

40TH YEAR, NO. 223.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1902.

WHOLE NO. 16316.

Births, Marriages, Deaths.

BORN.
JOHNSTON—At 146 Wellington street, London, June 10, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Johnston, a daughter.
DIED.
RALPH—On June 20, 1902, William Arnold, second son of Stephen and Henrietta Ralph, aged 15 days.
Funeral private.

SUNDAY IN LONDON

What is Going On in the Leading Churches of the City

ADOLPH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. J. W. Holmes, pastor, 11 a.m., "Christ Exalted"; 7 p.m., "Reverence, Sacrifice, Wobbling Service." The pastor will preach morning and evening.
ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. J. W. Holmes, pastor, 11 a.m., "Christ Exalted"; 7 p.m., "Reverence, Sacrifice, Wobbling Service." The pastor will preach morning and evening.
CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. George Jackson, pastor, Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor, 11 a.m., 7 p.m.; Sabbath School and Bible Class, 3 p.m.
COLBORNE STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor, will conduct both services. Evening, song service.

CROWN MEMORIAL CHURCH, CORNER Queen's avenue and William street—Rev. J. W. Holmes, pastor, 11 a.m., "Christ Exalted"; 7 p.m., "Reverence, Sacrifice, Wobbling Service." The pastor will preach morning and evening.
DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST CHURCH—The pastor, Rev. C. T. Scott, will preach at both services. Morning, "O Come Let Us Worship" (Mendelssohn); solo, "Not a Sparrow Falteth" (Gilbert); Evening—Anthem, "Hallelujah" ("Mount of Olives," Beethoven); duet, "Thou Shalt Hunger No More" ("Holy City," Gault); solo and chorus, "Thou Didst Leave Thy Throne" (Matthews).
EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. J. E. Harrison, pastor, will preach morning and evening. All welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday, 8 p.m. David S. Robb, C.S.B., First Reader.
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—CORNER Wellington street and Dufferin avenue. Public services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, Rev. George Jackson. Bishop, will preach both morning and evening.
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. J. Clark, pastor. Public worship, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, Rev. George Jackson. Bishop, will preach both morning and evening.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. W. Holmes, pastor, 11 a.m., "Christ Exalted"; 7 p.m., "Reverence, Sacrifice, Wobbling Service." The pastor will preach morning and evening. Free seats.
MATTHEW STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. J. W. Holmes, pastor, 11 a.m., "Christ Exalted"; 7 p.m., "Reverence, Sacrifice, Wobbling Service." The pastor will preach morning and evening. Free seats.
METHODIST UNION CORONATION SERVICE—First Methodist Church, Thursday, June 20, at 10 a.m. Special music by combined choirs of First and Dundas Center Churches, under joint direction of Messrs. Jordan and Hewitt. Brief addresses. Patriotic anthems by a thousand children under leadership of Professor Barron. Collection for Victoria Hospital.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. conducted by the pastor. Communion at close of morning service. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.
ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., "Christ Exalted"; 7 p.m., "Reverence, Sacrifice, Wobbling Service." The pastor will preach morning and evening. Free seats.
ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Services conducted by the pastor, Rev. Archibald Davis.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL—MORNING "Deum" (Mozart). "Benedictus" (Mozart). "Gloria" (Lange). "Credo" (Mozart). Rev. Canon Dann, B.A., "Magnificat" (Tours). "Nunc Dimittis" (Tours). Anthem, "Savior, Again to Thy Dear Name" (Gilechrist). Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, B.A.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, Rev. George Jackson. Bishop, will preach both morning and evening. Free seats.
WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. J. W. Holmes, pastor, 11 a.m., "Christ Exalted"; 7 p.m., "Reverence, Sacrifice, Wobbling Service." The pastor will preach morning and evening. Free seats.

MEETINGS.
BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS' UNION Notice—Quarterly meeting will be held Monday, June 23. All members please attend. W. J. Watkins, president; H. Ryland, secretary.
RICHARD COEUR DE LION PRECEPTORY No. 4, K. T. Members will meet in Temple quarters, Sunday, June 22, at 2:30 p.m. sharp, for the purpose of attending and assisting church services. W. T. Stenberg, registrar.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS WILL ASSEMBLE at Masonic Temple on Sunday, June 22, at 8:15, to attend evening service. Full attendance. Excellent refreshments. By order John Graham, Z. St. John's Chapter, No. 3; W. A. Wilson, Z. St. John's Chapter, No. 4.

HELP WANTED.
WANTED—LADIES. ALSO MEN. To copy letters, address envelopes at home anywhere, strictly confidential. Excellent manufacturing company. Station B, Cleveland, Ohio. 16a-17

PLAIN WRITERS—HOME EMPLOYMENT copying small blanks; rate, \$25 per 1,000. Two stamps for particulars. Confidential Commercial Agency, Dept. 16, Chicago. 16a-17

INSURANCE.
Queen Insurance Co.
Funds available for security of Queen policy holders, \$4,000,000.
J. A. NEILLES, Agent,
422 Richmond Street
Phone 341.

Pocock Bros. Pocock Bros.

Alteration Sale.

Commencing
Saturday, June 14, 1902,
And continuing until
Alterations Begin July 7, '02

All Our Footwear is assorted in lots and marked in plain figures on the yellow ticket which will be long remembered by purchasers.

Selling at Cost Price

Trunks, Valises and Satchels

Our assortment and range of styles is by far the largest in the west. We have advantages over small dealers. We buy large and better for spot cash.

Pocock Bros.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

SPRINGBANK

Performance Every Night at 8:30. . . 100 tr

Catholic Order of Foresters' Annual Excursion to Detroit.

Saturday, July 5. Tickets good for three days. Adults, \$2.50; children, \$1.50. Special train will leave C. E. R. station at 7 a.m.

SPRINGBANK AUDITORIUM

... NEXT WEEK ...
1.—DeHOLLIS & VALORA, Comedy Juggling Act.
2.—WHISTLING TOM BROWNE, Imitations.
3.—TWO SCHRODES, Acrobatic Dancing.
4.—JOHN F. CLARK, Singing Act.
5.—ILLUSTRATED SONGS.
6.—MOVING PICTURES.

Performances Every Evening at 8:30.

LAWN SOCIAL—SALEM METHODIST CHURCH, Devon, Wednesday evening, June 25. Refreshments, addresses, recitations, vocal, instrumental music. Joint Committee, Salem, Devon, June 25. Adults, 25c; children, 15c.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL—Anniversary entertainment, to be held at the school, on Monday, June 24, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission, 10c.

CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, TORONTO, MONTREAL—Cherry holiday trips by boat next week. Get P. B. Clarke's quotations. Richmond street, next Advertiser. Phone 151.

GARDEN PARTIES, CONCERTS—PART of entire programme furnished. Elite Mandolin Orchestra. C. B. Chapman, secretary, 31 Dundas street. 10a-11

ST. JOHN'S DAY AND CORONATION All Masons requested to assemble at Masonic Temple, Sunday, June 22, at 3:30 p.m., to attend service at St. Andrew's Church, West End, Rev. Dr. J. R. Battisley, of Chatham, preacher. A. G. McWhinney, P.O.S.W., chairman committee. Elwood, P.M., secretary.

