & Co.** Agents. City office OVER Bank, Dundas & Richmond Sts. (entrance off Richmond). 'Phones 690 and 1,107. Money loaned on real estate at low rates.

**ELOCUTION.**

READING, ELOCUTION, ORATORY—President Baker, M. A., Instructor, Harding Hall. 91tf

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4½ to 5½ per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 96 Dundas street, London.

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

MONEY TO LOAN—EASY TERMS, lowest rates. Avery Casey, barrister, 96 Dundas street (upstairs), London.

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

MONEY TO LOAN—LARGE AND small amounts to loan on real estate at 5 to 5½%. J. W. G. Winnett, solicitor, etc., 420 Talbot street. ywt

**MILLINERY OPENING**

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, and following days.

**MRS. McLEOD, 224 Dundas St.**
9c




**THE WEATHER TODAY** Fine and warm.

**The only store in London that closes its doors at 6 o'clock every night. Come early and buy better. .. .. .. ..**

**See demonstration at Notion Counter of the Rosalind Blouse and Skirt Adjuster, a useful and novel contrivance, worn extensively by ladies in the United States, and introduced by us to London ladies. Price only 25c. .. .. ..**

# 85c Kid Gloves 59c.

It's no trouble to carry a pair of Kid Gloves home with you—in fact should be a pleasure to carry and wear a pair of regular 85c Gloves that you bought for 59c. During the past few days we have sold great quantities of these Gloves, and we want to round out the week with the greatest Kid Glove day in our history. The Special Glove we want you to buy is pique sewn, has two clasps, and you have your choice of these stylish colors—white, tan, brown, oxblood, castor and black, in all sizes. 'Twill pay you well to buy more than one pair of these good 85c Gloves at our specially low price..... **59c**

## Beautiful Sateens at Wholesale Prices.

Housekeepers are now busy making up comfortables, anticipating winter's chilly blasts. We are prepared to provide careful housekeepers with some of the best values in Figured Sateens and Turkey Red Chintz ever shown in London. We have a great and superior stock of all needful goods for comfortables including best grades of Cotton and Wool Batting.

One lot of Job Sateens in beautiful floral patterns and dark grounds, extra nice quality. Bought at a great reduction so that we can let you have them at wholesale price. Per yard only ..... **12½c**

One lot of Beautiful Art Sateens, in light and dark grounds in exquisite patterns. Yard, only **18c**

Another lot of Art Sateens, mercerized finish, in all colors and very pretty floral designs. Per yard only..... **25c**

36-inch Turkey Red Chintz, beautiful designs and perfectly fast colors. Per yard only, 12½c, **15c**

Good grades of Cotton Batting, selling at per batt.....6c, 8½c, 12½c, 15c and **20c**

The O. K. Cotton Batting in full quilt size. Each only..... **25c**

Scoured Wool Batting, free from any odor, excellent for filling comfortables, does not lump. Per pound ..... **40c**

## Visitors, See New Cream Wool Goods.

Before going home see the great assortment of Cream Goods we are showing in Serges, Crepe de Chine, Soie Eolienne, Roxanas, Canvas Weave, Lusters, Sicilians, Basket Weave Veilings, Fancy Weaves and Figured Goods.

**VISIT LONDON'S GREAT DRESS GOODS CENTER.**

# SMALLMAN & INGRAM

**149, 151 and 153 DUNDAS STREET.**

**MEDICAL CARDS.**

DR. R. OVENS, EYE AND EAR specialist, will resume practice Nov. 13.

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

VIAVI COMPANY, 31 TORONTO BANK building. 11 to 12 a.m., 1:30 to 5 p.m.

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, 473 Park avenue, London, Ont. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

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

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

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., 587 RICHMOND street. 'Phone 358.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**DENTAL CARDS.**

DR. M. A. ROSS THOMAS, 310 DUNDAS, ground floor.

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

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

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 173 Dundas. 'Phone 975.

DR. E. PALMER SMITH, DENTIST, Edge block. Special attention, preservation natural teeth. 'Phone 1,773.

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

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

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

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

**BUSINESS CARDS.**

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

W. H. ROUGHLEY, FELT AND gravel roofer, 290 South street. Telephone 882. Repairing a specialty.

**OSTEOPATHY.**

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

G. B. SIPPI, ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER St. Paul's Cathedral, having returned from Europe, resumes vocal and instrumental instructions on Thursday, Sept. 15, at 372 Maitland street. Art of breathing and proper tone production receives special attention. 4bg-zxv

MR. THOMAS MARTIN, DIRECTOR of music, Alma College, St. Thomas, and Harding Hall, London, has returned from his vacation and resumed teaching at his studio, 282 Dufferin avenue, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. 96tf-wty

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

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FOR SALE — BAKING BUSINESS — Good stand. For particulars apply G. George, Arkona, Ont. 98um

## WIDOW AND STRONG MAN

### She First Horsewhipped and Afterwards Eloped With Him.

New York, Sept. 17.—Mount Vernon society is recovering from the shock of the announcement of the marriage of Mrs. Naomi Covay Duncombe, the richest woman of that section, to Patrick J. Ring, ex-wrestler and strong man and for a number of years manager of her estate. Mrs. Duncombe and Ring have given the residents of Mount Vernon much food for gossip in the last few years, and it was only last June that she publicly horsewhipped him because, as she declared, she found him coming out of her new opera house at an early hour in the morning with a young woman who was prominent socially, and who up to that time had taken a leading part in Sunday school work. It was supposed that this incident ended the romance between Mrs. Duncombe and Ring, of which there had been rumors for a long time. He disappeared for a time. Now comes the news that they slipped quietly away to Long Island City and were married there by the Rev. Mr. Schoonhoven, 157 Eleventh street, on Saturday last.

Mrs. Duncombe was the widow of Alfred Hall Duncombe, who died in 1891, leaving a fortune estimated at $1,000,000. In his will he made a few small bequests to grandchildren who survived him, but the bulk of the fortune went to the widow. Soon after Mr. Duncombe's death a small circus visited Mount Vernon, the star attraction being Patrick J. Ring, the strong man. When the circus left town Ring was not with it. He remained behind and went into the real estate business. In less than six months he was the sole manager of Mrs. Duncombe's estate. She has since credited him with increasing her fortune of $1,000,000 to nearly $2,000,000.

Then came the romance of Naomi Voyce, the daughter of Mrs. Duncombe's only daughter by a previous marriage. She returned home from a Montreal convent and finally married Charles A. Holister, a young civil engineer. They were married November 25, 1896, in Connecticut. In about a year Hollister returned home one night and found his wife gone. Thinking she had been induced to return to her grandmother and was being held there by force, Holister and a posse of friends made an attempt to rescue her. They were met by a crowd of the Duncombe retainers, led by the energetic widow herself. Hollister was driven away, and the next day received a notice that his wife was in South Dakota applying for a divorce. Mrs. Hollister obtained her divorce in South Dakota and returned to Mount Vernon, where she married Edward M. Valentine. Hollister brought suit for absolute divorce and an action against Valentine for $10,000 for alienating his wife's affections.

## SHE WAS TOO PLEASANT

### Obeyed Request of Husband and Is Sued for Divorce.

New York, Sept. 17.—Mrs. Eva K. Stern alleged yesterday in the supreme court that her husband, August Stern, introduced his dearest friend, Frank Stern, into their home and urged her to make it pleasant for him, that she did so and now finds herself sued for absolute divorce, with Frank Stern named in the petition. She asked Justice McLean yesterday to grant her alimony and counsel fees to defend the suit. Decision was reserved.

The plaintiff is a salesman and on salary and big commission, the wife alleges, and allows her only $20 a week, so that she is dependent on her mother for support.

She makes affidavit to the friendship if her husband and Frank Stern, and says she repeatedly heard her husband request him to come up to the house and make things agreeable and pleasant.

The affidavit goes on to say that when the defendant left the city for the summer, her husband met Frank Stern accidentally and invited him to arrange his vacation so that he could go to the mountains and "to try and stop at the same cottage with your petitioner, so that your petitioner would not be lonesome." She states that the husband requested her to do all in her power to entertain Frank Stern if he did go to their cottage.

Mrs. Stern admits that she did so, and went out with him in the company of her son and a Mrs. Harris, but declares that whatever she did was done openly and publicly with no attempt at concealment.

Frank Stern puts in an affidavit in which he denies any misconduct and corroborates Mrs. Stern's affidavit.

## THE OYSTER VINDICATED

### Scientist Says It Does Not Transmit Disease Germs.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Science, which a few years ago devoted itself industriously to slandering the oyster, is now coming to its defense. It will be remembered that not long ago it was charged that oysters communicated typhoid fever, and learned commissioners were appointed, who found that the oysters were contaminated by the water in which they were found, and that the oyster rivaled the mosquito for carrying disease. But now another commission takes all this back. The state department prints a report from Hon. Richard Guenther, consul-general at Frankfort, Germany, which states that last year Paris suffered from an oyster scare, and that a veritable campaign was waged against oysters, which were said to especially transmit typhus and various other bacilli.

The Journal Officiel, however, now publishes a report made by Prof. Alfred Giard, in the name of the sea fishery commission appointed by the secretary of the navy, which completely clears the oyster of all charges and expressly declares that oysters are eatable at all seasons, as they cannot transmit any disease to human beings.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The last of the bargain sale of C. D. Johnston's stock purchased at 40 cents on the dollar, of boots, shoes, trunks and suit cases, at W. B. Lawson's, 198 Dundas street. With this special-value stock you will be shown any lines that you are interested in of the newest and most up-to-date goods. 8u

# ONE LONG FEAST FOR FORESTERS

### Great Impetus and Interest Created Among Members of the I. O. F.

Perhaps never before in the history of the Independent Order of Foresters has such an impetus and interest been created among the members throughout Western Ontario as has been created during the week just passed. The handsome tent which the local brethren erected at the Western Fair this year for the convenience of I. O. F. visitors and the presence on the grounds some of the order's highest officials has no doubt been conducive to this. Thousands of I. O. F. members have been in the city and the week has proved to be one long feast of Forestry, congratulations and friendly intercourse.

Deputy Supreme Chief Ranger Chas. H. Merryfield was in charge at the tent on the fair grounds, and prominent among the other brethren of note was Bro. G. A. Mitchell, the genial and talented superintendent of deputies. The latter has just completed a most successful tour through Canada, and members will be gratified to know that nowhere was he met with aught but prosperity and growth among the Independent Foresters. In fact, so great has been this growth recently that it is nothing short of phenomenal. A striking feature of this advance is the organization of several large, joint initiations in various districts throughout the Dominion, Bro. Mitchell having been chosen for this work. Of fine appearance, a forceful speaker, and a man who has at his tongue's end the facts and features of Independent Forestry, Bro. Mitchell is just such a man as would naturally be singled out for the important position he holds. His Forestric enthusiasm is contagious, brethren after listening to him, appearing from their looks and words, to be inspired with fresh zeal for the cause they have at heart.

Accompanied by an able staff of organizers, Bro. Mitchell's mission in this city is to arrange for the holding of a great joint initiation of 1,300 candidates in the Grand Opera House here early in November, as a reception to Dr. Oronhyatekha, supreme chief ranger of the order. London being the birthplace of the order, and a former home of its supreme chief, the reception will no doubt be the greatest ever accorded him, and well it might, for the great success of the I. O. F. is due to his untiring efforts. In other cities the success of the joint initiations has been wonderful. In Toronto 1,026 were initiated in one evening; in Belleville, 1,046; in Ottawa, 845; in Buffalo, 815; in St. Catharines, 446; in Collingwood, 458. The I. O. F. have now under way in Hamilton a joint initiation of 1,200; in London, 1,300, and in Toronto, 2,000.

In the year 1874, Dr. Oronhyatekha took charge of the order with a deficit of $3,000. Since that time it has paid out to widows and orphans no less a sum than $17,000,000, and today has a reserve fund of $8,000,000. Such growth is prodigious, and could only be accomplished by the efforts of a man such as the head of the I. O. F.

The Independent Order of Foresters and its merits are too well known to require eulogy here. Its policy protects a member in time of sickness. Should he at any time, through illness or accident, became permanently and totally disabled, he ceases to pay further assessments and receives one-half of his policy, the other half forming a paid-up policy, payable to his heirs. Should a member be fortunate enough to live to the age of 70 years—the age when he begins to feel that he is no longer able to fight the battle of life—the I. O. F. gives him the helping hand by relieving him of all further assessments. Should he be unable to earn his every day living, he receives one-tenth of his policy annually.

Today the I. O. F. extends over the major portion of the United States, all of Canada, and throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and has been introduced into Norway, Sweden and Australia. The government of the order is vested in a supreme court, and in the high courts and subordinate and companion courts, scattered throughtout its jurisdiction, and is not only representative, but thoroughly democratic and simple in the extreme.

Its members and beneficiaries of deceased members were paid in 1903, over six thousand dollars each weekday in the year. These figures do not include the payments made for sick and funeral benefits by courts outside of Canada, amounting to a considerable sum.

The funds of the order are protected by a thorough and systematic organization. In the first place, the courts collect the monthly assessments from the individual members and send them direct to the supreme secretary. The courts are authorized to send these remittances only by postoffice or express money orders, or by bank draft; each to be made payable to the order of the bank selected by the executive council in which the current deposits are made. Where this regulation is complied with the orders remitted cannot be cashed and the money used by anyone, but they much be deposited in the bank designated. After the funds are in the bank, not a dollar can be withdrawn except on the joint checks of the supreme chief ranger, supreme secretary and supreme treasurer. Only a sufficient amount is kept in the bank on current deposit to enable the executive to meet claims promptly as they accrue; the balance of the funds become a part of the surplus funds, and can be withdrawn only on the combined order of the whole seven members of the executive council.

A remarkable record indeed for any order to hold is that during its whole existence not a single cent has been lost through investments. The supreme court, under the provisions of the amendments of its act of incorporation secured from the Parliament of Canada in 1896, maintains a Government deposit of $100,000 in Canada. It also has a deposit of £20,000 sterling in Great Britain and Ireland, a deposit of $56,758 36 in the United States, and £32,040 in Australia. The balance of the funds is deposited with sound monetary institutions or invested in first mortgages upon improved real estate, and in Canadian Government and municipal securities. The following shows how the surplus funds of the order were distributed on the 31st day of July, 1904:

| | |
|---|---|
| Deposit insurance department of Canada ..... | $ 100,000 00 |
| Deposit insurance department of Great Britain and Ireland ..... (£20,000) | 95,610 17 |
| Deposit insurance department of Wisconsin ..... | 56,758 36 |
| New Brunswick Government loans ..... | 20,000 00 |
| Real estate and first mortgages on real estate ..... | 4,864,209 10 |
| Debentures (municipal and Government) ..... | 2,280,992 10 |
| Current account ..... | 397,986 29 |
| Total surplus, July 31, 1904. | $7,815,556 02 |

The Supreme court makes annual returns to the insurance department of the Dominion of Canada, the board of trade of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the various states in the United States in which the order is doing business. The order is subject to and has frequently received inspection at the hands of the officers of various insurance departments.

The Independent Order of Foresters is no longer an experiment, being in its 28th year. It has been tried, and never in any case has it been found wanting. It has paid every honest claim promptly and in full, and as a result it is now making progress more rapidly than at any former period in its history.

The order comprises the most representative body of men the world over — another guarantee of the sound foundation on which it is built. During its entire history it has never once called upon its members for an extra assessment.

Having placed the order on such a solid foundation, Dr. Oronhyatekha has shown his great benevolent work in another direction, by deeding a beautiful island, situated on the Bay of Quinte, to the I. O. F., for a home for aged and infirm members and an orphans' home where children of deceased Foresters may be taken, cared for and educated and domestically trained till they reach the age of 17 years. Such a work is a credit to the noble order and characteristic of its supreme chief

The I. O. F. knows no politics, no race, no creed, no sex. It has in its ranks men and women of different nationalities, creeds and parties, and there is nothing in its ritual that could offend their sensibilities in any way. It has as its head one of the ablest and most skilled fraternalists of the day, whom 23 years' experience has left with integrity and business qualifications unquestioned, and his good judgment appreciated more and more every year.

The I. O. F. is the best and the strongest of all the fraternal societies. It exists solely for the protection of the home and family, cares for the sick, aids the aged, buries the dead, helps the widow and educates the orphan.

The I. O. F. members are men and brethren, a genial fraternity that increases the joys of living, and associating with humanity; that feels the great human heart-throbs; that helps the sick and discouraged ones; that makes life brighter. And any organization that accomplishes this great purpose — any order that carries out such ideals is bound to grow and prosper. Such an order is the Independent Order of Foresters.

## THAT ELUSIVE POLE

### Explorer Peary to Make Another and Final Dash for It.

New York, Sept. 17.—Lieut. Robert E. Peary, the famous Arctic explorer, last night disclosed the secret he some time ago announced was being carefully guarded by him.

The explorer stated from the chair, as presiding officer of the meeting of the International Geographical Congress, that he will make another dash for the elusive pole next summer.

His announcement caused the greatest enthusiasm among the geographers who met for the second day's session at the rooms of the society, No. 15 West Eighty-first street.

Delegates from all over the world attended. The inability of Lord Kelvin, the famous English scientist, to be present, caused keen disappointment. He was to have read a paper on "Oceanographic Instruments."

Sir John Murray, the eminent Scotch scientist, presented a resolution calling upon the people of northern climes to aid the expeditions to be fitted out for north pole voyages.

Lieut. Peary said in part,

"The contract for my Arctic ship has been signed and her keel is being laid now.

"This means that if I am alive I shall start north again next summer in another attempt upon the north pole.

"I have from now until the first of next July in which to secure the additional funds necessary to fit out and equip the ship.

"The ship, will, I believe, be the ablest ship that ever pointed her nose inside the Arctic or Antarctic circles.

"She will possess such shape as will enable her to rise to the pressure of the ice floes and escape destruction. She will be very strong.

"She will possess such features of bow as will enable her to smash ice in her path, and will contain such engine power as will enable her to force her way through the ice.

"In maximum dimensions, viz., length over all, breadth of beam and draft, this ship will be of the size of the British Antarctic ship Discovery; in displacement she will be somewhat less; in power she will compare with our largest ocean-going tugs.

"She will have engines capable of developing one thousand indicated horse power continuously, and fifteen hundred horse power for a limited period.

"The voyage is short and the crux of the whole project is the successful negotiation of the comparatively short distance of ice-encumbered channels, extending northward from Cape Sabine to the polar basin.

"My requirements are a powerful steamer, capable of forcing her way through this comparatively short distance and demanding only a minimum amount of sail power to enable her to creep home in case all her coal is burned—that is what I propose to build.

"My plan of campaign, in a very few words, is to force this ship to the north shores of Grand Land, taking on board at Whale Sound the pick and flower of the Esquimaux, with whom I have worked and lived so long; to go into winter quarters on that shore, and to start with the earliest returning light on the sledge journey across the central polar pack, utilizing these Esquimaux, the people whose heritage is life and work in that very region, entirely for the rank and file of my party.

"Never before has is been in the power of a white man to command the utmost efforts and fullest resources of these little men.

"Shall I win? Heaven knows. I hope and dream and pray that I may. But if I do not, someone will."

## SOLOMON OUTDONE

### Ownership of Dollar Bill Decided by a Grand Scramble.

New York, Sept. 17.—An elderly, well-dressed man walking up Broadway late yesterday afternoon picked up a dollar bill in front of the Flatiron building. He looked at it carefully to make sure that it was not a counterfeit, and put it in his pocket.

He had not gone ten paces when an excited young man ran up to him and said:

"Did you find some money?"

"Yes, I just picked up $1," replied the finder.

"Well, it's mine, and I want it."

The old gentleman was about to hand over the money, when a second man appeared.

"Here, don't you give him that money, it's mine. I just lost it," he cried.

Undecided to which to give the money, the finder fingered it nervously. By this time the crowd that surrounded him, all demanding the money, grew to such proportions as to block the street.

Two Broadway policemen forced their way through the excited gathering to ask what all the trouble was about.

"Well, we'll take care of the money," they chorused.

A laugh went up from the crowd.

"I guess not," said the finder. "As there are so many claimants, I'll just throw the money into the air and let the best man get it."

So saying, he crumpled up the bill and threw it as far as he could.

A newsboy caught it and took to his heels across Madison Square Park.

"I'm glad the boy got it," commented the old man, as he resumed his walk.

## THE NEWBURY SCHOOL

### Interesting Opening Exercises - Mr. H. D. Johnston, S. I., Present.

Newbury, Sept. 17.—The opening day exercises of the Newbury public school were held in the schoolroom on the afternoon of Wednesday, 7th inst., and proved to be very interesting. Mr. J. A. Armstrong, the principal, in opening the proceedings welcomed the friends assembled, and thanked them for the interest in the school which their presence indicated. Parents, pupils and teacher should all work in harmony, if good results were to be secured.

The programme was largely impromptu, but evidently it was much enjoyed by those present. The feature of the occasion was the instructive address given by Mr. H. D. Johnston, school inspector. Mr. Johnston expressed his pleasure at meeting the visitors, and at seeing the bright faces of so many happy children. He hoped they were all learning to work and be useful, since work was honorable, but idleness as disgrace. He spoke of the great progress that has been made of late years in all lines, including education, though perhaps former methods were best suited for former years. He spoke strongly in favor of nature study and the art course. He advised pupils to read with the object or remembering, and also to fix facts and ideas on their minds by telling them to others. He warned them against trashy novels as destructive to both mind and memory, and advised them to decide early on the vocation they would follow in life, and then bend all their energies in that direction.

Mr. Johnston then read a list of the pupils to whom Part I. junior leaving certificates would be issued, and gave the entrance certificates to the successful candidates at the recent examinations. The Ross prize for the highest marks on the entrance at Wardsville was presented to Bessie Fennell, whose excellent work was commended. The teachers were complimented on the good work of the school and the board congratulated on securing such an efficient staff. Singing by Miss Telfer's pupils and short addresses by Messrs. J. Deacon and A. M. Vail completed the afternoon's programme.

The presentation of a handsome bouquet to Mr. Johnston was a pleasing event of the day, the principal voicing briefly the cordial feeling existing between the inspector and pupils, and the helpful nature of his visits to both teachers and pupils. Christene Robertson acted as flower bearer.

Mr. Johnston made a suitable reply, expressing his appreciation of the token of good will and his intention to take it with him to his home in Strathroy.

## BRIDGE COLLAPSED

### Twenty Persons Hurled Into River and Several Killed

Stillwater, Minn. Sept. 17. — The bridge across Lake St. Croix, which is a half-mile long, extending to the Wisconsin side, caught fire late Thursday afternoon. The fire had so weakened one of the spans of the rather ancient structure that when the fire apparatus and the crowd attempted to cross it, it fell into the water, twenty feet below. About twenty persons were precipitated with the wreckage into the water. Adolph Boo, aged 22, Geo. McGrath, aged 22, and Geo. McGrath, aged 16, were killed, and and five others were seriously injured. five others were seriously injured. The financial loss was small.

### It's a Good Crop.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 17. — W. A. Black, of Ogilvie & Co., states that, according to the official Government inspection, the yield of wheat is much in excess of what had been anticipated; the grain is also grading higher than was expected.

In districts considered fair, where the rust was believed to have been worse, the yield has been surprising. Wheat damaged by rust naturally, under ordinary circumstances, would be first on the market. The official report of grain so far shows as follows: 28 per cent No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern 48 per cent; No. 2 northern, 11 per cent, practically 87 per cent, milling wheat, the report being very much higher than any previously made.

Enjoy your meals at the Olympia Restaurant during fair time. 5-i

### STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Sept. 16.—At Matane Light—Lake Champlain, from Liverpool.

At New York—La Lorraine, from Havre.

At Queenstown—Campania, from New York.

At Liverpool—Baltic, from New York; Carpathia, from New York; Republic, from Boston.

At Hamburg—Moltke, from New York.

At Plymouth—Bremen, from New York.

At St. Michaels—Hohenzollern, from New York.

Olympia Restaurant serves a first-class meal this week. 5-i

SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO.

Entrance, 12 Market Lane—Over Knox's



Our number, 12 Market Lane, is a little thing to look for—a big thing to find. We are one of the largest makers of ladies' suits, skirts and waists in this country. We sell at wholesale prices to the people.

$20 tailored suits, $8 85, in stock, or made to order; made from our goods; payable when suit is done. We reserve stock suits on 50c deposit. Goods are fancy tweeds, in all colorings, plain and fancy Broadcloths, Venetians and Meltons. $12 buys a suit you must pay $20 for elsewhere.

Your own goods made into suits. $3 75.

$5 TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, $2 95.
$4 CHINA SILK WAISTS, $2 25.
$2 LUSTER WAISTS, $1 50.

All waists, in all colors and sizes. Fall styles.

VELVET JACKETS, $3 50.
$6 BLACK SKIRTS, $4.
$4 BLACK SKIRTS, $2 50.
$3 BLACK SKIRTS, $1 92.
WINTER JACKETS, $4 to $6.

## PERSONAL NOTES

Miss Nellie Sumner, of this city, is visiting at Ridgetown.

Miss Eva Reynolds, of this city, is visiting with Clinton relatives.

Mr. Fred Siddons, formerly of this city, is spending the day here.

Mr. Alex. Taylor, J. P., of Fergus, Ont., was visiting friends here fair week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Parker, of Barrie, are holidaying in London and St. Thomas.

Miss E. Peddle and Miss J. Murray, of Whitechurch, are visiting Mrs. J. T. Marks.

Mr. George Marks, of Montreal, is the guest of his brother, Mr. J. T. Marks, 150 Colborne street.

Miss Sadie Holmes, of Tilisonburg, is in the city on her holidays. She will also visit Port Huron.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ellis, of Petrolea, are visiting their cousin, Mrs. W. Russell, 555 William street.

Miss Daisy Delaney, of Front street, who has been visiting Miss Richardson in Buffalo, has returned home.

Mr. W. A. Small, secretary of the London Old Boys, of Chicago, is visiting here, accompanied by Mrs. Small.

Mrs. Seldon Casey, of this city, is at Trenton visiting friends, as are also Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Ketcheson, of Philipston.

Mrs. Sarah B. Tryon, of Detroit, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. James E. Reid, 52 Edward street, South London.

Morris Wolowitch, of Montreal, is visiting his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wolf, on his return from St. Louis and Chicago.

Mr. F. H. Silk, manager of the Union Bank, Shelburne, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Silk, Talbot street, city.

Rev. R. W. and Mrs. Knowles are spending a few days with Mrs. Knowles' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Silk, Talbot street.

Mrs. W. H. Culbert, of Wellington street, is entertaining her sister, Mrs. J. A. Lane, of Detroit, and her brother, Mr. W. D. Thomas, of Princess avenue.

Mrs. Silk and grandaughter, Miss Hazel Gibson, have returned home, after spending a most delightful holiday with Rev. R. W. and Mrs. Knowles, at Summervale, Fullarton.

Mr. and Mrs. John Coram and family, of Grangeville, Idaho, who have been visiting relatives in Belmont, are now in the city, and leave in a week's time for New York, Boston, Washington and other American cities.

## CAPTURE FIRST PRIZES

### Darch & Hunter's Unique Display of Floral Designs and Cut Flowers at the Western Fair.

A new and pleasing exhibit in the Horticultural Hall was that of Darch & Hunter, Seedsmen and Florists. This enterprising firm have added to their already extensive business, a floral department, with Mr. A. G. Stephens, the well-known florist, as manager. It was, therefore, not surprising to the many patrons of Darch & Hunter that the firm carried off first prizes on their principal floral designs and cut flowers. It was a surprise to many who were not acquainted with the excellent work turned out by the firm, but the display was nevertheless admired by those who visited the fair.

Their magnificent display of gladiolis grown on their own trial grounds, carried off the first prize. The collection was certainly very fine and fully deserving of the award.

The large exhibit represented the many lines handled by the firm, including Dutch flowering bulbs, cut flowers, garden tools, fertilizers and bee supplies was considered by the judges of the special exhibits, to be so complete and tastily arranged that although the exhibit was not entered for competition, the firm was granted a diploma, the highest award given to any exhibitor.

## THREE JURORS CURED

### Of Cholera Morbus With One Small Bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy.

Mr. G. W. Fowler, of Hightower, Ala., relates an experience he had while serving on a petit jury in a murder case at Edwardsville, county seat of Clebourne county, Alabama. He says: "While there I ate some fresh meat and some souse meat, and it gave me cholera morbus in a very severe form. I was never more sick in my life, and sent to the drug store for a certain cholera mixture, but the druggist sent me a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy instead, saying that he had what I sent for, but that this medicine was so much better he would rather send it to me in the fix I was in. I took one dose of it and was better in five minutes. The second dose cured me entirely. Two fellow-jurors were afflicted in the same manner, and one 25-cent bottle cured the three of us." For sale by all druggists.

There is "old maid" insurance in Denmark. Women who think they may become old maids pay so much a year and at 40 receive pensions for life. If they marry before 40 what they have paid in premiums goes to swell the amount available for the benefit of their less fortunate sisters.

Here is a list of penalties for various crimes, according to Koreai law: Treason, man decapitated, together with male relatives to the fifth degree; mother, wife and daughter poisoned or reduced to slavery: treason, woman poisoned. Murder, man decapitated, wife poisoned; murder, woman strangled or poisoned. Arson, man strangled or poisoned, wife poisoned; arson, woman poisoned. Theft, man strangled, decapitated or banished, wife reduced to slavery confiscation of all property; desecration of graves, decapitated, together with male relatives to the fifth degree, mother, wife and daughter poisoned; counterfeiting, strangulation or decapitation, wife poisoned.

Miss Helen Miller Gould probably receives more requests for her photograph than any other woman in America, but never responds favorably. She has sat for her picture two or three times, always with the strict understanding that no one gets one of the photographs without her consent. As an additional precaution she buys the original plates. Miss Gould is a brunette, with brown hair and eyes. Her face is not pretty, but is singularly sweet in expression.

CHOLERA and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

The census of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, taken under the authority of the United States, shows the population to be 7,635,426. Of this number 647,740 are classified as wild and uncivilized, though with some knowledge of the domestic arts.

WOODS' FAIR—GREAT SALE OF LADIES' FALL UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Long-Sleeve Vests, in gray only, lace trimmed, button front, shaped waist, ribbed wrist, value 35c, sale price 25c. Drawers to match.

Ladies' Fine Ribbed Vests, long sleeves, button front, lace trimmed, shaped waist, value 45c, sale price 35c, or 3 for $1.

Ladies' Plush Fleece-Lined Vests, in white and gray, lace trimmed, button front, shaped waist, ribbed wrist, value 65c, sale price 50c. Drawers to match.

Ladies' Red Vests and Drawers, pure wool and unshrinkable, and guaranteed sure cure for rheumatism. Sale price, $1 each.

Ladies' Extra Fine Wool Vests, unshrinkable, lace trimmed, button front, shaped waist, value $1 50, sale price $1 25.

Ladies' Extra O. S. Vests, value 75c, sale price, each ..... 50c

Men's Wool Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers, ribbed wrist and ankles, value 75c, sale price, each ..... 50c

SEE OUR NEW LINE OF BUSTER BROWN COATS.

GREAT SALE of RINGS.

Baby Rings, plain band, gold filled or set with turquoise, pearls, etc., value 25c, sale price ..... 10c

Gold Filled Rings, set with emeralds, opals, amethyst, etc., value 50c, sale price ..... 15c

A nice assortment of Gold Filled Rings, set with sapphires, emeralds, pearls, etc., value 60c, sale price ..... 25c

A beautiful line of Gold Filled Rings, set with turquoise and emeralds, also twin pearls, opals and turquoise, value 75c, sale price ..... 39c

Gold Filled Rings, set with opals, turquoises, emeralds, pearls, etc., value up to $1 25, sale price ..... 48c

## THE TRADE REVIEW

### Commercial Conditions in All Sections of the Dominion.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—Bradstreet's trade review says: The sorting trade at Montreal in general staple goods during the past week has been more active. Shipments of goods to the west are being rushed forward in considerable volume to take advantage of the water freights, and ocean shipments from this port are now quite heavy. Business in that connection is likely to show increased activity during the few remaining weeks of river navigation. Crop reports from the Northwest are now more encouraging and prospects for business generally are considered bright.

At Toronto the activity which has characterized trade during the exhibition has been well maintained. Travellers are out on their routes now and are sending in numerous well-distributed orders which seem to indicate not only that retail stocks throughout the country are not heavy, but that the outlook generally for fall business is very promising. This week the Canadian cotton mills issued their price list for the ensuing season for cottons and colored goods, showing reductions from that of last year of about 10 per cent all round.

Wholesale circles at Quebec during the past week show no immediate improvement over that of the past. The crops in this section, with the exception of the late roots, are pretty well harvested, and the yield in most cases is above the average. On the whole the outlook is favorable and storekeepers are preparing for an active winter business.

In Vancouver, Victoria, etc., business at the Pacific coast generally is well up to expectations for this time of the year. The demand for winter supplies from the inland mining centers is quite an important factor in the jobbing trade at present. Payments are reported as being fairly satisfactory.

At Winnipeg there is a more cheerful feeling in business circles now that considerably over 75 per cent of the wheat crop has been cut. High prices, of course, are expected for the season's crop, and altogether the financial results of the season's operations in the wheat belt, no matter what may happen from now on, will be much better than last year's. This has imparted a more healthy tone to trade generally in the west, and another year of prosperity seems to be assured. Bank clearings at Winnipeg continue to show a good increase.

At Hamilton this week, according to Bradstreet's reports, there has been an active demand for seasonable goods. Orders coming forward are on a liberal scale, and in many cases are calling for a higher class of goods than in previous seasons. Stocks in wholesale trade circles are very complete and attractive now and the prospects are for a large season's turnover.

In London wholesale circles this week there has been a better inquiry for most all lines of fall goods. The farmers are still busy with harvest operations, but will soon be making larger deliveries of produce at country trade centers, and that will stimulate business generally.

Wholesale trade conditions at Ottawa continue satisfactory, as reported to Bradstreet's this week. Shipments are larger in some important departments of trade and all indications point to a successful season. Values of staple and imported goods continue firm.

### A Trade Axiom.

Grocers! When you keep the best goods you have the best customers. Clark's Delicious Pork and Beans are demanded by the best buyers. Have you a full supply? W. Clark, Manufacturer, Montreal.

Gentlemen,—While driving down a very steep hill last August, my horse stumbled and fell, cutting himself fearfully about the head and body. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on him, and in a few days he was as well as ever.

J. B. A. BEAUCHEMIN.

Sherbrooke.

Now-a-days

the standard of advertising literature, from the printer's standpoint, is growing higher and higher. Handsome booklets, catalogues and other pieces of business literature are so prominent among the thousands of commonplace printed things that flood the mails, that the mediocre literature is consigned to the waste basket without a reading.

Let us make your printing new, novel and attractive.

It costs you no more than the wastebasket kind.

The proof is yours for the asking.

ADVERTISER

PHONE 175 JOB PHONE 175

### Allans Carrying Mail

London, Sept. 17.—A noticeable feature of the departure of the Allan liner Ionian was the new red flag bearing the announcement of the Canadian mails. Among her passengers was Archbishop Langevin, of Quebec.

### New and Simple Egg Test.

A new and simple method for testing eggs is published in German papers. It is based upon the fact that the air chamber in the flat end of the egg increases with age. If the egg is placed in a saturated solution of common salt it will show an increasing inclination to float with the long axis vertical. A scale is attached to the vessel containing the salt solution so that the inclination of the floating egg toward the horizontal can be measured. In this way the age of the egg can be determined almost to a day. A fresh egg lies in a horizontal position at the bottom of the vessel; an egg from three to five days old shows an elevation of the flat end, so that its long axis forms an angle of 20 degrees. With an egg eight days old the angle increases to 45 degrees; with an egg fourteen days old to 60 degrees, and with one three weeks old to 75 degrees, while an egg a month old floats vertically upon its pointed end.

The latest estimate of the population of China is based upon a census, taken by order of the Imperial Government, for the purpose of reassessing taxes. It gives to China proper, including the 18 provinces, 407,737,325 people. Manchuria is credited with 8,500,000, Mongolia with 3,354,000, Tibet with 6,430,000 and Chinese Turkestan with 426,000, making a grand total of 426,447,325.

WONDERFUL PURITY AND POWER

Bandmaster E. T. Murray of 42nd Black Watch Band Greatly Pleased With the Purity and Volume of Tone of the New Scale Williams Piano.

Bandmaster E. T. Murray visited the exhibit of the Williams Piano Company, Limited, of Oshawa, at the Toronto Exhibition, and after being shown the New Scale Williams Piano gave his tribute in the following words: "After examining your New Scale Williams Piano I am pleased to say that I have found it to be most satisfactory in every respect. I was greatly surprised at the beautiful purity and wonderful volume of tone which is so rarely found in an upright piano. The musical qualities resemble those of a fine Baby Grand more than an upright. Its acoustic properties have been very finely perfected, while the solidity of construction and workmanship are greatly to be admired.

(Signed) "E. T. Murray,

Bandmaster 42nd Black Watch."

The Williams Piano Co., Ltd., 171 Dundas street, sole local agents.

INCORPORATED.

The Peoples Building and Loan Association,

428 RICHMOND STREET,

LONDON, ONT.

PERMANENT STOCK

$100,000.00 issue now open for allotment. This stock pays 6 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly. .. .. ..

Safe. Permanent Sure.

Particulars Upon Application.

Judge Edward Elliott, President.
A. A. Campbell, Managing Director.
William Spittal, Secretary-Treasurer.

9c-tyw

Millinery Opening

AT

JOHNSTONE

...and...

JOHNSTONE,

Monday,

Sept. 19th,

and following days.

180 Dundas St.

7a

FITS Leibig's Fit Cure for Epilepsy and kindred affections is the only successful remedy, and is now used by the best physicians and hospitals in Europe and America. It is confidently recommended to the afflicted. If you suffer from

EPILEPSY, FITS, ST. VITUS' DANCE

or have children or relatives that do, or know a friend that is afflicted, send for a free trial bottle and test it. It will be sent by mail prepaid. Leibig's Fit Cure brings permanent relief when all else fails. When writing mention this paper, and give full name and address to THE LEIBIG CO., 179 King St. W., Toronto, Can

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**NATHANIEL MILLS,**
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**F. H. BUTLER, Stock Broker.**

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






THE CANADIAN PACKING CO. LONDON

Live Chickens bought at highest prices, delivered at Pottersburg.


# LATEST MARKETS

## LOCAL MARKETS.

Saturday Sept. 17.

Today's market was not as well attended by the farmers as on last Saturday. Still it was a fairly representative one. The supplies were principally fruits and vegetables. Sales were draggy in the early part of the market, but later on in the day business was lively; on the whole the market could be considered a fairly brisk one.

Grain—Oats were in brisk demand at 97c to $1 per cwt for new oats, and old oats sold at $1 05 per cwt. Wheat went at $1 to $1 01 per bushel.

A couple of loads of hay, which were ordered on the previous day, sold at $8 50 per ton.

Butter and Eggs—There was a good demand for butter, especially the best grades. Prices ruled at 17c to 18c for crocks and 18c to 19c for pound rolls by the basket lots. Eggs were in brisk demand at 16½c to 17c per dozen, wholesale, and 18c to 19c retail.

Vegetables and Roots — There was a good demand for what potatoes were offered. Prices ruled at 55c to 70c per bag; turnips sold at 30c to 40c per bag; celery, 35c to 50c per dozen; onions, $1 per bushel for large ones; for pickling onions 45c to 50c per peck was asked; other vegetables were numerous at the prices quoted.

Fruits—Apples were dull at 35c to 50c a bag or 25c to 35c per bushel. Pears were plentiful at 50c to $1 per bushel, most of the sales being made at 70c to 75c. Peaches sold well at $1 per basket for choice stock, for seconds 65c to 75c was asked; plums were scarce at 40c to 50c for the common blue plums and 60c to 75c for choice stock. Musk Melons were dull at $1 per dozen for fairly large sized.

Poultry—The supply was large, but sales were quite brisk at 55c to 80c per pair for spring chickens, dressed, and 50c to 60c per pair alive; ducks alive sold at 65c to 75c per pair, and 70c to $1 per pair dressed; turkeys alive sell at 10c per pound and 12c dresesd.

Dressed Hogs—Not many offered; from $7 50 to $7 60 per cwt was asked.

Live Hogs— Prices for Monday will be $5 10 for selects; small pigs were dull at $4 50 to $5 per pair.

Butchers' Meat — Beef sold mostly at $5 to $6 per cwt; veal $7 per cwt. lamb 9c to 10c per pound, mutton $6 per cwt.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **POULTRY, ALIVE.** | | | |
| Spring chickens, per pair | 45 | @ | 60 |
| Old hens, per pair | 65 | @ | 75 |
| Ducks, per pair | 60 | @ | 70 |
| Turkeys, per lb | 10 | @ | 10 |
| **BUTCHERS' MEATS.** | | | |
| Dressed hogs, cwt | 7 50 | @ | 7 60 |
| Beef, per cwt | 5 50 | @ | 6 50 |
| Mutton, per cwt | 6 00 | @ | 7 50 |
| Lambs, each | 4 50 | @ | 5 00 |
| Lamb, per lb | 10 | @ | 11 |
| **LIVE STOCK.** | | | |
| Hogs, selects, per cwt | 5 00 | @ | 5 10 |
| Pigs, per pair | 5 00 | @ | 7 00 |
| Sows, per cwt | 3 00 | @ | 3 50 |
| Stags, per cwt | 1 50 | @ | 2 00 |
| Grass cattle, cwt | 4 00 | @ | 4 50 |
| Export cattle, cwt | 4 75 | @ | 5 10 |
| **HAY AND STRAW.** | | | |
| Hay, new, per ton | 7 00 | @ | 8 50 |
| Straw, per ton | 5 00 | @ | 5 00 |
| Straw, per load | 3 00 | @ | 3 50 |
| **HIDES AND SKINS.** | | | |
| Wool, wished, per lb | 17 | @ | 20 |
| Wool, unwashed | 10 | @ | 11½ |
| Hides, ..o. 1, per lb | 7 | @ | 1 |
| Hid,es No. 2 | 6 | @ | 6 |
| Hides, No. 3 | 5 | @ | 5 |
| Tallow, rendered, lb | 4 | @ | 4½ |
| Tallow, rough, lb | 2½ | @ | 3 |
| Sheepskins, each | 60 | @ | 65 |
| **VEGETABLES.** | | | |
| Potatoes, new, per bu | 45 | @ | 45 |
| Potatoes, per bag | 60 | @ | 70 |
| Lettuce, per doz | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Beets, per doz | 20 | @ | 30 |
| Radishes, per doz | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Rhubarb, per doz | 20 | @ | 20 |
| Onions, per doz | 20 | @ | 30 |
| Onions, per bu | 90 | @ | 1 00 |
| Onions, pickling, qt | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Turnips, per bu | 30 | @ | 40 |
| Tomatoes, per basket | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Peppers, red, per doz | 10 | @ | 10 |
| Peppers, green, per doz | 10 | @ | 10 |
| Cucumbers, per 100 | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Asparagus, per doz | 35 | @ | 40 |
| Parsley, per doz | 20 | @ | 20 |
| Peas, per quart | 10 | @ | 13 |
| Beans, per quart | 3 | @ | 5 |
| Cucumbers, per doz | 10 | @ | 10 |
| Cabbages, per doz | 30 | @ | 50 |
| Parsley, per doz | 30 | @ | 40 |
| Squash, per doz | 1 00 | @ | 1 50 |
| Cauliflowers, per doz | 50 | @ | 1 25 |


# YOUR WILL

Should be drawn now while you are in possession of all your faculties and not distracted by pain and disease. It should name as executor one who will be certain to outlive you, will not change residence, become financially embarrassed nor physically incapable.

**The London and Western Trusts Company,**

**Limited,**

Meets all these conditions.



**C. N. SPENCER, STOCK BROKER**

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash and on margin. Long distance 'phone 180. Offices, Market Lane.


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Green corn, per doz | 6 | @ | 8 |
| Tomatoes, per lb | 2 | @ | 3 |
| **POULTRY, DRESSED.** | | | |
| Old hens, per pair | 60 | @ | 80 |
| Spring chickens, per pair | 50 | @ | 80 |
| Turkeys, per lb | 13 | @ | 13 |
| Ducks, per pair | 70 | @ | 1 00 |
| Oats, old | $1 08 | @ | $1 09 |
| Oats, new | 97 | @ | 1 00 |
| Wheat | 1 65 | @ | 1 66 |
| Corn | 95 | @ | 1 10 |
| Barley | 90 | @ | 92 |
| Rye | 90 | @ | 1 00 |
| Buckwheat | 90 | @ | 1 10 |
| Peas | 1 00 | @ | 1 50 |
| **GRAIN, PER BUSHEL.** | | | |
| Oats, old | $1 05 | @ | $1 05 |
| Oats, new | 33 | @ | 34 |
| Wheat | 1 00 | @ | 1 01 |
| Corn | 51 | @ | 56 |
| Peas | 80 | @ | 90 |
| Buckwheat | 50 | @ | 57 |
| Barley | 43½ | @ | 44 |
| Rye | 54 | @ | 65 |
| **DAIRY PRODUCE** | | | |
| Butter, store lots, lb | 16 | @ | 17 |
| Butter, crocks | 17 | @ | 18 |
| Butter, rolls | 18 | @ | 20 |
| Butter, creamery | 19 | @ | 20 |
| Eggs, doz., wholesale | 17 | @ | 18 |
| E ggs, doz., retail | 18 | @ | 20 |
| Honey, strained, lb | 9 | @ | 9 |
| Honey, comb | 11 | @ | 12 |
| **FRUITS** | | | |
| Thimbleberries, per box | 10 | @ | 11 |
| Pears, per peck | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Apples, per bu | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Peaches, per 12-qt. basket | 60 | @ | 1 00 |
| Plums, per 12-qt basket | 60 | @ | 75 |
| Musk melons, per dozen | 50 | @ | 1 00 |
| Grapes, per 10-lb basket | 25 | @ | 30 |


AS HIGH AS **5½%** CAN STILL be obtained on Investments in choice bonds and stocks of undoubted security.

**H. C. BECHER,**

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


## STOCK MARKETS.

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

New York, Sept. 17—Close.—A bad bank statement was looked for today, but when it actually appeared every item was even less favorable than had been predicted. The remaining surplus reserve is still a large one, but continued drains upon it like the recent ones would quickly reduce it to nothing, and it seems probable that unless there can be a reversal of the movement, it must at last affect the stock market. On the stock market no notice appears to be taken of this situation, which is evidently thought to be counterbalanced by the favorable weather for the crops, and by the knowledge that most of the corn is now safe and every day minimizes the danger of damage. The same is true of cotton, although a much longer time must elapse before definite results regarding this crop can be known. It is generally believed in the street that there has been, and is still, a large outstanding short interest in many stocks, and that this is to a considerable extent the reason for the late rise. While this may be partially true, it is believed that the improvement has a much more solid basis than would be implied by this theory, and it seems evident that for the present, at least, the tendency is toward a higher range of values.

### NEW YORK.

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

Ntw York, Sept. 17.

| | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amal. Copper | 58⅞ | 59 | 57⅝ | 57⅞ |
| American Sugar | 131¾ | 131¾ | 131 | 131 |
| American Cotton Oil | 34½ | 34½ | 34⅜ | 34⅜ |
| American Locomotiv | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27 | 27⅞ |
| American Foundry | 23½ | .. | .. | .. |
| American Refining | 66 | .. | .. | .. |
| Atchison, com | 83 | 83 | 82⅛ | 82⅛ |
| Atchison, pfd | 99 | 99 | 98½ | 98½ |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 89⅜ | 89⅜ | 88⅞ | 88⅞ |
| Brooklyn Transit | 56¼ | 56⅜ | 55⅜ | 55½ |
| C. P. R. | 127 | 127½ | 127 | 127 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 43 | 43¼ | 42¾ | 43 |
| Chicago G. Western | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16⅝ |
| Chicago & Alton | 40⅞ | 41 | 40⅞ | 41 |
| Col. Fuel and Iron | 36 | 36¼ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ |
| Erie | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | 30⅞ | 31 |
| Erie, pfd. | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¼ | 67½ |
| Illinois Central | 139½ | 139½ | 139 | 139 |
| Kan. & Tex., pfd | 48 | 48¼ | 48 | 48¼ |
| Louisville & Nash | 124 | 124¼ | 123⅝ | 123⅞ |
| Manhattan | 154¼ | .. | .. | .. |
| Metropolitan St. Ry. | 122¾ | 123¼ | 121¾ | 121⅞ |
| Mexican Central | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14¼ |
| Missouri Pacific | 98¾ | 98¾ | 97⅞ | 98 |
| N. Y. Central | 128 | 128 | 127⅛ | 127⅛ |
| Ontario & Western | 34 | 34 | 33¾ | 33⅞ |
| Pacific Mail S.S. Co. | 33 | .. | .. | .. |
| Pennsylvania | 131⅞ | 132¼ | 131⅜ | 131⅜ |
| People's Gas | 103¼ | 103¼ | 102¾ | 103 |
| Reading | 68½ | 68½ | 66⅞ | 66⅞ |
| Republic I. & S. | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| Rock Island | 28½ | 28½ | 27⅞ | 28 |
| Southern Railway | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| Southern Pacific | 56½ | 56½ | 55⅝ | 55⅝ |
| St. Paul | 158⅞ | 158⅞ | 157¼ | 158 |
| Twin City | 97¼ | .. | .. | .. |
| Tenn. Coal & Iron | 48 | 48¼ | 48 | 48 |
| Union Pacific | 98⅝ | 98⅞ | 97⅝ | 97¾ |
| U S. Leather | 9¾ | 10 | 9¾ | 9⅞ |
| U. S. Rubber | 20 | 20¼ | 20 | 20⅛ |
| U. S. Steel | 18¼ | 18⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅞ |
| U. S. Steel, pfd | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | 68¼ | 68⅝ |
| Wabash, com | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ |
| Wabash, pfd | 42⅜ | 42⅝ | 42 | 42¼ |
| Wisconsin Central | 19½ | 19½ | 19 | 19 |
| Wisconsin Cent.,pfd | 43⅞ | 44¼ | 43⅞ | 44¼ |

### TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 17.

| | Ask. | Off. |
|---|---|---|
| Ontario | .. | 126 |
| Bank of Toronto | .. | 231 |
| Bank of Commerce | .. | 151½ |
| Imperial Bank | .. | 227 |
| Dominion | 243 | 241½ |
| Standard | 241 | 237 |
| Hamilton | 216½ | 216½ |
| Bank of Nova Scotia | 270 | .. |
| Traders | 135 | 131 |
| Imperial Life | .. | 149 |
| National Trust | .. | 135 |
| Consumers' Gas | .. | 18 |
| Ontario and Qu'Appele | .. | 100 |
| Canada Northwest Land pfd | .. | 99 |
| Northwest Land, com | .. | 21 |
| C. P. R. Stock | 127½ | 127 |
| Confederation Life | .. | 270 |
| Can Gen. Electric, pfd., xd | .. | 144¼ |
| General Electric, pfd | 156 | 154⅝ |
| Bell Telephone | .. | 120 |
| Richelieu and Ontario | 150 | 147 |
| Niagara Navigation | 60 | 59 |
| St. L. and C. Navigation | 80 | .. |
| Toronto Railway | 103½ | 103 |
| Winnipeg St. Railway | 97⅞ | 97¼ |
| Sao Paulo Tramway | 180 | 170 |
| Toledo Railway | 106½ | 106 |
| Dom. Steel, com | 12 | 11¼ |
| Dom. Steel, pref | .. | 35 |
| Dom. Coal, com | 60¼ | 59¼ |
| Nova Scotia Steel, com | 64 | 63½ |
| Crows Nest Coal | 350 | .. |
| Mackay, com | 27 | 25⅞ |
| Mackay, pref | 71 | 70 |
| Salt | 115 | .. |
| British Canadian L. and I. | 80 | 70 |
| Canada Landed | 105 | 103½ |
| Canada Permanent | .. | 118¾ |
| Canadian S. and L. | .. | 119 |
| Central Canada Loan | .. | 150 |
| Dominion Savings | .. | 70 |
| Hamilton Provident | .. | 119 |
| Huron and Erie L. and S. | 188 | 181 |
| Landed Banking and Loan | .. | 119 |
| London and Canada | 95 | 93 |
| Manitoba Loan | .. | 95 |
| Toronto Mortgage | .. | 92 |
| London Loan | 120 | 110 |
| Ontario Loan & Debenture | .. | 122 |
| Toronto Savings and Loan | .. | 130 |
| Dominion Steel bonds | 73 | 72⅝ |

SALES: Bank of Hamilton, 80 at 215½, 10 at 215¾, 10 at 215⅞, 70 at 216, 13 at 215¾, 3 at 216, 31 at 216, 10 at 216½, 40 at 216; Dominion Bank, 30 at 242, 10 at 242, 40 at 242¼; Bank of Commerce, 10 at 152, 10 at 152½; R. and O., 50 at 59⅛; Twin City, 25 at 97¼; Sao Paulo, 60 at 106¼, 100 at 106⅝, 25 at 106½, 50 at 106¾, 10 at 107, 60 at 106¾, 90 at 106½, 25 at 106¼, 25 at 106¼, 25 at 106¼; Toronto Electric Light, 90 at 145; Canadian General Electric, 65 at 154½, 25 at 154½, 35 at 155; C. P. R., 50 at 127, 50 at 127¼; Coal, 30 at 60; Nova Scotia Steel, 25 at 64⅛, 25 at 64, 25 at 64⅜, 25 at 64⅝, 50 at 64½, 50 at 64⅝, 3 at 65, 15 at 64½, 31 at 64, 50 at 64⅛, 25 at 63⅞, 25 at 63¾; Cable, registered bonds, 300 at 93; Dominion Steel bonds, 4,000 at 72½, 1,000 at 72⅝; Canada Permanent, 1 at 120.

