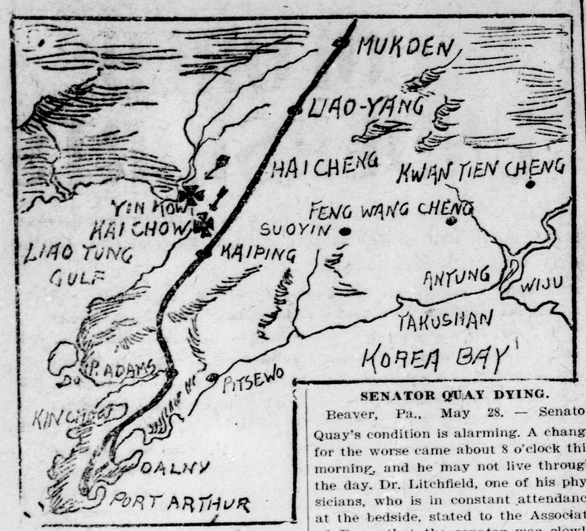
4 P. M. EDITION

London Advertiser

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41ST YEAR. NO. 17216 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1904. PRICE TWO CENTS.



Map showing Kin Chou and vicinity Scene of the sanguinary battle in which Japs were victorious.

SAYS PT. ARTHUR IS IMPREGNABLE

Jakovliff Thinks Japs Unequal to the Task.

WOULD TAKE ARMY OF 150,000

Garrison Can Muster More Than 25,000 Men to Repel an Assault.

St. Petersburg, May 28. — Capt. Jakovliff, former commander of the Russian battleship Petropaviovsk, who was wounded when his ship was destroyed at Port Arthur on April 13, in an interview regarding the possibility of the Japanese capturing Port Arthur, declared that it would take 150,000 men, with magnificent artillery, to accomplish the task. Asked as to the number of men in the Port Arthur garrison, Capt. Jakovliff said it was much larger than was stated in the telegraphic reports—much over 25,000—but he declined to state what would be the exact number when the defenders of the Kin Chou positions retired within the fortress.

He discussed with some detail the difficulties of the approach. After the outer line of fortifications is reached, said he, a great number of detached positions must be captured before the enemy could even reach the inner ring of defenses. The taking of each position would necessitate a bloody battle, and their capture would leave the citadel untouched, and, to his mind, impregnable.

A great deal, of course, would depend upon the relative merits of the artillery of the opposing forces. The Russian guns could not be judged by the results on the Yalu, where the Russians had only light advance guard artillery against the heavy siege guns, which the Japanese were bringing up for use in Manchuria.

"Port Arthur," Captain Jakovliff said, "had mounted numerous large guns landwards, while Makaroff's system of range-finding is so nearly perfect that the Japanese never ventured within reach of the shore batteries."

As illustrating the fact that the Japanese artillery is not necessarily invincible, the captain said the battleship Petropavlovsk was struck by a 12-inch shell at a distance of two and three-quarter miles, and her armor was penetrated to a depth of only two inches. He declared that Port Arthur was provisioned for a year, and said all the damaged ships there had been repaired, except the Retvizan and the Czarevitch. The latter, he asserted, ought to be ready today, and the former within a week.

DEAD AGED 101.

Ottawa, Ont., May 28. — Dennis O'Sullivan, a native of Killaloe, Ireland, died this morning in St. Patrick's Home, at the advanced age of 101 years. He had full command of his faculties up to the last. O'Sullivan came to Canada in 1846.

LOG DRIVERS DROWNED.

Montmagny, May 27. — Joseph Lacombe, of Montmagny, and Joseph Guilmette, of St. Raphael, were drowned Thursday afternoon while driving logs for Messrs. Price Bros. & Co. on Riviere du Sud. Joseph Lacombe was married and the father of a large family. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

GIGANTIC FARMS FOR NORTHWEST

Chicago Capitalists Purchase 40,000 Acres With Outlay of $500,000.

Winnipeg, Man., May 28. — The largest land sale of the season was closed yesterday when 40,000 acres in Eastern Assiniboine were purchased by Chicago capitalists. It is the intention of the new proprietors to put the whole tract under cultivation at once and they say the land will be under crop by a year from this spring, and that this is but the start of a series of such gigantic farms. The highest market price was paid, the total transaction involving an outlay in the neighborhood of $500,000. Work will be carried through in a scale never before attempted in Canada.

THE ATLAS LOAN.

Toronto, May 28.—The master in ordinary has set June 22 for the date on which a further list of shareholders in the Atlas Loan Company shall appear to say why they should not rank as contributors.

SENATOR QUAY DYING.

Beaver, Pa., May 28. — Senator Quay's condition is alarming. A change for the worse came about 8 o'clock this morning, and he may not live through the day. Dr. Litchfield, one of his physicians, who is in constant attendance at the bedside, stated to the Associated Press that the senator was slowly sinking. His pulse was gradually growing weaker and the worst was feared.

COAL IS A LUXURY

A Trust Magnate Declares It Is Not a Necessity.

New York, May 28.—"Coal is not a necessity, but a luxury," was the statement of E. B. Thomas, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, when called to the stand yesterday, in the suit of William Randolph Hearst, against the coal trust, now being heard by the interstate commerce commission.

This expressed tersely but perfectly the present coal situation. What was a few years ago a necessity has now been made a luxury by the coal trust.

"If the people of the country can't buy coal let them burn wood or natural gas," said Mr. Thomas, in effect, continuing his statements upon the stand.

"Things would go on just the same if there were no coal," said Mr. Thomas. "The coal supply is becoming exhausted. Electricity and natural gas have already taken the place of coal to a certain extent, the former in the east, the latter in the west."

Mr. Thomas did not follow this bit of expert evidence with the statement that the natural gas pools will undoubtedly be exhausted before the coal beds, and that with the rare exceptions afforded by such water power as Niagara electricity is but a convenient form of the power contained in coal, which must be used to generate it.

DID GEN. WOLFE RECITE "ELEGY"

Dispute Revived As To Whether Famous Poem Was Recited Before Quebec.

London, May 28.—Mr. Augustine Birrell, writes to the Times' literary supplement that he doesn't know Major Woods' grounds in his "Fight for Canada," for doubting the story of linking Gray's Elegy with Gen. Wolfe, but incloses a copy of a letter from Sir Walter Scott to Southey, which seems to prove the story as conclusively as human testimony can prove anything.

(The story, which is the cause of the dispute mentioned in the above cablegram, is that as Gen. Wolfe and his officers were floating down the St. Lawrence in the darkness on the night proceeding the attack upon Quebec, which culminated in the battle of the Plains of Abraham on Sept. 13, 1759, he recited the famous lines of Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard": . .

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour,
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

The General is reported to have said: "I would sooner have written those lines than take Quebec tomorrow." This is not the first time that the incident has been disputed. It has been a favorite theme of discussion for years, but Mr. Birrell's citation of Sir Walter Scott but confirms the popular theory that the incident really took place, a view which is accepted by A. G. Doughty in his "Battle of the Plains of Abraham.")

MAY SELL THE MAGDALEN ISLES

Reported That Quebec Is Anxious to Part With the Property.

Halifax, N. S., May 28. — W. F. Jennison, a civil engineer of Sydney, left yesterday for New York to negotiate the sale of the Magdalen Islands to an American syndicate. He has received a commission from the Government of Quebec to effect the sale. Magdalen Islands are part of the Province of Quebec, although closer to Prince Edward Island. They are rich in mineral deposits, principally iron and manganeze, and the herring fisheries on the coast are very valuable. It is believed here that the Dominion Government may take some action to prevent these islands passing into the hands of a foreign company. The previous sale of the Island of Anticosti to M. Menier, the French chocolate king, caused some protests to be made from various parts of Canada, but it was held that the Government of Quebec was within its rights in disposing of the island.

KIN CHOU FIGHT A BLOODY AFFAIR

Japanese Admit Loss of Three Thousand Men.

REPEATED CHARGES NECESSARY

The Mikado's Men Now Reported Within Twelve Miles of Port Arthur—Russians Fight Well.

London, Saturday, May 28. — The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he learned that the Japanese troops are now within twelve miles of Port Arthur, and that the Russians suffered heavier casualties than the Japanese, who have taken guns and other material and a few prisoners. He predicts a further surprise, as Japan is now increasing her efforts in all directions. The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that the Japanese captured many guns at Kin Chou.

A HEAVY COST.

Tokio, May 28, 12:36 p.m. — Japan paid heavily for her victories at Kin Chou, Nan Shan and Talienwan losing 3,000 men in killed and wounded in the repeated assaults against these positions, but she scored a sweeping and valuable victory over the Russians.

PORT DALNY ISOLATED.

Rome, May 28. — According to a dispatch from Tokio received here the Japanese have attacked the town of Talienwan. Their occupation of the junction of the Dalny Railroad with the main Port Arthur line, it is added, isolates Port Dalny.

CAPTURED FIFTY CANNONS.

Tokio, May 28. — Noon. — The Russians have abandoned Nan Quau Ling and have been driven from Sanchilipu, retreating towards Port Arthur. The Japanese have captured 50 cannon. The Russians left 400 dead in the Kin Chou-Nanshan fight. On the Japanese side the killed and wounded numbered 300.

A SANGUINARY BATTLE.

Tokio, May 28.—The Japanese early discovered that the batteries on Nan Shan Hill included four Howitzers of about 15 centimeters caliber; ten old style cannon of between 9 and 15 centimeters caliber, and two quick-firing guns of 12 centimeters. The Japanese discovered also a number of large emplacements, but they did not learn the number of guns contained therein. These emplacements faced the north and to the east. The guns fired by the Russians developed a range of 8,500 meters. Eighty heavy guns posted on the Russian right in the vicinity of Hus Hang Tao also were discovered, and another strong Russian position developed by these reconnoissances was on another hill southwest of Nan Shan Hill, where the Russians had a series of shelters. On the shore of Talienwan Bay, close to the head of the bay, the Russians had established a series of positions. Here were set up the searchlights which nightly played over the Japanese angle in the hills to the northeast. Further reconnoissances developed the fact that west of Liu Chia Tien, The Russians had no defenses. Extending to the northward from Yen Chai Tien to the west coast of the Liao Tung Peninsula there were no defenses whatever, except the force routed at Kin Chou.

This gap in the defense was a fatal defect in the Russian position, and when it, was perceived, the Japanese extended their right to the north and east, enveloping Kin Chou and the Russian extreme right. The Japanese left also was extended to Wang Chia Tung, on the shore of Talienwan Bay, and the center moved forward. Wednesday morning at 5:30 the Japanese attacked Kin Chou and for three hours they had an artillery duel with the batteries on Nan Shan Hill. The Russian gunners searched the Japanese lines with their fire, but failed to inflict much damage. The battle was resumed at dawn on Thursday. Three Japanese gunboats then entered Kin Chou Bay, and in co-operation with the artillery on shore, shelled the Russian positions on Nan Shan Hill. A Russian gunbat in Talienwan Bay steamed close to the shore and shelled the Japanese left. From dawn the batteries on both sides hammered away at each other. At an early hour th Japanese infantry moved forward, and at twenty minutes past 5 on Thursday morning they entered Kin Chou, the Russians retiring to the south. The fighting continued into Thursday night, the Japanese pressing to the south and storming Nan Shan Hill. They followed the retreating Russians through the southern hills. The reports received here fail to cover the events on the Russian right. It is probable, however, that the Russians have abandoned these positions. No information is given concerning losses. They were probably heavy on both sides.

5 p.m. — Subsequent reports received here indicated that the storming of the Nan Shan Hill yesterday was a bloody affair. The Japanese centered their fire on the Russian batteries, in which work they were aided by four gunboats from Kin Chou. They succeeded in silencing many of the enemy's guns, The Russians had constructed a series of trenches around the hill on a terrace protected by wire entanglements and other such devices. The Japanese made a series of rushes, but they were in vain. The deadly rifle and cannon fire of the enemy checked them repeatedly. Finally, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Japanese reformed and stormed the crest of the hill. The Russians held to their position doggedly, and it was 7 o'clock, in the evening, before the Japanese finally gained possession of the ridge.

WON OVER ODDS.

Tokio, May 27. — 8 p.m. — A Japanese officer of high rank made the following statement to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "The Japanese in attacking Kin Chou and Nan Shan Hill had to fight against great odds. The Russians were in full command of the strategical advantages afforded by nature, and these advantages were augmented by the newest inventions for defense. The forts on Nan Shan Hill were armed with heavy guns. The Japanese had only field guns, heavy guns being unavailable on account of the difficulties of transportation. Our army deserves great credit for having driven the Russians from

Continued on page 4.

THE WAR NEWS.

Driven from all their positions, the Russians are falling back to the shelter of Port Arthur, and St. Petersburg admits there now remains nothing but a defense of the fortress. The blow has been a heavy one, as the position lost was of great value, strategically. Added to this, it is claimed by the victors that fifty cannon were taken. The Mikado has paid high for his victory, 3,000 killed and wounded being the list of casualties. More troops are being landed at Kin Chou, and it is thought 100,000 men will be employed to storm Port Arthur, which the Japanese hope to capture within a fortnight. One dispatch says the attacks are already within twelve miles of the fortress.

ST. PETERSBURG ADMITS DEFEAT

Realizes That Force Must Retire to Fortress.

NO NEWS SAVE THROUGH JAPS

Reported Capture by Japanese of Fifty Cannon Causes Great Consternation.

St. Petersburg, May 28, 3 p.m.—There is no attempt here to disguise the fact that the successful forcing of the neck of Kwan Tung Peninsula proper puts a practical end to resistance to the enemy until he reaches the actual fortifications around Port Arthur. Although there are many strong positions in the over 25 miles before the perimeter of the fortress is reached, the authorities admit that the Russians can offer little resistance and must now retire within the fortress and undertake to defend themselves against a siege.

Neither the admiralty nor the general staff has any direct information. Like the outside world the admiralty and general staff are dependent entirely upon the enemy for news. Native reports, which may be of some value, are, however, expected shortly.

While there is no disposition to question the main facts sent out officially from Tokio, some unofficial reports from Japanese sources are being received with caution. The impossibility of holding the advance positions around Kin Chou in the face of overwhelming odds has all along been admitted, but on account of the character of the position, as well as its defenses, the general staff cannot but believe that the defense must have been heroic, and that the positions were only taken by a display of desperate courage and at a frightful cost. The capital news was received in a calm spirit by both the public and the newspapers, but if the latest report that the Japanese captured 50 guns is confirmed, it is sure that the effect will be much deeper, and is certain to be considered a severe blow. Until that report arrived the feeling was that the Russians had resisted to the limit of human endurance, and had retired in good order, but if this number of guns was taken it will put a different complexion upon things, though it is conceivable here that if the Japanese operating fleet landed forces at San Shi Li Phu and Talienwan and got in the rear of the Russian positions, the abandonment of the guns might have become necessary. This, however, will hardly diminish the extent of the disaster.

HERERROS DEFEATED.

Berlin, May 28. — Capt. Dannhauer, cabling from Windhoek, German Southwest Africa, says that Lieut.-Col. Vonestorff learned that the Hereros were trekking westward to Waterborg on May 24, and that he hurried to Otjomasu by forced marches, surprising the enemy, which had entrenched there. The Hereros offered a brave resistance. Later they fled, leaving six dead. The German losses were two.

OPPOSE IMMIGRATION.

Montreal, Que., May 28. — The Iron Molders' Union, probably the strongest labor organization in the city, announces its intention of inaugurating a demonstration against the Dominion Government's immigration policy. They allege that the jail is full of immigrants who have been induced to come to Canada and have been unable to obtain work.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

TOMORROW—FINE AND WARM.

London, Saturday, May 28.
Sun rises..4:41 a.m. Moon rises..7:03 p.m.
Sun sets...7:48 p.m. Moon sets...4:31 a.m.
Toronto, May 27—8 p.m.

The weather has been showery today in the eastern portions of Quebec and the greater portion of the Maritime Provinces Elsewhere it has been fine, but cooler in Ontario and warmer in Manitoba and the Territories

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 44—56; Victoria, 48—66; Calgary, 38—70; Qu'Appelle, 36—74; Winnipeg, 34—70; Parry Sound, 44—62; Toronto, 50—68; Ottawa, 52—96; Montreal, 54—64; Quebec, 48—66; Halifax, 42—68.

FORECASTS.

Saturday, May 28—8 a.m.

Today—Fine and moderately warm.
Sunday — Fresh south to southwest winds; fine and warm.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	40	40	Fair
Winnipeg	60	56	Clear
Parry Sound	52	42	Clear
Toronto	60	46	Clear
Ottawa	54	44	Fair
Montreal	56	46	Clear
Quebec	52	42	Clear
Father Point	50	48	Cloudy

WEATHER NOTES.

Fine weather prevails generally, except that a few scattered showers have occurred, chiefly in the Maritime Provinces and in the Northwest Territories.

WILL PRESS ON TO PORT ARTHUR

Advance of Japs As Soon As the Men Are Rested.

TRENCHES FILLED WITH DEAD

Taree Hundred Dead Russians Found in One Ditch—Russians Use Torch in Retr at.

Tokio, May 28. — It is doubted if the Russians will stand again north of Port Arthur. They retired from the field beaten, and they failed to rally at Nan Quan Ling, where it was anticipated that a second stand would be made.

The desperate onslaughts of the Japanese on the Heights of Nan Shan were telling, for the Russians left 300 in the trenches there. A complete search of this field is expected to show a greater number of dead.

Nan Quan Ling was occupied yesterday morning by a force of infantry, artillery and engineers under the command of Gen. Nakamura. The main Japanese force spent Friday night in the villages around Nan Shan. The soldiers were greatly fatigued as a result of the constant fighting. But they entered with much spirit upon the new operations. A force of Russians held San Chilipu station, which is northwest of Dalny, but the Japanese drove them out. The Russians abandoned and burned the station and retired in the direction of Port Arthur.

The estimate of the Russians engaged in the defense of Kin Chou, Nan Shan Hill, and the south shore of Talienwan Bay vary, but it is evident that the Russians drew men from the forces at Port Arthur and offered all the resistance possible. It is understood here that Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel, commander of the military forces at Port Arthur was in personal command of the recent operations.

As soon as the Japanese troops have rested they will press on to the south.

NO YELLOW PERIL.

London, Saturday, May 28. — The Tokio correspondent of the Standard sends a summary of an interview between a Canadian missionary and Prime Minister Katsura. The latter said he deeply regretted Russia's attempt to prejudice the people of the Western nations with the cry of the yellow peril. He declared there would be no peace in the Far East until Russia was placed in bonds that could not be broken. He compared Japan's position with that of ancient Greece against Persia. Japan's adoption of western civilization inseparably bound up her interests with those of the west. The Prime Minister added: "Whether it is the destiny of Japan to be the leader in the east remains to be unfolded, but if ever that responsibility is hers the world may be sure that she will not retrace her steps, willingly, but will endeavor to persuade the east to do what she has done herself, and is trying to do more perfectly."

Count Katsura declared that he did not speak as an individual but as Prime Minister, and that he expressed the ideas of the Emperor.

LACK OF WORKMEN

Montreal Locomotive Works Sending to England for Men.

Montreal, May 28. — The Locomotive and Machine Company, of Montreal, who are erecting a number of plants at Longue Pointe, announced yesterday, that they had found it absolutely impossible to get anything like the quality of skilled labor that they required, and that they had been forced to send to England to get hands. The company was prepared to take on 500 skilled mechanics at once in the machine and structural plants, but it could not secure them. The Canadian executive yesterday received power to spend $250,000 in increasing the size of all the plants of the company in order to be able to fill the different orders received in Canada.

RUSSIAN MOBS ATTACK HEBREWS

Bessarabia Jews Plundered, Beaten and Subjected to Outrages.

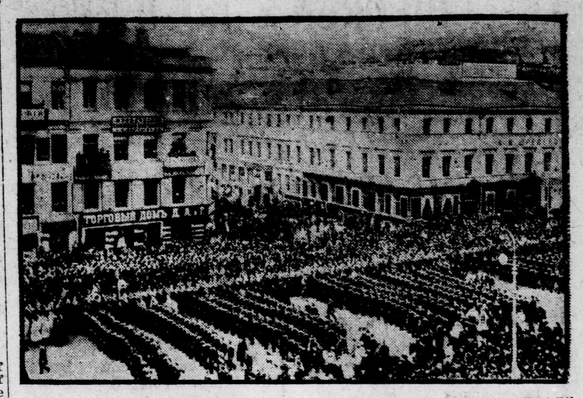
Berlin, May 27.—Details reached here today of a terrible anti-Semite riot at Chotyn, Bessarabia, which in many respects resembles the Jewish massacre at Kishineff last year.

According to the report a mob of 3,000 —composed of Russians, Armenians, Greeks, priests, workmen, students and even children—suddenly attacked the Ghetto. They demolished the interior of the principal synagogues and desecrated eighteen smaller prayer-houses. They then forced entrance to the Jewish shops and plundered their wares. Finally they stormed the houses of the Israelites, smashing the doors and windows.

The inmates were maltreated with sticks, their clothes were torn off, and in some cases nude Jews were knouted and ducked in the Dniester. Women were subjected to the coarsest of indignities, while some women spat n the faces of rabbis. Over 100 were injured, while many are destitute and homeless.

The authorities, after long delay, dispatched mounted gendarmerie to the place to quell the riot, and after a stubborn fight the Ghetto was cleared.

The mob, as they were driven out, shouted back threats that they would return and kill the Israelites. The Jews are in a panic-stricken condition, fearing a renewal lof the attack. Some have fled to Austria. A delegate of the German Jewish Association has been dispatched to investigate, report, and administer relief where needed.



NAVAL HEROES IN PROCESSION; THE CREW OF THE "VARIAG" MARCHING THROUGH ST. PETERSBURG.

RANSOM REFUSED.

Washington, May 28. — The kidnapping of Percardis and his stepson, Varley, in Morocco have submitted their terms for ransom, and the state department has decided that they are absolutely impossible of acceptance.

RUSSIAN PRIMER ON THE FAR EAST

Muscovite School Children To Be Told All About It.

BRITAIN AND U. S. BLAMED

Pupils Will Be Informed That the Anglo-Saxon Is Striving to Secure Manchuria.

London, May 28.—The Times has the following from a correspondent in Russia: The Russian ministry of public instruction has issued a circular instructing directors of the secondary schools to instill in the minds of the pupils a carefully elaborated theory of the origin and significance of the present war. The Russian Government has made several attempts to state its policy in a form which might render it acceptable in the eyes of the western world, but the foundations of this policy have never been set forth with such clearness as in the circular of the ministry of education.

The scheme upon which these lessons are to be based stands under eight principal divisions. The first to be set forth is the expansion of territory. This is stated to be a natural outcome of a geographical condition which seems to invite the spread of the Russian sway to the east, which has been going on for over half a century of continuous contact with ethnographical elements of slight texture and a low order of civilization, and which constitutes no natural hindrance to the peaceful expansion of the Russian race.

Secondly, it must be shown that the relations between Russia and the aboriginal inhabitants of the colonized countries have from time immemorial been kindly and fraternal in the Christian sense, contrasting favorably, it is stated, with the relations maintained by the nations of Western Europe and the United States with the aborigines of ahear colonial possessions. In this connection attention is directed to the present condition of the negroes in the United States and the native population of the Philippines. The civilizing activity of Russia in Asia is said to be immense, and arousing the wonder and envy of the world. Thirdly, the pupils are to be taught that Russian wars always proceed from laudable motives, while those of the Western European nations are pre-eminently selfish and grasping in character. In the fourth place it is to be pointed out that the Russian people are possessed by an eternal, natural and legitimate desire to reach an outlet to the sea. Fifthly, it must be taught that at the end of the nineteenth century the world's historical operations were transferred from the shores of seas to the shores of oceans, and the Russians, by building a railway across the Asiatic continent, acquired rights in the far east which she supplemented by peacefully leasing Port Arthur from China.

Sixthly, it should be impressed upon the pupils that it was absolutely necessary for Russia to occupy Manchuria in order to protect her railway and other interests. Seventhly, it must be explained that one effect of the transformation of Manchuria by Russia was to provoke a desire in English and American capitalists to expel from Manchuria the great civilizing Russia, and come into possession of the country themselves, and enjoy the fruits of Russian enterprise. Finally, the pupils must be impressed that the United States and Britain have thrust forward as an opponent to Russia, Japan, a nation dangerous to themselves as their competitor in industry and sea-going commerce, the expectation being that the war will weaken both combatants, and render it easier for the British and Americans to further their own interest. This is the substance of the educational scheme devised for the instruction of Russian schoolboys as to the origin of the war with Japan.

SULTAN PROTESTS

Opposes Anglo-French Agreement in Regard to Morocco.

Paris, May 28. — It is reported in the corridors of the Chamber of Deputies that M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received from the Sultan a protest against the Anglo - French agreement in regard to Morocco. The action of the Sultan is the result of the pressure of native opinion, which has been excited against foreigners by the Sultan's endeavors to secure the release of Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley, who were kidnapped by the bandit Raisuli.

GAMEY AT MITCHELL.

Mitchell, Ont., May 28. — Mr. R. R. Gamey visited Mitchell last night. The member from Manitoulin was serenaded by the brass band. Mr. Gamey spoke for nearly three hours, dealing with the resources of New Ontario, and with the famous trial in which he was one of the central figures, and was well listened to throughout.

AN INDIGNATION MEETING

Ottawans Gather to Discuss Municipal Lighting Contract.

Ottawa, Ont., May 28. — A well-attended "indignation" meeting was held in the city hall last night to protest against the city council awarding the contract for street lighting to the Ottawa Electric Company instead of establishing a municipal plant in accordance with the vote of the ratepayers on a plebiscite in January last. There were many lively incidents, but the bulk of the speaking seemed to favor the action of the council, and at midnight a resolution was passed indorsing the contract system. Mayor Ellis presided.

FRANCO-VATICAN RUPTURE

Pontiff Reserves Definite Decision Upon Action of Deputies.

Rome, May 28. — The Pope was up until 1 o'clock this morning awaiting telegrams about the result of the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the policy of the Combes ministry towards the Vatican. Notwithstanding the strong anti-papal statement of Premier Combes, the Pontiff expressed satisfaction at the fact that the chamber did not adopt the proposition of the extreme parties, rendering the Franco-Vatican rupture definite, as he believes that with time and reciprocal explanations, all will be satisfactorily settled. The Pontiff has reserved a definite decision as to his future attitude until he has received the report of the papal nuncio at Paris and minutes of the sitting of the chamber.

BALKAN FUGITIVES

Bulgarian Government in a Hurry to Repatriate Them.

Vienna, May 27. — The Bulgarian Government is proceeding to carry out the terms of its agreement with Turkey in respect of the repatriation of the Macedonian fugitives with a degree of energy little to the taste of the fugitives themselves, and a great meeting of protest is announced.

The fugitives are being advised to petition the civil assessors and representatives of the powers in Sofia.

In ministerial quarters, however, the action of the Government is explained by apprehension lest the fugitives should allow the period of grace to pass by, and so forfeit the claim to their holdings.

Many of their fields are said to be already under cultivation by Turks. It is added that the representatives of the powers at Sofia have explicitly promised to watch over the interests of the returning fugitives, many of whom have been already recommended to the foreign gendarmerie officers.

TO SURVEY BOUNDARY.

Vancouver, B. C., May 28.—A Canadian survey party, nineteen strong, left here yesterday to survey, in conjunction with an American corps, the boundary line between Alaska and Canada. It will take three years to complete the work.

100,000 MEN TO STORM FORTRESS

The Japs Hope to Carry Port Arthur Within a Fortnight.

New Chwang, May 28.—(Morning).—A staff officer just from Mukden says the deliberation and precision of the enemy has surprised Gen. Kuropatkin, who at first believed, the Japanese campaign would be one of dashing recklessness, with more theatrical display about the maneuvers than strategy.

A Chinese merchant just arrived, who left Dalny five days ago, says the Russians have vacated the town which at the time of his departure, had not been occupied by the Japanese forces. The latter were still engaged in landing troops at Kin Chou Bay. It is said upon excellent authority that the Japanese plan is to use a force of 100,000 men in their operations against Port Arthur and take it by storm in a fortnight. They realize that their losses in the execution of this plan will be severe, but it is considered better to risk that than to keep a large army idle for three months. They do not propose, it is further said, to penetrate into the interior of the country any further than Mukden.

The Russian authorities have secured two million pounds in coin by the French steamer.

THE SOO GUARANTEE

Cabinet Council Decides That All Conditions Have Been Met.

Toronto, Ont., May 28. — The Ontario Government at a special cabinet council today declared that all the terms and conditions necessary for the Soo guarantee had been fulfilled. The Government will now advance the loan of $2,000,000 to the Algoma Central Railway and allied interests, and it is expected that all the industries will be in operation shortly.

THE BUSY STORES. **WHISKARD'S** 228, 230 DUNDAS STREET.

BIG SALE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

A STOCK OF STOCKINGS

That any store may be proud of. They'll wear, they'll wash, they will give you every satisfaction that a good Hose can give, and they will cost you a little more than half you are used to paymg.

BIG SALE OF 200 DOZEN OF LADIES'

and Children's Plain and Ribbed Fine Black Cashmere Hose, also about 50 dozen of Ladies' and Children's Plain and Ribbed Cotton Hose.

Children's 1 and 1 Ribbed Fine Black Cashmere Hose, worth 35c and 40c, double knees, spliced ankle and toes, all sizes 6 to 8. Special sale prices 25c and 29c for the large size.

Children's Fine Plain Black Cashmere Hose, regular 35c, all sizes 6 to 9. We make this line all one price, 25c pair.

Children's 2 and 1 Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, all sizes 6 to 8½. We make this line 15c, 20c and 25c for the large size.

Children's Very Fine Black Cashmere Hose, prices range in value from 35c to 50c pair, double knees and heels, all sizes 6 to 8½. Sale price 25c and 35c for the large sizes.

Ladies' Cashmere Hose Sale.

Ladies' Fine Black 1 and 1 Ribbed Cashmere Hose, full-fashioned, spliced ankles, sizes 8½, 9, 9½, regular 60c. Sale price 40c pair.

Ladies' Fine Llama Black Cashmere Hose, 2 and 1 Ribbed, selt heel and toe, sizes 8½, 9, 9½, regular 50c. Sale price 39c pair.

Ladies' Fine Plain Black Cashmere Hose, full-fashioned, spliced toes and ankles, seamless feet, sizes 8½, 9, 9½, regular 60c. Sale price 40c pair.

Ladies' Fine Black 1 and 1 Ribbed Cashmere Hose, seamless heels and toes, regular 40c. A special line, 25c pair.

Very Fine Plain Black Cashmere Hose, 8½, 9, 9½, regular 35c. Sale price 25c pair.

It will pay you to buy your Fall Hosiery at these prices.

Ladies' and Children's Cotton Hose.

Children's 1 and 1 Fine Black Cotton Hose, seamless feet, sizes 5, 5½, 6, 6½. To clear at 8c pair.

Children's Fine 1 and 1 Ribbed Black Cashmere Cotton Hose, sizes 7, 7½ and 8, seamless feet. Sale price 10c pair.

Ladies' Fine 1 and 1 Ribbed Black Cotton Hose, seamless feet, sizes 8½, 9, 9½. Sale price 12½c pair.

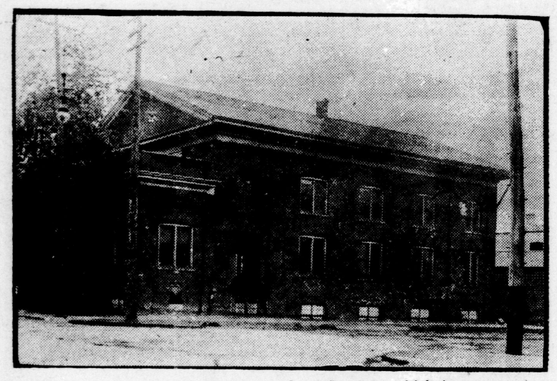
Big Sale in Our Millinery Department.

Hats, Flowers, Ostrich Feathers, Chiffons, Buckles, Children's Hats, Children's Sailor Hats, Lawn Bonnets, Children's Embroidered Hats and Bonnets.

Special Line of Ladies' Hand Satchels,

Long Chains, colors black, brown and gray. Cheap at 35c. Our price 25c each. See them in our window.

ONE OF LONDON'S LANDMARKS—ORIGINALLY A CHURCH, NOW USED AS A WAREHOUSE.



The above is a picture of a landmark of London, which is now used as a warehouse, but which was for 31 years the church of the Baptists of the city. It is situated on the southeast corner of York and Talbot streets, and was originally without the small annex, the old building being of colonial architecture with massive pillars in the front. It was completed in 1850, and there the Baptists worshiped until 1881, when on Dec. 4 the last services were held in it, the congregation having grown so much that it was necessary to build the present church on Talbot street north. The first Baptist services in London were held in the old Mechanics' Institute building on the courthouse grounds in 1844, and two years later "The Regular Baptist Church of London" was organized with nine members—William Wakeling and wife, J. H. Haines and wife, Lieut. Allright and wife, James Hitchens and wife, and Mrs. Henry Groves. Services were then held in an old Methodist church at the corner of King and Talbot streets, until 1850, the first pastor being Rev. James Inglis. In 1877 the name "York Street Baptist Church" was adopted.

HOTEL CARDS.

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

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

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

PALMISTRY.

MADAM DUMOND, CLAIRVOYANT and palmist, will read from cradle to grave. Please call. Nice waiting room, London House. 13n

READY REFERENCE GUIDE OF LONDON—BANKS, WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

AUCTION, STORAGE, MOVING.
PORTER & CO. 'Phone 1,162.

BANKS.
DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
CANADIAN SAVINGS AND LOAN.

DRYGOODS.
ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO., 343 Rich.

IRON, BRASS, WIRE WORKS.
DENNIS WIRE & IRON CO., King.

INSURANCE.
NORTHERN LIFE, Masonic Temple.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.
A. M. SMITH & CO., 170 York street.
ELLIOTT, MARR & CO., King St.

HARDWARE.
HOBBS HARDWARE CO., 393 Rich.

LUMBER BOXES.
LONDON BOX MFG. & LUMBER CO. (Limited).

SIGN PAINTING.

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

IT IS GOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST.—Not only is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil of incomparable value in the household, but the farmer and stockman will find it very serviceable in the farmyard and on the cattle range, often saving the services of a veterinary surgeon. In injuries to stock, and in cases of cough and pains, it can be used with good effect.

PATENT NOTICES.

THE "ELECTRIC SWITCH CASES," described in Canada Letters Patent, No. 71,597, can be obtained at a reasonable price by anyone desiring to use them, in accordance with section 37 of the Canada Patent Act, by applying to P. J. Edmunds, registered attorney and solicitor of patents, London, Canada, resident attorney for William Kingsland, Esq., London, England, owner of said patent b

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GOOD BUTCHER BUSINESS FOR sale. Apply 536 Adelaide street. 16c

THE BITULITHIC PAVEMENT—THE undersigned owners of the patents covering the construction of the Warren Bitulithic Pavement are prepared to sell the necessary patent rights and processes, and furnish the bituminous cements, laboratory work and expert advice necessary, to any responsible contractor or municipality who are equipped or will equip themselves with the necessary plant to property construct the work. We solicit correspondence of such contractors or municipalities. Warren Bros. Company, 93 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS Company stock wanted. H. C. Becher, broker. Bank of Commerce building. 15n

DOUGLAS, LACEY & CO.'S GUARANTEED investments—Good stocks, paying 10 per cent per annum. Joseph Beech, 379 Princess aveune, London. Phone, 1,658

WANTED—LONDON AND WESTERN Trust Company's stock. John Wright, stock broker, London. 'Phone 693.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, and indorsed "Tender for Thessalon Wharf and Approach," will be received at this office until Friday, June 17, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of a wharf and approach at Thessalon, District of Algoma, Ont., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of H. A. Gray, Esq., Engineer in charge of Harbor and River Works, Ontario, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, on application to the Postmaster at Thessalon, Ont., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted check on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500), must accompany each tender. The check will be forfeited if the party tendering decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,

FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 20, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it. 14c-wty

Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until noon on Wednesday, June 8, 1904, for the erection of concrete substructures for nine bridges for the County of Middlesex.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender had at the County Commissioner's office, London.

Also tenders will be received for the supply of the best quality of hard and soft coal, as required, for the County Buildings, until June 15, 1905.

T. E. ROBSON,
County Clerk.

CHARLES TALBOT,
County Commissioner. 14u-wt

TENDERS.

Painting King street bridge and steel sewer pipe, and frame stable.

Tenders for the above work will be received at this office up to 4 o'clock Thursday, June 2, 1904.

A. O. GRAYDON, City Engineer.
ALD. WM. WYATT,
Chairman No. 2 Committee. 14c-wty

TENDERS WANTED.

for repainting Siloam Methodist Parsonage. Tenders to be left at parsonage before June 8. 16u

TILE SEWERS.

Tenders for the construction of Tile Sewers on William street, from King street to Grand Trunk Railway, and on Richmond street, from Oxford street to Grosvenor street, will be received at this office up to 4 o'clock on Thursday, June 2, 1904. A. O. GRAYDON,
City Engineer.

ALD. WM. WYATT,
Chairman No. 2 Committee. 15c

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH BROWN WILL SELL ALL THE HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS AT

413 Ridout St., Monday, May 30th, at 10:30 Sharp,

Parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture, some choice oil paintings, Oxford range and baseburner. Terms, cash. 14u-wt JOS. BROWN, Auctioneer.

Important Auction Sale of Household Furniture, Store Fixtures, Etc.

Joseph Brown will sell for Mr. Smith, at

656 Dundas Street, Thursday, June 2, at 10 o'clock,

Counters and shelving, gas and electric fixtures, show cases, tables, refrigerator, 40-gallon oil tank, large coffee mill, large looking-glasses, awning, fine 6-year-old mare, wagon, harness, sleighs, contents three bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen furniture, two baseburners, gas and cook stoves, roller-top desk, sideboard, linoleum, carpets, Japanese shell curtains, scales, dishes, etc. Terms, spot cash. Positively no reserve. JOS. BROWN, auctioneer. 16u-ty

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner & Gunn, 93 Dundas street.

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

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

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, 98 Dundas street, London.

MASSEUSE.

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

ELECTRO-VAPOR BATHS.

ELECTRO-VAPOR BATHS PREVENT and cure colds, influenza, and catarrh. Experienced male attendant. 320 Dundas street.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO

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

J. A. NELLES, Agent.
428 Richmond Street.
'Phone 342. ywt

E. J. MacROBERT.

Insurance Agent, representing stock and mutual companies, life, fire and accident. Fire and Life Insurance Company. Capital and Assets Exceed $62,000,000. Office, Room 107, Masonic Temple. 'Phone 449. London, Ont. ywt

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

E. Towe & Co. Agents. City Office over Bank, corner Dundas and Richmond streets (entrance off Richmond). Phone 699 or 1,107. Farm loans made at 4½ per cent; city loans at 5 per cent.

DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL.

IN THE LONDON CUTTING SCHOOL each pupil receives individual instruction in cutting and fitting by exact measurement; also grading and designing plain and fancy costumes. Correspondence solicited. Removed from 233½ to 243½ Dundas street.

VETERINARY SURGEONS

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

W. R. KINCAID, VETERINARY SURGEON—Twenty years' experience. Office 117 King. Residence, 365 Ridout. Telephone, 455.

CIRCUS

—LONDON—

FRIDAY, JUNE 10

Two Performances Commencing 2 and 8 p.m.

Doors open hour earlier for view of the grand new $1,000,000 Zoo, containing the largest collection of Wild Animals in the world, zoological rarities not seen elsewhere. More than half of all the elephants in America show here.

Ringling Bros. WORLD'S GREATEST SHOWS



The biggest show of all time, past or present, surpassing in scope, magnitude and grandeur anything ever before attempted.

New Features and Great Ones.

CRAZO'S HAZARDOUS LIGHTNING LEAP.

A terrible dash through space over the Chasm of Destruction on a Bicycle.

European stars now appearing in America for the first time:

THE GREAT ELDREDS,
THE GLINSERITTI TROUPE,
THE FOUR BEDINIES,
THE WONDERFUL DOLLARDS,
THE KAUFFMAN FAMILY,
THE COLINI-CAIRONS,
The INCOMPARABLE JACKSONS
THE UNIQUE DACOMAS,
THE FLYING FISHERS,
THE DARING TASMANIANS,
AND 300 OTHER CIRCUS ARTISTS.

40 Big and Little Elephants.

SPECTACLE OF JERUSALEM AND THE CRUSADES.

1,200 People in the Cast—The Biggest Show Ever Organized.

50c Ticket Admits to Everything. Children Under 12, Half Price.

Big Free Street Parade at 10

Advance tickets on sale show day at Nordheimer's Music Store, at same price charged on show grounds.

b

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

PIANO FOR SALE (NEW YORK Weber)—Cheap. Address Box 86, London Advertiser. 14c

FOR SALE—TEN LOADS OF SAND, for the removal of same. Apply J. W. Smith, corner Richmond and Maple streets. 14c

FOR SALE—DELIVERY WAGON, IN first-class repair. Apply corner Princess avenue and Adelaide. 14c

GLADSTONE CARRIAGE FOR SALE—Nearly new; $50. Apply 27 Peter street. 14c

THIS IS A GREAT INDIAN DISCOVERY—This plaster is for chronic disease, sure cure; this plaster is for lung trouble, asthma, rheumatism, female weakness; there are twelve plasters to be given for the benefit of the testimonial of the plaster; the plaster is patented by J. Willett. Address London West P. O. Please inclose stamp. 12n

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

FOR SALE—RUBBER-TIRED BUGGY; also light harness. J. Darch & Son, 379 Talbot street.

FOR SALE—COCOANUT OIL PIPES, for water tanks. The London Soap Company. 4tf

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

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

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

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

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

FOR A NICE RUBBER-TIRE CARRIAGE, or anything good in the carriage line, try J. W. Smith, corner Richmond and Maple.

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

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

DEEP-WELL IRON PUMP, WITH 40 feet of iron pipe, in perfect order; big chance for farmer. Apply 174 Langarth street, South London. 95tf

LABOR-SAVING BOOKS

for office and factory. Have your books made to suit your own business.

They cost little more than common books, and will save you their price many times over in dollars and labor.

We make them—quality and price right.

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

LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED WITH special machinery. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street. 'Phone 1,141.

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—THE NEW coal and wood yard, corner Maitland and G. T. R. 'Phone 298.

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

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

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

NEW BICYCLES, $25; SECOND-HAND ladies' and gentlemen's wheels, $10; Morgan & Wright style tire covers, $1; large stock tires, spring seatposts, coasters, bells and general sundries at reduced prices. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

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

OSTEOPATHY.

H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Chronic diseases. 307, Oxford treet, near Waterloo



THE WEATHER TODAY- Fine and moderately warm.

48-Inch Cream Serge, 50c.

Very special value, in fact unequaled for such good serge, so very fashionable for shirtwaist suits. Note the width, at only, per yard **50c**

COLORED UNDERSKIRTS

These Underskirts are what you require for present use. They are well made and how they can be sold for such low prices is one of the wonders of modern merchandising. See them early and pick the nicest.

Fine Underskirts of good blue and white stripe skirting cloth, full flounce finished at bottom with frill and fancy stitching, neatly made and rare value; just the skirt for this season; made of good strong washing material for summer wear. Only 75c

Pretty Underskirt, in dark blue chambra, full flounce, finished with neatly stitched frill; gored, with French band; cool and fresh for summer. Splendid value for 85c

Dainty Cool Underskirt, in linen skirting, full flounce, finished with wide frill, with pretty linen lace insertion set in; foundation of linen under frill; good wash material and special value. Only $1 50

A very dainty Underskirt, in new blue chambra, deep flounce with trimmings of white torchon insertion and lace; frill and rows of white stitching; gored, with French band; seams turned; neatly made and finished. Of very special value for only $1 25

Low-Priced Dainty Lace Curtains.

We have sold a lot of Curtains this season, but still have a good supply of the latest designs and weaves, combining beauty with best wearing and washing quality.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, selling at, per pair, from 50c to $5 00

Swiss Net, Irish Point and aBttenberg Net Curtains from, per pair, $2 00 to $24 00

We have Curtains for cottage and mansion, and there's sure to be something between the prices quoted to suit you.

Muslins For Hot Weather Dresses.

It's hot, but that's what we have all longed for. It's the kind of weather for sitting out and wearing the lightest possible kind of clothing. Our stock of Dainty Muslins is at your service—the nicest goods all low priced.

One line of English Muslins, in very pretty designs, and almost every color; sure to wash. Per yard only 12½c

Genuine French Organdies, in all the latest French patterns and colorings (perfectly fast). These are selling quickly, and it's high time you made a choice. Per yard, 25c 25c and 40c

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151 AND 153 DUNDAS STREET.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JERSEY COW, THREE years old; heifer, one year; or will exchange in part payment for a lot, 501 Smith street. b

SCOTCH TERRIER PUPPIES FOR sale. Apply George Foster, 704 King. 16c

CARPENTER'S AND BRIDGE TOOLS, also tool chest and lawn mower, first-class; very cheap. 566 Dufferin avenue. 16c

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

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

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

SHINGLES, $1 40 THOUSAND; LUMBER, $15; post, clearing out. Sutherland Lumber Yard, Pall Mall street, opposite C. P. R. freight sheds. 96n-xttttt

LADIES—WHEN IN NEED SEND FOR free trial of our never-failing remedy. Relief sure and quick. Paris Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis. 99h-t

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

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

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

COTTAGE TO LET. APPLY 176 JOHN street. b

HOUSE TO LET, 66 KING STREET. Apply J. D. O'Neil, solicitor, 110 Dundas street. 16tf

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

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

TO LET—STORE

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

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

OFFICE TO LET.

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

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

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

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

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

EDUCATIONAL.

THE LONDON STUDIO OF ELOCUTION. Vocal and Physical Culture. Miss Mydra I. Lent, 286 Princess avenue.

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

LEGAL CARDS.

J. W. G. WINNETT, BARRISTER, solicitor, 420 Talbot street. ywt

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

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

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

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

BUCHNER & GUNN—BARRISTERS, etc., 93 Dundas street, London; 'phone 99. Money to loan, lowest rates. U. A. Buchner, J. M. Gunn, B.A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DENTAL CARDS.

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

DR. A. G. FRASER, DENTIST, 189 Dundas street. Telephone 1381.

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

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

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

ARCHITECTS.

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

MATTHEWS & MURRAY — ARCHITECTS, Duffield Block. Telephone 966. Herbert Matthews. William Murray.

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

G. CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT—ALBION Building, London.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

PARISTONE HARD WALL PLASTER—Stratfold & Bawden, agents for London. 'Phone 1,460. Best plaster manufactured.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. OVENS WILL RESUME PRACTICE on or about June 2.

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

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

DR W. J. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS street. 'Phone 519. Special attention diseases of women and surgery.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. McLELLAN, HOMOEOPATHIST—Graduate New York Eye and Ear Hospital, 1889. Specialist eye, ear, nose and throat only. 497 Talbot street.

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

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

K. 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.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

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

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

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

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

GEORGE C. PHELPS, ORGANIST ST. James' Episcopal Church—Accompanist, teacher piano, harmony. Studio, 321 King street. Telephone 999.

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

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

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

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOMAS GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

ISSUED BY C. D. JOHNSTON, 198 Dundas street. Private office.

SLATE ROOFING.

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

GREATEST RETURN GIVERS—Advertiser Want and Realty Ads

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 supsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than ten words.

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

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

BORN.

HARWOOD—In this city, at 607 Talbot street, on May 15, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Harwood, a daughter.

NORMAN—In this city, on Thursday, May 19, 1904, the wife of John A. Norman (Tecumseh Park), west London, of a daughter.

DIED.

WALKER—In this city, on May 28, 1904, Charles Wesley Walker, aged 70 years and 6 months.

Funeral from his son's residence, Mr. George C. Walker, Richmond street, corner Regent street, on Sunday, May 29, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Services, 11 a.m., Rev. A. G. Harris, of Lambeth; 7 p.m., the pastor; subject, "A Master Workman." All welcome.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Dyson Hague, rector.

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

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

CHRIST CHURCH—REV. R. HOWARD, B.A., rector. Services, 11 and 7, as usual.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor. Morning service, Rev. C. T. Scott. Evening, song service. Pastor's theme, "Music." Special music by the choir, which will be assisted at the morning service by Miss McCoy and in the evening by Mrs. Roblyn-McKillop. Special offertory for the new organ fund.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Rev. C. T. Scott, pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. A. K. Birks; 7 p.m., the pastor. Mr. John Bonham, tenor, of Ridgetown, will sing at both services. Bible School, 2:45 p.m.

ELDER R. C. EVANS WILL PREACH morning and evening, at 11 and 7, at Latter-Day Saints' Church, Maitland street. All welcome.

ELIZABETH STREET CHRISTIAN Church—Rev. S. B. Culp, pastor. Sermon at 11 a.m. Children at 7 p.m. "The Three Sides of Christianity."

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. T. E. Harrison, pastor. Morning service, Rev. A. Thomas, B.A.; evening service, Rev. R. Fulton Irwin.

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

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

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. George J. Bishop, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evangelistic Band of McMaster University in the morning, and several students of Victoria University will take the service at night.

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

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—The pastor, Rev. S. J. Allin, will preach. Evening, "Sowing and Reaping," fifth in series.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—The pastor, Rev. Jas. Rollins, B.A., will conduct both services. Morning, Communion. Evening, "A Remarkable Woman."

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—TRINITY Sunday. Holy Communion at 8:30 a.m. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, M.A. Collection for prizes for the choir boys.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. G. C. Patterson, M.A., of Embro, will preach at both services. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Preparatory service, Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Professor Ross, of Montreal.

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

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. Robert Laidlaw, B.A., will conduct the services.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Ross, pastor. Morning subject, "The Perfect Word." At 2:30 the McMaster Evangelistic Band will conduct public service. 7 p.m., the McMaster Band will have charge of the service. All welcome. Seats free.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. R. D. Hamilton, pastor, will preach at both services. Evening service especially for young men. Music by male voices only, assisted by Harmonic Quartet.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—Morning, Mr. James A. Stevenson. Evening, Rev. J. M. Lawson, B.A.

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

ROOMS TO LET OVER STORES ON Dundas street. Apply to Samuel Glass, Bank of Toronto Chambers. 16c-tyw

FOR RENT—NO. 343 DUNDAS STREET, occupied by Mr. Cyril Dwight-Edwards; five rooms and modern conveniences. Apply to W. S. Evans 394 Waterloo street. b

LARGE, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room in modern house, suitable for two gentlemen; breakfast if desired. Apply Box 88, Advertiser b

BACK PARLOR TO LET—ALSO BEDROOMS; furnished or unfurnished. 575 Dundas street. 14c

TO LET—UNFURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY 371 Queen's avenue. 14c

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

GRAND—TONIGHT—AT 8:15

RETURN OF **GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD**

In the Gorgeous Ziegfield Production,

"RED FEATHER."

The Season's Musical Success.

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1 50.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 1st.

MR. JULIUS CAHN

Presents the Famous Comedy Success,

Are You a Mason?

A ROLLICKING, MERRY COMEDY.

Prices, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1. Seats Monday.

ORGAN RECITAL, DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST CHURCH, BY

Mr. W. H. Hewlett,

assisted by Master Jack Challis, of Toronto, boy soloist, and Master Allen Yates, violinist, Saturday, June 4, 4:30 p.m. Admission, 10 cents. 16l-tyxwv

SPRINGBANK ..PARK..

WEEK OF MAY 30th, 1904.

SEEBACK,
Bag Manipulator.

Vinton & Clayton,
In "Bill Casey, Burg'ar."

Furgeson & Beeson,
Comedy.

Nellie Seymour,
Character Artist.

Caroline Young,
Whistling Soloist.

BIOGRAPH.

BAND CONCERT

TUESDAY IN VICTORIA PARK.

Collection at gate in aid of Soldiers' Monument Fund. Every little counts. Come, and bring your friends. 16-c

—1904—

Ontario Jockey Club, Toronto

Spring Meeting May 21 to June 4.

Racing and steeplechasing. At least six races each day. A regimental band will play daily on the lawn.

Admission $1; Paddock 50c Extra.

Races will begin at 2:30 o'clock each day.

WM. HENDRIE, President. W. P. FRASER, Secretary-Treasurer.

God Save the King.

GRAND, JUNE 7—"LOVE IN IDLENESS" and "The Mouse-Trap," conducted by Mydra I. Lent. Choice programme, assisted by Mrs. Kingsmill and Imperial Quartet. Tickets, 50c, 35c, 25c. For sale at Cairncross & Lawrence's, Thomas Gilleau's, Meek & Vining's. Plan open June 4. 16n-28,31,J2,4,6,7

Opening of the New Organ

AT COLBORNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, MONDAY, MAY 30.

Organ recital by Mr. A. D. Jordan, assisted by Miss Reba Smith, contralto, of Detroit; Mrs. Roblyn-McKillop, soprano; Mr. Arthur Garthwaite, basso. Tickets 25c. 16u

21 ADVANCED CLASS SOCIABLES—Every Wednesday evening, Springbank Pavilion, 8:30 to 11 o'clock. Special cars for return trip. Season tickets; easy terms. Call or 'phone 1,774. Dayton & McCormick.

$30, Two Weeks' Sail.

Three days in Montreal, meals and berth included, Port Stanley to Montreal, via Windsor, Toledo, Cleveland, Welland Canal, Toronto, Kingston, Thousand Islands. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

OLD COUNTRY

Gilt edge service, via the Allan Line. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street, is agent. Quotations low to or from the Old Country.

$14 20—LONDON TO ST. LOUIS AND return; coach tickets. $2 65—London to Detroit and return, Saturday and Sunday; boat. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street. ywt

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

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

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS, DUNDAS street west—Hot and cold water. Open daily. A. P. Yeo.

TONY CORTESE — THE ORIGINAL London Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple street. Telephone 1,570.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard. Special attention given to waltz and two-step. Rapid teaching; low rates; lessons any hour; satisfaction guaranteed. Residence and academy, 345 Princess avenue.

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

MEETINGS.

CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS—All members of Court Defiance, No. 7, are requested to meet at Sherwood Hall, Sunday, 29th inst., at 1:45 p.m., to attend funeral of our late Bro. Charles Walker. Members of sister court kindly co-operate. H. J. Holladay, C. R.; W. A. Reid, R. S. b

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Southwestern Traction Company will be held on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1904, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the company's offices, 205 Masonic Temple, London. A. E. Welch, managing director. 11u-t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE East Middlesex Farmers' Institute will be held at the Court House, London, June 9, at 1 o'clock. Professor Dean, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, will address the meeting. Everybody welcome. John O'Brien, president, West London; R. H. Harding, secretary, Thorndale. 16u-t

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—KITCHEN WOMAN; GOOD wages. Apply 181 Dundas street. 16c

EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM GIRL wanted. Apply Queen's Hotel, Carling street. 16c

WANTED—TWO LADY AGENTS FOR London and district, to work on salary. Address Peerless Publisher, London, Ont. b

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 374 King street. 16c

WANTED—20 WAITRESSES; $18 PER month. Apply O. V. Jarvis, Hotel Brant, Burlington, Ont. 16k

A GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—Three in family; no washing. Apply 292 King street. 15c

GIRL WANTED. APPLY AT ALMO Restaurant, 345½ Clarence. 15u

HOUSEMAID WANTED AT ONCE. Apply Miss Harris, 481 Ridout street. 14c

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, in small family; no washing. Apply 296 King street. 14tf

GIRLS WANTED. REASON'S PAPER Box Works, 80 Dundas street. 14c

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK; NO laundry work; wages, $12 per month. Address Box 83, Advertiser. 14c

GIRLS WANTED FOR FACTORY; good wages; steady employment. D. S. Perrin & Co., Limited. 14tf

WANTED—COOK AND HOUSEMAID, to go to Hamilton and to Muskoka for the summer; references. Apply 717 Waterloo street. 14c

WANTED—TWO OR THREE BRIGHT girls. Apply Knowles & Co., Weston street, South London. 14tf

WANTED — HOUSEMAID; GOOD wages. Apply 501½ Richmond street.

MALE HELP WANTED.

COAT AND PANTS MAKERS WANTED. Apply James Ferguson, 639½ Dundas street. 16c

AGENTS WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS between London and Windsor; big money for hustlers. Call 3, 4 p.m., Saturday and Monday, 265 Dundas street. b

STUDENTS WHO GRADUATE IN telegraphy at our school are always in demand, for we make the work as nearly like that of the regular railway or telegraph office as it is possible to have it. Our telegraph book, sent free, tells how. Dominion School of Telegraphy, 36 King east, Toronto. b

GOOD LIVE AGENTS WANTED FOR City of London and several towns and townships in Middlesex, Lambton and Huron, for North American Life, wherever this grand institution is not actively represented. Great opportunity for hustling and trustworthy young men to increase their incomes. Apply today to Angus Elliott, district manager North American Life, 204 Masonic Temple, London. 1n-ywt

WANTED—BOY TO DRIVE WAGON. Apply Dennis Wire and Iron Works. 15u

PAINTERS WANTED—STEADY EMPLOYMENT to good men. Apply to Thomas Boon, 790 Colborne street. 15u

GOOD PAINTER AND STRIPER, BOYS for sheet iron department, and rivet boys. Apply the George White & Sons Company, Limited, King street. 15c

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

OFFICE BOY WANTED AT ONCE. Apply Meredith & Fisher, barristers, etc., 74 Dundas street. 15c

MAN WANTED. APPLY A. THOMPSON, Evelyn Stage, Fraser House. 14c

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERK, IN A large financial institution. Apply Box 85, Advertiser office. 14c

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

GOOD BREAD BAKERS WANTED—Steady employment to first-class men. Apply Johnston Bros., 262 South street. 13tf

WANTED — BRICKLAYERS; STEADY employment; good wages. Apply to William Marwick, Watford, Ont. 13k

A BRIGHT AGENT, WITH AMBITION, looking for a permanent agency, with a chance for advancement; salary, $400 per year and upwards from the start, according to ability. Apply to Cooper, 355-7 Clarence street, London.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS BARBER; none other need apply; highest wages paid. Cambridge's Barber Shop, 244 Dundas street. 11tf

BOYS WANTED—15 TO 18 YEARS OF age. Apply to McCormick Manufacturing Company. 1tf

HELP WANTED.

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

WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM ON ground floor, in South London, by an aged man, with a respectable elderly couple. Address Box 2, this office. 16c

WANTED — GENERAL PURPOSE horse. State age and price. Apply Box 1, Advertiser. 16c

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AMBITIOUS, well connected, who can see no future in his present position, association with cultivated gentlemen, and an increasing life income assured. Address Success, Advertiser office. 2c-11,21,28

WANTED—RESIDENCE BY 15th JUNE or 1st July; four bedrooms, conveniences. E. L. Edy, Edy Bros., 214 Dundas. 11c-tyw

YOUNG MAN, ENERGETIC, WISHES interest in live, paying business; can invest $1,000. J. A. C., Advertiser office. 15c

WANTED TO PURCHASE—COMFORTABLE 1½-story six-roomed house or cottage, for cash; give full particulars. Apply Box 87, Advertiser office. 15c-vty

WANTED—HEAVY TEAM HORSE. Green & Co., coal and wood dealers, 495 York street. 14c

GRAVEL WANTED. APPLY AT 70 Elmwood avenue. 14c

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

MILLER'S HAIR STORE, 223 DUNDAS. Try Cutilene for chaped hands. Combings wanted.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

50-ACRE FARM, CLOSE TO HYDE Park; beautiful shade trees, new, large barn and stables, drive house, good fences; soil, clay loam. Apply John P. Fisher, Hyde Park P.O. 16k-28,J2,18,23

100 ACRES, NORTH DORCHESTER—Soil, clay loam, clean, good producing; good frame buildings; 10 miles London; must be sold at once; implements and stock can be bought with farm. A. A. Campbell, No. 428 Richmond street, London, Ont. 16n

NEW ORCHARD BEACH, PORT STANLEY—Choice location for summer residences; splendid lots. Intercolonial Realty Company.

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, 16 Masonic Temple. 1tf

FOR SALE—THAT VERY DESIRABLE brick cottage, 244 South street, in good state of repair, containing six rooms and cellar. Terms, one-third cash, balance to suit purchaser. Also frame cottage (choice lot), No. 755 Hill good state of repair, containing seven rooms and cellar, convenient to Hamilton road car; terms, one-third cash, balance to suit purchaser. Also frame cottage (choice lot), 757 Hill street, good state of repair, containing six rooms and cellar; terms, one-third cash, balance to suit purchaser. Also two choice building lots, north side Hamilton road, between Hill and Rectory streets, on terms to suit purchaser. Apply Johnston Bros. 262 South street. 13tf

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS, very cheap, corner Central avenue and Elizabeth street. Apply 729 Waterloo street. 75h-t

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS EXCHANGE

Wortley road, modern residence, one of the best built houses in South London; double parlors and bathroom, six bedrooms; price reduced for immediate sale. Fifteen of those fine Central avenue lots, near C. P. R.; they are going fast; only $130 for a lot 62x158; cash payment, $25. Choice lots on Oxford street, $350 each. 646 Talbot street, eight-roomed brick house, part Caldwell estate; price, $1,800. 662 Talbot street, modern brick residence, in fashionable locality; fine new residences being built opposite; low price. Fine lot, Colborne street, adjoining church, 54x330; space for tennis lawn. W. D. BUCKLE.

The Western Real Estate Exchange Limited,

Telephone "SIX-NINE-SIX."

Head Office:—78 Dundas Street London, Canada.

WE SELL REAL ESTATE ANYWHERE——EVERYWHERE.

We have solved the problem of making quick sales of properties, no matter where located.

There is a buyer SOMEWHERE for every property or business, no matter how much or how little it is worth.

CALL, 'PHONE OR WRITE TO US, and we will explain how and why we can find a buyer for you.

BUYERS,

We issue a magazine descriptive of properties on our list, which will be sent free on application to any part of the country.

If you do not find any property or business in this magazine that meets your requirements, tell us exactly what you want, and we will get it for you.

100 acres in the Township of Blanshard, in the County of Perth—97 acres cleared, 3 acres timber; 1½-story house; bank barn, 40x90, on stone wall; farm is situated 1½ miles to school, 80 rods to church; soil, clay loam and very productive.

Two-story brick house in the City of London, convenient to the business center, street cars and churches. Prices reasonable.

Brick house and lot in City of London; good brick stable, fine garden. Price reasonable.

75 acres in the Township of Westminster—All drained by tile; good orchard, frame house, nearly new; on gravel road; convenient to cheese and butter factory; 8 miles to market. This is one of the best farms in the Township of Westminster.

50 acres gravelly loam—watered by spring well at house and flowing spring in pasture; only half a mile to school and church; situated on a gravel road, 6 miles to London market; grounds are very tastefully laid out; hedges, evergreens and ornamental trees.

For further list of properties for sale see Free Press, this date.

For list of properties sold off our list during the past two weeks, see another page of this issue of The Advertiser.

JAMES BURROWS, Manager.
JOHN WATSON, WILLIAM NEEDHAM, L. M. VANDERMADE and E. R. TALBOT, Inspectors and Valuators. bd&w

THE REAL ESTATE OWNER



has the whole earth for a foundation to his fortune. Real Estate is the only permanent fortune. The Barings, with millions in bonds, fail; the Duke of Westminster, with his fortune in land, could not fail if he would. Lay the basis of a permanent fortune by investing your savings in Real Estate.

It is necessary to make judicious investments, however, and to do so our office offers to you a safe and convenient method.

We handle all kinds of properties, from small to large. None too small, nor none too large. Some of the largest Real Estate transactions on the London market have been handled through our office.

If you want to buy, sell or exchange any class of property, you are invited to call. No trouble to show property or give information.

LOANS.

Money to loan in sums of $100 and upwards to complete purchase price, build (money advanced as building progresses), remodel the old house and pay off old mortgages.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments, No. 428 Richmond Street, London, Ont.
C. H. Armitage, Field Manager.
Telephone 642. 5tf-t

City Improvement Society

Last day for entries in the garden competitions and schools competition is Tuesday, May 31.

ENTER NOW!

The judges' first visits will commence about June 15. b

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST.

One-and-a-Half-Story Brick Houses.

Lorne Ave	$1,500	Elias St	$1,850
Mill St	2,000	Richmond, N.	1,800
Hamilton Rd	1,475	St. James St	2,150

CENTRAL House on Queen's Ave	$3,200
CENTRAL House on Wellington St.	1,600
CENTRAL House on Maitland St	3,000
CENTRAL House on Central Ave	3,500
CENTRAL House on Queen's Ave	2,250
CENTRAL House on Wellington St.	4,800
HOUSE on St. James St	2,600
HOUSE on Waterloo St. North	2,800
HOUSE on Elmwood Ave	4,000

WATERLOO STREET—1½-story brick house, new and up-to-date; all modern conveniences; seven rooms. The price will interest you; call for particulars.

NEW 1½-STORY BRICK—All modern; on Lorne avenue. Call for price and particulars.

VALUABLE PROPERTY—Corner of Colborne and Dundas, 71x165 feet, with four cottages. Price, $5,000.

BUILDING LOTS on Wellington street, north of St. James, and facing the west. A choice residential locality. Call for prices.

5, 10, 15 or 20 ACRES OF LAND, just outside city limits; good houses, barns, etc.; large and small fruits; three acres of maple bush. Call for prices and particulars.

I have inquiries for a large number of central houses. If you have one for sale please let me know, and list it with me.

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

A. A. CAMPBELL, THE REALTY DEALER.

No. 428 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

Hereunder are given a few leaders for next week, namely:

William Street—1½-story frame dwelling, contains 7 rooms and woodshed; lot 30x132; desirable locality. Price, $1,150.

Dufferin Avenue—Frame cottage, 5 rooms and woodshed, good cellar, new veranda; newly painted; lot 36x150; excellent locality. Price, $950.

Briscoe Street—Choice building lot, 60 feet frontage, by 189 feet in depth. Price, $175; $10 down and the balance monthly.

Grey Street—Frame cottage, brick foundation, lot 30x140. Price, $900.

Dundas Street—Brick cottage, 9 rooms, furnace and gas; frame stable; lot 52x200. Price, $2,100.

Wortley Road—Two-story brick residence, 9 rooms, bath, gas, corner lot, excellent residential locality. Price reduced from $3,600 to $3,200. Move quick.

Remember, the above are special bargains for next week.

LOANS.

Money to loan in sums of $100 and upwards to complete purchase price, build (money advanced as building progresses), remodel the old house and pay off old mortgages.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments, No. 428 Richmond Street, London, Ont.
C. H. Armitage, Field Manager.
Telephone 642. 11u-t

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN.

WORTLEY ROAD—Two brick houses, stone foundation, 11 rooms, in good order; modern improvements; lot 60x120 feet. Price, $3,200. Inspect at once.

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

ANN STREET—A splendid frame cottage, 7 rooms; in perfect order. At a very reasonable price.

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

PRINCESS AVENUE—Two-story brick residence, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 60x210 feet. Price, $4,500.

WELLINGTON STREET, close to Victoria Park—A new two-story brick residence, stone foundation, 10 rooms and attic; all modern improvements; lot 47x130 feet. Price, $4,800.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; lot 50x125 feet. Price, $3,400.

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

LAURA STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms; two cellars; with one acre, which can be subdivided into lots. Price, $1,900.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Two frame cottages, in perfect order, near Adelaide street. Inquire at once.

TALBOT STREET—A splendid two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 11 rooms, in good order; lot 50x110 feet. Price reduced to $1,800.

716 COLBORNE STREET—Two-story frame house, 8 rooms, in good order. Price, $1,600.

DUNDAS STREET, near Waterloo street—A large brick cottage, 7 rooms; furnace; sewer laid in; also two-story brick in rear. The whole of this property will be sold for $2,400. Call and see us.

ST. JAMES STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 9 rooms, lot 35x147. Price, $2,000.

KENT STREET—Two semi-detached two-story brick houses, 11 rooms each, all modern improvements. Price, $5,500.

TALBOT STREET—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms and attic, all modern improvements. Price, $2,800.

ST. GEORGE STREET — 1½-story frame house, on brick foundation, 8 rooms; large corner lot. Price, $1,550.

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

QUEEN'S AVENUE—A new modern two-story brick residence. Price, $5,000.

ST. JAMES STREET—A solid brick cottage, 6 rooms, veranda; good lot. Price, $1,400.

RICHMOND STREET SOUTH—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements; nice lot. Price, $2,250.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, in good order; sewer laid in; frame barn; nice lot. Price, $2,250.

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.

HILL STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,800.

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

QUEEN'S AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 44x135 feet. Price, $1,150.

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

We will in a few days have completed a survey of 46 of the most desirable building lots on the Hamilton road and Grey street, known as the Duffield property. Will quote you very reasonable prices for an immediate sale.

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.

EVERGREEN AVENUE—Several desirable lots on this avenue now offered for sale. Our prices are very reasonable.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—100-ACRE farm; good buildings; price low. Apply Box 91, this office. 11n-tyw

FOR SALE—LOT ON TALBOT STREET, frontage, 109 feet; depth, 700 feet. Apply John Slater, 360 Richmond street. 14c

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY BRICK, with good stable and shed; large lot, with fruit trees; sell cheap or rent to good party for a term. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THOS. C. KNOTT BULLETIN.

CHELSEA GREEN — THERE ARE ONLY TWO OF THE NEW HOUSES LEFT. IF YOU WANT ONE YOU WILL HAVE TO COME SOON. ONLY A SMALL PAYMENT REQUIRED DOWN. THE IRONWORK FOR THE NEW BRIDGE IS HERE, AND WILL BE PUT IN PLACE AT ONCE. LOOK FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF SALE OF LOTS.

BRUCE STREET, near Teresa—New brick story and half, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, bath and w.c.; lot 39x160 feet.

576 OXFORD STREET — Two-story frame store and dwelling, brick foundation; house contains 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen.

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

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

350 EGERTON STREET—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, clothes closets, pantry; small barn; lot 56x132 feet. Easy terms, $725.

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

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

VACANT LOTS—Waterloo street south, $5 50 to $6 per foot.

WATERLOO STREET, near St. James street—Three new brick-veneer story and half; 3 bedrooms, bath, w.c., parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar under all of house, divided into three parts; dumbwaiter from basement to pantry; piped for furnace; will sell quick if you want one. Only $1,800.

BURWELL STREET, near Dundas—New brick, 1¾ stories, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences; lot 33x112 feet. Will be ready about June 10.

53 ELMWOOD AVENUE—Story and half brick-veneer, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, furnace, good cellar, fruit; lot 93x216 feet. Only $2,250.

788 GREY STREET—Frame cottage, 5 rooms; lot 38x120 feet. $600.

790 GREY STREET—Frame cottage, 5 rooms and coal and wood shed; lot 38x120 feet. $900.

ORCHARD STREET—Fine building lot, frame barn and drivehouse, 16x30 feet, could be made into a good house; lot 45x198 feet; barn worth price asked—$350.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—Frame cottage, three bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, woodshed, barn. Only $1,300.

IF YOU WISH TO SELL YOUR PROPERTY THIS SPRING, 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.

48 EUCLID AVENUE—Frame story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, woodshed, workshop, 14x24; lot 57x180 feet. $900.

202 SIMCOE STREET—Two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, chicken coop; will exchange for cottage up to $1,000 near city limits. $1,650.

786 NELSON STREET—New brick-veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, cistern, city water; lot 66x88 feet. $1,450.

90 ELMWOOD AVENUE—Brick two-story and attic, 5 bedrooms, good parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, woodshed, modern conveniences; lot 42x259 feet. Only $2,500.

108 BRISCOE STREET—Brick-veneer story and half, stone foundation; 5 bedrooms, bathroom, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; lot 60x198 feet. Call for price.

732 MAITLAND STREET—Frame cottage, parlor, dining-room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, pantry and woodshed; lot 37x110. Easy terms. $900.

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

176 WELLINGTON STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 6 rooms; corner lot; lot 55x100 feet. Call for price.

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

CHRISTIE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, large kitchen; lot 60x150 feet. Only $850.

I have a number of first-class farms in Northern Ontario, near North Bay, which I can sell at a very low figure.

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

772 GREY STREET—Brick-veneer, story and half; 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, bath, pantry; lot 40x198 feet. Will sell cheap.

772 GREY STREET—Brick-veneer, story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, bathroom; lot 40x198 feet. Will sell cheap.

TRAFALGAR STREET—Frame cottage, 4 rooms, barn; good place for a teamster. Only $600; easy terms.

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

LATE HON. DAVID MILLS' RESIDENCE, South London — Two-story brick, containing 14 rooms and all modern conveniences; lot 132x230; large barn; beautiful grounds and fruit garden; corner lot. Call and get order to see property. Price reduced; will sell cheap.

115 TECUMSEH avenue—Frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, barn; lot 186x226 feet.

69½ DUNDAS STREET—Three-story brick, used as a cigar factory. Will sell cheap.

ENGLISH STREET, near Elias street—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 50x100 feet.

CHELSEA GREEN — TWO NEW FRAME COTTAGES, ON CEMENT FOUNDATION; 3 BEDROOMS, PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN AND SUMMER KITCHEN; LOTS 40 x 125 FEET. WILL SELL ON EASY TERMS.

CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT ONE OF THEM.

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 price.

549 HAMILTON ROAD—Brick bakery, 2 ovens, open and closed sheds. Call for price.

555 HAMILTON ROAD—Frame cottage, brick foundation, cellar, 7 rooms; lot 50 feet frontage. Only $1,200.

137 ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story frame, brick foundation, 10 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; all modern conveniences. This would make a splendid boarding-house.

215 COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, parlor, 3 bedrooms, two of which are double size, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen; lot 45x95 feet.

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

THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOHN ELLIOTT, Esq., situated at 73 Bathurst street—An all-modern house, containing three stories and spacious dining-room, kitchen, pantries and an outside storeroom. Second floor: Six rooms and bathrooms and linen-room, the rooms being suitable for suites if necessary, opening into each other; grates. The third floor contains five bedrooms, with large clothes closets in each. Large stable (brick) and spacious grounds, beautifully cultivated, with large trees, shrubs and flowers; a nice large veranda. The third floor can be completely closed off from the rest of the house if desired. Lot 114x230 feet.

For further list of properties see Free Press.

16-18 DUNDAS STREET—Frame two-story semi-detached, rented at $6 per month each. Will sell cheap. Lot 40x120 feet.

365-367 ST. JAMES STREET—Semi-detached two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bath and closet. Will pay 8% over taxes and repairs. Call and get price.

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.

1,096 FRANCES STREET—Brick, 1½-story, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry. Only $950.

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.

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

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.

20 ACRES—Good new two-story frame house; new frame barn, 28x58 feet; soil, first-class clay loam; 2½ miles from Lambeth, 7 miles from city. Bargain, $1,600.

SEVEN ACRES — FRAME, TWO-STORY, STONE FOUNDATION, 5 BEDROOMS, DOUBLE PARLORS, SITTING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, BATHROOM, BACK AND FRONT STAIRS, LARGE DOUBLE VERANDAS, NICE GROUNDS, HEDGES, ETC.; CLOSE TO THE CITY. CALL FOR PRICE.

SEVEN ACRES, just inside the city limits; brick cottage, 7 rooms, frame barn, clay loam. Will sell cheap.

WANTED—FARMS OF FROM 2 TO 25 ACRES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5%.

THOMAS C. KNOTT,
Real Estate Broker, Room 101, Masonic Temple, London. 'Phone 1,720.

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

A Positive Cure for Dandruff.

Dandruff is an enemy of luxuriant hair. It makes the scalp unhealthy—retards the growth—causes the hair to fall out.

Oriental Rum and Quinine Hair Tonic keeps the scalp clean and healthy—and positively cures dandruff.

It feeds the hair—stops it from falling out—makes the hair grow thick and beautiful.

Only 50 cents a bottle.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,
Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

ORDER YOUR Bedding Plants ...NOW...

GAMMAGE,
207 Dundas Street.
PHONE 90.

Are You Going to Buy?

If so, it will pay you to look over the "Real Estate" columns in today's Advertiser. You may find just what you want.

London Advertiser.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office 107
Job Department 175
Editorial Department 134
LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 28.

The War.

The war during the week has been marked by one decisive action. The Japanese, after hard fighting, drove the Russians from Kinchou (also spelled Kin Chou), and across the narrow neck at the southern extremity of the Liao Tung Peninsula. The pivot of the engagement was the storming and capture by the Japanese of the Nan Shan hill, the key of the Russian defense. Several strongly fortified positions were taken, at a terrible cost in human life. As yet there is no official narrative of the battle, but copious dispatches from Tokio describe its strategic features. The Russians had established their line of defense the width of the peninsula and had the choice of ground, in which they were entrenched by rifle pits, wire entanglements and emplacements. They had over 50 guns, of various patterns and calibers, the heaviest being 7.8 inch, with a range of 8,500 meters or about 9,000 yards. Japanese gunboats in Kinchou Bay, on the west coast, cooperated with the artillery on shore, while a Russian gunboat on the opposite coast shelled the Japanese left. The engagement continued for five days. The Japanese accounts give the Russian credit for valiant and dogged resistance. Several times the defenders of Nan Shan hill drove back their assailants, but they were finally ousted by the impetuous and repeated rushes of the Japanese. The latter captured many guns. The Japanese loss is officially stated to be 3,000 killed and wounded. The Russian losses are not yet known. Their first line of defense broken the Russians are now driven back to the positions immediately surrounding Port Arthur and Dalny. Another reverse and they will be hemmed within the forts of Port Arthur, and the siege will begin. The Japanese have now completely invested by land and sea the foot of the Liao Tung Peninsula.

The Japanese army in the north is still headquartered at Feng Wang Cheng, but detachments are moving toward Hai Cheng which is 50 miles southwest of Liao Yang, the Russian center, and only 20 miles east of New Chwang. Meanwhile a great Japanese army is landing at Takushan, 50 miles southwest of Feng Wang Cheng to reinforce General Kuroki in his enveloping movement on Liao Yang. The Cossacks and the Japanese are in constant touch in the mountains between Liao Yang and Feng Wang Cheng, and affairs of outposts are reported daily. The interest of the world will shortly be fastened upon two gigantic incidents of the struggle—the siege of Port Arthur and the attack upon Liao Yang.

An international question has been raised by the charge that Russia is sowing mines in neutral waters. The Japanese battleship Hatsuse was blown up by a mine ten miles from Port Arthur, and the correspondent of the London Times reports having seen mines floating off Wei Hai Wei, the British port over 100 miles south of Port Arthur. The ships and commerce of all nations are in peril if these deadly machines are drifting around the high seas. Russia has denied the charges, but if a ship under a neutral flag should collide with a mine in neutral waters, there will be grave international complications.

A Revolutionary Policy.

Mr. Borden has pronounced for public ownership and control of a transcontinental railroad. He has arrived at this point by stages. When the Grand Trunk Pacific project was laid before Parliament last year he felt in duty bound to justify his opposition to the contract by submitting an alternative proposal. This policy No. 1 provided for the extension of the Intercolonial to the Georgian Bay, the nationalization of the C. P. R. tracks north of Lake Superior and the securing of haulage rights between the head of Lake Superior and Winnipeg over the C. P. R. and Canada Northern for the Intercolonial, the Grand Trunk, or any other road seeking an entrance to the west. This disjointed scheme was a very amateurish attempt to solve a great national problem, and it soon dropped out of public notice. At the beginning of the present session, Mr. Borden excogitated policy No. 2, which went a little further in the direction of railway nationalization. He proposed to extend the Intercolonial to Georgian Bay and thence to Winnipeg; and to build railroads or assist others to build them in the Northwest, where they were required. After thus shivering on the brink of public ownership for a year, Mr. Borden has decided to plunge in. He says the Conservative party, if it is returned to power at the next election, will cancel the Grand Trunk Pacific contract and extend the Intercolonial to the Pacific Ocean. There is a certain amount of floating sentiment in favor of Government ownership, especially in the west, and the Opposition may hope that its railroad policy will partially offset the unpopularity of its tariff policy. If the Government had declared for public ownership and control of a transcontinental railway, the Conservative party, which is traditionally opposed to the principle, would have described it as arrant socialism. Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper were its uncompromising enemies. Hon. John Haggart, the present railway expert of the Opposition, no later than last session, took the same ground. Mr. Northrup, two months ago, claiming to voice the opinion of the Opposition, and speaking amid the plaudits of his colleagues, approved the original proposition of the Grand Trunk, to build through the west, beginning at North Bay. The Montreal Gazette, the London Free Press, and other Conservative papers, denounced the proposal, attributed to the Government two or three years ago, to extend the Intercolonial to the Georgian Bay. When Mr. Blair two years ago told a British Columbia audience that he "dreamed" that some day a public railroad would span the continent, he was ridiculed and censured by his Conservative opponents. The Government of Sir John Macdonald had so little regard for public ownership that it handed over to the C. P. R. syndicate as a free gift, a stretch of road which had cost the country $37,000,000. All this goes to show that the new policy of the Conservative party is a violent break with its professions and practices in the past.

One effect of Mr. Borden's scheme would be to forever shut the Grand Trunk out of the Northwest. He says the Grand Trunk may enter it over the Government road, but private enterprise will not follow in a field preempted by the public. Mr. Hays told the shareholders of the Grand Trunk that it had no future unless it could establish relations with the growing western country. This great system covers Ontario and Quebec, by reason of which it would be a unique tributary to a transcontinental line. If it were to be denied the opportunity of sharing in the swelling volume of traffic between the east and west, it would be a serious matter for the manufacturers and distributors of the two greatest provinces of the Dominion who are served by the Grand Trunk Railway, and who are reaching out for western trade. The Intercolonial, extended to Winnipeg, would pass through the least productive part of Ontario, a long distance from the principal centers of industry, and the shipping points of the Province. The Intercolonial from Winnipeg to Halifax would be 200 miles longer than the G. T. Pacific route. The Opposition has argued strongly that grain cannot be profitably carried over the Grand Trunk Pacific from Manitoba to tidewater, but it is willing to pin its faith to a road 200 miles longer; a road much below the standard upon which the Grand Trunk Pacific will be built.

The main object of Government ownership is to regulate transportation rates. This is secured to the country by clause 39 of the Grand Trunk Pacific contract, which reads:

"The rates to be levied and taken by the company shall be under the control of the Governor-in-Council, or of such authority, commission or tribunal as is designated or constituted under any act of the Parliament of Canada for the regulation or control of the business of railways."

This puts the Grand Trunk Pacific in the hands of the railway commission, and if Parliament is not satisfied with the conduct of the commission, Parliament may enact new rules and principles and compel the commission to observe them. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company can never raise the question of vested rights because it is a consenting party to the exercise of the jurisdiction which the Government possesses. As the Minister of the Interior put it: "We have a contract which binds the company to consent to the exercise of the power (i. e., the power to control rates), and we have the legislative power behind us, which we can exercise at any time, as we see fit." A fatal flaw in the C. P. R. contract was the absence of any clause which reserved to the Government adequate control of the rates. The provision giving the Government power to reduce the rates when the road paid a dividend of 10 per cent, has proved well-nigh useless, and Parliament has had to ask the courts to determine upon what amount of capital the 10 per cent may be earned. The present Government has guarded against this defect, and has secured the chief object of public ownership, without the risk and responsibility.

Mr. Borden asks the country to commit itself to a tremendous and revolutionary undertaking. It is nearly 3,000 miles from Montreal, the present terminus of the Intercolonial, to the Pacific coast. At an average of $30,000 per mile the cost would be $90,000,000; and to provide rolling stock, and other equipment, would require at least $25,000,000 more. Such a road would have no "feeder" in Ontario, as the Grand Trunk Pacific would have. It would be mainly dependent upon through traffic, for which it would have to compete with shorter routes to the seaboard. There would be a danger that this vast system would become an engine of political patronage, and a corrupting influence in public life. The country is not in a mood to make this rash experiment, which would endanger the public credit, and the failure of which would give the development of the Dominion a serious setback.

Lake Commerce Paralyzed.

The vast commerce of the great lakes is tied up by a strike of the masters and pilots. Hardly a vessel under the American flag is moving, while millions of bushels of wheat and hundreds of thousands of tons of ore and coal are at the docks and elevators of the lake ports awaiting transportation. The machinery of hundreds of freighters is rusting in idleness, and an army of men is out of work, not only lake sailors and ship-hands, but workmen in other industries dependent upon lake navigation. At Buffalo the falling off in grain receipts this month has been 30,000,000 bushels, as compared with last year. The Canadian marine is not affected, and the usual volume of traffic is going via the St. Lawrence route.

The cause of the strike is the demand of the Masters' and Pilots' Association that none of its members shall be discharged until his case has been submitted to arbitration. The argument is that a man who has risen to the position of captain has spent many years in gaining the necessary skill and experience for his responsible task, and that he has reached an age when a change of occupation is almost impossible; so that his dismissal means permanent loss of the means of earning a livelihood. The vessel owners say that the demand of the masters and pilots, if granted, would destroy the discipline of the service. The captain of a steamer, with half a million dollars' worth of property under his temporary control, is discharging a most delicate industrial duty. To keep him in office a minute after he had shown himself unworthy of office would be, say the owners, an outrage against property and against life. In this case, above almost all others, they claim, the right of instantaneous discharge must be kept intact. The masters and pilots also demand more money, and the owners say they cannot afford to raise wages.

This dispute between two classes of intelligent and educated men is bringing misery to thousands, and if it continues a month longer will be felt in the United States as severely as the coal strike. The public is the sufferer and the public has no redress under the law.

It is the voice of Borden, but the hand of Billy MacLean.

Is the cyclone becoming indigenous to Canada?

The Borden railway policy is enough to make Sir John Macdonald turn in his grave.

The Birmingham Post says Canada is no longer the Cinderella of the Empire. Canada until lately has been rather neglected by the mother country, as compared with her sister colonies, but she is now better able than any of them to paddle her own canoe.

The Russian Minister of Public Instruction has issued a circular, containing a theory of the origin of the present war, which is to be instilled into the minds of Russian children. Among other things they are to be taught that Great Britain and the United States instigated the war in order to profit by the weakening of both combatants. This sowing of the seeds of hatred and prejudice hardly comports with the Czar's peace principles; but the Czar's principles have very little relation to the practices of the Russian Government.

Sir William Howland, of Toronto, will be 94 years of age tomorrow, and is writing his autobiography. An American by birth, he came to Canada as a young man, and became ardently attached to British institutions. He played a leading part at eventful periods of our national life. He was a member of the coalition government formed by George Brown and John A. Macdonald to carry through Confederation, but he remained in the cabinet after Mr. Brown had withdrawn, and became identified with the Conservative party. He should be able to add some interesting chapters to Canadian history.

WHEN THEY GET DOWN TO BUSINESS.

[Kingston Whig.]

There is a lot of talk about church union, but it is not very practical and not very much to the point. The discussion is too academic. When church bodies get down to arranging what they will hold and what they will let go, the real differences will be apparent.

POSTED IN NATURAL HISTORY

[Philadelphia Record.]

Customer—Have you any porpoise shoe strings?

New Clerk—Ah, come off. Porpoise don't wear shoes.

FIGS AND THISTLES.

[Ram's Horn.]

We do not judge our friends by their failures.

An inspiration is mightier than an argument.

There is no science without the supernatural.

A purse is the most common poultice for the conscience.

Every man has his price, but God only knows what it is.

It is love for men that lifts a man above men.

Have no thoughts you dare not put in deeds.

Outward plenty is a mockery without inward piety.

Children bring the cheer as well as the tears of a home.

The rich are not always godly, but the godly are always rich.

You must be of His family to sit at His feast.

Delays are never dangerous when we are hungry.

He who would be friendly to all must be foe to himself.

The more a man knows himself the less he says about it.

The power that comes down is the only one that will lift up.

A CERTAINTY.

[Washington Star.]

"De man dat don't live within his income," said Uncle Eben, "is purty sho', sooner or later, to have to try de experiment of livin' without it."

A SKETCH OF SALISBURY.

[Premier Balfour in the House of Commons.]

"It would be most unfair, I think, to say of Lord Beaconsfield that he was theatrical; but it would not be unfair to say that he had no objection to a picturesque or dramatic situation in which he was an important figure. It would be most unfair to say of Mr. Gladstone that he was greedy of popular applause; yet, rightly, I think, he I am sure was moved by the fervor of popular admiration which his genius was so eminently fitted to elicit. Lord Salisbury was, I believe, absolutely without any feelings of that kind at all. For good or for evil—and I do not say that it was wholly for good—he was completely indifferent to popular applause, or to applause of any kind, popular or otherwise; and that is so far apart from the ordinary feelings, or it may sometimes be the weakness, of humanity, that it makes his portraiture very difficult to draw."

Sick headache results from a disordered stomach and can be cured by the use of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by all druggists.

SKIN HUMOURS BLOOD HUMOURS

Speedily, Permanently and Economically Cured by Cuticura

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS

Complete External and Internal Treatment For One Price

In the treatment of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, crusted, pimply, blotchy and scrofulous humours of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills have been wonderfully successful. Even the most obstinate of constitutional humours, such as bad blood, scrofula, inherited and contagious humours, with loss of hair, glandular swellings, ulcerous patches in the throat and mouth, sore eyes, copper-coloured blotches, as well as boils, carbuncles, scurvy, sties, ulcers and sores arising from an impure condition of the blood, yield to the Cuticura Treatment, when all other remedies fail.

And greater still, if possible, is the wonderful record of cures of torturing, disfiguring humours among infants and children. The suffering which Cuticura Remedies have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for the skin and blood. Infantile and birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczema, rashes and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood, are speedily, permanently and economically cured when all other remedies suitable for children and even the best physicians, fail.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

☞ "Send for "The Great Humour Cure."

HILL HATES BELLS.

[Winnipeg Tribune.]

James J. Hill has herculean prejudices. Among other things he dislikes bells. He owns the finest sleighs and horses in St. Paul, but no jingle accompanies his slighing. For the same reason he has little use for telephones, and never uses one when it can be avoided. Mr. Hill maintains offices in several cities, but none of them is equipped with that modern convenience so essential to the average business man.

HIS ONE FAULT.

[Philadelphia Press.]

"Oh! yes, Cholly is a harmless sort of fellow. The only thing about him is that he has brain trouble."

"Nonsense! He hasn't any brain at all."

"I know; that's the trouble."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

[Chicago News.]

A man's tongue usually outlasts his brains.

True love seldom finds it necessary to express itself in words.

It is better to live in the foggy present than in the misty past.

Some women find it necessary to kiss each other or remain unkissed.

A bachelor would rather hold a 150-pound girl than a 10-pound baby.

Crumbs of comfort are usually missing from a woman's first loaf of bread.

A poetic genius is one who is able to convert his stuff into real money.

Every woman has a tender spot; it may be her heart or it may be only a corn.

Some politicians think they are honest if they pay spot cash for the votes they buy.

WHAT WE ARE COMING TO.

[Portland Oregonian.]

In a few years we shall read epitaphs like this:

Here Lies
JOHN PITTSBURG SKIBO SMITH,
Who was born in a
CARNEGIE TOWN.
Educated in a
CARNEGIE INSTITUTE,
Studied in a
CARNEGIE LIBRARY,
At the age of thirty he became a
CARNEGIE HERO,
And has now gone to be with
CARNEGIE.

BULLET-PROOF INVENTIONS

[Toronto Globe.]

The invention of a bullet-proof breastplate in Russia recalls a story told of the Duke of Wellington. When he was commander-in-hief an adventurer called at the Horse Guards to advocate the introduction into the army of bullet-proof armor of his own invention. The Duke rang for an orderly and asked him to carry instructions to a sergenat to have the inventor encased in his own armor and exposed on the lawn to the fire of a file of soldiers. The luckless applicant bolted and was never seen at the Horse Guards again.

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

Time For the Fair.

This is not too soon to go to the World's Fair and tens of thousands are going there daily. The reduced fares on the C. P. R. started last month and are being taken advantage of all over the country. For a fifteen days' return trip it costs only $16 05, and over the fastest road. W. Fulton, city passenger agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, will tell you all about it. 11-n

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Notice.

Feather Pillows and Mattresses cleaned and sterilized. New Feather Pillows in art tickings, and Cushions, Hair Mattresses, Wool Mattresses, Spring Beds, Iron and Brass Bedsteads. Feathers sold by the pound at Hunt & Sons', Feather Pillow and Mattress Manufacturers, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 397.

A Fine Magazine.

Just out, The Four-Track News for June. Only 5 cents, any newsdealer. 15u

A DAY OF BARGAINS

Hosiery Bargains

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, summer weight, seamless feet. At.....27c and 32c
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, Balbriggan feet, at.....25c
Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, double knees, seamless feet, all sizes, from 12c to.....20c
Special line of Ladies' Black Lisle Hose, lace ankles, only.....35c
Special bargain in Ribbed Cotton Hose, slightly imperfect, worth 25c, clearing at.....15c

Glove Bargains.

Ladies' Pure Silk Lace Gloves, in white and black, at.....60c
Ladies' Pure Silk Gloves, double tips, in navy and gold, brown and seal, only.....35c
Ladies' Silkette Lace Gloves, in white and gray, only.....25c
Ladies' Silk Lace Mitts, in white and black, at.....32c
Ladies' Tan and Black Canvas Gloves, selling at.....15c

Corset Reductions

Ladies' Nursing Corset, drab only, steel filled with two wide side steels, bust closed with Dome fasteners, all sizes, perfect-fitting; regular $1.25. Now.....50c
Light Weight White Coutille Corset, medium length, gored hip and bust, neatly trimmed with lace and ribbon, sizes 18 to 30, regular $1.50, for $1
White or Gray Corset, with medium bust and short hip, a splendid corset for slight figures, bias filled, sizes 18 to 22. At.....$1.25
White Batiste Corset, girdle bust, long habit hip, bias filled, will not rust, ideal corset for summer wear, white or colored, hose supporter attached. Price.....$1.25



Whitewear Specials

Ladies' Knitted Cotton Sleeveless Vests, unbleached, at 12c and 15c
Special line of Ladies' Vests, in cream, low neck, sleeveless, lace trimmed, worth 35c. Selling for.....25c
Ladies' Short Sleeve Vests, at 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c and.....25c
Ladies' Short Sleeve Vests, low neck, buttoned front, in white. At.....50c
Ladies' Long Sleeve Vests, in white. At from 15c to.....30c
Special line of Ladies' All-Silk Vests, worth $1.10. Selling for.....75c
Ladies' Knitted Cotton Drawers, knee length, lace trimmed. For 25c, 34c and.....50c

GENTS' FURNISHING BARGAINS.

Men's Working Shirts, good wearers and washers, all sizes, at.....50c
Black Sateen Shirts, extra good quality black sateen, well made, at.....50c
Men's Fine Negligee Shirts, at from 75c to.....$1 50
Men's Summer Underwear, Balbriggan, at per garment.....25c to 60c
Mesh Weave Balbriggan, cool and nice, at.....50c
Natural Wool, in light weight, at per garment.....90c to $1 30
New Collars, the latest styles, at 2 for.....25c
Cotton Socks, in black or gray, at 2 for.....25c
Cray Cotton Socks, at.....15c
Plain Black and Fancy Cotton Socks, at.....25c

"WHAT WE ADVERTISE IS SO." **Kingsmill's** SATURDAY'S SPECIAL SALE.

KIN CHOU FIGHT A BLOODY AFFAIR

Continued from page 1.

this stronghold. It was a feat previously considered to have been impossible. I fear our losses have been heavy, but we have gained the strongest point barring out way to the investment of Port Arthur."

HOW THE SHIPS HELPED.

Tokio, May 27. — 4:30 p.m. — The following report has been received from Vice-Admiral Togo: "The gunboats Thukishi, Heiyen, Amagi and Chokai, and the first torpedo boat flotilla, under Capt. Nishi Yama, reached Kin Chou Bay on the evening of Wednesday. From dawn of Thursday the vessels cooperated with the army in bombarding all day. At 11 o'clock in the morning the enemy retreated from Suchaton, but they continued to fire from a position behind Suchaton. Our casualties, ten, including Capt. Hayashi, of the Chokai, who was killed.

RUSSIANS FOUGHT WELL.

The Russian resistance at Nan Shan Hill was stubborn. The Japanese made a series of assaults before the Russians finally yielded the position. The Russians abandoned this hill at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, retreating towards Nan Quan Ling, where it is understood a second line of defenses exist. The Russians may rally at this line of defenses unless they have been disordered by the defeat at Kin Chou and Nan Shan. The Russians had a series of mines planted at Ta Fang Chang station, on the railway, which were exploded. The station was destroyed. The Japanese forces were under fire for sixteen hours. The general staff here has received telegrams from the commanders, commending the bravery and fortitude of their men.

THE LOSS AT KIN CHOU.

London, May 27. — 9:15 p.m. — A dispatch to the Central News from Harbin says the Japanese losses during the fighting at Kin Chou are said to be twelve thousand men killed. It is said that these figures have been confirmed by an official dispatch. Fighting, it is added, is still going on in the vicinity of Kin Chou.

THE IRONY OF FATE.

St. Petersburg, May 27. — The news of the Japanese victory at Kin Chou was published on a Russian holiday, the anniversary of the coronation of Emperor Nicholas. Curiously enough, the news of the Japanese disaster afloat came on a similar holiday, the Emperor's birthday. While there was little information in Government circles regarding the Russian defeat, the news caused the celebration at Tsarskove Selo to be shortened. Only a brief service was celebrated in the chapel, instead of the customary litany, and the Emperor spent the remainder of the day in the transaction of business. Judging from its aspect, the city might be celebrating a success instead of a reverse.

THE FIRST ARMY.

London, May 28. — The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Japanese headquarters, communicating under date of May 26, says there is no change in the situation of the first army, but that there are frequent outpost encounters. "I suppose," he adds, "that the lull is due to preparations for a great battle in the direction of Liao Yang." The Daily Mail's Sin Min Ting correspondent, telegraphing under date of May 25, declares there are only 2,000 troops at Mukden.

THE WAR IN KOREA.

London, May 28. — The Gensan correspondent of a Seoul paper wires that a body of 60 Russians with seven guns and preceded by fifteen scouts, passed Song Chin and advanced to Tan Chion yesterday. It is further stated that some hundreds of Cossacks, with six guns, are at Kap San. The correspondent declares that panic among the inhabitants is increasing and that the country people are fleeing south and west.

NO FIGHT IN SIGHT.

Che Foo, May 28, 12:30 p.m. — A fleet of steamers arrived today from New Chwang and reported that no signs of the Japanese fleet or transports were apparent on the western coast of the Liao Tung Peninsula. Everything at New Chwang was reported quiet. Two Japanese cruisers are off Port Arthur today.

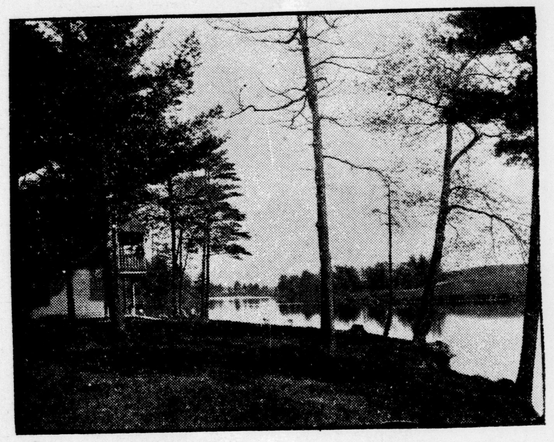
JAP LOSSES BY MINES.

Tokio, May 28, 10 a.m.—Revised figures show that 61 non-commissioned officers and 378 blue jackets were killed and drowned, 7 officers and 13 non-commissioned officers and 50 blue jackets seriously wounded in the sinking of the Japanese battleship Hatsuse by a mine off Port Arthur on May 15. Two hundred and thirty-five non-commissioned officers and men lost their lives on the cruiser Yoshimo, which was rammed and sunk by the cruiser Kasuga on the same day the Hatsuse was blown up. The navy department has not yet received a detailed report of the two disasters.

NO WORRY AS TO KOREA.

Tokio, May 28, 10 a.m.—The Japanese are not seriously disturbed by the Russian operations in Eastern Korea. The movements of the Cossack cavalry and battery of guns that accompanies them is being closely watched by the Japanese, who are confident in their ability to protect their communications and maintain the military supremacy of Japan in Korea. The Yalu victory which opened the Yalu estuary to water communications, diminishes the importance of the line of land communications, from Chinampho to Wiju. The loss of their naval power compels the Russians to avoid the sea along the eastern coast of Korea and limits their operations to the land where transportation difficulties prevent the concentration of large land forces.

FISHING RESORT OF THE LONDON GUN CLUB NEAR DORCHESTER STATION.



The London Gun Club's fishing resort on the River Thames, near Dorchester Station, provides some excellent sport every season for the members of that well-known sporting organization. The club has stocked the river with large numbers of the speckled beauties, and during the trout season scarcely a day passes without some of the anglers taking advantage of the sport.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss.
Lucas County.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
[Seal.] Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipative.

A Fifty Million Dollar Problem.

The above title is the caption of an interesting pamphlet issued by the passenger department of the Grand Trunk Railway system in connection with the World's Fair at St. Louis, April 30 to Dec. 1, 1904. The publication contains a very comprehensive and interesting description of the fair, given in the speech delivered by the Hon. Richard Bartholdt in the House of Representatives, Washington. The information contained in the brochure will tell you how to solve the "$50,000,000 Problem," and help you to decide upon the best way to reach St. Louis, the cost, many suggestions, and a number of side trips that can be taken en route, with the price of tickets, etc. The pamphlet is for free distribution, and may be obtained from any of the agents of the Grand Trunk Railway system.

In Going to New York or Philadelphia

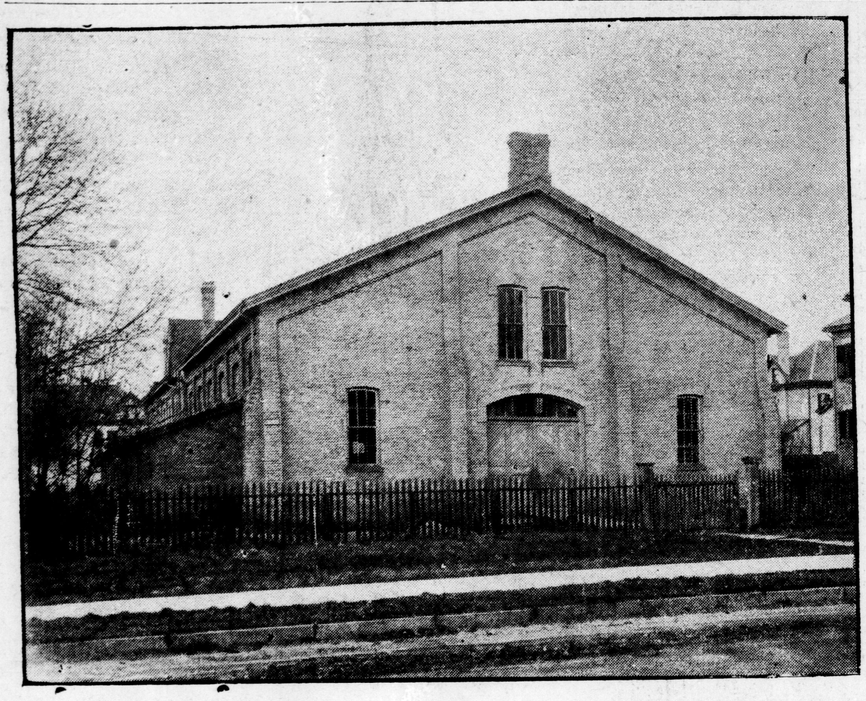
Take the direct route from London, the Grand Trunk and Lehigh Valley. Four fast express trains daily. For tickets and further particulars, call at city or station ticket office, G. T. R. 12-g

Military Matters of Interest to the Officers and Men of London District

Non-Coms. of Wolseley Barracks Make Presentation to Sergt. Instructor Dymond—General Hutton in Hot Water in Australia—Windsor Generous With Its Regiment—New Guns for Guelph Artillery—Our Toronto Letter.

Friends of Pte. Gordon Sutherland, Company C, the young man who was taken ill with appendicitis, on the trip to Niagara Falls, will be glad to learn that he is progressing favorably.

The members of the Seventh Regiment have been congratulating themselves at the pleasant time they had Victoria Day, while citizens generally have been gratified to learn what a fine showing the Fusiliers made at Niagara Falls. At this time it may not be premature to make a suggestion for next year—a year goes by quickly. Next year is the half-century anniversary of the incorporation of London as a town, and it would be a fitting thing that the regiment on that occasion should stay at home and take charge of a military demonstration to which other regiments should be invited. London was founded as a garrison village, and the greatness of its early days was entirely due to its military prominence. Therefore, it would be most appropriate to celebrate the semi-centenary in a military manner. London will then have its new armory in full swing, and with this and its excellent rifle ranges it should be well able to entertain visiting troops. At any rate the matter is worthy of the consideration of those in authority, who, if they should wish to carry out such a proposal, should prepare for the celebration in sufficient time ahead.



The old drill shed at the southeast corner of Wellington street and Central avenue will shortly be a thing of the past. The building has done service for fully a quarter of a century, and has far outlived its usefulness. It has seen the pride of London—the Seventh Regiment—mustered for many a parade. It has been the scene of the recruiting of many a young man who afterwards became prominent in the military affairs of the city, and there are many who will regret to see it pass out. Still, while sorry to see it removed, there is none who is not ready to rejoice at the building of the new armories for the military forces of the city, and which are to be completed in the course of a few months. There have been times without number when events of interest have transpired at the old sheds, but doubtless the most exciting times in its history were witnessed in 1885, when the Seventh responded to the call to do service in quelling the Northwest rebellion. There in the spring, the regiment mustered, and amid the cheers of thousands of citizens, started its march to the Grand Trunk depot, where it entrained for the Northwest. Again, later in the year, the regiment returned, and again there was a scene never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Of the officers and men who were with the regiment then, few remain. Some of those who have left the corps are now scattered over the continent, while not a few are still in the city, banded together in what is known as the Seventh Veterans' Association of 1885. For a number of years the association held very pleasant reunions down the river, but the outings have not been held for some years now.

Major Carpenter, R. C. R., was in Oil Springs this week on inspection duty, and also transferring the equipment and arms of No. 4 Company, Twenty-seventh Regiment.

The Thirty-third Huron Regiment (Lieut.-Col. Young commanding) will attend the London camp this year. Through some mistake the corps was not named in the lists of the regiments to attend the camp at London.

Lieut. A. M. Panton, of the Twenty-eighth Perth Regiment, is taking a short course of instruction at Wolseley Barracks.

Lieut. D. D. McDougal, of Tiverton, Thirty-second Bruce Regiment, has arrived at Wolseley Barracks for a short course of instruction.

No. 2 Company (Leamington) of the Twenty-first Regiment will attend the camp at London this year. They will be attached to the Twenty-ninth Regiment while at camp.

Sergt.-Instructor Dymond, of the Second Berkshire Regiment, who left for the Canadian School of Musketry at Ottawa, yesterday, was agreeably surprised in the afternoon when he was called to the sergeants' mess-room of the Royal Canadian Regiment at Wolseley Barracks, Sergt.-Major Munro, in a few words, expressed the reason of the call, and on behalf of the non-commissioned officers of the barracks presented Sergt. Dymond with a silver butter dish as a slight token of esteem from his brother non-commissioned officers of the Canadian service, and expressed the wishes of all that he would return at no very distant date. Sergt. Dymond made a very suitable reply, stating how pleased he had been in London. He spoke of the many friends he made while here, and said that he would ever remember the kindness and brotherly love that prevailed among the non-commissioned officers of the London corps. Sergt.-Instructor Dymond left for Ottawa per C. P. R. last evening, to join his wife and family at Ottawa.

General Hutton, former commander-in-chief of the Canadian militia, and who paid a number of visits to the camps at London during his term of office, is in hot water again. General Hutton's latest post has been at the head of the forces in Australia, and according to the telegraph dispatches he has been sending secret messages to the war office without making their contents known to the Australian authorities. He has been given to understand that if he continues to do this he will have to retire.

The Military Gazette this week said: "There seems to have been some uncertainty as to whether regimental bands were this year to be taken to camp. To set the matter at rest the Gazette has made formal inquiry at the militia department and has received the reply that the bands are to be taken out. This will be good news to all. Probably nothing aids so much in recruiting, certainly nothing adds so much to the pleasures of the camp, as a good band. One has only to note the crowds of soldiers which gather around the officers messes at night when the bands are playing at the dinner hour to feel that the powers of music to charm are as great today as ever they have been.

The Windsor Council made a grant of $1,000 this week to the Twenty-first Essex Fusiliers, the money to be used to defray the expenses of the regiment on its proposed trip to the St. Louis Fair. There was only one dissenting alderman to this generous move.

There are a number of Brantford officers applying for leave to take up a course for qualification. There are also a number of applicants for officers' positions. During the period that the repairs are being made the Brantford Club has kindly given the officers and honorary members the use of their club rooms. The sergeants' mess rooms will be left undisturbed as long as possible, so that they will not suffer a great deal of inconvenience.