DANCING—SUMMER SEASON, PALACE Academy. Private lessons in modern ballroom dancing, for pianos, garden or lawn socials, etc. Terms moderate. Dayton & McCormick.

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN, Soprano Soloist, Dundas Center Methodist Church, 210 Dundas street, Studio, 23 Dundas street. Phone 1270.

SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHS—OPEN 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. Plunge bath, open. Single bath, 25c; five tickets, 1.25. Edmonds.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
MARRIAGE LICENSES—SHUFF'S—William. No. 114. 10a-11
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED—OF—P. E. Adams' Jewelry Store, East London. No witnesses required.
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT—Strong's Drug Store, 34 Dundas street. Residence, 28 Dufferin avenue.
LICENSES ISSUED BY THOMAS GILL—Jeweler, 482 Richmond street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 39 Dundas street.
OFFICIAL ISSUER OF MARRIAGE licenses, C. D. Johnston, 39 Dundas street. Residence, 391 Dundas street.
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY John J. Johnston, 391 Dundas street. Residence, 241 Dundas street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
ALICE CALDER, STOCK—SOLOIST First Methodist Church. Voice culture. 24 Queen's avenue. Concert engagements accepted.
CHARLES E. WHEELER (ORGANIST) and choirmaster, St. Andrew's Church, has resumed teaching. Piano, pipe organ, harmony and singing. Both advanced and elementary tuition given. New address, 640 Wellington street.

ROSS' Men's Furnishings.

Our large assortment of Men's Furnishings contains many new novelties such as Fancy Half-Hose embroidered with colored silk, which we are selling at 25c per pair. Latest styles in Leather Belts for boys and men at 25c, 50c and 75c.

J. & D. ROSS,
196 Dundas Street.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT for family of two; middle-aged woman preferred; references required. Apply 373 Richmond street.

COOK WANTED—IMMEDIATELY. Mrs. McDonough, 233 Dufferin avenue. 1417

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT—No laundry work. Apply Mrs. J. 133-bw Hyman, 130 Kent street.

WANTED AT ONCE—GENERAL SERVANT, or young girl, to do housework. Mrs. Wm. D. Mills, 371 Central avenue.

GIRLS FOR ICEING ROOM AND OTHER departments; also paper box makers. D. S. Perrin & Co., Limited. 8317

GIRLS WANTED. Apply McCormick Manufacturing Company, 4317

AGENTS WANTED.
DISTRICT AGENT WANTED BY AN old line life assurance company for the city of London and county of Middlesex. None but good men need apply. Box 15, this office. 15c

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, P. O. Drawer 531, London. 15c

AGENTS COIN MONEY SELLING THE wonderful Air Pencil. It makes fancy raised letter signs and price cards, bronzed or colored. Outfit complete. Sample of work and agent's price list for 2c stamp. Novelty Supply and Publishing Company, Columbus, Ohio. b

BOARDING ROOMS, ETC.
FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—LARGE enough for two; modern conveniences. 339 Horton. 12c-ywt

DOUBLE PARLORS AND OTHER rooms, with or without board. 315 King street. 15c

ARTICLES FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BICYCLE. Apply to Rev. C. T. Scott, 43 Dundas street. 15c

GAS AND GASOLINE, STATIONARY and marine engines, all sizes; gasoline launches complete. Address 116 Bay street, Toronto, for prices and catalogue. The Gasoline Engine Co., Limited, of Toronto Junction. 56b-17

FOR SALE—COMBINATION TANDERM in good condition. Apply 43 English street, London. 12c-ywt

FOR SALE—CHICK—SIXTEEN YOUNG SHIRAZ, 7 weeks old; good. Frank Atwood, 41 Anneck. 12c-ywt

CONTRACTS FOR ALL KINDS OF blacksmithing. Steam hammer now in operation. Heavy forgings our specialty. THIS CANADIAN FIRE ENGINES COMPANY, Limited, East Simcoe street, London. 15c

CHOICE CROCK BUTTER, 16c POUND; best 1st pound rolls, 15c; creamery, 15c. Choice new cheese, 12c pound. C. P. Clark, 13c pound, 2 pounds, 25c. 13 Market House. Phone 151.

HAVE YOU TRIED MIRACLE WASHING COMPOUND? It has no equal. Free sample at G. Marshall & Co.'s tea store.

CHEAP WOOD—FROM NOW TO JULY 1 we will sell load of good sawmill wood, \$1.50 per load. Good mixed wood, \$1.25 per load. C. O. Williams street. Phone 151.

WROUGHT IRON TROUGH, 12 FEET long and 4 feet wide, suitable for windmill tank for watering stock. The London Tank Company, 19-25 South street.

FOR SALE—SHELVING, COUNTER fixtures, glazed and stained glass. City Gas Company, 215 Dundas street.

THE NOBBIEST THING IN GO-CARTS and Baby Carriages ever seen in London, at Keene Bros., 127 King street.

THE BLACK ART—NEW BOOK OF Spells, charms, and tricks, etc. Illustrated, 20 cents. Red Star News Company, London, Ont.

LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED—Follow ground with special machinery for 50c. Called for and delivered. D. McKenzie & Co., 288 Richmond street.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—CELLAR PORTER. Apply Grigg House. 15c

BOY WANTED—TO LOOK AFTER pony and do chores, morning and evening. Apply Mrs. Wm. Connor, 322 Queen's avenue, after 5 o'clock. 16a

BOYS OR MEN WANTED FOR BOTTLING department. Apply at Labatt's Brewery, foot of Talbot street. 16c

LABORERS WANTED. APPLY AT once, at 230 Dundas street, or at 470 English street. Apply the London Foundry Company, Limited. 16c

WANTED—YARD MAN AND FOUNDRY helper; also man for emergency; steady job the year round to the right man. Apply the London Foundry Company, Limited. 16c

POTTER WANTED—A SMALLWARE turner. Apply to Flack & Van Arsdale, Cornwall, Ont. 16c

WANTED—GOOD, STRONG, HANDY man, to work in boiler and machine shop. Apply E. Leonard & Co., 101-102

DO YOU WRITE ADVERTISING? SEND today on your business stationery, envelopes, etc., to Harper Syndicate, Columbus, Ohio. 16c-ywt

BOY WANTED FOR DELIVERY wagon. W. Chapman, 263 Dundas street. 16c

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED AT once. Mrs. Gault, 465 Colborne street. 15c

PORTER WANTED. APPLY CITY Hotel. 15c

THE LONDON LIFE HAS SEVERAL good openings for active canvassers. Apply to Mr. J. W. Connor, 140 Market Lane and Dundas street. 14c

WANTED—MEN TO LEARN BARBER trade; all the advantages of steady work, with 25 acres rough pasture, balance bush. For further particulars apply to R. S. Hanson, on premises, or R. Fraser, 337 Waterloo street. 30 10k-17

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK house; all modern conveniences. Apply Thomas Coppe, 25 Beaufield avenue, South London. 14c

FOR SALE—125 CATHART STREET, London South; brick cottage, stable, one acre; good fruit. Apply on premises. Address J. D. D. this office. 1217

WANTED TO BUY—A MEDIUM-SIZED cottage, fifteen minutes' walk of Advertiser. Address J. D. D. this office. 1217