### GRAIN MARKETS.

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

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Wheat—Liquidation in wheat started at the opening, continued all day, and was still going on when the market closed. This has resulted in a 4c break again. This selling has come in a market where the short interest was small. There was nothing in the trading today to show that this liquidation has stopped. Receipts in the Northwest are sure to be larger. In the face of reports we have had from the Northwest, the grading of wheat in Minneapolis is surprisingly good. The decline that has started will carry our market to a price where wheat will be an excellent purchase. We doubt if that point is reached yet. The cash demand for wheat is poorer instead of better as the market declines. Estimated receipts for Monday, 53 cars. Liverpool closed ⅞c lower.


# TRUSSES THAT FIT

The cost is not the main thing in buying a truss. A low-priced truss may do the work as well as a more costly one, providing it suits the case. We have all grades of trusses and can fit you accurately. The price will be just right.

***STRONG'S DRUG STORE,***

**184 DUNDAS STREET,**

Strong's Baking Powder—the best at the price—nothing better at any price.


### CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

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

Chicago Sept. 17.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat—Sept. | 1 10¼ | 1 10¼ | 1 07 | 1 07 |
| Dec. | 1 12¾ | 1 12¾ | 1 09 | 1 09 |
| May | 1 14½ | 1 14½ | 1 11 | 1 11 |
| Corn—Sept. | 51½ | 52 | 50¾ | 51 |
| Dec. | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | 50 | 50¼ |
| May | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 49¼ | 49½ |
| Oats—Sept. | 31¼ | 31½ | 31¼ | 31½ |
| Dec. | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32½ | 32⅝ |
| May | 35⅛ | 35¼ | 35 | 35 |
| Pork—Oct. | 10 65 | 10 77 | 10 65 | 10 70 |
| Jan. | 12 72 | 12 72 | 12 67 | 12 67 |
| Lard—Oct. | 6 92 | 7 05 | 6 87 | 6 87 |
| Jan. | 7 10 | 7 12 | 7 02 | 7 02 |
| S. Ribs—Oct. | 7 10 | 7 12 | 7 10 | 7 10 |
| Jan. | 6 65 | 6 65 | 6 60 | 6 60 |

### DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 16.—Butter firm; receipts, 6,875 pkgs; street prices, extra creamery, 19c to 19½c. Cheese steady; receipts, 8,480 boxes; skims, full to light, 1½c to 7½c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 16.—Butter steady; creameries, 14c to 18½c; dairies, 12½c to 16c. Cheese firm, 8c to 9c.

NAPANEE.

Napanee, Ont., Sept. 16.—At the cheese board this afternoon 1,772 boxes were boarded, 645 white and 1,127 colored; sales, 80 white at 8⅞c.

### ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Sept. 17.—Wheat—Spot nominal. Futures dull; September, 7s 4⅞d; December, 7s 7⅛d.

Corn—Spot easy; American mixed, 4s 7d. Futures quiet; September, 4s 5⅞d; December, 4s 5⅜d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 5s 7d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter nominal, 9s 6d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast firm, £6 15s to £8 8s.

Beef—Quiet; extra India mess, 61s 3d.

Pork—Strong; prime mess western, 72s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, dull, 46s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, firm, 51s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, firm, 51s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, firm, 51s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, firm, 50s; short clear backs, 16 to 2 0lbs, firm, 43s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 52s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, quiet, 39s.

Lard—Steady; prime western, in tierces, 35s 9d; American refined, in pails, 37s 3d.

Butter—Good United States steady, 70s.

Cheese—Firm; American finest white, 42s; do, colored, 43s.

Tallow—Firm; prime city, 22s; Australian (in London), 26s 3d.


**N. S. WILLIAMS,**

**BROKER, 113 Masonic Temple**

Correspondents W. F. DEVER & CO. (established 1880). Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton bought and sold for cash or on margin. Long distance 'phone 1,113.


### HAY MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—Baled hay is offering freely and is easy in tone and quoted unchanged, at $7 50 to $8 per ton for car lots on track here.

Baled straw is still inclined to be scarce; car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at $5 75 to $6 per ton.

### PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept 17.—Wheat—The demand is still fairly active, but the market is easier and quotations are lower; Ontario wheat is quoted at $1 06 to $1 07 for No. 2 red and white, and $1 09 to $1 10 for old, east or west; Manitoba continues steady, at $1 12 to $1 13 for No. 1 northern, $1 09 to $1 10 for No. 2 northern, and $1 05 to $1 06 for No. 3, at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more for griding in transit. Flour—Firm in tone; for cars of 90 per cent patents, in buyers' bags, west, $4 50 to $4 60 is asked, and choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher; Manitoba flour is firm but unchanged, at $5 70 for Hungarian patents, $5 40 for second patents, and $5 30 for strong bakers, bags included, on track at Toronto. Millfeed—Firm, at $17 50 to $18 for cars of shorts and $13 50 to $14 50 for bran in bulk, west; Manitoba millfeed is steady; for shorts $21 was asked, and $19 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights. Barley—Steady to firm, at 44c to 45c for No. 2, 42c to 43c for No. 3 extra, and 40c to 41c for No. 3, west. Rye is quoted at 59c to 60c, west. Corn—Quiet and unchanged for cars of Canadian west, at 52c to 53c; American steady, at 62½c for No. 2 yellow, 61½c for No. 3 yellow, and 60½c for No. 3 mixed, in car lots on the track at Toronto. Oats—Unchanged and steady; No. 1 white are quoted at 33c and No. 2 white at 32c to 32½c west, and old about ½c higher. Rolled oats—Unchanged, at $4 50 for cars of bags and $4 75 for barrels on the track at Toronto. Peas—Steady, at 63c to 64c for No. 2, west. Butter—Unchanged; demand for choice is steady, other grades are slow; prices unchanged. Eggs—Steady; good demand, at 18c. Live hogs are 10c lower, at $5 15 for selects and $4 90 for lights and fats.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500 head; market steady; good to prime steers, $5 60 to $6 10; poor to medium, $4 to $5 25; stockers and feeders, $2 25 to $3 85; cows, $1 40 to $4 35; heifers, $2 50 to $4 75; canners, $1 40 to $2 10; bulls, $2 to $4 20; calves, $3 to $6 50; Texas-fed steers, $4 to $5 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; tomorrow, 25,000; left over, 850; market strong; mixed and butchers, $5 to $6 05; good to choice heavy, $5 75 to $6; rough heavy, $5 25 to $5 45; light, $5 50 to $6 10; bulk of sales at $5 60 to $5 80.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; sheep steady; lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $3 65 to $4 25; fair to choice mixed, $3 25 to $3 60; native lambs, $4 25 to $6 15.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, Sept. 16.—Cattle are easier at 8c to 11¾c per lb; refrigerator beef, 8⅛c to 8¼c per lb; sheep, 10½c to 11½c, dressed weight.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Sept. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; steady to strong; prime steers, $5 50 to $5 75; shipping, $4 75 to $5 25; butchers, $4 to $5; heifers, $3 25 to $4 75; cows, $2 75 to $4; bulls, $2 75 to $4 25. Veals—Receipts, 200 head; 25c lower, $4 50 to $8 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000 head; strong for good, slow for common; heavy, $6 25 to $6 35; mixed, $6 30 to $6 42½; Yorkers, $6 25 to $6 35; pigs, $5 90 to $6 15; roughs, $5 to $5 80; stags, $4 to $4 75; dairies and grassers, $5 75 to $6 20.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,000 head; sheep active, lambs slow, 10c lower; lambs, $4 50 to $6 15; yearlings, $4 50 to $4 75; wethers, $4 25 to $4 50; ewes, $3 85 to $4; sheep, mixed, $2 to $4.

# IS "NON-SUPPORT" GETTING EPIDEMIC?

## No Less Than Five Hubbies To Be Dealt With by P. M. Love.

The crime of non-support is either becoming more prevalent among the husbands of the city, or else the neglected wives of London are coming to the conclusion that the police court is the best place to have their wrongs righted.

This morning two hubbies, who are said to have erred, were in the Carling street dock, both with non-support registered opposite their names. Alfred Henry Taylor was one of them, but as all parties were not prepared to proceed a further remand was made until Wednesday. Taylor is said to have left the city with another woman, some four years ago, and remained away until recently, when he returned to visit the family of the latter.

William Masterton, a machinist, was the other man charged with non-support. Masterton is young and of respectable appearance, and when given a chance he admitted that he had not contributed to the support of his wife. The case was also enlarged until Wednesday, Masterton being remanded to jail.

While these cases were in progress, no less than three women waited to see the magistrate, each of them having the same complaint to make—non-support by their husbands. Warrants were issued for the three alleged offenders, and the cases will be heard early in the week. These will make a total of five non-support cases pending in the court.

# CHARGES AGAINST A HOTELKEEPER

## Suit for $2,000 Damages—To Answer the Complaint of Serious Assault.

Jacob Obernesser, proprietor of the Albion Hotel, Dundas street, has on his hands at the present time an action for $2,000 damages and a charge of assault and wounding. What makes it more unpleasant for Obernesser is the fact that he is not the plaintiff in either case.

The assault and wounding charge will be heard in the police court, while the other will come up at the fall assizes, in all probability. Both cases had their origin in a visit which Wm. E. A. Best, a local commercial traveler, paid to the hotel of Obernesser on Friday evening. Best alleges that he was in the place with a number of friends and that without any provocation whatever Obernesser made an attack on him, striking him over the face with what he believes to have been a bottle. At any rate, when Best left the hotel he had a badly-disfigured countenance. He subsequently laid an information at the police station charging Obernesser with assaulting and wounding him, and this morning the warrant was executed, Obernesser, however, being bailed to appear on Wednesday, his bonds being fixed at $200. Mr. R. M. C. Toothe, is acting as counsel for Best, and he stated today that a writ for $2,000 damages for the injuries inflicted had been issued against Obernesser.

Best is now a patient in the hospital, his face being so badly disfigured that he is unable to appear in public.

The police court blotter also contained the names of nine drunks this morning. One of the group was an Indian, who, with the others, was given another chance.

# THE FAIR BOARD NOT GUILTY OF ANY LACK OF COURTESY

## Another Matter on Which the Mayor and Ald. Judd Do Not Agree.

Mayor Beck does not agree with Ald. Judd when the latter states that the Conservative aldermen were snubbed by the fair board in not being invited to the luncheon at the Western Fair. His worship pointed out today that the whole affair was of a most informal character and that many of those present were invited by President Gartshore on the grounds. The spread was not a special one, arranged for Mr. Borden, but the opposition leader was merely to partake of the luncheon, which is given every day of the fair for the directors. Consequently, the mayor does not think the fair board guilty of any lack of courtesy in failing to invite the entire council.

City Clerk Edwards has received replies from half a dozen places which have been sent invitations to send representatives to the convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, which meets here next week. Toronto will send Mayor Urquhart, Controller Hubbard and City Solicitor Caswell; Peterborough will send Mayor Rogers. Brockville will be unable to send representatives and Guelph will not attend the convention because the council of that city believes that the municipality should be a member of but one municipal union, and that the Ontario body.

Mr. Edwards has had a couple of hundred very natty badges printed for the delegates, and has about completed all arrangements for the reception of the guests. A feature of the convention will be Prof. Todd's illustrated lecture on landscape gardening. On Tuesday next the delegates will be formally welcomed by Mayor Beck, and on Wednesday a luncheon will be tendered them. They will also be taken for a ride around the city after the luncheon.

The ties and rails of the South street belt line are laid as far east as William street, and work is progressing rapidly. It is said at the city hall the line will be in operation before the time limit—Oct. 20.

Chairman Matthews of No. 3 committee, who received an offer from the Bell Telephone Company to install the private circuits for the local fire brigades for the sum of $200. The company also agrees to rent the city three instruments at $25 a year each—$75 in all—and for this sum it will keep the line in repair. If an agreement is reached the city will have two more free phones to pass out, as the present phones in the outside stations will not be required, and the city will thus be practically paying for the use of but one phone for the fire department.

Another case of typhoid was reported to Dr. Hutchinson today, but the doctor says the disease is disappearing. As to the general health of the city he says it was never better.

# WEEK'S RECEIPTS FELL OF A LITTLE

## Street Railway Did Not Carry as Many Passengers as a Year Ago.

Though the receipts of the Western Fair this year are likely to be much greater than those of a year ago, the traffic returns of the London street railway for the entire fair, including Friday and Saturday of last week, show that the company's business fell off a little less than one-half per cent, as compared with a year ago. The natural inference would be that the more people who entered the fair gates, the better for the company; but apparently the rule does not work this time. The company carried the large crowds without any serious mishaps, except one, and this speaks volumes for the care of the public exercised by the management and employes. The car service to and from the grounds was also excellent, and no complaints were heard from any quarter. Even on the wet days, the company kept the cars going to and from the grounds in the regular number, and though sometimes they did not carry very many passengers, they were nevertheless a great convenience to those who did visit the exhibition on those days.

As an aftermath of the fair, the sideshow men were almost involved in litigation here. One man appeared before Chief Williams today and asked to have one of his rivals arrested for the alleged stealing of his tent. The chief is very wary in dealing with such people, however, and he informed his caller that if the man was to be arrested the caller must first deposit the costs. This cooled the sideshow man, and as both he and the alleged tent purloiner are going to Ottawa fair, he accepted the chief's advice to have the Ottawa police settle the matter.

It is also alleged that the effects of "Mysterious Asia" were about to be seized for debt, but the money was paid over and the show got away this morning.

To a reporter today Chief Williams said the week was remarkably quiet for the police, and he thinks there were but very few of the light-fingered gentry in this city during the fair. Evidently well-informed thieves are ready and willing to give the London police a wide berth.

### OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 16.—Oil opened and closed at $1 53.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Sept. 16.—Credit balances, $1 53; certificates, no bid; shipments, 62,283 barrels.

LONDON.

London, Sept. 16.—Petroleum, American refined, 5¾d; spirits, 9¾d.

### FLAXSEED.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Flaxseed—Northwest, $1 15; southwest, $1 16½; September, $1 17.

# THE MONSTER BAR OF COMFORT SOAP

## Weighs 639 Lbs. 8 Oz.—Result of Balloting Will Be Given Early Next Week.

Owing to the fact that His Worship Mayor Beck was unable to be present at the fair grounds last evening to weigh the monster bar of Comfort Soap, that service was performed acceptably by Mr. James H. Brown, superintendent of the exhibition grounds, assisted by Messrs. H. R. Flett and T. Bart Howard. The weight was found to be six hundred and thirty-nine pounds eight ounces (639 lbs., 8 oz.). It was weighed on a Fairbank's standard platform scales, kindly loaned by the London Engine Supplies Company.

Mr. S. H. Moore, of the Comfort Soap exhibit, regrets to announce that as there were fully 25,000 ballots cast in the competition, and as these are in all shapes, the results cannot be made known till early next week.

In former years the gentlemen in charge of the Comfort Soap exhibit have been able to count the ballots each day and make the result known at the close of the fair, but this year, so unprecedented has been the success of the Comfort Soap exhibit that the attendants have had their hands full to keep the crowds supplied with ballot papers. The addresses on the guessing papers include towns, villages and cities all the way from Quebec to Detroit. Watch for the results early next week.

Much amusement has been created by the fact that Mr. S. H. Moore, of the Comfort Soap exhibit, guessed the correct weight of the pony in the Richards' guessing contest. This lucky gentleman seems to be favored by the gods, when anything unusual is booked, even triplets.

The big bar is now to be seen in The Advertiser's window.

# TWO MOTIONS HEARD

## First Sitting of Weekly High Court Since Long Vacation.

The first sitting of the weekly high court for London since the long vacation was held this morning before Mr. Justice R. M. Meredith. Two motions were heard.

In the matter of the estate of John Coote, an application was made for an order to have certain persons appointed to represent the classes in another motion to be made for the construction of the will of the deceased. The order was granted.

In re Isabella Reynolds' estate, a motion was made for the payment of moneys out of court. Adjourned until a future sitting the court.


Candy, ice cream and all kinds of soda water at the Olympia Candy Store. Take home some of our candy for your friends. 5-i


# SUDDEN DEATH OF EDWARD WINNETT

## Aged Resident of Adelaide Street North Expires After Very Brief Illness.

The death occurred suddenly about midnight last night of Mr. Edward Winnett, of Adelaide street north, a prominent farmer who was well known in London for over 50 years. Mr. Winnett was in good health up to within a very short time of his death. Yesterday he went on a fishing trip and contemplated going fishing today. About midnight he complained of feeling ill and died in a few minutes.

The late Mr. Winnett with two of his sons was in business on Adelaide street here for many years, the firm being known as E. Winnett & Sons, boilermakers. He was about 80 years of age. His wife predeceased him about a year ago, but he is survived by three sons and one daughter, as follows: Samuel, at home on the farm; David, of this city; J. W. G., barrister, of this city, and Miss Violet Winnett, at home. It is understood the funeral will be held Monday.

# THE ORDINATION OF E. C. SEARLE

## An Interesting and Impressive Service Held at First Congregational Church.

A very interesting and impressive service was held at the First Congregational Church last evening when Mr. E. C. Searle was ordained to the ministry. Mr. Searle will shortly leave for China to resume work on the mission field.

An ecclesiastical council met in the church at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, pastors and delegates being present as follows: Rev. W. H. Claris, of the Southern Congreegational Church; Rev. D. S. Hamilton and Mr. Richard Johnston, of the First Church, London; Mr. Thomas Ross, of Embro; Rev. J. P. Gerrie, of Watford; Mr. J. D. Woltz, of Stratford; Rev. C. E. Bolton and D. W. Malcolm, of Scotland; Rev. G. A. MacKenzie, personal members, and Revs. H. MacKenzie, R. B. Blyth and C. C. Claris, corresponding members.

Rev. C. E. Bolton was appointed moderator and Rev. J. P. Gerrie scribe, and after prayer by Rev. G. A. MacKenzie the examination of the candidate was taken up. Mr. Hamilton explained on behalf of the church the steps leading up to the calling of the council which were found to be quite regular.

Mr. Searle presented certificates of membership, a letter of communication concerning his work in connection with the China Inland Mission, and gave evidences of literary training and ability, all of which were satisfactory to the council. The candidate outlined his religious experience, gave a statement of his belief and answered various questions in a most satisfactory manner, after which the council recommended his ordination.

At the evening service the moderator, Rev. C. E. Bolton, presided and explained the purpose of the gathering. An able sermon was preached by Rev. G. A. MacKenzie on "The Power of the Gospel to Transform Life and Character," and the other parts of the service were efficiently performed by Rev. W. H. A. Claris, who offered the ordination prayer in connection with the laying-on-of-hands, Rev. J. P. Gerrie, who addressed the candidate, and Rev. D. S. Hamilton, who extended the right-hand-of-fellowship.

Mr. Searle then gave a short appropriate address concerning his past experience and future field of work.

The moderator invited Mrs. Searle to come forward that he might extend a welcome to the one who was to share in the work of Mr. Searle in China and the words of the moderator were most complimentary and cordial.

Rev. C. C. Claris assisted in the exercises of the evening.

The exercises were interspersed with hearty singing, led by the church choir, and altogether the service was impressive and profitable.

The missionaries will leave very shortly for their field of labor and their many friends will bid them God-speed.

# CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—At Christ Church tomorrow evening the choir will be assisted by Mr. W. C. Barron, principal of the Conservatory of Music, and Mr. Oliver Gelinas.

—Mr. Wm. Gray, of this city, has returned after a fourteen weeks' business trip to the west. He speaks glowingly of the prospects for that part of Canada.

—Rev. E. C. Searle, who was ordained to the ministry Friday, and who is shortly to leave for China along with his wife and little girl, will speak at the First Congregational Church tomorrow morning at the regular service.

A SLIGHT ACCIDENT.

A slight accident due to a misplaced switch occurred in the Hamilton yards of the Grand Trunk between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning. No. 1 express, due here from Toronto at 11 o'clock, was pulling into Hamilton from Toronto, when a misplaced switch caused it to take the wrong track, on which a yard engine was standing. Fortunately the express was running at greatly reduced speed at the time, and the only damage that resulted from the collision was the smashing of the pilot on one of the locomotives. None of the passengers or the trainmen were injured.

CHOKED ON APPLE.

Willie Scott, the 14-year-old son of Mr. George A. Scott, of 608 King street, narrowly escaped choking to death between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon. The boy was standing near The Advertiser office, talking to a friend named Harry Boyce, when a piece of an apple which he was eating became fast in his throat and brought on a fit of choking. He was carried into a near-by store, where he was attended by Drs. Becher and Kingsmill, who succeeded in a short time in reviving him. He was then taken to his home in the ambulance. The boy is of a very nervous disposition, with a tendency to epilepsy.

A TREAT IN STORE

The number of theaters a city possesses does not always secure a continuous choice of attractions. With four playhouses in Toronto the Toronto papers bemoan the fact that they are to be deprived of a date from Frohman's star Florence Gale, who is making a transcontinental tour in Shakespeare's charming comedy, "As You Like It." Saturday Night, of this date, touches on it strongly, and Mr. Hector Charlesworth, editor of the Mail and Empire, has the following to say: "Florence Gale, a young actress who has filled leading roles in a number of enjoyable presentations during the past half dozen seasons, is being starred in an elaborate production of "As You Like It." For her support has been engaged a competent cast, including eight of Ben Greet's Woodland players and the fine quartet seen her in the open air plays last June. Mark Price, an excellent Shakespearean actor, plays Jaques and directs the stage. The scenery used is a duplicate of that built for Julia Arthur's magnificent production three years ago. The company plays in London next week, and may be seen in Toronto later in the season." This excellent company appears in the new Grand for one performance on Tuesday, Sept. 27.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Among recent visitors to the London, England, office of the Toronto Globe, were Mr. D. H. McDermid, of this city, and Mrs. A. A. Stewart, of Woodstock.

Miss Pearl A. Hooker is entertaining her cousin, Mr. W. J. Halladay, and Misses Martye and Nella Halladay, of Charlotte, North Carolina, who have recently graduated in music from Auberndale Seminary.

Mrs. Wm. Cope and Miss Ruth Cockburn, of Toronto, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Cockburn, of 389 Oxford street.

**FOOTBALL.**

FIRST PRACTICE.

The Londoners will line up for their first practice on Monday evening, Sept. 19, in Tecumseh Park. Every man is requested to be on hand at 6 o'clock, as the first senior game is played here on October 1 with the Hamiltons. An instructor will be on hand to coach the men under the new Burnside rules, and it is of the utmost importance that everyone should be in his place.

A meeting is called for Monday evening at the Tecumseh House, and if it is impossible to get down to practice everyone should be at the meeting.

**Over the Falls.**

Buffalo, Sept. 17.—James Byron, about 26 years of age, committed suicide today by going over the Horseshoe Falls from Terrapin, Niagara Falls. He had been a driver of one of the reservation vans, but was laid off recently. Today he boarded a van at the Island bridge and on the way around the island said he was going to go over the falls. Allan Belleau, the driver of the van, followed him and grabbed him as he was about to take the leap. Byron knocked him down and mounting the railing leaped to death.


Go to the Olympia Restaurant for your dinner. 5-i



**Bees, and Squirrels and Men...**

You admire the thrift of the bee and the squirrel in storing up food for the time of need. Some men are thrifty, too. How much are you storing?

If you make the Mutual Life of Canada one of your storehouses your savings will increase, your time of need will be provided for, and your loved ones protected.

**C. E. GERMAN,**
**General Agent,**
***421 Richmond Street.***



**Pretty Lace of Any Kind.**

Should be carefully handled. Our experts are especially careful in this work. We dye or clean lace curtains without injury to them.

**R. PARKER & CO.,**
Cleaners and Dyers,
400 Richmond Street, near corner of Dundas, London, Ont.



# Koal Koal

The Best Koal is always the cheapest. You will get the best quality, prompt and careful delivery, and satisfaction in every way if you order from

DALY

19 YORK ST. 'PHONE 348.



# The Bank of Toronto

**HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.**

**Capital.. ........................ ....$3,000,000**
**Reserve. .......... ............... 3,300,000**

D. COULSON...............GENERAL MANAGER.
J. HENDERSON........ASST. GEN. MANAGER.

**A General Banking Business Transacted.**

**OFFICES IN LONDON:**

Corner King and Richmond
JOHN PRINGLE,
Manager.

Corner Dundas and Adelaide
F. L. COULSON,
Manager.

**Transient Condensed Advertisements —No Advertisement Less Than Ten Cents.**

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

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

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

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

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

### MARRIAGES.

SKEPPER—HEBBLETHWAITE — At the First Presbyterian Church manse, Sept. 14, 1904, at 6 p.m., by the Rev. W. J. Clark, Miss Mandanah Hebblethwaite, of this city, to Mr. George Skepper, of Lincoln, England.

Spokane, Wash., papers please copy.

### DIED.

FENN—At St Joseph's Hospital, on Sept. 14, 1904, David Fenn, beloved husband of Elizabeth Fenn, aged 41 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 3 Weston street, on Sunday, Sept. 18, at 3 o'clock; service at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Woodland Cemetery. 8u

WINNETT—Suddenly, at midnight, Sept. 16, 1904, Edward Winnett. Born in Killaloe, County Clare, Ireland, March 25, 1824.

Funeral from his late residence, Adelaide street north, at 3 p.m., Monday; services at 2:30 o'clock.

HUTCHINSON—On Sept. 10, 1904, at Yuma, Arizona, Gilbert Hutchinson, of Seattle, formerly of London, aged 37 years. Brother of Mrs. Richard Booth, of this city.

## SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Seats free. All welcome.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. Fulton Irwin, of Lambeth.

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

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. A. H. Going. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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

CHRIST CHURCH—EVENING SERVICE, choir, assisted by Mr. W. C. Barron and Oliver Gelinas, will render special music.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS, KING STREET —Usual services. Rev. and Mrs. E. Searle, farewell for China at evening service. Come.

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

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Pastor, Rev. C. T. Scott. Services as usual. Bible school at 2:45.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—I. B. Wallwin, B. A., pastor. 11 a.m., "Conformity vs. Nonconformity"; 7 p.m., "Weightier Matters." Cordial welcome.

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

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

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, CORNER Wellington street and Dufferin avenue—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, Rev. George J. Bishop, will preach both morning and evening. Sunday School, 2:45 p.m. Midweek prayer and praise service, Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., both conducted by the pastor. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Rev. D. E. Martin, pastor. 11, the pastor. 7, Mr. H. W. Sussex, of Longwood. All welcome.

HARVEST THANKSGIVING SERVICES —St. George's Church, London West. Rev. C. W. Saunders, B.A., will preach at both services. b

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—The pastor, Rev. Jas. Rollins, B.A., will conduct both services.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. James Ross, D.D., pastor, will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening.

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

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Ross will preach both morning and evening. Morning subject will be "Witnessing"; evening, "The Hands of Jesus."

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. James Livingstone, pastor. Rev. George Jackson will preach morning and evening. Morning—Anthem, "There is a Green Hill Far Away." Evening, "Blessed be the God and Father."

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—Morning, prayer and praise; evening, the First Methodist evangelical band of ten young men in charge.

## TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 6, Dawn, with second or third class certificate. Apply James Williams, secretary-treasurer, Florence, Ont. 62tf

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OR LADIES; $800 per year and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, district manager, 157 Bay street, Toronto. tx

## SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT, CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 504 York street, London.

## PERSONAL.

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD, FROM THE cradle to the grave; matters of business, love and marriage made clear; what I tell comes true; send birth date and 10c. Prof. Garnot, Box 232, Hochelaga P. O., Montreal, Canada. b

## EDUCATIONAL.

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

HARDING HALL REOPENS SEPT. 12—Ten courses, strong faculty. 91tf

J. A. YOUNG PREPARES PUPILS FOR matriculation, etc. Class in civil service commencing. 340 Princess.

## AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

### GRAND—TONIGHT
### MR. GEO. F. HALL

In the Big Scenic Comedy-Drama, "A RAGGED HERO."

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

**Tuesday Evening, Sept. 20.**

ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY.

Mr. F. C. Whitney will present the incomparable Mme.

## Schumann-Heink

In the new Stange & Edwards Comic Opera

## "LOVE'S LOTTERY."

Price, 50c, $1, $1 50, $2.

Seats on sale today.

### LONDON—TONIGHT.
## Moonshiner's Fate
**RODNEY STOCK CO.**

## CUT RATES

Via the Allan Line to or from the Old Country. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street, will give you information.

DETROIT—BOAT EXCURSIONS, $2 65, London to Detroit and return, Saturday and Sunday. Low rates every day. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street. ywt

ORGAN RECITAL IN DUNDAS CENTER Methodist Church, by Mr. W. H. Hewlett, assisted by Mrs. Twining, Saturday, Sept. 24. Admission, 10c. 9k-tzxv

Y. W. C. A. PARLOR CONCERT—Tuesday, Sept. 20. Soloists, Mrs. Twining, Miss Edith Magee, and Mr. W. D. Love; reader, Miss Mary Vining; accompanist, Mr. W. H. Hewlett. Admission, 25 cents. 9u

"SOME WESTERN TOWNS"—LECTURE in the First Presbyterian Church school room, Monday, Sept. 19, by Rev. W. J. Clark. Music by the church quartet. Silver collection 8c

JUBILEE RINK DANCING ACADEMY Social hop every Friday and Monday evening. 7c

SPECIAL—SECOND LAST HOP OF season, Springbank Pavilion, Wednesday evening, Sept. 21. Special cars, 7:30, 8 and 8:30 o'clock. For extra invitations 'phone 1,774. Dayton & McCormick.

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

CHOICEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR private parties, balls, banquets, etc. Telephone 1,265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

CHOICEST PROGRAMME FURNISHED for garden parties, etc. Kenwick Male Quartet. Write today to W. N. Spence, secretary, West London.

PIANIST FOR ALL ENGAGEMENTS—Frank Gruber, 245 Talbot street. Telephone 1,050.

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

SUMMER SEASON—PRIVATE LESSONS in dancing by R. B. Millard. Special attention to waltz and two-step. Evening lessons. Residence and academy, 346 Princess.

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

## MEETINGS.

S. O. E.—MEMBERS OF CHELSEA Lodge, No. 37, will meet at their rooms on Sunday, 2 p.m., to attend funeral of late Bro. Fenn. Sister lodges invited. A. J. Stroyan, president. b

NORMAN H. CAMP BIBLE CLASS—A meeting of those desiring to reorganize this class for the coming winter will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium on Monday, the 19th of September, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Anyone unable to attend the above meeting might signify their desire to any of the undersigned committee. Robert Fox, C. B. Keenleyside, Wm. H. Liddicoatt, or C. R. Somerville. 8c

REV. J. H. RITSON, M.A., OF LONDON, England, secretary British and Foreign Bible Society, will give his celebrated address, "The Worldwide Work of the Bible Society," in St. Andrew's Church, Wednesday, 21st inst., at 8 p.m. All are invited. Mr. Ritson will meet the board of the society at 4 p.m., in the Y. M. C. A. parlors. 9u-ty

## MALE HELP WANTED.

GREEK YOUNG MAN DESIRES POSITION in family; wants to get knowledge English. George Pulos, 175 Dundas street, London. 9u

BOYS WANTED. LONDON BOX Company. b

BOY WANTED. APPLY THE ONTARIO Lithographing and Printing Company, 291 Bathurst street. 9k

WANTED—SMART BOY, TO LEARN shoe cutting. Murray Shoe Company, King street. 9c

STOUT BOY WANTED. APPLY Smallman & Ingram. 9c

STEADY, RELIABLE YOUTH WANTED for permanent responsible position. Morgan's Poultry and Pet Stock Supply House. b

STRONG YOUNG MAN WANTED FOR teamster. London Soap Company. 9tf

TEAMSTER WANTED. APPLY TO Bowman & Co., corner Clarence and Bathurst streets. 9c

QUALIFY TO FILL AN IMPORTANT position—Learn to write advertisements; information sent free. Page-Davis Company, 91 Wabash avenue, Chicago. b

WHEN YOU LEARN TELEGRAPHY commence right. Get your course of instruction at the largest, best-equipped and most highly recommended school in Canada. Twenty students placed in good positions in past few weeks. A postal brings our telegraph book. Dominion School of Telegraphy, 9 Adelaide street east, Toronto. t

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE MAN TO manage office and distributing depot for a large manufacturing company; salary, $150 per month and commissions; applicant must furnish good references and $1,800 to $2,500 cash. Address Factory, 12th and Johnson streets, Chicago. 3k-t

LABORER WANTED. APPLY 133 Langarth, South London. 7c

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF 17 OR 18, as shipper. Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, 227 York street. 6tf

TINSMITH WANTED. APPLY J. C. Park, 663 Dundas street. 6n

WANTED—BOYS FOR SHIPPING DEPARTMENT. Apply to the McCormick Manufacturing Company. 4tf

CITY TRAVELER WANTED TO CALL on retailers only. Apply P. O. Drawer 531, London.

MESSENGER BOYS WANTED—GOOD wages; opportunity to learn operating. Apply C. P. R. Telegraph Office. 3tf

WANTED—BOYS ABOUT 13 YEARS OF age. Apply the McCormick Manufacturing Company. 92tf

SALESMEN WANTED, TO HANDLE our first grade nursery stock, choice specialties; handsome outfit free; liberal terms; season just commencing. Cavers Bros., Galt. 82tf-wty

## FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED — COATMAKER, SKIRTMAKER and three assistants. Miss Logan, 169 Dundas street. 9c

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, where second girl is kept. Apply 534 Queen's avenue. 9c

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT: high wages. Apply 532 Dufferin avenue. 9c

WANTED—TWO STRONG WOMEN, for kitchen work; permanent work. Apply Tecumseh House 9c

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; family of three. Mrs. Wilson, 348 Waterloo. 9c

SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS FOR cap factory; also girls to learn; highest wages and steady employment. Hastings Hat and Cap Manufacturing Company, 184 York street. 9c

YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply Mrs. Pennington, 232 St. George street. 5c-ywt

EXPERIENCED TAILORESS WANTED —On Ladies' costumes and skirts. Apply to Model Skirt and Costume Company, 254 Dundas street. 8c-vtx

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST with general housework. Apply after 4 p.m., Mrs. Green, 571 Dundas street. 8c

GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY MRS. George M. Reid, 556 Ridout street. 8c

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY 602 Queen's avenue. 8k

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED —Highest wages; references required. Apply Mrs. J. C. Woods, 286 Dufferin avenue. 7tf

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT; small family; good wages. Apply Mrs. George H. Belton, 228 Central avenue. 7c

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. Apply Mrs. Ed. E. Reid, 87 Maple street. 6n

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and sew. Cook for private house; good wages. Girls for general work. Apply 501½ Richmond street.

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY FOREST City Laundry. 1tf

GENERAL MAID WANTED — NO washing. Apply at 334 Princes avenue. 98tf

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. T. H. Purdom, 383 King street. 80tf

WANTED — GIRLS FOR CARAMEL wrapping department. Apply, the McCormick Manufacturing Company. 92tf

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

LADY TEACHER, WITH NORMAL training and 3½ years' experience in public school work, desires private teaching; satisfactory testimonials furnished. Address Box 4A, Advertiser. 9n

## WANTED.

SMALL HOUSE OR COMFORTABLE cottage, for cash; good locality. Apply Box 3, Advertiser. 9c

WANTED TO PURCHASE—HOUSE with five bedrooms and all modern conveniences; northern part of city or South London preferred. Address, stating where property is located, and lowest price, S. R. C., this office. 5tf

WANTED—CITY LOAN COMPANIES' shares. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont. 'Phone 698.

## BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. 634 Queen's avenue. 9c

TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED rooms to let. 649 Richmond street. 8u

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE for two gentlemen. 470 Ridout street. 7n

## LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—FROM LOT 6, CON. 1, Westminster, black yearling heifer, little white on it. P. H. Lawson, Nilestown P. O. 7c

LOST, WEDNESDAY—LADY'S GOLD watch, No. 170,477; monogram, "A. K. T." Reward at London Advertiser office. 7c

LOST, WEDNESDAY—LADY'S GOLD watch; initials, "E. M. W." Reward at London Advertiser. 7c

LOST, TUESDAY EVENING—BLACK lace scarf, on Dufferin avenue, between Wellington and Grand Opera House. Finder please leave at Advertiser office. 7c

LOST—ON DUNDAS STREET, WEDNESDAY, pair of eyeglasses, with gold chain. Please return to Advertiser office. 7c

## HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

TO LET—DWELLING APARTMENTS at 232 Dundas street, comprising ten rooms. Rent, $15. London Hat and Cap Company, 98 Carling street. 9tf

TO LET—ROOMS OVER STORES ON Dundas and Richmond streets; also cottage. Apply Samuel Glass, Bank of Toronto Chambers. 9c-tyw

TO LET—WARM SEVEN-ROOMED cottage, Central avenue, third house east of Adelaide. Apply 729 Waterloo. 8u

TO LET—A FARM, LOT 1, CON. 2, London Township. Apply to George Scatcherd, Wyton P. O., or 315 Hyman street, London, Ont. 4tf 21tf

NO. 14 DUNDAS STREET — $7 PER month; brick stable, corner Waterloo and York, $1 50. Houses for sale from $500 up on monthly installments. Scarrow, 233 Dundas street. ywt

TO LET—$6 PER MONTH; WARM house, five rooms. Apply 60 Stanley street. 7n

WAREHOUSE ON ST. CATHARINE street, St. Thomas, to rent; adjacent to railways. Apply W. G. B. Bartram, barrister, Room 34, Bank of Toronto Chambers, London. 80tf-t

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

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

TO LET—ONE OFFICE WITH VAULT in Albion block, adjoining postoffice. Apply T. H. Carling. 98tf

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

HOUSE TO RENT OR FOR SALE ON easy terms—All modern conveniences. Apply John Wilkey, 509 Ontario street. 92tf-tyw

LARGE OFFICE ROOM TO RENT. Inquire at the Y. M. C. A. 2n-vtzywt

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

A. HENDERSON, PROPRIETOR PEOPLE'S Moving Vans, largest in city. Corner Colborne and Cheapside. 'Phone 1,724.

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VANS—Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South London, late of London Furniture Company. 'Phone 810.

## HOUSE MOVING.

W. WATSON, HOUSE MOVER—WORK promptly attended to. 194 Hamilton road.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK-VENEER, story and a half house, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bath and closet. Cheap on payments. Apply Ferguson & Co., 399 Richmond. 9k-tvwt

NO. 790 QUEEN'S AVENUE—NEARLY new; splendid two-story brick residence, stone foundation, modern improvements, five bedrooms and two parlors, plate glass windows, grillwork between rooms, furnace, bath, etc.; lot 55x150. Easy terms. Apply F. H. Butler, 18 Masonic Temple. 1tf

FOR SALE—100-ACRE FARM, UNDER good pasture; well watered; lot 2, con. 9, London Township. Apply 145 Kent street, London. 3i-tyxwt

OFERS FOR KNOWLES HOMESTEAD, South London, comprising 2 acres, on which 2 houses, outbuildings, ground set out, fruit trees, lawns; block from car line. Address T. Knowles, 527 Hamilton street, Vancouver, B. C. 92bc tyw

FOR SALE OR RENT—GOOD BLACKSMITH shop, house, stable and garden; doing good business; a bargain for quick sale. Apply Box 23, Advertiser. 5c-ywt

FOR SALE—NEW 1½-STORY BRICK house, on Bruce street; 4 bedrooms, bathroom; modern; will sell at cost. Wm. Copp, 83 Byron avenue. 8tf

THREE BRICK-VENEER STORY AND half—Cement foundations; 3 bedrooms, bath and closet, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen. Will sell cheap on easy terms. Call at once if you want one of them. Thomas C. Knott, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 7tf

100-ACRE FARM, FOUR MILES SOUTH-EAST of London—Soil, clay loam; good frame house, small barn and other buildings; 9 acres of woods. Price, $5,200. Call for location. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple, London.

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY FRAME house, 7 rooms; hard and soft water; No 729 Waterloo street. Apply 360 St. James, after 6 p.m. 5i

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND TEN acres, just out of city; orchard, hard and soft water. Apply 360 St. James street, after 6 p.m. 5i

## W. E. LENG'S BULLETIN.

IF YOUR PROPERTY IS FOR SALE I WILL BE PLEASED TO PUT IT ON MY BOOKS FREE OF CHARGE. COMMISSION PAYABLE TO ME ONLY WHEN PURCHASER IS SECURED BY OR THROUGH MY EFFORTS.

MAITLAND STREET—Frame house, near Oxford, 6 rooms. Price, $950.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—1½-story brick, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, 5 bedrooms, bath and gas; lot 33x140.

SIMCOE STREET—Nice frame cottage, 6 rooms, barn; lot 60x100. Price, $1,200.

Wanted at once—Small farms within six miles of London.

KING STREET, NEAR WILLIAM—TWO-STORY BRICK, TEN ROOMS; LOT 35x200. BARGAIN, $2,200.

CARTWRIGHT STREET—Brick cottage, 7 rooms, large lot.

WELLINGTON STREET — Two-story and attic brick; parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, 3 bedrooms, sewing-room, modern conveniences, cellar and furnace; frontage 35 feet; good locality. Bargain; price, $2,400 to quick buyer.

SOUTH STREET, NEAR COLBORNE —Frame cottage, 7 rooms, barn on premises; lot 66x200. Very reasonable price.

MAITLAND STREET SOUTH—Brick cottage, 8 rooms; close to McClary's. Price, $1,100; easy payments.

PRINCESS AVENUE EAST—New frame cottage, brick foundation, parlor, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, pantry, good cellar, woodshed.

OXFORD STREET—Large two-story frame, good repair, including two vacant lots. The whole, $2,500.

SIMCOE STREET — Frame cottage, brick foundation, 6 rooms. Price, $1,500.

KING STREET—Two-story and attic, solid brick, double parlors, reception hall, dining-room, 3 mantels, kitchen, pantry, 7 bedrooms, modern conveniences, slate roof; lot 84x130. Price, $6,000.

SIMCOE STREET—Two-story frame, 7 rooms. Price, $1,600. Central.

OXFORD STREET—Two-story brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, barn; lot 75x110. Price, $2,300; easy terms.

BURWELL STREET—New 1½-story brick, 9 rooms, modern conveniences, nice lot. Call for price.

PICCADILLY STREET—New two-story and attic brick, 9 rooms, modern conveniences; lot 40x150; stable. Call for price.

ALBERT STREET—Choice two-story brick, double parlors, dining-room, large kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, 5 bedrooms, study, modern conveniences; barn on premises; lot 52x150. Low figure.

Number of very choice lots, centrally located.

ELIAS STREET—Brick cottage, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, 3 bedrooms, good cellar, barn; lot 33x200. Easy payments.

MARY STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 6 rooms, including barn; lot 52x150. Price, $1,050.

LORNE AVENUE—Two-story and attic, red pressed brick veneer, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, 3 bedrooms, bath and water closet, electric light, full cellar; lot 40x132½. Price, $3,000.

DUNDAS STREET—Three-story brick building, Dundas street, near Ridout, suitable for factory. Call for price.

Lots here and there all over the city.

KING STREET EAST—New two-story brick, 9 rooms, modern conveniences, combination fixtures, well-built and beautifully laid out; large lot. Inspection invited.

Sixteen acres, close to city—Splendid fruit and market garden, with new two-story up-to-date house and good outbuildings. Call now if you want this.

For Rent—Splendid 1½-story brick, all conveniences; possession in few days.

The above are only a few on my books. If you want a home, call on me. It will be my business to suit you.

Money to loan.

W. E. LENG,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
425 RICHMOND STREET.
UP SAME STAIRS AS WESTERN FAIR OFFICES. 'PHONE 351.

## HOTEL CARDS.

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

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

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

OFFICE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT—Choice wines, liquors. Meals, all hours. 378 Richmond St. W. J. Wright, prop.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

HAIR GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES during Fair. New fancy combs in white shell and black. Miller's Hair Store, 223 Dundas street.

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

$10 REWARD FOR CONVICTION OF any person found abusing Sage's livery horses. F. E. Sage. 64tf-t

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

## BANKERS AND BROKERS.

FOR RELIABLE INFORMATION REGARDING oil stocks, write or 'phone, 379 Princess avenue, London; 'phone 1,658. Stocks guaranteed.

## MASSEUSE.

HARRIETTA CAULA, MASSEUSE AND scalp specialist, 260½ Dundas street. Try Neurotone electric treatment for all nervous troubles, rheumatism, sciatica, etc. wty

FOR SCIENTIFIC MASSAGE CALL UP Mrs. Ray Gadsby. Turkish Baths, 320 Dundas. 'Phone 1,042. t

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

## P. WALSH'S BULLETIN.

The Grand Trunk roundhouse is now under course of construction, east of Rectory street, which is two blocks from the Duffield survey. We are offering you cheap lots on this survey. We have also several cheap lots south of the Hamilton road. Your opportunity to purchase a lot is just now, before prices advance. Call on us this week.

RICHMOND STREET NORTH—A new two-story brick house, stone foundations, 10 rooms, modern improvements. Price, $4,500.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—1¼-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements; lot 40x200 feet. Price, $2,400.

DUNDAS STREET—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; frame barn; lot 45x213 feet. Price, $3,500.

OXFORD STREET—Two-story frame house, on brick foundations, 11 rooms; lot 50x200 feet. Price, $2,100.

WORTLEY ROAD, near Beaconsfield avenue—A large frame cottage with four splendid lots, at a bargain.

FIVE GOOD LOTS, corner of Maitland and Hill streets, at $6 per foot.

DUNDAS STREET—One of the choice brick residences, with brick stable and large lot, for $6,500. Inspection invited.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; lot 50x125 feet. Price, $3,500.

RICHMOND STREET, near Mount Hope—Two semi-detached two-story brick houses; stone foundations, dressed stone fronts, slate roofs; very desirable property, at a low figure. The owner now living in England.

PRINCESS AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, stone foundation, 8 rooms; lot 33x102 feet. Price, $1,600; cheap.

SIMCOE STREET, near Clarence street —A neat frame cottage, on brick foundation; 6 rooms; in good order; good lot. Price, $1,400.

RIDOUT AND MAPLE STREETS—Two splendid lots at a reasonable figure.

PARTRIDGE STREET—A new frame cottage, 6 rooms; lot 35x150 feet. Price, $700.

ST. JAMES STREET—Brick cottage, 7 rooms, veranda; nice lot. Price, $1,400.

ADELAIDE STREET, near King street —A splendid frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms; lot 38x175 feet; fruit and shade trees. Price, $1,400.

As this is an exceptionally good year for the sale of real estate in this city, our list of properties has been very much reduced. Those who have property to dispose of should note this and call on us at once and place their property in our hands.

HORTON STREET—A nice grocery store and dwelling, with a frame cottage on next lot; $2,200 will take the whole property. Satisfactory reasons for selling.

ANN STREET—A pair of splendid frame cottages; nice location; will close for $1,000 each. Inspect at once.

WORTLEY ROAD—A two-story brick residence, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; frame barn; large lot; desirable location. Price, $4,700.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; nice lot. Price, $2,550.

QUEBEC STREET—Three new brick cottages, 6 rooms each; lots 33x100 feet. Price, $1,200 each.

ONTARIO STREET—1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 49x200 feet. Price, $1,200.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—A new 1¼-story brick house, stone foundation, slate roof, 9 rooms, modern improvements; splendid lot; choice property. Price, $2,800.

WATERLOO STREET, near Hill—A new 1-story brick house, 7 rooms; nice lot. Price, $1,700.

COLLEGE AVENUE—Frame cottage, on a brick foundation; 6 rooms; in good order; large frame barn; lot 55x160 feet. Price, $1,050. Inspect at once.

NAPIER STREET—Brick cottage, 5 rooms, in good order; large frame barn; lot 44x100 feet. Price, $900; cheap.

THORNTON AVENUE—1½-story frame house, almost new, 6 rooms, in good order; good lot. Price, $1,100; cheap.

EUCLID AVENUE—Two-story frame house, brick foundation, 8 rooms, frame barn; large lot; fruit and shade trees. Price, $1,700.