Last week saw the last of the spring drills of the Dufferin Rifles, says a Brantford paper. This spring has been the most successful in the history of the regiment. The parades have been larger, the enthusiasm among all ranks of the regiment has been more noticeable than ever before, while the drills and various maneuvers have been fully up to what was expected. The officers are highly gratified at the result of the spring drills. The sham battle of two weeks ago put a great deal of life into the regiment. When the fall drills commence it is confidently expected things will be in better shape than ever. The improvements to the armories will then be complete. There will be more and better accommodation for both men and officers, and it will certainly enthuse things more than ever before.

There were received this week for the First Brigade of Field Artillery at Guelph, four five-inch howitzers, Mark 1, with two wagons and six limbers. These guns are of the late construction for the field service of heavy artillery, and were made and inspected at Woolwich in 1899. Each of them comes with a record showing its inspections and the rounds which have been fired out of it, the record showing that the guns are practically new. They are made entirely of steel, one tube trunk over another, with a steel jacket over the whole and a steel bush screwed into the tube and jacket to hold them securely together and to take the breech through. They are attached to buffers intended to take the recoil. The total length of the gun is 49 inches. They are rifled on the poly-grooved system, with 20 groovers and the uniform twist of one turn in 28 calibers. While the carriages look somewhat clumsy from their great breadth and strength they are in fact only about the same weight as the others previously used by the artillery here, and the batteries are to be congratulated that they have been selected to be armed with such excellent weapons, which, no doubt, they will put to the best possible use.

It was four years ago yesterday Lord Roberts crossed the Vaal River, taking possession of Pretoria on June 5, 1900. Tuesday next will be the second anniversary of the proclamation of peace between Boer and Britain.

More changes in the Twenty-sixth Regiment are announced on good authority. Capt. Mullin, of the Parkhill company, is to become quartermaster, and Lieut. Roy Routledge, of Lambeth, is to be captain of No. 6 Company, vice Capt. Mullin, promoted.

The Montreal military corps are alive with activity now, and are looking forward to a most efficient turnout tomorrow of the whole of the Montreal garrison for church parade. The largest ever held in that city is expected. The adjutant-general, Lord Aylmer, is to attend.

The city of Ottawa is preparing for a big time on Canada's next birthday, and the military spectacle will be the chief attraction for the spectators. The Forty-third Regiment, according to the Gazette, has induced the Fortieth Company of Malone, New York State militia, to be its guest on that occasion. The Americans are going to bring with them from their own town 80 young ladies, who are to give an exhibition of fancy drill.

Plans for the building of the addition to the east of the Toronto armories were received in that city a few days ago, says the Gazette, but they did not meet with the approval of the local militia officers and several changes were suggested. The officers' quarters at present are too small, but in the new plans no provision for their enlargement was made, and a suggestion has been made by the officers which may aid the Government architect in providing larger and more suitable quarters. The new armories, which will be a separate structure, will extend to the fence on Chestnut street and will contain a riding school for which the cavalry regiments have been agitating. There will also be a banquet hall, in which the annual dinners of the different companies may be held. Quarters and orderly rooms will also be provided for the Body Guard, the Toronto Light Horse, the Ninth Field Battery and the Army Medical Corps, and the Second Battalion of the Queen's Own Rifles.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

With the close of the spring drill season, military matters are for the present very much at a standstill in Toronto, though each week there is a very large attendance of men from all the three city infantry regiments at the rifle range at Long Branch.

Orders have just been received from Ottawa containing instructions for the marching and firing competition which is to take place on Saturday next June 4. It is anticipated that one or more teams will be entered from the cavalry regiments. If so it will be a novelty. The cavalry men have not competed hitherto and it would not be at all a bad thing if they did. There is a general feeling of dissatisfaction respecting the airs of superiority over the infantry regiments which the cavalry try to assume. There may be a very great deal of "bluff" in this, but at the same time the infantry men think themselves as good as the cavalry men, and when it comes down to hard work and knowledge of their profession, perhaps a little bit better.

There was no military demonstration whatever in Toronto on Victoria Day, the whole of the city corps staying at home. Even that most indefatigable



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.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Is Most Economical

Because it makes better and more healthful food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

of our artillery officers, Captain Wyly-Grier, could not bring himself to order his battery out for instruction or interfere in any way with the holiday.

There have been a great many changes in the Toronto garrison within the last two or three weeks, the most noticeable of which is the promotion of Major G. A. Peters to be lieut.-colonel, and to command the Toronto Light Horse. Another noticeable promotion is that of Major Wellington Wallace, Thirty-sixth Regiment, to be lieutenant-colonel. He is and for many years past has been a resident in Toronto. Lieut.-Colonel Wallace has been in the militia service for not quite 20 years, and served in the Northwest rebellion, for which he wears the medal. For many years past he has devoted great attention to rifle shooting, being, as a matter of fact, statistical officer for the O. R. A. He is a bank officer in Toronto, and is looked upon as being a level straightheaded man. There are also a great many promotions in the Q. O. R. These are wholly in the ranks of subalterns. Major W. H. Merritt has not yet been gazetted to the command of the G. G. B. G.

BUSINESS DULL PURCHASERS FEW

Market This Morning Was But Poorly Attended—Plenty of Offerings.

Though the weather was exceptionally fine this morning, the market was something of a "frost." True, the offerings were large, including any quantity of green stuff, butter and eggs. But the attendance of purchasers was very small, and the farmers and the farmers' wives and daughters, almost fell asleep in their wagons waiting for a buyer to approach. On Tuesday of this week there was no market, causing the attendance on Thursday to be very large, and it is presumed that purchasers laid in a goodly supply on Thursday, and didn't find it necessary to visit the square today.

Eggs were very plentiful, but holders held out for 13½ cents to 14 cents a dozen, in large lots. One farmer remarked that just now there is more money in hens for the farmer than in hogs.

"At the price hogs are selling at today—$4 90 per cwt—there is nothing in them for the farmer," he said. "But in eggs there is money. Why from 100 hens I sold $25 worth of eggs in April, and I will do better this month."

Almost every farmer's wife had a basket of butter to offer, the prices ranging from 12½ cents to 14 cents a pound. Buyers were in no hurry to purchase, however. Green stuff ranged at about the same prices as a week ago.

In all lines the dullness of business on the square was complained of, many farmers saying they wished they had remained at home.

Speaking of the fruit prospects in the County of Middlesex, Lambeth, Lobo and other farmers said that there was every indication of a very large apple, plum and cherry crop this year. Unless a very heavy frost comes, everything looks lovely in the fruit line in this district now.

HENSALL.

Hensall, May 28.—Mr. W. McKay and Misses Doan, Reynolds and Whitesides attended the teachers' convention on the 20th and 21st at Goderich. Mr. McKay read a paper on "Superannuation of Teachers."

On Monday evening there was a large meeting of the members and adherents of the Presbyterian Church, when a call was extended to Rev. Mr. Smith, of Milton, who had preached two excellent sermons the day before. He has a brother a preacher in St. Catharines.

Mr. E. Rannie has been appointed to attend the Methodist conference in London next week.

Mr. W. Miller went to Detroit last week, and now it is thought we will not be able to have a band this year.

Dr. Campbell and wife visited Mrs. Campbell's father Mr. T. Murdock, over Sunday.

Mrs. Fred McDonell and children went to London on Monday to visit friends.

Mr. T. Murdock's horse, Joe Stanton, took second money at Mitchell on Tuesday. A number of our horsemen attended the races.

Mr. George McEwen, M.P., and Mr. J. McDonell left for Toronto on Monday night.

About a week ago Mr. A. McPherson was suddenly taken seriously ill, and Dr. Gunn, of Clinton, was summoned to perform an operation. Mr. McPherson is now improving slowly.

Mr. Stoneman, who has finished his course at the London Business College, is home for a few day.

District Deputy Elliott, of Mitchell, paid his official visit to the Hensall Masonic Lodge on Thursday evening. Visitors were present from Exeter. Mr. T. Palmer supplied "the good things to eat."

Mr. T. Palmer is forging ahead at the Mascot Restaurant. Mr. A. Colbert, whose home is in St. Marys, but who has been working in Toronto, has taken charge of the bread and cake department.

Miss Eva Stoneman returned from a visit to London on Monday.

Mr. Hopper reports the sale of fireworks this year to be far in advance of last year.

A great number of Hensall people went fishing on Victoria Day.

BAREFOOTED FAD.

New Haven, Conn., May 28. — Five Yale men created a sensation today by walking out of the Yale campus and down Chapel street barefooted.

A short time ago New Havenners were shocked when parties of Yale men appeared on the streets hatless and coatless. The townspeople had just begun to get accustomed to this when the barefooted Yale peds came out on parade. They are now wondering how far the boys will carry the fad.

Complaint ma[illegible] made to the faculty.

ONE HUNDRED MILLION BUSHELS

Canada's Prospective Harvest Stimulates Trade.

SEASONABLE GOODS IN DEMAND

Local Wholesale Circles Display Some Activity—Conditions Throughout Dominion.

Toronto, May 28. — Bradstreet's weekly review of Canadian trade says: Business at Montreal is rather more active. The sorting demand for seasonable goods shows a little more activity in some departments. The general outlook for trade is promising. The crop prospects are brighter, and the wheat production of 75 to 80 million bushels in the west is looked for, or about 100 millions for all Canada. Stocks of staple goods in manufacturers' hands are not heavy. Values are firmly held. Shipping circles show more activity. Labor is well-employed. Railway earnings show good increases the past week. This is partly due to increased tonnage caused by the lake carriers' strike.

Wholesale trade at Toronto is scarcely as active as it was at this time last year, but the movement this week has improved a little. Stocks of summer goods in retailers' hands are not heavy, but as they carried over considerable lots from last winter, the are buying cautiously. A good deal of sorting will have to be done the next few weeks by retail merchants, and already there is a better inquiry in that direction. The winter wheat in this Province has failed badly, from 20 to 90 per cent having been winter-killed in various sections. The crop this year will be 5,000,000 bushels short. Stocks of old crop winter wheat are pretty well cleaned up and the price at country points is 96 cents.

At Quebec there is no apparent change in trade circles over that of the preceding week. In the city retailers are fairly satisfied. Country remittances are still reported slow and in some quarters renewals have been requested. Shoe manufacturers continue busy, and are likely to be for some time to come.

At Victoria, Vancouver, and other Pacific coast points, trade reports received are favorable. A good business is being done with the Yukon. Mining conditions show considerable improvement. The outlook for business is promising. Provincial lumbermen have issued an open letter favoring protection for the shingle and lumber industries. They wish to prevent dumping in British Columbia by American Pacific coast mills.

Trade in Manitoba and the Territories is fair. Orders for the fall are numerous and large in anticipation of a larger demand due to increased population through the large arrivals of settlers, and also in the expectation of a larger wheat crop improving the demand. Collections are rather slow. This is attributed to land speculation absorbing funds which would ordinarily go to liquidate debts.

In Hamilton trade has been very active this week. The sorting demand is fair and large shipments are being made. Fall orders have been coming forward and the outlook is for a steady improvement in general business. Stocks are not large in the hands of the manufacturers and the jobbing trade, and values are firmly maintained.

There has been a fair movement in wholesale trade at London this week, as reported. The demand from the country trade centers to sort stocks is better in some departments. Continued warm weather would materially increase the sales. Prices are firm.

Ottawa wholesale business is of fair volume for this season, although in some departments the sales do not equal those at this period a year ago. The country is buying rather more freely of seasonable goods now, and the prospects point to further improvement in the sorting demand.

TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

Copenhagen, May 27. — The international tuberculosis congress was formally opened in Parliament House this morning under the presidency of Prof. Brouardel, of Paris. Crown Prince Frederik and delegates from twenty countries were present.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has won success far beyond the effect of advertising only.

The secret of its wonderful popularity is explained by its unapproachable *Merit*.

Based upon a prescription which cured people considered incurable,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Unites the best-known vegetable remedies, by such a combination, proportion and process as to have curative power peculiar to itself.

Its cures of scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and every kind of humor, as well as catarrh and rheumatism — prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the best blood purifier ever produced.

Its cures of dyspepsia, loss of appetite and that tired feeling make it the greatest stomach tonic and strength-restorer the world has ever known.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a thoroughly good medicine. Begin to take it TODAY. Get HOOD'S.

WOODS' FAIR

RE-OPENED.

Crowded to the Doors All Day Saturday.

Big Reductions for Monday

IMMENSE STOCK TO CHOOSE FROM



Imperial Cheese Silver Holders.

WHEN YOU OPEN A JAR OF

MacLaren's Imperial

OR

MacLaren's Roquefort

READ THE COUPON CONTAINING

OUR OFFER

By which you can secure these articles of silverware as follows:

Imperial Cheese Knife	4 coupons and	$ .20
Imperial Individual Holder	4 coupons and	.65
Imperial Small Holder	4 coupons and	.85
Imperial Medium Holder	4 coupons and	1.00
Imperial Large Holder	4 coupons and	1.25
Roquefort Cheese Holder, small	4 coupons and	.65
Roquefort Cheese Holder, large	4 coupons and	.85

Which is about one-third actual value of the ware.

Every coupon is backed by this.

GUARANTEE

If the ware is not perfectly satisfactory when you receive it, please return and we will refund your money.

No charge for mailing knife or holder when you address the coupons and the cash (or stamps) to

A. F. MACLAREN IMPERIAL CHEESE CO., Limited, 51 Colborne street, Toronto, Ont.

(The coupon below, if cut out and sent to us, will be accepted as four coupons.)

Imperial Cheese Silver Knife.

(Write Plainly.)

Name .....

Street and No .....

No. 6. Postoffice .....

There are more CANADA METAL CO. STEREOTYPE and LINOTYPE METALS Used in Canada, than any other.

A WEARY HOUSE ADJOURNS EARLY

Federal Legislators Hold a Short Session—Budget On Thursday.

Ottawa, May 28. — There was little business of importance transacted in the House yesterday, and weary from their all-night session, adjournment was made at 6 o'clock.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time: An act respecting the Montreal Terminal Railway, an act respecting the Central Life Insurance Company, an act respecting the Ottawa Fire Insurance Company, an act respecting the Kingston and Dominion Central Railway Company. The bill to amend the criminal code, 1892, fathered by Hugh Guthrie, was dropped.

A measure to amend the general inspection act was introduced by Sir Richard Cartwright, its object being to reduce the fees charged at present.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Fisher to restrict the sale of seeds of cereals, grasses, clovers, or forage plants sold for the purpose of seeding containing the seeds of certain weeds, establishing a standard of timothy, red clover and alsike seeds, marked No. 1, or otherwise designated as being of first quality; providing for the examination of such weeds and providing penalties for contravention of the act.

THE BUDGET.

The budget is likely to be brought down on Thursday, or at latest early in the following week.

In supply estimates of the agriculture department were taken up. There was some discussion over an appropriation of $8,000 for removal of the Dominion's exhibit at the Imperial Institute, London.

Messrs. Clancy and Pope thought Canadians were losing interest in the institute, and Mr. Osler did not think the exhibits did justice to the country. The item was finally passed.

PAINS DISAPPEAR WITH IT.—No one need suffer pain when they have available Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. If not in the house when required, it can be procured at the nearest store, as all merchants keep it for sale. Rheumatism and all bodily pains disappear when it is applied, and should they at any time return, experience teaches the user of the Oil how to deal with them.

June Number Four-Track News.

An interesting Magazine. Only 5 cents, any newsdealer. 15u

CANADIAN GIRL WINS.

Woodstock, May 28. — Miss Ina Chambers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Chambers, Simcoe street, has again been successful in winning the $100 prize for the second year at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. This is the second time Miss Chambers has won, and the second time she has been the first Canadian to win.

In Every Drug Store on This Continent

You will find a fresh stock of the well-known Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. In use since the early sixties, enjoying a larger sale than the combined output of all similar articles, Putnam's is certainly the people's favorite. Only merit, lasting cures and satisfactory results could place Putnam's Corn Extractor so far in the lead. By using it you get the best going. Cures warts, too.

Less than 7 per cent of the power used in manufacturing plants in the United States is electric.

Mr. Edward Brook, of Hoddam Castle, Annan, bequeathed the sum of £6,482 10s to the working people in the mills at Huddersfield, of which he was senior director.

Stratford, 4th August, 1893.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.:

Gentlemen,—My neighbor's boy, 4 years old, fell into a tub of boiling water and got scalded fearfully. A few days later his legs swelled to three times their natural size, and broke out in running sores. His parents could get nothing to help him till I recommended MINARD'S LINIMENT, which, after using two bottles, completely cured him; and I know of several other cases around here almost as remarkable, cured by the same Liniment, and I can truly say I never handled a medicine which has had as good a sale or given such universal satisfaction.

M. HIBBERT,
General Merchant.

Kronthal

Lithia Water

the delight of the club-man and connoisseur.

JAMES THOMPSON, KINGSTON, ONT.
Wholesale Distributor for Canada.

DEPOSIT WITH US.

HAVE YOU TRIED A SAVINGS BANK?

You can save your small sums of money by using a "bank." They cannot be opened unless you come to our office. Try one for a month.

Dominion Savings & Investment Society.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.
NO. 1 MASONIC TEMPLE.

F. H. BUTLER,
STOCK BROKER,

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

LATEST MARKETS

STOCK MARKETS.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 28

	Ask	Off.
Canadian Pacific	117¾	117¾
Winnipeg Electric	200	170½
Montreal Street Railway	210	207½
West India	45	
Toronto Railway	101	100¾
Halifax Street Railway	96	92
St. John Railway	120	100
Twin City Transit Railway	95	94¾
Richelieu and Ontario	87	85½
Bell Telephone	147	143
Dominion Iron and Steel, com	10½	97
Dominion Iron and Steel, pref	31½	31
Montreal Heat, Light	75	73⅝
Nova Scotia Steel, common	74¼	73⅝
Detroit Railway	63	61¾
Montreal Cotton	110	107½
Montreal Street bonds	104¾	103
Dominion Coal, common	65	64
Dominion Coal, pref	114	110½
Int. Coal	109	..
Mackay, com	71½	..
Molsons Bank	201	200
Ogilvie Flour	200	170
Ogilvie Flour	120	118
Ogilvie Bonds	120	114
Quebec Bank	126½	..
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	68¾	67¾
Toledo Railway	21	18½
Nova Scotia Steel	..	100

SALES: C. P. R., 10 at 117¾, 50 at 117½, 50 at 117⅝; Power, 5 at 73¾; Iron, common, 25 at 10; Mackay, common, 75 at 22; Scotia, 10 at 73½; Royal Bank, 3 at 203; Bank of Toronto, 10 at 224; Merchants' Bank, 5 at 156½; Bank of Montreal, 29 at 241.

WILLIAM ABBOTT
Bond, Grain and Stock Broker.

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

TORONTO.

Toronto, May 28

	Ask.	Off
Ontario	..	126¾
Toronto	..	224½
Merchants	..	155
Commerce	..	151
Imperial	..	216
Dominion	228	226
Hamilton	208	207¾
Traders	140	135
Soo, com	63	61½
Soo, pref	120	117
British America	100	..
Western Assurance	65	..
Imperial Life	..	149
Consumers Gas	206½	..
Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land	..	94
Canada Northwest Land, pref	..	99¼
Can. Pacific Railway stock	117¾	117⅝
General Electric	148	144
Toronto Electric Light	138	134
London Electric	100	..
Dominion Telegraph	..	120
Bell Telephone	..	144½
Niagara Navigation	..	117¼
Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co	88	85½
Northern Navigation	80	65
St. L. and C. Navigation	110	100
Toronto Street Railway	103	103¾
Twin City Railway, new	..	94¼
Winnipeg St. Railway	..	160
Sao Paulo Tramway	98¾	98⅝
Dominion Steel, com	..	9¾
Dominion Coal, com	65	63½
Nova Scotia Steel	..	73
Crow's Nest Coal	356	..
Canada Salt	115	..
Mackay, common	23	21½
Mackay, preferred	69	67
British Canadian L. and I	..	80
Canada Landed and Nat. Inv	107	105
Canada Permanent	..	121½
Canada Savings and Loan	..	119½
Central Canada Loan	..	150
Dominion Savings and Invest	..	70
Hamilton Provident	..	121
Huron & Erie L. & S. Co	..	180
Landed Banking and Loan	..	121
Lon. and Can. L. and A	93	..
Manitoba Loan	..	95
London Loan	..	..
Toronto Mortgage	..	91
Ontario Loan and Deb	..	122½
Toronto Savings and Loan	..	130
Cable Coup. Bonds	..	93
Dominion Iron and Steel Bonds	68	67¾
N. S. Steel Bonds	..	108¾

SALES: Bank of Toronto, 5 at 224½; Bank of Commerce, 1 at 151¾, 11 at 151½; Imperial Bank, 55 at 216; Canada Northwest Land, common, ½ at 185; Twin City, 20 at 94¾, 15 at 94½; C. P. R., 20 at 117¾, 150 and 25 at 117⅝, 100 at 117½; Soo, preferred, 2 at 118; St. Lawrence, 2 at 165; Sao Paulo, 5 at 98½; Nova Scotia Steel, 25 at 73⅝; Coal, 5 at 64; London and Canada, 21 at 92; Dominion Steel bonds, 19,000 at 67¾.

FIRST MORTGAGE

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

H. C. BECHER,

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

LOCAL MARKETS.

London, Saturday, May 28.

There was not nearly as large an attendance at the market today as last Saturday, nor was it as lively, as sales were slow and prices inclined to be easier Small stuff was the feature of the market. Quite a large portion of the offerings were unsold at 12 o'clock.

THE company or individual assuming to act as an executor or trustee

should not engage in other business.

That is the principle upon which this company acts, and is accountable for its success.

The London and Western Trusts Co.
(Limited).

Corner Dundas and Richmond Streets.

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.

Grain—Oats were the principal supply in this line; sales were brisk and prices firm, at $1 05 to $1 08 per cwt; most of the loads went at $1 06. One small load of wheat sold at $1 53 per cwt.

No hay or straw was brought in today; there should be a good demand for a limited number of choice loads on Monday; the farmers should try and gauge their loads so that they weigh about a ton; those who have only one horse don't want a large load at this time of the year.

Butter and Eggs—Butter was again very plentiful, and dull of sale; prices were easier, at 12½c to 14c for crocks and 14c to 15c for pound rolls. There was a considerable quantity of eggs offered, at 13½c to 14c for crate and basket lots; retail, 15c per dozen was asked by the holders.

Apples were scarce; one large load of Spies and Russets sold at 80c per bag; inferior stock sold at 75c to $1.

Vegetables and Roots—This line was the feature of the market; the supply was large; sales were fairly brisk, with the exception of potatoes, which were dull and easier, at $1 10 to $1 15 per bag; a few lots went at $1 20 to $1 25 per bag in the early part of the market; onions were scarce, at 40c per dozen; asparagus, lettuce and radishes sold well at 35c to 40c per dozen bunches; rhubarb was a drug at 20c per dozen; spinach went at 50c per bu.

Poultry—Not a great deal offered, and buyers did not seem anxious to purchase; prices ranged for last year's chickens at 80c to $1 10 per pair; spring chickens, 75c to $1 per pair; turkeys, 13c to 16c per lb.

Dressed Hogs—About 25 carcases were offered, and most of them went at $6 50 per cwt.

Live Hogs—The price for selects for Monday has again advanced, and the price will be $4 90 for selects, and where there is an extra good lot $5 per cwt will be paid; small pigs sold at $4 50 to $6 per pair.

Butchers' Meats—Sales were quite brisk at the following prices: Beef, $6 50 to $8 per cwt; veal, $6 to $6 50 per cwt; lambs, $4 50 to $5 each; mutton, $6 to $8 per cwt.

Honey is dull, at 8c to 9c per lb for strained and 10c for comb.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

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

Chicago, May 28.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—May	96	97⅛	95⅝	96⅞
July	86	86⅞	85¾	85⅞
Sept	80¼	80⅞	80¼	8 0⅝
Corn—May	47⅛	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝
July	47½	48⅛	47⅛	47
Sept	47	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝
Oats—May	41⅜	41⅝	41	41⅛
July	38¼	38¼	38⅜	38⅜
Sept	30⅝	30¾	30⅝	30⅝
Pork—July	11 30	11 30	11 25	11 27
Sept	11 55	11 55	11 50	11 67
Lard—July	6 45	6 47	6 45	6 47
Sept	6 65	6 67	6 62	6 67
Ribs—July	6 55	6 57	6 52	6 57
Sept	6 72	6 75	6 67	6 72

No markets Monday, Decoration Day.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 27.—Oil opened and closed at $1 62.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., May 27.—Credit balances, $1 62; certificates, no bid; shipments, 61,767 barrels.

LONDON.

London, May 27.—Petroleum, American refined, 6⅝d; spirits, 8¾d.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; market nominal; good to prime steers, $5 25 to $5 75; poor to medium, $4 40 to $5 35; stockers and feeders, $2 25 to $4 75; cows, $1 75 to $4 60; heifers, $2 50 to $5; canners, $1 75 to $2 90; bulls, $2 50 to $4 25; calves, $2 50 to $5 75; Texas-fed steers, $4 50 to $5 10.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market steady to 5c lower; mixed and butchers, $4 55 to $4 75; good to choice heavy, $4 65 to $4 77½; rough heavy, $4 50 to $4 60; light, $4 50 to $4 65; bulk of sales at $4 40 to $4 70.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market steady; good to choice wethers, $5 25 to $5 65; fair to choice mixed, $4 to $5; native lambs, $5 to $6 50; spring lambs, $5 50 to $7 50.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, May 27.—Canadian cattle are slow, at 11¼c to 12½c per lb; refrigerator beef, 9c to 9½c per lb; sheep dull, at 12c to 14c per lb; yearlings, 15c.

DAIRY MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 27.—Butter steady; creameries, 15½c to 17½c; dairies, 12c to 16c. Cheese—New goods, 7¾c to 9½c.

NAPANEE.

Napanee, Ont., May 27.—At the cheese board this afternoon 2,182 boxes were boarded; 762 were white and 1,420 colored; all sold at 8½c.

LISTOWEL.

Listowel, Ont., May 27.—At the cheese fair held here today 15 factories boarded 1,418 boxes, of which 1,368 were white and 56 colored; one lot, Donegal, was sold on the board to Mr. Muir for 8⅝c; a few lots were sold afterwards on the street at that figure, and in some cases 1-16c more was bid.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 28.—Butter firm and quiet; receipts, 6,889 pkgs; prices unchanged. Cheese irregular; receipts, 1,946 boxes; white, large choice, 7½c; do, colored, large choice, 7⅝c to 7¾c; do, fair to good, 6⅞c to 7¼c; do, large, poor, 6c to 6½c. Eggs irregular; receipts, 11,646 cases; prices unchanged.

MARCONI WIRELESS

Leave your order with me. I guarantee delivery, even if price advances.

You do not require to pay for shares until they arrive London bank. Call or write. J. A. MOODY, Broker, Masonic Temple, London. 15tf

BEAN MARKETS.

DETROIT.

Detroit, May 27.—Beans—Cash and the future, $1 70.

HAY MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, May 27.—Baled Hay—Steady, with the supply and demand fairly well balanced; car lots on track here are quoted at $9 per ton.

Baled Straw—Quoted unchanged at $5 50 for car lots on track here.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mrs. K. Ashmore, of Hamilton, is visiting in London.

Mrs. and Miss McEvor, of Windsor, are visiting in London.

Miss May Pattison, of Wingham, is visiting Mrs. W. D. Thomas, Princess avenue.

Misses Maud Cook and Mabel Barnett have returned from a visit to Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bridgman and daughter, Verna, have returned from Toronto.

Mrs. D. Bentley and Mrs. Utting, of Montreal, are visiting Mrs. J. A. Bentley, 630 Wellington street.

Mr. Bert Morgan, of the Grand Trunk dispatchers' office, has left for a month's holidays in the Northwest.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Maine and two children, South London, are attending the Old Boys' reunion at Chatham.

Misses Isobel and Bertha Jackson, Muriel Elliott and Eva Munro, of this city, have returned home, after spending a pleasant visit with Miss Donna Hawkey at Parkhill, Ont.

The Canada Life.

If you desire generous policy privileges and no irksome restrictions as to travel, residence or occupation, inquire about the Canada Life's G. A. C. Policy.

Remember to Spray

Spray your fruit trees this year and make it most effective by doing it in time. Many overlook the matter and put it off too long. Soon be time for the first spraying, which should be done before the blossoms open.

Better Get Ready Now.

We have everything needed in materials, and can supply any directions you may need.

W. T. STRONG,
Chemist and Druggist,
184 DUNDAS STREET.

Strong's Baking Powder leads. Others follow.

A BAD SMASH

Plate Glass Window on Dundas Street Falls Out on Sidewalk.

While workmen were engaged today making repairs in the store until recently occupied by Woods' Fair, opposite the Market Lane, one of the large plate glass windows fell out, and was smashed into atoms on the flagstone walk.

There was no person on that part of the sidewalk at the time, or else the accident might have been attended with serious results.

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE Y. M. C. A.

McMaster Evangelist Band to Conduct Services—Camp and Sports.

The McMaster Evangelistic Band will hold a meeting for men only tomorrow afternoon at 4:15 p.m. at the Auditorium and an open meeting there at 8:15 p.m. All next week evangelistic services will be held under Y. M. C. A. auspices. In addition, the band will conduct the morning service at the First Methodist Church and be at the Talbot Street Baptist Church at 2:30 and 7 p.m.

The Junior Y. M. C. A. League had a match this morning between the 'Mattawas' and the 'Chippewas,' in which the latter team won by a score of 16 to 10. The lineup of the winning team was as follows: Duff Wood, pitcher; H. Wood, catcher; Crombie, 1st base; Short, 2nd base; Anderson, 3rd base; Hamilton and Morrow, fielders. The Mattawas were: Marr, pitcher; Shepherd, catcher; Stewart, 1st base; Flynn, 2nd base; Adams, 3rd base; Moffatt and Brown, fielders. Mr. George MacLaren was umpire. The "Yales" and "Argonauts" are playing this afternoon.

The seniors are going in for running these days, a number of the man are training hard. A cross-country run of seven or eight miles in contemplation. A cup will be given for the contest.

The religious side of the association is progressing very favorably. The Early Risers' Bible Class of juniors has proved a great success, a good number of the boys turning out every Wednesday morning and the study of the Gospel is considerably helped. The boys' Gospel meeting last night was well-attended, and it has been decided to hold the meetings throughout the summer. Every effort is being made to secure good speakers for these gatherings.

The summer sports' committee met last evening and decided to invite the Hamilton juniors on the 1st of July. The Hamilton boys treated the basketball team so well when the latter were there that it was thought the compliment should be returned as far as possible—hence this proposal that the Hamilton boys be invited. The secretary was instructed to propose a game of baseball between representative teams.

The junior camp committee met last night with the following members present: Spry (chairman), Stewart, Willis, Whetter, D. and H. Wood. It was decided to buy two new tents and to accept the spot selected by Mr. Eamon as the site for the camp. The details for the camp were arranged. Arrangements were also made for the "camp" concert on the 14th of June. Some of the scenes that will be enacted on the stage will be tent-pitching, flag-raising, blanket-tossing, a meal at camp and the evening entertainments, such as impromptu concerts and stories around the camp fire. The committee is preparing a folder descriptive of the camp with information and illustrations.

The lumber interests of the south, which are being developed by companies controlling great tracts of forests and employing thousands of men, have followed the example of the railroads and called upon the Young Men's Christian Association to lead in the organization of their employes for their own personal benefit, co-operating financially and materially. The Arkansas Lumber Company, at Stamps, and the Pearl River Company, at Brookhaven, Miss., have already erected buildings at their new mill towns, which have sprung up as by magic. The association provides the only social center of the town, and has secured the membership of a large percentage of the employes. It is a common meeting place for social, educational and physical advantages. The Pearl River Company has provided a movable building which can be lifted, like the other camp buildings, by great cranes onto flat cars and transported to the different points where the men are cutting. In this portable building are supplied bathing, reading, social and amusement rooms, entertainments and religious services. The company employs some hundred men at the cutting camps and nearly a thousand in the mill and shipping towns. Other lumber companies have applied to the International committee for assistance in organizing similar associations at their lumber towns and camps.

WELLINGTON STREET PAVEMENT.

Nothing can be done toward the construction of the Wellington street asphalt block pavement until the council accepts the recommendation of the board of works, as regards the letting of the contract, and the council will not meet until a week from Monday night, there being a three weeks' adjournment now.

No American exchange market reports today, this being a commercial holiday in the United States.

WILL NOT BE MANY, 'TIS SAID

Changes in London's Train Service Under Grand Trunk's Summer Timetable.

The summer timetable on the Grand Trunk will go into force on the second Sunday in June.

What changes will be made in the London train service are yet unknown, but it is not expected that they will be numerous. The needs of the public are pretty well met by the present schedule, and if any alterations are made they are not likely to be of much importance.

There has been a rumor in circulation in the cities on the old main line that the through train known as No. 1, which arrives in London from Montreal at 11 a.m., coming by way of Stratford, is to be withdrawn, and if such a step should be decided upon by the company there will be a protest, as the train has been found a great convenience.

A meeting of the assistant superintendents and trainmasters of the middle division is being held in Toronto today in the office of Superintendent Jones, when the proposed changes are being discussed. Assistant Superintendent Higgins and Trainmaster Price, of this city, are among the officials in attendance.

BOYS VALUE THE CHANCE TO BE MEN

Inspector O'Connor Speaks of the Youths Who Were in the Reformatory.

Inspector Wm. O'Connor, of the department of neglected and dependent children, Toronto, is in the city today, and this morning he paid a visit to Inspector Sanders, in the latter's office in the city hall. Mr. O'Connor is visiting several children who have been placed in homes by the department in this district.

On the 1st of May a law went into force in this Province which closed up the reformatory for boys at Penetanguishene, and turned the inmates over to the department for the care of neglected and dependent children. When the law went into force there were about 75 boys in the reformatory averaging in age from 13 to 20. All of these have been placed in their own homes or in foster-homes. Some of them had put in a year or two at a trade, and these have been apprenticed in shops where they may continue in their line of business and be turned out journeymen.

Mr. O'Connor says that every one of the boys apppear to realize the importance of the opportunity given them by the Government to become good citizens, and each is conducting himself in a proper and respectable manner. All, of course, are still under the control of the department, and if any of them go wrong again they will be sent to the industrial schols if under 16, and to the Central Prison if older.

Since the closing of the reformatory, which is now to be turned into an asylum for the aged feeble-minded, refractory boys are being sent to the Victoria Industrial School at Mimico, and the St. John Industrial School at East Toronto. Formerly a municipality was compelled to pay $2 a week toward the support of each boy sent to the reformatory, and the Government paid only 70 cents, but under the new arrangement the municipality pays but $1 25 a week and the Government $1 75.

BRINGING GRIST TO G. T. R. MILL

Road Benefitting by the Strike of the Lake Captains and Mates.

The Grand Trunk is not enjoying an unusual rush of freight from the west these days, notwithstanding the strike of the lake captains and the mates, and the consequent tie-up of a large number of the lake craft.

However, the road is getting its full share of what is going, and none of the train crews have been given an enforced holiday. There is a large amount of freight coming from the different ports east to Collingwood and Meaford. Much of it is from Montreal, and is bound for Chicago, but instead of being taken through to its destination by water it is transferred to the cars at the places named. By this means the vessels avoid all trouble at Chicago and other American ports. This has made business brisker than usual on the northern branches of the road.

The ore-carrying trade has not commenced, but the first boat from the north with ore for Hamilton is expected early next week. When it is put in the service a regular ore-carrying train will be run daily between the Tunnel and Hamilton. Three thousand tons are expected on the first boat.

GRAND TRUNK TO WIDEN SUBWAY

Company Is Willing to Meet City's Wishes in Regard to Wortley Road.

It is understood that the Grand Trunk Railway, which contemplates reducing the grade between London and Hyde Park, by cutting the hill at the latter place and raising the tracks in this city, and immediately west of the city, is willing to meet the wishes of the city council, and will when the roadbed is raised, widen the subway at the Wortley road, so as to make the roadway the full width of the street. If this is done the property in the neighborhood will be greatly increased in value. Engineer Graydon says in order to do this it may be necessary to put in steel trusses to support the tracks.

PORT HURONITES STRUCK ON LONDON

Michigan Grocers Had a Good Time Here, and Will Come Again.

Last summer the Port Huron branch of the Retail Grocers' and General Merchants' Association of Michigan held their annual picnic in London, going down the river to Springbank Park and spending a day of thorough and unalloyed enjoyment. When the visitors left for home they declared Londom to be an ideal city, and London's river park to be nothing short of a dream. And to show that they meant what they said they sent a very nice communication to the city fathers, thanking all Londoners for the graceful treatment they had received.

And now Secretary Nelles, of the board of trade, is in receipt of a letter from the secretary of the Port Huron association, Mr. J. T. Percival, asking if it will be possible for the reception committee to meet a delegation from the Michigan town to make arrangements for the annual picnic, which it is proposed to hold here again this summer. The secretary says the majority of the Port Huronites want to come to London again, and will be satisfied with no other place.

Mr. Nelles turned the communication over to City Clerk Edwards, who will see that a committee meets the Port Huron delegation, to make whatever arrangements may be necessary to bring the Americans again to London.

TAR MACADAM NOT IN GREAT DEMAND

Petitions Going the Rounds Against the Initiations Proposed by the City.

If all reports which reach the city hall be true, the people of London are not head-over-heels in love with the city's scheme to improve the streets by initiating tar macadam pavements. Engineer Graydon said today he understood that petitions were out against the twenty odd streets upon which the city proposed to lay tar macadam, and the probabilities are that there will not be a single block of the pavement laid this year.

The continued paving squabbles and the apparent objection of the ratepayers to paying a frontage tax for a permanent pavement, is beginning to dishearten the aldermen, and some of them declare the appearance of the city is being ruined and streets are being left in a disgraceful condition through the pettiness—some say stinginess—of the property owners.

It is pointed out that a tar macadam pavement, such as that on Queen's avenue, between William and Maitland, can be laid for about $1 15 a yard, and yet the people refuse to pay this moderate figure, and help improve their own property and at the same time the city.

"The whole trouble lies in the fact that the people want permanent pavements constructed out of the general rate, and no frontage rates charged," said one of the aldermen today; "but this, of course, they will never get. And in the meantime the condition of many streets is absolutely disgraceful."

As a matter of fact, the city can do nothing in such cases, though the board of works must see to it that such streets are kept in a condition which at least will not be dangerous.

LION AND LAMB COMING TOGETHER

City and Street Railway Company Are Said to Have Reached Agreement.

There is every indication that there is something of importance doing in street railway matters in this city. Today it is rumored that Ald. Judd, chairman of No. 1 committee, and Manager Carr, of the street railway, had had several important conferences lately, but just what the result has been no one who is in a position to know will say.

It is stated, however, that the city and company have come to an agreement whereby the Beaconsfield avenue tracks will be allowed to remain down, and the company will at the very earliest possible moment proceed with the building of the extension asked by the city. In some quarters it was said the South street belt line will be built this year, but when approached on the subject neither Mr. Judd nor Mr. Carr would have anything to say on the subject. Both admitted there was something important on, however, and Ald. Judd said the result of the negotiations will be made public at the meeting of No. 1 committee next Friday night.

COMPANY WILL USE IT'S OWN SYSTEM

London and Southwestern Decides to Build Through the City of St. Thomas.

Manager Welsh, of the Southwestern Traction Company, stated today that the company has practically abandoned the idea of running cars over the tracks of the St. Thomas street railway owing to a difference of opinion existing between the engineers of the roads. The Southwestern will have a different system from that in use in St. Thomas, and while it is said on one hand that the traction cars could be operated over the lines in St. Thomas, it is maintained on the other that they could not without causing damage. The traction company, however, desires to avoid every possibility of delaly in opening its road for traffic, and rather than run any risks it has made another proposition to the St. Thomas council. Instead of asking for the use of the St. Thomas tracks, it proposes to lay its own line across the city, or, if the latter prefers, to build to the outskirts of the corporation and construct a spur. Either of these steps will be acceptable to St. Thomas, it is understood, in preference to the use of the existing line.

The work of grading on the line from Lambeth south to St. Thomas is proceeding rapidly under the direction of Engineer Metford, of New York, who was brought here to oversee the work. One hundred men with teams are at work, and already the grading has been done as far as the town line, about six miles south of Lambeth. The company will not construct its tracks on the highway after it reaches a point near the line between Elgin and Middlesex. There it will enter private property and continue through until St. Thomas is reached. A large number of farms will have to be tapped. Already the right of way for the greater part of the distance has been secured, and where a farmer chooses to decline the company's offer his land will be expropriated, and the dispute left to arbitration.

The rumor is again going the rounds that the Traction Company will run freight cars into the center of the city, but this is denied. It is stated that combination cars will be operated as far as possible, and that when any others are required they will simply be brought to a station near the outskirts.

COUNTY COUNCIL IN JUNE.

The date for the June session of the county council has been set for Monday, June 6. The chief matters at present in view will be the city-county affairs, and the equalization. The officials are making preparations for the session.

FOR WHEELING ON SIDEWALK

One Offender Had to Pay $2 and Costs—Mrs. Grace Smith in Trouble.

The man who appeared in yesterday's police court and disputed riding a bicycle on the sidewalk found today that it would have been better to have acted frankly in the matter. A lady gave evidence to show that Samuel Cosford rode past her place, and when he cross-questioned her she plainly told him, "He was no gentleman to contradict a lady, anyway." Sergt. McGuire had measured the sidewalk and it was 75 feet where defendant admitted riding, and the latter said yesterday it was only 15 feet. Today he said he meant 15 yards. The magistrate, who was surprised at Cosford's conduct, took the charitable view, that the man had no idea of distance. He reprimanded him for trying to deceive, and fined him $2 and costs.

Another name was called.

"Did you ride on the sidewalk?"

"I did."

"One dollar."

And that was all there was to it.

Mrs. Grace Smith, as usual, neatly dressed, said nothing when the magistrate reminded her that he had bound her over to keep the peace, and yet here was Mary Clinton charging her with assault, pulling hair, and saying that all the colored ladies in the town were afraid of her; she was a terror. Grace was remanded to jail for a week.

One drunk had been doing well lately, so was allowed to go. The next man said he was never there before. Asked how long he had been here he said four weeks, which the magistrate thought was not very long—however, he was let go with a warning.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Mrs. F. Leonard will give a prize for the approaching and putting contest at the Ladies' Golf Club Monday afternoon, and will be the hostess at the weekly tea to follow.

—Mrs. Foulkes and family, and Mrs. Isaac Barr are London passengers on the Tunisian, Allan Line, due at Quebec this morning. Mr. Thos. Bond sails today for London by the Parisian. F. B. Clarke, agent for the Allan Line, reports steamship travel good.

—The marriage is announced of Mr. Basil Sterling and Miss Alma Payne, daughter of Mr. William Payne, of South London. The wedding ceremony was performed in St. James' Church, South London, on Thursday, Rev. Dean Davis, the rector, officiating.

A CHALLENGE.

The King Street Stars challenge any baseball team in the city of London whose members are 15 years of age and under. Address or apply to I. Fox, 213 King street, London.

MR. GAMEY IS HERE.

Mr. R. R. Gamey, M. P. P., is in the city this afternoon being examined by Mr. R. K. Cowan, master-in-chancery, in connection with the suit pending with Mr. McEvoy.

PETITION IS IN.

The petition against the construction of an asphalt pavement on King street, between Wellington and Maitland streets, was handed to City Clerk Edwards today. It is said to embrace sufficient signatures to knock out the proposed initiation.

BOYS AND FLOWERS.

Some juveniles were given some severe words of caution in court this morning for pulling up flowers. The magistrate promised if any more cases come before him to inflict punishment that would be remembered.

TO BE USED FOR FIRST TIME.

The new organ at the Colborne Street Methodist Church is to be used for the first time tomorrow. At both services special music will be provided by the choir, under the direction of Mr. Bert Weir, the organist and choirmaster. In the morning Miss Margaret McCoy, soprano soloist of the Dundas Street Church, will assist, and in the evening Mrs. Roblyn-McKillop will be the soloist. Rev. C. T. Scott, of Dundas Street, is to preach in the morning. An organ recital will take place on Monday evening.

DRAMATIC RECITAL.

The London Studio of Elocution, Vocal and Physical Culture, announces a recital in the Grand Opera House on Tuesday evening, June 7, when the chief feature will be a one-act comedy, by E. M. Lent, "Love in Idleness." A number of the pupils are on the programme, announced to give some very delightful things. They will be assisted by Mrs. (Dr.) Kingsmill, soprano, and the Imperial Male Quartet.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The executive committee of the Baptist Association of Ontario and Quebec met on Friday in Toronto, and decided that the annual meeting will be held in Jarvis Street Baptist Church on Oct. 17, unless that day were chosen for Thanksgiving, in which case on Oct. 21st.

DELIGHTED HER AUDIENCE.

In referring to the drill and concert in the Duncan Opera House, St. Thomas, the other evening, the St. Thomas Times has the following to say of a recitation by Miss Walker: "Miss Walker, the talented instructor at Alma College, recited the pathetic story of 'The Starving Violinist,' with marvelous descriptive power, and drew forth an uproarious encore. An acknowledgement was not sufficient, and finally Miss Walker contributed a humorous reading, entitled, 'How 'Zekiel Won a Bride with Them Oxen.' There was continuous laughter during its delivery."

DEATH OF OLD RESIDENT.

Mr. Charles W. Walker, for many years a highly-respected resident of this city, and well-known throughout the vicinity, died at an early hour this morning. He kept a plumbing establishment at 655 Richmond street for many years, but had been ill for some time. His death took place at the residence of his son, Mr. George C. Walker, Richmond and Regent streets. Deceased, who was 70 years of age, was a member of the C. O. F. and St. George's Society. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon to Woodland Cemetery, and the service will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Carew.

NEXT WEEK'S CONVENTION.

Rev. S. B. Culp, pastor of Elizabeth Street Christian Church, and members wish to express their thanks to the friends who are assisting in the entertainment of delegates, who will be in attendance at the provincial convention to be held in the Elizabeth Street Church next week. Speeches will be delivered in Elizabeth Street Christian Church by prominent men of the church on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights of next week, also Sunday, June 5.

ANOTHER LOST BOY.

For the second time within a few days the police found a lost boy on the street this morning. The last one was of a pacifiable nature, but today's discovery was an unconquerable cryer. He was still in petticoats and about two years old. He had husky lungs all right. He was at the station several hours before he was returned to his mother.

RELIEF MEN ASK INCREASES.

On Friday the relief men of the London Street Railway Company held a meeting and decided to ask the company to give them an increase in wages. The regular men, it appears, have no complaint to make, as they are paid 16 2-3 cents an hour, and work ten hours a day, but some of the relief men do not get more than seven hours' work a day, and consequently their wages are pretty small. The men asked the company for 20 cents an hour, but Manager Carr said that he thought the routes can be so arranged as to give the spare men more time, and thus wipe out the cause for dissatisfaction.

20 Years From Now

It might be a great satisfaction to you to have mature one of our policies—it is just possible that it would come at a time when it would do more good than twice the amount would now; and your life would be insured for this amount during the entire period besides.

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA,

Writes all desirable forms of policies. We would like to give you any information you may require.

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

You Want Good Koal

The Koal we sell is from the best mines, and is the most desirable and economical fuel you can buy. All sizes.

DALY'S, 19 YORK ST. PHONE 348

GOOD DYEING

Whether it is an article of personal wear or something for the home, if it is dyed or cleaned here you will have satisfaction.

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

THE BANK OF TORONTO
LONDON, ONTARIO.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $6,300,000.00

The relations existing between this bank and it customers are close and cordial, and we esteem it a compliment to have people lay claim to the institution as being

THEIR BANK.

We give careful attention to all business committed to our charge, and endeavor to regard the interests of our customers as our own.

We receive deposits and allow interest at highest current rates.

We have special facilities for the conduct of large commercial accounts.

JOHN PRINGLE - - MANAGER.

400 WINNERS IN SEVEN SEASONS

Jimmy Walsh Has Done Good Work On the Turf—Going Into Business.

Jimmy Walsh, the cool-headed jockey, who rode Sapper for the King's Plate, is a veteran of '85. He was born in that year. The average downy-lipped youth of 19, even in this precocious era, is something of a raw recruit. Not so Jimmy. He already has a past—and recounts his experiences like a veteran, minus the pipe and the flowing bowl.

Born on Breadalbane street, Toronto, Jimmy, has been on the turf since '98. In seven seasons he has ridden 400 winners. His first was Storm Queen, in New York, when he was thirteen. Since that has been west as far as 'Frisco, and south to Hot Springs. In Chicago, where his home now is, he rode for Peter Ryan and Pat Dunn. He rode Wire-In here last season.

"Always rode the fast races f'r the big stakes," he said the other day. "Always liked horses. Yes, Sapper's a good horse, handy and quiet, and a fine breaker. No fuss at the net. Gits away clean an' easy. That's half the game. I told everybody Sapper would win the plate after he did the mile and a quarter in 2:14. Yes, he led all the way. Had everybody dizzy behind him."

"Ever get a fall?" was asked.

"Once," he said, "Washington Park that was, in 1901, when the horse went down in first quarter. I got quite a little jolt that time—head bent in and collarbone broke. But I never knew what hit me till I come to."

"What's your weight now, Jimmy?"

"103," he replied, "up to 118 in the winter.

"Yes, jockeys are a pretty swift lot all right, but the money's the swiftest. Most 'v 'em spend it as fast as it comes—wine, cards an' women. The average jockey is played out by the time he's old enough to vote, so we have to make hay while the sun shines. A jockey's only got a few years t' live anyhow—same as a horse."

"No," he admitted, when told that he didn't look like a chap that burned his money. "The boys say I'm queer. But I'm salting my money for the rainy season. I'm going into business in Chicago next fall."

STAMPED AS THE STAR PERFORMER

McGinnity's Splendid Work With the New York Nationals—Mathewson's Luck.

McGinnity's great work has aroused New York fans and stamps the Iron Man as the star performer of the National League up to date. He has not lost a game this year, and in three games Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Chicago recently failed to score a run off his delivery. Boston made ten hits off him on May 4, but neither before nor since then has any team made more than seven hits. In Pittsburg he stopped the Pirates, holding them down to two hits. It is strange how McGinnity proved a puzzle to the Pirates, while Mathewson lost his first game in two years to Clarke's men. Last year McGinnity was not very effective against Pittsburg. While the Iron Man has been winning steadily, Mathewson lost his games in all four western cities. Mathewson seems to have developed the habit of having a bad inning. It was so in Pittsburg, and when the Chicago Cubs made two runs in the ninth and won out, after Mathewson had been very effective, there was consternation among the cranks who watch the tickers. Reports from the Windy City said that Mathewson was badly rattled in that ninth inning. The season is still young and the big fellow will yet show his old-time form. Last week he would not have lost at that if the team had batted a little better than it did. It is evident that the pitching encountered in the west was far superior to that dished up by McGraw's eastern opponents. Manager McGraw has had some worry on the pitching proposition, because Ames still had a sore arm when he joined the team in Pittsburg, Milligan either has been or will be turned over to an Eastern League club, according to report, and another says that Southpaw Wiltse will be used again. Taylor was heavily hit in Cincinnati, but although he lost in Pittsburg, 2 to 1, his work since the season opened has been an agreeable surprise. Milligan has evidently not come up to McGraw's expectations, but the little manager believes Ames will be a big winner as soon as he is fit.

cago, last night after two minutes of fighting. Moore was completely outclassed.

FOUGHT TO A DRAW.

Willie Fitzgerald and Fred Douglas fought ten rounds to a draw at Toledo last night.

LACROSSE.

THE SITUATION IN MONTREAL.

Forces are at work in Montreal at present in lacrosse circles which seem extremely likely to force the senior clubs into the professional ranks. A high official of the Shamrocks states: "If the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union interferes with the Brantford-Shamrock games for the Minto cup, it will simply mean that the Shamrocks, Cornwalls, Nationals and Capitals will refuse to recognize the union as a power in future, and will virtually turn professionals."

LAWN BOWLING.

THE SPRING TOURNAMENT.

The entry forms for the spring bowling tournament of the London Rowing Club have been issued by Secretary Vining, of the bowling committee. There will be three events—rink contest, doubles and singles (handicap). Draw to be made and handicaps fixed on Wednesday, June 1. First round to be completed by June 8; second by June 14; third by June 20, and series to be entirely finished by June 30. Only those whose consent to play is in hand by 31st inst., at latest, will be drawn.

IN THE CITY BASEBALL LEAGUE

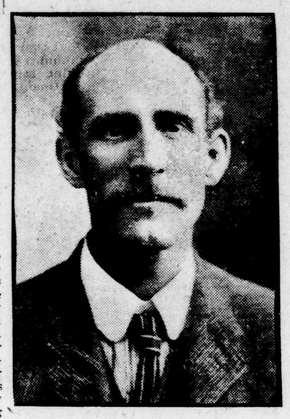


Photo by Frank Cooper.

BERT SHEERE,

Pitcher of the Londons, and one of the standbys of the game in this city.

IN THE CITY BASEBALL LEAGUE



Photo by Frank Cooper.

CHESTER STEIN,

Shortstop for the Blue Labels and one of the best all-round players in the league.

WINNERS OF THE BROOKLYN

Big Purse Has Been Hung Up for Eighteen Years Past.

In the eighteen years in which the Brooklyn Handicap has been run, the fastest time was made by Irish Lad, winner in 1903, and second in Wednesday's race. The time last year was 2:05 2-5, in which is 1 1-5 seconds better than was made this week. In six of the eighteen years, the value to the winner did not exceed $7,800, the value in the other years ranging from $14,800 to $17,750. The winners were:

Year.	Winner.	Time.	Value Winner.
1887	Dry Monopole	2:07	$ 5,850
1888	The Bard	2:13	6,925
1889	Exile	2:07½	6,900
1890	Castaway II.	2:10	6,900
1891	Tenny	2:10	14,800
1892	Judge Morrow	2:08¾	17,750
1893	Diablo	2:09	17,500
1894	Dr. Rice	2:07¼	17,750
1895	Hornpipe	2:11½	7,750
1896	Sir Walter	2:08½	7,750
1897	Howard Mann	2:09¾	7,750
1898	Ornament	2:10	7,800
1899	Banastar	2:06 1-5	7,800
1900	Kinley Mack	2:10	7,800
1901	Conroy	2:09	7,800
1902	Reina	2:07	7,800
1903	Irish Lad	2:05 2-5	14,950

BLIND PACER MAY BE SENSATIONAL PERFORMER

The blind pacer, Elastic Pointer, 2:06½, own brother to the former pacing champion, Star Pointer, 1:59¼, may be one of the sensations of this year. A few days ago John Hussey drove the blind stallion a half in 1:00½, and every foot of the route Hussey was taking him back. Hussey spent three seasons on this fellow before he scored a win with him, and even last season, when he raced kindly for the first time, he was handicapped by extreme nervousness, resulting from his lack of sight. If he has got over fretting, it is pretty nearly certain that he will pace a mile right around two minutes some time this summer.