FOUR NICE COTTAGES, NEARLY new, for sale cheap, or would exchange for lots (farm). Lots on Elmwood avenue, \$10 to \$50 per lot; also nice property on Waverleigh road. J. F. Pangster, 125 Masonic Temple. 15c

FARM FOR SALE NEAR STRATHROY—75 acres; good buildings and water. G. M. Haldane, Strathroy. 15c

FOR SALE—THAT COMMODIOUS house on the north side of Queen's avenue, between Colborne and Maitland streets, known as No. 434; may be viewed at any time. Apply to R. Owens, M.D., 255 Queen's avenue, London. 10c

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Three blocks from Victoria Park. Apply Francis Lewis, police constable. 3817

REAL ESTATE.
The values of all commodities are increasing in price, and necessarily real estate values must also increase. The investor is now quietly buying property. Have you bought yet? If not, probably some of the properties in the list given below will suit your requirements.
COTTAGES.
Argyll street—Brick cottage, containing 7 rooms, good repair; also stable; corner lot, containing quarter acre; a great snap. Price, \$1,300.
Wilson avenue—Brick cottage, containing 8 rooms; large lot. Price, \$1,000.
Dundas street, nearly opposite Rectory street—One and a half story frame house, 6 rooms, in depth, good property for business.
Dundas street—Commodious frame cottage, brick foundation, 6 rooms. Price, \$1,100. Must be sold.
Elms street—Frame cottage, 6 rooms; lot 33x150 feet. Price, \$750.
Elms street—One and a half story frame brick foundation, 7 rooms; lot 40x120. Price, \$1,350.
Queen's avenue, near Princess Rink—Frame cottage, lot 32x100 feet; very central location. Inquire.
Dundas street—Two story brick 9 rooms, modern conveniences; corner lot.
Waterloo street—Two story and attic brick, contains 10 rooms; all modern conveniences.
BUILDING LOTS.
Very choice building lots in all parts of the city, ranging in price from \$100 to \$5,000.
LOANS.
Money advanced 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, Molsons Bank Buildings.
C. H. ARMISTEAD, Field Manager, 7417

P. Walsh's Bulletin.
Piccadilly street—A new two story brick residence, 10 rooms, modern improvements; lot 42x130 feet. Price on application.
Queen's avenue—Two story brick residence, 10 rooms, modern improvements; lot 42x130 feet. Price, \$5,000.
Tabbot street—A large two story frame house, on brick foundation, 10 rooms, in good order; lot 50x110 feet. At a reduced figure.
75 Kent street—A two story brick residence, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; large lot. Price, \$2,000.
Chesapeake street—Two story brick house and dwelling, of a satisfactory business character, on corner lot.
St. James street—A new two story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements; frame barn; corner lot. Price, \$2,400.
474 Colborne street—Two story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; lot 32x110 feet. Price, \$2,700.
368 Grosvenor street—A large frame cottage, 7 rooms; frame barn; half acre lot. Price, \$1,200.
522 King street—Two story frame house, 10 rooms, in good repair; frame barn; lot 55x175 feet. At a bargain.
555 St. James street—One and a half story frame house, 8 rooms, in good order; lot 50x132 feet. Price, \$700. A snap; owner leaving the city; inspect at once.
A splendid lot on Piccadilly street, near Waterloo street. Four cheap lots on Grosvenor street, 25c each.
Two lots on Richmond and Oxford streets.
To rent—25 Hyman street; two story brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements. Immediate possession.
P. WALSH.
Phone 1,021. 110 Dundas St.

LONDON REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
Labatt estate, Regent street; 14 rooms; ample grounds; big bargain. Fourteen acres around and residence, Springbank, fine investment. Part lot 15, con. 4, London township; 6 acres, house, barn and orchard; 2 1/2 miles from city limits. Good building lots on St. James, William and Oxford streets, any frontage, 70 to 18 Calhoun street, very attractive home. Fine lot, corner Stanley and Home streets, 2 1/2 acres, on Fairmount road, cheap. Two splendid lots, Waterloo street, near Piccadilly street. Shanty estate. Piccadilly street, good house, barn and two lots. W. D. BUCKLE.

LAUNDRY.
LEE KEE, CHINESE LAUNDRY, 469 Dundas street, near Colborne. First-class work. Parcels called for and delivered.

WATSON & CO. HOUSE MOVERS.—Estate agents and safe specialists. 154 Hamilton road. Phone 1,221.

WILLIAM HODGSON, PAINTER, paperhanger. Estimates free. 410 Horton street. Orders promptly done.

BUSINESS CARDS.
OUR CURLY BANGS ARE A GEM FOR hot weather. See them. Combing wanted. Miller's Hair Store, 223 Dundas street.

ARCHITECTS.
MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS, DUNDAS CORNER. Frederick Henry. John M. Moore.

STRAYED FROM THE PREMISES OF the undersigned, about six weeks ago, two black and white setter dogs, one with part of tail off. Any person returning them will be handsomely rewarded. Allan S. Lays, 62 Elmwood avenue, London. 1417

MISCELLANEOUS.

A UNIVERSITY GRADUATE and medalist is prepared to assist a few pupils in Greek, Latin, French, German and algebra and college subjects. Special attention to Junior and backward students. Terms satisfactory. Address Graduate, Advertiser.

REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE—HOUSE ON CHEAPSIDE; a bargain to quick purchaser. Casey & Morwood, 40 Dundas street.

ON HAMILTON ROAD, EAST OF city—Cottage, barns and seven acres of land, suitable for market gardener. Apply R. Sanders, Ealing P. O. b

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FARM, 100 acres, township of North Dorchester, large brick house, two barns. A snap to quick purchaser. Casey & Morwood, 40 Dundas street, London. 16k-17

BUY 156 LANGARTH NOW—BARGAIN. Apply after 5 p.m. 16c

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES, LOT 4, con. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, never-failing well; school, church and postoffice. Invaluable property. Apply Neil MacLachlan, Elwood. 16c

FARM FOR SALE—SIXTY ACRES, LOT 20, con. 1, Westminister township; frame dwelling house, barn and driving shed, and henhouse; three miles from London market. For particulars apply John Riddell, London. 12c-ywt

FOR SALE—465 DUFFERIN AVENUE, known as "Labor Hall"; 40 feet frontage, 120 feet deep, on corner of Dufferin and Keele streets, furniture dealers, 127 King street. 15k-17

FARM FOR SALE—WEST HALF LOT 20, con. 12, East Nissouri on premises there is a bank barn, house with two good wells, about 55 acres under cultivation, with 25 acres rough pasture, balance bush. For further particulars apply to R. S. Hanson, on premises, or R. Fraser, 337 Waterloo street. 30 10k-17

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A splendid lot on Piccadilly street, near Waterloo street. Four cheap lots on Grosvenor street, 25c each.
Two lots on Richmond

CANDY MIXTURE, 6c HALF POUND.

This particular line is professionally mixed, and made specially for our trade. 27 different kinds of delicious candies, including white rose bonbons, blanched almond chocolate creams, chocolate shrimps, chocolate cocoa bonbons, chocolate drops, chocolate dipped marshmallow squares, and many others. Monday, 1/2-lb 6c

THIS ADVERTISEMENT CHANGES EVERY DAY.