SEVERAL GOOD BUILDING LOTS—Corner of Colborne and Grosvenor streets, from $4 to $8 per foot.

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

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

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

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

SOUTH STREET—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; frame barn.

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

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

519 MAITLAND STREET—Two-story brick house, 9 rooms; lot 46x120 feet. Price $2,400. Cheap property.

ELIZABETH, NEAR PRINCESS AVENUE—Frame cottage, 5 rooms, in good order; lot 35x133 feet. Price, $700.

TALBOT STREET, near Oxford street—A new 1½-story brick, 9 rooms, modern improvements, slate roof; beautiful home. Price, $2,700.

WANTED — TWO OR THREE ACRES with 1½-story house and barn, close to the city limits. Call at once.

P. WALSH.
'Phone 1,021. 110 Dundas St.

## REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS EXCHANGE

To Rent—Good 6-roomed cottage, 570 Pall Mall street; also Nos. 497 and 499 Central avenue, 7-roomed houses, and 481 Queen's avenue, 6 rooms. A few of those choice Central avenue lots left at $125 each. Buy now if you want to make money. Good lot near new Normal School, $300. Lots on Oxford street, near William. Some of the best on the street, $350 each. Also cheap lots on William, Adelaide and St. James streets. If you want to make satisfactory deals in real estate call or write W. D. BUCKLE, Albion Block.

## J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST.

MAITLAND STREET—Two-story brick with attic, 7 rooms, furnace, electric light and other conveniences.

WELLINGTON STREET, near Hyman —Two-story brick, all modern, 4 bedrooms.

RICHMOND STREET, near Kent—Two-story brick, with independent walls, good basement. Price, $1,650.

1½-STORY BRICK—Six rooms, gas; lot 50x150, with barn and shed; Quebec street. Price, $2,300.

WATERLOO STREET, south G. T. R. —1½-story brick, stone foundation. Price, $2,150.

$1,000 WILL BUY a frame double cottage, on easy terms.

TERRACE — Four two-story brick houses. Stanley street. Call for price. Good investment.

FRAME COTTAGE on Saunby street, to be sold at a bargain.

NINETEEN ACRES and good buildings, just outside city limits.

BUILDING LOTS—Splendid locations.

$1,600 WILL BUY two-story brick; nice situation on Stanley street.

$200 DOWN and small monthly payments will buy 1½-story brick house, all modern and in fine locality, northern part of city.

J. F. SANGSTER.
112 Masonic Temple, - - London.

## ARE YOU READY TO BUY? WE ARE READY TO SELL.

Every man and woman who has a little money and wishes to improve his or her position should communicate with us. If YOU ARE A BUYER, our personal knowledge of the various districts, our reliable agents, etc., place us in a position to save you many fruitless journeys.

IF YOU ARE A SELLER, communicate with us at once. We have SOLVED THE PROBLEM of making quick cash sales of properties and businesses, no matter where located.

Send TODAY for a copy of THE ONTARIO REAL ESTATE MONTHLY, containing a list of some of the farms we have on hand for sale or exchange.

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**Head Office—78 Dundas St., London**

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## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

## THOS. C. KNOTT BULLETIN.

CHELSEA GREEN. — TWO MORE HOUSES STARTED THIS WEEK, ONE OF WHICH WILL COST $1,900 TO BUILD, AND THE OTHER ONE $1,100. THERE NEVER WAS A SURVEY BUILT UP IN OR NEAR LONDON AS FAST AS CHELSEA GREEN. THERE HAVE BEEN A NUMBER OF LOTS SOLD THE PAST WEEK. YOU HAD BETTER GO OVER AND CHOOSE A LOT BEFORE PRICES ADVANCE. REMEMBER, THE COMPANY WILL BUILD YOU A HOUSE IF YOU PURCHASE A LOT. SEE MY AD. ON ANOTHER PAGE.

A BLOCK OF LAND in center of city, suitable for livery, storage or factory; right of way from Dundas street; lot 80x90 feet.

WATERLOO STREET — Three new brick-veneer story and half, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, summer kitchen, bath, closet. Will sell cheap on easy terms. Call at once if you want one of them.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—Brick-veneer, story and half, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, parlor, dining-room, hall; in course of erection; lot 31x150 feet. Only $1,250.

BRUCE STREET—Two-story and attic brick-veneer, stone foundation, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences. Only $2,550.

KING STREET, CENTRAL—Brick two-story and attic, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences. $3,500.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—Brick-veneer story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bath, closet; piped for furnace. Only $2,300.

WORTLEY ROAD—New brick, two-story and attic, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, mantel, all modern conveniences; lot 37.6x220 feet. $2,800.

CRAIG STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 2 mantels, modern conveniences; fruit trees, lot 48x128 feet. $3,500.

GREENHOUSES—5 GREENHOUSES, 5,000 square feet of glass, heated by a 40-horse-power boiler. Lot 80x181 feet. A first-class chance for a practical man.

RESTAURANT—A first-class restaurant, confectionery and fruit store, with showcases, furniture, etc. This is a money-makers.

WELLINGTON STREET, CENTRAL—New brick veneer story and half, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences; $2,900.

PALL MALL STREET — New brick veneer story and half, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences; $2,500.

MONEY TO LOAN.

JOHN STREET — New brick veneer story and half, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room kitchen and summer kitchen, veranda, all modern conveniences; $2,600.

ELIZABETH STREET—Brick veneer cottage, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, large barn, lot 330x115 feet.

SEE MY CHELSEA GREEN AD. ON OTHER PAGE.

HYMAN STREET—Brick two-story and attic, stone foundation, 5 bedrooms, parlor, breakfast-room, dining-room, kitchen, scullery, pantry, all modern conveniences. Lot 49x150 feet; this is a well-built residence.

MARYBORO PLACE—Two-story and attic, stone foundation, 5 bedrooms, storeroom, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bath, closet, pantry, furnace, large veranda, fruit trees, frame workshop, gas; lot 80x140 feet, and right of way across back of lot.

MARYBORO PLACE—New story and half brick-veneer; cellar full size of house, 4 bedrooms, bath, w.c., large hall upstairs, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, hall and vestibule, furnace, gas; lot 40x110 feet.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Central brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, large dining-room, kitchen, pantry and summer kitchen; good cellar; lot 45x145 feet. Only $2,000.

MONEY TO LOAN.

COLBORNE STREET, CENTRAL—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen; lot 32x145 feet. $1,400.

CARTWRIGHT STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; lot 32x145 feet. $900.

WOLFE STREET—The only vacant lot on the street. Call soon if you want it. Lot 50x150 feet to lane in rear.

WATERLOO STREET, near Wolfe street—One of the best lots in the north end.

**WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE NO CHARGE IF NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME, AND THEN ONLY AGENT'S COMMISSION.**

ELMWOOD AVENUE — Brick two-story and half, 5 bedrooms good parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, woodshed, modern conveniences; lot 50x259 feet. Only $2,500.

PARKE ESTATE, just over Victoria bridge—The best vacant lots in South London.

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

SCANLAN FARM—One acre, fronting on Ashland, Laura and Mary streets. Will sell cheap.

LOTS ON CORNER OF PINE AND EGERTON STREETS—$150 per lot.

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

MILL STREET—Brick-veneer, 1½-story, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bath and closet, gas, good cellar. Only $2,000.

SPLENDID LOTS ON BRUCE STREET, NEAR WORTLEY ROAD. ONE WITH GOOD BARN. WILL SELL CHEAP. CALL QUICK IF YOU WANT ONE.

472 GREY STREET—Frame cottage, 7 rooms; lot 45x102 feet. Easy terms.

229 MAITLAND STREET—Frame cottage, 7 rooms; lot 50x90 feet. Easy terms.

MAITLAND STREET, near Grey—Vacant lot, 60x90 feet.

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

For further list of properties see Free Press.

ASKIN STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 6 rooms; lot 60x160 feet. $1,400.

ONTARIO STREET—Frame cottage, 7 rooms; lot 50x200 feet. $1,100.

SCRIP FOR 160 ACRES IN NEW ONTARIO. ONLY $50.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 7 rooms; lot 43x95 feet.

STORE AND DWELLING, Talbot street, near market—First-class chance for investment.

COLBORNE STREET NORTH—Frame story and half, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, cellar; lot 30x132 feet. Bargain, $1,100.

LOTS IN NORTH END—I HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE NORTH END, AND CAN SELL FROM 40 FEET TO ONE ACRE. CALL IF YOU WANT A LOT.

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

BRUCE STREET, near Teresa—New brick story and half, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, bath and w.c.; lot 39x160 feet.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—Two-story brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, parlor, reception hall, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences. A bargain.

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

290 and 292 YORK STREET—Brick factory, two stories, used for wood-turning and scroll-sawing; complete machinery; lot 39 feet frontage and right of way. Call for particulars.

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

ABOUT SIX ACRES—Fruit farm; frame story and half house, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good cellar, verandas, barn and stable; clay loam. $2,000.

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

WANTED—FARM OF FROM 25 TO 50 ACRES NEAR CITY; MUST BE GOOD SOIL AND GOOD BUILDINGS, IN GOOD LOCALITY.

ONE ACRE, NEAR CITY LIMITS—With good two-story frame house, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen. Will sell cheap.

MONEY TO LOAN.

7 ACRES—2-story frame house, stone foundation, double parlors, sitting-room, dining-room, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, back and front stairs, large double verandas, nice grounds, hedges, windmill, barn, also brick cottage. Will sell cheap.

REGENT STREET—3½ acres; the surface soil is first-class garden soil and under the surface is first-class gravel, and would make the best gravel pit in the city. Will sell cheap.

FIVE ACRES VICTORIA STREET — Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, good barn, fruit trees, surface good garden soil and gravel below. This property will make the best and handiest gravel pit in the city, and will sell cheap.

SIX ACRES—Story and half frame house, on stone foundation; 4 bedrooms, parlor, pantry, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, stable, barn and drive-house; cowpens, good fences, good living spring, fruit trees; only ten minutes walk from street cars. Only $2,500.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MARKET GARDENS—I have a block of land suitable for market gardens, just adjoining city; first-class soil. Can sell from 2 to 5 acres. Call for particulars.

FARMS—I have a number of farms for sale, some of which I can sell an easy payments. Call and see me if you want a farm.

TEN ACRES—FRAME COTTAGE, SMALL ORCHARD; WELL WATERED; SOIL, CLAY LOAM; ABOUT 1½ MILES FROM THE CITY LIMITS. ONLY $1,700.

WANTED—FARMS OF FROM 2 TO 25 ACRES.

IF YOU WISH TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY NOW IS THE TIME TO LIST IT WITH ME. REMEMBER, THAT I DO NOT CHARGE YOU IF THE PROPERTY IS NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME, AND THEN ONLY THE REGULAR REAL ESTATE AGENT'S COMMISSION.

MONEY TO LOAN.

THOMAS C. KNOTT,
MASONIC TEMPLE, LONDON.
'PHONE 650.
REAL ESTATE BROKER, ROOM 101.


## Perfumes ...and... Sachet Powders.

EXACT reproductions of the dainty Violet flower.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE, Chemists and Druggists, 216 Dundas St., London, Ont.

A SHIPMENT OF
## Gold Fish
**Just Received.**

Make your selection early.

## GAMMAGE
**207 Dundas St.**

Phone 90.


Buyers' attention is requested to a number of properties mentioned hereunder, now exposed for sale, namely:

LOTS.

RICHMOND STREET—
A number of very fine lots, suitable for business purposes, on the east side of Richmond street, between C. P. R. track and Piccadilly street.

GRAND AVENUE—
140 feet frontage, by 350 feet in depth. Immediately opposite the residence of the Hon. Charles S. Hyman. Finest building site in London.

YORK STREET EAST—
Lot 50 feet by 204 feet. Price, $400.

SOUTH STREET—
Between Adelaide and William. Price, $300.

DUNDAS STREET—
Choice lot in business section of the East End. 66 feet by 210 feet. Price, $1,800.

COTTAGES.

COLLEGE AVENUE—
Frame. Contains seven rooms. Lot 55 feet by 160 feet. Also new barn. Price, $1,175.

WILLIAM STREET—
Brick. Contains seven rooms. Lot 50 feet by 132 feet. Price, $1,000.

WILSON AVENUE—
Brick cottage. Contains eight rooms. Nice little home. Price, $900.

RESIDENCES.

DUNDAS STREET—
Two-story and attic, brick foundation, slate roof. Contains twelve rooms. Modern plumbing. Lot 50 feet by 200 feet. Price, $4,500.

KING STREET—
Central two-story and attic, brick. Contains ten rooms. Hot water heating. Brick stable. Price, $3,750.

DUNDAS STREET—
Pair of two-story and 1½ semi-detached brick residences. Each contains ten rooms. All modern conveniences. Very centrally located. Price, $7,500.

KING STREET—
A 2½-story brick, stone foundation, slate roof. Twelve rooms, all modern and up-to-date. Suitable for a physician. Price, $5,250.

OXFORD STREET—
Two-story brick. Contains ten rooms. All modern conveniences. Price, $3,500.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—
Two-story brick, stone foundation. Contains ten rooms. All modern conveniences. Lot 52 feet by 150 feet. Worth $3,200. For immediate sale, $2,700.

FARMS.

100 acres, London Township, improved. $6,300.

62 acres, North Dorchester, improved. $2,800.

100 acres, Lobo, improved. $7,000.

100 acres, North Dorchester, improved. $6,000.

240 acres, Assiniboia, improved. $18 per acre. Will exchange for London property.

LOANS.

Money advanced in sums of $100 or upwards to complete purchase, build (money advanced as building progresses), remodel the old house, or pay off old mortgages.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
The Realty Dealer,
No. 428 Richmond St.
C. H. ARMITAGE,
Field Manager. 86tf

# London Advertiser.

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London, Saturday, September 17.


## Progress of the War.

The sailing of the Baltic fleet has been the outstanding event of the week, but the announcement that it has put in at Libau, "for an indefinite stay" suggests that the elaborate ceremonies attending its departure from Cronstadt were a bit of stage play. It may be that the Czar's advisers went through the form of dispatching it to the far east in the hope that the intelligence might revive the drooping spirits of the beleaguered garrison of Port Arthur and nerve them to prolong the struggle. The ostensible reason for putting in at Libau is to pick up transports, colliers and supply ships. The distance to Vladivostock by way of the Suez is fourteen thousand miles. The voyage would occupy two months, even if everything went smoothly, as the swiftest cruiser could move no faster than the slow-going coal carriers. The alternative route—rounding the Cape of Good Hope—would nearly double the journey.

The Baltic fleet, if it ever reaches eastern waters, will probably find Port Arthur in the hands of the Japanese and Vladivostock ice-bound. In any event it must run the gauntlet of the Japanese navy. It comprises the battleships Souvaroff, Navarin, Lissoi, Vliky, Borodino, Alexander III., Orel, Oleg and Oslibia, the cruisers Admiral Nakhimoff, Dmitri, Donskoi, Aurora, and Almaz, and several torpedo boats and destroyers. The Borodino, Orel, Emperor Alexander III. and Osliabia are new battleships, the first three being of 13,516 tons and the Osliabia of 12,674 tons. The other vessels range from 2,800 to 10,000 tons, and some of them are of an obselete type. If the Port Arthur squadron could effect a junction with the Baltic fleet Russia would have eight battleships of the most effective type against five Japanese ships of corresponding power. But in cruisers the balance of advantage is with the Japanese, and they could place great reliance upon the superiority of their seamanship and gunnery. The Baltic fleet, unable to be drydocked after the long voyage, would not be in the best of fighting trim. However, the prospect of its reaching the China Sea is believed to be remote.

The Japanese are not resting upon their laurels in Manchuria. Kuropatkin reports that they are on the move again and are massing at Yentai, fifteen miles north of Liao Yang. Bodies are also moving in the Liao Valley, west of Liao Yang, and near Benlsaiputze, twenty miles southeast of Mukden. This would indicate that the Japanese are concentrating on Kuropatkin's flanks preparatory to an envelopping movement on Mukden. But Russian officials think it incredible that Oyama should have so far recovered as to organize his forces for a serious advance northward at the present time. Baron Hayashi, Japanese ambassador to Great Britain, is more confident. He says that the next battle will be fought at the Tie Pass, which is about forty miles north of Mukden, along the railway line. He adds that the Japanese intend to continue hostilities the whole winter in northern Manchuria and that they will starve out Port Arthur instead of reducing it by repeated assaults. The Japanese army investing the fortress is not needed for the present in the north, so that there is no object in throwing away lives to hasten the capitulation. The progress of the Baltic fleet, however, may influence the plans of the besiegers.

## A Great Provincial Enterprise.

The most ambitious enterprise undertaken by this Province in many years is the construction of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway. The first section, 112 miles, from North Bay to New Liskeard, the flourishing town at the head of Lake Temiscaming, is nearing completion. The second section will be an extension from New Liskeard to connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific.

We are indebted to the Brockville Recorder for a detailed history of this unique undertaking, compiled by the editor, Mr. George Graham, M. P. P., and published as a supplement of the Recorder, very handsomely illustrated, and on fine paper. Mr. Graham made a trip over the completed portion of the road, and gives a graphic description of it and the country traversed by it.

The surveys began in 1901, and in the following year the report of the engineer was laid before the Legislature. The act passed in the session of 1902 provided that 20,000 acres of land should be set apart for each mile of the railway, and the proceeds from the sale of these lands paid yearly to the Provincial Treasurer, to be applied in paying the sinking fund and interest of the bonds or debentures. The construction, equipment and maintenance of the road were intrusted to a commission of five experienced business men: A. E. Ames, and Edward Gurney, Toronto (both Conservatives); Frank E. Leonard, London; B. W. Folger, Kingston, and M. J. O'Brien, Renfrew. Later on Mr. Ames resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Robert Jaffray. These gentlemen gave their services without a stated remuneration, and have received an honorarium of only $1,000 a year, which by no means compensates them for their time and labors. The commission moved briskly, and on Oct. 3, 1902, awarded the first contract to Allan R. Macdonald, for clearing, grubbing, close cutting, grading, fencing, ballasting and track-laying from North Bay to New Liskeard. The first contract for steel rails was awarded to the Algoma Steel Company, at $32 per ton, being $3 05 per ton higher than the tender of a European firm. The commission considered that it was better to pay this extra cost in order to encourage the domestic industry. The Algoma Steel Company were unable to fill the order, which was transferred to Sheffield, England, at $28 85 per ton. The order was for 8,200 tons, just enough to cover this year's requirements. The next batch of rails will be made by the reorganized Soo industry.

The commission determined that the road should be of the highest attainable standard. The rails are 80 pounds to the yard, the ties 8 feet long, 7-inch face, 6 inches thick, and not less than 2,640 to the mile. The construction is thoroughly Canadian. The ties were procured along the right of way; the angle bars and tie plates from the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company; the spikes from Pillow & Hersey Company, Montreal; the flat cars from Amherst, N. S.; the box cars from the Rathbun Company, Deseronto, and the Crossen Company, Cobourg; and ten locomotives of the highest type, from the Kingston works.

The efficiency of a railway depends largely upon securing minimum grades and curves. The first 30 or 35 miles of the Temiscaming road presented a hard problem, the country being one of forest, lake, hill, stream, rock and quagmire; but engineering skill has triumphed, and a first-class roadbed has been laid. From North Bay to about the 22nd mile there is a rise of 600 feet. This has been surmounted so that the steepest grade is 66 feet to a mile. The steepest grade coming south is about 53 feet to the mile. All these grades have been concentrated at one point, where a pusher engine may be always at hand to assist heavy trains. North of New Liskeard the grade is not expected to reach more than 26 feet to the mile, northward, or 21 feet, southward. The curvatures have presented little difficulty.

The road has now been carried beyond Temagami, a village on the beautiful lake of that name, about 60 miles from North Bay. Before reaching New Liskeard the road will strike the great clay belt of sixteen million acres. The first contract terminates at New Liskeard, but the second has been let for the extension to the Grand Trunk Pacific, which will run either 90 miles, or 175 miles north of New Liskeard. The northern section will be much easier of construction than the portion already building.

The expenditure on the Temiscaming Railroad to date has been about $3,000,000, but it is believed that the value of the provincial property in timber, land and minerals will be sufficiently enhanced to pay for the road. But its main value will be in opening up a great area in New Ontario to settlement and creating a new market for the products of old Ontario.

## The Soo Election.

The election of Mr. C. N. Smith as member of the Legislature for Sault Ste. Marie, has been voided by the courts. The personal charges were dropped by the petitioners, and Mr. Smith emerges with a clean record; but corruption by agents, without his knowledge or consent, was established. The most flagrant offense was the importation of a gang of personators, brought over from the Michigan side on the steamer Minnie M., to "plug" the votes of absentees at Michipicoten harbor and Helen mine. There can be no palliation of the act and none was attempted.

In pronouncing judgment Chancellor Boyd uttered some obiter dicta, which should be seriously pondered. Among other things, he remarked that compulsory voting would have a purifying effect. It should not be necessary, he said, for a man to have to be coaxed or bribed to cast his vote.

The principle of compulsory voting has been debated for many years. It was before the Canadian House of Commons last year and was incorporated in a Government bill, but was dropped in deference to protests from members on both sides of the House. But the last of it has not been heard. The franchise is not a birthright in any country, but is a privilege conferred by statute, though some philosophers argue that it is a natural right of which no man may justly be deprived. The majority of the people have seen fit, however, to regard it as a privilege to be withheld or conferred under certain conditions, and if they think that society will be better protected against corruption by compulsory voting, the cry of interference with natural liberty would have no logical basis. The franchise is a gift which should surely impose some duties and obligations on those who possess it. The advocates of compulsory voting do not suggest that the voter must mark his ballot for any candidate. All they ask is that he be compelled to put in an appearance at the polling booth. He may spoil or refuse to mark his ballot if he chooses. In every constituency there are men so lost to principle or the spirit of citizenship that they can be dragged to the polls only by mercenary appeals. This class is one of the chief sources of pollution in politics, and compulsory voting would do a great deal to abate the moral nuisance.

## Pointed Paragraphs.

[Chicago News.]

Theories cause more worry than facts.

A flirt is a girl who is afraid she will be left at the post.

Some people forgive and forget and others forget to forgive.

There is no end of trouble in a family that has two heads

Any fool may talk, but it takes a wise guy to get listened to.

The world is too busy to hand the chronic grumbler what he deserves.

One-half the world knows how the other half lives, but it doesn't care.

Ask a man to describe a gentleman and he will invariably describe himself.

The more women see of men the more they find to admire in mirrors.

The neighbors of an amateur cornet player have no use for the horn of plenty.

A soft answer may turn away wrath, but it isn't always safe to call a man soft.

The electric girl is said to be the only real shocking thing on the St. Louis Pike.

The waves, like some men, arrive at the sea shore in grand style — and likewise go away broke.

Many a timid man gives another credit for his own ideas because he is not quite sure of their merit.

The first time a man is nominated for a back township office he thinks it is up to him to save the country from ruin.

Plumbers prefer the piping times of peace.

An honest man is truly a good thing—for his creditors.

Beads of perspiration are the jewels of honest labor—perhaps.

Somehow the man who doesn't know right from wrong always does wrong.

Any man who attempts to serve two masters is liable to be arrested for bigamy.

Fortunate is he who has nothing against his neighbor—for neighbors are slow pay.

An Irish philosopher says that only two men were created free and equal—and one of them was a woman.

When a girl begins to lecture a young man on economy it's up to him to call on the marriage license clerk or take to the tall timber.

## Snide Lights on Literature.

[Chicago Journal.]

The Fox was looking at the Grapes.

"Not for me," he said. "I don't want to get appendicitis."

This effectually disproves the sour theory.

The Brothers Grimm had just written their famous fairy tales.

"They're the best ever," said the publisher.

Later, however, Izaak Walton wrote his fish stories, and the Grimms pinned the medal on him.

## A Grisly Preparation.

[New York Post.]

The most interesting dispatch of the war escaped notice at the time. On Aug. 24 a correspondent with his wits about him cabled that the Japanese had provided 10,000 little wooden boxes to contain the ashes of the dead, and had hired 600 Chinese to tend the funeral pyres. This meant, of course, that they expected a conflict so desperate, that there would be no time to bury the fallen, and that they were prepared to give 10,000 lives for the possession of Liao Yang. We cannot yet measure the accuracy of this grim forecast; but the dispatches tell us that the Japanese dead are being honorably burned on the field, and that their ashes are being sent back to Nippon in these boxes. The incident is enlightening as to the character of the foe that Russia despised.

## When I Was a Boy.

[Chicago Chronicle.]

Sing me a song of the long ago,
Of the days when hope was young,
And my mother watching above me sang
The sweetest song that ever was sung,
When to live was simply a boundless joy,
Away back there when I was a boy.

Sing me a song of the long ago,
When the world was free from care,
And trouble and sorrow and pain were not,
And love was everywhere,
And I found my happiness in a toy,
Away back there when I was a boy.

Sing me a song of the long ago,
Of the violet-bordered ways,
When the nights were soft with gentle sleep,
And rapture filled my days;
And, let me go back and know that joy,
Away back there when I was a boy.

## Repartee.

[Life.]

"Age before beauty," said Falstaff as he attempted to enter before the prince.

"No! Grace before meat," said the prince gently, as he pushed him from his path.

## Reflections of a Bachelor.

[New York Press.]

Women can be very good friends if they don't like the same people.

A man can always get rested up from a vacation by working extra hard, when he gets back.

Either a girl loves a man because she wants to or because her family doesn't want her to.

No doctor will ever starve to death who prescribes stimulants in moderation for his men patients.

A woman can save a lot of money in matches by keeping the gas burning so as not to have to light it.

## Poor Consolation.

[Cardiff Mail.]

"Sir!" exclaimed the injured party, "you stuck your umbrella into my eye."

"Oh, no," replied the cheerful offender, "you are mistaken."

"Mistaken!" demanded the irate man. "You idiot, I know when my eye is hurt."

"Doubtless," replied the cheerful fellow, "but you don't know my umbrella. I borrowed this one from a friend today."

## Arithmetically Speaking.

[Town Topics.]

"Divorces are multiplying."

"That's odd. I thought that their function was to divide."

## Quite Apparent.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

She (suppressing a yawn) — What time is it, Mr. Steylait?

He—I haven't any idea.

She—I knew that before. What time is it, please?

## The Great Ro Race.

[Ottawa Citizen.]

Bulletin: The contestants in the great Manchurian road race are still going strong. The rumor that Kuropatkin had punctured a tire arose from the report that he's retiring. The Japs report the going as very heavy, but the Russians admit the coming is quite fast enough to suit them. Alexieff has come over to Harbin to act as official timekeeper.

## Modern Rip Van Winkle.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

When Henry James, the novelist, returned to the United States after an absence of twenty years he was overwhelmed by the changes wrought in New York during that time. As he stepped out upon that part of the pier which affords something of a view of Manhattan, he stood silent several moments, deaf to the questions of his friends, and gazed at the outline of his native city in true Rip Van Winkle wonderment. At the same time Mrs. Mary King, of Waddington, widow of the famous French diplomat, arrived in New York, after an absence of 39 years. As one after another of the huge shapes that scrape the clouds over the city came into view, she turned to her son and exclaimed: "Ugh, how hideous!" Mme. Waddington also is a native American, the grand-daughter of Rufus King, of New York.

## Reasons.

[London Chronicle.]

Do you know why the moon
Takes the trouble to rise
Rubbing silvery soap
In her beautiful eyes?

Why she brushes her hair
In the neatest of ways,
Till the fairy-like stars
Clap their hands in her praise?

Why she comes spick and span
From her bedroom of blue,
And with never a bow
Of bright ribbon askew.

As she walks down the sky
In her petticoat fair
I believe that she keeps
Wide-awake in the air.

For the joy of a glance
At the cradles and beds
That are precious with dark
And with light-colored heads.

Now you see why the moon
Takes the trouble to rise,
Rubbing silvery soap
In her beautiful eyes.

## A Song of Motherland.

[Scribner.]

As my own mother used to comfort me—
Kissing the tears away—
Holding me close—aye, all too close for sobs,
I hold thee, little dear one, close today!

As thou in turn a woman grown and wise—
Shall kiss, as I kiss now,
Finding the sunrise ever in thy child,
Even thou, little dear one, even thou!

## The Reason.

[London Tit-Bits.]

Mrs. De Neat—It seems to me that, for a man who claims to deserve charity you have a very red nose.

Moldy Mike—Yes, mum; the cheap soaps that us poor people use is very hard on the complexion, mum!

## A Misfortune.

[Philadelphia Bulletin.]

Mrs. Hystyle—Poor Percy had a sad experience on his last trip to Philadelphia.

Mr. Hystyle—Accident?

Mrs. Hystyle—Yes, he lost his London and Paris labels off his grip.

## Johnny's Age.

[S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.]

I'm just exactly old enough
To always have to run
When ma wants something at the store,
Or pa can think of something more
Around here to be done.

I'm lots and lots too old, at least
That's what they always say,
To fly a kite or have a sling,
Or ever do most anything
They seem to think is play.

But pa and ma, when I'm around,
Most always whisper, though,
Or else they make me hustle out,
'Cause they've so much to talk about
That I'm too young to know.

## Unplucked.

[New York Herald.]

Full many a rose is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air;
Full many an apple dangles when it's green,
Because no eager urchin passes there.

## Unenviable Distinction.

[Kingston Whig.]

Hamilton is the only place in Canada where the street car company undertakes to level the workmen and workwomen and tax them accordingly. The distinction is not an enviable one.

## Ontario's Capabilities.

[Weekly Sun.]

The amount of arable land in Japan, exclusive of Formosa, is a little less than 15,000,000 acres. This is about 2,000,000 acres in excess of the area of cleared land in Ontario. Still, Japan, before the outbreak of the present war, was able to feed a population of 40,000,000 from this small area and the harvest of the sea.

We can hardly expect to accomplish similar results in Ontario. In Japan practically all the labor is done by hand, the farms being so small that a horse would be out of place on them. Our people would not consent to toil under similar conditions. At the same time what Japan has accomplished is an indication of how much more we might accomplish in Ontario in the maintenance of population. There should be ample room for at least 10,000,000 people in this Province.

## Wholly Unreasonable.

[Chicago Journal.]

"Dis beats me," said Rutty Pike, who had been reading a paper he had found beside the road.

"Wot is it?" asked Hiker Drill, who sat in the shadow of a pile of ties.

"Here's a sumpin' about a feller dat killed hisself 'cause he couldn't stop drinkin'. I wonder why he didn't drink hisself t' death?"

## Japanese Field Surgery.

[Toronto News.]

Sir Frederick Treves, the celebrated English surgeon, who recently returned from a tour around the world, is enthusiastic in his admiration for the Japanese. He found their medical equipment for the war excellent. He says they have taken the best they could find in England or Germany, and have improved on it. "They are not originators, but give them something good and they will produce something better. That is what they have done in the case of medical equipment. At every turn I admired the neatness and ingenuity of the material — the neat, light, cleverly constructed stretchers; the way they pick their stores, and the completeness of their arrangements. Their medical field service is finely organized, their surgery admirable, and, thank goodness, they have no women in the field hospitals. All their nurses are trained men. Altogether the world can and will learn much from Japan in the handling of a big war."

## Race Suicide.

[Goldwin Smith in Weekly Sun.]

To the reproachful cry of "race suicide" in the United States comes from one representative of the accused sex a defiant reply. "Scold as you like," she says, "we do not mean to have large families. Far too many people are brought into the world already. If we are to have children we will have no more than two." If no couple is to have more than two children, as many couples will have one or none, race suicide must become a fact. To a community relying on ironclad institutions this might not be so great a danger, if population was supplied from without. But the reliance of the American Republic is on the political qualities of the people. With a motley population of Hungarians, Italians, Irish and Jews, besides the negroes, democratic institutions would hardly avert chaos. If the native American woman is resolved to shun maternity, the end of the democratic republic would seem to be in view. The fact is that by all these preachings of sexual revolution and the extension of co-education which has now invaded almost every university, the ideal of many women is being changed. Matrimony and maternity, with domestic happiness, are ceasing to be their great object in life. Their aim, more or less consciously pursued, is to replace men in the lighter and less dangerous callings, and as one of them said, "live their own life," without marital control or maternal anxieties and troubles. Woman is invading the legal profession, than which, especially if pleading in court is to be involved, nothing of an intellectual kind can be conceived less feminine. The trend of social legislation in the United States has been to foster these tendencies, as well as to separate the interests of the wife from those of the husband, and to weaken the headship of the family; with what result will presently be seen.

## Canadian Adaptability.

[Harper's Bazar.]

In their feelings, Canadians who come over the line in search of fuller opportunities probably come as near being citizens of two countries at once as it is possible to be. Indeed, if they are big enough men, they may readily feel themselves to be citizens of a realm not less extensive than the whole of the United States and the whole British Empire, and where they make their headquarters depends much more on circumstances than on the leanings of their hearts. A native American does not become an Englishman without some disturbance of his feelings; an Englishman becomes an American with less of a wrench, because he drifts with an old current and has precedent and company with him, but a Canadian turns very easily either to England or the United States, or from one to the other, and the American emigration to northwestern wheat fields shows that Americans on occasion can transfer themselves just as readily into Canada.

## TOELESS MAN

### Physician Says Civilization Is Robbing Man of His Toes.

New York, Sept. 17. — Dr. George F. Shrady, in commenting today on the theory of Sir John Murray that the little toe of man is disappearing, said: "It is true that while civilization develops man in some ways, it also degenerates him in others. For instance, prepared foods weaken the stomach; whereas when men had to eat coarse foods they had not only sound digestive organs, but magnificent teeth. These facts have led philosophers today to prophesy that the time will come when man can live without a stomach by eating prepared foods.

"The principle of disuse is well exemplified in the foot. The toes are spread out to support the arch of the foot and balance the body. In savages who do not wear shoes, or, at the most, soft moccasins, the toes are spread out like a fan as if to grasp the earth. Compressing the foot within an ill-fitting shoe distorts it, makes the toes grow smaller, and is driving the little toe into disuse.

"Disuse is proved in the case of women. Their feet are much smaller than men because during all ages they've been coddled and have done so little walking."


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There are 190,227 professional beggars in Spain. In some of the cities beggars are licensed to carry on their trade. Seeking alms is recognized as legitimate business, and the municipality demands a percentage upon the collections. Seville is the only city in the kingdom which forbids begging in the streets.

In a parliamentary answer the Secretary to the British Admiralty gives the average annual cost of maintaining a first-class battleship of 13,000 tons as £94,000.

Books may now be imported duty free from nations having reciprocal conventions with Spain granting the same rights to books printed in this country.

# LOCAL SENIORS WERE ADMITTED

## London Has Team in Rugby Union—Season Opens October 1.

London is to see some excellent Rugby games this season. The local seniors were admitted to the Ontario Rugby Football Union at a meeting in Toronto yesterday. The London team is in district No. 2, consisting of London, Hamilton and Toronto Victorias.

District No. 1 consists of the Torontos, Argonauts and Peterboro. The following schedule for No. 2 district was drawn up:

Oct. 1—Hamilton at London.
Oct. 8—London at Toronto (Victorias)
Oct. 15—Victorias at Hamilton.
Oct. 29—Victorias at London.
Nov. 5—Hamilton at Toronto (Victorias).

The executive will arrange finals.

# WHOLESALE EXECUTIVE WILL NOT CONSIDER THE M'CLARY PROTEST

## Jimmy Britt to Fight Joe Gans After He Gets Through With Young Corbett.

PROTEST WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

The executive committee of the Wholesale League has notified the McClary club that the protest recently entered will not be considered, and the McClary club management has in turn intimated that the executive's action will not be recognized, one of the grounds being that the White team failed to finish the season. What makes the situation more interesting is the fact that the trophy is in the hands of the McClary club, and the latter may refuse to hand it over to the Perrin nine, which won the championship this year.

AL WATTS HOME.

Mr. Al Watts, well-known baseball pitcher, of the Eastern League, is visiting his home in this city.

BASEBALL LAW.

Wilkesbarre, Sept. 16. — The jury, which today tried George Glomb for striking Jonn Brolley on the head with a bat and severely injuring him, found him not guilty. It was not shown that Brolley, who played on the same baseball team with Glomb, wanted to take the latter's place at the bat at a critical period of the game. Glomb upon being forced away from the plate used the bat on Brolley's head.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| At St. Louis— | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 | 6 | 1 | |
| Pittsburg .....1 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 4—10 | 15 | 3 | |

Batteries—Taylor and Grady; Leever and Phelps. Umpire, Johnstone. Attendance, 3,200.

| At Chicago— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago .....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 *—3 | 12 | 0 | |
| Cincinnati .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2 | 8 | 2 | |

Batteries—Lundgren and O'Neil; Ewing and Schlei. Umpire, Zimmer. Attendance, 3,000.

| At New York (first game)— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 | 4 | 0 | |
| New York.....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 *—2 | 6 | 2 | |

Batteries—Jones and Bergen; Mathewson and Bowerman.

| At New York (second game)— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn .....0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0—3 | 7 | 4 | |
| New York.....0 0 3 0 0 1 0 1 *—5 | 8 | 1 | |

Batteries—Cronin and Ritter; McGinnity and Warner. Umpires, Emslie and O'Day. Attendance, 5,857.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16.—Philadelphia and Boston National League teams were scheduled to play here today, but in order to avoid conflicting with the American League Philadelphia-Washington game, the former was postponed.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| At St. Louis— | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 | 1 | 1 | |
| Chicago .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 *—1 | 7 | 0 | |

Batteries—Siever and Kahoe; White and Sullivan. Umpires, King and O'Loughlin. Attendance, 1,100.

| At Boston (first game)— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York.....3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 | 9 | 1 | |
| Boston .....0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0—4 | 10 | 1 | |

Batteries — Chesbro and McGuire; Dineen and Farrell.

| At Boston (second game)— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston .....0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 *—4 | 7 | 3 | |
| New York.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2 | 8 | 3 | |

Batteries—Young and Criger; Garvin, Puttmann and McGuire. Umpire, Sheridan. Attendance, 22,083.

| At Philadelphia— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washington .....0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 2—5 | 9 | 2 | |
| Philadelphia .....0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0—3 | 9 | 3 | |

Batteries—Patten and Clarke; Henley and Schreckengost. Umpire, Connolly. Attendance, 3,081.

| At Cleveland (first game)— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 | 5 | 3 | |
| Cleveland .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 | 6 | 2 | |

Batteries—J. Stovall and Drill; Joss and Buelow.

| At Cleveland (second game)— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2 | 8 | 4 | |
| Detroit .....0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0—3 | 7 | 1 | |

Batteries—Moore and Ostdiek and Buelow; Jaeger and Drill. Umpire Dwyer. Attendance, 2,442.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

| At Baltimore— | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0—3 | 12 | 2 | |
| Rochester ....0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3 | 7 | 2 | |

Called, darkness. Batteries—Mills, Adkins and Hearne; Walters and Brown. Umpire, Sullivan. Attendance, 304.

| At Buffalo— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo .....5 1 1 2 1 0 0 0 *—10 | 15 | 3 | |
| Providence .....0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—3 | 6 | 1 | |

Batteries—Yerkes and McAllister; Milligan and Thomas. Umpire, Kelly. Attendance, 1,606.

| At Montreal— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal .....0 0 0 1 7 0 0 0 *—8 | 7 | 2 | |
| Newark .....0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0—4 | 5 | 6 | |

Batteries—Adams and McManus; Pardee and Shea. Umpires, Rudderham and Conahan.

| At Toronto— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 | 5 | 2 | |
| Jersey City.....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2 | 3 | 0 | |

Batteries — Falkenberg and Fuller; Eason and Duff. Umpire, Egan. Attendance, 500.

TURF.

SECOND DAY AT BELLEVILLE.

Yesterday was the second day of the Belleville meeting. Fine weather favored. The summaries:

2:30 class—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Joe L., b. g., Chas Hayes, Lake City ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Franklin A., br. g., Arthur Phelps, Colborne ..... | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Topsy, br. m., H. Ketcheson, Belleville ..... | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Sydenham Girl, ro. m., Frank Buskard, Harrowsmith ..... | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Symbol, b. g., T. H. B. Perdy, Belleville ..... | 5 | 3 | 5 |

Time—2:29, 2:30, 2:27.

As the free-for-all race did not fill a special race was substituted, resulting as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sydney Pointer, b. h., W. H. Moffatt, Belleville ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Black Mack, blk. h., Henry Elmhurst, Otonabee ..... | 2 | 1 | 2 |

Time—2:25, 2:22½.

Three-quarter mile run, purse $150—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demonton, H. McGinnis, Belleville. | 1 | 1 | |
| Magnolia, W. Gilbert, Belleville... | 2 | 2 | |
| Miss Stella, R. F. Stewart, Harrowsmith ..... | 4 | 3 | |
| Mango, J. Allen, Peterboro ..... | 3 | 4 | |

Time, 1:18, 1:20.

# PRESIDENT OF LEAGUE RESIGNS

## Ald. Becher Withraws From the Wholesale Baseball Organization.

The state of affairs in the Wholesale Baseball League was given another turn today, when the resignation of Ald. Becher, president of the organization was announced. Of late trouble has been brewing in the league, owing to the action of the executive committee in disposing of a protect of the McClary Club, and many unkind things have been said by interested ones about the members of the governing body. This, however, is not responsible for the resignation of the president, who did not seek the office, but only accepted it because he understood that all of the clubs entered in the series were animated with the desire to promote the welfare of the game in London.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At Brighton—Fleur de Marie, Jocund, Castalian, Debaker, The Southerner, Linda Lee.

At Chicago—Monis, Ebony, Ramsborn, Benchance, Enveri, Azelina.

At Highland Park—Hot, Capitano, Rough Rider, Zigzag, Olonetz, Showman, Balzac.

At St. Louis—Billy Handsel, Tryon, Aggie Lewis, Ardena, Commodore, Drummond.

At Buffalo—Brigadier, Baroque, Love Note, Pirate Polly, Monocador, Woodsiade.

McCLARY'S LUCK BAD.

McClary is not having much luck with his pair of horses this year, the other member of his stable being the pacer Morning Star. That horse won the first heat of the Chamber of Commerce stake in record time, and did it so easily that it looked as if the race was at his mercy, but that heat was the only one that fell to him, and in the end he was beaten handily by Baron Grattan. Again at Buffalo, Morning Star met defeat, and although he has proved himself capable of a mile better than 2:07, the impression is gaining ground that he will not race up to his training form. Unless Morning Star shall go on and make a reputation for the Star Pointer family it would seem that the ex-champion pacer must fall to the rear as a sire of good race horses, none of the family having thus far made a name as a race winner, although several of them have shown plenty of speed.

**LACROSSE.**

THIRD ROUND TO THE ROCKS.

Elora, Ont., Sept. 16.—The third round in the junior championship semi-finals goes to the Rocks of Elora by default. The Rocks went to Clinton on Tuesday last and defeated the Strathconas of that place by a score of 6 goals to 2. The Strathconas last night wired that they could not play the match advertised for today, thus leaving the Rocks winners of three rounds in the semi-finals. As no other junior team has as yet played as many games, the Rocks will probably have an opportunity of meeting some other district winner next week.

**BOWLING.**

A CLOSE SCORE.

Four rinks of Goderich bowlers were at Mitchell on Thursday and had one of the best games of the season. The score on one of the rinks was a tie. On another Mitchell had two points to the good, and on another eleven points, but this advantage was pulled down by Goderich's fourth rink, which won by nine shots, leaving Mitchell only four in the lead. The score:

| Mitchell. | | Goderich. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Burritt, | | G. Smith, | |
| C. M. Passmore, | | W. P. Brown, | |
| J. Dougherty, | | S. Reynolds, | |
| W. R. Cole, | | F. Davis, | |
| skip..... | 20 | skip ..... | 18 |
| W. Forister, | | F. Blair, | |
| K. F. Dewar, | | C. Sheppard, | |
| E. A. Dunbar, | | C. A. Humber, | |
| W. B. Barley, | | Dr. Hunter, | |
| skip..... | 20 | skip ..... | 20 |
| F. A. Campbell, | | J. Yates, | |
| F. W. Cull, | | F. J. Pridham, | |
| Dr. Burritt, | | W. Lane, | |
| E. F. Davis, | | J. D. O'Connell, | |
| skip..... | 22 | skip ..... | 11 |
| T. S. Ford, | | E. L. Dickenson, | |
| F. A. Mann, | | C. A. Nairn, | |
| Dr. Atkinson, | | W. Proudfoot, | |
| J. L. Downey, | | F. Jordan, | |
| skip..... | 18 | skip ..... | 27 |
| Total..... | 80 | Total ..... | 76 |

Mitchell, 4 up.

**WRESTLING.**

BRITT HAD RIBS BROKEN.

Napoleon, Sept. 16.—The wrestling match for the welter-weight championship of Ohio between E. B. Britt, of this place, and Al. Ackerman, of Fostoria, resulted in Britt having two ribs broken. Fifty-seven minutes had elapsed when Ackerman squeezed Britt around the body with his legs and resulted in breaking his ribs and also gaining the first fall. Britt suffered terrible agony and was taken to his room in an ambulance. The match will be finished as soon as Britt is able.

**THE RING.**

BRITT TO FIGHT GANS.

San Francisco, Sept. 17. — James Britt has agreed to fight Joseph Gans after he has disposed of the Corbett affair. Both boxers agree to scale 133 pounds at the ringside.

RESULTED IN A DRAW.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 17. — The 15-round boxing contest between Billy Woods, the Los Angeles colored middleweight, and Tommy Burns, white, of Chicago, has resulted in a draw.

# QUOITING TOURNAMENT BEGINS ON TUESDAY

The annual tournament of the Forest City Quoiting Club will open at the fair grounds on Tuesday next. All that is required to make the tournament a success is fine weather, as the number of players who have expressed their intention of participating in the matches is in excess of a year ago, when one and all declared the tournament the best that was ever held. Chicago may be represented, two players who were here a year ago having written that if it was at all possible for them to do so they would be on hand again. Toronto will have a contingent of five men, including Callander, the Canadian champion, while players will also come from Exeter, Port Bruce, Woodstock, Innerkip, Ayr and a number of other places. The tournament will continue for three days.

# THE BOOKIES MADE A FORTUNE

## Plungers Burned Their Money in Big Rolls at Sheepshead Bay.

The bookmakers made a fortune on Saturday last at Sheepshead. They pocketed thousands of dollars wagered on the favorites, Lady Amelia, Ort Wells, Councilman and Leader, although all of the six winners were well backed. It was an afternoon of disaster for the Drake-Gates combination, who dropped altogether close to $75,000. They began by wagering $15,000 on Lady Amelia at 11 to 20. When their commission had been placed on the Thomas filly, Drake got wind of a mild killing planned with John E. Madden's Waterside, and got down a fair-sized wager at 10 to 1. Tradition was the next magnet for the combination's money, and $20,000 went on the Paget filly at 11 to 20. Ort Wells was the real thing, however, in the estimation of these plungers, and they sent their agents into the ring with instructions to bet all the money that the books would accept on the King Eric colt. Before the bugle sounded the combination has succeeded in wagering $40,000, it was said, at odds ranging from 4 to 5 to 1 to 2. With Ort Wells beaten, John E. Madden's Councilman was the next magnet and $25,000 was the amount of the wager, the odds dropping from 8 to 5 to 6 to 5. But along came Sydney Pagnet's Cairngorm and the money was burned. It was said that Drake and Gates played Leader in the last race, with similar results.

# JENKINS GETS FOOLISH; WANTS TO FIGHT JEFF

New York, Sept. 16. — Tom Jenkins, the wrestler, issued a challenge to Jim Jeffries today for a rough-and-tumble fight. He admits that the champion can dispose of him easily in a fight in which Marquis of Queensbery rules predominate, but he thinks he is the ex-boilermaker's master in a scrap. He proposes: "If Jeff will take me on in a rough-and-tumble bout," said Jenkins, "I can get backing for $5,000. Of course, I don't think we could fight in this country. We can hold the bout in Mexico, and I am not afraid of Jeff. I can use my fists a bit and but little science is necessary in a rough-and-tumble fight. I am as strong as Jeffries, and with my knowledge of wrestling, I believe I can best him on a bout governed by certain rules."

# NEW SEARCH FOR BURIED MILLIONS

## Major in the British Army Goes to Seek Treasure in Galapagos Islands.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12.—A recent dispatch from Valparaiso, attracted the attention of a state department official. It told of the British yacht Cavalier, owned by Major Maude, of the royal army reserve, being headed for Galapagos Islands, where search was to be made for treasure said to have been placed there by pirates many years ago and estimated in value at $33,000,000 to $60,000,000.

"Still after the Galapagos treasure, eh?" he remarked on reading the dispatch. "Well, I hope they get it this time. They are on a quest that to my mind is the most fascinating in the world. What is more, I believe the treasure is there. I have kept track of it a little myself, and if I had a few thousand dollars to spare and six months' leave of absence I might be there myself.

"This treasure was the spoils of years of piracy in the West Indies and was taken around the Horn in 1820 and 1821, when English war vessels stamped out piracy in the Spanish main.

"The Galapagos group lies under the equator. The treasure was buried on Commander Island, one of the group. The spit is in a canyon which cleaves the hills, running down to the beach. The pirates, who were hotly chased, scattered as soon as they had disposed of their loot. Two of them, Englishmen of the names of Thompson and Chapel, landed at Valparaiso and worked their way back to England. They informed the British admiralty of the treasure, and on promise of immunity from punishment furnished maps and even accompanied a man-of-war that was sent to recover the money and seize the pirates. That part of the treasure deposited in 1820 was taken back to England and the expedition captured 80 pirates in small boats along the west coast, took them to Jamaica and hanged them.

"Thompson and Chapel were uncertain as to the location of the treasure hidden in 1821. This was the larger lot, and this is the treasure that still lies under the sands of Commander Island. A syndicate of Liverpool merchants sent an expedition to get the treasure, but it was not found. Since that time many parties have searched for it. In 1846 a man named Keaton who was said to have descended from one of the pirates, went to Galapagos, and recovered $75,000 of the treasure. He was accompanied by a sailor named Bogue. They had two Chilians with them, who afterwards disappeared, but Bogue turned up in St. John, N. B., where he was charged with the murder of Keaton and narrowly escaped the gallows.

"Several expeditions were fitted out after that at San Francisco and Victoria, B. C., by persons associated with Keaton. The brig Blakely was fitted out, and she went down to look for the treasure, but she might as well have looked for pots of gold at the end of rainbows, for she went to Cocos Island, off Costa Rica, instead of to Galapagos.

"The latest expedition that went in search of the treasure was in charge of Capt. Brown, of Boston, who took a party from San Francisco in the schooner Herman. He had no definite knowledge of the treasure, but he thought it was on Cocos Island. He became involved in a controversy with the crew and the schooner put in at Honoluiu. Later the crowd drifted back to San Francisco, disgusted with Brown and the buried treasure.