GOLF.

BATTLING FOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

With the big field of contestants reduced to eight players, the metropolitan amateur golf championship tournament was resumed yesterday on the Garden City, L. I., links. The eight men who remained eligible for the championship were paired in today's eighteen-hole round as follows: Geo. T. Lockaw, Deal, N. J., vs. Arden M. Robbins, Garden City; R. C. Watson, jun., Westbrook, vs. Harold Wilcox, Mont Clair; L. L. Kellogg, jun., Fox Hills, vs. Percy R. Pyne (second), Morris County, and Dwight Partridge, Bedford, vs. John M. Ward, Fox Hills. In the morning round for the president's cup, Douglas was paired with J. D. Travers, of Nassau.

ASKS DOMINION TO MEET GERMANY

London Daily Graphic Hopes We Will Negotiate With Her On Tariff Question.

London, May 28.—The Daily Graphic, referring to Sir Charles Bruce's article in the Empire Review on the political relations between Britain, France and Germany, says the nearest approach to an open quarrel with Germany, was the tariff war with Canada. The Graphic hopes that the slight shadow remaining will be cleared away before the King sets out for Kiel, and trusts that the Canadian Government will soon see its way to respond to the invitation to enter into negotiations, sent to it by the German Government three months ago.

The Australian Government is considering the advisability of bonusing iron works in imitation of Canada.

MAY RECALL HUTTON.

The Australian Government has informed General Hutton that he must either give the contents of the secret messages he sends to the war office to th Minister of Defense or retire. The Chronicle's Melbourne correspondent says: "It is rumored that Lord Northcote advises General Hutton's recall. The Federal Premier has summoned the general from Brisbane to explain his action."

Sir John McNeill, who was secretary to Lord Lisgar, while the latter was governor-general of Canada, is dead, aged 73. He was with Lord Wolseley in the Red River expedition and afterwards served in Ashanti, Egypt and the Soudan.

OCEAN RATE WAR.

It is reported that the Allan Line will compete with the Red Star Line in the reduction of the fare from London to Montreal, via New York.

In a yellow book published by the French Government on the Anglo-French agreement, M. Delcasse remarks that in order to remove the risk of conflicts which threatened to become a source of anxiety, the French abandoned privileges in Newfoundland difficulty to defend, in no way necessary, and established for the future beyond all doubt the valuable right of fishing, and for the purchasing of bait, without hindrance, along the whole extent of the French shore.

IRISH HOMESPUN.

Donegal shepherds who weave their own homespun on hand looms have the choicest wool in the world.

Their flocks of Cheviots and Scotch black-faced sheep yield abundant supplies of choice wool—the combination of the two kinds in the homespun makes a beautiful fabric—woven in the irregular way of the hand loomer—a cloth that cannot be approached in unique lack of pattern and yet handsome withal.

Semi-ready Donegal Homespun, is tailored on a hot iron moulded and needle sewn base of shrunken canvas and haircloth. The shape is permanent. Price $15.00 Your suit delivered two hours after trying on.

Semi-ready Tailoring

LONDON 146 DUNDAS STREET 151

NEWS OF CLUBS AND PLAYERS

Cincinnati is having its hard luck. Steinfeldt is back in the hospital. Seymour on the sick list. Kelley suspended, and two of the pitchers, Kellum and Elliotte, under the weather.

The most disliked ball player in the game today, apparently, is Christy Mathewson, of the New Yorks. Not that the players are jealous of him, but they consider him swell-headed.

The attendance figures in the National League to date are greater than last season, according to the returns at headquarters, where the 5 per cent rake off is being received daily for contingent expenses.

Wyatt Lee, the twirler, for whom Pittsburg paid Washington $1,500, is out of the game with a sore arm. He is also full of rheumatism.

Napoleon Lajoie is hitting them harder than ever. His average to date is far above .400, and he is leading all batsmen.

Fultz has missed but one game in which he has failed to hit safely in his last 16 games. He made one error in 22 games.

No pitcher in the National is pitching better ball than Wilhelm, the Pittsburg discard, now with Boston.

Mathewson's defeat at Pittsburg, on May 16, was the first at the hands of the Pirates in two years.

Mathewson attributes his poor work in the box to adhering too closely to the balk rule.

Mike Grady, of the St. Louis team, has hit over .400.

Dan Shay, of the Cardinals, leads the league in stolen bases to date.

"I consider McGinnity one of the greatest pitchers the game has ever known," says Manager Clarke. "No matter how you try to work him he is always there, changing his pace and style of delivery to suit the occasion. Just when you think you have broken into the secret of his success, he springs something else, and it is almost impossible to meet the ball squarely. McGinnity never lets up, is working all the time and is quick to take advantage of a batter's weakness."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Pittsburg Club's system of complimentaries is working finely this season. Every ticket bears a check number, as well as the number of the game it admits the holder to. An additional safeguard is placed on it in the shape of the name of the person to whom the ticket is issued. There is no redating, as was the case of the previous seasons.

If reports are true, Seattle comes near having the highest salaried baseball team in the Pacific Coast League, although Oakland and Los Angeles are not far behind. It has been figured out that the salary roll of the Seattle team is close to $4,000 a month, with Jay Hughes receiving about $3,500 a season and Delehanty and Van Haltren close up. Oakland and Los Angeles pay about $3,500 a month each, and Portland is about at the $3,000 mark. "Mique" Fisher is said to have the lowest paid team in the league, but if this is so, he certainly knows how to induce his men to play winning ball, even though they are paid comparatively low salaries.

The New Yorks alone have no right to carry the distinctive name of "Giants," for the reason that there are several teams in the league that outshine in the matter of large men. When Ewing, Roger Conner, Van Haltren, Brown and other large men were with New York they deserved the title of Giants. Now, with McGraw, Bresnahan, Brown, Gilbert and several other short chaps on the roll, the name does not fit. The Cincinnatis, more than any other team in the league, is deserving of the name that the New Yorks are wearing—although Kelley's bunch does not desire it.

HAD EVERYTHING THEIR OWN WAY

Canadian Teams Win From Baltimore and Providence—Latter Shut Out.

Not one of the eight National League teams did any heavy stick work yesterday. It was a day of close scores, with fairly good fielding. Cy Young was on his mettle again and held Washington down to five hits. In the Eastern the Canadian teams had everything their own way, Montreal defeating Baltimore and Toronto shutting Providence out. The scores:

NATIONAL.

At Chicago—		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1—3	8	2	
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2	3	4	

Batteries—Briggs and O'Neill; Taylor and Grady. Umpire, Emslie. Attendance, 2,400.

At New York—				
New York	0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 *—3	7	1	
Brooklyn	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	6	2	

Batteries—Mathewson and Bowerman and Warner; Garvin and Ritter. Umpire, O'Day. Attendance, 4,500.

At Philadelphia—				
Boston	1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—3	8	2	
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—2	9	3	

Batteries—Willis and Moran; Frazer and Dooin. Umpire, Johnstone. Attendance, 730.

At Pittsburg—				
Pittsburg	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 *—2	6	1	
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	4	1	

Batteries—Phillippi and Phelps; Kellum and Peitz. Umpires, Zimmer and Moran. Attendance, 3,650.

AMERICAN.

At Boston—		R.	H.	E.
Boston	2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—4	8	1	
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2	5	4	

Batteries—Young and Criger; Dunkle and Kittredge. Umpire, O'Loughlin. Attendance, 1,596.

At Philadelphia—				
New York	0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 1—5	8	1	
Philadelphia	0 0 1 2 0 1 3 0 *—7	13	2	

Batteries—Griffith and Kleinow; Henley and Schreckengost. Umpire, Sheridan and Carpenter. Attendance, 3,023.

At Cleveland—				
Cleveland	0 0 3 0 2 0 0 0 *—5	9	1	
St. Louis	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2	7	1	

Batteries—Donahue and Bemis; Glade and Sugden. Umpires, Dwyer and King. Attendance, 4,018.

EASTERN.

At Rochester—		R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—3	4	3	
Rochester	0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1—4	9	4	

Batteries—Clay and Shea; Kane and McAuley. Umpire, Haskell.

At Buffalo—				
Jersey City	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	9	1	
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3	5	3	

Batteries—Thielman and Dillon; Brockett and Shaw. Umpires, Gifford and Sullivan.

At Montreal—				
Baltimore	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2	3	2	
Montreal	1 0 0 0 2 3 0 3 *—9	13	7	

Batteries—Bliss and Hearn; Pappalau and McManus. Umpire, Egan.

At Toronto—				
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	2	3	
Toronto	1 7 0 2 0 0 0 0 *—10	13	1	

Batteries—Amole and Beville; Gardner and Fuller. Umpire, Egan.

DEFEAT FOR THE HIAWATHAS.

A game of baseball was played last evening at the C. P. R. diamond, when the Red Feathers defeated the Hiawathas by a score of 20 to 8.

CORBETT IN POOR HEALTH.

St. Louis, Mo., May 26. — "Baseball is the only sport I ever loved. I don't pay more than passing attention to any of the others."

So quoth Joe Corbett, a brother of Gentleman Jim Corbett, the ex-heavyweight world's champion pugilist.

Joe Corbett hasn't been in good health since he has been in St. Louis. Still, his record is far from being bad. In the ante-season series with the Browns, he took the deciding game, putting it over Demon Sudhoff when the 2x4 wizard was off three runs to the good.

Corbett would have taken his other game from the Browns had not Umpire Sheridan rendered an atrociously bad decision, which cost him, ditto the Cardinals, the verdict.

In the championship race, Corbett didn't deserve to lose to the Chicago Clubs. He had the game bagged up to the time that Beefy Byers made a most amateurish play at the plate, standing, ball in hand, with his foot on the rubber, and allowing a Windy Cityite to come dashing in with the tally that settled the contest.

Beefy thought it was a force play. His error, a most miserable one, settled the show for Brudder Joe, and gave the Cardinals their first real setback of the campaign.

SECOND GAME WAS WON FROM SALFORD

London Footballers Score Another Victory in the W. F. A. Series.

London and Salford met in a W. F. A. match for the second time last evening in Ingersoll. Salford had been defeated in London a week ago, and they were determined to retrieve their loss, but the London boys clearly outplayed them and won by a score of 2 to 1. The game was called for 6:30, but did not start till 7 o'clock. Salford won the toss, and kicked with the wind the first half. From the blow of the whistle it was apparent that both teams were in to win. The checking was very hard and close, some of the Salford men indulging in some very rough work. Despite the disadvantage of playing against the wind, London scored after fifteen minutes' play, on a nice drop from center by Wiggins, the Salford goalkeeper, being unable to turn the ball. At half time the score stood 1 to 0 in favor of London. The second half proved to be even faster than the first. Time and again the forwards of both teams made hard rushes, but the defenses of both worked like clockwork, and it was impossible to score. After ten minutes' play Salford scored their only goal on a shot from Poole, which it was impossible for the goalkeeper to reach, score 1—1. From this to the end of the game play was fast; both teams endeavoring to break the tie. Gillies, London's fast center forward, had the misfortune to have his ankle sprained, which weakened the forward line very much. About five minutes before time McWilliams dropped a beautiful shot on goal, Carter was on the spot and headed it through; score 2—1. This proved to be the last goal scored. The London team worked well together. Couse, in goal, played an excellent game.

The next game will be played in London next Friday evening, June 3, between London and Woodstock. This will likely be the deciding game, as these two teams are tied for first place. As both teams are playing very fast ball, everybody should see the game.

The following was the lineup last evening's game:

London—J. Couse, goal; J. Wallace, F. Bryant, backs; G. Wiggins, J. Downing, W. O'Grady, halves; R. Carter, G. Garrett, B. Gillies, J. Crisp, H. McWilliams, forwards; H. Hartry, spare.

Salford—Woolson, goal; D. Hutt, Lands, backs; H. Hutt, D. Poole, Mayberry, halves; J. Milne, F. Poole, Duffy, Smith, Warren, forwards.

Referee—L. Norman, Ingersoll.

GREAT DAY FOR THE FAVORITES

Five of the Six Events at the Woodbine Went to Them.

Favorites had their turn at the Woodbine track yesterday, five of the six events on the card going to them.

Another track record was also broken. Light Brigade, from the Hendrie stable, doing the five and a half furlongs in 1:08½. Bath Beach, the favorite, pulled up very lame at the end of the event. The Prince of Wales' cup for hunters went for the second time to Major Forester's Dalliance, and the cup now becomes the property of the winner. Mr. Seagram won his first victory with Irish Witch, an imported mare, in the Alexandra cup race of a mile and a sixteenth. The winners were: Light Brigade, 8 to 1; Muozon, 13 to 10; Irish Witch, 7 to 5; Laupanga, even; Dalliance, 11 to 10; Rough Rider, 4 to 1. At Gravesend—Blandy, 6 to 5; Unlady, 40 to 1; Damon, 8 to 1; Ascension, 15 to 1; Water Side, 4 to 5; Ancestor, 15 to 1.

GOLF.

TRAVIS NOT IN FRONT.

London, May 27. — Play for the St. George's vase, a gold trophy, was concluded at Sandwich this evening. The course was 36 holes, two rounds, and the winner was John Graham, jun., of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, with a score of 154. Walter J. Travis, the American champion, tied for twelfth place with a score of 169. E. M. Byers did not return his card.

A POSSIBILITY FOR JEFFRIES

Sam Berger, Amateur, May Tackle Champion for Heavyweight Honors.

There is a new champion on the rim of the pugilistic ocean. He is hull down yet. Only the smoke in the blue sky line of ring athletics shows the coming of another twin screw greyhound of the gloves.

The new star is Sam Berger, champion amateur heavyweight of the Pacific coast. He is but 20 years of age. He is six feet two inches in height. He weighs in condition 200 pounds, and he has thrashed every amateur that the coast has produced in the last two years.

He has also outboxed several professional heavyweights — informally—and had the advantage of sparring bouts—days of them—with Jim Corbett, Bob Fitzsimmons, Gardner, Jim Jeffries and all the big fellows who have trained from time to time in San Francisco.

"Berger," says Corbett, who has watched his progress steadily, "is not one of the fastest, but the fastest big fighter I have ever seen. He has tremendous hitting powers, and is built like Peter Jackson. The new man is 46 inches across the chest and only 36 inches at the waist. His arms are long, and he is as strong as a young bull. He is a trifle loose yet, but will knit in a few years into one of the best-looking athletes that ever stepped into the ring. If there is one man built by nature to beat Jeff it is Sam Berger."

THE GUN.

THE ANNUAL TOURNEY.

The annual tournament of the Springwood Gun Club, to be held on June 16 and 17, will be in charge of a committee comprising Messrs. John Nicholson, D. A. Breckon, W. E. Robinson, W. Gibson, S. M. Screaton, A. W. Bryce, C. Bowman, A. Tillmann, with B. W. Glover secretary, and F. H. Conover, manager. The programmes are already out.

WAS STOPPED BY THE COLORED MAN

Joe Gans Defeats Jewey Cook —Two-Minute Fight at Chicago.

Joe Gans, the lightweight champion, defeated Jewey Cook, who claims to be lightweight champion of England and welterweight champion of South Africa, at Baltimore last night before the Eureka A. C. The men were to have boxed fifteen rounds to a decision. Cook weighed twelve or fifteen pounds more than Gans, the latter having weighed in yesterday afternoon at 143 pounds. Gans did the fighting throughout the bout, and three times floored Cook, who took the count on each occasion. He quit in the eighth round, after right and left swings to the jaw which nearly put him out.

YOUNG CORBETT HOMEWARD BOUND.

Young Corbett, who has been in England during the last four weeks, sailed from the other side yesterday for New York. He is a passenger on the steamship Deutschland. Corbett is accompanied by Tod Sloan, the American jockey. Corbett is coming to America for the purpose of seeing the Jeffries-Munroe fight, which takes place in San Francisco next month.

YANGER TO MEET HERRERA.

Benny Yanger has gone to Butte, Mont., where he is to do battle June 13 with Aurelia Herrera in a 20-round contest. On the way out he will meet Jack O'Keefe at Clinton, Ia., and they will make the trip together, O'Keefe being matched to fight Billy Mellody, of Boston, one battle being in the afternoon and the other at night.

BRANCHING OUT.

Charlie Neary, of Milwaukee, has affixed his signature to a set of articles for a six-round contest in Chicago with Clarence English, of Omaha, on June 6. The weight stipulation is 133 pounds at 3 o'clock. This is the first contract the local favorite ever made for a fistic engagement outside of the state, and the second match he ever made beyond the limits of Milwaukee.

DIDN'T LAST LONG.

Frankie Neil, at San Francisco, knocked out Tommy Moore, of Chi-

NEURALGIA

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Modern Science knows of no better combination for killing neuralgic pain than Nerviline, which is a miracle of efficacy.

NERVILINE QUICKLY REACHES THE INFLAMED CONGESTED NERVES. IT SOOTHES, QUIETS, HEALS THEM. IT CURES FOREVER.

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Where Nerviline is used there can be no Neuralgia, no pains. It is so certain to cure that we guarantee it. Price 25c.

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CALENDAR FOR MAY SAYS—

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ARTIFICIAL LEGS

Best in the World. All the Latest Improvements—Double Slip Sockets Ball-Bearing Knee Joints.

Port Coldwell, April 8, 1904.

Messrs. Authors & Cox, Toronto:

Dear Sirs,—I wish to add a few words to your long list of testimonials. But first I must ask pardon for not writing sooner. My intentions were good. Well, the leg you made for me has given entire satisfaction. I can walk far better than I anticipated. The other day I walked two miles in thirty minutes, and felt none the worse for doing so. And, WHAT IS MORE, I LIKE THE WAY YOU DO BUSINESS. Wishing you every success, I remain, respectfully yours,

JOHN MacLEAN.

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NORTHBOUND,

will leave Toronto at 1:30 p.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, for Owen Sound; Thursday, May 26, southbound, leaving Owen Sound 9 a.m., Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, for Toronto.

Full particulars from any Canadian Pacific agent. W. FULTON, C. P. and T. A., London; A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, Toronto.

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good going on trains leaving London at 6 a.m., 9:45 a.m., and 2:30 p.m.; returning, leave Port Stanley at 7:55 a.m. and 4:20 p.m. Tickets good for return on date of issue only.

For tickets and information apply at city ticket office. T. MARSHALL, general agent. H. F. MOELLER, general passenger agent.

R & O NAV. CO. Ontario

For Tickets Apply to E. De la Hooke, G. T. Railway, or W. Fulton, C. P. Railway.

HAMILTON AND MONTREAL LINE.

Steamers leave Hamilton 1 p.m., Toronto 7:30 p.m., Mondays and Thursdays; on and after June 7, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Hamilton to Montreal: Single, $7; return, $12. Toronto to Montreal: Single, $6 50; return, $11 50. Meals and berth included. Low rates between ports.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL LINE.

Steamers leave Toronto 3 p.m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from June 1 till June 15; on and after June 15, daily, except Sundays.

H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, western passenger agent, Toronto.

WHITE STAR LINE

United States and Royal Mail Steamers

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool,

OCEANIC.....JUNE 1, 8 A.M.
TEUTONIC.....JUNE 8, 10 A.M.
CELTIC.....JUNE 10, 3 P.M.
CEDRIC.....JUNE 15, 6 A.M.

Saloon rates from $45 up. Second saloon from $45 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derry, $28 and $29 50.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled. E. DE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER, Sole Agent for London.

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$16.05 For Round Trip Good 15 Days.

$21.40. Good 60 Days.

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OPTION OF SIX ROUTES

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For tickets, timetables and descriptive World's Fair folders, apply at city ticket office, 395 Richmond street.

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Come with us and see this the greatest exposition in the history of the world. New and elegant palace sleeping cars, now running daily between London and St. Louis, over the Canadian Pacific and Wabash. One hundred and thirty miles shorter than any other line, and by all odds the quickest and best route. All tickets good via direct line or via Chicago with stop-over privileges at Detroit or Chicago. The Wabash is the only line that owns and controls its own rails from Canada direct to the World's Fair gates. For timetables and descriptive folder, address any ticket agent or J. A. Richardson, district passenger agent, Toronto and St. Thomas.

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For Rates and New Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROS., New York; or E. DE LA HOOKE, Dundas and Richmond streets; or F. B. CLARKE, 456 Richmond street; or W. FULTON, 181 Dundas street, London.

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From Montreal and Quebec every Friday, to Liverpool, via Moville.

First cabin, $85 and upwards; second cabin, $37 50 and $40; and third class, to Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow and London, $25 and $26. Through tickets to South Africa.

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$1 Minnow Pails, for..... 75c
16½-foot Hexagonal Spit Bamboo Rod, full nickel-plated mountings, cork grip, with extra tip, complete, in grooved form, with cover. Each...$1 25
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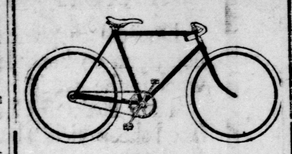
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Low Rates to St. Louis.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has made arrangements with the great Wabash road, so that the fares all summer to the World's Fair, St. Louis, will be remarkably low. From this city right into the fair grounds and return, it will only cost $16 05 for a fifteen-day trip, and correspondingly low rates for trips of longer duration. Ask at the city ticket office. 11-n

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The dainty Sandwich Loaves make appetizing sandwiches.

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LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Mr. David Beattie, of North Dorchester, is doing well at Victoria Hospital, where he underwent an operation for appendicitis.

—Mr. Robt. Evans, of this city, has entered into partnership with his brother, Mr. T. W. Evans, in the baking business at Thamesville.

—Though the condition of Mr. Justice Ferguson was reported somewhat improved yesterday, no hopes are entertained for his recovery.

—Rev. W. J. Clark conducted service preparatory to communion in King Street Presbyterian Church last night, when 24 new members were received.

—The open season for bass and maskinonage fishing commences as usual on June 16. There has been some talk of extending the close season this year, but nothing has been done.

—Repairs and alterations are being made in the auditorium of Adelaide Street Baptist Church. In the meanwhile services are held on Sunday (as well as week night), in the lecture-room in the basement.

—In St. Joseph's Church, Chatham, on Tuesday, Mr. Thos Fallon was married to Miss Bessie O'Rourke, daughter of Mr. James O'Rourke, of Raleigh. After the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Father James, the young couple left for this city, where they have taken up their residence.

—The members of the Congregational denomination in Ithaca, N. Y., recently presented Mrs. Elizabeth W. Beebe, sister of Mr. A. Westman, of this city, with a purse of $500 as a mark of their appreciation of her faithful labors as a city missionary in Ithaca. The purse, which was raised by voluntary subscription, was presented by Rev. C. W. Heizer, in the presence of a large congregation. Mrs. Beebe will take her first vacation in a quarter of a century this year, and will spend some time with her relatives in this city.

MILNER—LAWSON.

Mr. R. D. Milner, of Chatham, and Miss Clara Lawson, daughter of Mr. James Lawson, of this city, were married Victoria Day at the bride's home by Rev. Mr. Harris, of Lambeth.

A NEW PASTOR.

Rev. Mr. Langford, of Victoria College, has been appointed pastor of the Parkhill Methodist Church until the June conference, to take the place of Rev. Mr. Rigsby, who is ill.

McMASTER BAND AT WORK.

At the opening meeting of the McMaster Band at the South London Baptist Church last night, there was a good attendance, and nine men professed conversion. Short addresses and singing made up the programme, among the singers being a 14-year-old girl, who acompanies the band.

SACRED CONCERT.

The grand sacred concert held in the York Street Mission Hall last evening under the direction of the young people, was a decided success. The various selections introduced by the chairman, Mr. John Walters, were well received. The programme was as follows: Opening prayer, Mr. I. Jones; solo, Miss Emma Herlock; recitation, Miss Edith Gratham; solo, Mr. Harry Allin; recitation, Mrs. John Donaldson; solo, Miss Polly Walters, recitation, Miss Sarah Alston; recitation, Miss Polly Walters; solo, Mr. John Walters, recitation, Miss May Smith; solo, Mr. Harry Allen; recitation, Miss Maggie Boyd; recitation, Mrs. John Donaldson; reading, Miss Annie Boyd.

THE WIND-UP OF MAY.

Rev. Irl. Hicks had this to say about the last days of May: The last storm period for the month is central on the 26th, covering the 24th to 29th. This period will come in with rising temperature, and during the 27th, 28th and 29th, most parts of the country will be touched by active storms in their eastward sweep across the country.

A LONG-LIVED FAMILY.

The late Mr. William Edwards, who passed away on Wednesday night in St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, in the 78th year of his age, is survived by one brother and three sisters. They live in England. The brother is 83 years of age and the ages of the sisters are 88, 91 and 93 years respectively.

FOR MONUMENT FUND.

The park monument fund received another addition last evening when, under the auspices of the Daughters of the Empire, Rev. Canon Dann gave his very interesting lecture on "Ireland and the Irish." The canon is well able to give this lecture, being a native of the Emerald Isle, and he is an entertaining speaker, so that his lecture was listened to with delight. The Auditorium was patriotically decorated and during the evening vocal solos were given by Miss McKillop and Mr. E. Moule, a violin solo by Miss A. Baldwin, and several selections by the L. C. I. quartet—Messrs. W. G. Harding, Lloyd A. Moffatt, P. McLean and Fred S. Reid. Mr. Frank Lawson recited "Our Habitant Brother," a poem of his own composition. This part of the programme, like the lecture, was also much enjoyed.

HOTEL CHANGES HANDS.

Mr. James R. Gillean, of the Lake View Hotel, Amherstburg, which was partially wrecked by the cyclone on Thursday, has sold the hotel to Mr. W. T. Gunn, who is to take possession on June 15. The deal was concluded a week or so ago. Mr. Gillean has been landlord of the Lake View Hotel for 20 years, and he is undoubtedly one of the most capable hotelmen in Western Ontario. Mr. Gillean intends to remove to London for a year, before deciding on what business he will branch out into. He was seven years in the Tecumseh House, London; two years in the Crawford, Windsor, besides his residence in Amherstburg, and thinks it's time to take a rest. When the big storm occurred the other day, Mrs. Gillean had a trying experience. She had gone upstairs to lower the window on the third floor, when the roof was torn off, the wind coming in such force through a half-open window that she could not open the door, and was imprisoned in the room for several minutes. Her hands were badly cut by broken glass, but she was otherwise uninjured.

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ALE AND PORTER Are not excelled. They have been made for years and have become superior to all others. Try from your Dealer.

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NEW JUST IN JEWELRY.

We are showing the very newest novelties in Swell Jewelry. Glad to have them in so early—in time for Wedding Gifts, etc. Would be glad to have you see them. You'll be interested in these handsome goods.

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If you have $100 or upwards to invest for a period of from two to six years, why take less than

Four Per Cent?

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The Canadian S. & L. Co.

M. H. ROWLAND, Manager.

"BILL CASEY, BURGLAR"

Vinton and Clayton Will Give This Act at Springbank Next Week.

Springbank attractions for next week comprise a number of prominent features.

Furgeson and Beeson give a one-act comedy which is said to be brim full of comic situations. This well-known team has been featured in many of the high-class vaudeville theaters, and their act will likely be a very interesting one.

Then there is Nellie Seymour, who is a clever character artist, and Caroline Young, a well-known whistling soloist, who will whistle herself into the good graces of her audience.

In "Bill Casey, Burglar," Vinton and Clayton present an act that is overflowing with fun and hilarity.

As a bag puncher, Seeback performs many difficult turns that have never before been witnessed in this city.

The entertainment will conclude with a number of biograph views each evening.

Be sure to hear the McMaster Evangelistic Band tomorrow at 2:30 and 7 p.m. in Talbot Street Baptist Church. An overflow meeting will be held in the basement if necessary.

Mr. James Brown announces an important auction sale to take place on Thursday, June 2, on the premises of Mr. Smith, 656 Dundas street. See advertisement in today's paper.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal. 1y

A Present for The Bride.

What would make a more suitable present for the bride than a Solid Gold Watch? We have such a variety to select from, it would not be difficult for you to choose something that you would like. We have them at all prices, and you can rest assured that whatever you get from us will give you entire satisfaction, as we keep no cheap trashy watches.

WILLMOT'S,

217½ Dundas Street.

THERE is a lot in having an obliging driver come to your door with "Bread." We have them.

The Parnell-Dean Steam Baking Co. (Limited)

A new message each day —watch for it.

IT'S QUEER

How quickly good news spreads. Our particular customers appreciate laundry work done by the FOREST PROCESS.

They tell their friends, and it's no wonder we're getting the biggest run of trade in the history of this business.

'Phone 1,048, or postal card will bring one of our white wagons.

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY, "The Careful Laundry," 72-74 King Street.

THE PRESIDENT WAS RE-ELECTED

Retail Merchants Association Choose Officers—Important Questions Discussed.

An enthusiastic and representative meeting of the London branch of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, was held last night in the city hall, with Mr. T. F. Kingsmill, jun., the presirent, in the chair.

The Dominion secretary, Mr. E. M. Trowern, was present and addressed the meeting, explaining the legislation that the association intends to take up at the next session of the Provincial Legislature. Among other matters was an amendment to the peddlers' and transient traders' act, to prevent transient traders taking away trade that legitimately belonged to the retail merchant. A large number of new members were enrolled and the following officers elected for the coming years:

President—T. F. Kingsmill, jun. (re-elected by acclamation).

First Vice-President—S. Stevely.

Second Vice-President—F. H. Robinson.

Treasurer—J. Callard.

Secretary—W. H. Winnett.

The subject of the increase of the fire insurance rates was fully discussed, and it will be taken up at the next meeting, when it is proposed to have a representative committee appointed to act with the other branches throughout Canada.

Mr. James Eadie, provincial organizer, will remain in the city for a week or ten days for the purpose of enrolling new members. It was decided to hold regular monthly meetings on the last Friday of each month.

Shippers Interested in a Division Court Case

M. C. R. Wins Suit Brought Against It by Green & Co.—Judge's Important Ruling.

A case of much interest to the shippers of London and involving at least two important points, was decided at the court house before Judge Elliott yesterday. According to the ruling of the judge, a notification by telephone is legal, and a railway company is entitled to demurrage charges when a car is delayed in unloading, no matter what the circumstances may be, so long as the company has not been responsible for the delay.

The case referred to was that of Green & Co., a local coal and wood firm, against the Michigan Central Railway. In the latter part of the winter Green & Co. ordered a car load of coal from a Detroit firm. The car was delayed almost 30 days in transit, however, by the severe weather, and it arrived in London a month later, and was to be delivered to order.

Upon its arrival here Green & Co. were notified by telephone, but, presumably because of the delay the firm refused to accept it. The car laid on the siding for some days, and was not placed, during which period something over $6 demurrage charges were run up. Then Green & Co., came to an agreement with the Detroit firm who shipped the car here, and Green & Co. presented an order to the M. C. R. for the delivery of the car and the placing of it on a siding. The Michigan Central, however, refused to deliver the car unless the demurrage charges were paid, and this Green & Co. did under protest. Yesterday they sued the railway company for the demurrage charges, but, as stated, the judge decided against Green & Co.

The solicitor for the railway company stated that his company had done all that it was necessary for the company to do when the M. C. R. notified Green & Co. by telephone that the car had arrived, and also that the company was entitled to the demurrage charge which it imposed, and the judge agreed with him.

Fatally Injured While Attempting to Board Car

Particulars of the Sad Accident at Winnipeg to a Native of This City.

The Winnipeg Free Press gives the following account of the death of Mr. lowing account of the death of Mr. Frederick Attwood, a former Londoner, on Victoria Day:

"Death, instant and terrible, came to Frederick Attwood under the wheels of an electric street car Tuesday afternoon at 3:20 o'clock at the corner of Main and Market streets. There was a large crowd of pleasure-seekers on the car, and though they felt the shock, they little dreamed that a human life had been crushed out beneath them. The cars did not stop, but continued on their way and took on more passengers at James street. Only the nephew of the deceased, Joseph Perkins, got off and went back to where the lifeless body lay in a pool of blood on the roadway.

"Mr. Attwood and young Perkins were going to the park, and as the cars were all crowded as they passed south they tried to board a train going north. Perkins got safely onto the moving train as it passed, although he narrowly escaped falling by missing his foothold. His legs dragged for some distance, and he then succeeded in pulling himself on. He looked for his uncle, and not seeing him on board he glanced along the track and saw the crowd in front of the Great West Saddlery Company's store, and thinking that his uncle had not tried to board the car, he went back.

"Mr. Attwood lost his left arm some years ago by having it caught in a threshing machine. In boarding the car he grabbed one of the handles at the rear of the second car from the last with his right and only hand, but the movement of the car swung his body backwards. He lost his hold, and was precipitated beneath the wheels of the last car. They passed across his face at the eyes and over his arm. Every bone in his head was crushed, his arm was horribly torn and lacerated and death was instantaneous.

"He had a moment before spoken to John F. Thomson, who was waiting for a southbound car, passing a few pleasant remarks on the day and its incidents. Many stood about waiting for the cars, but at the sight of the mutilated face and the limp form covered with blood, all turned away, except Sergt. Leach and Mr. Thomson. As they bent over the body they knew that the last spark of life had fled and the sergeant covered the ghastly sight while Mr. Thomson had the body removed to the morgue.

"Frederick P. H. Attwood was a son of the late Col. Attwood, of Neepawa. He was born at London, Ont., and came to Winnipeg with his father over twenty years ago. He was educated in Winnipeg, and John Thomson, jun., who was the first to reach his side after the accident, was an old schoolmate of his. He went to the United States and started farming near St. Paul, where he lost his left arm by having it caught in some belting on a threshing outfit. He returned to Winnipeg about eighteen months ago after a long stay at Neepawa, operating a candy store on Ellen street, where he was very successful and did a good business importing confectionery from the east and selling to local retailers on commission.

"One of his sisters is married to T. Perkins, a seed merchant of Market street; another is the wife of J. Nibloch, C. P. R. superintendent at Calgary; while a third is Mrs. C. P. Conybeare, of Lethbridge, Alberta. His brothers are James Attwood, of Fort Steele, and Thomas Wilson Attwood, who is in Pennsylvania.

"He married Miss Reeve, daughter of W. H. Reeve, about two years ago. He leaves one son, Richard, aged 16 months. A few weeks ago there was a birth in the family, but the little baby lived but a short while. Mrs. Attwood had been ill since, and yesterday was her first day out. He drove her to her mother's to spend the afternoon and intended to call for her in the evening when she was fully rested. She was prostrated on learning the sad news of her husband's death.

"Spectators say that the men in charge of the car were in no way to blame for the accident, unless it were in not stopping for him. He attempted to board the car while it was in motion and had he had two hands he would never have been swung backwards under the following car."

PAST REVIEWED, FUTURE DISCUSSED

Annual Meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association—Directors Chosen.

The reports of progress made in the past year and the prospects for the future of the Young Women's Christian Association, made last night's annual meeting a most encouraging one. The meeting was held in the association's rooms, the president, Miss Fraser, in the chair. The reports read were most satisfactory and were all adopted. Directors of the board were elected as follows: Mesdames Ellis, Rose, Chapman and Misses McMillan, Gunn, Moran and Hopkirk.

The secretary reported that the finance committee had met regularly, and kept the affairs of the association on a sound financial basis. The receipts during the year amounted to $1,291 35, and disbursements to $1,291 35. The directors also submitted the report, showing the subscriptions to the building fund, and the amount still required as $6,039, which the association hopes to raise before it goes into the new home on Aug. 1.

The general secretary, Mrs. M. T. Sheffield, gave an interesting report covering the work of the year. One hundred and seventy-three new members had been added, and the work had been carried on enthusiastically. The Bible classes and King's Daughters Circle had been successful, while the social department had done much in the way of providing entertainments and acquaintances for girls, many of whom came as strangers to the city. It was hoped that an athletic club would be formed when the new home was taken possession of, and that altogether a larger work would be done.

One successful feature of the year had been the luncheon department, which had done a large amount of business and accomplished a great deal of good. It had been financed so that there was a small balance on hand, and much praise was given to Miss Butchart for her able administration of the department. The boarding house committee had also done good work, despite the difficulty of finding suitable homes for girls, which difficulty they expected to remove when they went into the new building.

The membership committee submitted a report that showed advancement. The committee comprised members of the churches and other women's associations, such as the Daughters of the Empire, the Aberden Society, Women's Christian Association, the McAll Mission, the W. C. T. U. and the National Council of Women. The purpose of thus associating themselves with other organizations was explained as follows in the committee's report:

"First, to circulate quickly among our own committees a knowledge of the work being done, or that we may desire to do, thus forming a circle of personal contact, and becoming imbued with the responsibility, importance and advantages of our work. Second, to circulate among the other organizations a knowledge of our aims, our methods, our progress, and our need of encouragement, proving ourselves worthy of their interest and sympathy and financial assistance. Third, to circulate among our own membership an intelligent knowledge of the successful work being carried on by the different women's organizations of the city, enlisting our interest and help whenever and wherever possible. Fourth, the committee is intended to establish a mutual cooperation in all women's work of the city. The possibilities of a number of women thus working together we are only beginning to appreciate, and we hope to awaken all the latent talent lying dormant in our membership."

WEAK WOMEN TAKE NEW HOPE.

Whether Weakened By Poor Blood, By Overwork, or Run Down From Any Other Cause, You Can Find Health in

FERROZONE

Brings Strength, Beauty, Energy, Reserve Force, Self Control.

Ever since the world began woman has borne more than her share of suffering. Secret troubles undermine her strength, yet she seldom complains. But because she has suffered in the past is no reason why she should forever be dragged down by misery and sleeplessness.

There is a remedy, one that will lift that awful burden and remove the ills from which women suffer. This remedy is Ferrozone, which today is a household word throughout the length and breadth of the American continent. New hope has been brought into the life of many a downcast woman, a new era of health has dawned for thousands who have tried and proved the merit of Ferrozone.

There is no girl or woman who can afford to miss the benefit that is sure to come from the regular use of this grand remedy. It acts directly on all the organs and insures functional activity upon which health so largely depends. Your days of weakness and headache, your hours of nervousness and despondency will all depart. Life will hold for you many new joys as it does for every one that uses Ferrozone regularly.

Your whole body will feel the quickening influence of Ferrozone. The blood will be purified and enriched. You will no longer suffer from suppression and interference with the menstrual functions. Ferrozone cures all such ailments and prevents their return.

From Mrs. F. G. Caldwell comes the following indorsement, written from her home in Clarksburg: "I went through a most trying experience with what is commonly known as 'female trouble.' It isn't necessary to state my symptoms, but I suffered a great deal. My health was well-nigh ruined, and I got into such a condition that I couldn't even sleep. I was dreadfully nervous, weak and pale. Different prescriptions were recommended and I tried them. But Ferrozone was the first to help. Improved steadily under Ferrozone, and normal conditions were finally established. I gained weight, my color and spirits improved, and my former health was restored. Ferrozone cured me, and with a full heart I recommend this good medicine to all other women.

Ferrozone is just what girls and women need. It builds up their system, improves their looks, and makes them feel what buoyant good health really means. Price 50c per box or six boxes for $2.50, at all druggists. Beware of substitutes, and get Ferrozone when you ask for it. Mailed to your address by N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

TO GO TO OLD LAND

Another Representative Secured by Western Real Estate Exchange.

The Western Real Estate Exchange reports the sale of the following property during the past two weeks: No. 1572, 80 acres, northeast part lot 22, first range north River road, Township of Mosa, lately, owned by Samuel Moyer, sold to Mr. A. Hooper. No. 1791, 50 acres, northwest quarter lot 11, concession 3, Township of Dawn, County of Lambton, owned by Mr. James D. Kelly, sold to Mr. D. S. Cummings. No. 1568, 102 acres, part lot 18, concession 3, Township of Enniskillen, County of Lambton, owned by Mr. George W. Southcott, of Toronto, sold to Holme Bros. No. 275, Mr. A. L. Stirling's store in the Village of Rond Eau, County of Essex. No. 297, house and lot in the Town of Wallaceburg, County of Kent, owned by Mr. John Armstrong. No. 298, bakeshop and lots in the Town of Wallaceburg, owned by Mr. John Armstrong. No. 834, 100 acres north half lot 11, concession 3, Township of Mosa, County of Middlesex, exchanged for the northeast quarter lot 11, concession 3, Township of Dawn. No. 130, hotel in the Village of Oil City, County of Lambton, owned by Mr. F. J. Bolton. No. 1711, 50 acres east half lot 19, second range south Longwoods road, Township of Caradoc, County of Middlesex, lately owned by William G. Stonehouse, sold to Mr. F. J. Bolton. No. 123, hotel in the Village of Edys Mills, County of Lambton, owned by James Johnston. No. 2002, 150 acres south half of north half lots "A and B," concession 10, Township of Sombra, County of Lambton, owned by Mr. George Ruddick. Bakeshop, livery barn and house and lot in the Village of Wallaceburg, lately owned by Mr. John Armstrong, sold within a week after being place in the exchange for sale.

Mr. Joseph Wilkes, a farmer of Wallaceburg, has engaged with the Western Real Estate Exchange to go to the old country to advertise the exchange's business, and the farms they have on hand for sale. Mr. Wilkes is an Englishman who has had thirteen or fourteen years' experience of farming in Ontario, and is therefore well qualified to speak to his fellow Englishmen in the old country about the conditions of farming in Ontario. His many friends and neighbors will wish him every success in his undertaking.

LOCATION OF THE NEW DAIRY HALL

Directors of the Western Fair Have Agreed Upon It—Offices for the Press.

The directors of the Western Fair Board have practically decided upon the site for the new dairy building, for which the Ontario Government voted an appropriation of $10,000 some time ago. The building will be erected on the ground just north of the old bandstand on a line with the roadway which runs through from King street east. This site has in former years been occupied by booths and games.

The press will be well taken care of this year. Instead of the newspapers being placed in tents, they will be provided with separate officers in the building on the north side of the King street entrance. The Advertiser, Free Press and Farmers' Advocate contributing toward the fitting up of the offices. There will also be an office for outside newspapermen.

A Ready Alternative.

If your butcher's supplies seem stale, try Clark's Lunch Tongue or Clark's Ox Tongue. They're always right. William Clark, Manufacturer, Montreal.

ARE LEAVING ST. JOSEPH'S

Presentations to Dr. Babb, Assistant House Surgeon, and Miss Loughnane, Head Nurse.

A pleasant event took place in the nurses' home at St. Joseph's Hospital last evening, when Dr. Babb, the assistant house surgeon, who has been appointed house surgeon at Victoria Hospital, and Miss Margaret Loughnane, head nurse in the operating room, were honored by their associates, and made the recipients of very handsome presents. Dr. Babb was presented by Miss Osborne on behalf of the staff, with a handsome silver-mounted umbrella, and Miss Hurly handed to Miss Loughnane a splendid suit case. As Miss Loughnane is also about to leave St. Joseph's on an extended vacation, an address expressing the great regret all felt at the departure of the doctor and the head nurse, was read by Miss Marshall. Dr. Babb replied briefly on behalf of Miss Loughnane and himself. The remainder of the evening was spent in a social way, an excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music was contributed by the nurses, the soloists being Miss Cray, Miss Walsh, Miss Sothern and Miss Levitt. Dainty refreshments were also served.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

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

The Best 5 Cent Magazine on the Market.

The Four-Track News for June. On sale at all News-stands. 15u

Through Sleeper From St. Thomas.

Leave London 7:05 p.m. via Michigan Central-New York Central route, and arrive in New York at 10 the following morning. 12-bh

A Breakfast of

Life Chips

Is a happy way to begin the day. Eaten daily, it will cure the worst cases of chronic indigestion. In America's largest sanitarium, it is a staple article of diet. It works like a charm in nerve and stomach troubles.

Sold at all grocers at 10c a package.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

London Advertiser

Push The Advertiser
It
Pushes Your Ads.

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1904. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Career of Dr. Jameson; Up, Down and Up Again

Story of the Little Doctor's Adventures Furnishes Another South African Romance—Cecil Rhodes Discovered Great Possibilities in Him and Some May Now Be Fulfilled.

London, May 28.—From potential viceroy of a rich realm half as big as the United States, to convict's clothes and prison fare, and thence on to the position of premier of a powerful state with untold possibilities for the future—what a career for a quiet little surgeon who a few years ago had no taste for politics, no notion of business, and no suspicion that he had the knack of playing the strongest man's game!

It took Cecil Rhodes to discover all these possibilities in an unassuming young surgeon in Kimberley to whom somebody who didn't know that history was being made by a chance remark, sent Rhodes on a day when he happened to be in need of medical treatment. Everybody who had come in contact with Dr. Leander Starr Jameson in Kimberley felt that he was a winning, sympathetic sort of little man who had the magnetism that went as far toward pulling patients out of an illness as did his undoubted skill in surgery and medicine. He had built up a big practice in Kimberley by the time he was 30 odd, and his popularity was due only in part to the fact that so long as he had money enough to keep going he never bothered slow-paying patients with bills. If they paid for his skill, all right. If they didn't, that was all right. Those were high old days in roaring Kimberley, and the young Edinburgh doctor had his share of the fun, without much thought of the future.

Then came that memorable day in 1888 when Cecil Rhodes sent for Dr. Jameson to see him about a pair of lungs which, it was supposed, were fatally weak. Rhodes was on one of his exploring expeditions into the heart of Matabeleland at the time, and Dr. Jameson, who happened to be in the neighborhood, was implored to come and see him at once. A prompt cure was effected, and, likewise, history was made. It is easy enough now to imagine that the story of South Africa would have been far different except for this chance meeting.

At this time Jameson had become known as about the best doctor in South Africa—certainly one of the best surgeons. He had all the money he wanted without having to bother himself about collecting bills. He had a practice that brought him $25,000 a year. He loved his profession. Yet Rhodes stepped in and persuaded him to give it all up and go into the business of governing men instead of mending them.

LOVED HIM LIKE A BROTHER.

It was like Rhodes to make such an offer, and it was like Jameson to accept it. From that day, on through successes worthy of a Caesar—on through disaster, disgrace and ridicule — on through slow progress toward success again—on to the last scene in a three-room cottage at Muizenberg, where Jameson watched night and day with the dying Colossus, Rhodes never wavered in his affection for the man he had loved as a brother almost from the moment he first set eyes on him. The last word he uttered in this world was the name of this dearest of all his friends. As it became patent to all that his end was imminent, Rhodes' brother was brought to his bedside. He recognized him and clasped his hand. Then relaxing his grasp the dying man stretched his hand to the doctor, murmuring, "Jameson." That was the end. Dr. Jameson was a sort of private secretary to Rhodes at first, learning the details of the management of the British South Africa Company's affairs. In 1891 he was made the administrator of Rhodesia, to the astonishment of everybody except Rhodes. His government of this 750,000 square miles was wonderfully shrewd and wise. The Matabele war was under the direct management of Dr. Jim, and according to all accounts reflected high credit on his military qualities.

THE CRASH.

In 1895, at the moment when it began to look as if the greatest of Rhodes' dreams might be quickly realized, and when, if he had willed it, and no one had blundered, he might have broken the whole of South Africa off from the map of British territory and set up in government for himself, there, in a United States of his own, with Dr. Jim for vice-president, or crown prince—just at that dramatic moment Dr. Jim slipped up, with the untimely dash into the Transvaal. He might have got to Johannesburg with his 500 troopers, and the Government might have been overturned if the men who were engineering the Johannesburg end of the scheme had been as dashing and unhesitating as Dr. Jim; but the raid failed. The inevitable extinction of the Kruger Government was postponed to a day when the cost of a revolution in British men and money was to be multiplied by thousands; and Rhodes and Dr. Jim went down with a crash.

Rhodes proved to the satisfaction of most folk that he had not authorized or advised the raid; and escaped worse punishment than the temporary downfall of his hopes, but Dr. Jim and the leaders of the raid were sentenced to death; were subsequently turned over to the British Governmnt, tried, and finally sent to jail in London. Dr. Jim wore convict garb, had convict food, and slept on a plank bed at first, but afterward was treated more as a political prisoner at Holloway jail, his home in London.

ON TOP AGAIN.

After Dr. Jameson's release from Holloway jail he wandered back to South Africa, ridiculed by his enemies and commiserated by his friends. When the war broke out he went in for hospital work as a civilian, suffering from a wound, from fever, and from overwork and proved through it all that he had lost none of his skill as a surgeon. Rhodes profited afterward by Dr. Jim's administrative abilities, and when Rhodes died, the doctor's position as director in the mighty chartered company, and as the wearer of the dead prophet's mantle brought him quickly into prominence in Cape politics.

Dr. Jim's progress since Rhodes' death shows well enough that the reputation which he made under Rhodes was not due altogether to his chieftain's genius, as many supposed. Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Cape Colony Premier, has just been overthrown by Jameson. And Sauer, Hoffmeyr—whom Rhodes used to call the mole—Merrman, Schreiner and the rest of the leaders of the Dutch element, were a formidable combination against one little Edinburgh doctod, lately out of jail. Then, too, there was the hatred for the financial element of the Rand, which had to be overcome, and the ridicule of the military clique, to say nothing of the onus of the raid itself. Dr. Jim's answer to that last was characteristic. "Revolution, to be justified," he said, "must be successful; ours was not. I made a mess, and got fifteen months—I deserve fifteen years—for having failed."

WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS.

There is a man in London who has worked side by side with Dr. Jim for a good many years and knows him pretty thoroughly. I asked this man if he thought the last chapter had been reached in the little doctor's romantic story of ups and downs, and his answer was interesting.

"It is rather likely," he said, "that there is another and bigger chapter coming yet. It may be prophetic that Jameson at present occupies the rebuilt Groote Schuur, the mansion which according to Rhodes' will was to be set apart for the occupancy of the premiers of the federated states of South Africa, whenever such federation should come about. If Dr. Jim can regain the affection and confidence which the Cape Dutch once reposed in Rhodes and can bring about a closer union between the Cape Dutch and the colonial element, he will be the strongest man in South Africa, and it might not be long before we should see him premier of all South Africa, thus realizing another of Rhodes' dreams—and those dreams of his had a wonderful knack of coming true. The first sign that Dr. Jim has got to work on this policy will be a howl from the extreme anti-Dutch element who begin to charge the premier for showing too much friendliness for the Dutch. The long and short of it is that although Dr. Jim isn't such a big man as Rhodes or able to see so clearly into the future, it comes to the same thing—he is the biggest man in South Africa."

Dr. Jim is 51 years old and a bachelor. Personally, he is almost the exact antithesis of such grim machines as Kitchener. He holds men by their affections. Like Paddy Murphy, "he has a way with 'im." He has a pair of beautiful brown eyes, which are remembered by everyone who sees him after the other features are forgotten. They say no man who ever came into close personal relations with him was ever an enemy of his thereafter. His frank, straightforward friendliness inspires confidence in his schemes. Before the raid it used to be thought that Dr. Jim's head was almost as long and cool as Rhodes', and it begins to look as if the lesson taught by that disaster has made the opinion good by this time.

Dr. Jim is like Rhodes, too, in his indifference to matter of dress. Neither of them ever knew or cared what clothes they had on. There is another point of resemblance in the unassuming manners of both. It doesn't take any social pull to get an interview with Dr. Jim; anyone can get at him who has any real business with him. He hates society and all its ways, and when he comes up to London he demonstrates his ingenuity by the variety of excuses he can find for not accepting invitations to be a drawing-room lion. It is a queer fact that the Big Four of South Africa — Rhodes, Beit, Kitchener and Jameson—never married; yet it would not be easy to find four men who have had so many opportunities. Dr. Jameson, in particular, seems to fascinate the women, but the more they throw themselves at him the more he shies off. He has few recreations, doesn't seem to care much about sport, barring a game of poker now and then, and doesn't seem to have any other interest or occupation in life except the realization of the vast dreams that he and Rhodes used to talk over when they lived together in a little house in Kimberley.

Perhaps Dr. Jim's queerest trait is his disregard of money. His friend says that he doesn't believe Rhodes left any cash to his chum, and for a good reason: "If he had, Dr. Jim would have had it all given away or lent inside of two weeks. Rhodes knew him well enough to see to it that whatever money was coming to him should be in the form of a regular income. Contrary to general belief, I doubt if Jameson could be called a rich man. You can judge of this by the way he plays poker."—Buffalo Express.

GREAT LAKE STRIKE

The Carriers Succeed in Getting One Steamer Started.

Cleveland, O., May 28.—The steamer Joliet cleared from this port yesterday, coal laden, for Fort William. She is owned by the Pittsburg Steamship Company, and belongs to the Lake Carriers' Association. District Captain Howell, of the Masters' and Pilots' Association, said: "The two or three vessels that have cleared thus far have had for their masters and mates, either the owners or managers of the companies owning the boats. I am satisfied that the Lake Carriers will not be able to get out half a dozen boats altogether." Captain Howell received a telegram from Detroit, saying that a meeting of the members of the association from all river harbors had been held there, and that all "stood pat with not a break in the ranks." Representatives of the civic federation called upon President Livingstone, of the Lake Carriers, and also Captain Howell, of the Masters' and Pilots' Association, to secure their views in regard to the proposed joint meeting. It is probable that both sides will make formal statements before the civic federation committee early next week.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

Toronto, May 28. — The first meeting of the railway committee of the Ontario Government, took place yesterday to hear protests from farmers in Tobicoke Township, York County, against a deviation of the Toronto and Mimico Railway from the highways over their farms. The case was enlarged until Wednesday to enable the parties to come to a settlement, if possible, otherwise the committee will give a decision covering all the interests affected.

A PAIR OF SUICIDES

Wallace Farmer Cuts Throat—Toronto Man Takes Poison.

Listowel, Ont., May 28. — Joseph McIlroy, a farmer of the third concession of Wallace, was found in his barn yesterday morning with his throat cut, but still living. It is supposed that he had been discouraged by the contrary weather, which has retarded seeding and spring work in this section. His recovery is improbable.

Toronto, May 27.—William Weeks, an employe of W. K. Wampole & Co., died at St. Michael's Hospital this afternoon as the result of an overdose of laudanum. Deceased lived at 275 Jarvis street, and it is supposed that continued sickness induced acute despondency. His wife left him for a short time this morning and returned to find him unconscious from a dose of the drug. Although he was removed quickly to the hospital, and attended to, he did not recover consciousness. Weeks was about 35 years of age.