176-178 Dundas Street, London, Saturday, June 21, 1902.



.. THE .. NINE DAYS SALE MONDAY.

The Big Sale started off just as we knew it would. A great number of people picked up the big bargains on sale Thursday and Friday.

There are lots of other good things here for you on Monday. Different lines on sale each day.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS. SALE STARTS AT 8 A.M.

Silver Butter Dishes, 95c

A beautiful gift; only 3 of them left; with cut glass bottom; engraved silver top, silver cooler. Monday, each 95c

Sterling Silver

Articles, 20c. Paper knives, toothbrushes, shoe horns, manure pieces, nail polishers, and others, regular 35c, 40c and 50c. Monday, each 20c

Hosiery.

Ladies' and boys' black ribbed cashmere hose, sizes 8 1/2, 9 and 9 1/2. Monday, pair 15c

Ladies' Vests, 2 for 5c.

Ladies' cream cotton Vests, sleeveless, Monday, 2 for 5c

We keep the Celebrated Shell Brand Castile Soap at Lowest Prices.

Children's Sunbonnets, 15c.

Pretty pink and blue Sun-Bonnets, with puff crown, round face, top and around curtain, trimmed with white embroidery, some lace trimmed, also. Monday, each 15c

Belts, 5c.

Seal Belts, with steel tag fastener, Monday, each 5c

Corset Covers.

White cotton Corset Covers, plain, Monday, 2 for 25c
Woven Corset Covers, in pure white, each 15c

A BEAUTIFUL WAIST FOR \$1.90.

Made of pure black mercerized sateen (looks like satin); tucked sleeves, back and front stitched in white gummetal fasteners. Regular price \$3.00, Monday for \$1.90
See this Waist in window.

IN BASEMENT ON MONDAY.

We have in stock a number of Parlor Lamps, which we desire to clear out during this sale. Special one for Monday:

10 only, Brass Lamps, with decorated globe, regular \$2.75, Monday, each \$2.00
15 only, Tall Brass Lamps, onyx stand, pretty globe, regular \$3.75, Monday, for, each \$2.98

China Chances.

25 only, fancy Milk Pitchers, gold lined, floral design, regular 40c, Monday, each 25c

Fancy Butter Dishes, 3 pieces, gilt and floral designs, regular 50c, Monday, each 25c

15 only, fancy Celery Jars, roll-edges, gilt and floral decorations, regular 50c, Monday, each 35c

12 only, Cheese Dishes, regular 50c, Monday, each 25c

Fancy Cups and Saucers, at 1/2, 1/2 and 1/2, 25c

20 only, China Cupboards, different styles, regular 50c and 60c, Monday, each 35c

White Ironstone China.

Platters, Monday, each 5c

Bowls, Monday, each 5c

Cream Pitchers, each 5c

Dinner Sets.

3 only, 95-piece Dinner Sets, with pink and blue design, regular \$3.25, Monday, set \$2.50

Visit Our Wall Paper

WOODS' FAIR.

THE MOROS ARE DEFIANT

Detto and Sultan Warn Americans to Leave Country.

Capture of Leader of Ladrone's Who Cut to Pieces Seven Soldiers.

Manila, June 21.—Col. Baldwin, commanding an American force in the island of Mindanao, has communicated with the Sultan of Bacod, indicating that it is the intention of the Americans not to interfere with the religion, number of wives or property of the natives, and has received the following reply:

"Detto Tanandanan and Sultan Bacod to the cavalry general (meaning Gen. Chaffee) and colonel: 'We ask you to retire from Malabang because you are not wanted in Lanao. You must follow our religion and customs or otherwise be responsible for all the Dattos making war.'"

Col. Baldwin says that Bacod must be conquered before peace is possible.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.
Manila, June 21.—Pedro Telise, the leader of the Ladrone's, who captured and subsequently cut to pieces a sergeant, a corporal and four privates of the Fifth Cavalry, at Binangonan,

Rizal Province, May 20, has been captured. He is still suffering from a wound inflicted by the soldiers. Telise is also implicated in the capture of the president of Cainta and the majority of the police force of that place on March 4. Other Ladrone's were also captured.

Too Much Clover.
Kingston, Ont., June 21.—Cattle are dying hereabouts from over-indulgence in luxurious clover.

Unlucky Seven.
Toledo, June 21.—Seven Toledoans were injured in a street car collision on Thursday night, as follows: Charles Hartland, leg bruised; A. H. Kinn, nose broken; Arthur Roche, hand crushed; Harry Vannortrick, hand crushed; Albert Bergmeyer, leg sprained; John Noble, side and foot injured; A. Schobel, head injured.

Radial Smashup.
Hamilton, June 21.—In a collision on the radial electric railway, yesterday morning between a passenger and a freight car running in opposite directions, both cars were considerably smashed, and Motorman Haley was severely injured, but none of the 23 passengers were hurt. The motorman and conductor of the passenger car neglected their orders to wait on a siding for the freight, which was the cause of the accident.

Author's Honeymoon.
Indianapolis, June 21.—Booth Tarlington, the author, and Lauree Louisa Fletcher were wedded at the home of the bride's father, Stoughton, J. Fletcher, in this city, on Thursday. The groom's gift to the bride was a diamond crescent pin. The honeymoon will be spent in the east.

Leaped to Death.
Stratford, Ont., June 21.—Mrs. Richard Skeen, an aged inmate of the house of refuge, jumped from an upper window yesterday, and when found she was dead. She was killed by the shock. Deceased had been in poor health for some time, and being slightly deranged, had been under restraint, but in the temporary absence of her husband she went to her death as stated. An inquest was deemed unnecessary.

NOT A STREET CAR WHEEL TURNS IN TORONTO TODAY

And People Trudge to Business in a Pelting Rain.

COMPANY'S OFFERS REFUSED

By a Vote of 545 to 273—Company Will Not Hear of Arbitration—Mr. Ames' Liberal Offer.

Toronto, June 21.—The street railway employees have decided to strike, and all negotiations are off. The meeting lasted from midnight until after 8 o'clock.

The street railway employees, shortly after 5 o'clock this morning, decided to strike, and as a result

NOT A CAR WHEEL IS TURNING

in the city this morning. The morning was wet, and tens of thousands of people had to walk to work through a drizzling rain.

The company has two or three hundred men on hand, brought from various out-of-town points, to operate the cars, but so far not a car has been run out of the barns.

A LONG SESSION.
The striking employees remained in session till after 8 o'clock, and then announced that they would meet again at strike headquarters at noon.

A rumor was put in circulation that some men who desired to get out of the meeting (which was held behind locked doors) were prevented from doing so lest they should go over to the company. A sergeant of police visited the meeting at 6 o'clock, but found nothing to justify interference.

TWO POINTS.
The dispute has practically narrowed down to two points:
The company offered a scale of wages

beginning at 17 cents and going up to 21 cents an hour, according to length of service.

The men (who at first asked for a flat rate of 25 cents an hour for all employees) offered to accept 18 cents for first-year men, and 20 cents an hour for all over one year in the company's employ. They also made a strong stand for the appointment of a permanent grievance committee, which the company in its ultimatum as strongly refused to grant.

MR. A. E. AMES' OFFER.