"The only reference I ever saw to the amount and character of the treasure was an interview with one of Keaton's allies in a San Francisco paper. This said that the treasure was estimated at $3,000,000 to $60,000,000 in money and bullion. In one excavation was buried 300,000 pounds of silver bullion and money, and in another hole 733 bars of gold, each four by three inches and two inches thick, as well as jeweled swords, precious stones and kettles full of miscellaneous gold."

# 56 BULLETS IN HIM

## Citizens of Town Give Bank Robber: Warm Reception.

Columbus, O., Sept. 17.—Alva Rivers was mortally wounded while trying to rob the bank at Warsaw, ten miles from Coshocton, O., early Thursday morning. Rivers has 56 bullets in his body, some of them Winchester rifle balls. Verne Rivers, Alva's brother, who took part in the attempted robbery, was captured later, when he returned to his home near Coshocton.

William King was captured, too, but the marshal of Warsaw, who suspected the Rivers boys were guilty of numerous robberies in the county, had employed King as a detective. He ingratiated himself with the Rivers; they took him as a pal, and he notified the marshal and citizens of the precise time when they would try to "crack" the bank. Alva Rivers dying in hospital, vows he will survive, if only to take vengeance on King.

Receiving King's warning, six citizens hid in stores opposite the bank. A buggy passed in which were the Rivers boys and King, and soon they returned to the bank. Alva Rivers took a heavy stool from before a barber store, smashed the door of the bank and entered. The citizens opened fire. Alva Rivers sprang from the bank, received the second volley and fell. The two others ran, but, of course, it was easy to take King.

To blow open the safe the robbers had in the buggy two kegs of powder and twenty sticks of dynamite, which was stolen from the Gray Hardware Company, of Columbus, a week ago.

# NEW COW-FEED

## Gave Them Soft-Boiled Eggs to Make Them Milk.

Mamakating, N. Y., Sept. 14. — Sam Solomon, an east side haberdasher, who came up from New York in the spring and bought Chauncey Winter's farm of 160 acres, has had enough of agricultural or pastoral life, and has advertised his place for sale cheap.

Solomon knew absolutely nothing about farming, but he was so sharp at everything else that when his health broke down, he resolved, without the slightest hesitancy, to tackle farming.

He laid in three cows, two pigs, thirteen hens and a collie dog. He was not satisfied with the daily amount of milk. He said he had a better plan, which was to milk the cows every other day. Thus, he said, he would get double the quantity at one milking, and would have to go only half as often to the cleamery. When he found he didn't get any more he swore he was being robbed. Somebody told him the dog was the guilty creature.

He whipped the dog, and then he gave it away. Still he got no more milk. So he bought a double-barreled gun and stayed out all night to shoot the thief. Wm. Pierson suggested feeding the cattle on raw eggs. Solomon tried that with no result, then soft-boiled eggs to the obstinate cows.

By this time word got around that Solomon was an "easy thing," and weird suggestions began to float in on him. Bill Heller, of Bullville, gravely told Sam that fried ham sandwiches would not only give a zesty appetite to the cows, but would add a preservative quality to their milk. Solomon looked at Bill Heller suspiciously. Bill stood the scrutiny well, without a quiver of the face. Then he told Solomon that he knew even a better thing than ham sandwiches for backward milk-producers.

"Give 'em cheese," he said, "and give their tails a good twist. That'll bind 'em up tight and then you kin fairly squeeze the milk out'n 'em."

Solomon said he believed Bill Heller was a liar. There was a mix-up, in which Uncle Silas Hanks had the end of his finger well chewed while endeavoring to separate the combatants. When Solomon got his breath back again he said in a loud voice that he thought there were more liars in Sullivan county than in Avenue A. He sent for his brother-in-law and hustled back to New York, declaring he would certainly be damned before the would return.

# SUCCOR DIRECT FROM HEAVEN

## A Man at the Point of Death Cured by Mysterious Visitor of the Night.

Harrodsburg, Ky., Sept. 16.—John Gritton, who lives in the western section of this county, believes firmly in the interposition of the Man of Galilee. Some ten years ago he began to increase in weight until he pulled the beam at 400 pounds, and was continuing to increase until it was feared that he would suffocate because of his excessive weight. His physicians three years ago told him that he could not live much longer.

Gritton thereupon called on his pastor and arranged with him to preach his funeral sermon. He also visited an undertaker and negotiated for the coffin, because of his phenomenal size. Being a man of strong religious convictions, he stipulated carefully the details of his obsequies.

After having made all arrangements, and when he had resigned himself to his apparently inevitable fate, there was what he termed a divine intervention.

One evening three months ago, as the shades of twilight were gathering, and while his devoted wife sat fanning him, and there seemed to be a gloom in the house, both probably meditating on what seemed certain doom, the door opened without a knock, and there appeared unheralded before a tall, lank man, who said to Mr. Gritton:

"I am sent of God to come here and cure you."

Mr. Gritton replied: "Would to God you could!"

The visitor replied: "Not I, but the One who sent me."

The mysterious stranger called for a porringer, filled it with water and placed it on the coals before the fire. In this he placed his hands, and the water could be seen bubbling between his fingers, for it had reached the boiling point.

The healer never flinched, though his hands remained for some time in the boiling water. After a time the stranger took his hands from the heated water and anointed the head of Mr. Gritton. He opened also the patient's shirt collar and bathed his chest with pure water. After he had performed his mission he pronounced his benediction on Mr. Gritton. The latter asked him to abide for the night, but he departed, leaving neither his name or residence.

Immediately after this incident Mr. Gritton began to improve and reduce in flesh. He now weighs about 195 pounds and is in good condition.

The physician who told him he would die in ten days, the minister who had been engaged to preach the funeral, and the undertaker who made his coffin have each passed to their eternal reward, but the subject of the alleged special dispensation lives in good health with his coffin stored away in an upstairs room.

Mr. Gritton is a prosperous farmer, and if the stranger who cured him will make known his identity he will no doubt receive a large reward for his benefaction.

# DIET OF GRASS PALLED ON HIM

## Disciple of New Fad Is Tempted and Falls From Grace

## A POTATO SALAD HIS UNDOING

### Backslider Is Discovered in His Awful Sin and Returns to His Pastures Green.

New York, Sept. 17.—Senor Santos, a Cuban grass eater of Brooklyn, who follows Nebuchadnezzar for his stomach's sake, has a disciple. True, his disciple was a backslider, but he is in the fold again.

Frank B. Taylor, who runs a delicatessen store in Brooklyn, is the first to follow Senor Santos. He says it cured him and will cure others. Taylor, who is a Maine Yankee, and along in years, has been troubled with indigestion. He tried everything for it, even doctors, he says. The doctors gave him up. And then came the discovery that Santos, who lives two blocks away, had been cured by native blue grass.

Taylor emptied a salad bowl, went to the park and gathered a peck of grass tops. He cut out his regular food and chewed grass all day long. All about him were tempting potato salads, ripe frankfurters and Virginia hams. They tempted him not; he closed his nostrils.

A week passed. Taylor felt as strong as an elephant—too strong, for a tempting desire for flesh came upon him. It took all his New England conscience and Maine backbone to resist the slices of Westphalia ham and bologna which he set daily in the showcase. On the fourteenth day of Taylor's new life his daughter was out and he was alone in the shop, and the potato salad gave out. He had been letting his daughter mix the salad, believing it best to remove temptation wholly from his path. But that salad had to be mixed.

"Anyhow," mused Taylor, "it won't do any harm to smell the stuff. Having an appetite for good victuals is a healthy sign. I won't taste the stuff. I will just smell it."

That, as his tutor would have told Rollo, was the first fatal step. He got out boiled potatoes. Such nice, creamy, firm potatoes they were it gave him a pleasurable sensation just to cut into them.

"It does beat all how his old stomach keeps a-grippin' a man," said Taylor. "But I've found a better way."

He chopped in onions and parsley, and they certainly smelled good. He mixed the salad dressing.

Fortifying his mind thus he dumped the potatoes in a salad bowl and poured out the rich, creamy, tempting dressing and mixed it up. He looked at it a long time.

"I wonder now," he said, "if I got that dressing just right? How am I going to know if I don't taste it?"

"Of course, how can you tell? One little taste will do no harm," whispered the voice of the tempter. And then, with a mad, despairing sigh, the disciple of Santos and pure living fell.

When Miss Taylor came back to the shop she shrieked at the awful sight she beheld. There her father was sitting on the floor. Beside him was the empty salad bowl, the skins of three bolognas, the crumbs of two loaves of bread, and an empty jam jar. With a joy gone mad, he was sinking his teeth into the pink fragrant heel of a Westphalia ham.

"I was tempted and I fell," said Taylor, as he reached for a plate of smearcase.

This eating jag should have killed Taylor, but it didn't seem to affect him at all. No woe developed and he continued as strong as an elephant. He ate as in the old days in Maine. Two weeks of the great Santos cure seemed to have restored his digestion when doctors had failed.

Last Tuesday, however, it all came back. He was sick and all the delicatessen in the store couldn't tempt him. So Taylor returned to the straight and narrow path. He took a little grass hamper and went forth to Sunset Park and came back chewing the cud of simplicity.

"It beats all how strong old Adam is," said Taylor, "but I have learned my lesson. When I get sick of Sunset Park grass I'm going to try some good old Maine white clover. White clover used to taste good when I was a boy.

"But I guess I'll let some one else mix the potato salad," concluded Taylor. "The tempter gets too powerful sometimes."


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## LONDON AND DISTRICT

—The annual picnic of St. Paul's Cathedral choir is being held at Springbank today.

—Extensive timber lands in Stephen township have been purchased by Mayor Beck.

—His Lordship the Bishop of Huron is expected to return from his tour in the east next week.

—Alexander Joseph, son of the late Dr. Joseph, V. S., has joined No. 1 Company for a three years' term.

—Miss Rosada Taylor will sing a solo tomorrow at St. James' Church, South London, and in the evening at Knox Church.

—Captain W. H. Gundy, Thirty-third Huron Regiment, was in town during the week, and paid a flying visit to Wolseley Barracks.

—Miss Georgie MacDougall, of Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. George W. Armstrong, "Westwood," 64 Elmwood avenue, South London.

—Mr. R. W. Landon, of Chatham, formerly of this city, suffered a fracture to his arm while alighting from a Toronto street car recently.

—A meeting of the executive committee of the Civic Improvement Society will be held on Monday to receive the report of the judges in the school competition.

—Mr. John Doyle, of McGillivray, who has been a patient at St. Joseph's Hospital for some time past, has returned to his home, the doctors giving no hope for recovery.

—The First Methodist Church Evangelical Band of ten young men (Mr. William C. Benson, leader) will have charge of the services at the York Street Mission Hall Sunday night.

—M. Benjamin Willson, of Wingham, son of the late Crowell Willson, ex-M. P., of London township, is being congratulated on his appointment to the chief inspectorship of the Bank of Hamilton.

—Many friends will be glad to learn that Master Archie Woodward, a clever young tenor singer in St. John the Evangelist choir, is now convalescing from a very serious and prolonged attack of typhoid fever.

—Lieut.-Col. F. D. R. Hemming, who formerly was in command of No. 1 Company, in London, is acting as officer commanding military district No. 4, at Ottawa, during a three months' absence of Col. Hodgins, in England.

—Colonel Lawrence Buchan, C. M. G., A. D. C., commanding military district, No. 3, Kingston, was a visitor at Wolseley Barracks during the week. The colonel is in the best of health which his many friends will be glad to hear.

—Sergt.-Major Corrie, of the Thirty-first Grey Regiment, of Owen Sound, was a visitor to Wolseley Barracks this week to renew old acquaintances. Sergt.-Major Corrie has taken several terms at the barracks, where he made many friends.

FOR NATIONAL GALLERY.

A picture, "Mother-Love," painted by the famous artist, the late Paul Peel, and owned by Dr. Arnott, of Queen's avenue, has been purchased for the National Gallery at Ottawa.

MR. CLARK'S LECTURE.

The approaching lecture to be delivered on Monday night next in the First Presbyterian Sunday school, by Rev. W. J. Clark, is creating a great deal of interest. The subject will be "Some Western Towns," Mr. Clark having recently made an observational tour.

VALUABLE FARM SOLD.

Mr. John P. Fisher, of Hyde Park, has disposed of a 50-acre farm to Mr. Joseph Douglas, V. S. Mr. Douglas, who resides in Michigan, will not take possession till next year. The price paid was considerably over $5,000.

UNMASKED PERSONALITY.

A citizen contributes the following: In a barber shop on a brilliant morning during the heated term, a respected citizen of the Esculapian order, was relieved of his luxuriant mustache; and upon his arrival home was with slight hesitation recognized by all, except little Helen, of 3, who kept aloof, and went sobbing through the house, "I want my own daddie!" It is related of the same little girl that on one occasion, when her memory was at fault, she said: "I've lost my think, and don't know where to find it."

MISSIONARIES TO FAREWELL.

Tomorrow at the evening service of the Christian Workers' Church the Rev. and Mrs. Searle will farewell for China. A party of girls who are dedicating themselves for missionary work will take part. Mrs. Searle will return to China as the missionary of the Christian Workers here, and will be supported by the London church as heretofore. Lunch will be served to Mr. and Mrs. Searle and their friends in the schoolroom on Monday at 10 o'clock, and the missionaries will leave on the evening train, going east by C. P. R.

DEATH OF DAVID DEMARAY.

The death occurred recently of Mr. David Demaray, of Strathroy. Mr. Demaray was born in Whitby in 1821, and while young he settled on a farm in North Dorchester. From there he went to Nissouri and then to Strathroy. Eight children survive him—five sons and three daughters—Samuel and Mrs. Malpass, of Kansas; Francis, of Forest; Phineas and Mrs. John Topham, of Gladstone; Daniel, of Westminster; Charlie and Ellen at home. The interment took place at Dorchester Station. The services were conducted by Mr. Dack, of the Baptist Church, Strathroy, and the pallbearers were the three sons and two nephews, Charles and Samuel Demaray, and his son-in-law, John Topham. Mr. Demaray had been ailing for a number of years with heart trouble. The sympathy of the community is with the family in the loss of a kind and loving father. Mr. Samuel Demaray, of Mossley, is an only brother of the deceased.

FAVORABLY IMPRESSED.

Dr. Grabensee, of Hanover, Germany, in whose care the German Emperor's stables are placed, has been in the city the past few days. His impressions of Canada are very favorable, and he predicts a great future for the Canadian people. He noticed particularly the general well-dressed appearance and contented expression of the people in the streets. Compared with the United States he thought Canada was entitled to the palm for all branches of agriculture and stock raising. The reason there was greater emigration from Germany to the States than to Canada, Dr. Grabensee believed to be because Canada had not been "boomed" throughout Germany. If this were done, undoubtedly we would find German emigration to this country.

MR. McALPINE'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late John A. McAlpine, of Glencoe, whose obituary notice appeared in yesterday's Advertiser, took place to the Kilmartin Cemetery on Thursday, the 15th inst., and was attended by a large concourse of friends and relatives of the deceased. He was buried in the family plot at his own special request with his father, mother and brother. The pallbearers were John McCallum, brother-in-law of the deceased; Robert McLachlan, Duncan Campbell (ex-reeve of Mosa), and Randolph McKellar. Among the many who attended were Rev. A. Stewart, from London; Mr. McBrayne, of Howard, and Mr. McEwen, of Hensall. The services were conducted by Rev J. Wilson, of Glencoe, who attended at the bedside of Mr. McAlpine during his brief illness.




"Buzy Izzy" concluded a three-nights' engagement at the Grand last night, the house being well filled. As usual the audience enjoyed the show immensely, and went away well pleased. The attraction at the Grand tonight is that old-time favorite, George F. Hall, who has been seen here in "The American Girl" and "The American Hustler." Tonight he takes the leading role in "A Ragged Hero," a melodrama full of sensations and first-class comedy.

Last night at the London the Rodney Stock Company pleased another large house, when "The Man of Mystery" was presented in a very artistic manner. As usual, the dancing of Baby Mackin made a big hit. Tonight will be the farewell performancet of this company, when "The Moonshiner's Fate" will be given with entire change of specialties.

MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, with more than a score of talented principals, with a grand opera chorus of sixty, and the famous Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, all under the personal direction of Mr. F. C. Whitney, will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House on Tuesday, Sept. 20. This big company will be seen in this city for the first time in "Love's Lottery," a new comic opera by Mr. Stanislaus Stange and Mr. Julian Edwards. The principal characters in "Love's Lottery" are Lina, Mme. Schumann-Heink; Sergt. Bob Trivet, Wallace Brownlowe; Sir Hervey Aston, George L. Tallman; Squire Marmaduke Skeffington, W. H. Thompson; Laura Skeffington, Louise Gunning; Sally Lunn, Delight Barsch; Barney O'Toole, John Slavin; Ponson-by Damocles Twiller, H. W. Tredenick; Molly Muggins, Tekla Farm; Bess Myrtle, Ivy Clyde; Jane Jones, Margaret Crawford; Gill Poorman, Lucia Nola; Tom Ryder, Heathe Gregory; Jack Kite, John H. Duffey; Bill Butler, John M. McCloskey, and Joe Costar, Lionel Robsarte.

GEORGE F. HALL IN "A RAGGED HERO."

An absorbing and thrilling story of love and life in New England is unfolded in "A Ragged Hero," which will be played at the Grand today, matinee and night, with George F. Hall, the popular comedian, in the leading role. As the title indicates, it is a drama that tends to prove that heroics are not confined to the highly-born and wealthy, and that brave deeds may be done unselfishly by the lowly. The play is replete with stirring situations, that are appropriately framed in realistic scenery.



Mme. Schumann-Heink in "Love's Lottery."

# *Western Fair Is Ended; Exhibition Was a Success*

**Attendance Said to Have Been Greater Than in 1903.**

**Surplus, However, Is Not Expected To Be As Large.**

**Directors Are Satisfied Considering the Weather—Some Excitement —Cyclist's Fall.**

The Western Fair of 1904 is over, and once again the president and directors are able to announce to the people of London and the district that the exhibition has been a success. For a while in the early part of the week, matters looked somewhat blue for the success of the fair, but so popular is London's exhibition with everybody that even the rain could not keep them away, and they came in thousands from as far east as Toronto and as far west as Detroit, and made the fair a success.

A summary of the week by the directors shows that Monday and Tuesday were fully equal to those days of a years ago. Wednesday was somewhat smaller, Thursday was immensely greater, and Friday's attendance was a trifle below that of a year ago. As a whole, however, the attendance at the fair is declared to be greater than the attendance at the fair of 1903, and it will surprise no one if the directors are able to declare a larger surplus than that of last year. It may be, however that the board's expenses will be somewhat greater than usual this year, and this will reduce the surplus, but it is positively stated that the receipts for the week are ahead of 1903. This is good news for the people of London, who recognize that in the Western Fair they have a tremendous and all-powerful advertisement, and appreciate the fact that each year it brings thousands of people to London, who spend their money here and help to build up both the retail and wholesale trade of the city.

Of the fair just closed, it can be said that in a great many particulars it was the superior of any of its predecessors, and especially is this statement true of the special attractions and the exhibit of horses. The erection of the new dairy building also added greatly to the interest taken in the dairy exhibits and demonstrations, the building being crowded at all hours every day of the week. The structure also gives an appearance of permanency to the grounds, which was very favorably commented on by many visitors.

***Directors Pleased.***

President Gartshore, Secretary Nelles, Messrs. W. J. Reid, George M. Reid and others of the board of directors were highly pleased with the success of the exhibition, when seen by an Advertiser representative yesterday. They had all worked hard, and when success crowned their efforts they were satisfied. And to all the officers and directors great credit is due for the unselfish manner in which they practically neglected their own business to make the fair the success it was.

The crowd yesterday did not appear to be as large as that of a year ago, but the unusually large crowd of Thursday was probably responsible for this. Late in the afternoon the showmen on the Pike began to pull up stakes, and soon the place took on a deserted appearance. Tents were pulled down and rolled up, and the constant clatter of hammers told of further deeds of demolition. Where the streets of Cairo held forth for five days, a camel, which stood sadly in need of several bottles of hair restorer, grazed on such grass as made its appearance through the sawdust of the erstwhile ring. On trunks and boxes sat the many leading ladies, still resplendent in tawdry jewelry and gaudy dress, waiting for drays to remove their baggage to the depots.

***A Little Excitement.***

Over on another section of the grounds, a man was showing a Jersey bull with a neck similar to Jim Jeffries, to an admiring throng, when the animal bolted and got away. Finding himself free, he raised a sod as big as a washtub fifteen feet in the air with his horns, and began a hornpipe that would take first prize at the Caledonian games. Men leading horses beat a hasty retreat for the barns and the horses, apparently thinking a bull fight was the next attraction, vented their disapprobation of the barbarous sport by healthy snorts. Finally the man who owned the bull succeeded in chasing him into a corner and after doing several stunts, which would do credit to a professional matador, he succeeded in catching the brute by the nose and soon had him under subjection.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the Western Fair staff began handing out the prize money and they were kept busy till late at night.

In the evening all the attractions were put on as promised before a fair sized crowd in the stands.

By order of the board of education the public schools were closed yesterday, but no special rates were given the children. The board probably did well to close the schools, because it is hardly likely that many pupils would have attended after the holidays of Wednesday and Thursday.

Speaking of the traffic of the fair, Manager Carr said yesterday that as a whole it was slightly below that of a year ago. The steam railways, however, report traffic about the same as in 1903.

***Cyclist Gets a Fall.***

The people in the stands at the afternoon performance were given quite a scare by the Bretons in the looping the gap act. Madame Breton, as usual, shot down the chute and leaped the gap, but Breton himself, owing to the wind, it is said, lost control of his wheel for an instant, with the result that he zigzagged down the chute and after crossing the gap was thrown to the ground with great force. Fortunately he was not seriously injured, though he got a heavy fall. Owing to the high wind the Japanese troupe were also compelled to cut out the rope walking act. All the other attractions were put on.

As usual, the horse races were excellent, the road race to wagons being in the estimation of the visitors the best event of the week. The result:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Johnnie K., Geo. McCormic, London | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Paddy R., Thos, Roche, Watford | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Lenora, Miss R. Wilkes, Galt | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Sheik Indrum, W. E. Robinson, London | 1 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| Nellie D., R. Davidson, Mitchell | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | dr |
| Aladis, G. E. Henshaw, Evelyn | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | dr |

Time—1:10, 1:10, 1:12, 1:10½, 1:10, 1:13.

## BORDEN LUNCHEON WAS INFORMAL

**That's Why Conservative Aldermen Were Not Invited to the Affair.**

At a meeting of No. 1 Committe of the city council yesterday afternoon, the Borden luncheon came in for some little debate. Ald. Judd brought up the matter by remarking that he could not see why it was that the Conservative members of the council had not been invited to the luncheon. He saw in it a move to make the affair appear as anything but a welcome to the leader by his friends.

Ald. Stevely set Ald. Judd right, however, by stating that the luncheon was a purely informal one and that there was no intention to slight anybody.

The matter of increasing the mayor's salary again came up, but as usual, no action was taken. Ald. Judd, however, thought the salary should be at least $100 per month.

Mr. G. N. Weekes appeared before the committe to support his offer for the purchase of a part of Mill street at the west end, but the matter was laid over. Messrs, Smith, Greene, and T. H. Carling were present to oppose the sale of the street, they being property-owners who would be seriously affected by the transfer.

Those present were Ald. Judd (chairman), Stevely and Becher.

## PARK RESUMING OLD APPEARANCE

**Fair Grounds Being Cleared of Exhibition Reminders—Winners in Butter Contests.**

Queen's Park presents the effects of a magic transformation today. Where once the festive fakers held forth in all their grandeur, nothing now remains but tent pegs, garbage and other refuse. All morning lorries, drays and other vehicles were busy carting away the exhibits, and by noon they were nearly all removed.

Secretary Nelles and his staff have been busy also packing up and getting ready to again take up their quarters in the head offices on Richmond street. Quite a large amount of prize money was paid out by the staff today. As far as can be ascertained the exhibitors, with but few exceptions, are well pleased with the treatment they received at the hands of the association and its officers.

Regarding Ald. Judd's statements made at the meeting of No. 1 committee yesterday afternoon, the members of the board declares that as the luncheon was arranged in a hurry and was a most informal affair they really cannot see why anyone should find it reasonable to criticise their actions. The reception to Mr. Borden was certainly non-political, as was the leader's speech. It has also been stated that Major Beattie, Ex-M.P., was deliberately overlooked by the fair board when the invitations were sent out, but of course there is not a word of truth in the statement. The invitations were sent out by Col. Gartshore, the president, and unfortunately the mayor was not invited, though the omission was not intended.

The amateur butter-making competition for farmers, farmers' wives and daughters, was concluded yesterday afternoon, and prizes were awarded as follows: Elsie A. Valens, Valens, Ont., first, Chas, E. Rodgers, Dorchester Station, second; W. B. Cockburn, Hamilton, third; Annie Sorr, Galt, fourth. The prizes were $20, $20, $15 and $8.


**LADIES' WATCHES,**

That will keep exact time, neat, dainty patterns, up-to-date, with all the latest improvements, at marvelously low prices. We are headquarters for Watches, and you can depend upon getting the best here at the lowest prices.

**WILLMOT'S** 217½ Dundas St.

**Gerhard Heintzman PIANOS** Always unsurpassed and always progressive. Musicians recognize their superlative qualities and have voluntarily paid them unstinted praise.

THE BEST PIANO THAT CANADA HAS YET PRODUCED.

**Sherlock-Manning ORGANS** Have won the highest place in estimation of those who have carefully studied them.

SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT THE WESTERN FAIR.

**W. McPHILLIPS** 189 Dundas Street, LONDON.

**RUPTURE**

Knowledge Is the Keystone of Success.

A representative of the well-known firm of AUTHORS & COX, Artificial Limb and Truss Makers, Toronto, will be in London on Sept. 23 and 24 at CITY HOTEL, with a full line of the finest and best appliances for RUPTURE. He will also carry samples of their superior makes of ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, deformity appliances, supporters, etc., with every means of adjustment, and facilities for taking orders. Call and see him or notify him to call on you.

**AUTHORS & COX,** 135 Church Street, TORONTO

Makers of the highest quality Artificial Limbs, Trusses, etc.

**Your Ideal Cracker**

Think of all the good kinds of crackers you ever tasted. The creamy whiteness of the first—the lightness of the second—the crispness of another—the appetising appearance of another—the delicious eating of the fifth. Then see how we've combined all these five points into one cracker.

**Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas**

Conjure up your ideal—your perfect cracker—and you'll find it in Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas.


## SOCIAL GLEANINGS.

Rev. W. J. and Mrs. Clark, Wolfe street, were the host and hostess of a very delightful luncheon party this afternoon, given in honor of Sir John and Lady Murray, who are the guests of Mr. A. Macpherson, Central avenue.

Mrs. R. L. Borden, of Ottawa, was the guest of Mrs. Smallman, "Waverley," while in London yesterday. After an informad luncheon at "Waverley," Mr. and Mrs. Smallman, Mrs. Borden, Sir John and Lady Carling, Mrs. Vernon Nicholson, of Ottawa, and Miss Smallman drove out to the Kennels for afternoon tea. Prier to Mr. and Mrs. Borden's departure for Windsor last evening, they were entertained at dinner by Mr. Adam Beck, "Headley." Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Borden, Mr. and Mrs. Smallman, Sir John Carling and his daughter, Mrs. Nicholson, of Ottawa; Mr. David Henderson, M. P., of Halton, Major Beattie and Dr. Roome. KATRINKA.

## INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

**Special Notice.**

A joint meeting of all Foresters in the city, and all the workers in the ranks of Foresters, will be held in the I. O. F. Hall, Albion Block, near the postoffice, on Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of preparing for the big joint initiation of 1,300 new members. Bro. Mitchell, superintendent of organization; Rev. Dean Davis, Bro. Nimmo, D. S. C. R., and Bro. Leggatt, D. S. C. R., will address the meeting. Every Forester come out to this meeting, as a treat is in store for you. Visiting Foresters welcome.

**Fine Millinery Display.**

Miss Seaton, 260 Dundas street, has announced a millinery opening for Thursday, Sept. 22, and following days. Her parlors at 260 Dundas street, contain a very fine display of New York and Parisian hats. The latest shapes and styles are shown to good advantage. Ladies will be welcome and should remember the day of opening. 9c

Candidates for admission to the West Point Military Academy, if between 17 and 18 years of age, must not fall below 5 feet 3 inches in height and 100 pounds in weight; if between 18 and 19 years, 5 feet 3½ inches in height and 105 pounds in weight; if over 18, 5 feet 4 inches in height and 110 pounds in weight.


**MOUNTING BOARD** for Passe Partout work. Brown, black, gray and red. Reasonable in price. W. A. McKENZIE, Photo Supplies, Opposite City Hall, Upstairs.

**W. J. SMITH & SONS** Undertakers and Embalmers 113 Dundas St 'Phone 586. Open day and night. Residence on premises.

SUPPLEMENT

# London Advertiser

SECTION TWO

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1904. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## JAPS THREATEN RUSSIAN FLANKS

### Large Forces Moving to Fresh Attack on Kuropatkin

### CZAR'S LOSS IN GUNS IS 133

**Sensational Rumor in Europe That Japan and Russia Are to Form an Alliance.**

London, Sept. 17.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent declares that a Russian statesman, whose name if revealed, would wing his utterance with lightning rapidity over the globe, asserted Friday that it was his impression that the war might end sooner than people imagine, not through mediation, but through mutual recognition of the ruinous nature of the conflict, which would lead to negotiations that would result in a Russo-Japanese alliance. He contends, the correspondent says, that although Russia in the end could exhaust and crush Japan, yet Japan could hold out long enough to place an intolerable and useless strain upon Russia. Russia, therefore, was confronted with the alternative either of Japanese ruin purchased by ruinous sacrifices, or of a cordial friendship followed in the fullness of time by that offensive and defensive alliance which for years constituted the ideal of the Japanese Government.

***More Fighting at Hand.***

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16, 5:35 p.m. — The Associated Press dispatch from Mukden announcing that, according to information from Chinese sources, the Japanese are leaving a garrison at Liao Yang, and their main forces are moving out on the Russian flanks, is partially confirmed by the dispatch from Gen. Kuropatkin, reporting that the Japanese are massing on the Russian flanks, that a large force is concentrating at Bentsiaputze, 20 miles southeast of Mukden, and that another force, whose strength has not been established, is moving up the Liao Valley. But the greater part of Field Marshal Oyama's army is still near Yentai, encamped along the heights between the mines and the railroad. While the war office does not expect an immediate advance, the preliminary dispositions of the Japanese forces are taken to indicate that the Japanese intend, when they advance, to strike from the eastward, they seem to be avoiding the territory west of the Liao River, possibly because it is flat, and would give the Russians the advantage of their superiority in cavalry. Chinese residents fleeing to Mukden complain that the Japanese are pillaging Liao Yang.

Gen. Sakharoff telegraphs a formal denial of several of Oyama's statements. He says the alleged dum dum bullets found at Liao Yang are simply the regular square-nosed bullets of the service revolver. They are of the same caliber as the Russian rifle of 1891, and the bullets are all lead, are not jacketed, and are in no wise dum dums. The general also denies the statement that the Japanese captured a large quantity of ammunition. He says they obtained possession only of a few boxes of empty cartridge shells, and says it is not true that the Russian rolling stock fell into the hands of the Japanese. Only two old trucks, he adds, were left on a siding.

Paris, Sept. 17.—Exact figures of the Russian losses in killed, wounded and missing in the operations before Liao Yang, from Aug. 13 to Aug. 26, have been received by the general staff, according to the Journal's St. Petersburg correspondent. These amount to two generals, 256 officers and 21,800 soldiers. In addition 133 guns were lost. The material losses include fortifications costing $30,000,000.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17, 2:25 a.m. — The war office has heard the report of an apparent Japanese concentration against the flanks of General Kuropatkin's army, preparatory to an advance toward Mukden. While it is not in a position to absolutely confirm or deny the report, it would surprise the war office should Field Marshal Oyama have been able in so short a time to organize his forces for a serious advance northwards.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Mukden says the Russian patrols, up to the present time have repulsed all Japanese outpost attacks, and that communications with Sinmintin have not been interrupted. Practically all the Russian stragglers, according to this dispatch, have arrived at Mukden. General Samsonoff has been promoted to the rank of general of division. It is announced that the Circum-Baikal railway will be opened at the end of September.

***The Sacred Tombs.***

Under date of Sept. 14, the Daily Mail's correspondent at Mukden telegraphs as follows: "On instructions from Pekin the Chinese governor has made representations politely requesting both armies not to fight at Mukden, owing to the danger of the demolition of sacred tombs. No response has been received."

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Shanghai reports that the Japanese scheme to raise a first national army of men from 32 to 40 years of age, the majority of whom have previously served with the colors, will provide a total strength of 120,000 men, who will be ready for service within a month.

## SHOCK KILLS AT 3 MILES

**Picks Up Telegraph Wire Crossed at Distant Village.**

Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 17.—Abbie Merrit, daughter of Joseph Merrit, of Clapboard Ridge, was instantly killed by a live wire while on her way to school this morning. She and her younger sister espied lying in the road a telegraph wire which had been broken in last night's storm. She grasped it, and with a scream fell to the ground. Her sister grasped her and also fell, but in falling released her hold. It is believed electric light wires in the village three miles away had crossed the telegraph wire and made it deadly. Abbie died before she could be removed to her home, but her sister will recover. Dr. Burke declares, although she was badly burned.

## A SOUTHERN FEUD

**Bloody Family War in Progress in State of Florida.**

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 17. — After two days of quiet in the country near Baxter, an attack was made late on Thursday night on a posse which was guarding the home of Wm. Baker, one of the participants in the alleged Duncan-Altman feud. One of the members, Ellis Dowling, was killed, and several were wounded. Deputy Sheriff Thrift, in charge of the posse, was wounded. A company of state militia has departed for Baxter. It appears that the posse, in the attempt to prevent further bloodshed, was resting on its arms over Duncan's store, when they heard the mob approaching along the railroad track. Deputy Sheriff Thrift thrust his head out of the window and was slightly wounded. He then led his force outside to repulse the mob. The mob then retired to the home of the Altman brothers, where, it is said, they are preparing to resist all attempts to arrest the Altmans.

## SENT OUT BY FRANCE

**Delegation of Workmen Go to St. Louis and Come Here.**

Paris, Sept. 17. — A delegation of French workingmen sent at the Government's expense sails for New York tomorrow, on its way to St. Louis. The industries represented are the manufacture of cotton, musical instruments, shoes, hats, machinery, tools, and railway supplies. Experts in commercial affairs, and in mail distribution, and the head of the national labor organizations, M. Brulsson and Rousseau, accompany the party, which, after visiting New York, will go to other American cities and to Canada.

## HAMILTON MYSTERY SOLVED

**Man Supposed to Have Gone Over Falls Turns Up.**

Hamilton, Sept. 17. — The mystery in connection with the disappearance of Benjamin Walling, the superintendent of St. Luke's Sunday school, and a prominent churchman, who caused a sensation by dropping out of sight after dismissing his class on Sunday afternoon last, has been cleared up, and Walling is back home. The police on Tuesday discovered that he bought a ticket to Niagara Falls on Sunday, and his brother went there to see if there was any truth in the rumor that his body went over the falls, and found him at an hotel. His excuse for his strange actions was that he intended going to Pittsburg, and stayed off a few days at the Falls. He did not tell his wife for fear she might object. He claims to have sent her a note on Monday, but she never received it.

## RUSSIA GIVES IN TO PROTESTS

### Foodstuffs and Fuel Conditionally Contraband

### AS HELD BY GREAT BRITAIN

**All Cargoes Addressed to Private Persons To Be Exempt From Confiscation.**

St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.—7:26 p.m.—Russia has given her answer to the American and British notes on the subject of contraband of war. Her answer was communicated to British Ambassador Hardinge, this afternoon varbally by Foreign Minister Lamsdorff and bears out the predictions on the subject of the Associated Press. The ambassador was informed in effect that according to the decision of the commission which has investigated the subject the Government has agreed to view as of a conditionally contraband character foodstuffs and fuel and that supplementary instruction had been issued to the Russian naval commanders and prize courts, calling their attention to the misinterpretation, which had been placed upon the prize regulations. These instructions, Sir Charles Hardinge was informed, make a clear distinction between the articles enumerated in Article 6 of the Russian prize regulations, which are susceptible to dual use, like fuel and foodstuffs, the assumption being that if they are addressed to private persons or firms in an enemy's port they are not intended for warlike uses; but their innocent character may be subject to suspicion if the ship's papers and the circumstances are. In effect, the new instructions will place the burden of proof that the foodstuffs, etc., are designed for belligerent purposes upon the captor.

The new instructions will involve a reversal of the judgment of the Vladivostock prize court by the admiralty court in the case of the provisions confiscated.

A direct answer to the American note is expected tomorrow.

**Port Stanley Toll Road.**

Toronto, Sept. 17.—Mr. Justice Anglin today granted an injunction reserving the County of Elgin from interfering in any way with the London and Port Stanley toll road, either by improving it or interfering with the controller management of the present owner, Mr. Roberts. The court granted an injunction until Sept. 22.



A FEAT OF INGENUITY—JAPANESE GETTING ARTILLERY INTO POSITION AT LIEN SHAN KWAN.

The scene as laid on the watershed between the tributaries of the Liao River and those of the Yalu. On these almost inaccessible crests the Russians had a strong position of forty guns, but the Japanese found a way through the mountain passes and got entire command of the Muscovite post, causing the Russians to evacuate it without firing a gun.

## HUNG BY HIS SPUR

**Toronto Lineman Has a Marvelous Escape From Death.**

Toronto, Sept. 16. — James Tebbit, of 34 Sydenham street, a lineman in the employ of the Toronto Electric Light Company, had a remarkable escape from death while stringing wires in Crescent road, Rosedale, this morning. As it is, he is in the general hospital suffering from a badly burned hand and thigh.

While on a pole thirty feet from the ground he brushed against a live wire. Then he fell, but one of his spurs caught another wire lower down, and there he hung, unconscious. A fellow lineman went to his assistance, and with a rope lowered him to the ground. Though escaping the fall, he had received the full strength of the electric current of 2,200 volts.

He came to before reaching the hospital, and, it is said, will be as well as ever soon. He is a married man, aged 31.

**C. P. R. Boilermakers Out.**

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 16.—The boilermakers on the C. P. R. lines between Fort William and Victoria went on strike at 11 a.m. today for a new scale. About 150 men are out here.

## A UNIQUE SUIT

**Woman Sues Widow for Husband's Breach of Promise.**

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 17.—A unique suit was begun today in the federal court in this city by Miss Amy Wegner, of New York, to recover $50,000 from the estate of the late J. Marshall Funck, who died in Lebanon, Pa., on July 7, 1903.

The suit is directed against Funck's widow and executrix, Mrs. Lizzie Funck, of Lebanon, and damages are asked on the ground that the deceased failed to keep his promise to marry Miss Wegner. In the bill it is alleged that Miss Wegner and Funck were engaged to be married and that at divers times between November, 1897, and February, 1899, the plaintiff agreed to marry the man.

She was at all times willing to carry out her part in the agreement until she learned that he had a wife living from whom he had not been divorced. She says she was "defrauded and cheated with deceitful intent."

**Mason and May.**

London, Sept. 17.—A. E. W. Mason, author of "Miranda of the Balcony" and "The Three Feathers," who, it is believed, is engaged to marry Edna May, is a passenger on the American liner New York.

## EDMONTON'S FUTURE

**Mr. Blair Says It Will Be a Great Railroad Center.**

Edmonton, N. W. T., Sept. 17.—Hon. A. G. Blair says: "We have traveled over a great part of the Dominion. In no place is the outlook more promising than at Edmonton. Edmonton is bound to be a great railway center. There is no doubt of it. The C. P. R. is near here, and I hope to see it enter Edmonton in the near future. The C. N. R. is fast approaching, and the G. T. P. is bound to build both to and beyond here. These are not the only railways. There will be others running north, east and west, and all will be centered in Edmonton. I belive the town is on the threshold of great development."

## BLENHEIM LICENSES

**Hotelkeepers Take Case to Courts to Compel Their Issue.**

Toronto, Sept. 16.—Three Blenheim hotelkeepers, Messrs. Shaw, Tait and Young, through E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., applied to Justice Magee today for a mandamus to compel the license commissioners to issue licenses. The town carried a local option bylaw, but the town council, on a charge of fraud, refused to give this a third reading. The hotelkeepers contend that the commissioners are prompted by prejudice in refusing licenses.

## MEMBER FOR SOO DISQUALIFIED

### Judges in Election Trial Declare Seat Vacant.

### CROSS-PETITION IS DISMISSED

**Decision of the Court Based on the Famous Trip of the Minnie M.**

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Sept. 16.—The trial of the election petition, asking for vacation of the seat and disqualification of C. N. Smith, member of the Legislature for Sault Ste. Marie, was decided today. Since Tuesday the case has been steadily going on, important evidence in relation to charges of personation, bribery and buying of votes being brought out by the counsel for petitioners. The trial has been followed with great interest by citizens of the Soo and the country generally. Decision was given tonight by his Lordship Chancellor Boyd, declaring the seat vacant, and costs to be paid by respondent. The main charge which led to this decision was the now celebrated Minnie M. trip to Michipicoten with a party of personators.

One sensation of the trial was in connection with an important figure in this charge. The employment agent who procured the men for the party, one P. J. Galvin, of the American Soo, was proven to have paid witnesses money to stay away from trial. For contempt of court he was fined $100 and costs.

In his remarks, before making his decision, the chancellor said he deplored the existence of impurity of political practices. Though there ought to be some change in the election law to make men more particular how they vote, he favored a suggestion of the counsel for respondent, G. H. Watson, K. C., of Toronto, which suggested compulsory voting.

Chancellor Boyd evoked applause by his closing remarks that "men should rise to the dignity of men, of Canadians, and then we shall have a country worthly to live in."

Justice Teetzel concurred in the remarks of his learned brother.

The cross-petition against Mr. Miscampbell, the Conservative candidate, was dismissed without costs on account of the fact that the judges wished to get away tomorrow, and unless matters were all settled up, it would likely linger on until later in the year.

## MAJOR MOODIE GIVEN HIS ORDERS

**Will Patrol Hudson Bay and Administer the Laws of the Dominion.**

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 17.—The instructions given by the Government to Major Moodie, who returns by the cruiser Arctic to maintain Canadian authority in Hudson Bay, are very brief and pointed:

"As you are already aware the letter says the object of the expedition is to explore and patrol Hudson Bay and the islands and waters north thereof, and to administer and enforce the laws of Canada therein until otherwise ordered. The route of the vessel is limited to Hudson Bay, Hudson Straits, Davis Straits, Baffin's Bay, Smith's Sound, Kennedy Channel, Lancaster Sound, and other bays and channels on the west coast of Hudson Bay, Davis Strait, or Baffin's Bay. The first duty of the expedition will be to impress upon the captains of trading and whaling vesssels and natives that after a reasonable notice and warning laws will be enforced as in other parts of Canada.

**A Close Call.**

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 17.—It is reported that the Dominion Government steamer Quadra, when on her trip from Port Simpson to Victoria with the members of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company aboard, struck a submereged rock on the east side of Vancouver Island, and that she was on the rock for six hours before the rising tide took her off. Members of the crew say it was a very close call.

## BUFFALO YARN BADLY SHAKEN

### The Testimony of Nelson Was Flatly Contradicted.

### DENIED BY RELIABLE PERSONS

**The Star Witness of the Conservatives at North Perth Trial Becomes Badly Confused.**

Owen Sound, Sept. 16.—When the North Perth election trial was continued today, R. T. Harding, of Stratford, was called in connection with the Nelson charges. Witness said he had never seen Nelson before. Nelson's story that he had reported either verbally or by letter to witness was entirely untrue. The names that Nelson swore he had reported as likely to be purchasable were J. Campbell, Donald Campbell, and J. Calder, and witness said they were men of high principle, and it would be impossible to buy them. Mr. Patterson repeated the questions to witness, and Harding reported warmly that when he came upstairs this morning Mr. Wright was on the outlook for him as he came up the stairs, and as Mr. McEvoy greeted him by name, Mr. Wright pointed witness out to Nelson.

W. M. O'Beirne, editor of the Stratford Beacon, was also called, and denied ever having met Nelson before. He never received any report, either verbally or by letter, concerning the parties referred to.

A Wright was recalled, and denied having pointed out Harding to Nelson, and stated that he did not know Harding and O'Beirne when they came up, and asked Nelson which was Harding. Nelson said it was the taller of the two.

Mr. Aylesworth challenged the statement of witness, and said: "Did you not point out Mr. Harding in my presence?"

Witness replied—I did not, and if you say I did, you are wrong."

Mr. Aylesworth—I am not in the witness box, unfortunately, and must accept your statement.

James T. Nelson was recalled, and questioned by Mr. Aylesworth as to how he had come to Owen Sound, in view of the Grand Trunk running trains. Witness was confused, and said he must have left Stratford on the day previous to the day he had given in his evidence. Witness said he saw Cap Sullivan in town last night.

The somewhat famous Graham episode was then opened up, in which Lewis Graham, of Brooke, charges that an agent of Mr. McKay came to his house about midnight shortly before the election and gave witness $25 to influence four votes in his house in the Liberal direction. The story was widely circulated in the press at the time of the alleged affair and witness had kept the alleged details well in hand by means of an affidavit. Nevertheless, Mr. Aylesworth pointed out a number of discrepancies between the affidavit and the evidence, and also a number of additions to the former and omissions from the latter. Graham's four sons, Victor, Peter, Amanzo and Arthur, were also sworn to add strength to the story, but with very indifferent success. Leonard Morris, a relative of Graham, swore that Graham had told him that he (Graham) had got four times as much money back as the $25 he had handed over to H. G. Tucker. Robert Hutton, a witness, who was wanted by Mr. Aylesworth, was not present, and some time was spent in waiting for him to close up the charge, but he did not appear.

Before adjournment counsel argued briefly on the merits of their respective cases, and Mr. Blackstock inquired of the judges how long they could devote to hearing the protest.

Chief Justice Moss replied that they could remain all day Saturday if the case could be finished then. They had engagements for two weeks following.

Mr. Blackstock did not think the evidence for the petitioner could all be heard before Saturday night.

Mr. Aylesworth said he was quite hopeful that the case could be concluded by Saturday night and believed there would be something very definite in sight before 24 hours had expired.

At 6 o'clock court rose until 9:30 today.

## ANOTHER NIAGARA FOR LAKE ERIE

**But It Will Be 3,500 Years in the Making, Says Professor Gilbert.**

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The International Geographic Congress met here yesterday. Commander Robert Peary, of the United States navy, called the delegates to order and introduced the principal speaker, Prof. Gerove Karl Gilbert, of Brooklyn. Prof. Gilbert spoke on the formation of Niagara Falls and the gorge. He deprecated the use of the great water power of Niagara for untilitarian purposes, and expressed the hope that the natural beauty of the great cataract would ever be saved. Prof. Gilbert's address was technical, but many things he said were of general interest. The American falls, he said, have receded much more slowly because there is no depth of water at the base of the fall. A picture taken of the Horshoe fall in 1827 was shown. There has been a remarkable recession in 75 years. At the end of the glacial period, he said, the land was tilted as a result of the retreat of the ice. If this tilting contiues Lake Erie will, in the course of time, find another Niagara, and Niagara River will be dry. This change would be wrought in posibly 3,500 years. The congress meets every five years, and the first session of the present congress was held in Washington. The scientists left for Chicago, where another meeting will be held. From there they will go to St. Louis, where another session at the Exposition takes place.

## WILL APPEAL TO POWERS

**Armenian Patriarch to Ask Christian World for Help.**

London, Sept. 17.—A mission appointed by the supreme patriarch of the Armenian Church to visit the chief representatives of the great powers and appeal to them to compel the Sultan of Turkey to establish and preserve order and tranquility in Armenia will sail for New York tomorrow to present to President Roosevelt a letter from the supreme patriarch of the Armenian Church in behalf of the Armenians.

## MAY BE FROZEN IN

**But a Few Weeks Left for Arctic to Make Hudson's Bay.**

St. Johns, Nfld., Sept. 17.—Experienced Arctic navigators here doubt if the Canadian expeditionary steamer Arctic, now seeking a captain and mate here, will be able to reach her winter quarters before the inlets freeze over and navigation closes. Last fall the steamer Neptune, having on board Canada's first expedition, which is now in Hudson Bay, was frozen fast in Fullerton Harbor, her winter quarters, on October 17. It is not believed that the Arctic, which has only the speed and power of the Neptune, can reach Fullerton Harbor within a month.

## THINKS WITCHES HAUNT CHILDREN

### The Peculiar Delusion That Sways a Windsor Woman

### WHIPS TO DRIVE THEM OUT

**Believes by This Means She Chased One Witch From Child into a Rabbit.**

Windsor, Sept. 16.—Tormented by the belief that witches haunt her home and possess her three little children, Mrs. Charles Van Comberg, of 536 McClellan avenue, is a pitiful example of the mental slavery which comes with superstition. Worse still, the neighbors have been forced to complain to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children because of her alleged cruelty to her offspring.

The family is made up of Mr. Van Comberg, who has worked at the Ideal Manufacturing Company's plant for some time, and of his wife and three children—Mary, aged 5; Christina, aged 3, and Alice, who is about 15 months old. According to the statements of neighbors, made to Attorney Hill, the woman has been in the habit of beating her oldest child about the head with clubs, brooms, or with anything that might come handy. Often she has knocked her down and has pushed her into the street, it is said. Though no one has seen the other children illtreated, shrill cries, apparently produced from fright and pain, have been heard coming from the house.

"She admited today that she whips all the children," said Mr. Hill. "She told me that they are possessed of witches and that the only way to get rid of them is to pound them out.

"I'll get rid of the witches if I have to kill the child," she is said to have told the attorney, referring to little Mary.

"I found that Christina, the 3-year-old, for some time was at the point of death from brain fever and spinal trouble," said Mr. Hill. "The woman believes that the witches prevent the baby from getting well.

"A week ago she informed one of the neighbors that the witch was finally ejected from Christina, and that it had gone into a rabbit. The rabbit afterward died, and Mrs. Van Comberg believes that particular witch has departed forever. Some time ago one of the neighbors gave the little girl a red ribbon and her mother immediately discovered an increase in the malignant influence. This called for increased whippings."

Mrs. Van Comberg refused to allow Mr. Hill inside the house and she would not permit him to see Mary, the oldest girl, in whose behalf the complaint was chiefly made. She said that the child was nervous, was afraid of every one, and would run and hide if a stranger appeared.

When two visitors called at the home last evening they had no better success at obtaining entrance. The father and mother, Mary and little Alice were, however, in plain sight through the screen.

"I let no strangers in the house after dark," said Mrs. Van Comberg, peering out at her callers. "Last spring I let some people in and they brought witches with them."

"Are your children possessed by witches?"

The woman glared from under her disheveled hair.

"Who are you? What do you want to know for?" she demanded.

"I don't want any more doctors here. I won't have them in the house; they do more harm than good."