JAPS BLOCKADE IS COMPLETE

Mikado Officially Announces the Fact—16 Hours' Fighting at Kin Chou.

London, May 27. — A special from Tokio says: The Japanese troops fought bravely for sixteen hours yesterday under an extremely heavy fire before clearing the Russians from the southern heights after a brave resistance. The Muscovites made several attempts to retake the hills, but after much loss of life retired finally from the narrowest part of the peninsula which had been held so long.

A Che Foo special says: Considerable delay is expected before the Japanese follow up their reported victories on the narrowest part of the Kin Chou isthmus. The fighting which preceded the fall of Kin Chou must have been exhausting, and the ensuing pursuit must have left the Mikado's troops in no condition for a quick descent upon General Stoessel's second line of defense. On the left flank the Russians are protected by the foreshore of Kin Chou Bay; on the right by the fortifications of Dalny, while their main position is strongly fortified by a series of batteries. The Japanese thus will be compelled not only to make a frontal attack, but to encounter the fire of many guns advantageously placed.

Japan announces that the entire coast of the Liao Tung Peninsula lying south of a line between Pitsewo on the east, and Pulantien on the west, is in a state of effective blockade by the Japanese navy. The blockade will be maintained. The Japanese Government evidently has refrained from declaring the peninsula in a state of blockade until now, because it is held in international law that a blockade, to be effective, must be maintained by land as well as by sea. The Government blockade proclamation by Japan throws the burden of proof on vessels attempting to run the blockade.

STORIES OF WAR WAS HIS FAD

Army Veteran Has His Son Arrested for Making Him Tell Them.

New York, May 28.— John J. Mitchell, a watchman and a former soldier in the Confederate army, had his son Henry arrested last night on a charge of disorderly conduct. When the son, a tall, slim man, 33 years old, was arraigned in the west side police court this morning, his aged father stepped upon the stand and ceremoniously saluted the court. "What's the trouble?" asked Magistrate Mayo.

"I simply can't stand it any longer," began the old warrior.

"He amuses himself by waking his old dad up in the middle of the night asking him to tell him war stories."

The prisoner smiled sheepishly.

"But does he do this often?" asked the court.

"For weeks at a time, and that's too long for an old man to be disturbed. Why, he's got so now when he gets me up he goes and wakes his sisters and tells 'em to come in and hear their old daddy tell war stories. Now, the girls have work to do, and this breaks 'em up as much as it does me."

"What have you got to say about this?" the prisoner was asked.

"It's true," he admitted.

"Oh, he wouldn't deny it, the boy is too truthful for that," interjected the complainant proudly.

"He's not a bad boy ordinarily, but he does like to hear war stories. Tuesday night he woke me up three times to tell him how I shot a razor-back hog thinking it a Yankee spy, and how the whole brigade, hearing the shot, turned out in the dead of night and began blazing away in the dark."

"That's a shame," declared the court. "Why don't you let your father alone, Mitchell, and act like a man?"

"I'll quit," said the prisoner.

"How long will you agree to let me sleep?" asked his father.

"A year."

And with this understanding the prisoner received another chance.

"It's this way," said the young man's sister. "When Henry gets the war story fever none of us can sleep. Not that he is quarrelsome—quite the contrary. He just worries and putters about all night when he cannot make father tell his stories about the war. The other night he kept father out walking the streets with him all night telling him about the war."

DEVILLED CRABS UNORDERED.

Houston, Texas, May 28. — An adventurous sea crab, the leader of a band of three dozen fugitives from a sack in a car on the Laporte road, took a nap at the ankle of a young woman passenger and started a panic that was for a time highly exciting.

The moment the young woman felt the crab take hold of her she yelled at the top of her voice, and was instantly joined by half a dozen others, who caught sight of the rest of the three dozen backing and filling under the car seats.

Then men and women alike rushed for the doors, where they stuck fast, and three women fainted.

LONDON SCHOOLS OF BURGLARY

How Modern Fagin Teaches Boys and Girls to Steal.

MUST HAVE THE THIEF'S MARK

The Juvenile Bill Sikes Is Especially Trained to Enter Villas.

London, May 28. — The recent remarkable series of housebreaking cases in the Enfield district, in which the father of an errand boy was sentenced to six years' penal servitude for teaching his 14-year-old son to commit burglaries shows conclusively that the criminal classes do not hesitate to teach children to do what they fear to practice themselves.

The Scotland Yard authorities know that many criminals, too old now to commit various crimes with impunity, to all intents and purposes reform, and become respectable members of the community. They open small shops, and then in a very quiet way hold classes of pupils eager to pay for learning the secrets of the "craft."

The first thing the "master" does is to examine the would-be probationer's hands. The "thief's mark" must show up strongly upon both, or the boy or girl is not worth the risk of training. Even if the child has clever, light-fingered parents, the trainer will have nothing to do with the case. He does not believe in a child inheriting its parents' evil propensities.

Girls are mostly taught pocket-picking and how to steal trifles from shop showcases. Members of both sexes are well drilled in the art of unblushingly telling lies. They daily rehearse "hold-ups" by imaginary policemen. The trainer, of course, acts the latter role, and instructs the young idea how to invent plausible excuses at a second's notice.

The girls are the sharpest at this game, and very seldom get caught. A trainer will never have anything more to do with a child that has once entered a reformatory. The clergyman there has generally worked on the youthful conscience, and ever afterwards of repentance must be counted on to occur at inopportune moments.

Boy burglars are trained in a very simple manner. It is argued that most people living in villas pay a great deal of attention to the bolts and bars on their ground floors, but very little if any to those on the first.

Accordingly the juvenile Bill Sikes is provided in the early days of his training with a ten-foot silken rope tied in knots a foot apart. Fastened at the end is a strong but light steel hook. The boy is required to practice with this rope, throwing it in much the same way as a lasso would be up to a window sill six or more feet above him, so that the hook holds to the stone.

When the lassoing is acquired to the trainer's satisfaction, the lad is next required to shin up the rope without dislodging the hook from the sill. This requires a great deal of practice, and many are the falls endured. As the height is seldom more than ten feet, and prior to this stage the boy has been taught how to fall, only slight bruises result.

The children in their first expeditions are always taken and shown the house that is to be entered in the daytime, and instructed as to the best methods of entry to the back.

Then late at night the instructor takes the little lad to the "crib," and from a convenient spot watches his pupil disappear according to instructions. The presence of an adult with a boy of tender years late at night disarms any suspicion an alert policeman might have if the boy were seen walking through a street alone.

Once at the back of the house the boy, quite at his leisure, makes an inspection of every window on the ground floor. If one opens readily he enters by it, if not he surveys the next tier, and in nine cases out of ten discovers that the bathroom window is partly open. That is sufficient. From a side pocket he draws the coil of silken rope, and a couple of minutes later is standing inside the little room.

The juvenile burglar is instructed to make his entry by a bathroom wherever possible, because there is always a risk in villadom of any or every room being occupied as a bedroom, and a window opening with a sleeper in the room would nearly always insure an alarm being raised.

Not long ago a remarkable thing happened at a villa on Brixton Hill. When the people awakened in the morning the house was in perfect order; every window was closed and fastened, every door was bolted. Yet every one's pockets had been rifled, every article of jewelry had been taken away during the night. The maid and her boxes were searched, but even she was minus her month's money, paid the day before.

The police were communicated with. On examination tiny finger marks were found on the bathroom window, and traces of a hook were plainly visibe on the window sill. A clever boy burglar had paid the villa a visit. He was never caught, for he had departed in the way he had come, taking with him only valuables that could be carried unobserved in his pockets.

A NEW ONE BY SULLY

Wall Street Operator Springs Smart Trick on Creditors.

New York, May 28.—A sensation was created in cotton exchange circles yesterday afternoon when the suspended firm of D. J. Sully & Co. made a demand upon the receivers, now in charge of the firm's business, that they buy 190,000 bales of spot cotton for the firm's account. D. J. Sully & Co. claim that they were not notified by any of the brokers that their cotton had been sold out, and they therefore wish the receivers to buy in 190,000 bales of actual cotton. The present stock of spot cotton in New York does not exceed 70,000 bales, but on March 18, when D. J. Sully & Co. suspended, the firm was long of 190,000 bales May contracts. Claiming that they owed their cotton exchange creditors nothing, the recently filed schedules made no mention of those creditors.

"DIAMOND JACK" DAVIS WEDS

Twice Under Death Sentence, Now Is a Mining Magnate.

Salt Lake, Utah, May 28. — Twice within the shadow of the gallows, then a prospector and now a mining magnate, "Diamond Jack" Davis has now taken unto himself a bride. According to advices received from Tonopah Mrs. Minnie Williams, of that city, has become his wife. Davis was convicted of the murder of a sheep herder in the Snake River region of Idaho in the latter nineties. The tragedy was the outcome of a bitter range quarrel between the sheepmen and cattlemen.

He was sentenced to be hanged, and when an appeal was rejected by the courts Davis was against sentenced to death. Finally Davis was pardoned by Governor Hunt. After he had been freed he located a claim in Goldfield and struck a rich mine.

GEN. KUROPATKIN TO THE EMPEROR

Says the Enemy Is Fortifying Feng Wang Cheng.

JAPS IN CRITICAL POSITION

Alexieff Reports That Japanese Lost Several More Small Craft at Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, May 27.—The general staff has received the following telegram, dated May 25, from Gen. Kuropatkin: "There is no change in the general situation in the Feng Wang Cheng district. Our cavalry report that the Japanese are constructing fortifications around Feng Wang Cheng, where they have a force of 30,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, with 36 field guns. The Japanese advance guard has advanced to 22 miles north of the Ai River, their front being turned towards Siamatse and Kuan Tian Sian. They are effecting no other movements north of Ai River. About Polandien three thousand troops of all arms and five guns are concentrated. In the neighborhood of Pitsewo and further south the Japanese landing continues. According to Chinese reports, a battle took place at Kin Chou May 18, in which the Japanese lost 700 men. The Russian losses were not so great. A Japanese landing at Taku Shan began five days ago, and it is reported that 50,000 troops, principally infantry, were landed, but this has not yet been verified."

ALEXIEFF'S REPORT.

The following dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff, dated May 26, has been received: "Reports from Rear-Admirals Witsoef and Grigovitch today state that the enemy bombarded from In-Gen-Tsi Bay, 13 miles north of Port Arthur, with gunboats. On the following night the Japanese attempted to block the roadstead at Port Arthur with mines, and from shore observations it could be seen that some steam launches and torpedo boats were sunk. Between May 18 and May 21 the Russians cleared eleven of the enemy's mines from the roadstead."

JAP AND COSSACK.

Fusan, May 27. — Cossacks are patrolling continually ten and fifteen miles to the west, northwest and southwest of Feng Wang Cheng, and they have several times met the Japanese in conflict. Yesterday they were driven back. On that day, according to the Japanese report, 1,000 of the enemy's cavalry, who were found near Pataontsi, 17 miles northwest of Feng Wang Cheng, and back of the Ai River, were expelled from their positions by one squadron of Japanese cavalry and one company of infantry. The Japanese suffered no casualties. According to late reports the Russian had three killed and eighteen wounded.

BETWEEN TWO FORCES

Paris, May 27. — The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Echo de Paris says: The forces of Gens. Kondratovitch and Rennenkampf, which are between the Japanese armies at Feng Wang Cheng and south of the Liao Yang, are estimated at more than 25,000 men, and include a large number of Cossacks. The position of the Japanese first army between the two Russian forces is most critical. It is thought that General Kuropatkin is advancing through the mountain passes commanding the Hai Cheng road, and may drive the Japanese to the sea.

TO SEND WASH TO IRELAND

A Man Purposes Shipping Clothes Across To Be Laundered.

Washington, May 28.—A man in a Virginia town, where there is no satisfactory laundry, has informed the state deaprtment that he desires to send his wash to Ireland to have it laundered. He seems to be serious in his declaration that he prefers to send his bundles to the old country rather than to a neighboring town, and is willing to pay ocean and land transportation charges and suffer the delay of his linen twice crossing the ocean, provided he does not have to pay customs charges. Hence his inquiry. He has been informed that he can import his laundry from Ireland free of duty provided he can prove that the articles in it were purchased in this country, and that the value of each piece has not been enhanced while abroad.

TO BENEFIT JEWS

Plehve Proposes to Repeal the 32-Mile-From-Frontier Law.

St. Petersburg, May 26.—Interior Minister Von Plehve has proposed to the Council of the Empire to repeal the law under which Jews are forbidden to reside within 32 miles of the frontier. On account of smuggling of some years ago the Jewish pale was drawn back from the border.

The new departure is regarded one of the important steps carrying out the Czar's ukase issued early in 1903 promising freedom of conscience. The Czar thinks this is a good time to begin this reform, which will materially relieve the situation of the Jews crowded along the western borders.

HOW JAPANESE HUMBLED CHINA

Swept the Mongolian Warriors Out of Korea.

AND SLAUGHTERED THOUSANDS

Carried One Point After Another and Had Started for Pekin When Halted by Europe.

London, May 28.—The last great war in which Japan was engaged was that with China in 1894-5. This also was over Korea. When the Koreans split into Chinese and Japanese factions and appealed to each power for aid, China sent troops to quell the riots. Japan protested that this was a violation of the treaty of 1876, and landed 5,000 men on the west coast on the pretext of escorting the Japanese minister in safety from the country. The army, having seized strategical positions, the Mikado's ambassador, Mr. Otori, made a demand for five immediate reforms in Korean affairs. China demanded the withdrawal of the Japanese troops, invoked in vain the aid of Russia, but secured an appeal by the European representatives for mutual concessions. Then the Japanese seized the Korean King July 23, and compelled him to appoint Tai Wen Kun as regent.

Hostilities began with a naval engagement in Prince Jerome Gulf on July 25, and a sea battle between cruisers, on the same day off Tontao Island. In each case the Japanese were victorious. The formal declaration of war was made Aug. 1, and by the 26th of the same month Mr. Otori had concluded a treaty of alliance between Japan and the Korean Government. Then the "yellow war" began in good earnest on land. Its whole burden fell on Li Hung Chang, the viceroy of China. His army was not one-quarter the strength of the Japanese. Deficient and antiquated in equipment, with poltroons for commanders, the land forces were on a par with the navy, crippled by the resignation of all the English engineers (in accordance with neutrality proclamation), and commanded by cowardly Mandarins.

Under Field Marshal Count Yamagata, the Japanese soon landed 10,000 troops at Fusan, 3,000 at Gensan and 20,000 at Chemulpo. To oppose these some 30,000 Chinese troops were concentrated at Wiju, whence, with some reinforcements, they marched 100 miles southward to confront the victorious Japanese at Ping Yang. In this vicinity strategic movements and skirmishes occurred for some time, generally resulting in favor of the Japanese. The Japanese commanders were graduates of the first military schools of Germany, the soldiers armed with modern rifles, and the entire army drilled in European methods.

Six weeks after the declaration of war came the first great land battle of the campaign. On Sept. 16, the Japanese attacking the Chinese lines at Ping Yang in front, at the same moment that a second column came into action on the flanks and rear, routed their opponents with terrific slaughter. The Chinese loss was over 16,000 killed, as against a Japanese casualty list of 30 killed and 270 wounded. Four Chinese generals, many thousand rifles, immense military stores, and $3,000,000 fell into the victor's hands. Disaster on sea followed the next day, and at the sea fight of the Yalu River the Chinese navy was almost entirely destroyed or captured.

After the capture of Ping Yang and the whole of the Chinese invading force the Japanese marched to invade Manchuria. Victorious at Wiju, and carrying Hu Shan by vigorous assault on Oct. 25, the Japanese column marched through Manchuria, and proceeded to invest Port Arthur. Here the demoralized remnants of the Chinese army made a desperate stand, until, panic-stricken by repeated assaults, and deserted by their commanders, they fled in disorder, and Port Arthur fell on Nov. 22 into the hands of the Japanese, with 80 guns and immense stores. With the fall of Port Arthur, the reserves of Japan were called to the colors, and a second army mobilized and landed on the Chinese coast near Kiau Chow, in the Gulf of Lao.

Marching through Manchuria in the direction of New Chwang, though retarded by the severe cold, the Japanese fought at King Wa Saj on Dec. 19, the most stubbornly-contested battle of the war. Four charges were necessary to carry the Chinese works, and these cost the Japanese 450 men. The victors advanced to Chung Su, and occupied a position of great strategic value, preparatory to a march on Pekin in the spring. On Feb. 16 the naval station of Wei Hai Wei fell into the invaders' hands, and China hurried a peace embassy to Tokio to beg for terms.

By the treaty of Shimonoseki, signed April 17, 1895, and ratified at Che Foo on May 8, the independence of Korea was proclaimed and declared, and the southern portion of the Chinese Province of Feng Tien, being the part of Manchuria occupied in the war, was ceded to Japan with a war indemnity equal to $158,000,000 in Canadian money. Formosa was also ceded to Japan. At the request of Russia, and in consideration of an increase in the war indemnity, Port Arthur was evacuated by Japan, only to fall into Russia's hands, and form a base for the Muscovite advance, which seeks to deprive Japan of all she won in 1895. The recent aggression of Russia is fresh in the public mind, and need not be recounted here.

HOPE PRINCE WILL PAY

Indianapolis Anxious, as Chinese Noblemen's Bill Is Due.

Indianapolis, May 28. — Indianapolis has had a real live prince for a week, but payday is coming and Indianapolis is worried. The Commercial Club asked Prince Pu Lun to stop over here a day. The prince replied that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to stop over a week.

Where the prince goes, there go his servants, and there are many. They take many rooms at the most expensive hotel in town and they have been having the time of their Oriental lives. There is a rumor that the prince pays all his own bills. The Commercial Club hopes it is so, for it sees ruin if he does not, and it must pay the prince's hotel bill. Tomorrow will tell the story.

GENTLE HANDS AIDING SOLDIERS

Every Woman in Japan Helping the Men at the Front.

PRINCESS AND PEERESS SEW

Royal Family and Humblest Peasant Striving to Provide Comforts for Mikado's Fighters.

Tokio, via Yokohama and Victoria, May 29.—There is a very aristocratic sewing party which meets every day at "Shibua," the Red Cross headquarters in Tokio. It includes Princess Kakumiya, Princess Nashimoto, Princess Kitashirakawa, Princess Higashifushi, all members of the imperial family; Marchioness Hachisuka, Marchioness Naveshima, Viscountess Mori, Viscountess Kabayama, Viscountess Tokugawa, Baroness Yake, and Countess Saki. The only commoners in the party are Mrs. Kuroki, the wife of the commander-in-chief of the forces in Korea; Miss West, a young American woman, and Mrs. Barclay, the wife of the first secretary of the British legation.

I was permitted a peep at the sewing party yesterday—a privilege which is rarely granted to any man, whether he be a foreigner or a Japanese. The ladies were all dressed in the uniform of the Japanese Red Cross. Their dresses were plain nurses' costumes of white or light gray, and red crosses were sewed on the front of their white caps. Every one of them was working away as if her life depended on the number of rolls of bandages she could make for the field hospitals. They made 13,000 in the first month, but they have become more expert with practice, and they are now turning them out at the rate of 750 a day.

There is great rivalry among them. The most expert is pretty little Princess Nashimoto, whose husband is now on a special mission to the United States. She can turn out 40 rolls a day. Miss West and Mrs. Barclay, although they belong to races whose women pride themselves on their skill in the nursing act, lag behind many of their Japanese competitors. Their best records are about 40 rolls a day. Try as they may, they cannot catch up with the quickest of the swift-fingered, merry little women who work beside them.

Even on the coldest winter days, when the snow was deep in the streets of Tokio, and the foreigner shivered beneath his fur coat, these peeresses never failed to turn up at the headquarters of the Red Cross Society. They have given up their old life of luxury and ease, and do nothing all day long and every day except work for the soldiers and sailors who are abroad fighting the battles of Japan. They can hardly be induced to stop for a few minutes in order to eat their light lunch of rolled rice, salt plums and sandwiches. The husbands of several of them are now in Korea or on Admiral Togo's warships, so they naturally feel a deep personal interest in the work. They give the cotton for the bandages, as well as their labor in making them.

This sewing party of the peeresses is by no means the only one of the kind in Japan. Women of all classes are busy making lint, bandages, socks, shirts and a thousand other things for the soldiers, or sending them preserves, cigarettes and other small luxuries. If there could be found in all Japan a woman who is not thinking about the soldiers just now she ought to be put in a museum. Even the Empress Haruko works busily for them all day long in her palace.

The Emperor rises every morning about 5 or 6 o'clock, and works hard before breakfast. Punctually at 9 o'clock he joins his war council, which includes the Premier, Viscount Katsura, the elder statesmen, the ministers of the army and navy, and experts from the general staffs of both forces. He usually sits in conference all day long with these men, constantly receiving reports from Admiral Togo and Gen. Kuroki, working out the plans for completing the mobilization of the reserves, and mapping out the naval and military campaigns down to the smallest detail. Often he is working long after midnight.

"His Imperial Majesty decides everything," said an officer attached to the general staff of the army. "He seeks the advice of the ablest and most experienced men, and is guided by it; but he knows as much about naval and military matters as the experts, and he has a genius for doing the right thing and doing it quickly. Whenever there is a conflict of opinion in the war council he listens patiently to all that can be said on both sides, and then decides in a moment. He never hesitates. Sometimes he takes a course which is opposed to the opinion of his advisers, but it always seems to come out right."

It is said that the Emperor will soon move his headquarters from Tokio to Kioto, which is nearer to Sasebo and Nagasaki, the points to which news from the front first arrives. During the war with China he established his headquarters at Hiroshima.

A prominent figure in the social world of Tokio is Count Sou, the feudal lord of the Island of Tshushima, which lies midway between Japan and Korea, in the Korean Straits. This island is the most exposed outpost of Japan, and it has been invaded many times during previous wars by the enemies of Nippon. Naturally, the islands were much excited at the prospect of another invasion when the war broke out. They hurried up and got in shape to give the Russians a warm reception, and now they seem to be bitterly disappointed because Admiral Togo has robbed them of their chance of a fight.

Count Sou sent one of his retainers, Kioura, to Tshushima to see how his islanders were getting along at this critical time. Kioura has returned to Tokio, and this is his report:

"At present the entire island is in as great confusion as if warfare were actually raging there. The officials are working day and night in order to be ready for anything that may happen, and to be in a position to give all the aid in their power to the warships and to the army in Korea. From all the homes in the island the men have flocked to the military headquarters to be enrolled as soldiers, and every man up to the age of 60 has been accepted.

"Only women and children are left in the deserted homes. The islanders are mostly poor, and they are short of fuel and provisions in this hard winter. Nevertheless, they are giving generously from their scanty stores for the cause of their country, and their only regret seems to be that they will not have an opportunity to give their lives. There is not enough accommodation for the great number of soldiers on the island. Every house is overcrowded, and half a dozen of them will sleep together in a room twelve feet by six.

"The islanders were much excited by my visit and the message of sympathy and encouragement which I carried to them from their feudal lord. Men, women and children gathered around me, expressing their desire to die for their country. At the village of Idzuhara, where the old feudal castle stood, the excitement was keenest.

"From that village an old man named Urata, 81 years of age, applied to be enrolled as a soldier, and so did another veteran named Yoshida, who is over 75. They were sorely grieved when the officers refused to enlist them on account of their age. They have together formed a society, with members in all the villages, to send supplies to the army and support their poor families whose men have gone to the war. They work day and night for this noble cause as energetically as if they were young men.

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FIGHTING FOR A NAME.

"All right, youngster, I believe you've a level head on your shoulders; and, according to my way of thinking, college-bred men are not always the smartest nor the best men. What do you want to get into?" Mr. Lawson questioned with some curiosity.

"I do not know as I am very particular; something in which I'll have a chance to work up with a prospect of being boss myself some time," said Ned, smiling.

"That's the talk, and I'll see that you have a position of some kind before the beginning of another week," the old gentleman replied, and then arose and left the room.

"Smart boy; downright plucky, too! I've half a mind to tell him the truth, make over a handsome income to him, let him go to college and give him a hint about my intention for the future," he muttered as he went slowly down the hall to the library. "Guess I won't just yet," he added after a little thought; "better give him a little more time to show his grit and principle. I want to see how he'll meet the world and its temptations. I'm not sorry he isn't going to college, though I believe he'd do himself credit, and I hated to have him disappointed, but —Dick went to the dogs there, and there may be a germ of Heatherton rascality in Ned; though I think he favors his mother rather than his father. No, I'll keep mum for a while longer and let him work his own way, just to prove what kind of stuff he's made of."

That evening Ned begged his mother to allow him to reply to Thomas Heatherton's communication in her place, saying that he was a man now, and competent to speak for himself, while he believed it was his duty to shield her from all such unpleasant business.

She consented, and he indited the following letter:

"No. — Mount Vernon street,
"Boston, July 8, 18—.

"Mr. Thomas Heatherton:

"Sir,—Your favor of today was duly received, and is herewith acknowledged. While I do not for a moment wish to force upon you the fact of my relationship to you, that fact nevertheless remains, I am the son of your son, and honorably born. Except that it has established my mother's honor beyond your ability to refute it, I regret that the matter should have been mentioned to you at all, or the proofs forwarded to you. I also regret that any fancied obligation on your part, in connection with the accident of yesterday, should weigh heavily upon you. I beg you to believe that the consciousness of having performed, what appeared to me, an obvious duty, and of having saved a precious human life, is of itself all the reward I could desire. Therefore, I return with this the draft for one thousand dollars, which—with similar favors which you proposed for the future —I could not, under any consideration, make use of. With all due respect,

"Edward Wallingford Heatherton."

Mrs. Heatherton feared that this letter was altogether too curt, but Mr. Lawson, to whom Ned also submitted it, said it was all right. It was to the point, and no more caustic than the haughty old scamp needed to offset his own insolence.

"But you might at least have thanked him for offering to bear the expense of your education," said Mrs. Heatherton in a tone of gentle reproach.

"But, mother, I didn't feel a bit thankful—my only sensation was one of contempt for the man's insufferable arrogance and despicable desire to rid himself of an unpleasant sense of obligation. So I would not be a hypocrite and pretend to what I do not feel," returned Ned, with considerable spirit.

This effectually silenced his mother, for she had always impressed it upon Ned to be honest in everything, and she could not now urge upon him to violate his principles.

So the letter went its way and created quite a revulsion of feeling, on the part of his reluctant grandfather.

"Blast his impudence!" he cried, crimsoning, as he finished reading the independent epistle, the second sentence of which was worded so nearly like the first one of his own.

Then he read it through again and a queer little smile began to hover about the corners of his mouth.

"Bless me!" he muttered, when he finally laid it down. "I can't help liking his spirit after all. He does not wish to force upon me the fact of his relationship—but for the sake of establishing his mother's honor he would prefer that the fact had never been mentioned. He desires no reward for saving a human life, but the approval of his own conscience! Hum! High-toned young man, upon my word! Must have taken it all from his mother, though, for Dick was never troubled with a conscience, or with any scruples about using all the money he could get hold of. Wallingford—yes, that was the girl's name, and he signs the whole of it with evident pride; I'm beginning to be interested in the fellow in spite of myself. I wonder if he will have to give up going to college—I would like to know, blessed if I wouldn't!"

He soon had an opportunity of satisfying himself upon this point, as we shall see later.

Three days after Ned returned Thomas Heatherton's draft, Mr. Lawson informed him that he could have a position in a certain banking house which he named, if he was willing to begin upon a low round of the ladder.

"I expected to do that in any business, sir," Ned responded, but looking pleased at the prospect of employment.

Mr. Lawson beamed excessive approbation upon him at this reply.

"That's sensible," he said. "I've seen chaps—greenhorns, of course—who expected to step straight into the salary of an experienced man. It'll be uphill work for a time, my boy, but one is advanced in proportion to his faithfulness and efficiency."

"I will do the best I can, sir, to justify your recommendations, as well as for my own credit," Ned earnestly answered. Then he asked eagerly, "When shall I begin?"

"Next Monday morning, at nine, sharp."

"All right, sir, I will be on hand, Mother," turning to her with a merry twinkle in his eyes—"henceforth behold in your son a man of business—an embryo banker; we'll have that coach-and-pair for you yet."

"Humph! A coach and pair!" grunted Mr. Lawson, who did not himself indulge in such luxuries, "you're flying a high kite, seems to me, for a simple bank runner." Then he added to himself with an inward chuckle: "He always thinks of his mother first, and that's a very good sign."

Ned laughed out lightly at his remark.

"That sounds extravagant to you, Mr. Lawson," he said, "but I'm going to take for my motto, 'Aim, high,young man,' and who knows but what I may yet get to be the president of a bunk?"

"You're modest, surely, in your aspirations," dryly remarked Mr. Lawson, then adding, "but such things have happened."

A few days later Thomas Heatherton had occasion to go to the very bank where Ned was employed.

The young man was just leaving the bank on an errand, as his grandfather entered, and a look of surprise and curiosity leaped into Mr. Heatherton's eyes as they met him.

Ned flushed slightly at the encounter, but feeling it would be rude to pass the man without any sign of recognition, he courteously lifted his hat and then went about his business.

"Who was that young fellow who just left the bank?" Mr. Heatherton inquired of the cashier, who counted out the money for his check.

"His name is Heatherton—he's just entered the house to learn the business. He's a fine young chap—smart as a cricket, too, and one who will make his mark yet."

Thomas Heatherton left the building wearing a more thoughtful look than usual.

"Then he's given up going to college," he muttered. "If Dick had been that sort of a fellow, what a comfort he would have been." The sigh that followed this observation told of a heavy heart and blighted hopes, with perhaps mighty yearning for the boy whom his proud heart had refused to acknowledge.

[To be Continued.]

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is put up in small red enameled boxes which can be easily carried in a lady's purse. Each box contains one dozen lozenges, each one of which is guaranteed to be a cure. Sold by all druggists at 25c or mailed. Write for free sample and booklet. The Herald Remedy Company, Montreal.

PRECONCEPTIONS.

Each nation, says Samuel M. Crothers in the May Atlantic, has its own set of preconceptions. We must take them together, or not at all. They are as compact and as natural a growth as the concentric layers of an onion. Here is a sentence from Max Muller's autobiography, thrown out quite incidentally. He has been telling how strange it seemed, when first coming to Oxford, to find that the students got along without dueling. Fighting with swords seemed to him the normal method of developing manliness, though he adds that in the German university "pistol duels are generally preferred by theological students, because they cannot easily get a living if the face is scarred all over." This remark must be taken as one would take a slice of the national onion. One assumption fits into another. To an Englishman or American there is an incongruity that approaches the grotesque—because our prejudices are different. Their method may seem more dangerous than that adopted by laymen, but Max Muller explains that the danger is chiefly to the seconds.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire occupies about one-fifth of the surface of the habitable globe and consists of the United Kingdom with its attendant islands and about 43 dependencies under separate and independent governments, varying in size from Canada, which is 20 times the size of the United Kingdom, to Gibraltar, the area of which is two square miles. * * * Thus the area of the British Empire is 98 times that of the United Kingdom, while the area of the self-governing colonies alone is nearly 60 times as large as that of the mother country.—Century Magazine.

WABASH WILL NOT RELEASE ITS HOLD ON THE LINE TO PITTSBURG

George Gould Flatly Contradicts One of Latest Rumors.

Road Heavily Fined for Carrying Colored Passengers.

Shorter Route Between New York and Chicago May Be Arranged by New York Central.

A new rail is to be tested by the Pennsylvania, which, if a success, will replace the heavy steel rails now used. It is said to have more than 50 times the durability of the one now used. It is made of a composition of steel and manganese, and is known as a manganese rail. Under the supervision of the maintenance of way department the test will be made. A portion of the main line tracks between Philadelphia and Harrisburg will be equipped with the new rail, and alongside new steel rails will be placed.

The manganese rail has been tested in the Boston subway, says the Philadelphia Ledger, where it was subject to every possible condition. It was adopted for use there, and the attention of the Pennsylvania management directed to it, with the result that a test has been ordered. The manufacturers of the rail are well-known steel men of that city, and the outcome is awaited with great interest. The process of manufacture is said to be secret.

The Pennsylvania operates about 5,500 miles of road and is equipped with 100-pound rails. This class of steel runs 157 tons to the mile. The manganese rail weighs about the same. If the road is to be fitted with the manganese rail it will mean the buying and manufacture of 763,500 tons of rails. At the present price of steel the cost of changing to the new rail would aggregate $25,000,000. This is not beyond the undertaking of the Pennsylvania, for if the test proves its superiority, it would effect a great saving to the company.

If the trunk line railroads decide not to give Philadelphia and Baltimore cheaper rates on grain than Boston and New York get, their action will tend to spur on the demand for the Wabash lines to enter the former two cities. The contention that Boston, which is 321 miles by rail from Philadelphia, shall pay no more to get a carload of wheat from Chicago than Philadelphia pays is absurd in any way it can be looked at. Grainmen in Philadelphia and Baltimore will hardly see their business ruined if action can prevent it. An independent railroad line, not hampered with traditions nor with agreements with competing lines, would surely be favored by these merchants in case Boston and New York shall succeed in wiping out permanently the old differential in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore. This matter of grain rates, therefore, has a direct bearing upon the financial side of Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Reading and Lehigh Valley, as well as Wabash. If the grain differential be removed it may only be a question of a short time before New York and Boston demand cheap rates on coal as Philadelphia, which is closer to the mining fields, now enjoys.

If the present plans of the New York Central management are not changed, most of the men who have been temporarily laid off in line with the retrenchment policy will be back at their old positions by July 1, or shortly after. Some of the men who have been laid off have been assured that they will have their positions again by that time. The statement, of course, does not apply to all who have been laid off, as the same number of men will not be needed to handle the decreasing traffic. Wherever there are large numbers of men, as at terminals, it will be arranged to lay off some of them a specific number of days each month which will be the equivalent of the discharge of a certain number.

Important changes in the relations of the Vanderbilt lines between New York and Chicago are planned for the near future. To perfect these plans, it is said, was the real object of the record-breaking trip with a special train over the Michigan Central Railroad by President Newman, of the New York Central and Lake Shore, President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna, and President Ledyard, of the Michigan Central From the viewpoint of the traveling public, the most important changes to be made in the Vanderbilt lines will be the formation of a new passenger route between Chicago and New York by linking the Michigan Central and Lackawanna. The Michigan Central-New York Central route from Chicago to New York is 975 miles long. The proposed Michigan Central-Lackawanna route will be shorter by exactly 30 miles. The Lackawanna is the shortest line between Buffalo and New York, and is double-tracked the entire distance.

Capt. John J. Healy predicts that within a few years not less than five Alaskan railroads will be built from tidewater to the Yukon River or Bering Sea. He is especially interested in the construction of a line through Copper River Valley and thence to cross the peninsult to Bering Sea. He prophesies that a tunnel will be built under the Bering Straits, making possible continuous rail passage from New York to Paris. Capt. Healy has information that the Czar and the Russian Government stood ready up to the breaking out of the Japanese war to give a right of way through Siberia for 3,000 miles, with a donation of land twelve miles on either side. This land grant was to be given any corporation undertaking the Siberian end of the project.

The 35,000 employes of the Illinois Central, Alton and Wabash will have to pay their fare, or at least a half-fare, to visit the St. Louis Exposition. Managers of these roads have practically decided to prohibit the issuance of free transportation to employes who wish to visit the exposition. The possibility of being called upon to furnish passes for 75,000 or 100,000 employes, and their families has caused the officers of the railroads to consider the prohibitory order.

Five railways in Cincinnati are attempting to serve notices upon seven ticket scalpers that the terms of the injunction of 1901 will be strenuously enforced. One notice has been served out of the seven.

The brokers were expecting the notices, and with one exception they escaped the service. Their temporary respite, however, will serve them no purpose. Technically, they have already received sufficient warning.

The notices were inclosed in envelopes and the letters were registered at the postoffice. The first letter delivered was to Broker Louis Bloom, at 430 Vine street. Bloom was not looking for service in this way and he signed the registry receipt.

On opening the letter and seeing the contents he was thunderstruck. Later, when the postmen dropped into the other brokers' offices with the registered letters, clerks invariably stated that the proprietor was "out of the city."

The passenger department of the Big Four has issued a circular to its conductors and ticket agents calling attention to cases of disobedience to a recent rule regarding the indorsement of tickets. The action is intended as another safeguard against the operations of ticket scalpers. The circular orders that all agents shall make indorsements on the back of the tickets and that whenever a conductor finds a ticket that is not so indorsed and that indicates that it has been altered, it shall be taken up and the full fare charged.

To the Pittsburg rumor that the Wabash is to give up its line to the Pennsylvania and that George Gould will hereafter give his attention to developing his lines toward gulf ports, Mr. Gould remarked: "The only way the Pittsburg can be taken away from me is by the purchase of the Wabash system. The story is absurd, in the extreme. The Wabash will issue $10,000,000 of its stock in exchange for an equal amount of stock in the Terminal Company. The Wabash has already subscribed for $8,000,000 of the bonds of the Terminal Company. There is, therefore, no way for the Pennsylvania to control the Terminal Company except by controlling the Wabash. What grounds are there on which to suppose that a change of ownership of the Wabash is about to take place?"

The Norfolk and Southern Railroad, for permitting negroes to ride on a white circus excursion from Princess Anne county to Norfolk, Va., in violation of the "Jim Crow" law, was convicted by a jury of farmers recently, and fined $300. This is the first conviction of a railroad or other transportation company in Virginia for violating the "Jim Crow" law. Counsel for the railroad company has petitioned Judge Portlock for a new trial.

The American Railway Association has adopted a new standard cipher code for use in the transmission of all business between the members of that organization. An expenditure of $6,500 has been authorized for the purpose of issuing a minimum edition of 1,000 for distribution free of cost to each member of the organization. It is expected that the code will save the railroads of the association, which is made up of 218 big systems, several million dollars annually in telegraph tolls. Although every railroad has its cipher code, the majority of them are crude affairs, and no attempt has been made to reduce the sending of messages by code to an exact science.

LOCAL SOCIAL GLEANINGS

Major and Mrs. Carpenter are in their new quarters at Wolseley Barracks, and Mrs. Carpenter will receive on Monday afternoon next.

Miss Fanny Birrel, of Chatham, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Richardson, Woodland, will next week be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles S. Hyman, Idlewyide.

Mr. George C. Gibbons and party returned from attending the races in Toronto on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. John Carling delightfully entertained a few friends on Saturday afternoon last in honor of Mrs. Buchan, Kingston. Tea was served informally in the drawing-room, and among those to enjoy the pleasant occasion were Mrs. Beddome, Mrs. Becher, Mrs. Puddicombe, Mrs. Hume Cronyn, Mrs. Betts, Mrs. Charles Leonard, Mlle. Van den Broeck and others.

Last Saturday was quite a perfect day for an outdoor function, and a very large number, over 80, attended the golf tea given by Miss Marguerite Ginge and Miss Dorothy Bullen, two very attractive young hostesses, who by their sweet girlishness charmed all. Miss Ginge wore a beautiful shell pink frock with chapeau en suite, while Miss Bullen was in white with lace insertions and dark blue hat. Colonel Peters carried off the trophy in the approach and putting contest. Among those to enjoy the function were Mrs. Ginge, Mrs. Ravener Bullen, Mrs. Arthur Smith, the Misses Allie and Laura Hyman, Miss Nenone Carling, Miss Patti MacLaren, Miss Marion MacLaren; Miss Beatrice Richardson, Miss Madge Smith, Miss Mary Meredith, Miss Bethune, Miss Enid Harkness, Miss Emery, Miss Pope, Miss Somerville, Miss H. M. Harris, Miss Leonard, Miss Macbeth, Miss Nita Hunt, Miss Boucher, Col. Peters, Col. Young, the Rev. Dyson Hague, Messrs. Innes Carling, J. K. H. Pope, Cameron, F. D. Macfie, F. P. Betts, J. Bullen, J. Boucher, Chisholm, King, Cameron, Peters, I. Leonard and a great many others.

Miss Isabel Love is spending a month's visit in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hunt and Miss Hunt, Merriville, left this week on a ten days' visit to New York and Boston.

Last Friday afternoon Mrs. Beddome was hostess of a very delightful little tea for a few friends to meet Mrs. Buchan, Kingston, Mrs. Becher, Mrs. Labatt, Mrs. Macbeth, Mrs. John Carling, Mrs. Puddicombe and a few others were guests.

Carling's Heights was in gala attire on Tuesday afternoon when the London Golf Club won two great victories over the visiting teams from Clinton and St. Thomas. In addition to the matches of the day, several of the ladies of the club played the visitors and the affair proved very jolly. The Misses Mary Puddicombe and Florence Somerville were the bright young hostesses of the tea at the conclusion of the games, and to particularize among the many who attended were Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Betts, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Farncombe, Mrs. Ginge, Miss Shaw-Wood, the Misses Hyman, Miss Somerville, Miss Ada Somerville, Miss Belle Wood, Miss Marguerite Ginge, Miss Meredith, Miss Macara, Miss Bullen, the Misses Boucher, Miss Marlson, Miss Phyllis Henderson, Miss Madge Smith, Miss H. M. Harris, Messrs. Cameron, Leonard, Manigault, Reikes, Boucher, W. Pope, Tilley, Sterling, Robertson Arnott, Bray, Macfie, Somerville, Col. Peters, Col. Young and Lieut. Forny.

Miss Priddis, Brook Farm, gave a very large and altogether delightful tea yesterday afternoon. The cards of invitation were exceedingly pretty, each having a spray of apple blossoms cleverly etched in black and white and the time mentioned "from high noon till sundown."

The lunch at the Kennels on Friday last given by Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Reid proved to be a very smart and enjoyable function. The guests included among others, Mrs. Philip Mackenzie, Miss Peabody, Miss Harrington, Mrs. Gerrard, Miss Vroom, Mrs. John E. Smallman, Mrs. Drake, Miss Harris, Miss Army McDonough, Miss Macbeth, Miss Shaw-Wood, Miss Mackenzie and the Misses Gibbons.

Mrs. Becher, Thornwood, is visiting Mrs. Oliver Macklem, Toronto.

Mrs. John Smallman, Elton Lodge, has given invitations for a luncheon on Tuesday next.

It is rumored that a very popular young man of this city, manager of one of the insurance companies, will next month bring a happy bride to reside in London.

Lieut. Douglas Young spent the week-end at the Barracks.

The usual Golf Club tea at the Kennels on Monday afternoon, given by Mrs. Niven, was a great success, despite the fact that very many of the members were in Toronto at the races, but all who did attend found Glenmore with its sylvan surroundings a delightful retreat from the heat of the city. While many passed the time on the links, those who enjoyed the afternoon on the verandas of the club house were more than charmed with dainty little Miss Virginia Harper, whose winsome little speeches and quaint manners were very entertaining. Among those who went out were Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. John Carling, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Puddicombe, Mrs. C. Leonard, Mrs. Beddome, Mrs Smallman, Mrs Harper, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Macbeth, Miss Allie and Miss Laura Hyman, Miss Dora Labatt, Miss Nenone Carling, Miss MacLaren, Miss Betton, Miss Freida Puddicombe, Miss Lillian Puddicombe, Miss Jap Moore, Miss Harrington (Port Huron), Mlle. Van den Broeck, Miss Leonard, Mr. Macbeth, Mr. Bogle, Mr. Frank Reid and Lieut. Young.

A jolly picnic party who drove a few miles from the city on the 24th numbered, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harper (ever delightful chaperons), Mrs. Frank Reid, Miss Dora Labatt, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Edna Leonard, Miss Freida Puddicombe, Miss Tabby Moore, Mr. Macbeth, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Coulson, Mr. Charlie Hunt, and Mr. Kortright.

Dr. Will Hunt, of New York, is enjoying a six weeks holiday visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hunt, Merriville, South London.

A very jolly impromptu dance was given at the Kennels last evening, of which the young bachelors were hosts.

Lieut. Bogle, who is a guest at The Beeches, went down to Toronto for the races at the beginning of the week.

Mrs. Frank Leonard, who is to be the hostess of the tea at the Kennels on Monday afternoon, has offered a prize for a golf contest

Mrs. (Col.) Buchan's visit to London was a very happy one, and quite a number of her old friends were at the depot to see her off on Monday afternoon last when she left for her home in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Smith and Miss Beddome went down to Hamilton, to spend a few days at Bowbrooke. Miss Beddome joined the Hendrie party from Hamilton for a couple of days at the races in Toronto.

The Hamilton races on June 7 will be the next out-of-town attraction for Londoners.

The Misses Jean and Christine Merchant, Queen's avenue, were in Sarnia for a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. David Cheyne, Windsor, spent the week-end and holiday with Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Dufferin avenue.

Mrs. Kaye, the Barracks, gave a very delightful tea for a few friends on Wednesday afternoon of last week in honor of her mother, Mrs. Buchan, of Kingston. Mrs. Kaye also gave a very smart week-end supper party, of which Mrs. Buchan was the raison d'etre.

Miss Tabby Moore has returned from Boston, where she visited Miss Madeline Scatcherd.

Lady Meredith, Toronto, is spending a visit with Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Meredith.

Yesterday afternoon Miss H. M. Harris invited a number of friends in for afternoon tea, at which they had a very pleasant opportunity of meeting Mrs. Cleghorn, of Boston, Mass.

During the past week Miss Belle Wood, of Toronto, grand-daughter of the late R. Shaw-Wood, Woodholme, was the guest of Miss Shaw-Wood at 435 Ridout street.

Several small theater parties have been arranged for the "Red Feather" this evening, with the young men as hosts.

The threatening storm of Thursday evening did not deter any from attending the delightful dinner dance of 26 covers given by Miss Bessie Moore, at Glenmore, of which Miss Harrington (Port Huron), and Miss Peabody (Boston) were guests of honor. Those to enjoy the function were Dr. and Mrs. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. F. Reid, Miss Beddome, Miss Nenone Carling, Miss Labatt, Miss Freida Puddicombe, the Misses Gibbons, Dr. Hendersen, Dr. Becher, Lieut. Bogle, and Messrs. Crawford, Coulson, Kortright, Gunn, Little, Hobbs and Gibbons.

Mrs. Charles Leonard gave a very smart luncheon party at her handsome home on Central avenue yesterday afternon in honor of Miss Peabody, of Boston, and Mrs. Harrington, of Port Huron.

The handicap for May of the London Hunt Golf Club closed this week. The play-off of four is to take place next week.

Mrs. Smallman, Elton Lodge, gave a small but very smart tea yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Harrington and Miss Peabody.

Mrs. Davis, The Deanery, Wortley road, entertained about a dozen old friends at the tea hour on Monday afternoon in honor of Miss Birrel, of Chatham.

Last week's illustrated Buffalo Courier has a number of interesting portraits, one of them being that of Mrs. McKillop (Eva Roblyn), London's talented singer, who is always a welcomed and appreciated visitor in other cities.

Mademoiselle Van den Broeck, Paris, who is the guest of Mrs. Chas. Leonard, will sail very soon to spend some months on the continent.

KATRINKA.

Dusseldorf newspapers announce the death of an armless painter named Siepen, who became quite noted for his genre pictures. He painted with his left foot. Many of his pictures are in England.

Sugar beets thrive in different kinds of soil in diverse climates, and over a large area.

BE SURE TO SEE THAT THE

INDURATED FIBREWARE

TUBS, PAILS, ETC.,

YOU BUY BEAR THE NAME

EDDY

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1851



They are manufactured by NEW PROCESSES and are SUPERIOR to any other makes on the market.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

DONALD McLEAN, AGENT, 436 RICHMOND ST., LONDON.

THE REVIVAL OF THE INN

While some reformers are bent on ending the public house, others are busy at mending it. We need not decide for both; in many places there are too many public houses, and of those that would in any case remain, many might well be bettered. The annual report of the public house trust, shows that substantial progress is being made in this direction. The principal aim of the trust is the revival of the inn as a place of all-round refreshment, and its extinction as a mere drinking bar. "The man who asks for bovril gets the same smile as the man who asks for beer;" that is the advertisement and the motto. Lord Grey's movement is a most hopeful one; it takes for granted that men will not be deprived of their beer; but it offers every inducement to the consumption of other cups than those which inebriates, and of eatables as well as drinkables, and it provides decent, wholesome, cheerful surroundings. The movement is peculiarly opportune in rural districts. It comes at a time when there is a considerable revival in the wayside inn as a place of necessary refreshment. Hostelries which seemd to have been killed by the railway are coming to life, thanks to the bicycle and the motor. At a time when so many people are thus taking to the road again, it is very appropriate that an effort should be made to improve the roadside inn. — London Chronicle.

The most curious spire in England is at Chesterfield, the leaning tower of Pisa not being more interesting to sightseers than the queer kink in a respectable church, which, tradition says, was caused by the devil kicking out as he passed the spire. The devil had just had his hoofs shod by a local blacksmith, and his pain was so intense the edifice was shaken out of shape.

The American Federation of Labor has 2,312,000 members—taxpayers and voters.

SCHOOLBOY PRINCES.



Princes Edward and Albert of Wales at York Cottage, Sandringham. Their Royal Highnesses are shortly to be sent to a private preparatiry school at Westgate-on-Sea.

We offer $1,000 for a disease germ that Liquozone can't kill; and most of the sick are sick because of germs. One bottle free.

We have purchased more than a million 50c bottles of Liquozone and given them free to the sick. During the past four months, we have spent over $500,000 to announce and fulfill this offer. We have done this to convince the sick that Liquozone does what medicine cannot do, and we are willing to do the same with you, if you need it.

What Liquozone Is.

Liquozone is the result of a process which, for more than 20 years, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. Each cubic inch of Liquozone represents the virtues of 1,250 cubic inches of the gas.

The result is a product which does what oxygen does. Oxygen is the nerve food, the blood food, the scavenger of the blood. It is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. But oxygen is a gas and unstable; while Liquozone is fixed and concentrated. It gets an excess of oxygen virtues into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. The result is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare.

Kills Inside Germs.

But the great value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. There is nothing else known which will do that. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. For that reason, medicine is practically helpless in any germ disease.

Liquozone is so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and an excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter. Liquozone is certain destruction to the cause of a germ trouble, yet to the human body it is the most helpful thing in the world.

We paid $100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone, because this product alone can end a germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma, Abscess—Anemia, Bronchitis, Blood Poison, Bright's Disease, Bowel Troubles, Coughs—Colds, Consumption, Colic—Croup, Constipation, Catarrh—Cancer, Dysentery—Diarrhea, Dandruff—Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Eczema—Erysipelas, Fevers—Gall Stones, Goitre—Gout, Gonorrhea—Gleet, Hay Fever—Influenza, Kidney Diseases, La Grippe, Leucorrhea, Liver Troubles, Malaria—Neuralgia, Many Heart Troubles, Piles—Pneumonia, Pleurisy—Quinsy, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Scrofula—Syphilis, Stomach Troubles, Throat Troubles, Tuberculosis, Tumors—Ulcers, Varicocele, Women's Diseases.

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50 cents and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Company, 458-460 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, or Powley's Liquefied Ozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

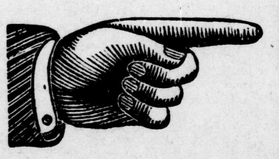
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67C Give full address—write plainly.

Liquozone was formerly known in Canada as Powley's Liquefied Ozone.



NEXT VISIT

RUPTURE

J. Y. EGAN, Specialist, 192 WEST KING ST. P.O. 539, TORONTO.

MY CLAIM to the confidence of the ruptured is based on 38 years exclusive practice in this specialty, the number of cures effected, my long residence in Toronto, my standing in the business and social world, also my regular visits to your section being a standing recommendation of the good work I am doing. Your duty is (if ruptured) to consult me free and thus obtain the expert opinion of your case and what can be done for you, to neglect this is foolish. Do not be deterred from seeing me by prejudice aroused, through the failures of others to cure you.

VARICOCELE FALSE RUPTURE

No matter how serious your case may be, time afflicted or failures you have experienced trying to be cured—my Biotone system will cure you. No pain or operation. Come and consult me free during this visit.

LONDON, SPECIALIST WILL VISIT GRIGG HOUSE, SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

Of Interest to Women

Poverty Marriages.

Not long ago I heard a married woman say to a young bachelor friend of hers: "Why don't you get married, Bob?" and he retorted, "I can't afford to."

He is making about $1,500 a year, not a very princely salary, it is true, but quite enough for two people of the right sort to be able to worry along quite comfortably on in the ordinary Canadian town; and it struck me that this was rather an apt commentary on the customary way of looking at things in this twentieth century of ours.

The trouble is that our youth, of both sexes, are too luxurious in their tastes. They want to begin where their fathers and mothers left off, an automobile, carriages and diamonds, rather than two rooms and—love.

Of course, it is foolish to marry without due regard to the future. You can't live on love alone, because the chances are strongly against your happiness; but just how much you can marry on is another story.

As a rule, the people who cry out about poverty are not so badly off as they think. They are either not in love or afraid because never yet did fear of poverty and hardship ever stand in the way of two people who were honestly satisfied with each other.

The passion for each other's society strengthens mind, and will so that lack of means becomes but a misty dream, not worth considering.

The man has but to think of the woman he loves to be confident that he can do and dare anything, while a woman is ready to suffer anything in the world in order to be with "him."

What are two shabby rooms, a supper of "herbs," poor clothes and a light purse, if one is supremely happy? Simple pleasures are the best, and the 'rubs" can be accepted with laughter and even relished as a joke.

Of course, if a man is afraid that the girl he loves cannot be happy without gorgeousness, he is a fool to take her into a back-room, even if she is willing to go; but the right sort of a girl would rather go through the world hand-in-hand with the man she loves, like a jolly little comrade, accepting pain and pleasure indifferently, save as they affect him, than sit at home and wait for him to pour the jewels of the world into her lap.

For his own sake she will help him on, as many of the most famous men of the world have been helped by their wives, for, as Mr. Dooley says, "It's the business iv th' men to fight, an' th' business iv their wives f'r to make them fight."

SEEK WIVES BY PROXY.

In order to take wives unto themselves farmers are rapidly establishing a record in making use of the most unheard of methods.

Charles H. Connerman, Superintendent of the Kenosha county poor farm, is said to have been commissioned by a well to do farmer of the county to find him a wife. He claims to be a widower with five children, and he prefers to have a widow preside over his farm household, but if he is unable to find a good, honest woman who has had some married experience he is willing to take any single woman whom the superintendent may recommend. He is willing to leave it all to the functionary who presides over the unfortunate wards of the county.

Not long since an Indiania farmer let it get into the newspapers that he would not be averse to taking a life partner. Within a week he was forced to advertise the fact that he had made a selection to stop the tremendous burden that the rural mail carrier daily hauled to his farmhouse.—Chicago Tribune.