Before the vote was taken, President E. Ames, of the board of trade, addressed the meeting and declared that if the men would accept the company's offer he would be glad tomorrow to give the National Trust Company his personal check for \$10,000, to be placed to the credit of the pension fund of the employees of the Toronto Railway Company, to be held there for one year, and if at the end of that time there had been no strike the president of that company would hand over the money to the control of a committee appointed by the conductors and motormen.

SIMPLY AS A CITIZEN.

"I simply offer this," said Mr. Ames, in conclusion, as an evidence of the interest I take as a citizen of Toronto." (Cheers.)

A vote by ballot was taken on the company's offer, and the result, as shown on the ballots being counted, it was found that the offer had been rejected by 545 votes to 273.

Meanwhile the board of trade committee made a final effort to influence the men to consent to arbitration, but without success.

COMPANY'S FINAL OFFER.

At 9:30 General Manager Keating announced that no effort would be made to operate cars today, and in explanation issued the following notice to the men:

"Inasmuch as the company recognize that their men are exhausted by their long conference, and therefore physically unable to operate the cars today, the management wishes to state that all the men desiring to continue in the employ of the company are expected to report for duty tomorrow (Sunday) at 7 a.m. and will receive full pay for Saturday." This is the company's last appeal to the men.

PERISHED IN HER BURNING HOME!

Sad Fate of a Lone Woman in Hamilton.

BUFFALO SHOOTING AFFAIR

Ottawa Woman Wheeling on the Devil's Strip Crushed to Death by Car.

Hamilton, Ont., June 21.—Mrs. Hattie Stewart (colored), who lived alone in a small house, 112 McNab street north, was burned to death in a fire which consumed most of her small stock of furniture and a portion of the house. The remains were found by the firemen. Mrs. Stewart was a widow, and acted as cook and domestic for one of her neighbors. Her only surviving relative is a son, on the Cleveland police force.

ON THE DEVIL STRIP.

Ottawa, June 21.—Mrs. Dora Vedder, a young woman about 28 years of age, was killed by a street car on Sparks street Thursday night. She was riding east on a bicycle on the devil strip. To avoid a car coming behind her she turned quickly to cross the street, and ran right in front of a Gladstone avenue car going west. The motorman did not see her in time to drop the fender. He reversed the brakes, but the car was going down a grade and it was too late to avoid the accident. Mrs. Vedder was caught under the fender and shoved along the street by the motor until the car stopped. She was quite dead when taken from under the car.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Johnstown, Pa., June 21.—The Cornish mill of the Cambria Powder Company's plant, at Seward, 19 miles from Johnstown, blew up, killing three men and injuring five others, one of whom has since died. Two others are fatally hurt. The explosion occurred as the men were loading a pot of powder on a wagon. A strange feature of the accident was the fact that one of the men killed was able to walk 300 yards from the scene of the explosion before he fell dead from his terrible burns.

SHOOTING MYSTERY.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 21.—Dr. Jacob F. Meyer, one of the best-known surgeons of this city, was shot last night and almost instantly killed. His wound was the first person to inform the police of the shooting of his husband, is at an east-side police station. No charge has been made against Mrs. Meyer. The police say she is being kept under surveillance, because of her nervous condition. Mrs. Meyer has made several disconnected statements about the shooting, referring to a scuffle between herself and her husband. Mrs. Meyer is a Toronto woman.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Carbondale, Pa., June 21.—Robert Meaker, a student of Syracuse University, was killed by a freight train on the Delaware and Hudson Railway yesterday. With him was a classmate, Willis Gardner, of Syracuse. The young men had marked out a hundred yard course along the railway, between the main track and the siding. Meaker was sprinting when the train appeared. Evidently thinking it was on the siding, he kept on running. The engineer vainly blew the whistle several times. Just as the train was abreast of him Meaker sprang to the main track in front of the locomotive. He apparently imagined he was jumping to safety.

Sunday work on the treadmill is to be abolished in thirteen British prisons. For the first time in 70 years the cathedral bells in Peterborough were rung recently.

the aeronaut fainted, and when he came to his senses the earth was 20,000 feet below him. He was a prisoner in an uncontrolled balloon, with the car dangling beneath him, and he was, to add to the horror of the situation, suffering intense physical pain and beset with agonizing thoughts. The aeronaut brought his character alive and well out of such a situation would be accused of absurd extravagance; yet Col. Templar is alive and well today, and has done yeoman service in the war. Who else among living men can say that he has been carried four miles high entangled in a rope?

Col. Templar's name recalls a mystery of ballooning which never has been and never can be solved. It was he who, twenty years ago, ascended in a balloon with an M. P., who has never since been seen. It was one of the rare occasions when the House of Commons has issued a writ on a presumption of death. Mr. Powell, M.P., was a daring and enthusiastic balloonist, and, with Col. Templar and a mutual friend, he made an ascent in the south of England with a government balloon. When over Weymouth the balloon, through some failure of machinery, fell rapidly to the ground, and two of the aeronauts fell out. Just as suddenly, and just as unexpectedly, the airship rose again—before Mr. Powell had alighted. The M. P. was carried back towards the skies, and from that day to this his fate has been a mystery. Since the moment when Col. Templar, half senseless by his fall, cried to him to descend, nobody has ever seen Mr. Powell, M.P., and not a trace has been found of the balloon.

Hythe has its balloon mystery as well as Weymouth. Nobody has ever heard of the aeronaut who ascended at Hythe in July, 1885. Mr. Percival Spencer, one of the most successful English aeronauts, whose ascents from the Crystal Palace have been witnessed by enormous crowds, was at one time supposed to have disappeared in mid-air. He ascended at Calcutta, in the presence of the governor-general and a quarter of a million people, and the next news of which England was a telegram announcing his disappearance. "He was last seen sitting in the sling at the height of about a mile," ran the telegram. "A fresh wind was carrying him towards the southeast, in the direction of the Sunderbuds. Then, as it grew dark, the local authorities dispatched telegrams to all stations in that direction, but nothing has yet been heard of the balloon or its occupant."

For three days the balloon was missing, and Mr. Spencer was spoken of as dead. "Seldom," wrote an Indian paper, "has Calcutta been thrown into a state of greater excitement and consternation than during the last two or three days, and the unwelcome tragic end of Mr. Spencer has filled society with intense gloom. Wherever one goes he hears nothing but a burst of grief for the brave Englishman who, from a mistaken sense of honor, literally gave a sacrifice of his body to the winds." The gloom was soon lifted from society. Mr. Spencer, who had ascended at a late hour rather than disappoint the large crowd which had assembled, had descended on an island among the natives, three days removed from communication with the world. His ascents and those of his brothers are real contributions to the science of ballooning.—St. James' Gazette.

SOME TALES OF BALLOONS

Thrilling Stories of Adventures in Mid-Air.

Odd Experience of a Daring English Aeronaut.

FOREST FIRES RAGING

IN KING COUNTY, WASH.

Several Towns in Danger of Destruction—Number of Lives in Peril.

Tacoma, Wash., June 21.—The fire department of this city has sent men, engines and hose on a special train to Buckley, in this county, which is threatened with complete destruction by forest fires raging between that town and Enumclaw, King county.