Assured that the questioner was no doctor, Mrs. Van Comberg became quieter.

"Yes," she said, "the children are bothered with witches, though I don't know why. One night Mary was playing on the bed with her father, and all of a sudden she began to cry out that the pillow had hurt her. I was afraid and I kept the children in all the next day. But towards night Christina began to cry out that someone was sticking pricks in her hand, and then her back twisted all up crooked. I was frightened and sent for the priest. He told me to pray, and now we pray all the time. Yet the children are no better.

Attorney Hill told Mrs. Van Comberg that the whippings must cease, and that in the event of their not being stopped the children will be taken away from her. The babies appear to be as innocent as most children and not at all unruly.

The Van Comberg family are Belgians, and the man and woman are perhaps 30 to 35 years of age.

## RAILWAYS TO PAY TWO MILLIONS

### Ontario Taxation Commission Has Informal Talk.

### RAILWAY LAWYERS PRESENT

**A Discussive Conversation on the Inequalities Between Basis of Taxation in Ontario and States.**

Toronto, Sept. 16.—After a discussive discussion on the subject of railway taxation between Mr. Pettypiece's commission and representatives of the Ontario railways at the Parliament buildings this morning, the chairman caused a sensation by saying that the railways might as well make up their minds to pay $2,000,000 a year in taxes.

Mr. Nichol Kingsmill, representing the Canada Southern and the Michigan Central, opined that not all the railways in Ontario earned $2,000,000 a year, a point which Mr. Pettypiece combated strongly.

Mr. Kingsmill said that such taxation would be nothing less than robbery.

Mr. Pettypiece pointed out that the Michigan Central paid a tax of $1,700 a mile in the State of Michigan, which Mr. Kingsmill said was also robbery. It was far too much.

Prof. Shortt said that the chairman was trying to scare the railway men.

The entire discussion was an informal one, and the railway representatives said that they were willing to pay their fair share of taxation but no more. It was agreed between both parties that it was impossible to establish a perfectly equitable system.

The commissioners said that a vast amount of information had been secured from eleven states, and no two of the states had the same system of taxation. The basis was $1,800 a mile in Illinois, $800 in Indiana, $1,700 in Michigan, while in Canada the maximum was not over $50 a mile.

Mr. L. F. Hellmuth, representing the Pere Marquette, the Canada Atlantic and the Canadian Northern, said that ability to pay must enter into the question; that in Ontario there was not a single road but one, the Great Western, that had not at some time gone into the hands of a receiver. He thought the amount received by the shareholders should be brought into consideration in the fixing of any assessment.

Prof. Shortt thought that in view of stock watering such a consideration would be impossible. It would be impracticable to tax on net earnings for bookkeeping could juggle the earnings and make them nil.

Mr. Pettypiece pointed out that there was not a great deal of inequality in the taxation in Canada and the United States. In one case a road had 21 miles in the United States and 240 miles in Canada. The American end was taxed $400 a mile, while the 240 miles paid only $4 a mile. Moreover, the $400 a mile was paid from the Canadian earnings.

Mr. Nichol Kingsmill, representing the Michigan Central, thought that if the United States basis was wrong the Ontario system should not be made to conform to it.

Mr. Pettypiece showed that Michigan had 7,000 miles of railway, the same as Ontario, and the amount received in taxation last year was $3,200,000. Ontario got about $200,000.

Prof. Shortt said while, theoretically, net earnings formed the proper basis of taxation, gross earnings was the only practical method.

Mr. Hellmuth thought the British system of assessing on rental value was an equitable one, but Prof. Shortt was of the opinion that no system now in operation was absolutely equitable. Someone having mentioned population as a basis, Prof. Shortt said that the commission had found that neither population nor mileage was a proper basis.

Mr. Angus McMurchy, of the C.P.R., pointed out that one consideration to be kept in view by the commission was the local municipal taxation on stations, terminals, etc.

On Mr. Kingsmill reverting to the chairman's suggestion that $2,000,000 might be collected, Mr. Pettypiece asked what the Ontario railways would think of the Connecticut law, where the basis of taxation was 1 per cent of the capital stock. In Ontario the result would be $1,100 a mile.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Pettypiece, "the Ontario railways have the greatest snap on earth."

During the course of the morning the chairman received a gentle curb from Prof. Shortt. Mr. Pettypiece had said, "We propose to put a tax on railways in Ontario equal, or nearly equal, to that paid in the United States."

On Mr. Carscallen, of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, asking if that was the temper of the Government, Prof. Shortt said that the chairman had gone too far.

Before the conference closed, Judge Bell pointed out very forcibly to the railway representatives that they would do well to supply to the commissionnrs as much information as possible for the reason that the temper of the Legislature was towards increasing the basis of taxation.

The next meeting will be held on Oct. 8, when the railway men will present their case.

Those present were Mr. Angus McMurchy, for the C. P. R.; Mr. L. F. Hellmuth, for the Pere Marquette, the Canadian Northern and the Canada Atlantic; Mr. Nichol Kingsmill, for the Michigan Central; Messrs. E. Fisher and Henry Carscallen, M.L.A., for the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo, and Mr. Collins, of the Central Ontario Railway.

**To Arm Western Trains.**

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Managers of western railways will arm engineers, firemen and trainmen of the passenger trains. The success and frequency of hold-ups has called for some action and it is believed that arming the trainmen will insure some protection.

The Illinois Central, Rock Island, Chicago and Alton, Chicago and Northwestern and Union Pacific will take this action. Express messengers are always armed, but somehow they seldom bring down a bandit and are always robbed. Passengers seldom suffer, though not long ago occupants of two Pullman cars on an Illinois Central train were robbed just south of the city limits.

Winchesters in the cars will soon be as common as windows.

HEALTH AND LUXURY COMBINED.

"SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL GREEN TEA is so pure it can be drunk with impunity by confirmed dyspeptics, and to their benefit. It will displace Japan Tea just as "SALADA" black is displacing all other black teas. Lead packets only. By all grocers.

## Sweet as a Rose.

"But I haven't said anything against him," says Bob, but rather evasively.

"No, but you mean to," says Paula, the dark eyes glistening. "What is it, Bob? I haven't forgotten what you said when I told you he was coming. Oh, what is it?"

Bob is silent for a moment. Then he knocks the ashes out of his pipe.

"And so he has asked you to marry him?" he says, rubbing his curls, thoughtfully. "Lor, who would have thought it?"

"What do you mean, Bob?" demands Paula, her eyes filling. "Am I so hideous, so—so—so—quite so unfit for a man to marry?"

Bob looks down at her, still wrapped in wonder.

"Good heavens!" he says, with true brotherly candor. "Sir Herrick, too? The fastest man about town, if report be true."

"Report always lies," says Paula, defiantly.

"I hope it does—about him, at least," says Bob grimly.

"And is that all you have to say to me, Bob?" asks Paula, her dark eyes threatening tears. "Only that? Nothing more?"

Bob smokes in silence for a moment.

"And what did you say to him?" he asks.

Paula flushes, but she does not remove her eyes from his face.

"What did I say? I said 'yes,' and I would have added, 'Thank you, kindly, sir,' if I had spoken my heart. Oh, Bob," and her head sinks on his knee, "I love him so dearly."

Bob leans forward and his brown hand falls on her head.

"Poor little kid!" he says, and he sighs.

"What do you mean?" demands Paula indignantly. "Why do you pity me?"

Bob colors and avoids her eyes.

"Look here, Paula," he says candidly, "it's all very fine—but—but we do not know much of this Sir Herrick, and what we do know—"

"Well?" defiantly.

"Doesn't redound to his credit."

A long, deep-drawn sigh.

"But," says Bob, puffing at his pipe; "that may be all past and gone, and if it is, why—why—why, I hope you will be happy, Paula."

At this she lifts her head and looks at him.

"Happy?" she says, with a long-drawn breath. "Why, Bob, I feel so happy tonight, that it overcomes me, oppresses me. Bob, did you ever know what it is to love?"

A brick-red dust sets on Bob's face.

"If you did you would know what I feel tonight. But you cannot. Oh, Bob, wish me joy and happiness! I want to hear you say it. Even if you don't feel it, say it, Bob."

Sentiment is not much in Bob's way, but something, something strangely touching in the tones of the sweet, trembling voice goes straight to his heart, and he lets his hand fall on the ruffled hair, with its shades of bronze glistening in the lamplight, and his eyes soften.

"Poor little kid!" he says. "Of course, I wish you every joy and happiness. Didn't I say so just now?"

"But as if you didn't think it possible," murmurs Paula, reproachfully.

"Well, I wish it you again," says Bob, more cheerily. "And, by George, Sir Herrick is a lucky fellow, and—I say, Paula!" with a sudden start, "what about the major?"

Paula looks up at him questioningly.

"The major, Bob?"

"Yes," he nods. "You know—it's no secret—our friend Sir Herrick is confoundedly poor, and looks to that exquisite humbug — I beg pardon for speaking disrespectfully of your future relative, young 'un, but he is a humbug, isn't he?—Sir Herrick looks to him for the coin. What will the major say?"

Paula's face winces a little, but she smiles bravely.

"I don't know. I don't care, if Herrick doesn't. What does it matter? I don't want his money. I'd rather be poor."

"Exactly," says Bob, "very good sentiment; does you credit. Love in a cottage, and all that. But Sir Herrick—oh, of course, he doesn't care, either; he'd rather like living in a cottage and dining off an Abernethy biscuit and a glass of milk."

Paula laughs.

"Don't be absurd, Bob; but—but—do you think the major will mind What can it matter to him I know I'm not worthy to be Sir Herrick's wife. I can't tell why he asked me——"

Bob whistles softly.

"But as he has done so, why, it's his affair, isn't it? I don't want the major to marry me!" and she smiles as if her argument were unanswerable.

"Well, we shall see," remarks Bob, oracularly; "and sister Alice, humph! there won't be much difficulty there, I expect, especially if the old humbug—I beg your pardon—Major Vericourt agrees. Alice's only regret will be that she isn't going to be Lady Powis."

Paula starts and leans back from him.

"Lady Powis! I forgot, Bob! I never thought of that," she says, under her breath, with almost a frightened quiver in her laugh. "I shall be Lady Powis!"

"Yes," says Bob, patting her hair. "Quite one of the swells. Lord, as the man in the song says, 'Who'd 'a' thought it?' Let's go to bed now."

"Very well," she says, and as she gets up she slides her arm around his neck and kisses him. "I feel happier than ever, now you've wished me joy, Bob. Yes, I'll go to bed, but I feel as if I never wanted to sleep any more."

"Poor little kid," says Bob with a smile, and he laughs; but there is the faintest suggestion of pity in his laugh. "There, go and dream and be happy. By George! Lady Powis!" and as he lights her candle he chuckles.

Paula creeps upstairs and steals to her room noiselessly, so as not to disturb the slumber of the gentle Alice. As she said, she feels as if sleep had left her forever, and she goes to the window, and pulls the blind aside that she may look out toward the village—toward the "Powis Arms," where the last of the Powises, her lover, is lying asleep by this time.

"Good night, my darling!" she murmurs, holding out her round, white arms, and blushing rosy-red, her eyes gleaming with a tender, passionate light. "Good-night! Oh, I am so happy! So happy!"

Then she went to the glass and looked long and anxiously at the reflection of her sweet young face, that looked out at her with great solemn eyes and parted lips.

"Why did he love me, he who has seen and known so many beautiful women? Why did he? He called me beautiful, but I'm not, I wish I was! I wish I was the loveliest girl that lived, then I might feel surer that he really loved me. But still I am sure — yes, he said so, and his eyes looked it. And this is love!" she murmured, clasping her hands behind her head, and looking out at the night, "This is love! Oh, how could I have gone on living without it? How could I?"

CHAPTER XVII.

The major didn't enjoy his drive by any means. The moonlight that flooded hill and vale possessed no charm sufficient to soothe or console him, as wrapping his cloak round him he lay back, and setting his lips tightly, muttered, "The idiot! The stupid, senseless young idiot!"

It was strong language for the major, who detested strong language just as he detested tobacco, and bad wine; but if he called his handsome nephew an idiot once, he called him an idiot twenty times during the remainder of that tedious journey.

"And just when I had prepared the way to a really eligible and advantageous match—just when I had arranged matters with that awful sugar-baker! And he might have had the old place back again and renewed the line of Powis! It is too bad—too bad! Lord, if one could only give young men brains in addition to their youth, what a fine thing it would be! The idiot!" and he actually groaned.

But it was not a groan of resignation. The major was not the man to set his heart upon a thing and be easily turned aside from the path to it without an effort. Before many miles had slipped from under the pair of good horses, the major's keen brain was hard at work trying to hit upon some scheme—some plan to upset Sir Herrick's love affair.

Never had the major, the pink of indolent ease and selfishness, thought harder than he did tonight.

"If the fool were like other boys, it would be easy, quite easy," he muttered. "I should only have to set my face hard and pronounce the usual threat of cutting him off with a shilling, to stop the affair. But that wouldn't do with Rick, I am afraid. No, I know Rick too well to suppose that anything like the stern parent or guardian business would be of any avail. Confound him! With the Powis pride and self-will it would only make him more obstinate. Rick's just the sort of idiot to do it out of sheer obstinacy and contradiction. He'd marry the girl on his own few beggarly hundreds a year, and laughs at me. What on earth can I do? Argument? You might as well argue with a stone wall as argue with Rick when his mind's made up and he's set upon a thing. And as to appealing to his common sense—a man in love never has any common sense. I'm surprised at Rick—I'm shocked, I'm positively shocked!" and he leans back and strokes his aristocratic head with a positive sense of shame for Sir Herrick.

For the first time he felt—this man of the world—that Sir Herrick had done something to be ashamed of. He had done a great many wild things, some few bad ones, had Sir Herrick; but the major had never felt ashamed of him—had been ready to make excuses for him; and while paying his gambling debts, and listening to the stories of his wild exploits, had always been able to murmur in the mildest of voices, the old excuse, "Boys will be boys; youth, my dear madam—youth will have its day!" But now that Sir Herrick proposed to marry a girl without rank or wealth, the major felt that the young man had indeed sinned; and if allowed to carry out his crime, would sin beyond the reach of pardon. "It simply means ruin!" he murmured. "Social ruin! Something must be done to prevent it!" But he could not exactly see what that something should be, and he arrived at Lord Hurstley's, still puzzling his brains, and looking so exhausted and weary that Lord Hurstley and a select few of the guests who were awaiting his return in the card-room, were quite appalled; it was so strange a sight to see the major anything but fresh and youthful and smiling.

"I've had a very trying day, my dear Hurstley," he explained to his host, who remarked on his appearance, "very trying. I think there must be something peculiarly exhausting in the—er—moonlight. Besides, I have made the acquaintance of some very strange people; quite—er—I might say, savages, and the experience, though novel, has been rather trying, I think"—with a bland smile, distributed freely round the group of listeners—"I think I will really go to bed."

"Do," said Lord Hurstley, and he rang for the major's valet. "It's a long ride. What on earth made you stay? The ladies were inconsolable."

The major made his beautiful bow, and kissed the tips of his hands in acknowledgment.

"The fact is," he said, with something like a sigh—not quite, for the major never sighed—"I met my nephew—Herrick, you know."

"Really!" said Lord Hurstley, while one or two of the men murmured an ejaculation of surprise—"Where?"

[To be Continued.]



**Going for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.**

Don't put yourself in this man's place, but keep a bottle of this remedy in your home. There is nothing so good for Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhoea. It is equally valuable for Summer Complaint and Cholera Infantum and has saved the lives of more children than any other medicine in use.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

You, or some one of your family, are sure to need this remedy sooner or later and when that time comes you will need it badly; you will need it quickly. Why not buy it now and be prepared for such an emergency? Price, 35 cents.

## Local Social Gleanings

American newspapers proclaim that there is a possibility of the King's sister, the Princess of Battenburg, marrying William Waldorf Astor, sen. Mr. Astor was invited to Windsor, where he met the King's sister Beatrice, and soon he followed her to her home in the Isle of Wight. The princess is about 45 years of age, is accomplished and as a fad collects old brasses and antique furniture. If she marries William Waldorf Astor, she will be following the example of her sister Louise, who married the Marquis of Lorne. The marquis enters Windsor by one door, the princess by another; she also outranks him at state dinners. If William Waldorf Astor is to be married to the Princess Beatrice, the same fate is in store for him in greater degree.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kerrigan, who left on Monday to visit the St. Louis fair, are expected home early next week.

Mr. Gordon Richardson, of Montreal, son of Archdeacon and Mrs. Richardson, is a very welcome visitor at St. John's rectory.

While Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ginge (who sailed from New York via the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on Tuesday) are away in Denmark, their only daughter, Miss Marguerite Ginge, will remain at Havergal Hall, Toronto, and their son, Master Jacob, at Upper Canada College, Toronto.

The Bishop of Huron is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Alexander Robertson, in Montreal.

Mr. George Macbeth is being greatly missed by the young people, while taking a course at the Ottawa School of Musketry.

The Hon. G. W. Ross was the guest of Dr. Belton, Wellington street, this week.

Mr. R. L. Borden, of Ottawa, was not the guest of Sir John and Lady Carling yesterday, but of Mr. Adam Beck.

A very jolly time was spent by the London golfers who played mixed foursomes in Pinafore Park, St. Thomas last Saturday afternoon. During the ride down the party included Miss Ada Somerville and Miss Lundy, of Peterboro, who were on their way to a St. Clair River house party, and the farewell at the St. Thomas depot was most affecting. The excellent spirits were not, however, conducive to good play, and the St. Thomas Club is jubiliant over its score of 22 up. After a dainty tea and a trolley ride about the railroad city, the Londoners returned home the same evening. Those who played were the Misses Laura Hyman, Mabel Magee, Allie Hyman, Freida Puddicombe, Edith Scatcherd, E. Fox, M. Macfie, Nita Hunt, Dorothy Bullen, Jessie Boyce and Messrs. Bert Pope, Fred Macfie, Arnott, Riddel, Bethune, Raikes, Skey and Jack Hunt.

Miss Hamilton Moore, of Toronto, is the guest of Colonel and Mrs. John Macbeth, Sydenham street.

Miss Grace Hyman's host of friends regret very much that she leaves London for New York on the 10:25 train tomorrow morning.

A great musical treat is in store for Londoners who attend the parlor concert under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. at 510 Wellington street on Tuesday evening, Sept. 20. Among the many excellent numbers on the programme are songs by Mrs. Twining (nee Daly), of India, who at one time resided in this city, and has since studied vocal music in Toronto, New York and Paris, France. Mrs. Twining has a clear bird-like voice, which thrills her listeners. Miss Edith Magee, Miss Mary Vining, Messrs. W. D. Love, and W. H. Hewlett will also contribute to the programme. The admission tickets are 25 cents, and it is hoped that a very large number will attend.

About 35 young people, under the delightful chaperonage of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Smallman, enjoyed to the utmost a high tea and after dance at the Kennels on Friday evening last, of which the gallant hosts were Messrs. Gordon Crawford, Charles Hunt, Skey, Hodgetts, I. Leonard, Geo. Hale, Will Pope, Rumball, Zimmerman, George King, Raikes, Willie Dann, Coulson, Leonard Tilley, George Gunn, Cameron, Fred Lind and Jack Hunt. Mrs. John Smallman wore a very becoming gown of pale yellow shadow silk, with cream lace garnitures. Miss Grace Hyman looked lovely in a cream flowered muslin gown. Miss Eleanor Smallman was bright and attractive in a graceful white silk toilette. Miss Freida Puddicombe wore a dainty white lawn costume embroidered in deep cream. Miss Lundy, of Peterboro, and Miss Ada Somerville looked very chic in white linen. Athers among the guests were Miss Allie Hyman, Miss Nita Hunt, Miss Jessie Boyce, Miss Meredith, Miss Reed, Pittsburg; Miss Dorothy Bullen, Miss Labatt, Miss Jessie Hale, Miss Norah Dann, Mrs. Edith Scatcherd, Miss Madge Smith, Miss Tabby Moore, Miss Lillian Puddicombe and Miss Ena Bucke.

Dr. Pardee Bucke, of Kent Bridge, was the guest of his mother for a few days this week.

Mr. Harper, of the Merchants Bank, has two months' leave of absence.

Mr. Walter Nichol, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Nichol, of Westminster, leaves next week for a year's study in Chicago, Ill., after which he intends finishing his course at Knox College, Toronto.

The many friends of Mr. Hartley Green, Wortley road, South London, were glad to learn that his accident of last Saturday afternoon did not prove serious.

The old clerk of the weather, who seems to have a rooted objection to fine weather for exhibition week, poured forth his utmost wrath last Wednesday morning. However, the advent of King Sol in all his glory late in the afternoon caused general rejoicing for the many who attended the concert given by the Black Watch Band in the Princess Rink. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baldwin, Mrs. Gilbert and her three daughters and Mrs. Glen were among the St. Thomas people who came up for the concert. The torrents of rain early in the day made playing golf impossible, so the St. Thomas visitors were forced to forego the pleasure of a tramp over the links at Glenmore as they had been promised.

Mrs. Somerville returned on Monday from a very pleasant visit in Oshawa with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Coulthard.

Mrs. Frank Reid and Master Jack Reid are home from Kingsville, where they spent a most delightful summer.

Mrs. Johnson, who has been the guest of Mrs. Geo. F. Jewell, Dundas street, returns to her home in Sarnia on Monday.




—Columbus Dispatch.

### RUSSIA'S TROUBLESOME FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mrs. Mary MacIntosh, of Chicago, is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. MacIntosh, King street.

Mrs. Charles Leonard has been the guest of Toronto friends during the past week.

Mrs. Ferguson (nee MacCallum), of Toronto, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. MacCallum.

Mrs. Fritz Beck returned on Wednesday morning from visiting relatives in Quebec.

Miss Geraldine Beddome arrived home on Monday evening from Niagara-on-the-Lake and Toronto.

The many friends of Mrs. Gilbert Porte, sen., Queen's avenue, were very sorry to learn that she was taken suddenly ill on Wednesday evening.

Miss Shaw-Wood, Woodholme, left on Thursday morning for a fortnight's visit in Toronto and Buffalo.

The Rev. Archdeacon and Mrs. Hill, of St. Thomas, left for Europe this week. Their congregation met together to wish them bon voyage and presented them with a purse of $300.

St. Thomas girls rival Londoners in the number of their engagements. Cupid has been very busy in that city during the past summer and no fewer than six brand new bona fide betrothals were announced last week, those of Miss Ermatinger, daughter of Judge Ermatinger, to a resident of Winnipeg; Miss Mickleborough to Dr. Norman Sanderson, of Windsor; Miss Millie Farley to another Windsor man, and those of Miss McLaughlin and two other St. Thomas belles.

Mrs. Herbert Gates arrived home early in the week from Hamilton, where she had been visiting her mother, Mrs. Wright, Aberdeen avenue.

Radium is one of the newest shades. It is of a light gray metallic color and is voted a season of great popularity. Parsifal is a new and popular shade of blue which is somewhat difficult to describe, but may be said to be on the order of cadet blue, while a cloud is passing over the latter.

Mrs. John Taylor has been spending the past ten days with her aunt, Mrs. Hunt, Riverview, before leaving for California, to reside with her son and daughter, Miss Nora and Mr. Jack Taylor.

Mrs. MacLaren and the Misses Patti and Marian MacLaren are at Bois Blanc View with Mrs. MacLaren's sister, Mrs. J. H. C. Leggat, of Amherstburg.

In old London, swinging is the latest craze of fashionable women. It is claimed to have a desirable effect on the nerves. "Swinging Parties," to which spectators are invited, are now considered smart.

Miss Stewart, of Alymer, is the guest of Mrs. W. T. Edge, Queen's avenue.

The death of the Rev. Francis L. Checkley at Napanee on Monday last was a sad reminder to many London girls of their happy school days, Mr. Checkley having conducted a very successful private school on Richmond street, this city, a few years ago. Mr. Checkley's body was brought to this city and interred in Woodland Cemetery on Thursday morning.

Mrs. Andrew W. Mann (nee Broderick) will hold her post-nuptial reception on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons next at 254 Queen's avenue.

Invitations are out to the marriage of Miss Beatrice Emmiline Gates, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Gates, of Hamilton, and niece of Mr. Herbert Gates, of this city, to Mr. Charles William Bell. The ceremony takes place on Sept. 21 in St. Luke's Church, Burlington, at 1:45 o'clock and will be followed by a reception at the Priory, Burlington.

Miss Gwendolyn Davis, the Deanery, Wortley road, left on Tuesday for Toronto, where she will be a resident pupil at Havergal Hall. Mr. Llewellyn Davis returns to Wycliffe College, Toronto, about the first of the month.

An event in next week's calendar is the subscription dance at the London Hunt Club House on Wednesday evening. Miss Eleanor Smallman and Miss Freida Puddicombe have realized the fact that the reception room at the club house requires a new rug and some easy chairs, and the president's daughter knowing the exchequer of the club, is promoting the dance to secure funds for the purpose. It is expected that many of the older members will enjoy the evening as well as all the younger people. The Italian orchestra will furnish music for dancing, and card tables will be arranged for those who do not wish to dance. Miss Smallman, Miss Puddicombe and the steward of the club are selling double tickets for $1 50 and extra tickets for 50 cents each.

Miss Helen Harris, Colborne street, is the very gracious hostess of a smart tea for maids and men at the Kennels this afternoon, arranged in honor of her two bright and charming visitors, the Misses Nello and Gladys Michie, the daughters of Mrs. T. Saxon Weld, who with Mr. Weld and her eldest daughter, is sojourning in the Isle of Wight. Among the many recipients of invitations were the Misses Beddome, Geraldine Beddome, Tabby and Jap Moore, Allie and Laura Hyman, Madge Smith, Gibbons, Norah Dann, Maud Somerville, Mabel Magee, Edna Kent, M. Reed (Pittsburg), Mary Meredith, Graydon, Beatrice and Helen Richardson, Edna Leonard, Frances Macbeth, Hunt, Aspinal, Macara, Florence Fraser, Annie Macbeth, Bullen, Dorothy Bullen, Eleanor Smallman, Puddicombe, Nenone Carling, Dr. Alexander, Dr. Hogg, Dr. Henderson, Major Layborn, Capt. Uniacke, Capt. Raikes, Lieut. Dann, Mr. Toller (Winnipeg), Mr. Skinner (India), Messrs. Charlie Hunt, Lind, Geo. Gunn, Graydon, Rumball, Gordon Richardson (Montreal), Ibbotson Leonard, Crawford, Jack Bullen, Innes Carling, Tilley, Ellerton, A. Dann, Gordon Hunt, W. Pope, Will Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Kerrigan, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Smallman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reid, Captain and Mrs. Kayes and several others.

Mrs. Peters returned to De Grasse Point, Lake Simcoe, on Monday morning and Colonel Peters rejoined his family on Thursday at their summer residence. The colonel and Mrs. Peters have almost decided to take a residence in Albert street the first of October, the one recently occupied by Mrs. Harkness and her two daughters. Mrs. Harkness, who has not been enjoying good health for some time past, will, with the Misses Harkness, go to the Sanitarium at Battle Creek, Michigan, before taking another residence in town.

Sir John Murray, brother of the late Mrs. A. MacPherson, is visiting his brother-in-law, Mr. A. MacPherson, in Central avenue. Sir John Murray is distinguished as an explorer and his visit is indeed a pleasure to all who are fortunate enough to meet him.

Colonel Buchan, of Kingston, spent the week-end with his daughter, Mrs. J. A. Kaye, at Wolseley Barracks.

Dr. Eleanor Weld, of Australia, who is making a tour of the world and has recently been in England, is expected in London this week, and will visit Mr. Joseph Weld in Ridout street. Dr. Weld is a cousin of Mr. Joseph Weld, also of Mr. John Weld, the Ridgeway.

Torontonians have been eagerly anticipating the Toronto Hunt Club races which commenced at the Woodbine today.

Lieut. Douglas Young, son of Colonel and Mrs. Young, of Wolseley Barracks, is one of the many Toronto men who have played polo with great enthusiasm during the past few weeks.

Mr. Henry Skinner, of the Twenty-Ninth Punjab Regiment, India, who has been a visitor in the home of Judge and Mrs. Magee, Albert street, for the past two weeks, leaves for Kingston on Monday.

Miss Helen Gunn, Kent street, is expecting Miss Mollie Morrison, of St. John's, Newfoundland, to be her guest during October.

Miss Reed, of Pittsburg, a college friend at Havergal Hall of Miss Edna Kent, is spending a six weeks' visit with Miss Kent, Fairlawn.

Mrs. Theodore Simmons did not stop over in London while en route from Toronto to Helena, Mon., as was expected.

The Misses Gibbons have prolonged their trip and will not be home for some days yet.

Mrs. Charles Adair, Collingwood, spent a couple of days this week with friends in town.

Mrs. (Sheriff) Cameron returned last week from Weesbeach, Lake Huron. Her daughter, Mrs. Christie, of Toronto, who has been during the summer at the Camerons' Cottage, is spending a few weeks in town prior to returning to Toronto.

Miss Meta Macbeth, Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. J. W. Hyman for the week-end.

Mrs. John Weld, the Ridgeway, and her two sons, Ernest and Douglas, returned on Friday last from Kingston, where they spent the summer with Mrs. Weld's mother, Mrs. Simpson.

Mr. Guy N. Toller (Miss Beddome's fiance) came to London, from Ottawa, on Thursday and will visit Mr. and Mrs. Beddome for a few days before proceeding to Winnipeg.

Mrs. Lionel Eliot, of Goderich, and her sister, Mrs. Bustard, of New York, came to London for a few days' visit on Thursday and are the guests of Mrs. E. W. Hyman in Kent street.

Mrs. Charles Eirick and little Miss Mildred Eirick, of Buffalo, are spending a visit with Mrs. Charles Blinn.

Mrs. Beddome will be the hostess of a small supper party early in the week given in honor of Mr. Guy N. Toller, of Winnipeg.

Miss Frances Macbeth returned from visiting her brother, Mr. Charlie Macbeth, Detroit, on Monday evening.

Miss Jessie Boyce remained over another week, the guest of Miss Hunt, and left for her home in Grand Rapids on Thursday morning.

Mrs. John Carling came home on Thursday. Lady Carling and Miss Carling are still at the Mereditns' country residence.

Mrs. Blinn, sen., has returned from Hamilton, where she had been attending the funeral of her cousin, the late Colonel MacLaren.

Mrs. Foxley, of Toronto, spent a few days this week with Mrs. Spittal, Ridout street south.

Mrs. Wm. Smythe, of Toronto, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ethel Scatcherd, Richmond street north.

The 10th of October is the date decided upon for the London Hunt Ladies' Golf Club to play for the president's cup. The successful competitor of each year has her name engraved on the cup.

Judge Street, of Toronto, was in town this week attending the funeral of Mrs. Smyth, daughter of the late Colonel De Latre, of the British Army, who was buried at Woodland Cemetery on Monday last.

A meeting of the executive committee of the London Hunt Ladies' Golf Club was held on Thursday afternoon, at which it was decided that the club would challenge the St. Catharines Golf Club on the 22nd or 23rd, and the Buffalo Ladies' Golf Club the second week in October. The score for the prize offered by Mr. Bullen is to be taken from the 19th to are 23rd. The preliminary rounds of the September handicap are to be played from the 15th to the 20th and the semi-finals from the 20th to the 23rd, and the handicap matches are to be over by the 26th.

A very happy function for the visitors in town and the many engaged girls was the afternoon tea given in their honor by Mrs. John E. Smallman, Elton Lodge, on Wednesday afternoon. The lovely home, always a charming rendezvous, was particularly so on Wednesday afternoon, when a bevy of pretty girls made the drawing-room ring with their happy voices; each of the betrothed ones secure in the fact that her fiance was the embodiment of all manly perfections. Mrs. Smallman received her guests with her customary sweet cordiality in a vastly becoming shaded blue silk gown, profusely trimmed with lace. In the dining-room, where bright hued asters lent their gay beauty, Mrs. Smallman's mother, Mrs. McKay, and Mrs. Smallman, of Waverly, presided at the daintily arranged tea table. Miss Eleanor Smallman very charmingly assisted, and looked bright and pretty in a graceful Swiss lawn embroidered tea gown with pale shell pink entredeux. The to-be brides invited were the Misses Freida Puddicombe, Mabel Magee, MacKenzie, Madge Smith, Tabby Moore, May Beddome, Eleanor Pennington and Amy MacDonough. The visitors in town included Miss Grace Hyman, New York; Miss Jessie Boyce, Grand Rapids; Miss Reed, Pittsburg; the Misses Nello and Gladys Michie; and among others there were Miss Allie Hyman, Miss Helen Harris, Miss Nenone Carling, Miss Bullen, Miss Belton, Mrs. Kaye, and a few others. Miss Beddome wore a cream cloth suit and exquisite pale green hat with forget-me-not blue trimming. Miss Nello Michie's navy blue tailor-made gown and black picture hat were most becoming and her sister, Miss Gladys, looked very chic in black with crimson hat. Miss Freida Puddicombe was in silver gray with white bebe chapeau. Miss Mabel Magee went in a cream serge suit with pale green hat. Miss Reed, of Pittsburg, wore a smart frock of pale tabac voile with hat en suite. Miss Boyce, another American guest, went in pale blue eolienne and looked remarkably well. Miss Tabby Moore wore a very chic slate blue tafetta shirt waist suit.

Mrs. Duncan MacDonald and Miss Bessie Moore arrived at the Moores' home in King street on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Sterling gave a very delightful little informal supper party early this week. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. James Kerrigan, Mr. and Mrs. John Smallman and Capt and Mrs. Kaye.

Nearly sixty-five tickets have been sold for the drawing of the six hand-embroidered towels at the London Hunt Club House.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Lucile Nichol, of St. Thomas, to Mr. Robertson, of Hamilton. The wedding is to be solemnized on Wednesday, Oct. 5, in Trinity Church, St. Thomas.

Mrs. George Macbeth, of Toronto, who came to London last evening, will be Mrs. (Major) Carpenter's guest till Monday.

Mrs. Robert Puddicombe, Mrs. Thos. Smallman, Mrs. Niven, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Kaye, Mrs. Macbeth, Mrs. Hyman, Mrs. John Smallman, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Kaye, Mrs. W. J. Reid, Mrs. Beddome, Mrs. Edge, the Misses Hyman, Freida and Mary Puddicombe, Eleanor Smallman, Shaw-Wood, Dixie Cox, Beddome, Jessie Hale, Beatrice and Helen Richardson, Dorothy Bullen, Belton, Helen Harris, Nello and Gladys Michie, Nora Niven, Kent, Reed, of Pittsburg, Nita Hunt, Jessie Boyce, M. Elliot, Lillian Puddicombe, Nenone Carling, Mr. Skinner and Mr. Gordon Richardson, were among the very many who enjoyed the charming hospitality of Mrs. George Brown and Miss Zimmerman at the Kennels on Monday afternoon last.

Mrs. Marshall and the Misses Allie and Nellie Marshall are now in Germany, their address being care of Dresden Bank, Prazer Strasse, Dresden, Germany.

Mrs. James Duffield, Mrs. W. J. Clarke, Mrs. (Dr.) Anderson, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Gunn, Mrs. Smart, Mrs. Bremner, Mrs. George Reid, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Pattullo, Mrs. Masuret, Miss Masuret, Mrs. Mulkern, Mrs. Jento, Mrs. (Dr.) McArthur, Miss Gibson, Mrs. Bayly and a great many others were guests of Mrs. MacCallum for afternoon tea on Thursday. The tea was given in honor of Mrs. Ferguson, of Toronto (nee MacCallum), who in receiving, wore her wedding gown of ivory white silk and chiffon. Mrs. Green presided in the tea room, assisted by four prettily-gowned girls, the Misses MacArthur, Elma Reid, Mollie Hopkirk and Helen Gunn. The decorations throughout the spacious room were in white and green.

Mrs. Fred Harper and Miss Annie Macbeth will give the tea at the Kennels on Monday next. The regular Saturday tea of the London Golf Club was postponed this week on account of the large reception given by Miss Harris at the Kennels this afternoon.

Captain and Mrs. John Kaye, Miss Beddome, Mr. Toller and a few others enjoyed an informal luncheon at the Kennels yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Nicholson, of London, England, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Sterling, left this morning for Hamilton. Mr. Nicholson will also visit in Ottawa and New York before returning to England in October.

Mrs. Glen is rapidly recoving from her fall, but is still confined to her room at Waverly, the home of her daughter, Mrs. Smallman.

Mrs. W. J. Reid was hostess of a small and very informal matinee whist on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Puddicombe and Miss Freida Puddicombe, the Beeches, went down to Toronto on Thursday for a few days.

Owing to her illness, Miss Harmon, of Ottawa, will not receive boarding school pupils this term, consequently Miss Mary Puddicombe did not leave for school in Ottawa this week, but expects to attend a Toronto ladies' college.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Spencer and family, Dufferin avenue, returned home last week from their summer residence, Ouisiamo, Muskoka.

Miss May McGivern, of Hamilton, is the guest of Mrs. Herbert Gates in Wellington street.

Mlle. Hildegarde Von Brockdorf, of St. Mark's Parish, New York, is the guest of Mrs. Beattie, Elmhurst, South London. KATRINKA.

Free-Free

...THIS...

75c Coupon Free.



Cut this out and present it at once to any of the following druggists with 50c. They will give large bottle Ozone (concentrated), large package Celery King. This is merely an advertising offer and may not be made again.

So present at once to C. McCallum & Co., J. J. Jepson, Callard & McLachlan, J. E. Keays & Co., Anderson & Nelles, H. J. Childs, E. W. Boyle, D. F. Kilgour, B. A. Mitchell, Wallace & Guillemont.

NAME .....

ADDRESS.....

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### A Unique Manuscript.

Our search for manuscripts in the Coptic convents of Egypt was not rewarded by any brilliant success. But several years earlier I succeeded in obtaining from a private source a manuscript to which I desire to draw the attention of the American traveling public.

It is a lectionary of readings from the Old Testament and from St. Paul's epistles, written in Palestinian Syriac; that is, in the dialect of Aramaic, which was spoken in Galilee during our Lord's earthly life and for two centuries afterward, the tongue which "bewrayed" St. Peter. It bears the same relation to the Edessan or literary Syriac as the Doric of ancient Greece did to the Attic, or as English does to Scotch. This manuscript is absolutely unique of its kind, because, although three other copies of a lectionary in the same dialect exist, one in the Vatican Library and two at Mount Sinai, they contain a text of the Gospels, while this one provides us with lessons from the other books of the Bible.

Several leaves have been torn from the book, one from the middle and about eight from the end. The dealer confessed to having sold these piecemeal to passing travelers. The leaf from the middle has turned up in Germany, having been detected and edited by Dr. Friedrich Schulthess, in the "Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gasellschaft," Vol. LVI., page 253. Its text exactly fills the gap left in the manuscript purchased by me. It is of some importance for the history of Syriac literature that we should know the date, and that will probably be found written on one of the leaves which have been lost from the end.—Century Magazine.

**They Know It.**

Thousands of people throughout the country know that the ordinary remedies for piles—ointments, suppositories and appliances—will not cure.

The best of them only bring passing relief.

Dr. Leonhardt's Hemi-Roid is a tablet taken internally that removes the cause of Piles, hence the cure is permanent. Every peakage sold carries a guarantee with it.

It is perfectly harmless to the most delicate constitution. A month's treatment in each package. Sold at $1. At any drug store, or The Wilson-Fyle Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

The revived popularity of the Tam O'Shanter, with the reported increased manufacture of this favorite head gear in the United States, has led Nottingham hoisery makers to put in extra machinery for its production.

MOTHER GRAVES' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

Seven hundred and seventy-nine parts in every one thousand of human blood are water.

One of the new streets in Berlin has been named for Pasteur, the noted Frenchman.

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

**Dr. Chase's Ointment**

# Of Interest to Women

### At the Fair.

Such funny things and such funny people as you see at the fair! Past the office window there wandered, hand-in-hand, two very youthful people, either "me and my best girl," or a very recently married pair. They stopped and stared in and "she" murmured to "him." "I wonder what sort of a show they run, anyway." We smiled and they wandered off, still wondering.

It was Children's Day, and they owned the grounds. All over the palace, the pike and the grandstand they swarmed, full of the happiest enthusiasm. One group passed, chattering happily together. Said one of the boys, "How much have you got to spend?"

"Fifteen cents," said the other proudly.

"Aw! I got more than that," said the first one. "Daddy give me 20 cents and Mother give me five. My big sister brought me in and bought me five cents' worth of peanuts." Everyone looked at him enviously. Happiness could go no further, and he strutted along, hands in his pockets, hat on one side, the "cock of the walk."

Blessed childhood, when it takes so little to make you happy. Who wouldn't be a "kid" again, when a quarter would make you joyous and you were not too blase to enjoy the fair, the crowd and—the peanuts?

It was on the "Pike," and we were standing outside one of the tents listening to the "barker" expatiate on the merits of his show the "best eveh," when out trooped three of the girls who were showing with him.

They were certainly "tough" in appearance and brazen in face, and a man in front of me muttered: "I can't understand how God Almighty can let any of his creatures sink to a level like that and still live. I can't understand it," and he turned away disgustedly.

How is it, I wonder, that when a woman does sink, she seems to sink so much lower than a man. There is a fable to the effect that a man, a woman and the devil ran a race in sin. The man was hopelessly outdistanced, but he didn't feel badly, for the devil also was far behind. Significant, is it not? It behooves a woman, therefore, to maintain the very highest standard, for only thus can she live up to the ideal woman.

Out at the fair there was present to a very marked degree, the most objectionable type of girl, the giggly kind.

Just last week a man wrote to me and said "Why don't you write up in your paper the girl who laughs so loudly you can hear her two blocks away, who says 'Oh, gee! and 'Good Heavens!' at the top of her lungs, and who has every one on the street looking at her.

"It makes me sick," he continued, "to be with a couple of girls like that. They are the sort who criticise the supper at a party, talk about people behind their backs and make themselves generally objectionable. Why don't girls cultivate the low, sweet voice that Dr. Johnson says is 'such an excellent thing in a woman?' And one wonders why.

A small boy who has been doing the fair just came in "Have you had your dinner, sonny?" said a man in the office.

"Sure," said he.

"Where did you get it?"

"Well, I tell you," said the boy, "I just went around to one side of the Malta Vita place and got a dish of food, then round to the other side, did the same at the Orange Meat exhibit, had a couple of cups of cocoa and some tea and biscuits, bought 5 cents' worth of peanuts and there you are."

Everyone in the office shrieked and someone said "Pretty unsatisfactory dinner, kid. Here, you better take a quarter and get a decent one."

"Not on your life," said the youngster, "I don't want your money. I've got enough myself to buy my dinner, but I've been spending it on "the cane you ring is the cane you get," the Ferris wheel, and that sort of thing. I'll get a good supper when I get home, and he went off, happy as a lark.

Nan

## THE ETIQUETTE OF LETTERS

Letter writing has changed so much within a few years that the best of letters written ten years ago would no longer serve as a model for up-to-date use.

I remember not long ago of hearing a lecture on "Letter Writing as a Lost Art," in which the speaker gave examples of the dignified, respectful missive from a young girl to her mother 25 years ago, upon her election in a distant city to a responsible office in some great philanthropic society. This letter was several pages long, beginning, "My darling, my admirable mother," and ending with terms equally as dignified and respectful.

The second letter, the letter of today, may be to some minds odious by comparison, but it certainly was in harmony with the times. The nature of the occurrence calling forth congratulations from mother to daughter was exactly the same, but this time the letter was as brief and as uncommenced as a telegram. It read, "Bully for you, Ma. I knew you would get there, Julie." This shows the difference between yesterday and today — but good form strikes a happy medium.

According to the latest fiat of good form, all letters whether of business or personal matters, must be fairly brief. No one has time, nor inclination, nowadays to wade through pages of personal items which are of no interest to any but the writer. And then, the typewritten letter has completely changed the style. No one — at least, scarcely any one — will write on a typewriter the soul-stirring thought, because such extravagant phrases become ridiculous after passing through the girl and the machine. Even if one types her own letters, the effect upon the receiver is almost the same.

I don't believe that any lover, no matter how full of sentiment, could bring himself to write an impassioned epistle to his dear one on a typewriter.

The business letter should be a business letter, pure and simple, although the friendly relations existing between the writer and receiver may be such as to warrant a personal line or two added in a postscript. One must remember that a business letter is not always a private affair. It is often passed over to a lawyer or counselor to be judged, or it may be shown to other members of the family of those interested in the same business. So all friendly messages should be put at the bottom of the sheet that they may be cut off if necessary.

Letters that are written by a secretary or stenographer for another should contain nothing but the business. The writer should remember that for the moment she is but a machine, and her business is to be the best machine she possibly can. Her own personality should not enter into such a correspondence, even if the receiver knows that the girl who really wrote that letter is his own dear sweetheart — he should not expect any recognition of this fact. The well-bred corespondent does not give himself away in a typewritten business letter. Perhaps, a few samples of letters—real letters, actually written by real people to real people — will help our readers to understand the significance of the letters between the real people of today.

These are examples of smart letters thoroughly up to date and gracefully written, although quite to the point.

Here is one from one busy woman to another—an intimate friend—both leading too strenuous lives to write long and often:

Dear, Dear Marion:

You are so much in my thoughts lately that I want to reach out and touch you. Where are you and what are you doing? Are you well? Are you happy—with limitation, of course? I want to hear something of you. There's little at this end. I've stayed too long here for my own good, and before the next hot wave strikes us I hope to be at the old place in the mountains. Ethel will go with me, although she dreads it — so dull up there, you know for a girl of her years. But later I shall let her go with sister Mary to Mrs. Mason's house party in ——

Have you heard about Jennie Munroe's engagement to J. S.? My, how fast our daughters are coming on. These peaceful scraps of news are all I have. I rather hope it's the same with you. Any way, don't leave me out any longer. Your loving KATE."

You see this letter tells all that is "doing" in but few words, and still conveys the warm message of a love and friendship that will continue to the end, we hope.

The next letter is a reply to an invitation to become a member of a committee, and is a model of its kind, for it contains just the right touch of business and pleasant friendliness combined in proper proportions:

No. 907 Seward avenue,
June 10th.

My Dear Mrs. Jones:

On my return from Boston I found your note awaiting me and I was very glad to hear from you.

It is a great temptation to say "yes" to your pleasant invitation to become your assistant on the committee of which you are chairman, and if you are willing to take me conditionally I will do all I can to help you. The only condition would be if Mr. Benson might have to be away and need me to go with him, as you know how ill he has been. Just now this does not seem probable, though it is always possible and makes me hesitate to take up any definite committee work.

It would be a real pleasure to work with you, and if you think me sufficiently definite under the circumstances you may count upon me. Faithfully yours.

ADELAIDE MARON BENSON.

And here is a business letter which speaks for itself, saying a lot briefly, but yet in a courteous manner:

July 12, 1904.

Mr. James Mason Blair, Rochester, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—We wrote you on June 23 with reference to changes regarding your manuscript. We should like to remind you that, if we issue the book in the fall, it will need to be taken up at an early date, and to ask if you cannot give this matter your attention soon, as we judge there will be much vexatious delay, owing to the method of manufacture after the preliminary plans are made. Very truly yours,

Jones & Co.,
By F. W. D.

F. W. D.

This not only implies that the firm intends to publish the book, but reminds the author to make the required changes at once. In this case the writer of the letter and the one who receives it are warm personal friends of long standing, but even so, it was not really necessary to add the friendly postscript. They would have remained friends just the same.

The postscript was there, however, and caused a smile to show itself on the countenance of the party of the second part. A smile or two, more or less, never hurts anyone. The postscript in this case conveyed a pertinent, but brief message. It was: "Come, get a move on."

I am sure the foregoing examples will convey the idea that the good form of up-to-date letter writing consists in being concise, clear as to meaning, courteous and always impersonal for business letters. Kindly, communicative, interesting and fairly brief in letters between friends.

As for the letters of acknowledgment for favors or courtesies of any kind, a mention of the especial favor is necessary with the hearty, wholesouled expression of thanks for same. Such letters as these, together with letters of condolence or congratulation, also their replies, are, as I said before, to be found in any book on etiquette.

LINDA HULL LARNED.



Fond Mamma—Yes, my darling, those little boys next door have no father or mother, and no kind Aunt Jane. Wouldn't you like to give them something?

Archie (with great enthusiasm)—Oh, yes, mamma; let's give them Aunt Jane!




EMPIRE STYLE—A girdle made of sateen cloth, perfect fitting, never-stretching.

¶ Even the most contrary figure can cultivate a most comely form, without loss of comfort, by wearing E. T. Corsets. Because in E. T. Corsets there is a style made to fit the peculiarities of each kind of figure and give it the proper shape.

¶ E. T. Corsets are guaranteed—your money back for any reason.

¶ Most all dealers sell them.

ET Corsets

6


## THE VACATIONS OF THE MARRIED

**Should Husbands and Wives Spend Their Holidays Together?**

For the first two or three years of wedded life the holiday problem does not present itself. Whenever the husband has his annual leave from the office, both he and his wife go off to some favorite resort for a few weeks. But as the years in their flight bring the advent of little feet into the home, just so does holiday-making become more a toil than a pleasure—at any rate for the wife. Indeed, a week or two at the sea is often the hardest time of the year, for unless one is possessed of a fluent means of servant is left at home and all the additional labor of minding the small folk every minute of the day devolves upon the mother.

Apart from this, the best month of holiday-making being August, the family in order to fall in with the husband's outing are compelled to go away at that time, and lodgings are generally overcrowded and uncomfortable in consequence. The expense, too, is increased a thousandfold by going away when everybody else is away, and yet, year after year, the unwritten law holds good, that father and mother and children must all go away together.

By-and-bye, when all the joy and novelty of holiday-making are marred for the mother by the memory of the weary toil each holiday has involved, the question should husbands and wives take their holidays together presents itself, and certainly the experience of matrimony is bound to evoke a negative answer.

Perhaps in the early years of wedded life the suggestion destroys the last lingering elements of sentiment and romance, but looked at calmly and dispassionately, the plea for separate holidays undoubtedly has much to commend it. In the first place, the financial aspect of affairs is alluring, for if the wife and the children take their holiday in June or July, lodgings are not expensive and landladies are more at leisure to attend properly upon their visitors when they have only the one set in the house. Or, better still, a tiny cottage or bungalow may be hired for comparatively a low price, and the servant accompany her mistress; the latter plan is really the best, as very often, for obvious reasons, a young maid cannot be left at home, and the advantages of a house to themselves, need no chronicling where children are concerned.

By making these arrangements, the mother gets a real holiday, for though she has the small folk to supervise she has no man with the burden of idleness on his hands to console and amuse. Few men realize what a terrible trial they prove to a wife on a holiday. Yet the petty exactions they impose are little short of tyranny, not least among which is the popular matrimonial fallacy that every walk, be its length what it may, must be shared by the tired woman, whose whole heart is trembling with apprehension lest any of the children should drown themselves in her absence. All this makes more work for the mother, and perchance does not improve her own temper.