HELP PREVENT DISEASE

In the educational crusade against consumption, now being planned by the Illinois Medical Society, some attention should be given to prevailing fashions in woman's dress.

The street dress which sweeps the sidewalks is a death-breeder. If the wearer of this dress went out deliberately to gather up the germs of disease and distribute them in her own home and in the homes of her friends, she scarcely could succeed better.

The woman with the train to her dress goes down town, dragging the pestilence making contrivance behind her. Of course, she holds it up sometimes, but often it trails along in the dirt, gathering into its folds millions of microbes of unnumbered breeds.

When she gets home again, this woman who conforms to the prevailing fashions, hangs her dress in a closet. The closet no doubt is dark. The rays of the sun never penetrate it. Tuberculosis microbes and most other disease germs love the darkness. They like to get away from the fresh air. They gloat and flourish in this woman's dark closet.

After a time some member of the woman's family falls ill. The dread consumption attacks the fairest one of the lot, perhaps, or a little child is taken off with scarlet fever, or whooping cough.

Then this grief-stricken woman wonders where the disease came from.

It is high time the dressmakers abolish the train. There are enough other ways of contracting disease. —Chicago Journal.

ANTI-FAT FOR LAP DOGS.

A new ultra smart athletic club of fashionable Black Bay women is being organized, to be known as the New Hub club. The opening night is set for Sept. 12, and headquarters are now being fitted up on Marlboro street. Among the features will be training in the Japanese jiu jitsu and wrestling by a Japanese woman expert and in expansion by Prof. von Boeckman, the New York advocate of this phase of physical culture.

Valets and ladies' maids will be provided, the former having a smoking room and pool tables for themselves, while the latter will have a reading room. A private wire will be strung to the clubhouse so that returns of all athletic contests can be received by the members direct.

The piece de resistance, however, is a training quarter for pet lap dogs, with a merry-go-round apparatus constructed like a backyard clothes reel. This will be used to exercise the dogs and take off their surplus fat. Tied to its arms, when it is spun around, they will have to keep on the run or be snatched off their feet. Baths and sleeping quarters for the dogs will also be provided. —Boston Traveler.

TAKE TO MATRIMONY IN DIFFERENT WAYS

THE SUB-CURRENT OF FEELING THAT MAKES VARIETY IN LOVERS' ROMANCES.

Folks take to matrimony in different ways. Of course there is always the prevailing romantic emotion, but generally there is a subcurrent of feeling which makes one romance different from others. And this is more conspicuous when the two young people have adopted some unusual method of joining their lives.

Naturally no married couple ever admits that any other romance was exactly like theirs, but generally they could not tell how it differed if they had to make a point of it.

Now, there is nearly always some different subcurrent. If the young man has had an uphill fight to win his bride he can be relied on to feel thankful when he finds that he has succeeded at last. If the bride has overcome reluctant parents she is apt to have such a feeling of gratefulness. If they have had to elope and have succeeded they get another variation on this emotion, and so on with all the others.

DEFIANT.

Here, for instance, is a couple that were defiant. Miss Julia Wright and James Johnson, of Rochester, N. Y., wanted to get married and the parents of the bride objected. If it were not for the objecting parents some of the emotions attending marriage would not be so strongly developed.

Well, with parental opposition to overcome, the young people ran away.

The first thing the bride's parents knew of their daughter's action came when they received a telegram from St. Louis saying:

"In St. Louis; married; glad of it."

There was plainly visible between the lines of this telegram the curt inquiry: "What are you going to do about it?"

The parents wisely saw that there was nothing to be done about it except to wire back their congratulations and ask Mr. and Mrs. Johnson when they expected to come back home. It is not every parent who is wise enough to see this plain truth even after a marriage license and a ceremony have aided them to observe it.

EMBARRASSED.

The above couple were defiant. The following were embarrassed. Miss Zora Anderson, of Waycross, Ga., set out for Atlanta, there to meet William E. Nesbit, of Greenville, S. C., and become his wife.

Such a proceeding is bound in the mere nature of things to strike a certain number of people in a town about the size of Waycross as being the most amusing thing which has happened since the circus was in town last. That is what they thought of it in Waycross and the village wits proceeded to make it hilariously funny. Before they were done with it the circus was eclipsed.

They telegraphed to every way station between Waycross and Atlanta, informing whoever cared to know, that a bride, a real bride, on her way to get married would pass through the town at such an hour and such a minute.

Then they decorated the bride's trunks with great streamers and tagged them conspicuously with announcements of her contemplated step. The poor bride did not learn of their endeavors until she had started on the journey. Of course the wits had not left the passengers on her train in ignorance. It grew worse and worse. At every station there were large crowds collected to see the bride pass through. She grew embarrassed, blushed, pulled down her veil, and finally tried to hide herself, but there was no help for it.

The nearer the train came to Atlanta the bigger the crowds grew until there were mobs on the station platforms to see the bride. Even in Atlanta, where the bridegroom was awaiting the young girl, the trainmen had spread the secret. The young man thought it was a distinguished general coming to visit the town. When his embarrassed bride got down from the coach amid wild cheering and when the be-ribboned trunks were taken out of the baggage car both the bride and the bridegroom realized that matrimony has its terrors.

Both agreed that it was worth the trouble, but, as Mrs. Nesbit said, after she became Mrs. Nesbit:

"I hope I shall never experience anything like it again. It was simply awful."

GRATEFUL.

Here is a grateful couple. Not long ago, just as Representative Jones, of Virginia, was getting into bed at the Hotel Varnum in Washington, a bellboy came to his room and told him there was a young man to see him downstairs.

Dressing rapidly, Mr. Jones went down to the parlors, and there found Miss Ellen B. Robinson and Frank Kinnier, of Essex County, Va. They had run away from home, taken a train out of Richmond, and had hurried to Washington. There was no objection to their marriage, but they wanted to hasten things a little. They had left home ostensibly to take a buggy ride and had driven to the railroad station instead of returning.

When they reached Washington it was late at night, they having been delayed on the road. The only person Miss Robinson knew in the city was Representative Jones. He fixed matters up all right, and the next morning with the young man he started out to get a marriage license and a clergyman. They were married the next morning in the Varnum Hotel parlors.

They declare that the representative helped them out of a disagreeable state of things, and he has one vote "cinched" for life in Essex County.

PATIENT.

The following story represents the patience with which some lovers will wait for things to adjust themselves so as to permit their marriage. Rufus A. Wood, of Nesa, Colo., and Miss Emma Whiteside, of Chillicothe, Mo., were married recently. They were child lovers when little more than out of their babyhood.

The boy was poor and he had to make his fortune, or the beginning of it, before they could take each other seriously. After the boy had grown up he left his native town and went further west. He worked hard and finally became a cattle owner.

His competence did not come to him until he was advanced in middle age, but the girl was still waiting. One day she went to visit friends in St. Joseph, Mo. Wood learned that she would be there. He looked at his bank book and decided that he had enough money now. He visited St. Joseph and met the girl there. They were married three days afterwards.—Chicago Tribune.

HAS A RIGHT TO BE AN OLD MAID

BY ELLEN THORNEYCROFT FOWLER.

I cannot for the life of me see why a woman who happens to be married should consider herself entitled to look down upon a woman who is not. It has often puzzled me, and neither as a single nor as a married woman have I been able to penetrate the mystery. If a married woman considered herself superior to all the women whom her own particular husband had not chosen, I could understand it better, naturally—if she is a dutiful wife—she must consider that the woman chosen by a man who is superior to all other men must of necessity be superior to all other woman.

That seems logical enough. But in that case her scorn would include her married as well as her single sisters—which most certainly it does not. And her openly expressed opinion of many of the husbands of her acquaintance precludes the idea that she considers their choice a mark of any special or distinctive merit.

It cannot be that she regards marriage as altogether a testimony to a woman's power of attraction, because no woman with a head on her shoulders and eyes in that head can pretend for a moment that, taken as a whole, the married women of her acquaintance are more atractive than the single ones. On the contrary, I should say, roughly speaking, that single women are the more attractive—principally because as a rule they take more trouble to make themselves agreeable.

I admit that the typical old maidish character—in whatever state or sex it may be found—is neither lovable nor stimulating. Its sympathies are so narrow—its methods so circumscribed. To live with it for long is to feel that you are looking at life through a microscope which makes dragons of microbes and cart ropes of hairs, and which never gives you a glimpse of the mountains or the stars at all.

But the old maid (falsely so-called), who is one by state and not by nature—who has no right to the epithet at all, save that in her career she has missed the incidents of marriage—what a delightful person she can be—and often is! There is a certain charm about her which in the very nature of things the married woman lacks.

In her case the flower of romance has never changed and developed and become a fruit; it is still a flower—even if slightly faded—with a flower's subtle fragrance and delicate bloom. The garden is still her place rather than the storeroom—the atmosphere which surrounds her is yet the breath of spring. She has never crossed over and entered into that promised land of which all girls dream in life's beginning; she has only stood alone upon the mountain tops and seen its beauties from afar. For her the morning mists have never faded away in the light of noonday, but still surrounded her with their soft and pearly haze.

Therefore, her sympathy with those who are no older in years than she is in mind is perfect, for at heart she is as young as they; only in her case youth's romance is tempered by womanhood's wisdom—youth's hopefulness by womanhood's tenderness—and youth's smiles by womanhood's tears. She is fresh without being crude, inexperienced without being hard, imaginative without being vague.

Of a truth there is no more delightful personage living than your delightful old maid (so-called). And it takes a far cleverer woman to be an admirable old maid than an admirable wife; let no one forget that.

There is a growing tendency among the girls of the present day not to marry. In our grandmother's time every woman considered marriage as her raison d'etre, and spinsterhood as an unmitigated calamity; but nowadays many women deliberately prefer to remain single. And there is much to be said in favor of the single life, with its independence and its freedom from anxiety and responsibility. It has fewer joys than the married state, but also fewer cares. And a single woman has a far better time now than she ever had before, owing to her increased liberty and freedom. Nevertheless, this present reaction against marriage is not altogether a good thing.

It is all right for a woman with means and position of her own; she can afford to please herself; but there are numberless daughters of middle class men who have comfortable homes and a good time during their father's life, and refuse suitable offers in their teens or their early 20s; and then—when the old home is broken up—they find themselves left in their 30s or 40s alone and unprovided for, and with no further chance of changing their state.

Sometimes they make this mistake because they prefer the pleasure and independence of a single life; and sometimes they do it in the hope that if they wait a little something better will turn up—something, in short, which they consider more worthy of their choice. Hundreds of girls spoil their lives by expecting too much. And the absurd thing is that while they demand so much, they offer so little. What are they, forsooth, that they should expect ideal perfection of mind, body, and estate in a husband? What do they propose to give in exchange for all this fairy princeliness?

Of a truth they had better

"Down on their knees

And thank heaven fasting for a good man's love" even though the "good man" may incline to rotundity of figure and have his name unwritten in the Red Book. I would advise those fastidious young ladies to remember the story of the Scotch beauty who, on being asked why she had never married, replied: "I wadna look at the walkers, and the riders a' gaed by."—Chicago Tribune.



FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

Father—Why, what a little woman she's getting!

Mother—Yes, a very expensive young lady. She grows out of all her frocks.

Dorothy—Mamma's expensive, too. She's grown out of her pretty frock!



Style 474. Satin ribbon girdle, for young ladies with slender figures.

For comfort's sake don't make your figure fit any corset you buy. The E. T. Corset provides a distinct model that gives a stylish figure to each different build of woman.

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ET Corsets

ARE SOCIETY WOMEN DRINKING TOO MUCH?

TWO NEW YORK DOCTORS DENY THE CHARGE BROUGHT BY BRONSON HOWARD.

Since Bronson Howard used to analyze the "400" in "Aristocracy," "Young Mrs. Winthrop," and "The Banker's Daughter," he has not attracted so much attention as by his statement made recently in Salt Lake that women of wealth and position in New York drink too much for their own good.

A Sun reporter talked with two men who might be expected to have positive knowledge on this subject. One is the head of a physical culture institution that includes among its pupils every winter some of the women best known in New York society, and noted in many cases for the looks they struggle so hard to preserve. Another is well known for his success in treating victims of excessive indulgence in drink.

Dr. Watson L. Savage, who is at the head of the physical culture institution in Fifty-ninth street that bears his name, does not agree with Bronson Howard.

"I have many women among my patients every winter that come from the class Mr. Howard described," he said, "but I cannot recall a single instance in which a woman who came here needed treatment for the results of excessive drink. Many of them bring letters from doctors and I never had one that named drink as the cause of a patient's condition.

"Possibly obesity, of which some women come here to be cured, might be called the result of too much drinking. But the cases of obesity I have treated during the past few years have not been of that kind.

"Nowadays most women want to be slight, and they are willing to give up a great deal for that. They know that nothing will fatten them more quickly than alcohol. Now people know as they never did before what the result of their imprudences will be. Women realize that cocktails and champagne will puff them up.

"It is inexcusable now to be fat, because so many women have shown that it is possible to avoid that condition by healthy exercise and diet. Women, therefore, who think of their appearance are more careful about drinking than they ever were. And the women who have social position find liquor more accessible to them than it was ever before. There are half a dozen restaurants or cafes in this region which women may enter with impunity and take a drink if they want to, and I very frequently see them doing it.

"Drunk may have increased with those women, but those of position, who have to compete in looks with many others, are more careful than they ever were. They avoid liquor and they are coming to look after their physical development more and more closely every year."

Dr. I. T. Shaffer is the New York physician who probably treats more cases of alcoholism than any other. He was not prepared yesterday to say that the number of excessive drinkers among women of society had increased during recent years.

"I know," he said, "that the number of my women patients has increased during the past five years, but I would have to go over my books very carefully to say whether that increase had come among women of the class that Mr. Howard mentions. I don't believe it does.

"I think that women, as well as men, drink more nowadays than they did. Money is more plentiful and champagne is bought with a frequency that was unheard of a decade ago. So it is natural that the women should do some of this drinking, as they go to restaurants now to an extent that was formerly unheard of.

"But I could not say that the habit of drinking has grown more among women of social importance than among others."

A steward of a large Fifth avenue restaurant which serves more private dinners and entertainments than any other restaurant in New York and has the reputation of having the most fashionable patrons was a disgusted opponent of the theory that women in society drink too much.

"Why, if we relied on what the women order," he said, "there would not be wine enough sold to make any profit. Most of the women who come here refuse even a cocktail. They may sip a little champagne or some other wine, but that is all they'll take.

"I've begun to believe that it's the fashion now for the women to refuse wine, and you'll never see them taking a liqueur after dinner. Now they'll shy even at a creme de menthe with ice, which used to be popular with them. I should say that the average drink of the ladies who come here is a half glass of wine.

"And it's not only in restaurants that they are so sparing. At the dinners in private houses and at dances the women drink nothing. At the balls given upstairs and at those in private houses it's only the men that drink champagne, if the women of society do drink too much. I don't know where it is done."—New York Sun.

CHOKED WITH ASTHMA

The Experience of Captain James MacDonald of Kingston, Ont.

Very few men are better known in marine circles in Eastern Ontario than Capt. MacDonald, of Kingston. His suffering from asthma and bronchitis is well known. "For years," he writes, "I battled with the agonies of these diseases, often I couldn't sleep for nights at a time. Spent hundreds of dollars on doctors without relief, but one dollar's worth of Catarrhozone cured me."

This statement was made three years ago. Today the captain is still well, proving that Catarrhozone cures asthma permanently. Price $1 00 at all druggists. Get it today. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., and Kingston, Ont.

Last year there were taken from the streets of Manchester 78,660 tons of mud in various stages of moisture and deposited on moss and peat land with the result that really valuable agricultural land is reclaimed. Now the London Corporation has bought about one hundred acres of ground near Barking, and will soon make similar experiments.

You can't cure a cough or cold from the outside. You must cure it through the blood.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

is the only remedy that will do this. It gets right to the root of the trouble. It is guaranteed to cure.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1. S. C. Wells & Co. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

MISGUIDED SOLICITULE; WARNING TO MOTHERS

HOW THE INTERFERING MAMMA MAY SPOIL DAUGHTER'S MATRIMONIAL CHANCES.

"My mother nearly ruined all my chances of marriage. If I hadn't taken the reins of life into my own hands I should have lived and died an old maid," said a young married woman recently to an assembly of old schoolfellows. Most of them were married. All had met together to celebrate the wedding anniversary of the latest bride in the old school set.

"Let's have an 'experience' meeting about our engagements and marriages," said a sprightly young matron. "All must be bound in honor to tell the truth. We're lifelong friends, and can talk candidly. The old schoolgirls present who are still spinsters can learn by our experiences. By other women's mistakes wise girls correct their own," she quoted mischievously."

"Jack says he carried me off despite mother doing her level best to spoil his and my chances," said Matron Two. "You all know mother, girls! She's a great talker, as many middle-aged women are. With the best intentions in the world she used to take the chair at all our socials at home—we poor daughters always had back seats—talking and talking hour after hour and pressing our men visitors, of every age and degree of eligibility, into an unwilling circle around herself. Jack says all our courting was done by chance encounters in the hall. Mother never let a man get a moment's talk with any of us girls at home."

"Why don't our fond mammas give us daughters a fair show with young men?"

"My mother spoiled all my chances without meaning it," said Matron Three. "But where there's a will there's a way, and Charlie and I managed to take a trip to the altar. Mother was forever sending her girls on errands. I think she wanted to show how dutiful we were. Whenever young men came to call, it was: 'Rosie, do run upstairs and bring me so-and-so,' or 'Just go, like a good girl, and see if your father wants anything.'

"Perhaps it was a sweet little domestic picture. But the errands used to keep us out of the room all the time the young men were in it.

"'Why doesn't she go and look after father herself, and not be always looking after me?' Charlie used to mutter under his breath, and with rage in his heart. I wonder mother didn't spoil his temper as well as my chances."

"Girls never, never will be wives until their mothers learn more tact," said one of the unengaged school set. "My mother is so keen on showing young men how well I have been brought up that she keeps on reproving and training my mind and morals before all who come, so that they grow bored and weary with hearing me 'put through my catechism,' as they dub it. And they give up calling in despair of a pleasant, amusing afternoon."

"That's better than being lauded up to the skies," said the other unattached girl. "I simply sit with scarlet cheeks while mother describes me and my domestic virtues, just as though she were an auctioneer trying to sell a forlorn hope to the best advantage. I'd much rather be scolded before the young men than treated as a job lot on a bargain counter, to be got rid of at any sacrifice of dignity and self-respect."

Thirteen out of the fifteen young women who went to school together voted that their mothers had placed no end of obstacles in the way of their engagements.

"All whose mothers spoiled their chances of marriage hold up their hands," insisted the hostess.

Thirteen hands were raised.

"Of course, we don't blame her. She didn't intend to," said all the daughters in chorus.

PRINCESS OF WALES' GOWN WENT ASTRAY

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD IN A PECK OF TROUBLE AT MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS ALICE.

At the marriage of Princess Alice, the Princess of Wales was forced to appear in a gown not specially made for the occasion.

Never in a royal household surely has there been so much anxiety displayed over a single dress, and it all came about in the old simple way of a wrongly addressed reading "Princess of Wales, Frogmore House, Berks," the label bore the following: "Princess of Wales, Frogmore Hall, Herts."

When the dress did not arrive on the wedding morning the Princess naturally grew anxious. Messengers were dispatched from Frogmore, telegrams were sent to the dressmakers, telephone bells were kept continually ringing—but still there were no tidings of the all-important wedding dress. Ultimately, however the origin of the mistake was discovered, and a special messenger was at once dispatched from London to St. Albans, which is the post town of Frogmore Hall, Herts.

When the messenger arrived, there were the packages which all the King's horses and all the King's men could not get to Windsor in time for the royal wedding. It wanted only an hour or two for the ceremony to commence, and the messenger was in despair. He could not send the parcels by wireless telegraphy or by telephone. He did the next best thing—he asked for a special train. But even this was out of the question, as no spare engine was at St. Albans. The planets were decidedly against that beautiful wedding gown getting to its proper destination in time.

The desperate messenger, after tearful but fruitful entreaties to the railway authorities to come to his aid, at length had to take an ordinary train to King's Cross.

It was a race against time. The hands of the clock were creeping on towards twelve, and the royal guests were then getting ready to leave the castle for St. George's Chapel. The messenger's heart beat wildly as he jumped into a cab and told the cabman to drive like fury to Paddington. How that cabman drove! He lashed his horse until the animal thought that he was pulling a fire-engine to the scene of an outbreak. Paddington was reached about 12 o'clock, and there—grand news—was a special in waiting to convey the messenger and his prize to Windsor.

Past flooded fields and brimming rivers sped this extraordinary royal special. The sight of the towers of Windsor Castle raised false hopes in the breast of the messenger, for the bell-ringers were already in the church tower waiting to ring the joy bells.

Hurridly the messengers threw the parcels ont on to the Windson platform, and then flung himself into a cab, the packages being put in after him by excited porters. The cab dashed up Castle Hill, and almost ran over some wedding spectators, who were surprised to see a modest cab going up to the Castle at such a time. The gates of the castle were flung open wide, and the messenger dashed into the palace with the wedding dress.

Those fatal words "Too late," however, were thrown in his teeth. The wedding had begun, the Princess had to wear another dress, and the messenger sank down exhausted and baffled.

There was much banter at the wedding luncheon, it is said, but the Princess was quite good-humored about it, and in the morning papers one was able to read that the Princess looked charming in a dress of lovely material, and everything ended happily.

Surpasses Everything.

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Men Restored to Vigor



Are you one of the thousands of men, young and old, who lack virile power? Do you crave to be robust and vigorous, to have perfect manhood? Thousands know they are weak and impotent, but neglect to take the right steps to regain their full vigor and strength. Are you one of them?

Thousands suffer in ignorance of their real condition, believing themselves to be strong and well when they are far from it. Perhaps you are one of them. It is worth your time to ascertain your true condition of health, if you have any reason to doubt or suspect that you are not what you once were.

If you belong to either class mentioned above, do not be discouraged. Do not lose hope. Help is within your reach. You can be cured. Vim, vigor and vitality, health and happiness have been given to men who had been reduced to physical wrecks.

Be Honest With Yourself.

If you have been a victim to the follies and indiscretions of youth, committed excesses in married life, if you doubt your strength, it is your duty—your duty to those you love and who love you—to at once, today, consult an honest, reliable, recognized physician—a specialist who has a record for CURING weaknesses. But do not go astray. Consult no quack. Take no patent "Cure All." No two cases are precisely alike. Every individual needs a treatment particularly suited to him. Go where you can get the right treatment for your case.

Cure Yourself at Home.

If there is no successful specialist near you, write at once to Dr. Goldberg, the noted specialist. He is the possessor of 14 diplomas and certificates which he received from medical colleges and state boards of medical examiners and he will send you his method free, to use in the privacy of your own home. It does not interfere with traveling, as it can be taken with convenience anywhere.

If you have stricture, prostate troubls, sexual weakness, varicocele, lost manhood, blood poison, hydrocele, emaciation of parts, impotence, etc., or any complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney trouble, heart disease, etc., write the doctor and if he accepts your case for treatment it is equivalent to a cure, as he never accepts an incurable case for treatment, and remember you may

Pay When You Are Cured.

The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up, so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It would seem, therefore, that it is to the best interests of every man who suffers in this way to write the doctor at once and confidentially lay your case before him. He sends the method, as well as his booklet on the subject, containing the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him: "Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward Ave., Room 201 Detroit, Mich., and it will all immediately be sent you free, in a plain, sealed package.

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THE NORTHERN ... LIFE ...

will guarantee to pay your wife, after your death, the sum of

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for twenty years certain, and as much longer as she will live.

Write for booklet giving description of this and other policies.

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Telephone 1,344. 467 Richmond Street.

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 suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

In English schools three hours a week are given to needlework; in New York but one.

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

THE RECTOR'S SAGE CONCLUSIONS

RICHARD B. SHELTON IN WASHINGTON STAR.

It was 11 o'clock one Thursday morning in early spring. The sunlight streamed in through the study windows of St. Luke's Parish House and filled the dim little room with a mellow, delightful warmth. A bed of jonquils, just come into bloom beneath the windows, freighted the air with a pleasant prophecy of a season of new life and vigor. Two lusty robins, braving the dangers of the yet frosty nights, were perched on an elm outside, sending up their husky efforts at cheerfulness. The gardener, moving about in the Parish House gardens, whistled incessantly as he unbound the various shrubs, ridiculously swathed in their winter garb of straw.

The rector of St. Luke's sat at his desk near one of the windows, writing his Sunday sermon. The vigor and life of the newly come spring ran strongly in his veins—so strongly that his rapidly moving pen could scarce keep pace with his thoughts. He rather envied the less concentrated labors of the gardener below, which allowed him to whistle gay snatches of song as he worked.

So absorbed was the rector with his work that he gave no heed to the heavy footfalls along the uncarpeted hall, nor did he look up until his visitor had been standing for several moments just inside the study door. When finally he did glance up from the littered desk he rose hastily and advanced to the newcomer with outstretched hand.

"Phil!" he said cordially. "It's good to see you. Sit down, man, and give an account of yourself. You've been a truant here these two months. How are you, and how's the lady? You haven't come to ask me to reduce the fee, have you?" he ended, playfully.

The newcomer took the rector's hand limply; his eyes shifted uneasily before the rector's buoyant gaze; his face wore an expression of passive resignation. He sank into an easy chair and tossed his hat onto a nearby couch.

"I'm done for," he announced in a colorless voice.

"Nonsense! I don't believe it," said the rector, with sturdy conviction.

"Financially," the other explained, with hopeless finality in his tone. "Everything's gone. I'm a pauper."

"Tell me about it," said the rector, sympathetically.

For a moment the two men looked at each other silently; the rector keenly, and the other man questioningly. Neither man was much over thirty, and both were broad-shouldered, well built and good looking. Yet there was a vast difference between them. The rector had a strong, kindly face. But for the eyes, it might have been the face of a saint. Those eyes, however, were very keen, worldly eyes; they looked beneath the surface; they probed one's every weak spot; they detected every sham. The other man's features were beautifully regular, but the mouth was weak; it suggested querulousness; determination seemed to be fatally lacking.

"About that fee, Rod," he said, laughing in hollow fashion, "there won't be any for the simple fact that there won't be any wedding. It's just as I told you. I'm cleaned out—off the boards."

The rector waited quietly for his guest to continue.

"I don't know why I came to tell you all this," he went on, "unless it's because I'm going away the last of the week, and I wanted you to understand why. I should never have left Barton & Company, Rod."

"So I told you at the time," said the rector, dryly.

"I know," his guest said, hastily, "but I didn't want that humdrum life, and I didn't want to drag Gertrude into it when we were married, either. I wanted money, and the things money will do for you. I thought I knew the street pretty well—I was quite successful with my flyers when I was at Barton's, you know. I got along swimmingly at the start. Then things changed. That P. & B. business last winter squeezed me pretty hard, and copper broke just in time to finish me up. It took just two months to wipe out twelve years."

"Why don't you go back to Barton's? You still have value there," the rector suggested.

"Oh, hang it, man, I can't. I left there with too much red fire — that dinner and the toasts to 'the new power on 'change,' and all that sort of thing, you know. I met old Barton on the street only last week. He told me whenever I wanted to come back to let him know. I thanked him and informed him I was getting on famously. I had just $300 in the world then."

He paused and drummed nervously on the arm of his chair.

"I dropped the last of that Tuesday night on a crooked roulette wheel," he added.

The rector grunted his disgust.

"What are you going to do now?" he asked sharply.

"I'm going away the last of this week for a fresh start."

"Where and what?" was the rector's flat inquiry.

"I don't know," the man replied wearily.

The rector looked through the study windows at the cloudless sky and the budding branches of the trees. He felt the potential force of nature at work out there. Opposite him was this hopeless, helpless human atom. He felt his anger rising.

"How much have you told Gertrude of all this?" he asked at length.

"Nothing," the man said uneasily. "I can't tell her, somehow. She thought I'd do such great things on the street, you know. I shall write her the whole miserable business when I get away, but I can't tell her now."

The rector sat up in his chair. Before those eyes the other man seemed to shrivel visibly.

"Philip," the rector began sternly, and then stopped.

"I hope, Rod," the other man said with weary dignity, "you're not going to suggest praying with me."

"No," said the rector emphatically. "I'm not. The fact is, I'm striving to control an overmastering desire to take you by the collar and throw you into the street."

There was a moment's awkward silence; then the man rose and picked up his hat from the couch.

"I'll go now," he said simply.

"Phil"—the rector had laid a hand on his shoulder—"I want to see you here this afternoon at 3. Will you come?"

"If you like," said he, and went out.

The rector sat down at his desk again, but his pen lay undisturbed in the rack and the uninished sermon was pushed one side. He sat tilted back in his chair, staring out at the jonquils in the parish house gardens. For some time he sat thus, his brows puckered in a thoughtful frown. Then he rose, and carefully placing the leaves of the sermon under a weight, he drew on his gloves and donned his hat. He ran lightly down the steps of the parish house and strode briskly down town.

It was a trifle after 3 when the rector returned to the parish house. As he entered the study, he saw Philip Gardner waiting in the easy chair. The rector gave him a friendly "hello!" and laid a bundle on the desk by the window.

"Philip," he said, "I have been thinking of you ever since you left, and I have concluded what the trouble is."

Gardner's brows lifted a trifle.

"I didn't intend for you to trouble yourself with the matter, Rod," said he. "It wasn't on that account I told you."

"Nevertheless, I have," said the rector grimly.

Gardner shrugged his shoulders, but said nothing. The rector noted carefully the dullness of the man's eyes and the hopelessness of his every movement.

"It is, moreover, something I think can be remedied," said the rector.

"Indeed!" said Gardner, with ironic inflection. "See here, Rod, I haven't asked you for any advice."

"But you'll get it just the same," said the rector shortly.

"Go ahead, then," said Gardner with an air of resignation.

The rector rose from the chair with no word of explanation and began to clear the room. He locked the two doors of the study and slipped the keys in his pocket; he closed the leaded windows; he moved the furniture into the corners of the room. Gardner watched him quietly, and if he wondered at all this preparation, he gave no articulate hint of it. When the rector had finished he sat down by the desk.

"Phil," said he, "when I asked you to come back this afternoon I thought possibly I might have some plan developed. I am happy to say such is the case. I confess it took me some time to decide what was best to be done. You see I started out on an entirely false basis. I was thinking of you as a man. Then it suddenly occurred to me you were still a boy despite your age—nothing but a boy, and the whole thing was ridiculously plain. What you need at present more than anything else in the world is an everlasting good thrashing."

Gardner was silent evidently waiting for the other to continue.

"And that," said the rector after a pause, "is just what you'll get."

He slit the strings of the bundle on the desk before him, and drew forth a set of regulation boxing gloves. He threw off his coat and his high-cut, clerical vest, and began to lace one pair of the gloves to his wrists. The other pair he tossed to Gardner.

The latter stared at them dumfounded, and then at the tall figure of the rector lacing on his gloves in a quiet, business-like fashion.

"For heaven's sake, Rod" he gasped, "what's the meaning of this absurd farce?"

"Take off your coat and stand up," said the rector curtly. "I intend to thrash you."

He noticed with satisfaction that a faint color had come into Gardner's pale cheeks and a gleam had displaced the dull look in his eyes.

"I wouldn't be so sure of it, Rod," said Gardner quickly.

"Take off your coat and get up," the rector commanded.

It was a strange scene that was enacted in the study that afternoon. The rector of St. Luke's and his strapping antagonist feinted and countered and delivered staggering blows. The study resounded with the shuffling of their feet and the dull thud of weil-aimed blows. They ducked and doubled with considerable dexterity and blood streamed from the rector's nose. For full twenty minutes it was nip and tuck, and then the rector caught his man in an unguarded moment. His right shot out like a catapult to the point of the jaw and Gardner sank in a heap on the floor.

The rector laid him on the couch and unlaced the gloves. He bathed his own perspiring face and donned the coat and high-cut clerical vest. Then he sat down by the window and waited.

Presently Gardner stirred uneasily on the couch and sat up. He looked about in a dazed manner, and, spying the rector, smiled weakly.

"One of those old-time straight-arm blows of yours, wasn't it, Rod?" he asked, nursing his jaw.

The rector nodded. Gardner looked at him doubtfully for a moment and then said:

"Rod, I think you have some advice back of all this, and I rather think I'm in the proper condition to appreciate it."

Nor did the rector slight this opportunity.

"And, Phil," he said in conclusion, "you want to swallow your pride, if you've any left now, and go back to Barton & Co. But first of all, you'd better tell Gertrude the whole truth."

Gardner thought deeply for a few moments, his head held between both his hands. Then he took the rector's fingers in his grip.

"You're right, as usual, Rod," he said simply.

Some weeks later, on another perfect spring morning, Gardner again came into the study a buoyant, bubbling Gardner this time.

"It's to be in June after all, Rod," he announced happily. "And Gertrude thinks your fee should be a record one for this vicinity."

"I think I've earned it," said the rector with a quiet smile.

A SEVEN-WIFE RELIGION.

A Doukhobor named Vazoff, who was disappointed with the doings of his fanatical sect in Canada and returned to Russia, has just been arrested and sent to prison. Vazoff aspired to be the Joseph Smith of Russian Mormonism. Having quarreled with the Canadian Doukhobors, he returned surreptitiously to his native country, boasting that he would found a sect ten times as numerous as theirs. Arriving at Odessa, he tramped inland, announcing to the peasants a new resolution, according to which all true Christians were in future to have seven wives, "as was the case with good Canadians." The villagers of Ilovo passed a resolution accepting Varoff's doctrines, but when the mayor, his two sons and seven of the eight rich peasants put the tenets of the new religion into practice there was a loud outcry, and the young men of the district raided the mayor's house and nearly killed his sons. Varoff fled but was pursued to a neighboring village, where he was captured while haranguing the moujiks on the virtues of polygamy.—Moscow Corr. London Express.

NO REASON YOU SHOULD GIVE UP

BECAUSE YOUR INDIGESTION HAS BECOME CHRONIC—DODD'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS WILL CURE IT JUST THE SAME.

If your Indigestion has turned to Dyspepsia and become chronic that is no reason you snould despair. Others just as bad as you have been cured by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Take the case of Mr. James Bradley, of Smith's Cove, Digby County, N. S. Here's what she says about it herself:

"I had Dyspepsia for over nine years. I tried the best doctors in the place and never found relief. I had to starve myself from eating. No tongue can tell what I suffered.

"I bought six boxes of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and six of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and before I finished taking them I could eat most anything and sleep comfortably."

There is no need to comment on a statement like this. It's true. What was done for Mrs. Bradley has been done for thousands of others. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will do it for you.

GERMAN WOMEN IN PROFESSIONS

Back twenty or thirty years ago a few women began to call the attention of their sisters to all the evil and dependence the lack of education meant for them in a country where knowledge is accounted the highest good. Quiet, steady work followed, undismayed by legislative action and by public abuse and ridicule, until now almost all the German universities are open in a measure to women, allow them degrees in various branches, and high schools and preparatory schools and courses exist in various cities. With the right to study the professions at home has come the right to practice them, and there are a number of women physicians and a few women lawyers in Germany today, something that would have been considered impossible thirty years ago. Prominent men have been enlisted in the service of higher education for women, and the daughter of a minister of education was one of the first pupils of the high school courses opened in Berlin ten years ago. Prominent in this work have been such educators of note as Helene Lange in Berlin, Elizabeth Gnauck-Kuhne of Leipsig and those veterans of the movement, now passed away, Louise Otto-Petres of Leipziy and Matilde Weber of Tubingen.

HE GOT A PASS.

The following story about James J. Hill, the railroad president, is told in the Northwest States. Mr. Hill was talking to some friends in a hotel lobby when a young man bustled up to him and said: "Mr. Hill, you claimed a year ago that no one need be out of a job in this part of the country."

"I did," admitted Mr. Hill.

"Well, your statement is incorrect," declared the young man. I have been hustling for a job for the past six months and can't get work at anything I can do."

"That's just it," observed Mr. Hill. "What can you do?"

"Have had several years' experience as a stenographer, am an expert bookkeeper, have been a shipping clerk, and know the business: am an Al advertising man: also a first-class book agent," said the young man in one breath.

It ended with Mr. Hill giving him a letter to the Great Northern offices in St. Paul. He was going to try out the young man and see what was in him.

"Thank you Mr. Hill," he ejaculated, as he hurried away; but in a moment he was back again.

"Say, Mr. Hill," he asked, "do I take the brakebeam to St. Paul?"

He got a pass.—St. Louis Republic.

Queensland possesses the largest colored population in the Commonwealth. The latest returns show that there are within the limits of that State 10,047 Chinese, 8,563 Kanakas, 2,153 Japanese, 1,059 Hindoos and Cingalese and 1,864 miscellaneous Asiatics.



ON THE ROCKS

WHAT would you think of a captain who attempted to navigate his vessel with a broken rudder? He would soon be on the rocks, would he not? Well, every man and woman who is suffering from kidney trouble without taking the proper means of curing this dangerous malady is attempting to ride safely over the rocks and shoals of everyday life with a broken rudder. It is impossible to keep off the rocks of rheumatism, dropsy, backache, sleeplessness, sick headache, bad breath, lack of ambition, lack of courage, dyspepsia, blood poisoning, weak heart, failing memory, irritable temper, sallow complexion, and a hundred and one other troublesome and dangerous ailments if the kidneys are allowed to remain out of order.

Bu-Ju, The Kidney Pill, is absolutely guaranteed to cure disordered kidneys, and thus eradicate all the troubles that arise from them. There is no use in treating the symptoms. The root of the evil, your kidney trouble, must be cured, and **Bu-Ju is guaranteed to cure it.**

Toronto, Sept. 8, 1903.

Claflin Chemical Co., Windsor, Ont.

Gentlemen:—I have bought and taken three boxes of your **Bu-Ju** *Pills and I found them as represented. I can recommend them to any person who has kidney trouble. I received great relief as soon as I commenced taking them.*

Yours truly.

112 Hazelton Avenue. *T. GLEN.*

Bu-Ju is for sale by druggists generally, or will be forwarded by mail on receipt of price,

Fifty cents per box.

The Claflin Chemical Co. LIMITED. NEW YORK, N. Y., AND WINDSOR, ONT.



Most people don't eat too much—according to their appetites.

The trouble is that appetite (in these cultivated days) is no longer the trustworthy guide it was designed to be. It's apt to play hob with the machinery.

The beauty of "FORCE" is that it fits any appetite, and makes digestion wait upon it.

Sunny Jim

If "FORCE" simply made people happy, nothing more, it would be a power for good. But when you know it makes them strong, energetic, useful—millions of them—think how it must be pushing the world ahead.

THE TYPHOID DANGER; WHERE GERMS LINGER

HIDDEN PERIL SOMETIMES LIES IN THE HIGH-PRICED COUNTRY SEAT.

With the annual hunt for summer homes under way, it is well, physicians say, to remember the fever epidemics of the past, and to keep in mind the fact that most of the typhoid found in New York is picked up by city folk while away in the warm months and brought back to town by them when they return in the autumn. Here in the closer quarters the germs freely incubate and spread with amazing rapidity. A tenement erected in the most crowded district of the city, if built according to law and under inspection, is safer, it is said, than many an old homestead among the hills.

Drinking water, milk and shellfish, particularly where they are in the least exposed to decayed vegetable or animal matter, are the common carriers of the fever germs. Typhoid may lurk in the coolest wells, in the stables of the most thrifty farmer, and will flourish in salt water where oysters of exceeding flavor grow. It takes life where it is least expected. Ties and associations that have bound families to old homes for years have been severed in a week's outbreak of fever, but epidemics like those which ravaged Ithaca, N. Y., and Butler, Pa., must happen before the public realizes the menace that lies in unwholesome sanitary surroundings.

"A member of a well-known New York family came to me last fall," said a former health commissioner of this city, "very much worried because of sickness in his family which had been diagnosed as typhoid, and as the family had spent the summer at his country place the disease must have been contracted there. This he could not believe, because the house and outbuildings had been inspected by a sanitary engineer when they were built, and it was his boast that the place was as perfect as money could make it.

DANGER IN PIPES.

"Upon examination I found that the main drain of the house was an iron pipe, the joints of which had never been sealed. The drain passed close to the well that supplied the family with drinking water, and the ground that surrounded it was soaked with sewage. Consequently all that was needed to produce the epidemic of typhoid here was to have some person who had been exposed to typhoid come to the house and stay a few days. This was exactly what happened. The owner of the place could not believe my report until he was shown the analysis of the water, and then he took immediate steps to have the drain rebuilt and the well filled up.

"Recently a man who was about to lease a country place near New York asked me to look the property over, and make a report on its sanitary conditions. The place had been unoccupied for three years. Two days were spent in examining the plumbing, the roof and the cellars, the water supply both outside and in, the ventilation and the heating apparatus. The house passed inspection, but the water supply in this case was contaminated even worse than the other. In order to reduce the danger a revision of the whole drainage system was necessary. The agents named an extravagant sum for the rental, and laughed when they were asked to make alterations as shown by the report of the sanitary experts. My client did not take the place, but I understood somebody who did not know as much about it as he did snapped it up for a bargain."

The chemist who gave the above information has under examination in his laboratories at present samples of the water supply of two towns in New York State. One collection of bottles comes from a system of artesian wells that are to supply a reservoir. It took only a preliminary examination to inform the town authorities that the samples produced were not satisfactory. Upon the expert's advice the well-diggers were ordered to go deeper.

THE MILK TESTS.

Arranged in a long white row on another table were samples of milk from farmers outside the city, and from dairy companies in town. All had been sent in for analysis. Some of them were to be delivered monthly for the chemist's examination and report, the dairy companies watching for impurities in their supply, and the farmers keeping account of the "give" of the herds. Where the tests show a decrease in the weight of cream, the system is such that in each stable the particular cow whose record has fallen off can be found and disposed of. Prices for milk are not so high that dairymen can afford to keep cows that do not pay for their keep.

The danger of infection of food products is now no doubt realized by the public authorities, especially in the large towns and cities where so much produce is bought and sold upon the streets. In the laboratory above referred to the sanitary experts are engaged at present in drawing up an entirely new sanitary code and a system of inspection for a neighboring city where the population has rapidly outgrown the old regulations of its so-called board of health.—New York Evening Post.

THE VIZIER'S GREAT SALARY

BIGGEST ON EARTH SO FAR AS THE RECORD'S SHOW—BEN HAMED IN LUCK.

Saved $5,000,000 Out of His Wages—Best Paid Woman Gets $20,000 a Year.

The biggest "official salary" paid anyone on earth, so far as records show, is that collected by the grand vizier of Morocco. In a country with a high standard of ethics and a lofty plane of morals this salary might find a plainer name of "graft," but in eastern eyes it is the lawful stipend of the office.

In comparison with his official revenue, the President of the United States and the President of France are paid like messenger boys. Even J. Pierpont Morgan does not rate much higher than a ribbon counter clerk when his income is placed alongside that of the grand vizier.

This official handles all the revenue of the country. In the handling he diverts such portion as he thinks will repay him for his expenditure of time and energy. He is without doubt the best-paid statesman in existence.

SAVED $5,000,000.

The salary is so big that no one knows the exact amount which the grand vizier places to his account every year. It may be indicated by the fact that in a few years the savings of the late Grand Vizier Ben Hamid amounted to $5,000,000—not made in speculation or business ventures, but saved out of his salary. And yet they say that a man on salary can't get rich.

Ben Hamid kept his savings in gold bullion stacked away in the cellars of his palace at Marakesh.

Two other high salaries paid for daily services, seem, on paper, to be ridiculously out of proportion to the work, but a correct understanding shows that they are well earned. Talk to the mail carrier on your route and ask him what he would think of receiving $35,000 a year for his work. He probably would laugh at you. Yet this is the actual figure paid to the man who carries the mail between Eagle and Valdery in Alaska. The distance is 414 miles, and the postman makes two journeys a month, carrying 300 pounds of mail at a time. He uses an immense number of dogs, and good sledge dogs are costly, to say nothing of their food.

STEEL ROLLER GETS $21,000.

Almost equally absurd does it sound to say that the remuneration of a laborer is $21,000 a year. That is the sum paid to A. J. Day, employed as a roller at the Pittsburg mills of the United States Steel Corporation. He was formerly one of Mr. Carnegie's men. He is said to be the best man at his work of rolling steel rails, and is paid accordingly.

Possibly the best paid woman in the world is Mme. Heglon, of the Paris Opera. She is paid $20,000 a year, and the second star, Mme Breval, gets $18,000. The amounts made by lecturers frequently rival those made by great singers. Ian Maclaren once made $50,000 in six weeks. Henry M. Stanley did even better, and was paid at the rate of $12,000 a night.

ARCHBISHOP RECEIVES $65,000.

As Speaker of the House of Lords, the lord chancellor of England gets $20,000 a year. As a judge he gets another $30,000, making his combined earnings as great as those of the President of the United States. A similar amount is paid yearly to the Bishop of London and to the Archbishop of York, while the Archbishop of Canterbury receives the largest yearly payment that England makes to anyone outside of the royal family. He gets $65,000.

To reach the really high official salaries one has to go back to the so-called bankrupt countries of the east. The money given the highest official in the richest western countries compares poorly with the salaries of these eastern statesmen. The Turkish Minister of Finance gets $40,000 a year, the Minister of Foreign Affairs $50,000, and the grand vizier $60,000. Even he is not the best paid, as the official who is in charge of the admiralty and manages a few old broken-down battleships gets the salary of $80,000 a year. His perquisites swell this amount to such an extent that the present incumbent of the office has amassed a neat little fortune of about $15,000,000.

Compare with these salaries the $50,000 which is paid the President of the United States and the $120,000 which the President of France receives. The small officials of Turkey get more than Mr. Roosevelt and nearly as much as the President of France.

REFUSES $200,000 A YEAR.

There is a man who received an offer of the large salary of $200,000 a year, and, incredible as it may seem, refused it. This is Herr Ballin, the gifted German, who is managing director of the Hamburg-American Line of steamers. The offer was made to him by heads of the Anglo-American shipping trust, if he would become managing director of that corporation.

A dozen years ago the public had never heard of Mr. Clinton Dawkins. Then he became Mr. Goschen's private secretary, and in 1895 secretary of finance in Egypt. There and later on in India he made a great name as a financial expert. His fame attracted the notice of the heads of one of the biggest private banks in the world—that of J. S. Morgan & Co. He now draws $250,000 a year in their service. His is said to be the biggest salary paid by any bank. There are not more than three bank managers in England who get one-fifth of Mr. Dawkins' salary.

The great life insurance companies pay high figures to the men who control their investments. The two largest in the world each allow their presidents $150,000 a year, and the third fixes its president's remuneration at $100,000. There is one actuary working for an assurance company, with headquarters in London, who gets $35,000 a year.

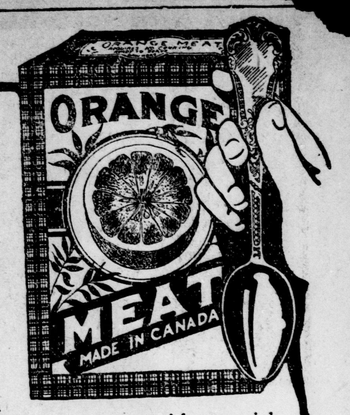
RAILWAY SALARIES ARE LARGE.

Railway companies are not stingy. J. Pierpont Morgan paid Mr. Samuel Spencer $50,000 a year to give expert opinions on the railway properties he was buying up, and M. Ingalls works also for Messrs. Morgan and Vanderbilt for the comfortable remuneration of $75,000 a year.

As managing director of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Limited, Mr. Rhodes used to get about $250,000 a year, and Mr. Rudd's salary, also as director of the same company, was $250,000.

The sugar trust pays its officials well. A notable instance is the $50,000 a year which their chemist, J. O. Donner, gets. But Mr. Donner has to work hard for his money. Sugar from every part of the world, cane and beet, comes before him, and he has to exercise expert opinion on it.

The great experts in all of the principal commercial lines are well paid. Fifteen thousand dollars a year is the salary of the chief tea taster and blender of one great British tea firm. This gentleman has also the expenses of three months' holiday paid yearly. He needs it badly, for tea tasting is most trying to the nerves and health.



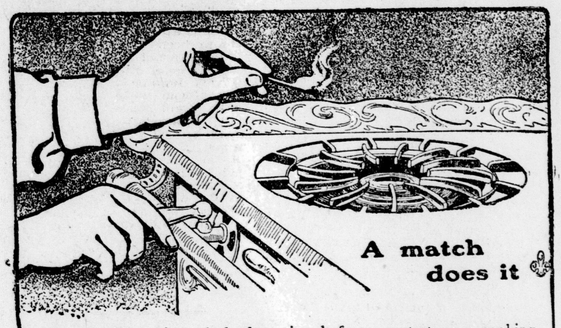
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a match and a turn of the valve gives you immediate fire for boiling or frying. The same with the oven and broiler—they very quickly gain the proper heat.

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and Ceylon TEAS are inseparable. Name always connected with "the finest tea the world produces." A half pound will soon prove why everybody likes

LIPTON'S TEA

INTERESTING FAMILY OF "LITTLE SPRITE"

THE ANTICS OF A MOTHER FOX AND HER YOUNGSTERS IN CAPTIVITY.

Readers of this series will doubtless remember the story of "The Sprite," the little red fox which a year ago I took from its home in a burrow at Topsfield, Mass., and those who attended some of my lectures during the past winter will scarcely have forgotten the bright-eyed, sharp-nosed, bushy-tailed little rascal which appeared with me on the platform, and whose silky head they patted at the close of the evening. It may also be remembered that, after his mate was killed by the dogs in the fall, another mate was bought for him, and that both foxes were housed in a large wire cage in the garden.

Before the cold weather came I had erected on the north and east sides of the cave high windbreaks, which sheltered the foxes from the bitterest of the storms. In the lee of these a wooden den was placed, with two compartments, one near the ground and the other above it. At the other end of the cage, which caught the morning sunlight, a platform was built about two feet from the ground that the animals might lie and sun themselves away from the floor of the cage, as they might lie on the top of a rock if they were free in the woods. But the den they scarcely ever used to sleep in, except during severe storms of rain or sleet; they preferred to lie out on the bare platform even in the coldest weather, when the thermometer went down to 20° below zero or lower. Before lying down they usually walked around on the platform in a small circle, curving the body inward, and then sinking down, already curled up, the legs and the face covered by the bushy tail. Thus they would lie, often back to back, even when the heavy snow was falling, and several times we have found them in the morning with nothing but their black ear-tips protruding above the snow. The den they used chiefly as a playhouse.

At half-past six one morning, when we went out to see "Sprite's" mate, she jumped out of the den, yawning and stretching as usual but without recognizing us in the usual way. Then she growled, dashed into the upper compartment of the den, and soon reappeared with a newly born cub in her mouth. She dropped it on the ground, pushed it with her nouse, and then picked it up again, and in great agitation carried it to different parts of the cage, as though looking for a safe place to deposit it. When we went away, she carried it back into the den, where we eventually discovered the whole family of five baby foxes. And since then, whenever disturbed, she would pick up one of the little ones and carry it to a new place. Finally, she made a hollow in the leaves at one corner of the cage and put all the babies into it. I spread an awning over that part of the cage, and they have been there ever since. "The Sprite" showed great interest in the proceedings from the first, and would undoubtedly have taken part in them had the vixen allowed him to. But whenever he poked his nose into the den to have a look at the children the mother snapped at him and drove him away. But he seemed to take it all in good part, and when another chance offered he tried it again. Once, when one of the cubs had been left on the ground and the vixen had gone for another one, "The Sprite" saw his opportunity and made the most of it. He walked up to the baby, sniffed it, pushed it gently with his nose, all the while wagging his tale, and then he began to leap playfully over it, each time landing close to it, but never upon it. How long he would have amused himself in this way we shall never know, for in the midst of the sport the vixen flew at him and drove him off in a hurry. Then she picked up the baby and carried it away.—Ernest Haroid Barnes in New York Evening Post.

KNOWN TO THOUSANDS.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills regulate the action of the secretions, purify the blood and keep the stomach and bowels free from dieleterious matter. Taken according to directions they will overcome dyspepsia, eradicate billousness, and leave the digestive organs healthy and strong to perform their functions. Their merits are well known to thousands, who know by experience how beneficial they are in giving tone to the system.

A woolen felt made in Leeds is being much employed for giving elastic foundations and reducing the noise of machinery and railway trains.

Japan, with her 47,000,000 population, has 4,702,625 pupils in her elementary schools, or 91 in every 1,000; while Russia, with 130,000,000 population, has

HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of its failing to remove even the worst kind.

The vast majority of the Japanese have never heard of Japan. They call their country Nihon, or Nippon, and even that name has only been in use for 13 or 14 centuries.

PALE, SICKLY CHILDREN should use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Worms are one of the principal causes of suffering in children, and should be expelled from the system.



THE GRAND.

Tonight ..... "Red Feather"
Wednesday ..... "Are You a Mason?"
Thursday, Friday and .....
Saturday ..... "Living Canada"

Tonight "Red Feather," the famous comic opera, with Miss Grace Van Studdiford in the title role, will be the attraction at the Grand. It is not necessary to add anything to the praise which has already been showered on the production. London theatergoers have heard the beautiful production upon two former occasions, and that the music, and for that matter, the entire production, has made a lasting impression in this city is proven by the immense sale of seats for this afternoon's performance and for tonight. Miss Cora Tracey, the talented London young lady, whose beautiful contralto voice was so much admired by local theatergoers, will again be seen with the company here.

Wednesday, "Are You a Mason," a comedy full of humor and ludicrous situations, will pay a visit to the Grand. When last seen here a couple of years ago, the production made a big hit with Londoners.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the great moving picture entertainment, "Living Canada," will be put on.

Probably no comic opera production has ever offered such an elaborate display of gown and fashion as does the "Red Feather." Women flock to study creations, which F. Ziegfeld, jun., has imported from the latest Parisian ideas.

It is not that Miss Van Studdiford is not a great drawing card from the standpoint of her ability alone, but, oh! how the feminine heart doth beat and rave with the multitude of ideas, grace and beauty contained in the lines of the gowns which the owners of "Red Feather" have purchased for a good-sized fortune.

Miss Van Studdiford's costumes worn in a single night are valued at $4,000, exclusive of jewels. Thirteen gowns purchased for the chorus cost $10,000, and the display in the ballroom scene, in which the Crown Prince of Roumania is received by Miss Van Studdiford, is probably as gorgeous as ever was staged.

The up-to-date manager has certainly learned that beauty of costume goes farthest toward the production of a pretty scenic effect and this thought seemed well instilled into the mind of the "Red Feather" managers.