The mountain mill, two miles east of Buckley, has been burned. Undoubtedly many lives of mountain campers and loggers have been lost. At Buckley the efforts of 100 men are concentrated to save a residence at the east end of Main street, eight blocks from the center of the town. If this house shall burn, with the gale now blowing from the east, the town is doomed.

Enumclaw is threatened with destruction by forest fires. About 40 women and children are shut off by fire from reaching the town and are suffering greatly from heat and smoke. Twenty buildings and a large mill are burning.

Inner Skin Purifying by

Powley's Liquified Ozone

Gives the complexion a clear, healthy bloom.

The tissues that lie under the inner layer of your skin contain minute sweat glands, fat cells and nutriment arteries. Finely adjusted functions they are too. The least blood impurity throws them all out of order; the congestions affect the inner skin, which in turn communicates its distress to the outer. We call the affections boils, carbuncles, pimples, skin or blood disease, and generally use salve and ointments; leaving the real cause of the disorder to look after itself.

Powley's Liquified Ozone removes the impurities from the blood and soothes the irritated tissues of the inner skin. By acting on the sweat glands and cleansing the tissues, the impurities are completely expelled—the skin made clear and pure.

50c and \$1.00 a bottle at all druggists, or from us. The Ozone Co. of Toronto, Limited, Toronto and Chicago.

Blue Ribbon Ceylon

Tea is always uniform and always the best. Try it.
Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

Lea & Perrins' Saucy Jingles.

In lowly cot, at Royal board,
They grant it all with one accord
The highest approbation;
In English home and German Schloss,
In every rank and station,
They're using Lea & Perrins' Sauce
(Beware of imitation).

With soup and curry, joint and fish,
It lends a zest to every dish
A keen appreciation;
So every one we come across
Of every creed and nation,
Is using Lea & Perrins' Sauce
(Beware of imitation).

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO.,
MONTREAL,
Sole Canadian Agents,
Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

EASTERN CONSOLIDATED OIL CO.

Has Paid \$75,000 in Dividends at the Rate of 2 Per Cent Monthly on the Investment.

42% Advance	6 DAYS MORE AT 35c A SHARE.	50c A Share
June 30	in One Week	

FACTS.

IT is a fact that those who buy Eastern Consolidated Oil Co. stock **this week** will make a shrewd and profitable investment, for it positively advances to 50c a share Monday, June 30.

Every dollar put in this week will be worth \$1.42 in six days.

It is a fact that those who bought this stock when it was selling for 25c a share are **now** receiving nearly 3 per cent monthly in dividends, and **now**, because of advance to 50c a share, are **about to double their money**.

Not a speculation, but a certainty. Enormous oil production from 57 active oil wells; thousands of barrels of oil sold monthly to the Standard Oil Co. for cash; 21,000 acres of rich oil lands, scarcely one hundredth part developed.

C. B. HEYDON & CO.,
Manning Chambers Building, 73 Queen St. West, corner Queen and Terauley Sts., Rooms 401 and 402, Court House Square, TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

Always Insist on Your Dealer Supplying You with E. B. EDDY'S

WOODENWARE PAIS and TUBS

They are manufactured from the best of material by the most skilled workmen.

Style.

Style need not cost a woman more than if she will only buy a cake of that famous English Home Dye of highest quality. Maypole Soap, which washes and dyes at one operation. Old clothes can easily be made new again. Brilliant, fadeless colors. "No mess, no trouble" with

Maypole Soap.

Sold everywhere. See for Colors. 15c for Black.

London Advertiser.

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited). LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Saturday June 21.

Needless Alarm.

What is termed an anti-imperial demonstration took place Thursday at Drummondville, Quebec, attended, according to reports, by 5,000 people. In the circular calling the meeting there was some alarmist language to the effect that the autonomy of the country was being threatened, its future imperiled, and its resources sacrificed for the glory of the empire. No doubt some good people in Quebec, loyal Canadians, too, have been imposed upon by men like Mr. Monk, the French-Canadian Conservative leader, who has been telling his compatriots that the country is on the verge of a crisis and that our self-government is threatened by the imperial idea. Sir Charles Tupper did not help matters when he went down to Quebec and represented Sir Wilfrid Laurier as advocating a scheme of imperial federation which would place Canada under tribute to the extent of \$40,000,000 annually for the military purposes of the Empire. Vain imaginings of this kind have caused uneasiness in the minds of many French-Canadians. There are extremists on both sides. We have some Imperialists in Ontario who think the Empire will fall to pieces unless it is bound together by ligatures which must necessarily cramp colonial autonomy and self-expression. They hold it to be Canada's duty to contribute toward a military budget for the Empire. On the other side are extremists like Mr. Monk and Mr. Bourassa, who profess to think the wave of imperialism is sweeping Canada away from her peaceful moorings into the vortex of militarism. The vast majority of Canadians share neither view, but stand on middle ground. They are quite satisfied with present conditions, and, as rational patriots, they have no fault to find with the policy which is guiding Canada in imperial affairs. It is a policy which lays upon Canada the duty of providing for her own defense and of aiding the mother country in her hour of need, as a spontaneous free-will offering, not as a condition of a contract or parchment agreement.

The Small Manufacturer.

The city has good prospects of securing another great industrial enterprise. While the City Council is looking for big game, it will be just as well to encourage the small manufacturer, too. The small manufacturer is a large factor in the prosperity and progress of any community. He gets no special privileges in the way of exemptions or bonuses. What he particularly needs is cheap power. As a small consumer he pays a higher rate proportionately for energy than a larger establishment. To this extent he is under a handicap, and as he gets no favor from the public, the least that can be done for him is to give him the benefit of any competition that will reduce the cost of his power.

Uncle Sam and Cuba.

The relations of the United States and the new Republic of Cuba have already become strained. The Senate has rejected a measure of reciprocity, which would have admitted Cuban sugar to the American market at a preferential rate. This action is a heavy blow to the commercial interests of Cuba, as sugar is the great staple production of the island, and the American market is the natural outlet for it. Strange to say, public opinion in the United States was almost a unit in favor of the treaty, and President Roosevelt sent a special message to the Senate, earnestly pleading for generous treatment of the struggling sister republic. "We are a wealthy and powerful nation," he said; "Cuba is a young republic, still weak who owes to us her birth, whose whole future, whose very life, must depend on our attitude to her. I ask that we help her as she struggles upward along the painful and difficult road of self-governing independence." He recalled similar appeals by the late President McKinley. "The greatest blessing which can come to Cuba is the restoration of her agricultural and industrial prosperity," said the late president in one of his messages to Congress, urging close and reciprocal commercial relations with the island. Yet the whole force of public opinion and executive authority has been overborne by the Senate. The sugar beet producers have been the most active influence against the treaty, as they are interested in restricting foreign competition in the home market. Of course, this had its effect on the Republican Senators from sugar-growing states, but it is no secret that a number of those who voted against the bill were actuated by sheer spitefulness toward the president. They resent his independent self-assertion, his contempt for wire-pulling politics, and especially his method of distributing patronage on the basis of strict merit, in disregard of the elaborate system of favoritism which had been manipulated so long by members of Congress. These mutinous Republicans were sufficient to defeat the will of the president, by allying themselves with the Democratic minority. The Demo-

crats took the position that there should be a general modification of the whole tariff, and refused to vote for exceptional arrangements with Cuba alone.