And from a man's point of view a week or two of his own holiday is really beneficial. There is bound to be a certain amount of fret in the incessant presence of the children; bound to be days when he longs to go off for a ramble and does not like to unless accompanied by the wife! Of course, where funds and time permit, a final holiday week away by themselves is an ideal time for husband and wife alike.

Oh, yes, let husbands and wives take their holiday apart, by all means, since absence undoubtedly does make the heart grow fonder, in the case of each, but where a few days can be taken alone together, let nothing stand in their way!


**Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.** 38



**Low Rates to the West Via Great Northern Railway.**

Effective (daily) Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, inclusive, 1904. Cheap, one-way, second class colonist tickets will be on sale from all stations in Ontario to all points on the line of the Great Northern Railway in Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, also to Victoria, Vancouver, Westminster, Rossland, Nelson, and other points in British Columbia.

For full information as to rates, time of trains, also berth rates in tourist sleeper, also literature on application to Charles W. Graves, district passenger agent, 10 King street east, Toronto, Ont. 98 bu-ty


In wit, as nature, what affects our hearts
Is not th' exactness of peculiar parts;
'Tis not the lip or eye we beauty call,
But the joint force and full result of all.
—Pope.

## MANNERS AT TABLE; WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

**Hints for the Hostess and Her Invited Guests.**

Ice Cream is eaten with a fork in America; in England a spoon is used. With all deference to English custom, a very safe rule is, eat nothing with a spoon that can be taken with a fork.

A hostess does not press a guest to eat more, nor assure her that there is an abundant supply; it were invidious for her to doubt it. Where considerations of health do not forbid it, it is courteous to partake a little of every course.

No guest passes a plate or offers to serve anything unless requested to do so.

To detect oneself in a solecism is, as a rule, as mortifying a thing as can happen. Under such circumstances, men and women behave very differently and so betray themselves, in the sequel more than they do in the act.

A young woman with an undue amount of country-girl ignorance and lack of experience was invited to luncheon at a fashionable house. Bouillon was served in cups. The girl thought it was tea and asked the maid for sugar. Before she put it in the bouillon, the hostess by whose elbow the young woman was sitting, said:

"That, my dear, is bouillon."

"Yes, I know," retorted the guest, "but I always take sugar in mine."

As a matter of fact, she had never taken bouillon in any way and had not the remotest idea what it was, and she made her mistake all the more glaring by not following the plan which indicates breeding—simplicity.

Abraham Lincoln had an experience not entirely dissimilar to that of the young woman in question. At a dinner party at which he was present there was a saddle of mutton. When the butler passed a glass of jelly Lincoln took it and ate its contents. Another glass was passed from diner to diner and each took a spoonful. Lincoln observed this, and, with a characteristic laugh, said:

"I seem to have taken more than my share."

There was no apology and no embarrassment. A particularly fastidious woman who was present said afterward that the sad looking and rather awkward frontiersman was, by nature, a better gentleman than any one she had ever met, even in places where men were supposed to be gentlemen as a matter of course.

One of the fundamental rules to observe is the manner of sitting down at the table.

In a certain recent book a young girl writes to her mother: "I am sure you make a mistake in what you told me, that all well-bred people behave nicely at dinner, and sit up, because they don't a bit. Lots of them put their elbows on the table, and nearly all sit anywhere on their chairs."

Do not sit on the edge of the chair, nor sidewise. Nor should the back rest continually on the back of the chair. An easy upright position is the proper one. The feet should rest on the floor, and sit far enough away from the plate to be able to use the knife and fork without awkwardness.

"It is worse than a crime; it is ill-bred," the society woman will tell you about this careless manner of sitting. Nothing points out the ill-bred woman more quickly than the position she takes when she sits down to table.—Buffalo Courier.


**A Satisfactory Pile Remedy**

Will cure the conditions causing the piles. Try Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut; their frequent use prevents piles. No case ever known where the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills failed.


### Athletics and Consumption.

There must be no exercise as exercise for the consumption patient. If you are able and feel like it, amuse yourself, but don't take exercise to build your system up. I know, I, too, have heard those stories about men given up to die, who began work in a gymnasium and by violent exercise entirely recovered their health. You mustn't believe all the physical culture people tell you any more than all the patent medicine people tell you. They're both in the miracle business. When the lung tissue is attacked by tuberculosis it heals, if it heals at all, by this fibrous scar-material filling in the cavity. No new lung tissue is formed to replace what has been lost, and this scar-material is useless for breathing. Suppose you had a deep cut in your hand, and you kept working that hand violently, how long do you think it would take the cut to heal? When exercise is taken or you "expand your lungs," you have to work the lung tissue just as you work your hand, and if it is wounded there will be a much larger proportion of scar-material useless for breathing when it does get well —Everybody's Magazine

## LADY LOVELY'S BEAUTY CREED

In the fact that she desires to be beautiful is found sufficient excuse for the pleasant task of keeping herself sweet, dainty, graceful and scrupulously clean.

By taking her morning bath, she feels that she begins the day right. She gets the drowsiness out of her eyes, brings the carnation color to her cheeks, feels deliciously refreshed, and has the satisfaction of knowing that she is truly well groomed.

She realizes that true beauty is far reaching. It does not cling merely to a pretty glory crown or rosy-posy lips or a smooth satin skin, but finds its sweet way into a woman's heart, making her life beautiful and filling it with work well accomplished, kindnesses graciously bestowed and good deeds that make the stay here worth while.

She knows that certain rules of regular hygiene must be carefully followed if a woman would be well and strong and healthy and blessed with fair looks. She eats such things as best keep the various digestive organs in good temper, avoiding the luscious pastry bits that create a yellow, sallow skin and dull, listless eyes. She eats plenty of fine fresh fruit, and she drinks a great deal of pure water, which helps to clear and cleanse and beautify the skin.

At night there is a little facial tubbing that is never neglected. She plies the correct complexion brush of firm, even bristles, and she cleanses away all dust and grime and sebaceous matter that adhere to the surface of the skin by going over it gently but briskly with the brush and a goodly supply of warm water and a pure neutral soap, after which she rinses her complexion in cold salt water, dries it gently with a bit of old linen and applies creme marquise or orange flower skin food so no roughness or scaliness will result.

My Lady Lovely never goes out and lassos troubles and brings them home with her. If trouble comes and sits beside her hearthstone she treats him as cheerfully as she can, and since he cannot exist where smiles abound, he soon gets out and takes his departure. Those who cry find trouble ever with them, for he loves tears and dotes on troubled looks and despairing sighs.

She has consideration for her neighbors, patience with little children and thoughtfulness for the feeble and aged.

She loves animals and treats dumb brutes with kindness. There is something lamentably wrong with the woman who permits animals to be uncared for or forgotten. My Lady Lovely belongs not to this class.

She is considerate of those who are her inferiors. She does not expect her cook to be of the same intelligence as herself. So she can overlook an occasional failing in one less fortunately satuated in life.

Lastly, she has a horror of the "middle aged" figure, and she takes such good care of herself in every way that old Popper Time knows she is immune from his insidious little afflictions. So youth and fair looks stay ever with her.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## A LOOSE ENGINE.

The little station at Clatworth had wakened from its usual noontide siesta for the advent of the important trains of the day—one from Anderford Junction, bringing passengers from the London express, the other from remote country towns, conveying those who desired to catch the up train at the junction for Waterloo.

A man who had alighted from the down train looked around him with a smile of dawning recollection. Clatworth again after five years! Curious that chance should have obliged him to get out here, on his way south, and return to the Junction to retrieve an important package he had left behind there.

A feeling of satisfaction stole over him at the difference between his past and present self. In those old days, when his commercial traveling had necessitated a fortnight's sojourn at this dead-alive village, he had been of little account either in his own or any other world.

Then his chance had come and he had taken it. Five years of rough-and-tumble life in every quarter of the globe, with a success at the end of it that landed him high and dry on the level of prosperity, had nearly effaced all remembrance of Clatworth.

As he crossed the line to the strip of geranium-bordered gravel that formed the up platform, odds and ends of reminiscences began to piece themselves in kaleidoscopic fashion through his brain. There was the stretch of dusty road that led to the pond and the mill; across the fields rose the tower of the old church, embowered in trees.

He was about to overtake some recollection that evaded him, when the train came in, the engine pulling up just opposite to him, and as he moved toward the carriage he was suddenly arrested by a face that brought back vividly, like a bolt from the blue, the most unpleasant experience of his career.

The engine driver, leaning a little over his brake, was looking him full in the face with astonished and uneasy recognition, and, as the traveler took in the sun-burned features, the dark, menacing eyes, the strong, brown hand that seemed to twitch toward him, he remembered everything.

There had been a quarrel between this man and himself over a girl—Eppie, the village belle. The young traveler had interfered with their courting, had captured Eppie's truant fancy with his affection of superiority and town ways, and, after persuading her to throw the other over, had played fast and loose with her himself.

It had been a fortnight's interlude of mock sentiment and passion to him, a life time of love and desperate grief to her. When he said good-bye to her in the mill lane, and she realized that he had failed her, she gave one bitter cry, and, in answer to it, someone had run across the adjoining field, had leaped the intervening hedge, and had struck him down with one swift, savage blow.

He had picked himself up and gone away with curse in his heart, not daring to risk a fight, for the discarded lover was mad with jealousy.

And now for the first time they were face to face again.

For an instant both were silent; then the engine driver said, hoarsely, "What are you doing here?" And the other, with a contemptuous smile, said, "How's Eppie?"

The driver's furious gaze flickered, and the traveler intuitively looked past the engine, across the station yard to a patch of green, where at a cottage door, a woman, young and comely, stood with a child in her arms.

The blazing sunlight shone full on their faces, glinting in the gold of their hair, enhancing the clear white and red of their cheeks; they looked the embodiment of spring and summer, of childhood's and womanhood's health, mental and physical, in its perfection.

And, looking back into the driver's eyes, the traveler read the intolerable suspicion and jealous fear that flashed into them, and understood what had happened in those five years. His moment of revenge had come; he had neither waited for it nor counted on it, but he would take advantage of it to the full.

"I was coming along to the Junction," he said, "but I'll wait for the next train. Then I can have a talk with Eppie about old times." And he deliberately turned his gaze toward the cottage door on the green.

The driver's hand fell like a sledge hammer on the brake, and he seemed as if he would leap from the engine; but the guard had given the signal of departure, and the train slided slowly out of Clatworth, while the words "Curse you!" smote the air like the lash of a red-hot whip.

The traveler smiled, carried his bag to the Parcels Office, and stayed for a word or two of converse with the porter, reminding him of their acquaintance five years back.

"I remember the old place well," he said. "It looks just the same as it used to—little changed, any more than the people."

And he went toward the level-crossing, where the gates still barred the footway from road pasengers, though no train was due.

"What's the matter with your boss?" said the station master at the Junction to the stoker of the Clatsworth train. "He seems to have gone queer—says he must get home for a bit, and he'll be back to take the five-fifteen out even if he has to run the whole way. Is it—?" with a significant pause.

"It's to do with his wife," said the stoker, slowly. "He sets great store by her and he thinks there's trouble up. But he'll keep his word sure enough and be back in time for her." And he nodded toward the engine.

Meanwhile the driver had made his way to the "goods" just starting for Clatworth. It seemed an eternity to him until his cottage came in sight, and he stumbled out of the van like a man who has had too much strong drink; but the porter laid a detaining hand on him and pointed toward the waiting room, round the door of which a group of people clustered, peering and whispering.

"What's up?" said the driver, huskily.

"You remember that commercial chap as was hanging round here five years since or thereabouts? He came back this afternoon and missed his train somehow, so he went across to the Parcels Office and put his bag in, and stopped there along of me. It might have been a couple of minutes or more, I never thought to warn him of the loose engine as follows you up to the Junction—'twasn't as if he was a stranger; he must 'a' known well enough. He could see the gates was back. He was looking over his shoulder as he set his foot on the line, and I shouted out to him then, for I could see the engine round the bend, and he nodded back, with something I could not catch; and then, before I could get to him—it was all over!" The man lowered his voice. "He was cut right in two," he said, "and he's in there. Best not look at him, I think"—he hesitated —"I think Eppie's wanting you. She saw it happen and ran across here to know who 'twas. And I wouldn't tell her. You'd best tell her yourself. She said it made her feel rare and nervous about you, and she'd be glad when the five-fifteen brought you back. She'll be main glad to see you before your time."

The engine-driver, shaking like a leaf, went across the green to the cottage door.

It opened as he reached it, and Eppie's arms were round his neck. "Oh, Jim," she said, "if it had been you! Thank God it wasn't you!"—Mrs. Herman Maxwell in the Sketch.


### Corns Kill Pleasure

No fun in walking with corns. To cure in 24 hours, apply Putnam's Corn Extractor. It's painless, doesn't burn, takes out the corn, roots and all. Use only Putnam's, it's the best.


### Startling.

The coming of the Archbishop of Canterbury recalled to a party of clergymen at the See House the other day the similar occasion a third of a century ago, when Bishop Selwyn was the guest of the Episcopal Church of this city at the Hotel Westminster.

Dr. H. C. Potter, now bishop, had personal charge of the entertainment, and he gave the bellboy some lessons in English etiquette, among other things instructing the lad that when the bishop, answering his knock, asked, "Who is there?" he should reply, "The boy, my lord."

All went smoothly until the bellboy called the bishop the morning after his arrival.

"Who's there?" called out the sleepy ecclesiastic.

The answer roused him, for the confused lad shouted out:

"The Lord, my boy."—New York Times.


***Are you trying to make bricks without straw? Build up your body with food that nourishes but a part of its elements?***

A building is built of individual stones or bricks, but mortar or cement is a very necessary part of the building to hold the stones and bricks together. Just imagine what would happen to a building if the contractor, thinking to improve its looks, left out the mortar and cement. This is what the miller does when he makes white flour—he leaves out very essential elements in the building of the human body, for the sake of making his product please the eye: The golden outer coating of the wheat would spoil the spotless whiteness of the flour, so they throw it out and with it the nitrates and phosphates which build muscle and brain, and leave practically nothing but the fat- and heat-producing starch.

When you eat

**SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT AND TRISCUIT**

*The Natural Foods*

you get the whole of the wheat—every element that the body and brain need for thorough nourishment.

Each Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit contains over seven hundred inches of individual shreds, which are rendered light and porous by the process of shredding. The pores readily receive the saliva during the process of mastication, and in the second step of digestion the porous shreds are quickly saturated with the gastric juices of the stomach. Thus digestion is attended with natural results.

***Triscuit*** is a delicious, light wafer containing no yeast, fats or chemicals. Takes the place of bread or crackers and makes ideal toast.

Make ***Triscuit*** your daily bread.

***Triscuit as bread, toast, crackers or wafers, served with cocoa or other drink***



Send for "The Vital Question Cook Book" free

***The Natural Food Company, Toronto, Canada***

5

# Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

The memorial which is being raised by the people of Scotland and by many of his English friends, admirers, and sympathizers to the late Gen. Sir Hector MacDonald, popularly known as "Fighting Mac," on the brow of Green Hill, Dingwall, Rosshire, serves to call attention to the extraordinary attitude of the English press with regard to this unfortunate man, who was led by the calumnies of the most horrible character to commit suicide at Paris.

A certain number of prominent Scotchmen, who knew and admired him, entertained strong doubts as to whether the insinuations made against him by the governor of Ceylon in council were justified, or merely the outcome of malignant gossip. Consequently they subscribed a considerable sum of money and deputed a committee, comprising some eminent lawyers, but on which the church and the army were likewise represented, to proceed to Ceylon for the purpose of making a thorough investigation. On the return of the committee it unanimously reported that Sir Hector was entirely innocent of the horrible charges made against him, proof being furnished therefore, as well as of the manner in which the calumnies originated and had been intentionally circulated.

Copies of the report were sent to all the leading London papers. But only one made room for it in its columns. All the others, which had been the loudest in their cruel insinuations against Sir Hector at the time of his suicide, refrained from publicly acknowledging that they had heaped infamy upon the grave of an innocent victim of a particularly cruel slander, who had rendered good and true service to the country, winning his way up from the ranks to the grade of general of the British army.

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If John Seddon, the picturesque premier of New Zealand, who, beginning life as a Lancashire mill lad, fought his way up to his present position, being in turn a bartender, a prize fighter, champion of the Melbourne prize ring, and master mechanic, is abandoning his office and colonial politics and withdrawing to England, it is on account of the scandal in connection with his eldest son. The latter, Richard by name, has been publicly charged in the colonial press and in the colonial legislature with gross cowardice during the war in South Africa, in which he took part as an officer of the New Zealand contingent. It has been added that the cowardice in question was displayed in the face of the enemy, and that it was of such a character as to result in young Richard Seddon being sent down to the Cape.

Endeavors were made to hush the matter up when he returned to the colony. But when his father appointed him to a military post in the Auckland district the storm burst forth, and the premier was compelled to cancel the appointment. No action was taken at the time by the young man to call his accusers to account, and for a period the matter was allowed to rest. But when the premier recently attempted to nominate his son to the position of military adviser to the defense department, public sentiment was once more aroused, and not only in the newspapers, but also in the legislature, the appointment was condemned in the most measured terms, on the ground of the alleged unfitness and cowardice manifested by the captain in the South African war, where it is said that only consideration for his father, who had taken so prominent a part in raising the colonial reinforcements, saved him from being court-martialed.

Somewhat later in the day, the captain has now instituted a suit for libel against his principal accuser, T. E. Taylor, one of the leaders of the parliamentary opposition in the New Zealand legislature. But apparently the premier does not intend to wait for the outcome, since he has announced his withdrawal to England. While popular sympathy is with him in his trouble, public feeling is very pronounced against his son.

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Lord Dartmouth, who arrived the other day in New York, on board the Cedric, with his countess and his son, Lord Lewisham, quarters among his armorial bearings those of the first president of the United States, the first Lord Dartmouth having been a son of Elizabeth Washington, eldest daughter and chief heiress of Sir William Washington, of Packington, Leicestershire. It is probably owing to this that must be ascribed the story circulated to the effect that the present earl and his family have the right to fly the flag of the United States, George Washingtons armorial bearings consisting of three stars and two stripes having served as the basis to the designers of the first flag of this republic and Lord Dartmouth being entitled to fly the flag bearing the arms of the Washington family though, not Old Glory as it now exists.

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Lord Darmouth is no stranger to America. He visited it as a young man with the present Duke of Sutherland and spent nearly a couple of years in the west seeing something of frontier life, of ranching, and of big game shooting in the Rockies. For a time he was a conspicuous figure at court, and vice-chamberlain to the late Queen Victoria. In recent years, however, he has devoted himself to literary research, to which his attention was turned by the wonderful collection of treasures of this character among his family papers, including all the correspondence of Pepys, of "dairy" fame, with the first Lord Dartmouth, a large number of letters from Dean Swift, Lord North, King William III., King George III., and John Wesley. There is especially one of the latter's letters in his possession bearing the date of June 14, 1775, which commences as follows: "All my prejudices are against the Americans," which, of course, relates to the war of independence.

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The object of Lord Dartmouth's trip is to lay the corner stone of the new Dartmouth Hall of the famous college in New Hampshire that bears his name, and also to visit the St. Louis Exhibition. Lord Lichfield, who accompanies him with Lady Lichfield, is less well known than his younger brother, the Hon. Claude Anson, who has a ranch in New Mexico, where he spends a considerable portion of the year with his wife, Lady Clodagh, a sister of Lord Waterford.

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King Edward has lost his "Black Rod" through the death of gallant old Gen. Sir Michael Biddulph, who received the first of the many medals and orders with which his breast was covered while still at school, for saving the life of a schoolmate from drowning. He served through a number of the Indian campaigns, then in the Crimea, afterwards in the mutiny, and commanded a division under Lord Roberts in the latter's celebrated march to Candahar. He was a great favorite of the late Queen, who appointed him keeper of the regalia at the Tower of London, an office which carries with it an official residence, besides all kinds of perquisites, and which he held until about eight years ago, when he was nominated by the Queen to be her "Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod," in attendance in behalf of the Sovereign and the House of Lords, a post with a salary of $5,000 a year and a furnished official residence in the palace of Westminster.

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As such, it was his duty to be present at the sessions of the House of Lords, seated without the bar, and to summon the members of the House of Commons and their speaker whenever their presence was desired in the House of Lords to receive any message from the crown. As soon as ever it was known that he was about to come with a message the doors of the House of Commons would be at once closed in his face, whereupon he would give them three taps with his black rod of office. The doors would then be opened and the old general, advancing to the bar, would make a bow to the members, then proceeding a few steps further he would repeat his obeisance a second and a third time, finally exclaiming: "Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the King commands this honorable house to attend immediately in the House of Peers." He would then withdraw, retiring backward, and again bowing thrice to the Commons. From this it will be seen that the work was not very onerous.

Sir Michael was a picturesque old figure, very popular, and respected by the members of both houses of parliament and will be greatly missed. He was a member of that Biddulph family which has furnished so many officers to the royal household, and the origin of which dates back to old Saxon times.

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Baron de Robeck, who has just died in Ireland, as ranger of the Curragh of Kildare, was not a member of the British, but of the Swedish nobility. The grandfather of the baron, having served his way up in the Swedish army to the rank of captain, obtained permission of the then king of Sweden to enter the French cavalry. He accompanied Lafayette and Rochambeau across the Atlantic, was aide-de-camp for a while of the Duke of Lauzun, was badly wounded at the battle of Gloucester. Returning to France in 1783, he received from the French government a pension of 1,500 livres a year for his distinguished services in America, and, being invalided out of the French army, returned to Sweden.

Having fallen in love with a beautiful Irish girl, daughter and sole heiress of the Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, brother of the Earl of Upper Ossory he migrated to Ireland, secured naturalization by act of parliament as a subject of King George III., and became through his wife, possessed of all her father's, grandfather's, and uncle's property, including their ancestral home, Iowran Grange, near Naas, in County Kildare. He died leaving only one son, who served throughout the Peninsular War under the Duke of Wellington, and was twice married, the first time to a daughter of Lord Cloncurry and subsequently to Miss Emily Fitzgerald, niece of the third Duke of Leinster. The late baron also served in the army, and likewise his eldest son and successor, who is at the present moment chief commissioner of police of Dublin.

The patronymic of the family, which is a very ancient one, is Fock, and in addition to a Swedish branch thereof, there is likewise a Russian line, the head of which is Gen. Fock, who has been distinguishing himself in the far east in connection with the defense of Port Arthur.

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The Hon. Philip Stanhope intellectually, as well as politically, the most important of England's delegation to the international parliamentary congress at St. Louis, boasts of being the pet aversion of the former colonial secretary of state, Joseph Chamberlain, and his most relentless political adversary. In spite of his lineage, he is the most advanced of Radicals, and if he had his way would sweep out of existence tomorrow the House of Lords, with woolsack, lord high chancellor, and everything else connected therewith. He is just the sort of man to be related to Count Leo Tolstoi. For he married the widow of Count Alexis Constantinovitch Tolstoi, one of the foremost of Russia's dramatists, poets, and novelists, before Leo Tolstoi succeded to those titles.

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Philip Stanhope started out in life as a midshipman, is a civil engineer by profession and a politician by inclination, and is diametrically opposed in politics and in everything else to his brother, the Earl Stanhope, who rendered himself so conspicuous some years ago by his opposition to the action of the English people in restoring to the American people their Mayflower log. Indeed, Lord Stanhope actually went the length of moving in the House of Lords a petition to the crown to put a stop to this act of international courtesy.

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There is no truth in the story according to which the Hon. Philip Stanhope and his brother are descendants of the great Earl of Chatham, and accordingly among the nearest relations of William Pitt. Their great-grandfather, the third earl, an avowed republican, married Lord Chatham's daughter, and of this marriage the eccentric Lady Hester Stanhope, favorite niece of William Pitt, fiancee of Gen. Sir John Moore, the victor of Corunna, and who died in such a mysterious fashion in Palestine, was the offspring. After the death of Lady Hester's mother, her father, the third Earl Stanhope, married again, and the Hon. Philip and the present peer are the lineal descendants of this second marriage. The fourth Earl Stanhope was the father of the late Duchess of Cleveland, grandfather, therefore, of Lord Rosebery, and the patron of "Caspar Hauser." The Stanhopes are a most influential family, and, in addition to the earldom of Stanhope, possess, likewise, the earldoms of Chesterfield and of Harrington.




The Dreamer of Dotham

## Man on Wrecked Kite.

An exhibition of the man-lifting military kites invented by Mr. F. S. Cody led to an exciting incident at the Bradford exhibition on Saturday.

A youth named Baker, of Cornwall road, Manningham, a fullback of the Menston Association Football Club, and employed as an engineer at the exhibition, made an ascent in one of the captive balloons.

Three kites without human occupants were flying at the time at a height of 2,000 feet. The kite in which Baker was seated was placed on wire connecting the other kites, and when set free immediately flew up the wire.

When at an altitude of 1,500 feet a gust of wind wrecked Baker's kite, which was made of light canvas with a bamboo and hickory wood frame. Baker was left dangling on the wire.

Deprived of the suspending power of the fourth and larger kite, and with the weight of the young man depending on them, the three other kites and the whole apparatus began rapidly to fall.

The men at the winch worked in the wire as fast as possible, but the scout and the kites came down at an alarming rate, and at one time Baker turned a somersault.

Fortunately, the young man retained his hold, and ultimately alighted on the roof of a villa close to Clock House Estate, occupied by Alderman J. A. Godwin, a considerable distance from the exhibition grounds. He was able from lack of interest or lack of physical strength.

"Wherever the class went I accompanied them, and there were days of surveying, of mapping out preliminary railroads, etc., when we took our luncheons along, and I waded through streams, wearing rubber boots and short skirts. Generally the professors and men of the class were most considerate, though one of the directors forgot and walked us fourteen miles to examine a glacial rift. We bore him no grudge, for since then his own feet were blistered by the time we arrived home. One time when we climbed 300 feet of ladder in a copper mine the professor was aghast when he recollected that there were women in the party.

"During the four years' course I was fortunate enough to escape accidents. The ladders set upright in the pitch darkness were the only things that daunted my courage. If they had slanted I should not have minded, but they were vertical, and once I lost my nerve completely, and the men had to stand on the ledge below and call to me to prove how near they were before I could be convinced I was not going to drop into a bottomless pit.

"Miss Clark and I wore bloomers in all underground work, since ladder-climbing was not possible in any other garb, and the instructors were afraid skirts might catch going up and down in the cages or on rocks and ledges. For field work we wore short skirts."—Baltimore correspondence Washington Times.

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Some time ago it was decided to plant in the garden of Ann Hathaway's cottage at Shottery all the various shrubs, flowers and plants mentioned in Shakespeare's plays and sonnets, and they are all in a flourishing condition.

Miss Margaret Ridgley, a member of an old family of Maryland, which once owned slaves, goes to Liberia as a missionary. She says she will devote her life to the converting of negroes to Christianity.

Hamburg has a Madchenheim, or refuge for girls, at which, last lear, 9,815 young women were provided with sleeping accommodation at 7 to 10 cents a night.

# WOMAN WEDDED TO TWO GIRLS

THE EXTRAORDINARY CAREER OF KATE COOME, WHO MASQUERADED AS A MAN.

She Had Worn the Sterner Sex's Clothing for Fifty Years and Had Married as a Man.

It is doubted here if any woman, masquerading as a man, ever had a more extraordinary career than Catherine Coome. She it is whose arrest the other day brought out the fact that for the last 50 years she has worn man's clothing, done man's work and everywhere passed as a man. She is devoted to her pipe, too, in which she smokes the strongest kind of tobacco. Strangest of all, however, Catherine Coome has been twice married as a member of the sterner sex. Three times in all she entered the bonds of wedlock, but on the first occasion, as a maid of 15, she wedded a man. That marriage turned out unhappily, and she resolved never to repeat the experiment. The second time, in the role of a man, she married a woman and was rewarded with four years of domestic bliss. The third time she again married a woman, and for 22 years this strange, but happy, matrimony partnership was maintained, until the death of her "wife" made her once more — should one say a "widow" or "widower?"

Only once before her recent arrest, she declares, was her sex detected. She has been a captain's clerk, and in that capacity and subsequently as a painter and decorator on the P. and O. Company's steamers has sailed over many seas and seen much of the world. On shore she maintained herself and the partners of her joys and sorrows for many years as a house painter. And finally, as a fitting climax to her career, she has elicited from a magistrate the statement that there is no law in England under which a woman can be restricted from donning masculine attire.

She comes of a good family. Her father was a man of some means, and a well-known member of the Somerset and Devon Hunt. She was educated at a young ladies' seminary in Cheltenham, and before she was 16 she married her first cousin, Percival Coome. He was 22 years older than herself, and, according to her description of him, a thorough-going scamp. He cruelly ill-used her, kept her under lock and key and even cut off her hair and sold it. She avowed after that she would never let it grow long again, nor did she. Several times she ran away from him, but he always caught her and made her suffer for it.

It was after one of these experiences that she hit upon the idea of disguising herself in male attire that she might the better hide from him. She was 18 then, and the change of costume made her look like a bright and handsome lad. It was before the days of pursers, and she readily obtained a position as a captain's clerk, a billet which insured her safety from her husband's pursuit. For three and a half years she held this position on the same ship, and no one suspected her secret. The only embarrassment she suffered, she says, was from the attention of feminine passengers, who persisted in falling in love with her. One of them, an actress, and a famous one in her time, actually, she declares, besought her on bended knee to become her husband.

"My legs were then scarcely used to trousers," she says, "and I told her I was only a girl. Her love then changed to friendship, and my stanch friend she remained until she died."

On her last voyage on the ship, according to her story, a girl fell so desperately in love with her that when port was reached she refused to go home. By this time Catherine had grown accustomed to her man role, and such a trifling matter as the love of a maid no longer upset her. She got rid of the girl by sending a telegram to her father, a country rector, asking him to take his too susceptible daughter home.

After leaving the sea, still disguised as a man, she apprenticed herself to a house painter and in five years mastered the trade and went to work on it on her own account.

"In my 'prentice days," she relates, "my love affairs were many, and when I had won a home of my own the memory of them set me thinking. I loved home life, and I wanted my home kept nice. I couldn't myself do both man's and woman's work at the same time. But as, so far as the world was concerned, I had become a man, I could not ask a woman to live with me merely as a companion. Turning the matter over in my mind, I came to the conclusion that there was no good reason why I should not marry a woman, and in that way obtain the companionship and domestic assistance I needed. So I went a-courting in earnest."

The result was a wedding at St. Margaret's Church, near Westminster Abbey, between "Charles Wilson," the man-name assumed by Catherine, and Annie Ridgway, who had been a lady's maid to Lady Campbell.

"Annie," she says, "loved me so devotedly and unselfishly that we lived an entirely happy married life for four years, when, to my great sorrow, she died."

Catherine was not long in seeking consolation in a second wife, choosing this time a dressmaker.

"My second wife," she says, "was as true to me as my first had been. I do not believe that a couple were ever so happy as we were for the 22 years that she lived after our marriage."

It was toward the end of this happy period of her life, that, work on shore as a house painter became slack, Catherine shipped as paper and painter decorator with the P. and O. Company, and made several voyages on their steamships.

"It was not always easy work," she states. "Fancy having to be hoisted to the masthead on a freezing morning with a paint pot held in my teeth! No wonder that I met with several accidents and at last broke three ribs."

Soon after this the old woman, as she had now become, lost her second wife, and then evil days fell upon her and want drove her to the poorhouse.

"It was here," she says, "that I was found out for the first time since I had adopted men's clothing that I was a woman. It was discovered because I hit one of the men who wanted to strip me for bathing."

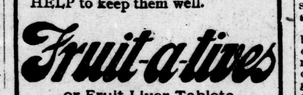
Catherine had to submit to the humiliation of women's clothes after that while she remained in the workhouse, but she was allowed to depart in masculine garb. However, finding work at her trade hard to get, she soon donned petticoats again on her own account, and made a voyage to Australia and back as a stewardess. When ashore once more she resumed her trousers, but, having illness and the infirmities of age to contend with, she could get no steady employment.

At last she was committed for drunkenness when, she declares, she was only faint from hunger. It led to the disclosure of her life-story, and, it is pleasant to record, in consequence some men of means have become interested in her, and what remains to her of life—she is now 68—will be made pleasant for her. Her unique experiences have not given her a very high opinion of her own sex, despite the fact that her two wives turned out so much better than her husband.

"My strange life as man-woman," she said, "has given me an opportunity of judging women such as I suppose no other woman ever had. And it is my deliberate opinion—though, speaking now for my own sex, I am ashamed to say it—that in the main men are better than women."—London Telegraph.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

In the library of Hinchclere Castle, Lord Camanon's residence in Hampshire, England, are the table and chairs which Napoleon used when he signed his abdication at Fontainebleau.

You know the action of fruit.

Apples, on the kidneys—oranges, for stomach and appetite—prunes and figs for the bowels. But—fresh fruit won't CURE these organs when diseased: they can only HELP to keep them well.

Fruit-a-tives

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can—and DO—cure. They are fruit juices—but changed chemically and medicinally, by our secret process. So remarkable is this convertion, that "Fruit-a-tives" cure all Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Skin Diseases, where the fresh fruit would have no effect on the trouble.

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FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.


# MUSIC HALLS OF OLD LONDON

TAKEN VERY SERIOUSLY IN LONDON—ELSEWHERE THEY ARE DEEMED "TRIFLES AND LIGHT AS AIR."

Glance at Some of the Famous Temples of Music by the Correspondent of a Boston Journal.

Nowhere else in the world do they take music halls as seriously as they do in England. Nowhere else, indeed, do they take them seriously at all. Here their affairs are of wide and grave interest. Every autumn, when they are re-licensed, county councils debate their virtues and shortcomings as solemnly and minutely as they would a new system of street railways. In the courts eminent counsel argue and learned judges decide where their rights end, and those of "regular" theaters begin. Editorial writers comment portentously on the consequences of these decisions. The "halls" are the bugbear of "regular" managers, because they have a larger and more faithful public than the theaters, and because the law now permits them to give morsels of drama, usually in the form of comic or sentimental sketches. Reformers of the stage regret their popularty, apparently in the innocent belief that, were there no music halls, their public would rally to Ibsen, Pinero and Stephen Phillips. Actors are jealous of the fame of the stars of the "halls," and the wider and livelier interest in all that they do on and off the stage. As for the public, everyone goes to the music halls and talks about them.

In New York or in Paris music halls are an incidental amusement. In London, they are an institution, nicely graded to, reach every class in the city. In the poorer quarters and the humbler suburbs, there are halls with two performances every evening—the first at half-past six, the second about nine—with low prices, an audience innocent of the use of soap and frank to a fault in approval or disapproval and a programme of common quality brightened by a star or two.

Next come the music halls for the middle classes, like the Oxford and the Tivoli, with one performance nightly, higher charges, audiences that ask comfort, cleanliness and good manners, three or four British stars and a fair average of merit in all the turns. And so upward to the "high-class" music halls like the Empire and the Alhambra, better fitted than many theaters, with quite as "brilliant" audiences, and foreign stars, elaborate turns, and long ballets on the stage. In them the appeal is almost wholly to the eye, and they attract particularly the stream of foreigners that is always flowing through London. All the rest are conducted by Britons for Britons. The spoken or the sung word counts for much, and the allusions and dialects are often puzzlingly local.

Like other institutions, the "halls" have their heroes. There are tens of thousands in London that have never heard of Tree or Wyndham or Mrs. Campbell, but they know Dan Leno, and the Harvey Boys. The minor halls have favorites of their own that are unknown everywhere else. There, too, nearly forgotten, flotsam and jetsam from the American variety stage now and then appears. Just now Dutch Daly, for example, is making the round of them. The songs of these favorites, with their pictures on the cover are hawked in the streets. Their jokes pass from mouth to mouth until they become a part of the common humor. Dan Leno has actually established phrases in the English language, and some of them, like "hot air," have found their way across the Atlantic. The turns of these stars are rewarded with an attention and applause and a minute and earnest criticism that Irving or Robertson might envy. Favorites in the full tide of popularity appear at two or three different halls in a single evening, and their earpings the year round are very large.

Turns at the average London music hall are among the most innocent things in the world: flat, if you like, and often coarse, but usually free from all that we Anglo-Saxons veil under the word suggestiveness. It is only at the 'high-class' music halls that you get that sort of thing, usually imported or imitated from the continent to please the jaded. But the audience at the average music hall is anything but jaded. It warms to sentimental ballads with words that a fool and music that a wheel piano would resent. Yet the sentiment and there's a vein of it in sentiment and there's a vein of it in us all. Everybody knows how the gallery god who has blubbered over them goes home and beats his wife because she hasn't his 'bit o' supper" ready for him; but it isn't quite fair to blame the music halls or the particular "serio comic" that has delighted him.

Of course more than a little of the popular music hall humor is flat, especially from the sprightlier American point of view, and more than a little is coarse. But it is never malignant humor, as it often is in Paris music halls, and its coarseness is the kind that finds endless amusement in drunkenness and in personal mishaps. It likes to squirt siphons promiscuously, to drop plates, to overturn tables and to wear women's clothes grotesquely. Performers and audiences seem to find falling down less amusing than we do in America. Almost invariably it is good-natured humor, and very rarely is it salacious with double meanings. The flirtatious songs and adventures of the blond young things in fluffy skirts rarely go beyond a sympy silliness, and the masculine narrativeness of the doings of "the earl at Earl's Court" are of the same sort.

Performers and listeners like especially nonsensical jumbles of words, queer, unexpected turns of speech and exaggerated disguises. The range of this humor is wider than it is with us. Our music halls shun political allusions. The London seem to cultivate them. It is hard to find one of any sort at which you will not hear something of Mr. Chamberlain and "fiscalitis," or of the perpetual tinkering at the army. The man in the street learns something of his politics from the music halls, and therein lies one cause of the hold of the Conservatives on the populace of the large cities. In his way he learns a great deal more there, his standards of dress and manners, and something of sentiment and morals. They are wholesome enough, even if higher in the social scale you might not call them refined.

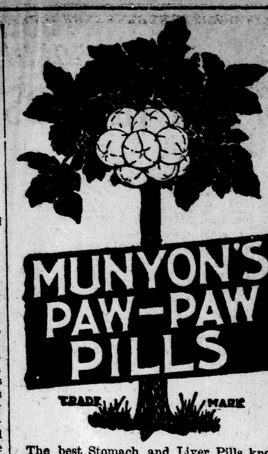
The song, sentimental or comic—the better if there is a chance for the audience to strike into the chorus—the comic monologue, the comic sketch, the "eccentric" dance; and the inevitable biograph or something like it, are staples of the average music halls. There are athletics, juggling, shooting and trained animals, but not so much in proportion as there is in America, and with much less effort to provide "novel acts." The London audience likes its familiar routine and its old favorites. Above all, it seems to want songs.

The Empire and Alhambra are in a class apart, with the Palace hovering between them and the ordinary music hall. There is nothing quite like them, so far as our experience goes, in any other capital, and it is surprising that New York has not copied them. America is not too well provided with music halls, especially of the "high class" sort, and by every outward sign there should be almost as large a public for them there as in London. Certainly it is common enough to hear regret at the lack of them. The Empire and the Alhambra are larger than the average theater here and at home. They are more elaborately decorated, more roomy and generally comfortable. The prices are only a shade lower than those at theaters of the first rank, and they attract a similar public, that likes the greater freedom.

To these two houses comes the newest "novelties" from the continent, like the French "colonel" who plays a tune on a curious upright piano with bullets from his rifle, or the juggler that substitutes coins for the usual impiements of his kind. Here, too, animal trainers show a "class" of monkeys that wear hats, coats and trousers, and soberly lay all but the last aside before they do their tricks, or ponies and dogs that do all sorts of new things with uncommon spontaneity. Here also are the "celebres etoiles Parisiennes," as the programmes love to call them. We know their kind in New York, and a new name and face do not change it. Their biograph, too, sometimes shows the very events of the day that you are ending at the music hall.

The "feature," however, at the Alhambra and the Empire are the ballets. They last at least an hour, they usually end the programme, and for them the audience, which is continually drifting in and out, is always the largest. They are not ballets in the classic sense of the word, like "Coppelia" last winter at the Opera, with the old classic sort of dancing that Americans have never much liked. They are rather the operatic ballet, brought up to date and localized. Take "All the Year Around" at the Alhambra, a kind of pageant of the months with a scene in Palace Yard before the Houses of Parliament for April, with dancing "bobbies," cabmen and flower girls," with Trafalgar Square on a wet day, with dancing newsboys for November, and the banks of the Thames with the ballet in boating, cricketing, golfing and tennis clothes for midsummer. In "High Jinks," at the Empire, for half the ballet you have a scene in the hall of an old country house, with the men in tweeds or evening clothes, and the women in afternoon or dinner frocks, but dancing just the same. And the next ballet there is to mirror a day at Eton according to the notions of the stage manager and the ballet mistress, but with an historian of Eton and its ways actually aiding!

As a whole the dancing is animated and rhythmic, and the dancers pleasant to the eye. Here and there individuals dance with uncommon grace and charm, and with pretty pantomime. Miss Genee, who has been the first dancer at the Empire for more years than it is fair to recall, and who still keeps her youth and vivacity, is quite as pleasant and skillful a premiere as you would find in an opera house, and she has a large and loyal following. The music tinkles amiably with the clearest of rhythms. The thread of the story, which breaks and twists conveniently, affords enough transparent pantomime. There are bits of grotesquerie that pass for eccentric dancing. The scenery and the costumes change often and please the eye. But the charm of the dancing and the amusing local flavor make the chief pleasure of it all. Exactly why this sort of thing has never gained a footing in America is hard to say. It is surely up-to-date, and we have dancers in plenty for the rank and file. Why should not "All the Year Round" in Boston be as interesting to our public as it is in London to the public there? Or fancy an American producer" at work on Yale or Harvard, as they are at the Empire on Eton! And it all makes very good entertainment.—Boston Transcript Correspondence.


The best Stomach and Liver Pills known and a positive and speedy cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Billiousness, Sour Stomach, Headache, and all ailments arising from a disordered stomach or sluggish liver. They contain in concentrated form all the virtues and values of Paw-Paw fruit, which grows in South America and which has rare values as a cure for stomach troubles. I unhesitatingly recommend these pills as being the best laxative and cathartic ever compounded. Get a 25-cent bottle and if you are not perfectly satisfied I will refund your money.—MUNYON. 18


THOMAS SABIN, of Eglinton, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

The Egyptian Government has got Sir William Arrol & Co., builders of the Forth, Tay and Glasgow railway bridges, to construct the Nile bridges at Rodda Island, near Cairo. The contract, which is for £200,000, was secured in the face of strong continental competition.




Washing Proves

There's only one real test of unshrinkable underwear—the wash tub. Two or three hard rubbings will soon shorten the usual so-called "unshrinkable" underwear. That's why the directions for washing are so elaborate—why there are so many "ifs" and "don'ts."

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

is absolutely unshrinkable. The wash tub proves it. Your dealer guarantees this to you—and we back up that guarantee to him. We know it won't shrink because it can't shrink. Our special process takes out the shrink before the garments are cut. Even then, each one is tested by washing.



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

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For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

DR. BARNARDO says:— "We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."—July 27th, 1901.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

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## GREAT SOLDIERS OF TODAY.

Our chief, whom all England and all Europe, saving only the French, worshiped, also had this of the godlike in him, that he was impassible before victory, before danger, before defeat. Before the geratest obstacle or the most trivial ceremony; before a hundred thousand men drawn in battalion or a peasant slaughtered at the door of his burning house; before a carouse of drunken German lords or a monarch's court, or a cottage table where his plans were laid, or an enemy's battery, vomiting flame and hell, and strewing death all around him; he was always cold, calm, resolute, like fate. He performed a treason or a court bow, he told a falsehood as black as Styx as easily as he paid a compliment or spoke about the weather. . . . Perhaps he could not have been the great man he was had he had a heart either for love or hatred or pity or fear or regret or remorse.—"Henry Esmond."

The "age of Louis XIV." was a period of mighty wars—wars not to be equaled in extent, duration, or deadliness until the Emperor Napoleon's attempts to impose his rule upon all his neighbors should call Europe to arms. The wars of the age of Louis XIV. developed many great captains—in Austria, Montecuculi; in Holland, William of Orange; in Sweden, Charles XII., "last of the Varangians," "the madman of the north"; in France, Conde the Great, Turenne, Villars, Luxembourg, Prince Eugene of Savoy. But the greatest captain of a period remarkable for great captains was an Englishman, John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough. The genius of William or Orange, who was an even greater statesman than soldier, combined the nations of Europe to resist the ambitious aggressions of France. The powerful arm of Marlborough struck the blows which shattered the hitherto almost invincible armies of the grand monarch and for more than thirty years cribbed and cabined France within her natural and historical boundaries.

John Churchill's father, Sir Winston Churchill, lost his property in the English civil war and was able to give his children but a meager education. John never learned to spell, but early showed the bent of his mind by reading and rereading Vegetius' "De Re Militari." In 1666, at the age of 16 years, he secured, through the influence of the Duke of York, a commission in the guards and went to Tangier, where he entered, as a fighter against the Moors, upon his distinguished career.

Churchill possessed a handsome person and charming manners and in consequence became a favorite of the Duchess of Cleveland, one of the mistresses of Charles II. The King coming unexpectedly one day into a room where were Churchill and the duchess, Churchill promptly jumped through a window. For his feat of hazardous gallantry the duchess gave him £5,000. With characteristic thrift he invested £4,500 of the amount in an annuity. In 1678 Churchill was married to Sarah Jennings. Beautiful, imperious, strong minded, the confidante and favorite of Queen Anne, over whose mind she long maintained a complete ascendency, Sarah Jennings was one of the notable women of English history; and Churchill loved her as ardently as his cold nature could love anybody and was sincerely devoted to her till he died.

In 1672 Churchill commanded a company of the troops which England sent to aid Louis XIV. in his attempt to subdue the Dutch and won a colonelcy. James II., on coming to the throne, raised him to the peerage as Baron Churchill of Sandridge. Promoted to be general, he took a main part in quelling the rebellion raised against James by the Duke of Monmouth, putative natural son of Charles II. Disregarding his obligations of gratitude to James II., he deserted to William of Orange when the latter invaded England to protect the Protestant religion by driving James from his throne. The Princess Anne, James' daughter, yielded to the persuasions of Lady Churchill, and also joined the rebels. Churchill lamely explained that he had turned traitor because he felt he could not remain faithful to his King without being faithless to his religion.

The Prince of Orange, when he had established himself on the English throne as William III., rewarded Churchill's treachery by making him Earl of Marlborough and a member of the Privy Council. The new earl was soon detected in a plot to betray William to James as he betrayed James to William and was thrown into the tower. The intimacy between the Princess Anne and Lady Churchill meantime grew apace. The princess called Lady Churchill Mrs. Freeman; Lady Churchill called the princess Mrs. Morley. The fortune of the Marlboroughs was made when, in 1702, Anne became Queen. Marlborough was dubbed a knight of the garter and appointed captain-general of the forces and master-general of the ordnance, and his wife was given offices which raised their combined receipts from the Government to £62,325 per year.

Marlborough went at once to Holland and conducted a brilliant campaign, in which the French were driven out of Spanish Guelders. For this he received a dukedom. In 1704 he and Prince Eugene of Savoy, with 50,000 men, encountered a French force of 60,000 under Marshal Tallard at Blenheim. The result was the bloodiest and most important victory that had been won by British arms since the middle ages. The French loss was 40,000, the English 12,000. Marlborough was recognized as the first general of Europe. Parliament voted him the estate of Woodstock, the Queen built Blenheim Park for him, the Emperor created him a prince of the holy Roman Empire, Addison wrote a celebrated poem concerning him. In 1706 Marlborough crushed the French at Ramillies. In 1708 he defeated Louis XIV.'s grandson, the young Duke of Burgundy, under the walls of Oudenarde. Lille, Ghent, every city he besieged fell. He seemed invincible. French mothers scared their children with his name. Finally, at Malplaquet, in 1709, he achieved the last victory of his long and unbrokenly successful career as a soldier. The French and allied forces were each at this battle about 90,000 strong. The French had the advantage of position, As Marlborough wrote to his wife, it was "a very murdering battle." The allies, under Marlborough, lost 20,000 men. The French, under Villars, lost but 8,000, but were forced to retreat. Marlborough was afield again in 1711, taking town after town. The war was concluded by the treaty of Utrecht, which gave Europe 30 years of peace.

While Marlborough was fighting his country's enemies abroad he was exposed to almost incessant fire from his enemies, the Tories, at home. He finally whipped his country's enemies and the Tories finally whipped him. Abigail Hill, a poor relation of the duchess, whom she had got a place at court, supplanted her as the Queen's favorite. The duke was accused of speculation and of protracting the war for his private advantage. Swift charged the duchess with stealing £22,000 from the privy purse. Both were deprived of all their offices. The duke lived abroad until Anne died, when he was restored by George I. to the position he occupied after Blenheim. Marlborough suffered a stroke of apoplexy in 1716. Johnson, in his "Vanity of Human Wishes," speaks of him "shedding the tears of dotage." He was able, nevertheless, to attend Parliament until six months before his death, which took place on June 16, 1722. His funeral obsequies were celebrated in Westminster Abbey with the greatest magnificence. His widow's tempestuous career did not end until 22 years later. She left a fortune of three millions sterling, the accumulation of years of avarice, of which she bequeathed £10,000 to William Pitt. Marlborough's only son, the Marquis of Blandford, died young. His title passed, therefore, to the descendants of his daughter, the Duchess of Sunderland.

Marlborough was not, like Conde or Prince Eugene, a commander of fiery passions, who won victories by inspiring his soldiers with his own vehement feelings and personally leading them to the fray. He was a cold, careful, profound tactician like Turenne, Grant, and Moltke, who worked his campaigns and his battles out beforehand with mathematical precision and remarkable prescience. This was the secret of his matchless success in handling large bodies of men. He was one of the first of truly modern commanders. Prior to his time the great captains had been terrific fighters with their hands. Since his time they have been mainly frigid men who have won with their heads.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## PYRETHRUM POWDER BANE OF INSECTS

**It Kills or Stupefies Mosquitoes and Will Rid Rooms of Pests.**

Any one who is ill with malaria or yellow fever should be carefully protected from mosquitoes, for, should a person be bitten by an Anopheles, the malarial mosquito, or Stegomyia fasciata, the yellow fever mosquito, at this time, there would be great danger that the insect might fly away and bite some one else and thus spread the diseases.

Screens for both doors and windows form the best protection against mosquitoes at all times; but it often happens that the insects get into our houses, even though they are thoroughly screened, generally through some door or window that has been left open by mistake, or they may gain an entrance by coming down an unused chimney, if the flue be allowed to remain open during the summer time.

A house or a room may be cleared of mosquitoes by burning pyrethrum powder and allowing the smoke, which is not at all offensive to most people, to thoroughly fill the room that is under treatment. This smoke kills or so stupefies the insects that they will not bite.