While Mr. Ziegfeld was in Paris he secured the latest creations, his sole idea being to secure novelty and grace combined in each costume. From the interest manifested by the woman patrons of "Red Feather" it is evident that Mr. Ziegfeld has carried out his intentions to the letter. The materials were brought back to New York and the gowns fitted there. The ideas are entirely Parisian. They produced a sensation at the opening night in New York and ever since society has flocked to the "Red Feather" and the company has left a trail of original Parisian ideas, which crop out among the higher set a few weeks after "Red Feather" leaves a city.

Here are descriptions of some of the gowns:

Van Studdiford, her entrance gown, blue broadcloth, trimmed with pale white lace, satin bodice, with real lace sleeves, jeweled buttons and ornaments, valued at $700. Hat is of applique, trimmed with jewels and ostrich plumes, valued at $75.

Red Feather costume, black velvet coat, with trousers to match, silver trimmings, black velvet cloak, valued at $500.

Ballroom scene, princess silver spangle gown with real lace, elaborately covered with jewels. The front covered with imported roses, the train with the same effect is worked out of silk artificial orchids, value $1,500. A large applique hat with six real ostrich feathers, valued at $100.

Second ballroom gown; black sequin coat with long train, value $1,000. Large black jet hat, black feather tips and ornaments, value $50.

Bird costume in Act 2—Golden pheasant, gold cloth, trimmed with real feathers, with hand-painted ornaments, train with some effect, hat, head of the bird, value $700.

Black bird—Black taffeta silk hat, with real black feathers with black spangle train and large black hat with bill of bird. Value $400.

Humming bird—Front has a cream satin effect, trimmed with green and gold, with real feathers, green and blue wings, a grayish blue velvet train, small toque hat with head of bird. Value $500.

Silver Bird—Silver cloth covered with pink chiffon, trimmed with pink velvet feathers, spangle back with same effect, with train, small silver hat. Value $450.

Cock-a-too—White taffeta, tinted with yellow and trimmed with velvet, spangled in real feathers, back with light yellowish train. Hat, a wreath of yellow flowers. Value $500.

Bird of Paradise—Yellow satin front, hand-painted with spangled gold braid and chenille, bodice trimmed with chenille; train gold-braided with hand-painted feather. Hat, head of bird. Valued at $800.

Cardinal—Cardinal-colored silk taffeta, trimmed with silk cardinal feathers and silver spangles, back with deep rose effect and hand-embroidered in chenille, with train; hat, head of bird. Value $550.

Not many farces now being presented to the American public contain the intricate situations woven so deftly into the plot of "Are You a Mason?" the Dietrichstein effort, which will be presented at the Grand next Wednesday. The woof of the piece recounts the adventures of one Amos Bloodgood, an elderly and rather gay character, who, in order to satisfy his wife, and partly as a shield for his own escapades, pretends to join the Masons; but never does. Prolific of speech, and glib of tongue, he regales his better-half with wonderful accounts of his wonderful success. To such an extent does he deceive his spouse that extrication from his predicament seems almost impossible, and matters are further tangled by the appearance of a prospective son-in-law upon whom the obligation of "riding the goat" is also put. He follows his father-in-law's lead, never joins, and is under the same necessity of resorting to all manners of expediences in order to conceal the hoax. The net gradually tightens about the pair, and the end of the third act finds them almost at the end of their ropes, the audience in one roar at the involved situation, and Mrs. Bloodgood triumphant in the cause of masonry. The deception, however, is gradually discovered, and the pretenders forgiven on condition that they really become bonafide Masons.

A competent company has been secured, the entire production is carried intact, and a performance of high dramatic standard is promised when the farce is presented here.

The pope's order to have the Gregorian chant introduced into the church services has not found favor even in Rome. The Berliner Tageblatt, commenting on the fact, says that few of the people in the Eternal City appear to be willing to give up the secular and operatic melodies which have heretofore been used and in which they found enjoyment. "The town musicians, loath to see their scant income still further diminished, the countless music lovers who went to the churches to hear bright music gratis, the priests, the congregations—in short, everybody protested. And it actually happened that not a few bishops, in view of the threatening attitude of the public, begged permission of the vatican to postpone the change. Not so in Rome, where on the day of the St. Gregory jubilee the Gregorian chant was first introduced with a choir including 1,200 to 1,500 boys. The results, unfortunately, did not meet expectations. On the contrary, notwithstanding the excellent training of the singers, the Roman public found the performance of the Missa degli Angeli so monotonous and primitive that thousands left the church of St. Peter's before it was over. The Roman newspapers, commenting on this failure declare that unless the customery church music (reformed, if necessary, and made more serious) is restored, the churches will become the resorts of old maids, who will slumber to the sounds of the Gregorian chant."

The following is from a San Francisco paper: "David Belasco and Henry De Mille collaborated once on a play in which they used the line from the Psalms of David, 'Lord, how long shall the wicked, how long shall the wicked triumph?' The actor to whom this line fell expressed his dissatisfaction over it, and confided his feelings to De Mille. 'Are you so stuck on it?' the actor asked him. 'Yes,' said De Mille, 'I must confess I am. You see, the line isn't mine. It's David's.' 'I thought so,' said the actor; 'any one could tell that was some of David Belasco's bad English.' "

Miss Lulu Glaser will appear when the fall begins in a new musical comedy by Harry B. Smith and Ludwig Englander, called "The Madcap Princess, which will in reality be another stage version of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," which was successfully dramatized for Miss Marlowe's use by Paul Kester. Just what Mr. Smith will do to the story remains to be seen. Miss Glaser will appear at the Broadway Theater in New York in October, after a few weeks in the smaller towns. John Kendrick Bangs has made a musical comedy version of "The School for Scandal," which Miss Russell threatens to produce next season, as Mabelle Gilman, who had an option on the work, has evidently given up her idea of appearing in it.

Sam S. Sanford, the old-time minstrel, and, according to himself, the creator of the part of Uncle Tom in the dramatized version of Mrs. Stowe's famous book, has suffered a stroke of paralysis, and is spending his declining days at the home of his daughter at 429 State street, Brooklyn. Mr. Sanford is 85 years old. Although he has lost the use of his legs, temporarily he believes his mind is still very active, and he delights to relate the reminiscences of the years immediately following the civil war, when sectional feeling was still strong in the border states along Mason and Dixon's line, where he played Uncle Tom.

When seen by a reporter Mr. Sanford was reclining in an armchair at his daughter's home. "I've finished my breakfast," he said, "and I feel fine. I'm laid up with this attack, but I guess the warm weather will thaw me out. I expect to be back on the boards again before very long. I wish some of my old friends would come in to see me and talk over old times. Yes," continued Mr. Sanford, "I am the original Uncle Tom of Mrs. Stowe's romance. After President Lincoln was shot I played Uncle Tom all through Ohio and Kentucky, and I had a great many narrow escapes with my life. I remember one instance in Louisville, where the memory of a poker game saved my life. It was like this. I had Uncle Tom booked that winter mostly in Ohio, but I had booked the show for one week in Louisville. I received several letters, mostly anonymous warning me that if I tried to play Uncle Tom there I would never leave the town alive. I told my wife she had better remain behind while I made the trip, but she insisted on going with me. Well, we took the show to Louisville. There were a good many demonstrations against us when we arrived in town, but no sign of open violence. Apparently the citizens decided that the best way to treat us was to boycott the show.

"On Monday night we opened and played to a $6 house. The next night it was just as bad. On Wednesday I went to the manager of the theater, and said: 'Look here! I've contracted to pay you $75 a night for the theater, and I'd like to have you let me out.' He said, 'Well, well, Sanford, I thought you had more nerve than that. I didn't think you were a quitter.'

"'I've got nerve enough under certain circumstances,' I said, 'but both of us are throwing away our money. What's the use of going on with the show when it's clear the people don't want us?'

"'Don't you worry about the pay for the theater,' he said. 'If you'll go on and show these rebs you've got nerve I won't charge you a cent for the use of the house.'

"On the strength of that I decided to stay. We got together and sent out several hundred envelopes with two reserved tickets in each to the best people in the place for the Saturday night performance. All through the week we played to empty seats, but whether it was curiosity or some other feeling, when Saturday night came we had a crowded house.

"The play went off very well, and I thought we were making a good impression. There were hisses at some of the lines, but no one went further than that. We had reached the point where Uncle Tom comes in with a candle in his hand. My dressing-room was down below the wings of the stage, and I had made up and was on my way up the stairs with the candle in my hand.

"Half way up a man met me with a revolver, and said: 'Hold on there, Sanford. You don't go on the stage till you have paid your bill-posting bill. I explained that the act would be ruined if he held me there, but his only answer was:

"'Why, don't you know that if I say the word, I can get the whole troop mobbed? I looked the man over closely, and decided I had seen him before. I said: 'Look here, Mr. ——, do you remember one night when you played poker all night with Tony Pastor and Tony Hart and another chap, and in the morning we had a round of brandy at 75 cents a throw, only I took beer?' 'Are you that Sanford that used to be with the old gang? Now, I see that you are. Well, go right up. The bill-posting won't cost you a cent.'

"Well, sir, after the performance we had a great old time and he turned out to be a first-class chap. Most of these Southerners were when you got them away from their bitter sectional feeling, and after all you couldn't blame them much for that——"

Mr. Sanford told many other interesting stories, among them that of how he created the part of Sambo and how again in the old Hooley Theater in Brooklyn he played Uncle Tom before Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

"I always played Uncle Tom in a light colored make-up," said Mr. Sanford, "and Mr. Beecher asked me why I did so. I explained to him that in order to do the part justice I had to have a make-up in which every changing expression of my face could be seen. He agreed with me then that I was right."

Audiences in Germany have been wondering for some time at the strange performances of a woman who sings and dances in a sort of trance and at London the other day a singularly interesting and mystifying exhibition of hypnotic clairvoyance was presented experimentally to a party of guests at the Hotel Cecil, the performer being a lady who, having been rigorously blindfolded and thrown into a hypnotic condition, was able to perform the extraordinary feat of rendering accurately upon the pianoforte any piece of music which was placed before her, even though she had until then been entirely ignorant of its existence. An infallible test was applied on this occasion by Mr. Edward German, who had brought with him the manuscript of a few bars of music which he had written for the purpose. These the hypnotized and blindfolded "Mlle. Nydia" rendered without hesitation, and, by the composer's own admission, with perfect accuracy. Even this achievement was afterwards capped by her prompt performance of an air, the name only of which was written down by one of the guests and deposited in a sealed envelope, which was placed upon her head. Though well-known medical men were present they were unable to suggest any explanation of this strange phenomenon, which represents a novel illustration of the possibilities of hypnotism.

Old London is to have a monster concert on June 11 by way of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Crystal Palace. It is to open with the National Anthem, which will be followed by the "Hymn of Praise," the solos in Mendelsshon's work being placed with Mme. Albani, Miss Agnes Nicholls, and Mr. Ben Davies. Sir Arthur Sullivan will be represented by a selection from his "Golden Legend," including the "Evening Hymn;" "The Night is Calm," to be sung by Miss Agnes Nicholls; the duet "We Are Alone," which will be rendered by Mme. Albani and Mr. Ben Davies, and the choral epilogue. Mr. Stanley will also take part in the concert. The orchestra will take charge of Sullivan's "Graceful Dance," from "Henry VIII.;" Mr. Edward German's "Shepherd's Dance," from "Henry VIII.;" and Dr. Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" March in D; and be associated with the choir in the performance of Wagner's "Kaisermarsch." Mr. Walter Hedgcock is to preside at the organ. It will be noted that prominence is given in the scheme to works by British composers.

Evidently Lily Langtry had a profitable visit to America last winter, because she bought for her husband, Gerald De Bathe, some shirt studs that a duke might envy. These are cabochon rubies of good size and each is surrounded by a rim of diamonds. The studs were purchased from a New York jeweler and the price was more than $1,000. Gerald De Bathe is known in London as one of the best dressed men in England. He affects conspicuous clothes, but there is a certain distinction about his appearance that counteracts the effect of his "loud" clothes. To his friends he is known as "Jiggy" De Bathe. The Jersey Lily refers to him as "Jiggy." They see little of one another. "Jiggy" counts the King among his friends, but he has never entered the set in which his wife moves. He loathes anything that approaches society, but is something of a clubman.

Stage Matters in Old London

London, May 28.—With "Cynthia" at Wyndham's Theater and "The Prince of Pilsen" at the Shaftesbury, and with a host of theatrical stars of greater or lesser magnitude taking a holiday in Europe, what way be termed "Notes of the American Stage" are a necessary feature of a London letter. Miss Ethel Barrymore is proving a great success. Critics of the weekly newspapers were even more kindly disposed than their colleagues of the daily press, and advanced bookings for "Cynthia" are quite heavy.

John Drew arrived in London by the Deutschland on Wednesday night, just in time for a late dinner with Charles Frohman and Paul Potter, after which he went up to Wyndham's Theater to see how his niece was getting along.

NEARLY UPSETS PLAY.

Miss Barrymore was on the stage when Mr. Drewe arrived and he went to the side near the prompter's box and looked out upon the stage through a small hole cut there for the purpose of observation. The actress noticed her uncle's face framed in the wing and the unexpected apparition gave her such a shock that she screamed and thoroughly startled the others on the stage. Miss Barrymore soon recovered her self-possession, however, and edged near the wing. Before Mr. Drew could withdraw she had taken his check between her finger and thumb and given it a playful but not too gentle pinch.

Mrs. Margaret Anglin, who also came by the Teutonic, is settling down in London for a time, and Mr. and Mrs. Crane likewise are here. N. C. Goodwin went direct to Carlsbad, while Miss Maxine Elliott landed at Cherbourg and went to Paris.

MISS ROBSON TO APPEAR.

George C. Tyler, who has been here for a week, is leaving London to-morrow for Paris, whence he will start on an automobile trip to France and Italy. During his week in town Mr. Tyler has been busy making his arrangements with Mr. Frohman for the appearance here of Miss Eleanor Robson in Zangwill's "Merely Mary Ann." The play will be presented at the Duke of York's Theater, the opening being set for Sept. 8. Henry Ainsley and Gerald Du Maurier already have been engaged for the support, and Mr. Tyler will be back in London in August to meet Miss Robson who will begin rehearsals.

Frank McKee sailed back to America on Wednesday quite satisfied with the success of his venture in the importation of "The Prince of Pilsen." One of the London newspapers the other day printed a story to the effect that some members of "The Prince of Pilsen" chorus were given to winking and smiling at the audience. The practice was described as extremely objectionable and one that did not commend itself to the taste of the better class of English play-goers.

PRESS AGENT SCORES.

Needless to add, immediately afterward several newspapers came out with interviews with members of the Shaftesbury Company in which the accusation was repelled indignantly. The management likewise strongly repudiated the change. This and various other incidents, which it is unnecessary to particularize, would seem to betray the artistic touch of an American theatrical press agent.

Miss Bijou Fernandez is here with her mother Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, of New York, and her engagement to W. L. Abingdon is announced. The time and place of the wedding is not made public, but it is probable the ceremony will be performed in America, although Mr. Abingdon and his bride-to-be intend to make their future home in England.

Mr. Abingdon was in America last season as a member of Miss Amelia Bingham's company, and it was then he first met Miss Fernandez, who was in the same organization.

New Comic Opera, "The Southerners," Scenes in New York

[Special Letter to the London Advertiser.]

New York, May 28.—George W. Lederer is the boy after all to whom we must return for our summer shows. Mr. Lederer has been at this sort of entertainment for years past, and it is rarely that Broadway has failed at the present time of year to respond with generosity when he has made his offering. He is back in town this season at the New York Theater with a brand new piece admirably suited to the period and presented under the title, "The Southerners." This work was received with tumultuous enthusiasm upon its first night by a crowd that filled the great auditorium very nearly to its capacity, and that seemed to feel from the outset in the very spirit of the occasion. On the programme the names of Mercer and Grant are given as the librettists of the piece, but in reality much of the literary work was contributed by Harry B. Smith, from whose versatile and graceful pen many of our most successful comic operas and musical comedies have come. The score of "The Southerners" is the composition of Will Marion Cook, a colored musician whom the late Dr. Dvorak denominated a positive genius. In the first scene Col. Preston, an old Southerner, and his ancient dark servant, become reminiscent of times "befo' the wah," and the colonel drops off to sleep in his armchair. What happens to him in dreamland, back on the old plantation, is told in the succeeding episodes of the piece up to the time when he awakes to sentimentally reflect upon the children of his retrospective vision. The general scheme in the writing of "The Southerners" obviously was to felicitously blend the talents of white and colored performers, and this has been accomplished in a manner that cannot possibly give offense to even the most rabid drawers of racial distinctions. The negroes are the slaves of antebellum surroundings, and the white personages are their masters, the background of black humanity serving well to set off the rest of the picture and adding greatly to the volume and harmony of the ensembles. There is a great deal of the picturesque with which to please the eye, a whole lot of brisk and lively fun to tickle the sense of laughter, and no end of melody lilting lightly across the hearing. These are elements absolutely essential to successful summer entertainments along Broadway, and Lederer has marshaled them to his aid upon this occasion quite as successfully as at any previous time in his managerial history. For their transmission to the public he has assembled a capital cast, including Junie McCree, Albert Hart, William Gould, Eddie Leonard, Elfie Fay, Vinie Daly, Reine Davies and a number of other principals, together with a very large chorus, the white wing of which is characteristically Ledereresque in physical pulchritude and vocal charm. None but the deadliest of hot weather will drive "The Southerner" away from Broadway between now and the autumn term.

The success of the revival of "Wang," with DeWolf Hopper in his original role and Nella Bergen Hopper as the heroine, has very materially outstripped all calculations, and kept the large Lyric Theater full to the doors. It was thought at the outset that the piece might move along comfortably enough for four of five weeks of the spring season here, thus fitting it for another tour of the remaining large cities, but it is now apparent that the engagement will be extended for fully twice that period. This outcome has a tendency to knock into smithereens one of the most cherished traditions of the theatrical calling. It used to be said with wise emphasis that a star actor or actress who left his or her field and went into any sort of stock company work was forever doomed as an individual attraction. Hopper gave up starring some seasons ago and played in the Weber and Fields Company, as is well known. After his experience the Shubert Brothers and William A. Brady were, perhaps, the only managers of prominence in the United States with nerve enough to consider the idea of restoring him to his old position at the head of his own organization. The result, pecuniarily and in all other directions, is such as to very amply satisfy them that there's a new situation in amusement affairs since the formation of the old tradition to which I have made reference.

At the Belasco Theater "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" is outlasting the period allotted to it at the time of its production. It has been supposed all along that the engagement would come to an end on the evening of June 4, but the farewell has been postponed to a time dependent entirely upon weather conditions, a situation due to the continued large patronage. This is disturbing to at least one member of the company—Edwin Stevens, who devotes his summers to engagements in the vaudeville theaters upon a basis of large profit to himself and great satisfaction to his audiences. Mr. Stevens had arranged to begin his summer tournee at Keith's Theater on Monday evening, June 6, supposing he would be free at that time. He has now found it necessary to cancel the engagement in order to continue in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," but Mr. Belasco has considerately assured him that in case the season should extend beyond another week he would let Mr. Stevens off and put another actor in his place. Managers are not often as thoughtful as this in dealing with players—which makes the present episode worthy of record.

My adroit legal friend, A. H. Hummel, is very much and very naturally elated over the reception of the cabled information that the American prima donna, Alice Nielsen, has scored a distinct hit in London in "Nezze de Figaro." Mr. Hummel is not alone the adviser and American representative of Miss Nielsen, but is about the only one of her early friends who didn't shake his head in solemn depreciation when she concluded to quit comic opera for good and all and devote herself to the higher branch of singing. "I always knew little Alice would make good," commented Mr. Hummel, a day or two ago, "for she possesses, in addition to the necessary artistic qualifications, an indomitable determination to accomplish anything she may undertake. And when I saw that she had placed herself in the training of the eminent Charles Russell, my reassurance was doubly sure. She is coming to America in the autumn and I know beforehand that she will greatly astonish even the most ardent of her admirers with the progress she has made."

Raymond Hitchcox, in "The Yankee Consul," is in his fourteenth week at the Broadway Theater and likely to stay there for a considerable time to come.

Julia Marlow is finishing her Empire Theater engagement. William Collier is running along to large receipts at the Criterion in "The Dictator," and Elizabeth Tyree is bringing her "Tit for Tat" run to a close at the Savoy.

LEANDER RICHARDSON.

T. P. IN HIS ANECDOTAGE

POETS ON POETS.

Tennyson's sensitiveness to criticism, of which I spoke in a previous week's "Anecdotage," was due rather to diffidence than to arrogance. It was not in the least like the sensitiveness Wordsworth shows in a letter which has just been published for the first time in the "Athenaeum." Wordsworth also, like Tennyson, is enraged with an anonymous critic of his poetry, but he points out some of the supreme excellences of the "Excursion" with a kind of scornful condescension which shows that he considered inappreciation of the poem conclusive at once of the moral and intellectual incapacity of the critic. You could not conceive Wordsworth or, for that matter, Southey, predicting that within a century his poems

May bind a book, may line a box,
May serve to curl a maiden's locks;
Or when a thousand moons may wane
A man upon a stall may find,
And, passing, turn the page that tells
A grief then changed to something else,
Sung by a long-forgotten mind.

EXTRAVAGANT JUDGEMENT.

Still less could you conceive Wordsworth or Southey saying of a contemporary poet what Tennyson says of the author of "Festus":—"While he himself was but a wren beating about a hedgerow, the author of 'Festus' was like an eagle soaring to the sun." A relative estimate nearly as extravagant in its modesty as that Shakespeare makes between himself and Barnabe Barnes, or whoever the rival poet of the "Sonnets" was, whose

Spirit by spirits taught to write
Above a mortal pitch, may strike me dead.

Which, by the way, is the very claim Bailey makes in "L'Envoi" to "Festus," where the grandoise poem is attributed to the direct inspiration of the Diety!

CONFLICTING CRITICISMS.

While on the subject of Wordsworth and Tennyson, I cannot resist quoting the mutually conflicting estimates of Burns by these and by the author of "Philip van Artevelde." During a conversation with Aubrey de Vere about Burns, Tennyson said with great emotion: "Read the exquisite songs of Burns—in shape each of them has the perfection of the berry; in light, the radiance of the dewdrop. You forget, for their sake, those stupid things, his serious pieces." On meeting Wordsworth the same day, Aubrey de Vere mentioned Burns, whom the author of the "Excursion" praised vehemently as the poet who had brought poetry back to nature. "Of course," he added "I refer to his serious efforts, such as the "Cottar's Saturday Night"—those foolish little amatory songs of his one has to forget." Meeting the very same evening Sir Henery Taylor, Aubrey de Vere quoted to him the conflicting criticisms of his brother poets, to be still further amused and amazed by the verdict of the author of "Philip van Artevelde":—"Burns' exquisite songs and Burns' serious efforts are to me alike tedious and disagreeable reading." Nor, indeed, could Home, the author of "Douglas," see merit in either the lighter or graver pieces of Burns; while Ritson, the acutest of all critics of old songs and ballads, says: "Burns does not appear to his usual advantage in song—non omnia possumus."

POETS ON POETS.

"Your true Scot," says Lamb, "resents an Englishman's admiration of Burns even more than he would his contempt for him;" but what of inappreciation of Burns by a Scotsman, who was himself a poet, like Home? Let Scotsmen reassure themselves by recalling similar contemporary misjudgments by and of English poets. Here, e.g., is Waller's criticism of "Paradise Lost" on its first appearance: "The old blind schoolmaster, John Milton, hath published a tedious poem on the fall of man. If its length be not considered a merit, it has no other." Or here is Robert Greene's description of Shakespeare: "An upstart crow, beautified with our feathers, that with his 'Tiger's heart wrapt in a player's hide' supposes he is as well able to bumbast out blank verse as the best of you; and, being an absolute Johannes Factotum, is, in his own conceit, the only Shake-scene in a countrie." To say nothing of Bryon's scorn of Wordsworth and "his musty, fusty poem, "The Excursion.' "

BYRON ON ROGERS.

Byron's judgments of his contemporary poets veer and vary with his moods, and it is interesting, if not edifying, to contrast them. He inscribed his "Giaour" to Rogers, and writes thus of him on a blank leaf of the "Pleasures of Memory:"

Absent, or present, still to thee,
My friend, what magic spells belong?
As all can tell who share with me,
In turn thy converse and thy song.

But when the dreaded hour shall come,
By friendship ever dreamed too nigh,
And "Memory" o'er her Druid's tomb
Shall weep that aught of thee can die,

How fondly will she then repay
Thy homage offered at her shrine
And lend, while ages roll away,
Her name immortally with thine!

A little later Byron wrote on Rogers the following "Question" and "Answer:"

QUESTION.

Nose and chin would shame a knocker,
Wrinkles that would puzzle Cocker;
Mouth which marks the envious scorner,
With a scorpion in each corner,
Turning its quick tail to sting you
In the place that most may wring you;
Eyes of lead-like hue and gummy;
Carcase picked out from some mummy;
Bowels (but they were forgotten,
Save the liver, and that's rotten).
Is it a corpse stuck up for show,
Galvanized at times to go?
Vampire, ghost or ghoul, what is it?
I would walk ten miles to miss it.

ANSWER.

Many passengers arrest one,
To demand the same free question.
Shorter's my reply and franker—
That's the Bard, the Beau, the Banker,
Yet, if you could bring about,
Just to turn him inside out,
Satan's self would seem less sooty,
And his present aspect beauty.

* * * * * * *

He's the cancer of his species,
And will eat himself to pieces.
Plague personified, and famine;
Devil, whose delight is damning!

ROGERS' TONGUE AND HAND.

Rogers certainly had a viperous tongue, which he thus viperously justified:—"I hear, Mr. Rogers," said a lady to him, "that you are always saying ill-natured things." "Well, Madam, you must remember that I have a very weak voice, and that, if I did not say ill-natured things, no one would hear me!" On the other hand, his "bowels" were so far from being "forgotten" that he was the most generous of men. It was to him Sheridan wrote his last letter from his death-bed begging for a loan which would prevent the blanket on which he lay being torn from under him by the bailiffs; and the appeal was answered in an hour by a gift of £200. And it was of him that Thomas Campbell said: "There is a happy and an enviable poet. He has some four or five thousand pounds a year, and he gives away fifteen hundred in charity."

ROGERS' FAVORITE LINES.

The lines of Cowper which Rogers most admired are, after all, more characteristic of his head and heart than Byron's lampoon. "When I am at Fine Arts Commissions," writes Rogers, "where good paper and pens abound, I copy out for the people who trouble me for my autograph either this couplet of Cowper's:

Knowledge is proud that he has learn'd so much,
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

Oh, if the selfish knew how much they lost,
What would they not endeavor, not endure,
To imitate, as far as in them lay,
Him who his wisdom and his power employs
In making others happy.

ROGERS AND SYDNEY SMITH.

"Whenever the conversation is getting dull Sydney Smith," says Rogers, "throws in some touch which makes it rebound, and rise again as bright as ever. There is this difference between Luttrell and Smith. After Luttrell, you remember what good things he said; after Smith, you merely remember how much you laughed. When I began to light my dinner table from the reflections of the pictures about me, I was not very successful. The light was thrown above the table, and not on it. I asked Sydney what he thought of the attempt—we were at dinner at the time. "I do not like it at all," was the reply. "All is light above, and below is darkness and gnashing of teeth."—T. P.'s Weekly.

ADOPTING A BABY.

It isn't easy to get a baby for adoption from the organization which has charge of them in New York. On receipt of the application a blank is sent back containing some twenty printed questions to be filled out by the would-be parents, and a request for three references. If the answers are satisfactory further blanks go to the persons referred to, asking information on the applicant's character and circumstances, and reliable citizens of the neighborhood are privately consulted. Then the agent comes and inspects the family. If the home seems a good one a baby as near the requirements as possible is sought. There is even an attempt to select a suitable temperament—a placid baby for a nervous woman, or one who is not bored by attentions for the demonstrative; the visiting agent has to be something of a psychologist. Every one calls for curly hair, of course, and blue eyes are much in demand, but the new mother generally forgets all her specifications when she is confronted with the living candidate. The baby is taken to the home by the agent, who leaves written directions about food and care, and comes back twice a year to note progress. Frequent reports are encouraged, and even after the child is legally adopted the society tries to keep in touch with it. The motive for this is, of course, scientific as well as humane.

DOCTOR HAS THE PROOF.

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Are a Sure Cure for Urinary Complaints.

St. Mary's Ferry, York County, N. B., May 16.—(Special).—"Some years ago I began to suffer from pain in the back accompanied by a lethargy impossible to overcome," says Mr. Thos. Harrison, of this place, in an interview. "I was attended by a physician, but continued to grow worse and started to pass bloody urine.

"On the advice of a friend I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and by the time I had taken one box I passed a stone that is now in the doctor's possession. Three boxes cured me completely."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys, and with sound Kidneys you need never have urinary complaints.

HYPOTHECATING "TIPS."

On the top floor of a tall building not far from the New York City Hall is a restaurant where Mayor George B. McClellan takes his lunch. The special table at which the mayor sits was until recently attended by one Henry, a model waiter, who had daily received a tip of 50 cents from the distinguished diner, says the New York Press. Yesterday when the mayor took his seat and began to look over the dinner card a strange waiter stood at his side ready to take the order.

"Where's Henry?" asked the mayor.

"I've taken his place for a few days," said the newcomer, softly.

"But where is Henry?" inquired the mystified mayor, looking up sharply from the bill of fare. "Anything happened to him?"

"No, sir," began the new waiter, with some hesitation; "only Henry and I—you see—were out last night playing craps. Henry went broke. I won his pile. Then"—here his voice dropped lower and his manner was confidential—"he put you up as good for $3 and I won. So, if you don't object, I'll be your waiter for a week, sir."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

British self-insurance societies have clearly established the fact that total abstainers live longer than ... drinkers" and deserve a lower insurance rate. Some companies provide a special department for teetotalers.

STORIES OF POPULAR SONGS

BY J. CUTHBERT HADDEN.

Southey said that "Rule, Britannia" would be the political hymn of this country so long as she maintains her political power. Wagner, the great composer declared that the whole character of the British nation is expressed in the opening strain of the tune. Recent events—the war with the Boers—certainly tended to bring out that view, for the entire British nation seemed to find a peculiar satisfaction in proclaiming that Britons "never, never, never shall be slaves," and giving utterance to all the other grand sentiments which make our bosoms swell with patriotic pride.

It is certainly a fine tune, this of "Rule, Britannia." It was made by the famous Dr. Arne, who set a great many fine songs in his day. Arne was a humorist as well as a composer. A couple of vocalists called on him one morning. They had been debating as to which was the better singer, and not being able to settle the question they resolved to appeal to Arne. When they had finished he turned to one and remarked, "Well, sir, you sing very badly." The other concluded that he had won the wager—for there was a bet in question—and he said so to Arne. "Nay," retorted Arne, "for while he sings badly you can't sing at all." That was the man who wrote the tune of "Rule, Britannia." It is, however, like putting the cart before the horse to speak of the tune while as yet we have said nothing about the words.

Unfortunately, the authorship of "Rule, Britannia" is a debated question, and debated questions are hardly for discussion in a column like this. Still we want to know what can be said for one claimant or another. Briefly, "Rule, Britannia" was written either by James Thomson, the poet of "The Seasons," or by David Mallett, a venal hack scribbler of the time, upon whom Dr. Johnson poured his contempt in his Dictionary—of all places! Thomson and Mallett were both Scots, and Johnson hated Scots as the devil is said to hate holy water. Mallett's name (he was a Perthshire man) was originally Malloch; but when he went to London he found that the Cockney difficulty with the gutteral led to his being called Mallet. It was this that gave Johnson his opportunity, and when he came to define the word "Alias" he did so: "Alias.—A Latin word signifying 'otherwise;' as Mallet alias Malloch; that is, 'otherwise.' Moore, the poet, declared that when Johnson defined "Mallet" as "a thing with a wooden head" he had the Perthshire man in view, and I verily believe he had. Johnson was capable of anything when it came to dealing with natives of the northern half of the kingdom.

But to come more directly to our story. The difficulty in deciding between Thomson and Mallet lies in this, that "Rule, Britannia" first appeared as part of a work which they wrote together, and in which their respective shares are not indicated. The work in question was the masque of "Alfred," written in 1740 for an entertainment at Cleifden, which was meant to commemorate the accession of George I. and the birthday of the Princess Augusta. Thomson died eighty years after this, and in the meantime nothing had been said about the authorship of the song. But "Rule, Britannia" had sprung into popularity—was, in fact, the one thing in the whole masque which had survived; and the suggestion of some is that Mallet obscured the issue and allowed it to be inferred that he, and not Thomson, had written the song.

Thomson was dead, and had left behind him no evidence one way or another. Mallet was thoroughly unscrupulous, and would not hesitate a moment about an imposture in which he was not likely to be detected. To give him his due, however, Mallet did not directly claim the authorship of "Rule, Britannia." True, he published the whole of "Alfred" in an edition of his works published in 1759; but that has nothing to do with the question, since, even so, Mallet admitted (still without specifying respective shares) that "Alfred" contained work from Thomson's pen. Moreover, while Mallet was still living—in 1762—"Alfred," including "Rule, Britannia" as a matter of course, was also printed by Murdoch in his edition of Thomson.

Thus the matter, so far as "Rule, Britannia" is concerned, stood in 1762 exactly as it had stood in 1740. Thomson left the authorship in doubt—so did Mallet. Neither directly claimed the song, and although several of their contemporaries must have known the facts they remained silent, with the result that the authorship of one of our finest patriotic pieces remains among the list of controversial subjects.

Personally, I am inclined to favor Thompson. Thompson was really a poet; Mallet was at best only a poetaster. The internal evidence is, I think, on the side of Thomson. Thomson frequently dealt with patriotic themes, witness his "Liberty" and "Britannia," two productinos which, in spirit, very much resemble the celebrated ode. He was an enthusiastic advocate of liberty, making constant appeals to freedom and Great Britain; while he was also a warm advocate of heroes and legislators. There is not a single image or idea in "Rule, Britannia" which does not occur, or recur, elsewhere in the general body of his poetry. Nothing like this can be said of Mallet. Still, it is dangerous arguing from internal evidence, and on the whole we must leave the question in what the poet describes as a state of "—— vacillating doubt." One thing is certain: "Rule, Britannia" was written by a Scot—an "unspeakable Scot," if you identify him with David Mallet. There was nothing "unspeakable" about poor Jemmy Thomson unless it was his laziness. He used to lie in bed on winter days (sensible man!) and write with his hands through a couple of holes in the blankets; and everybody has heard of his eating the pears from the garden walls without taking his hands out of his pockets.

It was in 1745 that the general public first became acquainted with "Rule Britannia." In the beginning of that year Dr. Arne altered "Alfred" into an opera, and had it performed at Drury Lane for the benefit of Mrs. Arne. The rebellion in the north was then exciting the public attention, and "Rule Britannia" only required to be heard to be taken up at once. The air was adopted by Jacobites as well as Hanoverians, but of course the Jacobites parodied the words. Ritson mentions one Jacobite version which began:

"Rise Britannia! Britannia, rise and fight!
Restore your injured monarch's right."

A second version is included in "The True Loyalists; or, Chevalier's Favorite." Here is the first verse:

"Britannia, rouse at Heaven's command!
And crown thy native Prince again:
Then peace shall bless thy happy land,
And plenty pour in from the main;
Then shalt thou me—Britannia, thou shalt be—
From home and foreign tyrants free."

But "Rule, Britannia" did nothing for the Jacobites. An air like "The Marseillaise" might have made all the difference at Culloden if the followers of Prince Charlie had come under such an intoxicating influence.

"Rule, Britannia," strange as it may seem to us now, was at one time sung in church, just as the air of "Robin Adair" was used as a hymn-tune in the early years of the nineteenth century. A Church of England clergyman, writing in 1831, remarks: "Nothing need be said of the impropriety of adopting such tunes as 'Rule, Britannia,' and 'Britons Strike Home,' because, though they have worked their way into some dissenting places of worship, no instance has occurred of our churches"—i.e., the State Churches—"being profaned by their introduction." It is ever the enthusiasts who, as Rowland Hill put it, object to the devil having all the best tunes!

Here is an extract from the Times of October 3, 1798, when the news of Nelson's victory in the battle of the Nile reached England: "Drury Lane.—After the play, the news of Admiral Nelson's glorious victory produced a burst of patriotic exultation that has been rarely witnessed in a theater. 'Rule, Britannia,' was unanimously called for from every part of the house, and the performers came forward and sang it, accompanied by the audience. It was called for, and sung, a second time. The acclamations were the loudest and most fervent we ever witnessed." It must, indeed, have been a stirring scene!



There are very few cleansing operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean. 15

THE BIG SHOW COMING

Ringling Brothers' Exhibit the Rarest Collection of Animals in the World.

The announcement that Ringling Brothers' World's Greatest Shows will exhibit in London, June 10, is one that will be hailed with delight by every man, woman and child in our city, and the surrounding country. "All the world loves a circus," and this is especially true of the one owned by Ringling Brothers, which is transported from city to city in five splendidly equipped trains—85 double-length cars in all—which are equal in size and carrying capacity to 170 ordinary cars. The Ringling Brothers, scrupulously honest in their various systems of advertising, have long made the unchallenged claim of possessing the biggest, best and most entertaining collection of high-class novelty features and rare wild animals in all the world. This is especially true of the mammoth menagerie, which contains 108 cages, lairs, dens and tanks of beast, fowl and aquatic species from every jungle, plain and ocean on the face of the earth. Prominent among the hundreds of perfect zoological specimens in this unrivaled department are two beautiful giraffes, the last of an almost extinct race. These animals were secured at an enormous cost and to the Ringling Brothers they are priceless. Scientists and students of natural history say they are the lone living members of their kind. In order to keep them alive in the trying climate of the United States they are given even more attention than a baby secures from its proud and loving parents. The giraffes are transported in specially constructed cages, the tops of which can be raised and lowered at will. Cages of this kind are indispensable on account of the great height of the animals. The walls of the cages are thickly padded with curled hair and fine wire springs to prevent possible injury to the occupants. Their food is prepared according to scientific rules laid down by famous veterinarians. Another feature of this colossal menagerie, one that is in keeping with the progressiveness that is a part of the Ringling Brothers' success as amusement projectors, is Baby Boo, the only baby elephant bred, born and successfully reared in captivity in North America. Baby Boo was born at Baraboo, Wis., is just 30 inches high, weighs but 139 pounds, and is as cute and full of life as a fox-terrier puppy. She is the pride of the menagerie attaches, and with her fond mother is the pampered pet of the herd of forty big and little elephants carried by the Ringling Brothers this year. The forty brutes, the largest in all animal creation, are more than half of all the elephants in America. The infant member of this big herd is as fat and as round as a butter ball fresh from the churn, and greatly enjoys the attention showered upon her by the thousands of children who daily visit the big tent. The rhinoceros is another rare animal in this interesting menagerie. It has been many years since an animal of this kind has been exhibited in either a circus or a zoological collection, and the one in Ringling Bros.' circus is said to be the sole survivor of his kind. The gnu or horned horse, the eland, the yak from the highlands of Tibet, the monster hippopotamus, the vlack vlarck from South Africa, the cassowary, seals and sea lions, the pure white Chinese pea fowls, and the sacred cattle of India, are to be found only in this menagerie, which also contains magnificent specimens of the lion, tiger, puma, hyena, buffalo, and panthers, herds of camels, 50 species of deer and other animals and birds from every quarter of the globe. This collection of the flower of the animal kingdom is worth a fortune alone, and stands alone in its magnitude and diversity of subject. Ringling Brothers present also 375 aerial, menage, equestrian and acrobatic artists in their circus performance, 50 famous clowns, and the most lavish spectacular production ever attempted, a superb presentation of Jerusalem and the Crusades, in which 1,200 characters are shown. Two complete performances and a magnificent free street pageant are given daily.

The custom of tobacconists exhibiting affixies of Highlanders outside their shop doors originated in London, and, through it was at one time greatly in favor both in Scotland and England, the custom is now gradually dying out.

Julius Jacobs has resigned his seat on the Liverpool City Council, his father having stipulated in his will that none of his sons should become a candidate for municipal or parliamentary honors, as he had a contempt for English political parties.

The sea is said to be gradually eating away the French coast, having within the last five years swallowed up no less than four hundred acres.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

We always put the best in it; you always get the best out of it. The kind all good doctors order.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

A PEEP BEHIND CIRCUS SCENES

THE "KING OF SHOWS" A SMALL WORLD IN ITSELF—HOW IT IS MANAGED.

Madison Square Garden a Tower of Babel for Tongues—Has Six Pay-Days a Week.

Madison Square Garden nowadays would be a censustaker's paradise. It is a Tower of Babel for tongues, a panorama of nations, a congress of religions, a gathering of families and clans, and it has six pay days a week.

Ten hundred and sixty-five persons are on the circus pay roll—men, women and children. They come from 22 different parts of the world, and range in color through the whites, blacks, browns and yellows. Ten of them are Japanese, thirty are French, two are Swiss, twenty are Italians, two are Portuguese, four are Bohemians, six are Austrians, ten are Russians, fifty are German, four are Belgian, eight are Scotch, four are Spanish, eight are Polish, two are Egyptians, one is Singalese, ten are Hungarians, two are Cossacks, two are Burmese, three are Welsh, about two hundred and ninety-five are American, about five hundred and ninety are English, and one or two are Korean, according to how you consider the Korean Twins.

The animal part of the aggregation includes about seven hundred heads—also tails. There are more than five hundred horse, thirty elephants, four giraffes, a dozen camels, and fifty cages of smaller beasts.

The human part of the show may be divided into classes according to the parts the members play. There are about 360 performers; 125 bill posters, advertising agents and members of the press bureau; 160 railroad men, known as "razorbacks;" 75 cooks and kitchen helpers, 150 hostlers, or as they are called with the circus "grooms," and 314 canvas men, property men, menagerie keepers and less important individuals. The canvas men look after the tents, the property men see that all the apparatus is in place, hold the bars for the "leaping" horses, lay the carpets in the ring and do other general work. The menagerie men looks after the caged beasts. There is besides these one chaplain.

In religious there are Greek Catholics Roman Catholics, believers in Shintoism, followers of Mahommed, Brahma and Buddha; Episcopalians, including the majority of the Englishmen; Presbyterians, including the Scotchmen; Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans and Hebrews. Many of them are devout worshipers in their religions and a large percentage of the Christians go regularly to church when they are in New York and attend the services conducted by the chaplain when on the road.

THE CLOWN'S SALARY.

The pay days are divided among the different employees. The performers have one, the canvas men another and so on down the line. This arrangement was made because of the impossibility of handling 1,065 pay envelopes in a day at such times that all would have a chance to collect. The lowest salary is $50 a month. This is paid to the canvas men, the ordinary grooms and bill posters. In this class too, comes the auxiliary clown, the one who never originates a piece of funny business and who generally is made the butt of the joke. The real clown draws from $65 to $125 a month, according to his brand of humor. One clown sits on the ground and lights a fire. Another comes along with a pail of water and throws the contents into the other fellow's face to put out the flames. The one who throws the water is the real clown. The one with the face gets $50 a month and innumerable baths.

After these come the riders of horses. They are paid from $75 to $125 according to their ability and reputation. Finally there are those who do the aerial acts, on flying ropes or on bicycles. They are the ones whose envelopes are the fattest, for the management thinks they do more than the others to draw the dollars of the public to the box office. The Imperial Viennese troupe of acrobats, ten in number, is on the list for $650 a week. Anelletti, who loops the gap, and his four companions are down for a shade less than $1,000 a week. This aggregation is the highest paid troup in the show.

There was a time when the riders of horse were the most highly paid performers, but when the aerial events that make the spectators' hair stand on end entered the arena the demand for riders fell off and their salaries dropped in proportion. Old circus goers will remember Charles Fish. At one time he drew $500 a week because of his ability as a bareback rider, but before his death he had dropped to $75. Now it is the man or woman who can produce the most startling and dangerous feat and the more daring the act the higher the pay.

The majority of the circus people have members of their families with them. There are men and their wives, sons, daughters, cousins, uncles, aunts, nephews and nieces.

COSTS $7,600 DAILY.

When the circus is on the road it travels in 92 special cars, made up into five trains. Into these are packed the show people, the animals, the gilded wagons for the parades and all the paraphernalia of this polygot world. When the circus is on the show ground it occupies 14 tents, including the "big top." There is one stretch of canvas for the menagerie, one for the kitchen, another for the dining rooms and others for each separate department of the management.

The daily expense of maintenance and transportation ranges from $6,000 to $7,000, according to the length of the trip, but in spite of this it is on the road that the money is made. There is no profit showing in New York, for Madison Square Garden cannot seat enough persons. Its limit is 6,700, and not more than 1,500 can find standing room. The revenue from this is eaten up by the rent of the Garden, $1,000 a day, and the cost of maintenance. When the show is on the road it can house 14,000 people in its tents, and it is then that the profits are made. Indirectly however, the five weeks in New York pay, for they cut five weeks off the winter season, when money is going out at the rate of thousands of dollars a week and not a cent coming in.

These are some of the figures of the circus. If Uncle Sam wants to know more about this heterogeneous traveling town, the press agent will let him turn a census agent loose in it, but the agent had better take a corps of interpreters with him. One thing remains to be said. There are almost no divorces among the circus folk.—New York Press.

TALK TO YOURSELF.

Why are there so many "don't feel well" moments? What is the cause of these aches and pains? Can I banish them?

When you don't feel well your stomach is not well. That is when the ills of the body commence, and they will never end until the stomach is made right. When the stomach is wrong the whole body is liable to go wrong—Poisonous formations are thrown into the circulation in too great a quantity for the other organs to resist—Nerve tissue poisoned—Sleepless, excitable, nervous, heart irregular, headache, kidneys overtaxed, backache, kidney pains, liver clogged, constipation and bowel trouble. You can end these afflictions by helping the stomach with ANTI-PILL. It is just what a deranged stomach needs. You can prove for yourself by addressing Wilson-Fyle Co., Niagara Falls, Ont., for a free trial bottle. Regular size 50 cents (a months treatment).

A GOOD TRADE PAYS THE BEST

MORE MONEY MADE IN SKILLED LABOR THAN IN AVERAGE PROFESSIONAL LIFE.

Statistics in Regard to Incomes Afford Many Surprises—Some Comparisons.

Public opinion in general in its ideas of the average incomes of the minister, the lawyer, the teacher, and those of similar callings is wrong, or nearly so. Contrary to popular belief, the average merchanic or skilled workman in many cases is better paid than a considerable portion of professional men. While much mystery surrounds the incomes of the leading professions, still it is possible to obtain actual figures which may be accepted as authoritative.

Although it is true that in every profession a few names will occur at once which are associated with enormous salaries or fees. It is beyond question that a great majority of professional men, even after years of costly and careful preparation, are wretchedly underpaid. In gathering statistics for reference to this recompense, the incompetents have been passed by and only those who have been practicing for years and who may be said to have established reputations and practices in their communities have been taken into consideration.

The rewards of the medical profession vary probably to a greater degree than do those of any other, but the average physician in the larger cities is commonly supposed to be moderately rich, while few of them are actually poor. Yet as a matter of fact, they rarely have much property at the time of their death and a considerable portion are actually buried at the expense of their friends. Stories of enormous fees paid by wealthy patients are, of course, familiar, for, taken as a class, the American millionaires are the most liberal patients in the world with their physicians. All doctors in the United States who can earn professionally more than $100,000 annually could probably be counted on the fingers, however, and it is likewise probable that not more than the digits of one hand would be necessary to enumerate those in Chicago who earn more than $50,000 each year. Perhaps a score take in one-half the latter amount and upward of 100 enjoy incomes of more than $10,000.

These figures, however, refer to the men who are obviously at the head of their profession. The average income of a Chicago physician is far below these figures. From statistics gathered recently, after considerable correspondence, a prominent physician gives his opinon that the average income is not in excess of $2,000 a year. There are many, of course, who collect much less, so that the figure is, if anything, a liberal average.

Clergymen are even less liberally remembered in the matter of mometary compensations than are the physicians It is more difficult too, to strike an average since the men of the cloth are so often the recipients of fees and presents of various kinds that the salaries paid do not represent the exact incomes. The clergyman, of course, usually receives his house rent in addition to his salary, if he does not occupy a regular parsonage, and again fees from grateful bridegrooms and other sources may constitute a considerable source of income. These latter are so variable, however, that they may be disregarded in the estimate of the income in the ministry.

With one notable exception, where a salary of $25,000 a year is paid and the fees from an ultra fashionable congregation are said to be as much more, the highest salaries paid by city churches, rarely exceed, $10,000. But this is no criterion, for on the other hand, the minimum salary regularly paid for a country appointment is but $300 a year. Usually, however, a clergyman on such an assignment receives more than this, since he often covers two of these appointments with a combined salary of $500 a year. The average income of the country clergyman may safely be placed at $600 a year, with the addition, of course, of his house rent, probably the use of a small farm and various perquisites.

It is extremely difficult to calculate any general income for lawyers for obvious reasons, as the day of the individual seems to be passing. Disregarding the incomes of the most lucrative positions in the legal fraternity—that of the comparatively few corporations or trust lawyers, who frequently receive an enormous income—and taking into consideration the practitioners of the country and smaller towns, it is probable that an annual income of a trifle more than $1,500 will be the average.

A still lower range of income will be found among teachers. In the lower grades of some public schools the salary is but $40 a month during the school term of eight months. In the public schools of large cities a salary of $1,200 a year is usually the maximum. It will probably be safe to place the average salary of public school teachers at $700 a year.

In calculating the incomes of architects names might be given of several famous ones whose annual incomes are fortunes in themselves; but there are many others who must work hard for a living income. Considering the salaries of expert workmen in the large offices and the incomes of architects of small towns, the average would seem to be $1,200 a year.

The civil engineer is well paid, but from the nature of his work is often idle. An average income of $1,700 annually is about his share. The mining engineer is a trifle better paid, the average being $1,800.

The income of the average mechanic, it is safe to say, is higher than that of the less fortunate members of the professions. The various trades unions, of course, fix an absolute minimum, while skilled men in the various trades may receive extra compensation.

As a result, the general average of incomes is actually higher in the trades than in the professions. A few statistics will readily prove that this is the case. The best minimum rate paid to regular mechanics is $5.20 a day, which is paid to bricklayers. It must be remembered, of course, that this is the lowest rate. There are many bricklayers who receive as high as $8 and $9 a day.

The average income of bricklayers therefore, is something more than $6 a day, or at the rate of $40 a week. $2,000 a year. It is but fair to state that this is not a yearly income, and is interrupted at times by bad weather or the state of the building market. On the other hand, the lowest wages paid to mechanics is more than $2 a day. The average may safely be placed at $3 50 a day, or a rate of a little more than $1,000 a year, which is higher than that of many of the highest professions.—Chicago Tribune.

THE IMAGINATIVE MULE.

John D. Crimmins, during his tour of Italy, did not neglect to visit the Florentine villa of Mark Twain. Mark Twain welcomed Mr. Crimmins and told him an amazing story.

"Lying," he said, "is a noble accomplishment, and it should be encouraged. When we hear a good lie we should repeat it, giving to the liar the praise that is his due.

"There is a good liar in Florence. His name is Pietro. To incite Pietro to one of his loftiest flights I said to him the other day:

"'Pietro, did you ever hear of the fish that lived on frost?'

"'No,' he said.

"'Well, this fish,' I explained, 'haunts the Maine coasts. It comes ashore every morning before the sun has melted the frost, and from the rocks and tree trunks and grass blades its scrapes with its blunt teeth enough of this cold food to last it for the day. It can never be caught in the water, for the reason that it will not rise to bait. Sometimes, though, men catch it ashore with their hands. Its flesh is considered a delicacy and brings $2 25 a pound.

"Pietro sneered.

"'Now I will tell you,' he said, 'about my uncle's mule. My uncle kept this mule in a wooden stable, and he fed it on popcorn. One day the stable took fire, and the popcorn in the mule's stall, shooting up into the air, descended all about the unfortunate animal in soft, white flakes. These flakes the mule mistook for snow. He imagined that he was in a snowstorm, and froze to death."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

UNFEELING PARENT.

Barrett Wendell, professor of English at Harvard, crossed the campus the other day behind two sophomores.

"What is the matter with you?" he heard the first sophomore say. "What makes you so blue?"

"Why," replied the other, "I wrote home last week for money to get textbooks with, and here this morning my father sends me, instead of the money, the books themselves. How in the world is a fellow ever to get on his feet at this rate?"—New York Tribune.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Deranged Nerves AND Weak Spells.

Mr. R. H. Sampson's, Sydney, N.S., Advice to all Sufferers from Nerve Trouble is

"GET A BOX OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS."

He says: "I have been ailing for about a year from deranged nerves, and very often weak spells would come over me and be so bad that I sometimes thought I would be unable to survive them. I have been treated by doctors and have taken numerous preparations but none of them helped me in the least. I finally got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before taking them I did not feel able to do any work, but now I can work as well as ever, thanks to one box of your pills. They have made a new man of me, and my advice to any person troubled as I was, is to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for $1.25, all dealers, or

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An Excellent Opportunity To Earn Money

Is open to a limited number of people in your vicinity.

If you are unemployed or if you have unoccupied time, write to us.

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CIRCULATION DEPT.

METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE

3 WEST 29th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

(75-18)

EVERY day people are finding that it pays to discriminate between the pure article and the trash that is offered for sale. Nothing proves this better than

Cowan's Perfection COCOA

The sales of which are doubling every year. Sold by all grocers.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO.

THE TRIPLET HABIT.

Mrs. Abrey Kamoo, in many respects a woman of remarkable history, born in the city of Tunis in 1815, and educated at the University of Heidelberg, a "drummer boy" and nurse with the Federals during the civil war, died suddenly at the People's Temple, Boston.

Mrs. Kamoo's father was one of a set of triplets, a merchant of high social prominence in Tunis. She was one of a set of triplets herself, and in her married life, covering a period of five years, she twice gave birth to triplets. None of her children are now living. Her two triplet brothers still survive in Los Angeles, and her father, at the age of 114, lives. He makes his home with his two sons.

Mrs. Kamoo was brought to America by Commodore Perry, who met her at her father's home while, with his family, he was on a business and pleasure trip through Northern Africa.

When she left home it was for the purpose of marrying her Moorish lover, Enrique Kamoo, who had followed her to America. Commodore Perry gave her away. Enrique Kamoo was a doctor, a graduate of the University of Cairo. He built up a practice in New Orleans, and a few years before the civil war established there a hospital.