Roosevelt is not the man to meekly submit to a snub, and it is probable the last has not been heard of the question.

There is a deal of truth in the statement that good times are not good for the man with a fixed salary. The cost of living goes up and his income stays where it was.

British enthusiasm will not be entirely spent during coronation week. There will be sufficient left for Kitchener, who sails for England on Monday.

According to Lord Charles Beresford, the British navy system needs reorganization as badly as the British army did. It is to be hoped it will not take a naval battle to convince the admiralty.

The planting of an oak tree on Coronation Day would be a simple but appropriate and dignified ceremony, and the result would be more lasting than music and fireworks. We can have the music and fireworks, too.

The British Columbia Legislature has voted to give the ballot to youths of 18. The proceedings of the British Columbia Legislature from time to time have led eastern readers to suspect that a good many members were still in their teens, anyway.

The Philippine war has cost the United States to date about one-fifth of the cost of the Boer war. But what does Uncle Sam stand to gain in comparison with Great Britain? He doesn't even want the Philippines as fellow-citizens.

The Panama Canal will be a far greater engineering feat than the Suez Canal. The Suez is a ditch through level sands, while the Panama will have to be carried through a range of hills. The Suez is the longer, 88 miles, the length of the Panama being 47 miles. The volume of traffic through the world's greatest canals last year was: Suez, 2,235,834 tons; Panama, 9,738,152 tons; Kiel, 3,488,767 tons. This gives some idea of the enormous shipping interests on the great lakes of this continent.

English as She Spoke.

[Philadelphia Press.]
Mag-Say, Mame, yer hat's crooked. Mame—is it straight?
Mag—On de level.

A Warning.

[Toronto Star.]
Coronation orders should remember that the great Schiller was once arrested for his poetry.

All Ho Was.

[Chicago Tribune.]
"George," demanded Mrs. Ferguson, with flashing eyes, "am I the mistress of the house, or am I not?"
"You certainly are," replied Mr. Ferguson, with alacrity. "What's the matter now?"
"I've discharged that impudent hired girl and dismissed the cook. I want you to go to the kitchen and bundle her out, neck and crop!"
"Settle it between yourselves, Laura," said Mr. Ferguson wearily. "I won't have anything to do with it. I'm only the master of the house."

Willing to Oblige.

[Philadelphia Press.]
"See here," said the kindly old lady, "I'll give you a dime if you'll promise to go right off and spend it in that saloon on the corner." "All right, lady," replied Thrifty Tanques, "if you got a grudge against that booze-drinking I'll cut it for you. I'll give you any rum shop yer interested in."

A Summer Evening.

[Matthew Arnold.]
The evening comes, the fields are still
The tink of the thrifty rill
Unheard all day, ascends again;
Deserted is the half-mown plain,
Silent the swallows' ringing wain.
The mower's cry, the dog's alarms,
Are hushed within the sleeping farms;
The last-left haymaker is gone,
And from the elder-blossoms white
In puffs of balm the night-air blows
The perfume which above the hill
And on the pure horizon far,
See pulsing with the first-born star,
The nightingale above the hill,
The evening comes, the fields are still.

House to Fit.

[Chicago Tribune.]
"What is it, Mattie?" asked Mr. Mun-tourn, as his wife came running into the room in great excitement.
"Oh, Mattie," she said, "that big painting you ordered the other day has come, and it won't go through the front door. The men will have to take it out of the frame and then take the frame to pieces."

No Doubt About It.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]
Just live within your income, for there's always this about it: You'll have to live within it, or some day you'll live without it.

Twenty Years of Strikes.

[Chicago Tribune.]
Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, gives in the North American Review some interesting statistics with respect to labor strikes in the United States during the past twenty years. It was in 1880, says Mr. Wright, that the first strike in this country began. Since that time there have been no less than 23,000 of them, great and small, involving a total of 6,000,000 workmen, lasting an average of six days, and costing a total of \$253,000,000 to the employees and \$123,000,000 to their employers. Of the total number of strikes of strikes 13 per cent were partly successful, while 36 per cent failed entirely. Nearly every "sympathetic" strike, and the most of those based on a demand for the recognition of some union came to nothing. A large majority of the strikes were in six lines of industry—the building trades, the coal and coke industry, the manufacture of metals and the clothing, transportation and the tobacco industries. Of the total num-

ber of strikes in twenty years, 59 per cent were in these six industries, and they included 72 per cent of the total number of employees involved.

Shaming Stead.

[Montreal Star.]
We are in receipt of a letter from W. T. Stead, addressed to: "The Managing Editor, Star, Montreal, Canada, U. S. A." The writer is the editor of the well-known "Review of Reviews," London, England, France.

Method in Her Madness.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"What on earth do you mean," her mother asked, "the girl's mad. Her band to get one of these outrageously high-priced Panama hats? Are you crazy to encourage such extravagance?"
"I shall want some more hats from time to time myself, mamma dear," the sweet young woman replied, "and he has always kicked so at the prices I pay."

NORTH PERTH LIBERALS

Annual Meeting of the Reform Association.

A Splendid Gathering—Reasons for Falling Off in Vote.

Stratford, June 21.—The annual meeting of the Reform Association for North Perth was held in Grosche Hall, Stratford, on Wednesday. There was a splendid attendance, upwards of 50 delegates being present, representing all the municipalities of the riding. The chair was occupied by President James Dixon, of Elma, who briefly outlined the business of the meeting. He was glad to say that notwithstanding the falling off of the vote in North Perth, Mr. Ross still held the fort in Toronto, and would, he was confident, continue to hold it. He attributed the loss of votes at some of the townships to the temperance people refraining from voting, or voting for the other side. This he deprecated for as a temperance man himself, he felt that Premier Ross had done everything for temperance that he was warranted in doing. A good many he thought, however, were sorry for their action, and would not repeat it. He hoped that North Perth would yet send Mr. Brown to support Mr. Ross in carrying out his splendid programme of development.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Alex. Urquhart; Vice-president, William Preston; Secretary, Geo. Bray; Treasurer, Geo. McGowan; North Easthope, Duncan Stewart; Ellice, Peter Foley; Elma, Walter Hamilton; Mornington, James Weir; Milverton, Samuel Lister; Stratford, H. McDonald; Wallace, Frank Knipe; Preston, Messrs. John Brown, ex-M.P.P., Logan, Patrick Connolly.

After addresses by Vice-President Duncan Stewart and others, and votes of thanks to the retiring officers, the meeting adjourned with cheers for the King, Hon. George W. Ross and Mr. John Brown.

A Remarkable Case

Told by Mr. Orin Post, of Grum-idge, Manitoba.

Suffered Greatly for Five Years From Rheumatism—Doctors and Many Medicines Failed to Help Him, But He Got the Right Medicine at Last.