Pyrethrum powder is a preparation of the plant pyrethrum roseum, and is sometimes sold as Persian insect powder or Dalmatian powder. It can be bought at any drugstore for about 35 cents a pound. It is a very fine, light powder, and an ounce of it will go a long way, making a large volume of smoke.

A pyrethrum smudge or smoke may be started by covering a live coal, taken from the kitchen stove, with the powder, first placing the coal upon a small shovel, so that it may be moved about conveniently without danger of setting anything on fire. The pyrethrum will quickly begin to smolder and give off a dense smoke. All that is now necessary is to add from time to time a pinch of the powder, as occasion requires, merely keeping the smoldering ashes covered so that the smoke will continue.—Popular Science.

SOMETHING THAT SHOULD BE RUBBED IN.—Whenever pain is felt in the limbs or back, take Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; pour a little in the hand, and, applying it to the surface beneath which the pain lies, rub briskly. If the first application does not afford relief, which is not usually the case, keep rubbing. The Oil will gradually penetrate to the affected parts and relief will come.

## GERMAN SCIENTIST'S HAY FEVER SERUM

**Is It Better Than the Atmosphere of New Ontario?**

Prof. W. P. Dunbar, who has produced a serum for the cure of hay fever, is in New York on his way to the St. Louis Exposition, where he will take charge for the German Government of an exhibit relating to hay fever and its cure. He arrives in New York at the dramatic moment, for this is the hay fever season.

Prof. Dunbar is a German scientist and yet he isn't. On first acquaintance it is noticed that he speaks English with only a slight accent, but he is continually stumped for words, and when the conversation gets involved he has to call in an interpreter.

That is because he is an American who is losing his own language. Born in St. Paul of American parents, he went to Germany as a student and remained to become thoroughly Germanized. He is now at the head of the State Hygienic Institute at Hamburg. The only American Government official in Germany," he calls himself.

He began work on hay fever about ten years ago, taking up that disease because he is subject to it.

"The disease is not a germ complaint," he said yesterday. "It is caused by the chemical action of certain kinds of pollen. In Europe rye grass makes the most trouble. Here in the United States the dangerous plants are golden rod and ragweed. Indian corn is also dangerous, though not to so great a degree. Hay fever season begins in August, just when pollen is flying.

"At first scientists thought that all these pollens carried minute barbs which set up a local irritation. But I found that while this was true of golden rod, for example, it was not true of Indian corn, which has perfectly smooth pollen. So by the tedious process of elimination and analysis I located the trouble in an albuminous poison.

"Take rye grass, for example. Analysis of one grain of its pollen shows: Water, 10.2 per cent; inorganic matter, 3.4 per cent; organic matter 86.4 per cent. This organic matter contains 3 per cent of fats, 25 per cent of carbohydrates, 13 per cent of nitrogenous, non-albuminous substances, and 40 per cent of poisonous albumens. With these poisonous albumens I completed my experiments. A solution of that substance dropped into the eye of a person subject to hay fever produces all the symtoms at any time of the year. There is enough of it in one grain of rye grass pollen to infect 4,800,000 hay fever patients.

"The wind carries the pollen very widely — hundreds of miles, in fact. That is the reason why it is epidemic in the city as well as the country just now. When the steamer was nearly 500 miles from land this trip I had a slight attack from an off-shore breeze.

"Only certain persons are subject, and they are mostly brain workers. There is some nervous connection, not yet fully understood, between brain fatigue and the weakening of the membranes which hay fever attacks. Americans are especially subject to it — the high pressure of American life, I suppose. Old cases of influenza sometimes cause a disposition to the disease. Susceptibility to hay fever is also hereditary.

"My remedy is a toxin, prepared, like other toxins, by injecting the poisonous matter into horses. In this part of the work I found a curious thing. Only ten per cent of the horses we tried are subject, and those sensitive horses were all thoroughbreds. A horse has to receive steady injections for ten months before he is in a condition to yield the proper strength of serum. If this serum is mixed with the albuminous poison and put into the eye of a person subject to the disease, there is no hay fever reaction at all."—New York Sun.




Brooklyn Eagle.

SHAKY.

## WHAT THE GIRL SAW OF A JAIL'S "INSIDE"

**Her Actions Reflected the Attitude of the World Toward Prisoners.**

"Oh, dear," said the pretty girl, with a shudder, as the guide who was showing her party through the county jail pointed out the "bull pen." Only, the guide called it the "exercising corridor," but that did not prevent the girl from saying "Oh, dear," with a shudder. Then she added, quizzically, for the hour was exercising time, and the pen was filled with prisoners:

"And do you let them run about together like that? I should think you'd be afraid. And they, too, aren't they afraid of each other? Are there any murderers among them?"

The pretty girl was apprised of the terrifying fact that at that very time there were three "murderers" at large within the long, steel and stone guarded inclosure. There were more shudders at that and a perfect rain of "Oh, dears." The guide tried to reassure her that the prisoners were just men in trouble and not ferocious beasts such as she evidently imagined to find in a jail. The reassuring process did not work, however, and the party hurriedly left the jail. At the door, though, the pretty girl stopped and turned to thank their guide.

"It was so nice of you to take the time from your work to show us around," she murmured to the good looking guard. Isn't it nice," addressing the balance of the party, "that the county employes are such obliging people. What's that?"

"I'm a prisoner," repeated the man with half averted gaze.

"Oh dear!" exclaimed the girl. And she fled precipitously up the iron steps that led to the outside world. The attentive prisoner who had escorted the party around about the various points of jailed interest, turned back to his killing routine of enforced idleness, while a sort of once-more-don't-matter-much smile played lugubriously about his features.

"She didn't mean anything by that," he explained later. "That's the way they all look at us fellows. Seems as though they think a man can't be a human being when he's in jail. It used to affect me, at first, but now I don't notice it—much. I'm used to it. The way that visitors, and they're good people, too, stare at the prisoners is funny, to a student of human nature but it is agony to the poor fellow who is in here. Sometimes it occurs to me that they might refrain from their offensive ways if only because some of us are innocent. But that thought never occurs to them, it seems.

"I remember when I first came here, I simply happened to be working for a business firm in a downtown office building that got into trouble by reason of their use, or alleged use, of the United States mails. Well, the Government never does anything by halves. They took us all.

"Down here I went into the hospital cell, where the more privileged prisoners stay, and where the sick folk, usually lunatics, are kept. When a party would go through the jail they would be shown this cell first, and its nature would be explained. Then, the way those people would eye us fellows, innocent and guilty, sane and insane, it would almost make my flesh creep. It was very thoughtless in them, but it's human nature, I suppose, even if it does cut like sixty.

"Some there are who are too innately cultured and well bred to betray their feelings toward us, but we know what they are thinking. Still, I don't mind it now—much. A person gets over a whole lot of things in a place like this," he added, reflectively.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

## Easy to Dye

Maypole Soap not only gives a fast, brilliant color but makes home dying safe, sure, pleasant, easy. No mess or trouble.

*It's a cake of soap that washes and dyes at one operation.*

*Made in England but sold everywhere.*

with Maypole Soap

10c. for Colors—15c. for Black.

## Epidemic of Pleurisy

Doctors say the country is full of it. First it's a chill, than a cold,—the inflammation grows till pleurisy is the result. Give 20 drops of Polson's Nerviline in hot water at once. Congestion is prevented, warmth and circulation restored—you are cured. Any sickness can be prevented by Nerviline. It saves big doctor bills, and costs 25c for a large bottle. Try Nerviline.

## Mountain Lake of Ice.

While the people of Denver are sweltering in the hot weather of the summer, a little mountain lake only 45 miles away lies calmly enjoying its perpetual freeze—the lake is solid ice. This is what was found by C. A. Parker, in charge of the telegraph construction of the Moffat Railroad, in the shadow of James Peak, on the Continental Divide.

Perpetual snows blanket the mountain on the sides not reached by the sun, and amid the wintry scene of glacial whiteness lies the little lake, one big lump of ice. How long the lake has been frozen no one knows. Sometimes it melts, but this year it has not shown ny signs of succumbing to the higher temperature.

Officers of the Moffat road are much interested in the find. They knew that glaciers were there, but the lake was something they did not expect. Now everyone from General Manager Ridgway to the office boy is trying to determine how long that lake may have been frozen solid. It helps them to keep cool. —Denver Times.

IGNORANCE IS A CURSE.—"Know thyself" is a good admonition, whether referring to one's physical condition or moral habitudes. The man who is acquainted with himself will know how to act when any disarrangement in his condition manifests itself. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is a cheap and simple remedy for the eradication of pain from the system and for the cure of all bronchial troubles.

The pipe line from the Baku petroleum fields on the Caspian sea to Batum, on the Black Sea, 560 miles will be completed during 1905, and will double the transportation facilities for oil. A part of this line, 143 miles, at the eastern end, has been in operation for several years.




CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED.

"Say, popski, hang a copy of that in the nursery!" — North American, Philadelphia.

## A Woman Process Server.

Women have invaded many fields, but it is not likely that there will be a rush to follow the example of Mrs. Harriet Carr, of New York. She is the only woman process server in the world. She says process serving demands unbounded courage, cunning, and—er—a fair amount of effrontery. She ought to know. Mrs. Carr has a brisk and pleasing presence. She is a well-preserved, middle-aged woman, who dresses fashionably. She is employed by four law firms, who keep her busy. She only tackles difficult cases, and her fees are larger than those usually paid to male process servers.

She has a lively sense of humor, and keeps a detailed account of every paper she serves. Her subterfuges to gain an audience with inaccessible folks are original. Anything from "mash" notes to decoy telegrams are employed to lure people from imprisonment, and even shrewd lawyers never suspect so well-groomed a woman has a summons from the supreme court secreted in her wristbag. Mrs. Carr lays great stress on her gowns, although at times it suits her purpose to appear shabbily dressed—Exchange

## SECRET SERVICE OF THE SULTAN

**TURKISH SPIES ARE PRESENT IN ALL THE WORLD'S GREAT CAPITALS —DOUBLE TRAITORS.**

**Women Extensively Employed to Ferret Out Important Secrets—An American Duped by His Valet.**

Like Russia's, Turkey's secret service is one of the most complete and far-reaching in the world. There are spies of the Sultan in the German army, in the streets of St. Petersburg in the cafes of Paris, as servants in the families of English nobility, and even in New York they secretly watch the enemies of the Turkish Government.

But it is especially in the Slavic principalities on its northern borders and in Greece that Turkey has its secret agents. So thorough is the system there that even the privately expressed opinions of Government officials reach the ears of the head of the Turkish police system. These spies are especially watchful of the Macedonian insurgent bands, and they have often succeeded in joining these bands, only to betray them at a critical moment.

"The fact that a suspected man takes part in a fight and kills his Turk is not positive proof that he is no spy," says Ivan Radouloff, a Macedonian now in New York and a veteran of several insurgent campaigns. "The instructions of a secret service agent permit him to take Turkish lives, if by so doing he can gain the further confidence of the enemy. A case of that sort was illustrated some months ago before I left Macedonia.

"In a certain town where the secret insurgent committee was unusually active a succession of unaccountable disasters almost paralyzed the insurrection in that district. First, two of our leaders were captured and one band was surrounded as it was leaving town one morning and almost annihilated. Then caches of arms and ammunition were discovered and captured, and some of the most active members of the local committee were thrown into prison and tortured into confessions.

LED TO HIS DEATH.

"Suspicion finally centered on a young Servian. He had been out with the band several times and had distinguished himself as a fighter. He attacked two Bashi-Bazouks single handed and killed both. This deed had made his comrades reluctant to suspect him of treachery. But it finally became impossible to deny that he was always near when discoveries were made and suspects arrested.

"One night the local committee met and sent him with a message. While he was gone they discussed plans to entray him, and when he returned they were ready. The president then informed the committee that in a certain cave several miles out of town 100 rifles, with a corresponding amount of ammunition, were hidden. The Servian was the only one who did not know that this statement was false.

"Next night ten insurgents concealed themselves in the cave and waited. Before midnight they heard the tramp of feet. They saw a squad of Turkish soldiers in the moonlight, and at the head of them was the Servian. The Turks waited while he stepped inside the cave. As he did so, an insurgent slipped in behind a rock at the entrance, and as the Servian passed him he drove a Turkish yataghen almost through him. The other Macedonians then fired upon the detail of soldiers and drove them back to the village."

The Turkish spy system includes a great number of women. The basis upon which the Turkish police work is that a beautiful woman may learn the secrets of Allah himself. As a matter of fact, their most useful information comes from women.

A WOMAN'S CUNNING.

A wealthy Albanian, who was leader of several rebellions against the Turks, was one time, during a period of peace, presented with a beautiful wife as an addition to his harem by the pasha of the province. The Albanian was immensely pleased, and made the woman his favorite wife, which position she held for over a year.

Meanwhile, it became known among the Albanian revolutionary leaders that some of their most important secrets were mysteriously reaching the ears of the military authorities. They appointed several of their number to track down the source of the leakage of information.

One evening one of the Albanian spies observed a small Nubian boy leaving the headquarters of the khaimakam. He recognized the boy as the attendant of the woman who had been given as a present to the insurrectionary leader. The spy reported his discovery and the Nubian boy was watched. The spies caught him one evening going down to the town and searched him, but without result.

Then, according to the Albanian merchant in New York, who tells this story, they proceeded to torture the boy, and learned that every time he was sent to the office of the khaimakam, his fez was taken away from him, and returned after a long interval. The Albanians immediately examined the boy's fez and found a letter in the lining. They took this and let the boy go, threatening him with a terrible death if he revealed their identities.

The Albanians, not recognizing the handwriting of the letter, at once suspected their leader himself, not thinking that the boy was the exclusive attendant of the leader's favorite wife. When they reached their headquarters in the mountains it was only to learn that their leader had been arrested and was in prison, while the favorite wife had fled.

Such is one of the favorite methods of spying employed, not only by pashas, but by the Sultan himself.

A PRIEST SPY.

A Bulgarian army officer now in New York tells the story of a priest spy in a small Bulgarian town near the Turkish border. It is in this region that many Macedonian bands secretly organize. Shortly after the appointment of this priest to his parish, many arrests followed in Macedonia. It was only by a curious incident that suspicion finally rested on the priest.

A young Macedonian refugee was out wandering over the hills one day, when he finally lay down to rest. Below him was a road, and on one side of the road stood a wooden cross, to which all passersby, according to custom, made the sign of the cross. The exile was well hidden in the bushes. Presently he observed the parish priest approach, and as he reached the cross he saluted it, but not as a Christian. He made the sign of the Mohammedan appeal to Allah. The boy reported what he had seen to an insurgent leader.

The priest was called away from his home one evening shortly after by a ruse and his house entered by Macedonians. This was an act that only the gravest suspicions could have persuaded them to commit. Indisputable proof of the priest's guilt was discovered. He had entered the church as a novice years before, and had been a Mohammedan spy all the while he was professing Christianity.

The intruders restored everything they had disturbed and reported to their secret revolutionary committee. A tribunal was formed at night in the neighboring mountains, the priest was forcibly taken there and tried. They spent two nights giving him full opportunity to defend himself, but the decision went against him. Two of the committeemen were selected by lot, and they shot him.

AMERICAN AGENT DECEIVED.

An agent of a large American firearm manufacturing house made a special visit to the Bulgarian capital, Sofia, with the object of getting a contract to supply the Bulgarian army with the make of rifle which the firm manufactured.

It was only with the greatest difficulty that he could get his one specimen rifle through Austria. He arrived safely in Sofia, however, and was allowed to present his rifle at the testing grounds, where representatives of other gun manufacturing firms were competing with their specimens—some German, some English. The American rifle was given first trial. Then came the English and German gun men. The comparative penetrating merits of each make of rifle was carefully tested, and to his surprise, the American found his inferior to the others, whereas he had expected to score especially on that one point. He insisted upon a second trial, but again his bullets failed to penetrate the testing wood as deeply as those of his competitors.

Of course, his gun was closed out of the contest, and he returned to Paris, much chagrined over a defeat that he felt he did not deserve. On the train, between Sofia and Vienna, he did much thinking. He remembered that the valet he had engaged in Paris had suddenly left him in Sofia just after his failure at the proving range. He remembered that he claimed to be a Greek, although he had never gone into reminiscent talks of his native district, as a man would be likely to do with one who was his daily associate. Then it struck him that the wages the fellow had asked were remarkably small, and that he always declined tips.

At Vienna the American got off his train, went to a hotel, retired to a room and brought out his testing apparatus. He opened one cartridge after another, and carefully examined it. Each one had been tampered with. Then he cursed the thoughtlessness which had allowed him to give his gun and ammunition into the keeping of a Turkish spy, and kept the Bulgarian army from being equipped with a rifle superior to that used by the Turkish army.—Baltimore Herald.

## Not an Enthusiast

A youth with a thick growth of tawny hair and a golf cap sticking from the side pocket of his coat boarded an open car on the Third avenue elevated and sat down beside another hatless man.

"Great idea, isn't it?" asked the youth.

"What?" inquired the hatless man, suspiciously.

"Why, this going without a hat on every possible occasion. Good for the hair. Look at mine. Doesn't seem to have done much good to yours, though," he remarked, looking at the decidedly thin adornment of his enfoced acquaintance. "But then," he continued, encouragingly, "you may be a beginner. I have been going without a hat for years. Came from Hamburg in the second cabin. Thirty of us aboard ship did not wear a hat the entire voyage. Lots like us in New York. You'll see plenty of young chaps walking part way down town through Central Park every morning going bareheaded. They always take off their hats when riding in an open trolley car or an excursion boat. They are quite as enthusiastic as those Kneipp cranks, who walk in the wet grass with bare feet. There's a 'no hat' club over in West Sixty-sixth street. Members pledge themselves not to wear hats except when absolutely necessary. Can't go without a hat in the business district, of course, Would excite attention."

"But I——" interrupted the hatless man.

"Yes, I see; a beginner. Never mind. You'll soon get used to it. A man can do pretty much as he pleases here in New York so long as he doesn't make a show of himself. Different from a small town."

"What I was going to say," insisted the hatless man, as he rose to get off at Houston street, "is that I don't belive in your bareheaded nonsense. My hat blew off at One Hundred and Eleventh street, and I didn't have time to get off and chase it. That's all."—New York Press.

## The Habit of Quotation.

Since most of us find it easy to copy and difficult to invent, the habit of prolific quotation has grown with the growth of a certain hasty and idle spirit easily to be discerned in modern literature, and the London Saturday Review has recently stood for an honest and wholesale reaction in favor of writing neatly woven from the author's individual thought, and unbedecked with maxims from familiar sources. It offered some months ago a prize for the best three "tags" in use at the present time, a tag being understood to mean a quotation that has grown stale with repetition. Hundreds flowed into the columns of the Review, and not until they were there did many a reader recognize how often their aged faces had been seen upon the pages of young books and magazines. Here are a few of them: "It is the unexpected that happens," "more honored in the breach than in the observance," "Homeric laughter," "the thin edge of the wedge," "the right man in the right place," "there is much virtue in an if."

If the time has come, and apparently it is here, for these and similar phrases borrowed from the big grab-bag of the classics, frequently without any distinct knowledge of their origin, to be discarded from the product of the average writer, the naked dullness of the average style wil be more than ever conspicuous, and inevitably there will be more or less striving to create verbal ornaments of a reasonable originality. Already the popular parodist has found a way out of the difficulty that is not without its appropriateness to a flippant age. Instead of illuminating his text with the wise sayings of his predecessors, he adopts them only after fortifying them with his mother wit, as the prudent physician fortifies his anaesthetic remedies. For "A word to the wise is sufficient' he gives "A word to the wise is superfluous"; or for "Procrastination is the thief of time" he sagaciously substitutes "Punctuality is the thief of time," altering, with consummate impudence, dignified gray sentiments that have walked with Shakespeare and Milton.

## The "Spare Room" of Memory.

The flat has certain advantages, in spite of musical enthusiasts below or above it, in spite of the tube that, with its public mouth, invites all sorts of invitations to buy or sell, and excites the passing humorist to play upon it as a pipe of many notes. The flat discourages unexpected visitors, who climb up the stairway with bags and baggage, in expectation of food and lodging. When you have a house to yourself, Uncle Amos, Aunt Luella, or Cousin Joe, does not understand why there should not be a room and meals, especially as there are all "blood relatives;" but so were the three daughters of the horse-leech. The flat has just so many rooms, and they are all occupied. There is no lost room, no secret chamber; even the despised tube is here a weapon of defense, for a well-trained servant's voice may discourage approach, repel would-be boarders. Cousin Joe, who is not a bit fussy, admits that he cannot camp out comfortably on the grand piano, and you prove to him that the bookcase or the chest of drawers is not a masked bedstead. The most intrepid relation shies at the enforced proximity in a flat.

It is true that the spare room in Uncle Amos' village home was often at your service in your younger days. You still remember its chief characteristics—the floor hole, through which the heat was supposed to rise from the living room below and thus "take the chill off." This hole had sometimes a thin and deceptive covering. By putting your ear to the hole you could easily ascertain the opinion of your hosts concerning your personal appearance, table manners, conversation. If your entertainers were absent-minded, you discovered this hole by putting a leg through it on your way to bed.—Boston Herald.

## Adventures of a Bankbill.

A lady passing down the Rue Richelieu had the misfortune to lose a pocketbook containing, among other valuables, a 1,000-franc note. The pocketbook was picked up by a chair-mender named Renaud, who lives at Montreaux, and he placed it very carefully in his pocket and proceeded home. It is not often that a chair-mender has occasion to change a note of that amount, and Renaud, recognizing the impossibility of turning it into gold without detection, agreed with a friend to do the business for the consideration of 100 francs.

This friend, Lucien Mathern, also a chair-mender, was in turn filled with apprehension. The difficulty was solved by the aid of a horticulturist named Somomet, who kindly consented to buy himself a horse for 300 francs and return the change. Renaud thus became richer by 900 francs. All might then have gone well if, two days later, it had not been discovered that the horse had been stolen from a dealer at Meaux. This led to the arrest of the trio, and later in the day the police put their hands on the horse thieves.—Paris Daily Messenger.

## WHOLE SYSTEM POISONED.

This happens in case of Catarrh, which often overruns the entire system. In the early stages Catarrhozone cures in a few hours, in the last stages, it cures just as thoroughly also. No type of Catarrh can withstand this grand remedy. We guarantee a permanent cure for Catarrh to those who use the dollar outfit of Catarrhozone; get one today.

It appears from a decision of the French courts that a man may fight a duel with pistols or swords and if fatality results there is no penalty. But if one cannot afford these weapons and fights with humbler means there is no such immunity, as two men who fought with knives were given four months each in prison.

IT IS A LIVER PILL.—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with, have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ, peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelee's Vegetble Pills. Their operation, though gentle, is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

Dr. Welwitsch brings news of a wonderful tree which he found growing in the west of Africa and named for himself, the welwitsch. The extraordinary proportions of a trunk four feet in diameter, with a height of only one foot, make the plant look like a round table. The tree never has more than two leaves.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.**

Lord Cranborne, now the Marquis of Salisbury, has been in parliament, with the exception of one year, since he was 24. He is now 42 years old.

**Free Silver With Cereal.**

"It's a good fundation for a day's operations," says N. E. Perry, of 28 Mance street, Montreal. He was writing of Orange Meat, a cereal which combines the best elements of wheat with a most palatable Canadian product. The makers also offer free of charge, a good foundation for a handsome silver table service. A coupon is inclosed in each 15c package. Your grocer will show you one which describes the premiums. By taking advantage of the opportunity thus afforded you may secure various valuable table articles, such as handsome tea or dessert spoons of heavy silver plate, a sugar shell, or a new-design butter knife.

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Shirt collars ironed straight, so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not satisfied, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and returned.

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## Poems of the Late Robert Elliott.

H. F. GADSBY IN TORONTO STAR.

The editor's preface tells us something about a man whose name is as unfamiliar as his works. Indeed, very few outside of the little London circle could have known that such a man was writing. Many of the poems were intended for private circulation; what ones found their way into print were buried in the local newspapers; and the poet himself shunned publicity. His, however, was a gentle and charming personality. A farmer's son of delicate constitution, he set out to be a school teacher, but was forced to give up through ill-health. He became a chronic invalid, and lived and died, while still a young man, on his father's farm in the Thames Valley. His one nature was sweetened in the crucible of affliction, and he made friends of all who came within his sphere of influence. He wrote, we are told, not to gain applause nor to advance his self-interest, but because he sought intellectual and spiritual improvement in poetical literature. In other words, he wrote poetry because it made him feel better. Much bad poetry is written for the same reason, but Elliott's happened to be a mind and heart that were incapable of driveling. There are defects in the mere workmanship of his verse; he does not handle meter with authority; and he has an over-zeal for the sonnet, which is, of all forms of poetry, the most artificial, and consequently the hardest to manage. Surely the simple combinations of rhyme are best! A sonnet is a tour de force, a piece of verbal posturing that dazzles without convincing. As if rhyme and meter were not fetters enough for the poet, the sonnet offers him a ball and chain in the way of intricate arrangement. Outside this fondness for the sonnet Elliott shows few literary vices. He maintains the true poet's attitude toward life, and has the poet's faculty of seeing to the soul of common things. In some respects this keenness of insight unfits him for the trade of poetizing. He could never have been a magazine tinkler. His attempts at rose-garden verse are not light enough to suit the popular fancy, and his underlying seriousness goes ill with gay themes. And so it happens that though he has imitated the Wellers and the Collinses and has written of milkmaids and Phyllises, these thinks strike us as a mere mental exuberance and curiousness to know what kind of fist he could make at it; in short, a somewhat grave and anxious philosopher scribbling nonsense for the practice there was in it.

Elliott was a young man, and he had the young man's facility of succumbing to powerful styles. Like all young poets he has copied many manners, from Wordsworth to Tom Hood, and he died before he had the courage to say all his own thoughts in all his own way. But the worth of his poetry is that he had an original note which presaged growth and development. In his contact with nature, which he knew as a scientist and approached as a worshiper, he is eminently unconstrained and effective. He is perfectly at home with birds and stars and flowers and the shy wild animals of the woods, and he sings of them with beautiful freedom. The poet's eye looks at them; and the savant's mind informs and chastens the metapners. In these dealings with things he understood to the core Elliott's poems convey a sense of mellow and beneficent wisdom. Of the love of man for woman he speaks like one who is repeating a lesson; retailing certain tender or pretty sentiments which are proper under the circumstances. Indeed, in the realm of large emotions the poet is somewhat a stranger; his love of country has found its way into verse, but not exactly with the force of a pent-up enthusiasm; his imperialism sounds too much like Kipling to be one of his inevitable moods. In the domain of what one might call abstract sentiment Elliott does best with the pioneer spirit which he could appreciate in his own father and mother and could visualize adequately. His chief merit as a poet rests, however, in his treatment of nature, that palpable nature of tree and sky, field and stream, in which he lived and breathed and had his being. To put it plainly, he wrote best what he knew best, which is the secret of good writing, since pen first dipped into ink. Elliott was a keen ornithologist. He was not a recluse like Thoreau, but he had the same love of animate nature A little essay of his at the end of the book, entitled "Concerning Woodpeckers," makes us regret that he has not left us more of his gracious prose. To quote scraps of poems is not exactly fair to the poet, but here is a taste of his quality in the way of prose which may persuade readers that his thought is worth listening to no matter in what form he casts it.

"How stands it with the woodpeckers? Form angular, voice harsh, manners doubtful, colors sometimes brilliant, but often barbarously laid on! Still I like them. Gracefulness of form? Why, that would be out of place on a rail fence or the dead crown of a beech—things in themselves the very acme of vulgarity. Good manners? Sometimes it serves mankind right to be treated with suspicion or passed by with indifference. Harmonious blending of colors? Surely, in looking at the infinite variety of hues in which nature dresses herself, there will at times spring to the lips the cry 'Motley's the only wear!' Melodious tones? Ay, in June I grant you. But when against my face the angry north is spitting sleet, when over the snowdrifts comes the sharp bark of the lean and hungry fox; when the Ffost King, hurling his blue javelin, smites and splits with metallic clang the 'gnarled and unwedgeable oak,' give me to hear the fierce, the ringing stroke of the Pileated Woodpecker pounding in the shrouded swamp, or the brave, if strident, calls of the Redheads foraging among the beeches for their hard-earned daily bread. Yes, the Woodpeckers fit in with nature even in her sternest mood—surely a sufficient passport to the naturalist's heart."

## THE A. B. C. OF THEOSOPHY:

FEARS OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

The Bishop of London has been warning his diocesan lay helpers on no account to become theosophists. A good many diocesan lay helpers, even if they wanted to become theosophists, would not know how to set about it, and it did not fall within the bishop's province to instruct them in the matter. The bishop's speech, however, is evidence that theosophy is to a certain extent "in the air," and he insisted that it was "incompatible with Christianity." That, of course is a question for the theologian rather than the popular journalist; but one may say something about theosophy without incurring the "odium theologicum"; and the best way to do this will be to show how the theosophic differs from the Christian view of human origin and destiny.

THE ORTHODOX FAITH.

Avoiding vexed questions, one may state the "orthodox" view thus: As often as a child is born a new soul—a new and separate consciousness—comes into being. But the existence of this separate individuality, though it has a beginning in time, has no end. The body dies, but the soul continues to exist. For the things done in the body the individual will be judged. His sinful nature—the "fault and corruption of the nature of every man"—as well as the actual sins committed, merit infinite and eternal punishment. But the death of Christ atoned vicariously for sin. Their sins will, therefore, be forgiven to those who "accept" the vicarious sacrifice. Escaping eternal punishment, they may attain to eternal bliss through the goodness of a God conceived of as separate alike from the universe and the individual created by Him. But there is only one life on earth, beginning at a definite moment of time, and followed by a life independent of corporeal conditions, but continuing for evermore. This "eternal life" of the separate individual consciousness is the goal of Christian hope. That is the statement which it is necessary to have before us in order that the very different doctrine of the theosophists may be made clear by contrast.

THE THEOSOPHISTS' HETERODOXY.

Now, the theosophist does not conceive of the universe as separate from God, or of the human soul as a thing created at a definite moment of birth and continuing a separate existence in the spiritual world throughout a time that never comes to an end. On the contrary, the doctrine, in so far as one can state it briefly in a popular paper, is this: God and the universe are the same. Individuality is an illusion of consciousness. Each apparent individual is really an emanation of the Divine Unity temporarily in the body as in a prison. Its ultimate goal is not (as in the Christian religion) to achieve immortality in the sense of preserving separate existence, but to be re-absorbed into the Unity from which it came, and to which it belongs. This is Nirvana—the blessed condition set forth in Sir Edwin's "The Light of Asia."

KARMA.

That is the end. The reward of the theosophist is not the persistence of the individual consciousness, in whatever conditions, but escape from it. But it is a reward not to be won by the merit of a single life. A man must attain to it slowly by many renunciations, carried on through many lives. For the soul, according to the theosophists, is not born, once and for all, at birth, but each soul is born over and over again in many different bodies—has, as they say, many re-incarnations. And the nature of each new incarnation depends upon the life lived in the incarnation that preceded it. Karma, or the law of retributive justice, sees to that. Your present life is the result of all your previous lives, and also a cause determining the lives that still await you. You will be born again with a better or a worse endowment of talents, of physique, of worldly advantages, according to the use to which you put the endowment with which you started in the life you are now living. To put it concretely, the Park Lane "helot" may have to live again as a coolie laboring on the Rand and suffering from beriberi, while the coolie himself may live again as a poet, a statesman, or a king. The word "Karma" is used for the endowment as well as for the law which decides it, and absolute justice will be done in every case. For it is not the law of a merciful governor of the universe that is at issue, but the law of cause and effect.

THE BISHOP'S PROTEST.

It was against this doctrine of re-incarnations that the Bishop of London particularly protested. The doctrine had long pervaded the poetry of the West, though it has no place in Western creeds. The most famous passage is in Wordsworth:

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting;
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting,
And cometh from afar.
Not in entire forgetfulness,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God, who is our home.

Most striking of all, perhaps, is Browning's:

At times I almost dream
I, too, have spent a life the sages' way,
And tread once more familiar paths. Perchance
I perished in an arrogance of self-reliance
An age ago; and in that act, a prayer
For one more chance went up, so earnest, so
Instinct with better life let in by Death,
That life was blotted out. * * * not so completely
But scattered wrecks enough of it remain,
Dim memories; as now, when seems once more
The goal in sight again.

And one could go on indefinitely, filling whole pages with cameos of the kind The poets are full of theosophy, though they do not, of course, like the Theosophical Society, present it as a formal creed.—T. P.'s Weekly.


## A Mother's Life Saved by. Paine's Celery Compound

Mrs. Wm. Carter, of Markdale, Ont., who thanks heaven and Paine's Celery Compound for her restoration to health, says:

"After my baby was born I took grippe, and was in a very weak condition of health. My nervous system seemed to be broken down and I had convulsions several times. I frequently lost use of my limbs, I had severe night sweats, was sleepless, despondent and very nervous. I thought at times that I was going to lose my reason. At last I became so weak that I could hardly move myself in bed. After a course of treatment by able doctors, I was still suffering, and on the brink of the grave. I was strongly advised by a friend to make use of Paine's Celery Compound. To gratify the desires of my family I used this medicine. In a short time appetite and sleep were better. After use of the second bottle I was so amazed and pleased with my improvement that I decided to continue the use of Paine's Celery Compound. I am happy to state that the use of six bottles has completely restored me to new life and usefulness to my family. I sincerely thank God and Paine's Celery Compound for my wonderful restoration."

## Paine's Celery Compound Woman's Health-Giver.

If you are sick and desire free medical advice, write to "Consulting Physician," The Wells & Richardson Company, Limited, 200 Mountain street, Montreal, P. Q.


### The Czar's Lullaby

[With Apologies to Mother Goose.]

Rock-a-bye, babyski,
On the tree-topski,
When the wind blowski
The cradle will rockski;



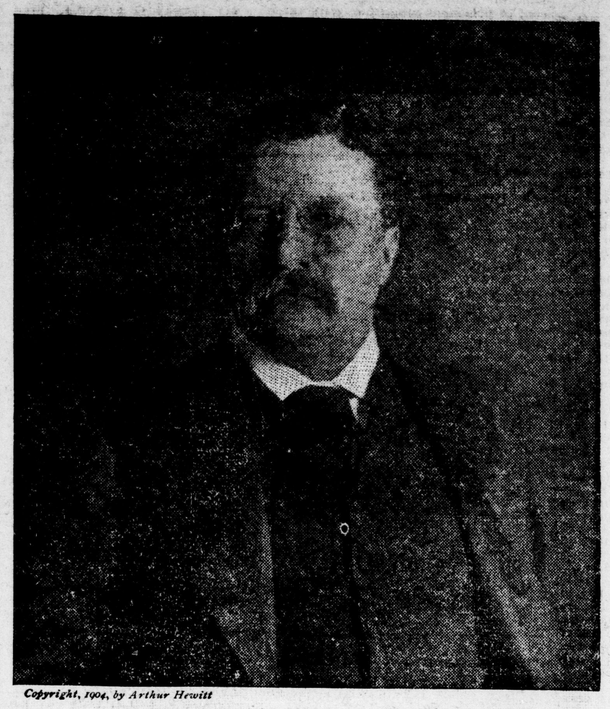
When the bough breakski
The cradle will fallski,
And down come the babyski,
Cradle and allski.

### New Rifle for Army Next Year

The ordnance experts of the army, after months of hard work, have succeeded in perfecting a five-shot magazine rifle, which is believed to be superior to any in use in foreign armies. Forty thousand of the new rifles have already been completed, but it is not proposed to being their distribution to the regular army until 100,000—sufficient to supply the regular establishment on a war footing—have been completed.

The new rifle is of .30 calibre, and its most interesting feature is the covered barrel, the steel plate protected by a wooden covering to within two inches of the muzzle. This is considered a great improvement. During the Spanish-American war and the campaign in the Philippines, many complaints against the rifle now in use reached the War Department. It was found that if the present high-powered arm was fired rapidly the barrel became hot enough to take the skin off a soldier's hands, and consequently made a cessation in firing necessary in order to permit the steel to cool. There are many other improvements in the new arm—in fact, it may be said that it has no two points in common with the rifle now in use.—Brooklyn Eagle.


# The Story of the Presidency



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By ALFRED HENRY LEWIS and A New Story by RUDYARD KIPLING in the October Metropolitan

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(86)


## OLD LONDON'S MOST NOTEWORTHY HOUSE

No. 10 Downing Street, Where Britain's Prime Ministers Have Lived for Two Centuries.

A dingy old house in a narrow cul-de-sac leading out of Whitehall, one of three of which form a slender wedge of drab brickwork in a magnificent block of buildings—this is a fair description of the most remarkable dwelling-house in England, probably in the world, for it is the center from which, for nearly a couple of centuries, the far-spreading British Empire has been governed, and where generations of prime ministers have made their home.

A couple of centuries ago Downing street consisted of "four or five very large, well-built houses for persons of honor and quality, each house having a pleasant prospect into St. James' Park, with a terrace walk," and it was one of these houses which George II. offered to Walpole, the premier, as a personal gift; and from that day to this 10 Downing street has been the residence of successive prime ministers, and under its roof half a century of cabinets have met. But its early glory soon departed. At the end of the eighteenth century it had become a street of shabby houses—mostly lodging houses—with the Cat and Bagpipes at one end, and now all the houses but three have been swept away, and of these No. 10 is one.

But what a splendid history th's dreary-looking house has had! Walpole made his home there for many years, with his clever, gossipy son, Horace, as his private secretary; and a pleasant place it seems to have been in his day. On the eve of leaving it Horace wrote to a friend: "I am writing to you in one of the charming rooms toward the park; it is a lovely evening, and I am willing to enjoy this sweet corner while I may, for we are soon to quit it." Pelham succeeded as tenant in 1743, and was followed by the elder Pitt, Lord Bute and Lord North.

The younger Pitt conceived a great liking for No. 10, and never spent a night away from it if he could help it. It was during Pitt's tenancy that an angry mob assembled in Downing street and threatened to demolish the house, while Pitt looked contemptuously at their ravings from an upper window; and it was to No. 10 that Lord Spencer came with news of the mutiny at the Nore. Pitt was a lavish entertainer—is it not recorded that one month's meat bill came to £96!—and the room in which he dispensed hospitality is known today as Pitt's dining-room.

But few of its distinguished tenants have loved No. 10 so well as Disraeli, or have had such reverence for its great traditions. He had its rooms most elaborately and beautifully decorated in the style of the early Georgian period at a cost of nearly £3,000. Gladstone, too, was very happy at No. 10. He loved to sit meditating or composing his speeches in the tiny garden with its grass plot and a couple of shady trees; and it is told how, at the time of the Fenian scares, he would elude the detectives whose duty it was to guard him by slipping out through the garden door into St. James' Park, for a walk, taking care to leave one of his hats hanging up in the hall.

Under Mr. Balfour's auspices No. 10 has assumed an aspect of brightness and youth to which it had been a stranger for many a generation, for he has filled the rooms with his art treasures, including some magnificent pictures by Burne-Jones. The most important room in the house—indeed, one of the most famous rooms in any dwelling-house in the world—is the council chamber, where cabinets have met and history has been made since 1856. The chamber has double locks, double doors and double windows. It is plainly furnished, has a lofty ceiling, supported on columns, well lined with bookcases and a few pictures and has a pleasant outlook on the park with a terrace beneath on which the ministers may take the air during their deliberations.

At present the council chamber serves as a working room for Mr. Balfour, who may often be seen from the park standing at the desk near one of the windows. The drawing-room on the floor above is a beautiful room, with its decoration in cream and gold and its portraits of past first lords of the treasury, from Lord Portland, of the seventeenth century, to Lord Rosebery.

It was in one of the ante-rooms on this floor that Lord Iddesleigh, when waiting to see the prime minister, was seized with illness and expired almost immediately; it was not here, however, as is so often stated, but at No. 14, that Wellington and Nelson met in a waiting-room—the only time in their lives. Nelson did not know Wellington by sight. "He could not know who I was," the latter said, when describing the meeting, "but he entered at once into conversation with me, if I can call it conversation, for it was almost all on his side, and all about himself, and in really a style so vain as to surprise me."—Tit-Bits.

### Methuselah and His Heart.

Every human being has within his own breast a small machine of wonderful construction—a genuine force-pump of great energy and value.

The province of this force-pump is to distribute the blood, which is "the life of the flesh" and the medium of nourishing and sustaining the body. A man's heart beats about 70 times per minute, or 4,200 times every hour. The pulsations every day number 100,800. Multiplying this by 2654, we ascertain the number of beats in the ordinary year, viz., 36,817,200.

Methuselah, one of our Biblical ancestors, was, so far as the record reveals, but an ordinary man, except that he attained unusual longevity. He was, at the time of his death, 969 years of age. If, now, we multiply the number of pulsations in one year by 969, we get the incredibly large number of 35,675,866,800.

If we multiply this last number by 4, the average number of ounces of blood moved in a pulsation, and then divide the product by 16 to reduce to pounds, and the quotient obtained by 2,000 to reduce to tons, we get 4,459,483 as the aggregate number moved by the heart of this famous antediluvian.

We wish to ship this vital liquid across the Atlantic Ocean. To do this we shall charter the largest ship in the world, the Baltic, which landed in New York on her first voyage July 8, last. Her dimensions are: Length, 726 feet; width, 75 feet; depth, 49 feet; carrying capacity in persons, 3,000 passengers; in tons, 28,000. If we divide the number of tons to be carried, 4,459,483, by 28,000, this mammoth ship's carrying capacity, we shall be greatly surprised to learn that we shall be compelled to secure 158 aditional vessels of equal dimensions to convey our precious treasure from New York to Liverpool.

In view of the stupendous amount of work accomplished by Methuselah's force-pump, who dare speak flippantly of "heart failure" in these days, when our faithful members are doing equally well? David was wise when he declared: "I am fearfully and wonderfully made!"—J. Fraise Richard, in Washington Post.


TESTED BY TIME.—In his justly-celebrated pills, Dr. Parmelee has given to the world one of the most unique medicines offered to the public in late years. Prepared to meet the want for a pill which could be taken without nausea, and that would purge without pain, it has met all requirements in that direction, and it is in general use not only because of these two qualities, but because it is known to possess alterative and curative powers which place it in the front rank of medicines.

Yorkshire, England, is always able, even in unfavorable years, to export to the United States large quantities of potatoes and to sell them at a profit, notwithstanding the duty of 25 cents a bushel.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.


The first United States campaign emblem was a copper finger ring worn by the supporters of John Quincy Adams in 1825 when he ran for president. The ring was inscribed "John Quincy Adams, 1825."

Every fifth boy in India is at school, and only every fiftieth girl.


Nervous? Easily discouraged? Things look dark? Can't sleep? Restless and worn out? "Nervous exhaustion," your doctor says. Ask him to tell you all about Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold for 60 years. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.


## THE DEN OF BO SING, A CHINESE WIZARD

He Is Liberally Patronized by the Wealthy Tourists Who Visit Los Angeles.

It came out in court the other day that Bo Sing, the most famous prophet in Los Angeles' Chinatown, had made more than $80,000 at his trade of astrologer, clairvoyant and all-around wizard in the last ten years in this city. Almost all of his money has come from the pockets of the wealthy tourists, especially women, who flock to this semi-tropical clime every winter.

Bo Sing is the chief of the Chinese grafters in this part of California. His place of business is in a queer little den in the Chinese quarter of Los Angeles. He calls himself "The Doctor of the First Born."

His place of business is about ten feet square and reeks with the odor of drugs. His principal hours of business are in the evening, and it is common to see members of well-known families of Eastern States waiting outside Bo Sing's den for hours to get an opportunity to have the wily old Chinaman tell their fortunes.

A tiny kerosene lamp radiates light for a space of a few feet in the middle of Bo Sing's den. The corners of the room are dark with queer shadows. The visitor is fascinated by the mystery of the lights and shadows and the strange odors that greet his nostrils.

Strange Chinese pictures adorn the walls and add to the weird effect of the place. Suddenly the visitor is recalled to earth by the crooning speech of old Bo Sing as he comes from out the shadows under the lamplight and slowly asks whether the past or the future is wished.

If the visitor wants his palm read, he calls an assistant who is said to be the last of 113 generations of Chinese palmists.

One peculiarity of all the various methods of Chinese fortune telling is that one must ask plainly just what he wants to know. One must announce the subject, and the prophet will do the rest.

It depends upon the color of one's eyes and hair and the tilt of the nose whether the answer to one's question is propitious or not. Bo Sing has several times declined to tell a red-headed person's fortune. Titian locks and burnished copper do not appeal to the artistic soul of the Chinese.

Bo Sing and all the other Chinese fortune grafters in this city have nothing to do with priests, ministers, doctors and undertakers. Their money, according to the Chinese idea is hoodooed.

The average price during the tourist season out here is $1 for telling the past and $2 for the future. Here and there is a Chinese fortune teller who will give 50 cents' worth of the past or future. In the country California towns the wise ones are more apt to dicker for a quarter's worth of fortune telling.

The stick process of divination is a common characteristic of Chinese wizard work. The customer is requested to choose from a small jar full of sticks. They are about ten inches long, joined at the end and tipped with red.

The symbols and Chinese characteristics upon the sticks determine one's fate. In all, there are 26 of these sticks in each jar. Each stick represents a block upon the shell of a terrapin, a certain species of which is symbolic among the Chinese of all that is good.

When the customer has chosen the required number of sticks they are gathered amid a crooning by the diviner, who has meanwhile placed a bit of red paper before him and has prepared a brush and pot of black ink. Then as he looks over the symbols and sorts the sticks he closes his eyes and murmurs a sort of prayer as he slowly writes Chinese characters on the red slip.

As well as it may be put into English words, the prayer runs like this:

"May the great good star in yonder heaven answer to this change without resting. May the star of fortune drive away the evil spirits and bind the monsters, preserve life and protect the person. May the good spirit of the past be with us now and may the three souls of man endure always."

This prayer is repeated several times over with dramatic effect by the wiser Chinese astrologers when they have a wealthy American tourist for a customer. Then the diviner is ready for business.

Apparently coming back to earth again, he yawns as if coming out of a long sleep and asks the customer to state his question. Perhaps the customer may want to know if he is going to travel much.

The Chinaman thereupon lets out a long incantation while he consults the sticks before him. Finally he answers that the customer will be lucky or otherwise, and talks vaguely about the wishes of the dragon. Then he is ready for the next question.

If the customer happens to strike the Chinaman's fancy he will tell him a lot of complimentary things revealed by the dragon. But all fortune telling of the Chinese is vague. Seldom can a Chinese fortune teller be made to express a positive opinion.

An ingenious astrologer like Bo Sing is a power among his race. He is consulted by Chinamen of all degrees on almost every question before action is taken. For his opinion as to whether a Chinaman should wed or not he gets fees of $25 or more. For consulting the spirits as to a business venture by a Chinaman he often gets $100.

Fathers bring their small sons to learn what the future has in store for them. Old Chinamen come daily to his place to find what some ancestor wishes them to do in the most trivial matters. —New York Sun.


## A Pain Across the Stomach

Can Always Be Relieved by a Few Doses of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

"I could not take the simplest food without a pain across my stomach." That was the miserable condition Marie Ann Bujold, of Maria Cap, Bonaventure County, Que., was in. Thousands of Canadians could sympathize with her. For they know just how miserable she was. They are that way themselves. But listen to the rest of Miss Bujold's experience:

"I finally consulted the doctors, but they did me no good. Then an advertisement led me to try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. One box completely cured me."

No one can appreciate the amount of condensed happiness contained in a box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets till they have suffered as Marie Ann Bujold did, and found the relief that came to her. That relief can always be found in Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.


### How Fishes Talk.

Fishes undoubtedly communicate with their fellows. Even if they cannot "talk," they have other means of communication that are better adapted to their needs. We know how readily fishes recognize their mates, and how quickly brooding fishes repel intruders of their own or other species. Something besides seeing them, perhaps some sense of which we have no conception, may do this. Many fishes communicate with their fellows by means of sounds produced through the medium of their air-bladders, by grinding their teeth together, and in various other ways.—St. Nicholas.

Six sovereigns have paid visits to Dublin before Edward VII., viz.: Henry II., Richard II., James II., William III., George IV. and Victoria.


Bu-Ju THE KIDNEY PILL

Cures Rheumatism and all other maladies resulting from Disordered Kidneys. Guaranteed.

All druggists; box 50 pills, 50 cents.

Refuse Substitutes.

The Claflin Chemical Co. LIMITED

NEW YORK, N. Y., AND WINDSOR, ONT.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER




MAKES YOUR CAKES LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR BISCUITS LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR BUNS LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR LABOR LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR EXPENSES LIGHT.
Order from your Grocer.
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

# THE TRAMP HAD A GRAND TIME

**DISCOVERED THE HIDING-PLACE OF STOLEN TREASURE AND USED IT RECKLESSLY.**

**How He Squandered $38,000 of the Plunder Secured by Train Robbers--Nabbed by Detective at Last.**

Carlton B. Brown, secretary of the Stockton (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, who has charge of that exhibit in the agricultural building at the World's Fair, is the proud possessor of a very modest looking brown malacca cane, with silver handle, about which centers one of the most thrilling stories of the modern West.

Mr. Brown is a typical Westerner, and the cane he carries was purchased with a part of $50,000 stolen from the Wells-Fargo Express Company near the city of Sacramento, Cal. The cane was presented to Mr. Brown by the purchaser in return for many acts of kindness shown by the big-hearted Westerner to an unfortunate fellow man, and is counted among Mr. Brown's most treasured possessions.

The city of Sacramento is situated on



**APPEARANCES ARE DECEPTIVE.**

He—Who's that?

She—Jack Anstruther and his bride. He married ever so much beneath him.

He—Doesn't look like it!—Punch.

the east bank of a river of the same name, which winds its way down from the snow-capped Sierras to the Pacific, draining many miles of low, swampy lands in its course. A bridge spans the river at Sacramento, and all trains entering the city from the western approach of the bridge run for a distance of several miles over a succession of trestles, built across the surrounding swamps and lagoons. The lands bordering the river on its west bank are covered with a dense growth of willows. For years these willows had been the favorite camping place of the hobo tribe. From far and near they had come to this spot at all seasons of the year.

On a certain midsummer night of the year 1896 a lone tramp, the worst of the species, a dirty, ragged wretch, stole into camp among the willows beside the Sacramento bridge and set about his plans for housekeeping. He had scarcely touched his rude couch, which was about half way between the railroad track and the river, until he was sound asleep.

Just how long he had slept the tramp never knew. He was awakened by the sudden application of the air brakes and the stopping of the train on one of the highest trestles, not more than 100 yards from where he lay, followed by a rapid succession of rifle shots. Sitting up he saw the engine and express car uncoupled from the train, run out on the trestles a distance of a few hundred yards and another stop. Straining every never he looked and listened, for probably ten minutes, when the report of a heavy, dull explosion reached him, followed in ten minutes more by the engine and express car crashing back into the train, and two masked men hurrying through the brush in his direction, dragging a heavy object between them.