In 1862 Mrs. Kamoo, disguised as a man, made her way through the Southern camps to the Northern forces, and enlisted as a nurse under the name of Tommy Kamoo. She later became a drummer. Her sex was not discovered. At Gettysburg she was shot in the neck. After the war she returned to New Orleans, but shortly left that city, and, with her children, went to New York. She lived there about ten years. In 1875 she went to Boston, and since that time had lived in that city.

SPURGEON'S WIT AND WISDOM.

Some excellent sayings of the late C. H. Spurgeon are given in a volume of "Personal Reminiscences," by the Rev. William Williams. Here are some of them:

"I don't like dancing. It was through a dance that the first Baptist minister lost his head, and I may well be afraid of it."

"Mind your illustrations are correct. It will never do to describe Noah as one did, sitting outside the ark reading his Bible."

"Always get the true meaning of a text. One local preached took 'He for our profit,' and preached on 'The Prophetical Office of Christ.'"

"Mind your figures of speech are not cracked. Don't talk like the brother who said, 'I fly from star to star, from cherry-beam to cherry-beam.'"

"Get amongst your people, or somebody may be saying of you, as one old lady said of her minister, that he was invisible all the week and incomprehensible on Sundays."

"Shun all affectation in the pulpit and mind you never get into the goody-goody style. One of this sort once said, 'I was reading this morning in dear Hebrews.'"

"Mind the theme of your sermon suits yourself. A beardless boy should not preach from 'I have been young, and now am old.'"

RESTORING THERMOMETERS.

On the way of restoring faded alcohol thermometers, the Electrical Review says: At low temperatures mercury becomes viscous as it approaches it melting point, and does not flow down the tube, and therefore fails to indicate the coldness to warrant the consistent shivers. Alcohol thermometers are the more reliable at low temperatures, as no degree of natural cold approaches its solidifying point, and its fluidity is not impaired by such exposure. It is necessary to color the alcohol used in thermometers to render it easily observable, but the fluid in the tube frequently loses its color to an extent which renders it almost indiscernible. This loss of color is not due to fading, as is generally ascribed to be the cause, but to a subsidence of the pigmentary material used to give the tint.

The color in the tube can be restored by stirring the alcohol, which is easily accomplished by means of two basins of water, one heated to a temperature slightly less than the highest on the scale of the thermometer, and the other containing cold water, ice water being preferable. If the thermometer is alternately immersed in the two basins and allowed to remain in each long enough to reach its temperature, the circulation caused by the expansion and contraction of the alcohol will stir up the solution so the portion in the capillary tube will become colored again. From six to ten of these alternate exposures to extremes of temperature are sufficient to restore the color to alcohol in the tube.

Bladder Gall-Stones and Jaundice

ARE BEING FREQUENTLY TREATED BY SURGICAL OPERATION—IF TROUBLED WITH THESE DISEASES AVOID THE KNIFE BY USING DR. HAMILTON'S MANDRAKE AND BUTTERNUT PILLS.

Surgical operations for gall-stones are very common at the present time. But the suffering endured before the poor victim finally consents to the dreaded surgeon's knife is beyond description.

Nature, happily, gives premonitory warnings—some slight signs of jaundice or an attack of excruciating pain caused by the passage of gall-stones. These indicate the presence of the malady.

Like appendicitis, gall-stone trouble is excited by the neglect of the daily movement of the bowels. Drastic pills are the worst remedy ever suggested. They act upon the lining of the bowels without stimulating the liver, which alone can restore normal action.

So long as harsh purgative pills are used, just so long will jaundice, appendicitis and gall-stones wreck the lives of thousands. It is therefore easy to see why a common-sense pill like Dr. Hamilton's should be used. You need only try Dr. Hamilton's Pills once to be convinced of their superiority, of their mild and effective action upon the bowels, liver and kidneys. When you require physic use Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butternut Pills. Then you are safe. Price, 25 cents per box, or five boxes for $1, at all druggists, or by mail, postpaid, from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

THE LIFE-SAVING GLOBE.

The Norwegian Government has just tested and decided to use a life-saving globe invented by Capt. J. M. Donvig, who has been experimenting for years on his invention. This globe is a new sort of wreck-raft intended to be used when a ship goes down. It will hold fifteen persons, and with this number safely stowed away in its interior, Capt. Donvig has several times steered his life-saving globe through rough seas to safe harbor. The globe is made of three-sixteenths of an inch steel plates, is perfectly watertight and provided with anchor, rudder and tiller, and may be provisioned for a month's occupancy, if necessary.

A TEACHER TAUGHT.

Dr. Vaughan, for several years headmaster at Harrow, once had an amusing encounter with a small boy who carried off the honors of the occasion. The incident greatly pleased the doctor.

A frightened child named Dodd was brought before Dr. Vaughan, charged with some dire scholastic offense.

"What is your name?" asked the master with due severity.

"Dodd, sir,' answered the trembling boy.

"Dodd! Do you spell it with one 'd,' or with two?"

"No, sir, three," answered the boy.

The doctor put his head upon the desk covered it with his hands for a moment, and then dismissed the dangerous criminal with a warning.

He said afterward: "I could no more have punished that boy than I could have flown. Nobody ever gave me such a lesson in spelling."—Short Stories.

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

CURED

Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

Mrs. Charles Stewart Parnell's appearance in the London bankruptcy court, with evidence that she is not only penniless, but likewise in a state of destitution, is creditable neither to her family, the Woods, nor to the Nationalist cause, to which her second husband devoted his life and his fortune. Her relatives are all of them well off, especially her brother, Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, the foundations of the fortune of the Wood family having been laid by that Matthew Wood who not only befriended Queen Caroline, but likewise the Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father. The Duke was hard pressed for money all through his life, especially in his declining years, so much so that he was forced to live a good deal abroad for the sake of economy. In each of his many financial crises, however, the purse of Matthew Wood, the grandfather of Mrs. Parnell, was open to him in the most munificent manner, and it was solely due to a loan from this source that the Duke and Duchess of Kent were able to proceed to England a few weeks before the birth of their child, the late Queen Victoria. Had it, therefore, not been for Matthew Wood's generosity her late majesty would have been born in Germany instead of in England, an event which would have vastly facilitated the notorious designs of the Duke of Cumberland to obtain possession of the throne in her stead. I may add that one of the first acts of Queen Victoria on her accession to the crown was to confer a baronetcy and other honors upon Mrs. Parnell's grandfather.

England is generous in the treatment of her veteran generals. Thus, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley is ranger of the royal park at Greenwich, as which he enjoys the use of a most picturesque suburban residence, with extensive grounds, all kept up at the expense of the state, while Field Marshal Sir Henry Norman has similar privileges and advantages as governor of Chelsea Hospital, which is the London counterpart of the Invalides at Paris, and the splendid home which England provides for her old soldiers, where they are able to spend their days in comfort and relative luxury at the expense of the state.

Lady Clonmell's presentation at court is deserving of some attention, as she, too, was a footlight favorite when she married the earl. There are quite a number of peeresses of the realm at present who graduated into matrimony from the stage. But so far as I am aware, Lady Clonmell is the only one of them to be received at court and to be accorded the distinction of presentation to Queen Alexandra. Lady Clonmell was the daughter of a gentleman farmer at Toft Hill, near Rugby, of the name of Samuel Berridge, who was well known as a successful breeder of shire horses and heavyweight hunters, as well as of coursing greyhounds. Mrs. Berridge was the daughter of a clergyman. Miss Stella Berridge lost her father when she was about 17 years of age, and as he left his family nearly penniless, and she had a pronounced taste for theatricals, she went on the stage for a living, only quitting it to marry the Earl of Clonmell, who spent an entire year in America just previous to his marriage, engaged in the purchase of horses, in the breeding and raising of which he is greatly interested.

Lady Clonmell's presentation at court serves to show once more that the mere fact of having been connected in the past with the stage does not in itself constitute a bar to presentation at court in Great Britain. Thus Sir Thomas Martin's wife, celebrated as an actress under the name of Helen Faucit, was, as Lady Martin, not only received at court but treated with the most marked consideration by the Queen, who visited her at her country house. Even Queen Charlotte, the straitlaced and terribly strict wife of King George III., did not object to former footlight favorites at court, provided they fulfilled certain conditions. Thus when the Earl of Derby of those days married the famous actress, Miss Farren, and the newly-wedded countess wrote to the lord chamberlain to ascertain what Queen Charlotte's views were with regard to her appearance at court, her majesty declared that she had no objection whatsoever to the Countess of Derby's presentation at the royal drawing rooms, "because she had heard that Miss Farren during her theatrical career had always borne a most excellent reputation."

Robert Sievier, who has just had his extremely unsavory career exposed in court in England in connection with an action for slander, which he was foolish enough to bring against Sir James Duke, is not, as might be inferred from the evidence, a man of obscure birth, but of good family, being a grandson of the well-known sculptor and scientist, Robert W. Sievier, who was probably the most intimate friend and associate of the great Lord Brougham, and a fellow of the Royal Society. The Sieviers are of Courland origin, and there are still some members of the family with the title of count in the German provinces of Russia.

Lady Mabel Sievier, who has resumed since her divorce her maiden name of Bruce, is hardly deserving of much sympathy for the treatment which she received at Sievier's hands, which included, it appears, the loss of her fortune. For at the time of her sudden marriage to him she was engaged to be married to an officer of the name of Crosbie, who has now inherited his father's place in County Kerry, known as Ballyheigne Castle as well as considerable property, and who is in fact so well off that the fortune of $10,000 a year which Lady Mabel formerly possessed, cannot have constituted any great attraction to him.

But within a week of the date appointed for the wedding Lady Mabel suddenly, without any previous warning, wrote a letter to Capt. Crosbie, informing him that she could not become his wife, and 240 hours afterwards was led to the altar by Robert Sievier, who, as shown in court last week, had already then been "dropped" from Boodle's Club and had been the subject of an announcement in the Official Gazette to the effect that his presentation at court had been canceled by order of the Queen. In fact, his only merit consisted in his good looks and his cheerful manner, while his intimacy with Lady Mabel's brother, though it may have contributed to bring him into frequent contact with her, was a disadvantage rather than anything else from a social point of view, for the late Lord Ailesbury, popularly known as the "coster marquis," was in his day the most disreputable and blackguardly member of the English peerage, and subjected to the ignominious penalty of being "warned off" the turf and off the heath at Newmarket by the Jockey Club for dishonorable practices.

Not content with jilting Capt. Crosbie in this manner, Lady Mabel subsequently, according to her own admission in court, sent a number of paragraphs containing insinuations and attacks against him to the various London society papers, and then as a climax brought a lawsuit against him in order to recover some of her letters which he had retained. The case was tried before Sir Henry Hawkins now Lord Brampton, who, in deciding the case against Lady Mabel, remarked that "there are some letters that every honorable and right-feeling man would desire to return. But when the engagement is broken off the day before the lady's marriage, and she not only makes charges against him but writes paragraphs about him in society papers which are utterly discreditable, I consider that he is entirely justified in wishing to keep in his hands those particular letters which go to show that the slanders concerning himself circulated by his ex-fiancee are unfounded."

I may add that Lady Mabel is not a bit like her brother, the late marquis, in appearance, being extremely tall, handsome, dark, with—formerly, at any rate—a merry smile that used to counteract the soupcon of severity suggested by the straightness of her carriage.

The British House of Lords has just become aware of the fact that while the great flag which flies from the top of the Victoria Tower at Westminster is raised when the House of Commons is in session, it has never yet been thought necessary to fly the colors when the upper chamber of the national legislature is alone sitting, as happens at least once every week, and sometimes oftener. It is the same with the big light which sheds its rays from the summit of the Victoria Tower. It shines at night when the Commons are attending to their parliamentary duties, but is left unlighted when only the Lords are in session.

The Lords, who have taken several decades to become alive to this fact, are profoundly indignant at this indifference shown to the fact that they are the senior, and in their own estimation assuredly the most important of the two Houses of Parliament, and are now taking steps to have this lack of consideration for their dignity remedied.

Few people who gaze on this tower, which is one of the landmarks of London, realize that, nearly 400 feet high, and containing 140 huge fireproof rooms, it is filled from its basement almost to its summit with precious state papers that tell the history of Great Britain and of its rulers, the documents being raised to the various floors by means of a steam engine working on the eleventh floor. The parapet, which looks like a speck of stone from down below, is 16 feet high. The flagstaff which surmounts the tower is 110 feet high, and the flag itself, which looks like an ordinary piece of bunting from the street, is 60x45 feet, and is raised to the summit of the pole by machinery. It is stated to be the largest Union Jack which is flown in the United Kingdom.

Lord Suffolk, who spent several years out in India with Lord Curzon as one of his aides-de-camp, where he shone more as an amateur actor than in an official capacity, has, since his return from the Orient, organized a troupe of amateur players known as "The Earl of Suffolk's Theatrical Company," and who travel about the country giving performances here and there, the profits, after the payment of the expenses, being devoted to charity. There are no professionals in the troupe, and when the company gave "The Country Girl" the other day at Cirencester, even the orchestra, with Lady Muriel Coventry in the chair as conductor, consisted of amateurs, mostly ladies, including Lady Agnes and Lady Catherine Howard.

Lord Suffolk, whose name was repeatedly mentioned as destined to become the husband of an American bride, but who still remains a bachelor, and apparently fancy free, has his home at Charlton Park, in Wiltshire, a stately Jacobean mansion, the oldest part of which was built in the reign of King James I., while the east front and more modern portion was added in 1773 by the Earl of Suffolk, who was Secretary of State during the American war of independence. The late Earl of Suffolk was famous throughout the racing world as a steward of the Jockey Club of England, and as editor of the "Encyclopaedia of Sport."

The present lord, who is the nineteenth Earl of Suffolk, and the twelfth Earl of Berkshire, as well as Viscount Andover and Lord Howard, is the head of a sixteenth century branch of the ducal house of Howard. The first Earl of Suffolk, son of that fourth Duke of Norfolk who was beheaded in the Tower of London, was a distinguished naval officer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and received his earldom from King James I., as a reward for his vigilance in the discovery of the gunpowder plot.

At the risk of spoiling a romance I am obliged to state that Mlle. Eleonore de Kermoel, daughter of the Marquis de Kermoel, who last week created so great a sensation by giving her hand in marriage to a convict of the name of Goudchoux, at Riom, in Auvergne, with the object of joining him in a year's time in the penal colony of Cayenne, to which he has been sentenced for a long term of detention, is not a Parisian elegante, nor yet a great lady of the Faubourg St. Germain. Nor is the sacrifice which she has made in order to wed her present husband as great as would have been the case had she been reared in affluence and played a role in society.

While it is perfectly true that she is the daughter of an authentic marquis of old Breton lineage, her father is earning his living as a hack driver in Paris, while she has for a number of years past been the "bonne a tout faire," or general servant of a family of a Parisian shopkeeper in a small way. There are lots of bona fide nobles of equally ancient lineage as the Marquis de Kermoel who are earning amore or less precarious livelihood by means of similarly humble and obscure callings in Paris. This is not so much due to the extravagance of their immediate forbears as to the fact that their families lost all their property and wealth fighting for the royalist cause at the time of the great revolution 100 years ago, and less fortunate than those noble "emigres" who had fled with the princes and remained with them in exile until the restoration failed to received any compensation when the Bourbon King returned to France.

An engagement, the announcement of which has created a great sensation in Russia, is that of Mlle. de Witte, the adopted daughter of Count de Witte, the president of the "council of ministers, to a scion of the historic and illustrious house of Narischkine, which has on more than one occasion furnished consorts to the Muscovite Czars. Mlle. de Witte, a charming girl, devotedly attached to her stepfather, and his invariable companion on his trips abroad, is the daughter of his wife by her first husband, and has inherited from her mother, who is a member of the Jewish race, a strain of Semitic blood that has until now contributed to her a drawback in Russia from a social point of view. Moreover, her father—that is to say, Mme de Witte's first husband—was a subordinate railroad employe of the most obscure birth, so that her marriage into the Narischkine family is regarded as a most brilliant alliance for the young girl.

According to some the Narischkines are descended from a royal house which formerly flourished in Bohemia; but according to others they were originally farmers in the village of Staro Kirkino which still exists. Natalie, the daughter of one of them, used to make long visits to her godmother, Mme. Matvieff, at Moscow, whose husband had been raised from the ranks by Czar Alexis, who occasionally honored his protege with visits. It was during one of the latter that the Czar met Natalie, fell in love with her, and married her, and Peter the Great was born of this union.

Whatever the origin of the Narischkines, who, like so many other of the great houses of the Muscovite aristocracy, remain untitled, they have played a most important role in the history of Russia during the last 200 years, and their name is to be found on nearly every one of the pages of the annals of the empire.

CHICAGO'S CHILDREN.

Parental incompetency is the most hopeless incompetency on earth. It is something that cannot be cured or even made much less, yet its consequences reach into the very heart of the nation. It seems a little odd that Chicago, whose crop of crime has been greater than was ever harvested in any other city, should have been first to recognize this truth.

Yet so it was. Upon the pages of history the supposedly most corrupt and mercenary city is set down as the first municipality that gave to her children a court of justice, in which all their little crimes and heartaches are kept strictly within the limits of childhood. Chicago's juvenile court had been a permanent and accepted feature of the city's life for three years when New York was still sandwiching the hearings of her bad boys and wayward girls in between notorious criminal cases. When Chicago's boys were "brought into court," New York's boys were "arrested"; and while boys and girls in Chicago were "detained" in good homes, New York's children were still thrown into jail in company with all sorts of evil-minded grown-up criminals.—Reader Magazine.

THE CHEAPNESS OF LIFE.

The loss of the Federal Army of the Cumberland, in the battles of Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, as given by Cist, was 824 killed and 2,683 wounded. So much for war in the sacrificial sixties.

In the year 1889, which is the first year of systematic accident tabulation, 5,823 men, women and children were crushed torn, mangled or burned to death on the lines of American railroads; and 26,209 others were injured in the same disasters. So much for peace, public indifference and the railroad accidents fifteen years ago.

Having thus made sure our footing in the latter eighties, let us come in one broad step to the present: this while we have the war tables before us. Our historian, Cist, asserts that, all things considered, the two days' fighting at Chickamauga stand unsurpassed as the hardest fought and bloodiest battle of the civil war. The Federal killed in this battle numbered 1,687; and the roster of the wounded falls but a few names short of 10,000.

But in the unbelligerent year ending June 30, 1902, the aggregate number of persons killed in railroad accidents was 8,588; and during the same period 64,652 persons were injured.—Reader Magazine.



She knows that IRON-OX TINY TONIC TABLETS do cure Indigestion and Constipation.

Cure those two ailments, and lassitude, brain-fag, insomnia, headache and other nerve derangements will disappear.

A healthy stomach, perfect digestion and pure blood mean good appetite, sound sleep and greater capacity for work and play.

Iron-Ox Tiny Tonic Tablets after each meal, will do it.

Why not try?

Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

A Lady who cures her husband of His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save her Home.

A PATHETIC LETTER



"I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and put it in his coffee, as directed, next morning, and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more, and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from promises before. He never has, and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. **Address The Samaria Remedy Co., 25 Jordan Street, Toronto, Canada.**

Also for sale by W. T. Strong & Co.

REAL PARADISE OF CRIMINALS

THE SPANISH PENAL COLONY OF ZAFFARINES—PRIONERS CAN GO AT LARGE.

Each One Carries a Knife and the Weapons Are Sold to Them by the Jailer.

I know something of the Spanish prisons of Ceuta—enough to assert that in no other Christian country are human beings condemned to incarceration in such cruel dungeons as those in which hundreds of men are wearing out their lives in the ancient Moorish town. Some of these unfortunates do not know why they are there; some of them are political offenders; some of them are Cubans that the Spaniards transported from the island years ago for punishment. But there are not many of the latter class of prisoners, because men do not live long in the stone cells of Ceuta.

Knowing all this you can imagine my surprise when I first heard of the Spanish penal colony on the Island of Zaffarines not many miles east of Ceuta, off the coast of Morocco. This place I had heard described as "the paradise of criminals," and last week I found a man who was able to tell me all about what is undoubtedly the most remarkable penal institution in the world.

The conditions he described taxed credulity, but I have his absolute assurance that every word of his extraordinary narrative is literally true. At Ceuta all is dark, cruel, heartless; at Zaffarines all is sunshine, ease and license for the criminals sentenced to the nominal punishment of exile to its confines.

CHEAP LIVING.

There is no tiresome battle for the necessaries of existence. The jailers provide these and leave the prisoner free to enjoy himself as he wills. The one restriction placed upon them is that they shall not leave the island, but this is not often desired. The lazy, shiftless, dissipated life of the place suits the worthless characters that are sent there by the Spanish Government, and many remain after their terms of imprisonment have expired if they can find enough work to do to keep them in wine and water and cigarettes.

The food served to the prisoners is vile beyond description, but for a few centimes they can patronize the table d'hote, maintained (unofficially) by the captains of the settlement, and there they find not only good food, but good company, song and laughter. The jailers at Zaffarines are not only tavern keepers and dispensers of wine and spirits to their prisoners; they also provide their wards with weapons—knives or pistols, according to the wealth of the prisoner.

ZAFFARINES.

The larger of the Zaffarin Islands contains the town of Zaffarines, where the penal settlement is situated. Up to 6 o'clock in the morning absolute silence reigns throughout the town and heard the faint ringing of the bell in the tower of "La Conquista," and forthwith the town comes to life.

The shops open their doors, the prison doors are thrown open at the same time, and forth come the prisoners without let or hindrance. But for only a few minutes are the streets of the town thronged; then the prisoners melt into the wine shops and other hovels of the place, or perhaps depart for the scene of some light labor that they have voluntarily assumed for the few coppers it may bring them. Most of the prisoners, however, never move from the benches of their favorite wine shops from early morning until the evening bell of the fortress summons them back to their cells.

Verily here is the paradise of criminals—unless one objects that this is a contradiction in terms. At all events, the "prisoners" of Zaffarines are absolutely at liberty to devote themselves to sloth, drinking, cigarette smoking, card play, visiting, working for wages, fighting or anything that may please their fancy.

I was told, in fact, that the unarmed prisoner was the exception rather than the rule. A long knife worn in the belt is as much a part of the costume of the prisoner at Zaffarines as the handkerchief knotted about the head. Brawls are a constant occurrence, and the guards do not interfere unless there is a prospect of someone being killed; then they step in and disarm the combatants for the time being, for this serves two purposes—it stops the fight, and makes business for the good captain, who ekes out his small and irregularly paid official stipend by selling weapons to his prisoners. The knives are not of the clasp order; they are long pointed sheath knives or daggers, known by the name of herramientos, and in the hand of a man who knows how to use them are one of the most dangerous weapons imaginable.

CAPTAINS OF THE GUARD.

There are two captains in command of the guards of the settlement, and each of them owns two public houses, out of which they have made small fortunes. One of these captains married the daughter of a criminal, his son is a minor official in the colony, and his daughter is about to marry one of the officers of the place. In 1902 there was installed at the head of this captain's principal tavern one of the orderlies who is supposed to be on guard at the fortress. He varies his duties between selling wine to his prisoners during the day and seeing that they are safely locked up at night. Two other taverns are run by an infantry sergeant, who apparently inherited them from his commanding officer when the latter died a few years ago.

Another tavern is run by a wealthy prisoner condemned to "penal servitude" for homicide, and there are still two others, the property of free men who have a hard time to compete successfully with the captain' cafes. The wise prisoner patronizes the shop where his custom will assure him favorable treatment by his jailers.

No one works at Zaffanines unless he chooses to do so. If he elects to do manual labor he makes a maximum of one peseta a day. He has no board or lodgings to pay for, and so whatever he may get for his labor is so much surplus for wine drinking or other amusements. Some few lay this money by to take home with them when they are released, but as a rule it finds its way into the pockets of the jailer tavern keepers.—New York Globe.

KAISER CHOOSES THE GOWNS.

It has remained for Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau to make known a new side of the many-sided German Emperor—that of a dictator of fashion. His whole conversation with the wife of the former French premier was devoted to dress

"Would I be indiscreet, Madame, in asking you the address of your dressmaker?"

Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau gave him the information.

"But tell me, madame," lowering his voice, "does M. Waldeck-Rousseau ever occupy himself with your toilettes?"

"Oh, no, never!" cried Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau, laughing.

"Ah!" said the Emperor, gravely, "I occupy myself a great deal with my wife's gowns. I choose the materials. I advise this or that model. The form of dress that pleases me exceedingly is the Princesse gown."—Philadelphia Ledger.

NO OPERATIONS NEEDED NOW

GRAVEL AND BLADDER DISEASE CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Toronto Bricklayer Relieved of Those Terrible Troubles—Medical Science Makes Another Move Forward.

Toronto, Ont., May 27. — Medical science has at length awakened to the fact that Gravel and other bladder troubles are caused by disordered kidneys and that the modern method of curing them is to cure the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills. This does away with those terrible operations that in past years have been all too common.

The case of William Thomas, bricklayer, 158 Mill street, this city, is one of the recent proofs of the efficiency of the treatment. Mr. Thomas says:

"I had been troubled with Gravel and Bladder Disease for seven years. I had to go to the hospital and have water taken from me. I tried medicines of different kinds, but they failed to remove the trouble.

"Hearing of cures by them prompted me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and after taking them for a time I passed a stone the size of a large bean. Four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills made a complete cure in my case."

The manufacture of ice in Jerusalem has grown in three years to be a large business.

The clock placed in the hall of the Holborn (England) borough Council is at least 250 years old, and has been in the possession of the local authorities for that period. It still keep good time.



A long cool, thirst-quenching drink of iced Blue Ribbon Tea will make things comfortable no matter how hot the day.

A squeeze of lemon makes it tart. "Through a straw" it is simply a prolonged sense-ravishing—exquisitely cooling beverage.

Try it on a hot day!

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea Ask for the Red Label

Black, Mixed Ceylon Green "Just Pure Tea" 40c. a pound and worth it

413

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

Neave's Food

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.

Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & Co., Ltd., Toronto & Montreal.

DANES GREAT ADEPTS AT POULTRY CULTURE

THEIR PLANS FOR GETTING AT THE REAL TRUTH ABOUT THE HEN'S PRODUCTS.

The Sun told the other day of the venerable age at which eggs sometimes reach the New York market. They seem to manage things better in Denmark.

One co-operative company which attends to the marketing of the egg product of 33,500 farmers stipulates that eggs more than seven days old must not be delivered under penalty of a fine of $1 34 for the first offense and double that sum for later offenses. The farmers are required to take their eggs directly to the local society to which they belong, and the society is forbidden to keep eggs longer than four days after collection before sending them to one of the shipping stations of the company.

It is also required that eggs be gathered every day, and in hot summer days twice a day, and the nests must be barred at night so that fowls cannot have access to them.

The company guarantees to purchasers that all eggs delivered are new laid and clean, and each egg is stamped with the company's trade mark for new laid eggs. Each egg is also stamped with the number of the local society from which it comes and with the number of the farmer who delivers it. The company declines to accept eggs that are not absolutely clean.

No other egg producers have studied the egg market so closely as the Danes. Because the English are the chief buyers of Danish eggs, the English market is the basis upon which the egg producing business of Denmark has been built.

The Danes have discovered that the Englishman wants an egg of a certain size, and no eggs of this size are supplied to the British market to the extent of from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 dozen a year, the Danes receiving for them an average of 3.3 cents more a dozen than the average price paid to all other producing countries by Englishmen.

It is because the Danes take so great an interest in practical, remunerative poultry culture that they are the largest exporters of eggs in the world. In 1902 the exports of Danish eggs reache 35,967,000 dozen, worth $6,451,000.

This, of course, was in addition to the large quantities of eggs consumed at home. The hens of the little kingdom have evidently been stimulated to the greatest industry.—New York Sun.

A SOUND STOMACH MEANS A CLEAR HEAD.—The high pressure of a nervous life which business men of the present day are constrained to live, makes draughts upon their vitality highly detrimental to their health. It is only by the most careful treatment that they are able to keep themselves alert and active in their various callings; many of them know the value of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in regulating the stomach, and consequently keeping the head clear.

Steam launches with glass bottoms are now at the service of those who wish to view the marine growth about Catalina, Cal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

The rate of interest which the investments of Harvard University earned last year was 4.68-100 per cent, a decrease of 12-100 per cent from the preceding year.

THE JOY OF HEALTH.

Like Sunshine After the Cloud—Weakness and Dizzy Spells, Trembling Nerves, Aching Head, Feelings of Weariness and Discouragement Are Soon Overcome by the wonderful Restorative Influence of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.



MRS. PEACOCK AND BABY.

What a joy to be strong and well and to feel the buoyancy and vigor which red blood and strong nerves alone can give. With many people spring is not as joyous as it should be because of a run-down and exhausted condition of the system due to the debilitating effect of artificial winter life. The attention of all such is directed to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food as a spring restorative.

The healthful complexions, well-rounded forms and happy faces of those who have been using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food are the best recommendation any medicine can have, and you will find that people who have used this treatment are most enthusiastic in telling of the benefits obtained.

MRS. THOMAS PEACOCK, 23 Hiawatha Street, St. Thomas, Ont., and whose husband is conductor on the Wabash Railway, states: "I was quite run down in health, was very nervous, did not sleep well and had frequent dizzy spells. Believing this to be the result of an exhausted nervous system, I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that this medicine did me a world of good. It entirely freed me of the symptoms stated above, built up my health generally, so that to-day I feel that I am quite well again."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

The great blood-builder and nerve-restorer, 50 cts. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, 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.

☞ **Note your increase in weight as new, firm flesh and tissue are being added to the body by this great food cure.**

TO GET AHEAD OF THE MOTH

HOW TO SECURELY PACK AWAY YOUR CLOTHES FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

Professor Marlatt's Plan—Not Easy Thing to Exterminate These Provoking Pests.

With the passing of spring and the coming of the warm summer months arrives the necessity for packing away the winter wearing apparel and household hangings and bedclothes, and of more than passing interest the protection of these articles from the inroads of clothes moths.

"There is no easy method of preventing the damage done by clothes moths, and to maintain the integrity of woolens or other materials which are likely to attack demands constant vigilance, with frequent inspection and treatment," said Mr. C. L. Marlatt, first assistant entomologist of the department of agriculture.

"In general, they are liable to affect injuriously only articles which are put away and left undisturbed for some little time. Articles in daily or weekly use, and apartments frequently aired and swept, or used as living rooms, are not apt to be seriously affected. Carpets under these conditions are rarely attacked, except sometimes around the borders, where the insects are not so much disturbed by walking and sweeping. Agitation, such as beating, shaking or brushing and exposure to air and sunlight, are old remedies, and still among the best at command.

"Various repellants, such as tobacco, camphor, napthaline cones or balls, and cedar chips or sprigs, have a certain value if the garments are not already stocked with eggs or larvae. The odors of these repellants are so disagreeable to the parent moths that they are not apt to come to deposit their eggs as long as the odor is strong. As it weakens the protection decreases, and if the eggs or larvae are already present, these odors have no effect on their development; while if the moths are incloged with the stored material to be protected by these repellants, so that they cannot escape, they will of necessity deposit their eggs, and the destructive work of the larvae will be little, if at all, restricted.

AIR AND SUNLIGHT.

"After woolens have been given a vigorous and thorough treatment and aired and exposed to sunlight, however, it is of some advantage in packing them away to inclose with them any of the repellants mentioned. Cedar chests and wardrobes are of value in proportion to the freedom of the material from infestation when stored away; but, as the odor of the wood is largely lost with age, in the course of a few years the protection greatly decreases. Furs and such garments may also be stored in boxes or trunks which have been lined with the heavy tar paper used in buildings. New papering should be given to such receptacles every year or two. Similarly, the tarred paper moth bags are of some value, always, however, first subjecting the materials to the treatment outlined above.

PROTECTION TO CARPETS.

"To protect carpets, clothes and cloth-covered furniture, furs, etc., they should be thoroughly beaten, shaken, brushed and exposed as long as practicable to the sunlight in early spring, either in April, May or June, depending on the latitude. The brushing of carpets is a very important consideration, to remove the eggs of young larvae which might escape notice. Such material can then be hung away in clothes closets which have been thoroughly cleaned, and, if necessary, sprayed with benzine about the cracks of the floor and the baseboards. If no other protection be given, they should be examined at least once a month during summer, brushed, and, if necessary, exposed to the sunlight.

"It would be more convenient, however, to so inclose or wrap up such material as to prevent the access of the moths to it, after it has once been thoroughly treated and aired. This can be easily effected in the case of clothing and furs by wrapping them up tightly in stout paper or inclosing in well-made bags of cotton or linen cloth or strong paper.

LARGE PASTEBOARD BOXES.

"Dr. Howard has adopted a plan which is inexpensive, and which he has found eminently satisfactoy. For a small sum he secured a number of the large pasteboard boxes, such as tailors use, and in these packs away all winter clothing, gumming a strip of wrapping paper around the edge, so as to seal up the box completely and leave no cracks. These boxes, with care, will last many years. With thorough preliminary treatment it will not be necessary to use the tar-impregnated paper sacks sold as moth protectors, which may be objectionable on account of the odor.

"In the case of the cloth-covered furniture and cloth-lined carriages, which are stored or left unused for considerable periods in summer, it will probably be necessary to spray them twice or three times, viz., in April, June and August, with benzine or naphtha, to protect them from moths. These substances can be applied very readily with any small spraying device, and will not harm the material, but caution must be exercised on account of their inflammability. Another means of protecting such articles is to sponge them very carefully with a dilute solution of corrosive sublimate in alcohol, made just strong enough not to leave a white stain.

"A common mode of protection followed by large dealers in carpets, furs, etc., is the use of cold storage for protection. In all large towns anyone can avail himself of this means by patronizing storage companies, and protection will be guaranteed."

THE INFLUENCE OF FORESTS

A Berlin letter says that the influence of forests upon the climate was the subject of discussion at the annual meeting of the German Meteorological Society there recently. The conclusions reached assigned much less influence to forests than has been hitherto assumed. Prof. Schubert gave a summary of the results of his four years' observations at Prussian forestry stations throughout the extended wooded region of the northwestern part of Bradenburg. Two observations were taken daily at numerous points within the forests, in clearings, and at other points. The result was that from the minimum variations of temperature and humidity in the forests and at more remote points it was concluded that the forests had no appreciate influence upon the rainfall and general climate. It was pointed out in the debate following that observations in the extended swamp regions of Russia gave similar results. This reasoning seems to us very shallow. Forests most assuredly retain both rain and snow preventing the wasting and worse than wasting of the water in sudden and often disastrous floods, and causing it to flow off gradually and usefully, preserving something like a uniform flow in streams that without them might be alternately roaring torrents and almost dry depressions. They probably do not attract rainstorms; but that is another matter.—Country Gentleman.

Mrs. Laura Garland Tells How She Was Rescued From a Condition Of Debility and Weakness.

Mrs. Laura Garland, Crawford street, Toronto, Ont., writes as follows about her wonderful success with Paine's Celery Compound: "Your Paine's Celery Compound has most wonderfully improved my health. Before using it my appetite was poor—almost gone; I was weak and debilitated, and suffered severely from pains in the head. Paine's Celery Compound certainly does all that is claimed for it. I have recommended it to my friends, and they all speak highly of the results received from it. I wish Paine's Celery Compound the success it so richly deserves."

Paine's Celery Compound

Does the Same Blessed Work For All Sufferers.

If you are sick and desire free medical advice write to "Consulting Physician," The Wells & Richardson Company, Limited, 200 Mountain street, Montreal, P. Q.

WHY THEY ARE POOR.

Their ideas are larger than their purses.

They think the world owes them a living.

They do not keep account of their expenditures.

They are easy dupes of schemes and promoters.

They reverse the maxim, "Duty before pleasure."

They have too many and too expensive amusements.

They do not think it worth while to save nickles and dimes.

They have risked a competence in trying to get rich quickly.

They allow friends to impose upon their good nature and generosity.

They try to do what others expect of them, not what they can afford.

The parents are economical, but the children have extravagant ideas.

They do not do today what they can possibly put off until tomorrow.

They do not think it worth while to put contracts or agreements in writing.

They prefer to incur debt rather than to do work which they consider beneath them.

They do not dream that little mortgages on their homes can turn them out of doors.

They have indorsed their friends' notes or guaranteed payment just for accommodation.

They risk all their eggs in one basket when they are not in a position to watch or control it.

They think it will be time enough to begin to save for a rainy day when the rainy day comes.

The head of the house is a good man, but he has not learned to do business in a businesslike way.

The only thing the daughters accomplish is to develop fondness for smart clothes and expensive jewelry.

They do not realize that one expensive habit may introduce them to a whole family of extravagant habits.

They do not know that giving a full power-of-attorney to an agent or lawyer puts their property at his mercy.

On a six-hundred-dollar income, they try to compete in appearance with a two-thousand-dollar-a-year neighbor.

They subscribe for everything that comes along—organs, lightning-rods, subscription books, pictures, bric-a-brac—anything they can pay for on the installment plan.

They have not been able to make much in the business they understand best, but have thought that they could make a fortune by investing in something they know nothing about.—Orison Swett Marden, in Sucess.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Australia has no orphan asylums. Every child who is not supported by parents becomes a ward of the State, and is paid a pension for support and placed in a private family where board and clothes are provided until the fourteenth birthday.



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.

Ask for Carling's Ale—accept no other, because no other is quite so good.

Carling's Ale

The Ale that's Always Pure

THE JERUSALEM OF PRESENT DAY

A STRANGE WORLD HAS BEEN BUILT UP WITHIN THE WALLS OF ZION.

Outskirts of the Holy City Seen From the Valley of Hinnom—Site of Pilate's House.

"In view of Jerusalem is the history of the world." So wrote Disraeli early in the nineteenth century, and he added, "It is more, it is the history of earh and of heaven;" and today in Jerusalem an epitome of all the nations is presented, and a strange world is to be studied within the walls of Zion. The walls are still a glorious fact, and most impressively do their ruddy, tawny bastions and embattled summits tower up against the deep blue of the sky, as we descend the valley of Hinnom, thence to ascend to the Jaffa Gate, where is the only break in the mighty wall; that ugly rent torn open betwixt the Tower of David and the Jaffa Gate to allow the cavalcade of Kaiser Wilhelm the Second to enter.

But, in spite of this rent, the scene in the Jaffa Gate is full of life and color. Bread and cake and fruit sellers, in colored robes, are clustered round its pillars, and under its vault Jews in round, flat hats, bound with fur, and in purple robes of velvet and silk, are hustled by ragged Bedouins in gray and brown patched robes. Turkish officials in the regulation fez halt before a ruddy pile of pomegranates at the arch. A Jew in yellow robe, with black velvet hat, passes in, as some Persians in red sheepskins hustle past a lemon seller, who is crouched by a pile of his yellow fruit, smoking his bubble-bubble regardless of trade. Negro porters in gay rags elbow women, veiled and unveiled, and make way for an ass led by a shepherd in brown robes, with a half-veiled woman seated on its back. A continuous come and go, everywhere chatter and shouting, no two figures alike in form or color. Women in rich garments and girls with open-breasted robes balancing water vases on their heads. And inside the gate rises up the massive base of the solid Tower of David. Turkish soldiers are patrolling near, for just beyond is the citadel.

But let us turn up a narrow way to the left. Lying at the corner of a great house is the naked body of a poor wretch, a brown piece of sacking thrown over his loins; he awaits alms, but makes no sign. A Roman priest passes by, then a Greek priest, and a man in a brown robe on a little ass; then a woman, all veiled, clothed in white from head to foot, save her black face veil.

Such is the ever varying, quick, eager, shifting crowd, so full of color, so ever changing, as we penetrate, doubling on our steps, down through the busy David's street, on into the Mohammedan street, where dark shadows are thrown by the arches, and the brilliant colors are softened by the shade. The stranger can soon learn to thread his way amid the narrow, tortuous streets that intersect Jerusalem. The city is so small, that, lose one's self as one easily may repeatedly, the outer walls must soon be reached. If we enter by the Jaffa Gate on the west, the broad temple area lies to the east, and soon blocks the route around to the eastern walls, and so, as we bear to the north, a continuous narrow thoroughfare is struck, below which, far down beneath the accumulation of ages, runs the pavement of the "way of pain" trodden by the feet of Christ.

There is a spot where today that actual pavement may be seen, but to get to it one must enter into a house and descend many steps; and then, some 20 feet below the present street, are seen the broad level slabs of the Roman pavement. One of the Sisters of Sion, to whom the house belongs points out the squares of a game scratched on one flat stone, and this, being near a low arch, suggests that a good deal of waiting had to be endured here, and so the wearied waiters had scratched out this plan of a game to while away their time. There is a niche as for a figure or seat at the arch, and a portcullislike groove slit in the natural rock. This is supposed to be, and with fair grounds for the supposition, the site of Pilate the governor's house, and so the later arch in the street above is called the "Ecce Homo" arch.

The terrible obstacle in Jerusalem to the study of holy and historic sites is the passion for building over these sites, and today that evil is increasing. Every section of the Christian Church—Russian, Greek, Armenian, Roman (with all its various sections), Coptic and the various Protestant nations—is trying to secure some historic or legendary site; and, this secured, up goes a building destroying the natural configuration of the site, absolutely obliterating the associations that the scene would call up if left untouched. Well may a modern writer exclaim, even of St. Helena, "What right had even the ancients to build a church here?"

Today the Russians are the most aggressive. In 530 A. D., Theodocias counted 26 churches on the Mount of Olives, but they were not such mighty buildings as the Russians are erecting there to-day, with all the glare of colored and gilded domes; and on the summit of the Mount rises their great high tower that dominates the whole country round. While bathing in the Dead Sea I looked up, and there, in the sky, as it were, was this peaked Russian tower. These new buildings on the Mount of Olives, are all additional to the great walled square of Russian building outside the wall on the Jaffa road. The last place to have been walled around is that little hill just outside the Damascus Gate, still called Golgotha by the Jews. It is no longer possible now to climb this little hill, and look back to the east on the Mount of Olives, and away to Mount Sion on the southwest.

This site, where Gordon claimed that Christ suffered, was almost, until today, free from all building as in His age, and free from superstitious rite and false legend. The Garden tomb beneath it is still unspoiled, although the custodian has his little house in the Garden. One pays a small fee to look in to this rock-cut tomb, and, be it the tomb of Christ or not, it is, indeed, a tomb of that period, beneath the hill that answers so minutely to the description of the hill of Calvary. Here is no incessant chatter of professional prayer, no tricky decorations of the lamps of fighting sects, nor those awful deceptions of holy fire coming forth from the rock, or such statements hurled at the would-be reverent as "through this crack the blood of Christ trickled down onto the head of Adam, who was buried just under, and awoke him." Is there no means of securing that this little hill and this tomb may be saved from such desecration?—London Standard.

GOAT AND BILL BOARD.

Gen. George W. Wingate, chairman of the committee on free lectures and free libraries, told this story at the annual reunion of the lecture corps the other night at the Aldine Association:

"The lectures have been so efficacious at one of the outlying centers," he said, "that the goats have learned to read. Would you like proof of it? Well, it was like this: The other day, when I chanced to be walking along the street in that locality, I observed a "billy goat' moving along in front of me. He stopped to gaze at several different posters fastened on a fence. Finally he came to one 7 by 9, and looked at it steadily for a minute. Then he deliberately stationed himself behind a bush.

"In that community lives a man named Johnson. At the last election he won a bet of a new hat, and he chose the best silk that money could buy. He was walking down the street with this hat on. As he passed the bush the goat rushed out, and—well, the goat butted Johnson, and knocked his new silk hat off. Then 'billy' stuck his horns through the hat, and altogether made a mess of it. I wondered what could be the cause of this seemingly malevolent attack on the hat, and chanced to look up at the last poster which the goat had examined. It said: 'Chew Johnson's best plug!'"—New York Tribune.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

I WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY IF IT FAILS TO CURE.



I want every sufferer from Rheumatism to try my Rheumatism Cure. I know it will positively cure Rheumatism in any part of the body. I know it cures sharp shooting pains in the Arms, Legs, Side, Back or Breast and Rheumatic Swelling or Soreness of any part of the body in a few hours.

It effects a speedy and permanent cure of all forms of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, or pain in the back, Lameness, Stiff and Swollen Joints, and all pains in hips and loins. This remedy does not put the disease to sleep, but drives it from the system. It neutralizes the acid and makes good, rich, red blood.

Get a 25c bottle of this remedy, and if you are not perfectly satisfied with the results I will refund your money.—Munyon.

THE GIRL WHO BRIGHTENED A HOME.

When the members of the U. S. House Naval Committee were on a cruise to the Atlantic coast they reached one point where an international dinner was given, and men from Canada and from the United States vied with each other in saying things that would promote good fellowship and comity between two peoples living under different flags. Representative Capron, of Rhode Island, who was not of the Naval Committee, however, was there and finally was called upon for a speech.

"I can't say what all these gentlemen have said who preceded me," he began. "I have not had much to do in the work of binding two countries together, but I have a deep feeling of gratitude toward Canadians, and especially those of the islands. Many years ago there came to my home a girl from Prince Edward Island, and she has ever since remained there to brighten it."

The applause which greeted this bit of sentiment shook the rafters. Capron had outstripped all others. Some time afterwords this episode was retold and among those present was a man well acquainted with Capron and his family.

"Why, Capron," he said, "your wife wasn't from Prince Edward Island!"

"I know it," replied Capron, meekly. "Our cook came from that place."—Washington Post.

CEDAR OF LEBANON CUT DOWN

The famous cedar of Lebanon which has guarded the southern entrance of the old Chelsea physic garden for more than 220 years, has just been cut down. In 1683 four Lebanon cedars, the first ever introduced into this country, were successfully planted in the physic garden. Two of these trees, after flourishing for nearly a century, were removed, partly on account of their decayed condition and partly because it was thought their shade injurious to growth of the plants for which the garden was specially intended, and the manager of the garden, in a frugal spirit, disposed of the timber, for £29 9s 8d. In latter times, however, the historic interest attaching to the two remaining trees was better appreciated, and when, in 1846, a large branch was blown down in a gale, the society of apothecaries used the wood to provide four chairs for their hall.—London Daily Chronicle.

KING EDWARD DESSERT

One-half pound of prunes; stew; when done strain off the juice. Then dissolve one package of Pure Gold Calfs-Foot Jelly Powder in a pint of boiling water, adding one tablespoon granulated sugar. When dissolved, pour over the prunes in a glass dish or mould, then set in a cool place until cold. Serve with or without whipped cream.

A Royal dessert, delicious and wholesome.

PURE GOLD

JELLY POWDER

Pure Gold—Pure Foods
No Adulteration. 205
Your grocer can supply you.

GILLETT'S

PURE POWDERED

LYE

Ready for Use in Any Quantity.

For making SOAP, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets and drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

ROCKEFELLER'S LITTLE STORY

WHICH HE RECENTLY TOLD TO THE MEMBERS OF HIS SON'S BIBLE CLASS.

Marked With Homely Simplicity and Matter-of-Fact Directness—Important Discovery.

It was an interesting story that John D. Rockefeller told the members of his son's Bible class the other day.

It was all the more interesting from the fact that it was, from beginning to end, all about Mr. Rockefeller.

To almost everybody there is a charm in looking upon, or in hearing about, anything that is big, whether it is a big river, a big mountain, a big building, or a big multi-millionaire.

Mr. Rockefeller is the richest man on earth, and it was undoubtedly a rare treat to hear, from his own lips, the story of his life.

Like "Caesar's Commentaries," like "Poor Richard's Almanac," like "Grant's Memoirs," Mr. Rockefeller's story is marked by a homely simplicity and matter-of-fact directness that are positively delightful.

Great wealth puffs some people up, makes them vain, theatrical, grandiose, and, above all things else very fastidious of speech; but Mr. Rockefeller told the story of his life in words that smack strongly of the plain, common matters of everyday existence.

Take, for example, the following beautiful frank statement:

"I was taught to do things—simple things such as a boy could do. I was taught to be self reliant. At the age of seven or eight I was taught as a boy in the country to milk a cow. I could milk a cow as well as a man could milk a cow. That is a very simple thing to refer to, but that is one of the things I began to learn."

That Mr. Rockefeller fully mastered the art of milking, no one for a moment will attempt to deny. From the "Great Cow," as our friends in India call the earth, Mr. Rockefeller has succeeded in milking the biggest fortune that ever belonged to a single individual.

Mr. Rockefeller's education was, from all accounts, largely, in fact almost-exclusively, of the business sort.

"I shall never forget," said he, "that I was taught to do as much business at the age of ten and eleven as it was possible for me to do. Among other things, I was sent over the hills to buy cord wood for the use of the family.

"I knew what a cord of good, solid beach and maple wood was. My father told me to select only the solid wood and the straight wood, and not to put any limbs in it, or any punky wood. That was a good training for me.

"I did not need my father to tell me, or anybody else, how many feet it took to make a cord of wood. I did not require the presence of anybody to enable me to secure from the man who sold me that wood good measure.

"I could hardly enumerate the many experiences of that kind that my father seemed to think it was very desirable for me to learn.

"Soon afterwards he began to allow me to loan sums of money for him, and meanwhile I was saving a little money from what I earned myself. I always had a little money. I know that some people, especially some young men, find it very difficult to keep a little money in their pocketbook. I learned to keep the money, and, as we have a way of saying, it did not burn a hole in my pocket. I was taught that it was the thing to do to keep the money and take care of it."

It was when he was about thirteen years old, and while he was trying to make a little money on the side by digging potatoes for a neighbor, that the future richest man on earth made a great discovery, which discovery may be given in his own words:

"I soon learned that I could get as much interest for $50 loaned at 7 per cent—the legal rate in the State of New York at that time for a year—as I could earn by digging potatoes ten days."

In other words, the little boy, who thought business while he dug potatoes, got hold of the very important truth that his money could be made to be his servant and to make other money for him.

He was learning his lesson admirably well! It was already as good as settled that the little fellow was to become the "greatest captain of industry that this country has ever known," as Mr. Rockefeller was called by the gentleman who introduced him to the Bible class.

"At sixteen," Mr. Rockefeller goes on to say, "I left school and went to a commercial school, where I remained for two or three months, and then, in the year 1855, I began to look around for something to do."

After a somewhat discouraging search he finally obtained employment as assistant bookkeeper. At the end of two years' service with the firm he asked for a salary of $800, was offered $700, refused it, and, at the age of nineteen, went into business for himself in company with another young man who had, like himself, saved up a little money.

The firm we are informed was "prosperous from the beginning. We did a business of $500,000 produce commission the first year. Our profits were not very large—I think $4,400—but I think it was better for me than the $800 I had asked for.

A profit in one year of $2,200 on a capital of $4,000 was what might have been called pretty good business.

It showed that the young man was well up in his arithmetic and had firmly got hold of the first principles of financial success.

Financial success! In those two words lie the sum and substance of Mr. Rockefeller's story of his life..

If there is, in Mr. Rockefeller's opinion, any other kind of success than that which consists in making money, he did not once speak of it to the young men of his son's Bible class.

Repeatedly, in the course of his address to the class, Mr. Rockefeller dress the word "success," but not once does he, either by direct statement or by inference, give us to understand that the success of which he is speaking is other than success in a "business way."

A splendid opportunity he had to speak a word for the things that money cannot buy, for the wealth that is not to be reckoned in dollars and cents, but he devoted his whole time to telling the young men before him of his "business" methods, and how, by that training and by those methods, he succeeded in piling up his millions!

Take this: "There are some here of the younger men who are anxious, as I was anxious that day, and through all the days preceding that memorable 26th of September when I secured that position. All the future hung upon that chance!"

All of what future? The future of Mr. Rockefeller as an honorable, useful, happy man, or the future of Mr. Rockefeller as the head of the Standard Oil Company and the possessor of a thousand millions?

Suppose Mr. Rockefeller had missed that "chance," and with it had missed the opportunity of accumulating his extraordinary fortune in dollars and cents—would his life have been a failure? By no manner of means does it follow that it would.

Success or failure in this life, success or failure in the only high and noble sense of the word, does not hinge upon the matter of financial success or failure.

It behooves every one, of course, to strive for a financial competence. No one has a right to be a pauper. But let it be understood that, down at bottom, the only success in this world that is worth talking about is the success that means a larger intellectual and moral life for the individual and for the community.

The successful man is not necessarily the one who gathers together the most money, but the one who, by his life and labors, does the most for the mental, moral and spiritual uplift of the race.

He may be rich, he may be poor—poor as Jesus died—but his life is a success if, as a consequence of that life, the world becomes happier and better.—Rev. Thomas B. Gregory in Chicago Tribune.

New York boasts for some fair imitations of the Tower of Babel. Such are the Manhattan Life building, 22 stories, 348 feet; the St. Paul building, 26 stories, 308 feet, and the Park Row building, 29 stories, 382 feet. Buildings of from 15 to 20 stories and 250 to 300 feet are such common incidents of the landscape as scarcely to attract attention.

THE PRICE OF PRE-EMINENCE.

The most brilliant orator is the most fiercely criticised—or most lavishly eulogised, according as friend or foe speaks of him.

Mediocrity is seldom heard from.

Very bad people flash into notoriety—and disappear.

Super-excellence in anything, man or merchandise, must rise above the common—must be talked about, praised or critisized.

Introduce the subject of men's shoes anywhere, in the hotel, home, train, or place of business—and somebody will say something about "The Slater Shoe."

And why? Because it has been advertized? Because it is beyond cavil the only recognized men's shoe in Canada?

Partly for both reasons.

More men know "Slater Shoes," have worn and are wearing them, have praised them or criticised them than any other shoe.



"The Slater Shoe" is head and shoulders above the best other shoes made in Canada.

—Because it is strictly a specialty of a factory making only that one particular class of men's shoes.

—Because it's makers have staked their business life on its being exactly what they say it is.

—Because it is made in all the shapes to fit all kinds of feet, and all the sizes and widths, and is therefore the best fitting shoe in Canada or elsewhere.

—Because its value is absolute—the price being stamped on the sole by the makers.

—Because it has been tested, worn, and proven by hundreds of thousands of men in Canada and other countries.

That it has been worn by citizens of the greatest shoe making country in the world, The United States, and appreciated by them, the following letter from one of them will show:

BUFFALO COURIER—EDITORIALS ROOMS,

Buffalo, April 10th, 1898

GEO. T. SLATER & SONS,

Gentlemen:—Are your boots and shoes sold in any Canadian town on the Niagara River—Say at Clifton? I bought a pair of your shoes in Toronto last Fall, and they are the best I ever had for the money. If there is any place nearer than Toronto where they are sold, I'd like to know it.

Yours truly, (Signed) WILLARD KEYES, Buffalo Courier.

"The Slater Shoe" made in fourteen foot-fitting shapes, eleven sizes, nine leathers, Goodyear Welted, Soles stamped with makers' name and price. $3.50 and $5.00.

Write for a Catalogue. It's free.

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