BURIED TREASURE.

On they came to within a few feet of where he sat in a cold sweat, almost afraid to breathe. The moon came out from behind the clouds just then, and crouching in the shadow of the trees he watched the men dig a hole in the soft earth. Then came the sound of money pouring into tin cans. Carefully refilling the hole and replacing the mold to remove all traces of their visitation from the surface of the earth, one of the men reached up and cut three twigs from a limb over his head, evidently to aid himself in identifying the spot when he should come again. Gathering up the twigs the two men hurried through the brush to the river, and entering a boat rowed silently and stealthily down stream.

The tramp sat still, almost afraid to move, until long after the last sound from the passing boat had reached him. "So ho! my beauties!" he finally exclaimed almost in a whisper, as if still afraid of his own voice. Rising he shook himself as a big Newfoundland dog would do, and tiptoeing to the spot where the treasure lay he in turn began to dig. Pretty soon he felt the metallic surface of the tin cans, and removing a lid he thrust his hand in and drew out a handful of money in $20 gold pieces, which glistened in the fitful moonlight with a strange and, to him, unnatural glow. Surprised and delighted like a child with a new toy, he danced and shouted and threw the glittering gold pieces into the air, only to run and pick them up again when they fell and rattle them in the closed palms of his two hands. He was drunk with the sight of his new found wealth, when suddenly a sobering thought came to him, and, pulling his blanket from the couch he spread it out on the ground beside the hole, greedily piled upon it as much of the gold as he could carry away, which he afterward found to have been $18,000, and hastily tied up the four corners of his blanket into an ordinary looking tramp's pack. His next step was to remove the balance of the treasure to another hiding place, known only to himself, and to carefully cover up all traces of its removal and its new place of concealment. Fastening the pack to the knotted end of a stout stick he threw it over his shoulder and boldly walked away.

$18,000 IN HIS PACK.

Crossing the Sacramento bridge, which was only a mile from the scene of the robbery, he entered the city and put up for the night at the International Hotel, in the slums of Sacramento. The next morning he paid his bill, and again swinging his pack over his shoulder he tramped to the depot and boared what is known as the Chinese car for San Francisco. All this was done openly and with no attempt at concealment, nothwithstanding the fact that news of the robbery had reached Sacramento long before he left "Hotel Hobo" in the woods.

Months passed, but no trace of the robbers or their booty could be found, although a reward of $10,000 had been offered by the Wells-Fargo Company for their apprehension, and apparently every foot of ground in the swamps had been turned over in the search for the $50,000 in gold reported to have been lost. In the meantime the tramp, who was Carl P. Harnes, entered San Franscio, bought himself a workingman's Sunday outfit, got his money in small quantities changed into greenbacks at intervals at the different banks in the city, bought two immense valises, in which he packed his newfound fortune, and went to New York city.

ON THE BOWERY.

Down upon the Bowery this new Croesus swaggered and proceeded to show the fellows there a good time. An upper suit of rooms was rented and fitted up with almost barbaric splendor. Among the appointments of the place was a sideboard of huge proportions, which rivaled in its elegant service and choice collection of imported wines, champagnes and ardent liquors that of many a heavy swell uptown. In exchange for his filthy hobo rags of a few weeks previous Harnes became a rakish dude in his dress, and 27 large trunks were required in which to pack his flashily elaborate wardrobe. Diamonds, which were the real thing, sparkled on his gaudy shirt fronts and gleamed upon his erstwhile dirty fingers.

In three months, however, the last dollar was gone and Harness uncomplainingly closed his rooms, packed his 27 trunks, sold his furniture for a song and with the money hied himself back to San Francisco. Seeking accommodations in the same glittering quarters of this city which corresponded to his place of residence in New York he installed his baggage, and by ways known only to his tribe silently dropped out of sight. He knew what he was about however, and had any detective been on his track he might have been seen stealing, at the midnight hour on a December night, into the old camp in the swamps opposite Sacramento, and going straight as the bee flies to his buried treasure, which, in spite of the strenuous hunt, remained undiscovered by the hordes who had scoured through those woods in search of it.

$20,000 MORE.

This time he took $20,000 away with him, and, returning to San Francisco as silently as he had left, again proceeded to make a hot time in the old town, residing in San Francisco instead of returning to New York, where he was unknown save as he had represented himself as an ignorant miner who had suddenly struck it rich somewhere in the far West.

Cunning as the fellow was this decision to reside in San Francisco was the mistake of his life, for Carl P. Harnes was known by sight to nearly every detective on the Pacific Coast. One of these human sleuths saw and recognized him in San Francisco. That he should be living in reckless luxury and apparent idleness was a puzzle to the detective, and, remembering the great express robbery of six months previous, the fertile brain of the criminal hunter got busy with efforts to unravel the mystery. It was no difficult task to ingratiate himself, and in a short time he became Harnes' bosom friend and boon companion. One night, when Harnes had got gloriously drunk, he grew confidential and broadly hinted that he had no occasion to practice economy, as he knew where a wealth of hidden treasure lay buried in the swamps near Sacramento. However, not a word could be coaxed from him. Enough had been revealed, though, to convince the detective that Harnes knew the story of the Sacramento express robbery, and he awoke next morning from his drunken stupor to find himself under arrest charged with the crime.

CONFESSED.

Then it was that he confessed the whole thing, and led the officers to the place where the money was hidden and assisted in the recovery of the remaining $12,000. His effects were sold and the proceeds, which amounted to several thousand dollars, added to this sum, and turned over to the Wells-Fargo Company. Harnes was tried and sentenced to the California State Penitentiary for a term of four years for appropriating to his own use money known to have been stolen.

About two weeks previous to Harnes' arrest the northbound Oregon express was flagged in a desolate spot near Marysville, Cal., and suddenly, as the train slowed up, two masked men entered the first Pullman car from the front and rear simultaneously, shooting out the lights and yelling like a pair of Comanche Indians as they approached. In the center of the car was Sheriff Bogard, of Tehama County, California, who had something of a reputation himself as a criminal hunter, and who was always ready for a fight on any provocation. Dropping between the seats he drew his gun upon the robber who was advancing toward him and returned the fire, killing his man at the first shot, and at the same moment falling himself mortally wounded. The remaining robber, seeing that his companion was dead, pulled the bell rope to start the train, and, still shooting, backed out of the rear and off the platform, and was seen to ride away on a bicycle.

THE DEAD ROBBER.

The dead robber was easily identified as a wild, reckless, dare-devil fellow of the name of Browning, who had for years been the terror of the mining camps throughout the length and breadth of California. Browning was known to have a pal named Jack Brady, a handsome young athlete, who stood six feet two in his stockings, and as perfectly proportioned as an Adonis, as brave and gallant a fellow as ever carried a free lance through the forest in Robin Hood's time. Immediately after this attempted robbery near Marysville the country was flooded with descriptions of Brady, and the friends of the dead sheriff, the governor of the state, the railroad and express companies, all offered large rewards for his capture, dead or alive. At once there was begun the most exciting chase ever known in the history of the Pacific country. Posse after posse was organized and the noted outlaw was hunted up and down the length of California, but with no success. One day after the excitement had almost died out a father and son, farmers in Sacramento County, were driving down the road, when, as they approached a bridge which spanned a tributary creek to the Sacramento River, they saw a man lying at the base of the stone pier upon which the farther end of the bridge rested. He was a mere skeleton of a man and he was sound asleep. The slanting rays of the afternoon sun fell full upon him, and they caught a glimpse of a cartridge belt. "Who could he be?" was the startled question which their eyes rather than their tongues asked of each other. Retracing their steps and securing their guns they crossed the bridge in their stocking feet, and, crawling on all fours around the pier, they came unawares upon the sleeper.

"I've got you," said the men, when within about twenty feet of the stranger, who, starting up from his sleep and looking about him, answered; "Yes, you've got me now. I'm Jack Brady, and I don't care, for I'm tired of being hunted like a wild beast. Take me, and make an end of it quick; not that I care, however," he added, with a cynical laugh.

He was tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, and it was during his trial that he confessed the story of his crimes and wanderings to Mr. Brown.


## Baby's Face a Mass of Scabs

**Eczema Which Defied Two Doctors and Was Completely Cured by Dr Chase's Ointment.**

Mr. J. H. Stevens, harnessmaker, Seaforth, Ont., writes:

"At the age of three months my son Arnold was attacked by baby eczema, on his face, and in spite of all two doctors could do he kept getting worse, until his face was a mass of scabs and would ulcerate when he would scratch. It was terrible to see him suffer, but we tried everything until we were discouraged. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Ointment we got a box and applied it —at once the child was relieved and went to sleep. The first box helped him so much that we got two more, which completely cured him. At nine months his face was as well as could be. He is now fourteen months old, has a fine clear skin and not a trace of eczema."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.


## He Feels as Young as Ever

**Mr. Chester Loomis Took Dodd's Kidney Pills.**

**And From a Used Up Man He Became as Smart as a Boy.**

Orland, Ont., Sept. 16.—Mr. Chester Loomis, an old and respected farmer living in this section, is spreading broadcast the good news that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a sure cure for the Lame Back and Kidney Disease so common among old people. Mr. Loomis says:

"I am 76 years of age and smart and active as a boy, and I give Dodd's Kidney Pills all the credit for it.

"Before I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills I was so used up I could hardly ride in a buggy, and I could not do any work of any kind. Everybody thought I would not live long. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a wonderful remedy."

The Kidneys of the young may be wrong, but the Kidneys of the old must be wrong. Dodd's Kidney Pills make all wrong Kidneys right. That is why they are the old folks' greatest friend.

### The Americnn Ostrich.

The encyclopedias describe the ostrich as polygamous; in California, however, he adopts American institutions and chooses but one wife. A shallow hole scooped out in the ground serves as a nest, where every alternate day an egg is laid. Such an egg! Half a yard around the longest way and tipping the scales at three and a half pounds! A single egg would be a breakfast for a large family, though by no means an economical one. From 12 to 18 eggs are laid, then the 40-day sitting begins, in which the male assists; taking his shifts at night, visitors seldom see him engaged in this feminine occupation. Having many enemies in their wild estate Nature with unerring foresight has decreed that the hen brooding by day should match the sand, while the partner who takes her place when the shades of evening are drawn is the color of the night. When a week old the chicks are worth $25 apiece, and a pair of 4-year-old ostriches $500. This is no wonder, for the hen, forgetting the seasons in a land of perpetual sunshine, lays all the year round instead of twice a year in Africa. Each bird produces every nine months a crop of feathers worth about $30; while the tourists who pay to see them, and carry off their expensive plumage as souvenirs, form the largest crop of all. —Sunset Magazine.

# LABOR UNIONISM AMONG THE RED MEN OF THE N. W. T.

BY CY. WARMAN.

[Special correspondence to The Advertiser.]

Edmonton, N. W. T., Aug. 25.—The union is spreading — the labor union I mean. It has broken out lately among the bush Crees on the Upper Athabasca.

At one of the Hudson's Bay posts, presided over by a sturdy Scotch factor, the labor question has been fought out and the Indian's sense of humor, also his rights to sell his labor and his furs, found out and fixed.

Whatever of bylaws and constitutions the redmen possess is preserved in the unerring memory of the men of the union. It was all due to the eloquence and enterprise of a Cree prince named Paul Forchet. His elder brother was a chief, but his seven younger brothers were all respectable workingmen, voyagers, hunters, trappers and fur-catchers. The northern Indian is not lazy. The father of Paul was a Hudson's Bay trapper, "his grandfather, too, and his father also," as Doctor Drummond would say. For more than a hundred years the Forchets had rendered allegiance, good service and skins to the company. But conditions were changing. Also the Crees were picking up pointers from free traders and travelers. Paul had been out to Edmonton, had tasted liquid lightning that can be called across a polished plank by the music made in the clatters of coin. He had learned the magic of money — scraps of painted paper or bits of silver that had the purchasing power of many skins. It made Paul restless.

Now, of a truth, it is the easiest thing on earth to convince a man that he is getting the worst of it, is being bilked and buncoed, and that he is, and of a right ought to be, "agin the Government." Therefore, it was easy for the eloquent Cree to interest the Indians in their own affairs.

When he had them all in hand he waited for the factor. Paul was a born spell-binder, and he knew the value of being backed by a goodly company of his fellows in full sympathy.

An educated half-breed, who was present upon that occasion, says Prince Paul amazed his hearers, the old Scotch factor and himself. In language that flowed full and strong, like the Peace River, he told his story of the redmen, his devotion to duty, his loyalty to the company. In great oratorical flights and bursts of eloquence he roared like the sault of the Peace. He entranced the traders and amazed the Indians as he portrayed the tragedy of winter, of the long hunt for food, when the post was starving, of the growing scarcity of furs and the ever-increasing difficulty attending the trapping of the various members of the furry family.

When he had them going he shut off suddenly, lowered his voice, took a side trail and followed up a deep, significant ravine to the post of a "free trader." His hushed auditors leaned forward to catch and weigh each sentence, each word. For half an hour the eloquent Cree followed this side trail, which they all knew would end at the door of the free trader or the French Company. If he fancied his brothers were losing interest he would swing, half-facing them and call attention to the scars upon their foreheads, of a truth made by the headstrap, but attributed by the impassioned prince to their crown of thorns. And their bent backs—you know what did that, he would say to the factor. It was carrying the company's cross.

Another quarter of an hour was given to a recapitulation, bringing him back to the point which could have been reached and covered by a Yankee in three words, viz: "There are others."

Another pause, and then with perfect French politeness, he unrolled his ultimatum, which had been written out in full by an interpreter, and which is treasured by the old factor as a relic of the company's first strike. The following was Forchet's schedule:

| | Old Prices Skins. | New Prices Skins. |
|---|---|---|
| Best Beavers ..... | .30 | 80 |
| Otter ..... | ...12 | 20 |
| Lynx ..... | ...6 | 12 |
| Fox ..... | ...60 | 200 |

The reader should have in mind that while an article to us is worth so many dollars, to the Indian it is so many skins, and that a skin always means fifty cents in American money. That is the Indian's dollar-a-skin, or fifty cents.

Very well, said the old factor after a moment's reflection and the eloquent Cree nodded, which was Indian for bow, and led his band away.

The hunting was good that winter and Paul, while not hunting himself, was busy figuring with shells and shining pebbles, the results of the harvest when the catch should reach the post. To be sure the Indians had to have tea and tobacco, guns and knives, and as there were no other shops in the wilderness, were almost obliged to buy them at the Bay store.

One fine May morning the factor's bureau grew dark with Indians. Bravely in the fore stood Forchet, the Eugene Debs of the North, backed by his brotherhood of Brownies.

"What now, Prince Paul?" asked the factor innocently.

"My people," said Paul, "complain that you have raised the price of goods. My brother tells me that you took twelve skins for these tweed trousers, for which my father used to pay eight skins."

"And did your brother forget to tell you that I allowed him 80 skins for a fine bear, for which your father would have had thirty?"

"My uncle says dressgoods have gone up from 4 to 6 skins."

"And silver gray fox," said the factor, "have gone from 60 to 200 skins in a single season."

Paul paused. Then he went on. "My people contend that you have no right to change the price of tobacco. That never changes."

"Say to your people, as you said to me when last year's leaves were dying 'these are their goods, not ours.' They have a right to say what price shall be the price of their own. Voila!"

Suddenly the whole band set up a great shout, and began filing out of the post, laughing, gesticulating and saying over and over again, "Bien, bien. Paul is one big fool—the factor has made of him fun—O, bien!"

And that was the Indian's idea of a joke.

CY WARMAN.

### Why the Leaves "Turn."

When the leaves begin to turn, most of the people who admire the beauty of the woods then and says "How wonderful!" never wonder what it is that changes the green into the splendid glowing tints of autumn.

Ask nine persons out of ten, and if they hazard a guess at all, they will probably say that the frost has tinted the leaves. But the frost has nothing to do with it. Leaves colored by a frost look quite different from leaves colored in the due course of nature.

The coloring of the leaves is due to a genuine preparation for winter which goes on among the trees and shrubs just as it does in the animal world.

The leaves, as you know, are the feeders of the trees. Now, as the autumn arrives and the time approaches when the leaves must suspend their functions, there is a great hurry in the arteries and veins of the plants to extract all the nourishment that is left, and to store it away deep in the trunk and branches, to stay there through the time of frost and snow.

This increased activity, which sets all the tiny pumps of cells working from root to crown, extracts the matter from the leaves, which is known as chlorophyle, and which serves to give the leaves their bright green colors. All the albumen and starches in the leaves are changed into liquid at this time and pumped busily into the storage houses under the bark, where they are preserved, safe and sound, till the following spring, when they furnish food for new leaves and sprouts.

The most prominent color of an autumn scene is yellow. This yellow is caused by waste matter—stuff that is left behind as useless when the little pumps take in the material that makes the green color; and crystals of lime that were left when the chemical factories of the plant turned the albumen into liquid so it could be pumped, also help to make the yellow.

To change the starchy matter into sweet liquid, another chemical process is used, and as it does not succeed well if the light is too strong, the plants manufacture a curious substance which turns red the moment it touches any of the many acids that exist in almost all leaves.

Thus, the red, yellow and orange colors of the autumn woods are anything except mere tricks of nature, intended only to delight. As everybody knows, these tints are especially powerful for resisting the passage of the sun's rays. Furthermore, they have the property of changing light into heat. This heat, again, spurs all the plant's cells to new activity, so the autumn foliage of the woods is by no means a sign of sleep. It is then that the chemical laboratories are at their most feverish toil.


Common soaps destroy the clothes and render the hands liable to eczema.

**SUNLIGHT SOAP** REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar


SOME PERSONS have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery or diarrhœa, and have to use great precautions to avoid the disease. Change of water, cooking and green fruit is sure to bring on the attacks. To such persons we would recommend Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial as being the best medicine in the market for all summer complaints. If a few drops are taken in water when the symptoms are noticed, no further trouble will be experienced.


# NERVOUS DEBILITY

**OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT** will cure you, and make a man of you. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified so that all pimples, blotches and ulcers heal up; the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, bashfulness and despondency disappear; the eyes become bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body, and the moral, physical and sexual systems are invigorated; all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. The various organs become natural and manly. You feel yourself a man and know marriage cannot be a failure. We invite all the afflicted to consult us confidentially and free of charge. Don't let quacks and fakirs rob you of your hard-earned dollars. WE WILL CURE YOU OR NO PAY.

☞ NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT.

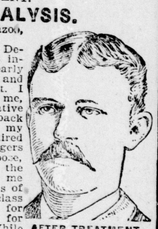
**THREATENED WITH PARALYSIS.**



BEFORE TREATMENT

Peter E. Summers, of Kalamazoo, Mich., relates his experience:

"I was troubled with Nervous Debility for many years. I lay it to indiscretion and excesses in early youth. I became very despondent and didn't care whether I worked or not. I imagined everybody who looked at me, guessed my secret. Imaginative dreams at night weakened me—my back ached, had pains in the back of my head, hands and feet were cold, tired in the morning, poor appetite, fingers were shaky, eyes blurred, hair loose, memory poor, etc. Numbness in the fingers set in and the doctor told me he feared paralysis. I took all kinds of medicines and tried many first-class physicians, wore an electric belt for three months, went to Mt. Clemens for baths, but received little benefit. While at Mt. Clemens I was induced to consult Drs. Kennedy & Kergan, though I had lost all faith in doctors. Like a drowning man I commenced the New Method Treatment and it saved my life. The improvement was like magic—I could feel the vigor going through my nerves. I was cured mentally, physically and sexually. I have sent them many patients and will continue to do so."



AFTER TREATMENT

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY.

We treat and cure VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD DISEASES, URINARY COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES.

CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. If unable to call write for a Question Blank for Home Treatment.

**DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN**

**148 SHELBY STREET, DETROIT, MICH.**



# Pandora Range

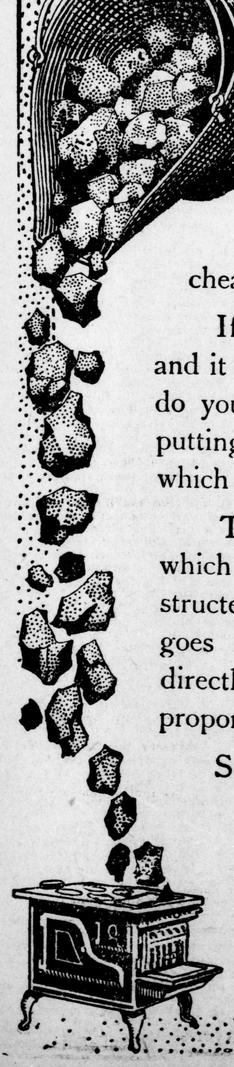
**SAVES FUEL AND HELPS TO PAY FOR ITSELF.**

It is not the price you pay for a range which makes it cheap or expensive, but the fuel it consumes after you get it.

If you buy a range which costs $5 to $7 less than a "Pandora" and it burns a ton, or only half a ton of coal more in a year, what do you gain? Nothing, but you actually lose money besides putting up with all the inconveniences, troubles and extra work which are a certainty with a poor range.

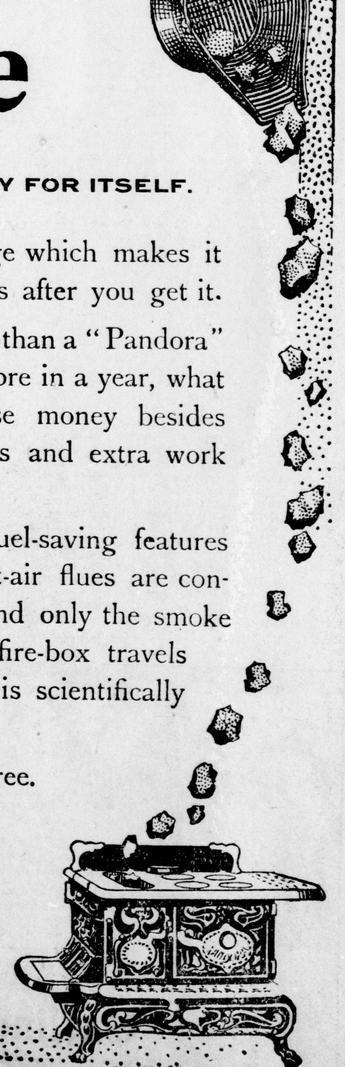
The "Pandora" is equipped with many fuel-saving features which are not found on any other range—hot-air flues are constructed so that every atom of heat is used and only the smoke goes up the chimney, all the heat from the fire-box travels directly under every pot hole, and the fire-box is scientifically proportioned to the size of the oven.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free.



**McClary's**

**London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B.**



# STORIES OF NOTABLE ACTORS

BY T. P., IN HIS ANECDOTAGE.

A retired actor started a gymnasium on the West Side of town about six months ago. It was his idea to cater exclusively to members of his profession. He was surprised at the number of applications he received. Today he has a membership of nearly a hundred, composed of actors in local companies. Two similar gymnasiums have been opened and they seem to be thriving.

The chief exercises taught are boxing, wrestling and fencing. Expert instructors are employed and they receive good salaries. Boxing and fencing seem popular among the actors This is due to the fact that the modern drama requires that actors should have a knowledge of these arts. Besides they serve to keep them in condition.

Recently a well-known professional pugilist who is starring in a melodrama written to order was confronted with the task of selecting an actor to play the part of the villain in the show. The role called for a six-footer capable of holding his own in a sparring bout. The prize-fighter, who has the reputation of being one of the stiffest punchers in the business, visited one of these gymnasiums and asked the proprietor to recommend to him a capable man. After looking over his list of members, the proprietor suggested a middle-aged actor who has been on the stage more than twenty years and was once a star himself. The pugilist was introduced to the actor, who proved to be very strong and broad shouldered and of the required height. So without further questioning the actor was engaged.

At the initial rehearsal the first thing the pugilist did was to throw a pair of gloves at the feet of the actor and invite him to a bout. The actor, somewhat surprised, picked up the gloves and, in apparent timid fashion, began to adjust them.

"I suppose you know you are to be the villain in my show," said the fighter carelessly, with a wink to his friends. "In this play you make strong stall for my girl. I win her out and then we have a fight. Now, as my friends want to see me in action, I've got to give them the real thing, or as near it as—"

The sentence was not finished, for at this juncture the actor filed a protest. He said he was not prepared for a strenuous bout, but would not mind a friendly tilt.

"That's all right," said the bruiser. "I won't hit you very hard, but you know we've got to mix it up or fake it good enough to set the gallery going and get the applause. See!"

Whether the actor saw or not is not recorded, but he soon got ready. The gloves used for the trial were ordinary boxing mitts of about seven ounces. While the scrapper was busy fixing his costume, the actor quickly shoved the padding from the back of his gloves toward the fingers, away from the knuckles, so as to give a firmer impact to the blow, an old pugilistic trick, and announced that he was ready for business. Then fighter and actor went at it.

At first the actor seemed a trifle nervous but he soon began to do nobly. He blocked all of the bruiser's leads, landed a couple of drives on the stomach and on the head, and altogether made himself very useful.

The fighter was agreeably surprised, but professional pride prevented him from going into ecstacies over the actor's showing. He told the candidate he would do and he was sure would improve before the season was over. The actor and the pugilist understand each other now, and their nightly essay has the essence of the real thing about it.

Most of the theatrical stars and leading men know how to box. Some of them are experts and some of them, if they choose, would not have any difficulty in holding their own in the fastest mateur company.

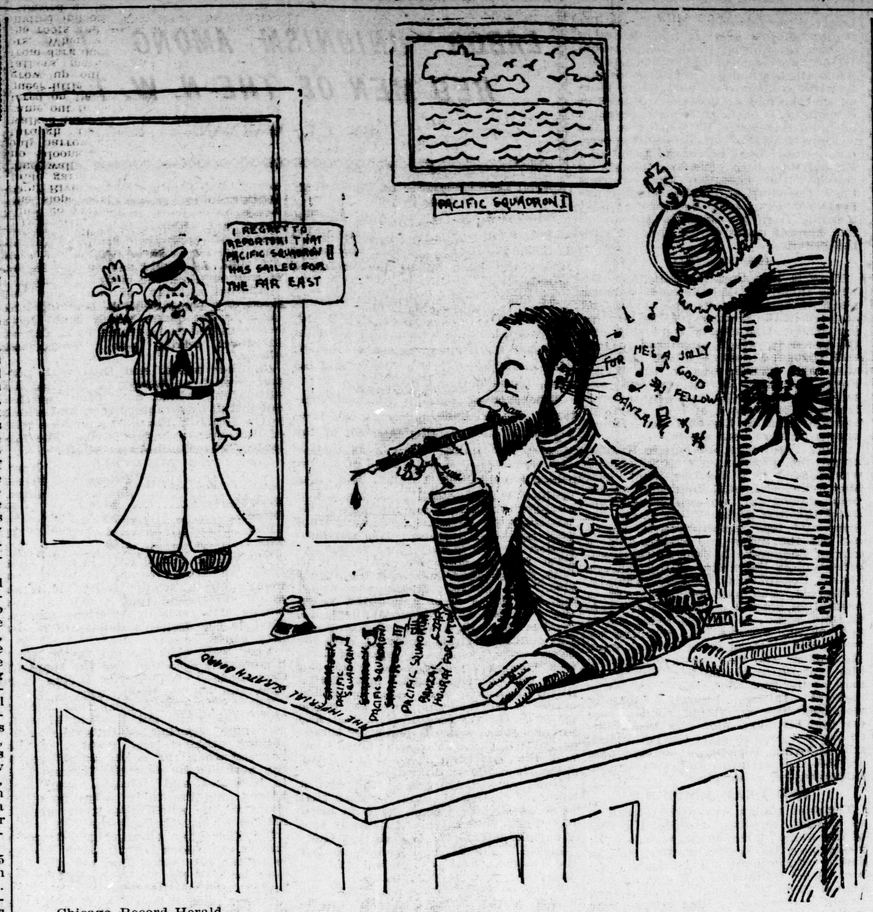
Bob Hilliard played in a drama called "Sporting Life," a few years ago. The boxing room of the National Sporting Club of London, where Tom Sharkey, Peter Jackson, "Kid" Lavigne, Tommy Ryan, Pedlar Palmer, Jack O'Brien and other well-known pugilists have appeared was reproduced in the play, and each night Hilliard had to box four rounds with Billy Elmer, of California. Elmer, who has been in the ring, has figured in many exciting encounters, had a minor role in the drama. The bout the pair put up was exceedingly realistic. At times they forgot that their mill was only a make-believe, and went at it hard, but Hilliard was not disgraced.

Maurice Barrymore at one time held the amateur middleweight championship of England. His son, Lionel, who was one of the co-stars in the Empire piece, "The Other Girl," last season, is a boxer of skill. Young Barrymore used to spar with Kid McCoy at the latter's gymnasium and their meeting was always interesting. Wilton Lackaye can box pretty well, and in several private exhibitions he has shown excellent fistic ability. Joe Wheelock is a fine boxer. The late Ned Buckley, of the Booth-Barrett Company was clever with the gloves. Kyrle Bellew is both an expert fencer and boxer, and in the season finds delight in spending three afternoons a week in a gym. James K. Hackett is a better fencer than a boxer, but he is no novice at the latter game.

Herbert Standing, whose height is 5 feet 10 inches and who is well built in proportion, is clever with the mitts. His son Guy, a six-footer, is also skilled, but it is said that his father makes him hustle whenever they have a bout.

John Drew is fond of fencing, but knows enough about boxing to make a fair exhibition. Francis Wilson has been sparring for years, and some of his colleagues think that his left-hand punch for the body is nearly as effective as Bob Fitzsimmons' noted shift. William Collier has the reputation of being one of the best boxers on the stage. His talent for boxing is said to have been inherited from his uncle, Jim Collier, who made ring history in the early '70s.

Aubrey Boucicault, who is a lightweight, is a quick and resourceful boxer and a good all-round athlete. Nat Goodwin used to box years ago, but recently he has not paid much attention to the exercise. Melbourne McDowell, husband of the late Fanny Davenport, has boxed with some of the best men in the ring. And so you might run on through the theatrical list.—New York Sun.




Chicago Record-Herald.

*Possibly the Czar Would Be Japan's Sir Thomas Lipton*

# "WHAT I LIKE MOST IN MEN"

BY MRS. T. P. O'CONNOR.

When a girl is engaged to be married, it is then too late to give counsel; one can only offer congratulations. But if my girl friends talk over with me the interesting future unknown, I always advise them in choosing a husband to marry the man whose faults to the individual girl will be endurable. Some time ago a young friend of mine announced to me his engagement to a certain young girl. "What do you think of it?" he asked. "Well," I replied, "to be frank with you, an intelligent hostess would not send you down to dinner together, and yet you contemplate an eternal union." She had all the faults of character which he particularly detested, and she was equally impatient of his shortcomings. A kindly fate threw them sufficiently together, however, to quarrel all that attraction for each other away, and, luckily for both, the engagement ended.

Another girl of my acquaintance, modern (the word is used in its best sense), who had read and thought deeply, said to me, "When I marry I shall demand from the man purity of life, I have a right to it—every woman has a right to it—but unless I find such a man I will not marry." She found her ideal, and a true and beautiful union, blessed with charming children, has been the result. Is he perfect? No, he is vain and terribly self-centered, but he has a lofty and noble mind, a deeply affectionate nature, and she got what she demanded—a man with a clean and wholesome past.

It is said a man loves through his eyes and a woman through her ears. Certainly orators, preachers, statesmen, and actors have great attractions for women. But so have soldiers and men of action. The man on the highest pinnacle is a man of courage and determination; if these two qualities are united with patience, judgment, and tenderness, then you have a nearly perfect man. Physical courage is fine and most admirable, and if a man gives his life in leading troops or some deed of valor, he gives all that he has; he hopes, however, even against all odds to come out alive, and an uplifting spirit of exaltation seizes and carries him on, but he is not so brave as he who endures daily some hidden torture and conquers in the end. A man giving a dinner party at a fashionable hotel happened to look at the stock exchange news in the hall, and he saw that every penny he had in the world was swept away. He said not a word to his guests—the dinner was voted a wonderful success. He was not recklessly gay, or depressed, but quietly self-controlled. This was a high order of courage. One of the guests, a millionaire, when he heard of the catastrophe afterward, was so impressed by the pluck of his host that he lent him £20,000, and a second fortune was made.

The courage of mind over matter is perhaps the finest of all. For example, a man who was terribly burned as a boy, his lower lip turned almost on the outside by a long scar, his cheek under the eye drawn, making visible the red inside of the eyelid, and other terrible scars, marring the face, was one of the most fascinating of men. He dressed exquisitely, was radiantly clean, a brilliant and witty talker, and his manners were exquisite, polite, sympathetic, charming, and deferrential to women. He married two beautiful women, and was adored by his children, which goes to prove that perhaps a woman does love through the ears. That, however, depends upon the woman. The handsomest man I have ever seen was dry and uninteresting, and not even a flirt; his wife, who was plain and clever, adored him. He was a good officer, and danced exquisitely.

The indefiniteness of sex is one of the least attractive things in man—that is, feminine and masculine qualities in the same character. Justin McCarthy once said of a brilliant statesman and member of Parliament that he had all the bad qualities of a woman, and all the bad qualities of a man, and the good qualities of neither. If a man has so-called feminine qualities, it makes him much more difficult to understand, because they do not really belong to a masculine nature—they are excrescences. Petty mindedness, narrowness, prejudice, curiosity, and love of gossip are all much more excusable in woman than in man; her secluded life away from the real contact of the world (for no woman knows the world at its true value, save those who have worked to live), prevent her mind from broadening and developing; but if a man in the daily struggle and contact with his fellow beings still remains small-minded and narrow, there is no hope for him. Principle is necessary in every character, but the strictest principles can exist coupled with understanding as deep as a well.

The most terribly wronged woman of my acquaintance said to me a short time since, "I haven't seen my husband for years; I am going to see him this spring, for I have forgiven him everything. My own suffering has been so great that I now understand all temptation, all sin. I pray and I pardon." Her face, when she said it, looked like an angel's. It is the good and womanly woman who forgives. It is the strong and broad-minded man who pardons.

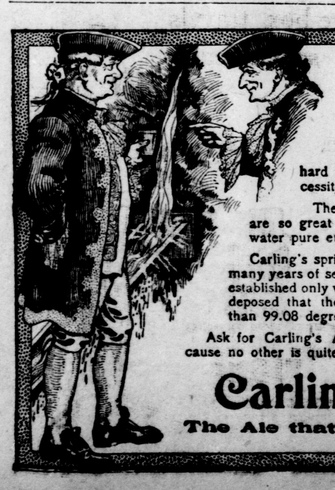
The wife of a doctor ran away from him, he divorced her; when death approached and she was deserted and alone he went to her, forgave her, nursed her, and she died in his arms. Only a manly man is capable of such forgiveness. He said: "She was not like other women; to understand her was to forgive her." And yet for ten years she had darkened his life, and left him almost bereft of hope. To him she represented a type of woman who call to us for pity and for help. If anything could have saved this doomed creature it was the man she married, but generations of other men had made her what she was—vain, restless, eager for amusement, bristling with vitality, and no education no drudgery to drill the mind into obedience, to direct the misdirected powers into a legitimate activity. For only now do women begin to have a separate individuality from man; they are demanding education, professions, trades.

Wit and cleverness are delightful qualities, but tenderness and faithfulness in man are more to be prized. The big, single nature that appeals to the material instinct in woman, and rouses the best that is in her, is the man to marry.

One of my favorite heroes in literature is Gabriel Conroy. Crude, uneducated, slow and dull of wit, he was manly in body, in heart, in mind, and the very soul of generosity to women. No matter how clever a woman was, he somehow felt her less fortunate than himself, and he was all tenderness to her. The men who do not even understand a woman's littleness or deceit have a much greater advantage than those who do, for a great nature make her feel ashamed; she does not want to be "found out," and so involutarily she makes an effort to reach his ideal.

If all the world of woman had a Col. Newcome for a father, a brother, or husband, they would soon become ennobled by the contact with so perfect a nature. If he is not the cleverest hero in fiction, he is the most lovable, uniting, as he does, courage of both kinds; physical (for did he not win laurels of Argom and Bhartpour), and moral courage of so high an order that at the saddest period of his life we wept for him, when he did not weep for himself. He loved truth, and he had the heart of a litle child.

What I like most in man is simplicity, courage, heart, tenderness, loyalty, and truth. And they are to be found, for I have known more than one man who possessed them all.

**Spring Purity**

To brew good ale pure, hard water is an absolute necessity.

The solvent powers of water are so great that few springs produce water pure enough for brewing.

Carling's springs were discovered after many years of searching, and the brewery established only when Government analysts deposed that the water never tested less than 99.08 degrees pure.

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**Carling's Ale**

The Ale that's Always Pure


### *Zuni Village Life.*

The little half-civilized children of Zuni so aroused our curiosity that we drove through 40 miles of sand and sage-brush from the railroad at Fort Wingate to pay them a visit. As the Indians do not provide for travelers, we took our hotel with us—tents, beds and food—and camped just outside their village. The village looks like a huge beehive made of clay and stuck fast to the top of a sandy knoll. The hive is filled with a mass of cells—300 single rooms, placed side by side and piled in rows one on top of another.

In each of these rooms lives a Zuni family. There are no inside stairways leading from story to story, but if the boys and girls living in one row wish to pay a visit to a house above them, they must go outdoors and climb a ladder. On the slope between the village and the Zuni River are a number of small vegetable gardens, each one inclosed by a mud wall. Zuni has no inns, no shops, no saloons, not even proper streets, but only narrow alleys that thread their way through the strange town. As we walked through the village, all the world came out to see us. Girls and boys clustered on the roofs or sat on the ovens—queer little cones of mud which seem to grow up out of the housetops—while fathers, mothers and babies peered out from dark doorways to stare at the visitors. When we had finished out tour of the roofs and alleys, we were hospitably invited indoors; even there the children followed us, and as we glanced up to a hole in the ceiling which served as a window, a girl's laughing face filled the opening. We must have looked strange enough in our hats and gloves and long skirts.—St. Nicholas.

# SLEUTH'S LIFE IS STRENUOUS

IN CHICAGO, AT LEAST, HE ENVIES THE LOT OF THE BLUE-COATED, SLEEK-LOOKING PATROLMAN.

The Detectives' Independence and Greater Remuneration Are Offset by Distasteful Duties.

Take your 5-year-old boy to the railway station, point out to him a candidate for the presidency, and ask him how he would like to live in the White House when he gets to be a big man, and the chances are he will answer: "I'd rather be a policeman." Ten years later he will say: "I'd rather be a detective," and twenty years later, should he be a sure enough member of the department, he will say: "Give me my blue coat and a beat; I am not ambitious to become a sleuth." Thus he reverses the decision of his youth to confirm the ruling of his childhood.

The 5-year-old boy thinks he would like to be a policeman because his eye is caught by the helmet, the brass buttons, the club, all of which marks the patrolman as an imposing personage. The detective wears citizens clothes, and so cannot amount to much. The 15-year-old boy, however, has read several detective stories wherein vast fortunes are recovered and murders are avenged in a most marvelous way, so the secret service operator becomes his hero.

HAVE NO "SNAP."

Thus far the lives of these two units in human society have been studied through spectacles variously distorted, but when it comes to examinging them through the lens of experience, it looks different, and the student finds himself forming new opinions based upon a new set of facts. Any detective on the city's police force will tell you he has not a snap. In Chicago he gets a few dollars a month more that the patrolman, but to earn these extra few dollars he has to perform a hundred and one tasks that are peculiarly distasteful.

The principal objection to the calling of a detective, especially if he be a man of family, is the element of danger involved. He is required to be constantly poking about in outlandish places; he deals with the criminal element almost exclusively, and he is the natural enemy of the unscrupulous. The patrolman, on the other hand, walks his beat and by his well-groomed presence lends tone to a locality. His beat may lie in a residence district, and it may not be necessary for him to exercise his perogative of making an arrest from one year's end to another. In the light of these general facts the average member of Chief O'Neill's force prefers to be a patrolman.

Still, if the modern Lecocq loves the novel and adventuresome in life he gets a good deal of satisfaction out of his work. For example, some years ago a man living out on West Chicago avenue arose one morning to find his house had been ransacked and robbed during the night, the marauder having entered through a rear window. On the ground just outside lay a piece of broomstick which had been used in prying up the sash. The police department was notified and one of the detectives detailed on the case.

A less experienced sleuth might have kicked the stick aside as so much rubbish; not so with this particular detective. He knew the value of details.

CAUGHT BY DULL KNIFE.

It was an ordinary billet of hard pine, turned round in a lathe, about two and one-half feet long, and had nothing to distinguish it from a thousand other broomsticks except a single feature—one end had been whittled to form a sort of wedge. The burglar had found the end too blunt to force between the sash and window ledge, so with his pocket knife, he had cleft away the superfluous wood, forming an implement not unlike a chisel. This was easily introduced into the narrow crevice; the long handle gave him the necessary leverage, and in an instant the lock was broken and the window opened.

But it happened that the burglar used the dull knife.

As usual after such depredations suspicious-looking characters were brought into the police station from all over town. Each suspect was searched before being taken to his cell, and the personal effects were placed in a large envelope bearing the name of the owner. To these envelopes the detective directed his attention. With his whittled stick in one hand he picked up each knife in turn and compared its edge with the creases on the wood, continuing until finally he found a blade whose nicks fitted the corrugations as the wards of a key fit the lock. Then he knew he had his man.

Such experiences as these are no doubt sweet to the Chicago Vidocq. They rub the fur of his life the right way, and make life worth living. But they are not the only boons of his existence; he is responsible for no beat; he is allowed to come and go at his will so long as he does his work. Results are the things wanted. He is virtually free from the restraint of discipline; he stands to earn rewards and win renown.

DRAWBACKS VS. ADVANTAGES.

But for each of these advantages over his collaborator, the patrolman, there is corresponding drawbacks. Such a clean cut case as the one just mentioned is rare. He often has to wade through weary wildernesses of chaff in order to arrive at a single grain of results. Seventy-five per cent of the clews he investigates come to nothing.

It is a peculiar fact that of the detectives on the Chicago police force only nine will admit having read a detective story—that is, the fiction stories of the kind that are dished up and eagerly read by youths—and even these nine deny that the yarns furnished them any help in actual practice. There is little in common between the reports a real flesh and blood detective makes to his chief and the ideal exploits of the sleuth puppet in fiction.

Another point of difference is that the average detective, when he starts into the business of running down criminals, is a man of ordinary faculties. Nature didn't cut him out for a human bloodhound. The chances are that he would have succeeded as well in any other line of activity. But with long practice his faculties become acute. He can read the written language of footprints in the mud, translate the meaning of the torn coat, decipher the bloodstains, interpret the mute evidence of circumstance, and chase the elusive clew with some chance of overtaking it. He becomes persevering, ingenious, cunning and versed in the knowledge his duties demand.—Chicago Tribune.


When the little folks take colds and coughs, don't neglect them and let them strain the tender membranes of their lungs, Give them

**Shiloh's Consumption Cure** The Lung Tonic

It will cure them quickly and strengthen their lungs. It is pleasant to take,

Prices, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. 396


The Welland and St. Lawrence canals were made free of all tolls during 1903 and it appears that the effect on trade was satisfactory, traffic of all kinds increasing.

# THE MAKING OF LITHOGRAPHS

MEANS BY WHICH BRILLIANT POSTERS ARE EVOLVED FROM STONES AND GREASY INK.

A Delicate Process—Rose Bonheur's "Horse Fair" the First Picture Done in Three Colors.

It is true that the finished work of the lithographer is to be seen on every billboard display, in shop windows, or heralding to the world the merits of a breakfast food or a safe and desirable insurance company.

It is to be seen so often that it is as common as the sun itself. Its ordinariness, however, conveys no hint of the skill, scientific knowledge and the intricate process necessary to produce it. Many have some sort of a vague idea that it is the result of some color process that involves stones and many printings, but that is all.

The cheapness of lithography is due entirely to the rapidity of the printing press. The skilled work of one man or a dozen men, working for days, may be reproduced hundreds of times within an hour by means of the press. And in lithography this finished reproduction gives little indication to the inexperienced eye just how it has been accomplished.

We look at the racetrack poster or the circus "ad" and admire the beautiful colors, the life and action shown unconsciously. It makes little or no difference whether we have the artistic eye or not, cultivated to appreciate the perfect drawing or combination of colors, our attention is held by the perfection of the ensembled work.

About 100 years ago a struggling Bavarian printer, Alois Senefelder, discovered in an idle moment the real principle of lithography. He wrote on a stone of peculiar softness with ink of a greasy mixture. Its appearance suggested to him that it might be reproduced. He began experimenting and his success gave to the world the chromo-lithograph in crude form.

The lithographing establishment of La Mercier in Paris, which is one of the largest on the continent, is located in a building formerly used as a church. Where the altar once stood now stands an immense statute of Senefelder. At the foot of the statute and all around it lie lithographing stones which are in daily use, yet seem like tablets designed to his memory. In galleries around the great auditorium are the artists and other workmen gaining a livelihood by the results of Senefelder's genius.

The growth of the art was slow, and skilled men gave it much attention and thought. The broad principles of lithography rest in the strong adhesion of greasy substances to calcareous stone, the affinity of one greasy body to another and the antipathy of such bodies to water. When water is applied to the surface of the stone it remains only on such portions as are not covered with grease, so that if a roller, covered with greasy ink, be passed over the design on the stone, the ink will only adhere to the greasy portions, while the moist parts will resist the ink and remain clean.

These facts becoming known, the skill of the color expert was enlisted. It was seen that inks of many colors might be used on the stones, each stone containing the outlines of the separate colors, which could be combined by successive printings.

The study of color for this purpose developed color masters, who were able to tell at a glance what the colors were in the masterpieces of the great painters. In fact, the skill of these men surpassed that of the painters themselves, who achieved their results by slowly painting and repainting, until their artistic eye told them the desired result had been obtained.

But the color master in lithography looks at the finished painting, observes the number of colors used, determines how the shades are to be reproduced and the number of printings necessary.

It was left to a Cleveland company, says the Cleveland Leader, to demonstrate that all shades could be reproduced with four colors; namely, black, yellow, red and blue. The company displayed in Paris a reproduction of Rosa Bonheur's painting, "The Horse Fair." It was a revelation to the art critics of France and Europe, and marked a new epoch in the art of lithography.

Today all lithographic work is done in three colors, as in the technical phrasecology of the lithographer black is not considered a color. The stones used in this sort of printing are obtained in Germany. They are quarried with great care and subjected to an elaborate process of treatment before they are ready for use. Their first cost is heavy, but as they may be used for a long period of time, they come to be considered as the fixed capital of the firm.

A visit to the workroom of a lithographing establishment, where stones which have been in use are being cleaned preparatory to being used again, would make the visitor believe that he had stepped into a marble or stone works, where stone was being made ready for building purposes. The stones are piled high on every side, while men are busy with queer-looking tools rubbing smooth the surfaces of them with sand and water. In the preparation of these stones great care is requisite.

Leaving the stones, the visitor is shown into the artists' rooms. Here is found a large corps of men at work drawing the copy on paper. The copy is obtained sometimes from photographs; oftener it is the work of the artist's personal ideas. The artists of the United States surpass those of Europe in freehand work, and it is their skill in this particular line which gives the American lithograph its life-like appearance. The drawing is always perfect, for only skilled men attempt this work.

The copy completed, it is drawn on the first stone in its entirety. Greased crayon is used to make the drawing on this stone, and the stone is called the keystone, for the remaining three stones, which will have the colors yellow, red and blue are yet to be drawn. An impression is taken of the keystone on each of the remaining stones.

The color artist is called to designate the parts of the picture which are to receive the colors. The artists then trace these portions on the several stones with the greased crayon, and clear away the remainder of the picture, or design. The various shades and tones are attained by making these tracings heavy or light, so that the tinted portions of the design will catch a large or small amount of ink of one color and combine it with the ink of another color. The results obtained by this method seem wonderful to the uninitiated person, and it is hard for him to understand how the delicate tints can all be printed from the three colors, yellow, red and blue.

After the drawing on the stone is finished, as a precaution it is coated with a solution of gum arabic and nitric acid, which fills up the pores of the stones and prevents the drawing from spreading. The stone is then ready for the press. Flat presses are used, the color stone passing back and forth on a slide. Water rollers communicate the necessary moisture to the whole stone, while the colored ink on a second set of rollers marks the design etched on the stone by the action of the nitric acid around the drawing of the greased crayon. The paper on which the picture is to appear touches this stone. First the yellow is printed.

By a system of marks the stones of the other three presses are made to place their impressions to coincide with the yellow exactly. This is called registering and requires wonderful nicety to get the combination of the colors exactly correct. The sheets are allowed to dry after each printing. Yellow is usually the first printed and is followed by red. Then the black stone or keystone of the whole set is used, the finishing touches being accomplished with the blue stone.


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**"VIROQUA" Indian Remedy**

is the secret remedy for Stomach, Kidney and Liver Troubles, which gave the Indians their superb health. We have the formula, and are now making it as the Indians did—of rare herbs (from the forests.)

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Can't even sleep—restless day and night—brooding over imagined troubles all the time. Your disease isn't in the brain, but in the blood, which is thin and watery, because you don't assimilate your food. Do the right thing now and you'll be cured quickly. Just take Ferrozone: it turns everything you eat into nourishment. Consequently more blood is formed. The body is quickened and vitalized—the weary brain is relieved, sleeplessness disappears and brooding ceases.

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It is said that $1,000,000 in American eagles may show a loss of $100 from abrasion in being carried from New York to Paris

A bust of St. John Berchmans, a young Belgian Jesuit who was beatified by the Catholic Church, has been unveiled at Loyola College, Baltimore, as a memorial to the late James I. Gunning.


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It costs just **one cent** for you to get relief from Kidney and Bladder Troubles. A simple request on a post card brings a free sample box of Gin Pills. We don't ask you to buy. Simply try Gin Pills at our expense, and let them prove themselves all that we claim for them. And we know the samples will do you so much good that you will voluntarily buy Gin Pills until a complete cure is effected. We intend to give away

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in order to show our confidence in this remedy. We know what Gin Pills will do. We have implicit confidence in their power to relieve and cure all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. We know that you have only to try them to believe in them.

**Gin Pills Never Fail to Cure.**

All over Canada, Gin Pills are known as a certain and speedy cure for Inflammation of the Kidneys; Gout and Rheumatism, caused by uric acid in the blood; Catarrh of the Bladder; Painful and Suppressed Urination; "Burning" Urine; Gravel or Stone in the Bladder; Bed Wetting; Pains in the Back, and all other Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Each Gin Pill contains all the medicinal properties of one and a half ounces of best Holland gin, without the alcohol, and combined with other curative agents of recognized value.

**Don't Delay—Write To-day.**

Don't put this off. If you have any of these troubles, don't run the risk of Bright's Disease or Chronic Cystitis. Write for a free sample of Gin Pills, and start yourself along the road to a certain cure.

Use a post card, ask for a free sample of Gin Pills, say in what paper you saw this advertisement, and sign your name and address. Write to-day—now—to

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