[From the Echo, Dominion City, Man.]
Recently while chatting with a reporter of the Echo, Mr. Orin Post, a well-known farmer of Grumidge, Man., gave the following story of five years of great suffering from the most painful of diseases—rheumatism. Mr. Post said: "There are few people unless they have been similarly afflicted, can understand how much I suffered during those five years from the pains of rheumatism. There was no work, and I was wholly unable to do any work, and to merely attempt to move my limbs caused the greatest agony. I tried several doctors but they seemed unable to use any medicine. Then I tried several advertised medicines, that were highly recommended for this trouble, but they also failed to bring the longed-for relief. At this time the medicine failed me one after the other, I began to look upon the trouble as incurable, and was almost in despair. At this time some friends asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to make at least one more effort to obtain a cure. I knew my case was not only a severe one, but from the failure of the medicine a stubborn one, and I determined that the pills should have a fair trial, so I bought a dozen boxes. I took them according to directions, and before they were half gone I was a great improvement in my condition, but I was not fully cured. I then got another half dozen boxes, and by the time the third of them were emptied I had not an ache or pain left, and was able to do a good hard day's work without feeling any of the torture that had for five years made my life miserable. You may say for me that I do not think there is any medicine in the world can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a cure for rheumatism. It is several years since my cure was effected, and as I have never since had the least sign of the trouble, I think I can speak with authority."

When such severe cases as this are entirely cured it is not surprising that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made such a great reputation throughout the world for the cure of other diseases due to poor or watery blood. St. Vitus' dance, anaemia, consumption, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, female ailments and neuritis are among the troubles they have cured in thousands of cases. Only the genuine pill will cure—substitutes never cured anything—and to avoid substitutes you must see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is on the wrapper around every box. These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or will be sent post free at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Proceedings of the Twenty-Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders Held at the Banking House of the Institution in Toronto on Wednesday, the 18th of June, 1902.

The twenty-seventh annual general meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held in pursuance of the terms of the Charter at the banking house of the institution, June 18, 1902.

The chair was taken by the president, Mr. T. R. Merritt, and the assistant general manager, Mr. E. Hay, was requested to act as secretary.

THE REPORT.

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders their twenty-seventh annual report with statement, giving the result of the business of the bank for the year ended May 31, 1902.

It is with sincere regret that the directors are called upon to place on record the death of the late Mr. H. S. Howland, who continuously filled that position since the opening of the bank in 1875. His ability, good judgment and fidelity to the institution which he contributed largely to its success.

The vacancy on the board occasioned by Mr. Howland's death was filled by the appointment of Mr. D. R. Wilkie as a director.

Mr. Thomas R. Merritt, the vice-president, was elected president; Mr. D. R. Wilkie, vice-president, retaining his position as general manager.

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MORE MILL ENDS!

About 2,500 Yards White, Pink and Blue Flannelette.

We have secured about five hundred pounds of Mill Ends Flannelette, in lengths of 2 to 12 yards, mostly plain colors and good qualities, worth from 7c to 12 1-2c per yard. This lot will be ready for sale Monday morning at 8 o'clock. There will be great bargains in this pile, as the prices marked for ends will average 3 1-2c to 8c per yard. Bought by the pound and sold by the pound.

DRESS GOODS SPECIALS.

\$1.00 Black and navy, 56 inches wide, English Cheviot, all wool, new goods; Monday and Tuesday, 150 yards, to clear, **69c.**

75c Summer Silks, in stripes, pink, blue, green, mauve and all light shades, for summer dresses and waists, regular 75c quality, 600 yards to clear, per yard, **29c.**

90c Homespun Suiting, in castor, blue, fawn, green, brown, all wool, fine light weight for unlined skirts, 5 pieces to clear Monday and Tuesday, **69c.**

GREAT CHINA DISCOUNT SALE.

Our annual discount sale in Crocker and Chinaware will commence Monday morning in the Basement, and we are prepared as never before for the large volume of trade drawn by this liberal discount sale each season.

15 PER CENT OFF 10 PER CENT OFF

All Limoges Ware.
All Fancy German Ware.
All Austrian Ware.
All Fancy Japanese Ware.

All Dinner Sets.
All Tea Sets.
All Toilet Sets.
All Glassware.
All Crockery.

VISIT OUR BASEMENT DURING THIS SALE.

208, 210,

210 1/2 and 212

Dundas St.

Electricity has infringed on the sphere of Indian coolie labor. It is made to work the punkahs with much better effect than the coolies do or can. The question that troubles the Indian Government is what is to become of the natives who are incapable of any other work.

Beware of Ointments That Contain Mercury

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should be used except on prescription from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good they can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Over 720 tons of flowers were exported from the Sicily Islands last season.

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, CHIRPS, COLIC, AND IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Send for sample to "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

The Ohio Senate has made a law to increase the maximum salaries of assistant physicians to state hospitals, from \$700 to \$1,200.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Railways and Navigation

Cheap Excursions to Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon and Washington

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY

Colorado Short Line and Denver and Rio Grande R. R.

"Scenic Line of the World."

DATES OF SALE: Colorado and Utah June 1 to Sept. 15, good to return until Oct. 31, 1902. California—Aug. 1 to 3, good to return until Sept. 30, Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma, Wash., July 15 to 21, good to return until Sept. 15.

For full information address BISSALL WILSON, D.P.A., Mo. Pac. Ry., 111 Adams street, Chicago, or H. D. ARMSTRONG, T.P.A., Mo. Pac. Ry., 32 Campus Martius, Detroit, Mich. 88k-wty

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer from NEW YORK weekly for Glasgow via Londonderry

First Saloon Passage, \$50 and upwards; Second Saloon, \$35 and upwards; Third Class, \$25 and upwards.

Henderson Brothers, New York; E. De La Roche, cor. Dundas and Richmond Sts.; F. R. Clarke, 49 Richmond St., W. Fulton, 131 Dundas St., cor. Richmond.

Railways and Navigation

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CORONATION DAY, June 26.

DOMINION DAY, July 1.

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE.

Will issue return tickets at SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE, good going June 25 and 26, returning until June 27. Good going June 30 and July 1, returning until July 2.

SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE AND ONE-THIRD

good going June 24 to July 1, inclusive, valid for return until July 3.

From all stations in Canada, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Detroit, Mich. and east to N.Y. N.Y. FROM Buffalo, N.Y., Black Rock, N.Y., Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

W. FULTON, city passenger agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London, Ont. A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, 1 King street east, Toronto.

A Good Guide to a Good Country

"FOREST, STREAM AND SEASHORE,"

ISSUED BY THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

the route of the

Maritime Express

leaving Montreal 12 noon daily, except Saturday, for Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Prince Edward Island—the Garden of the Gulf—and the Sydneys. Grand Trunk express leaving London 6:45 p.m. makes connection at Montreal.

Write for copy and other railway information to Wm. Robinson, 10 King street west, Toronto.

Quebec Steamship Co., Limited,

River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

The twin-screw iron steamship Campana, 1,700 tons, with electric lights and bells, and all modern comforts, leaves Montreal on Mondays at 2 p.m., and on each Tuesday, Thursday at 11 p.m., and Saturday at 11 a.m. of each week during the season.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

E. DE LA ROCHE, C. L. HOOKER, Sole Agent for London.

Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway.

The steamer Urania will make her first trip to Cleveland Tuesday, June 18, leaving Port Stanley at 11 p.m. and on each Tuesday, Thursday at 11 p.m., and Saturday at 11 a.m. of each week during the season.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

E. DE LA ROCHE, C. L. HOOKER, Sole Agent for London.

Semi-Weekly Excursions to Port Stanley

Wednesday and Saturday of each week during the season. Round trip fare, 25 cents. For information and tickets apply at E. De La Roche, C. L. HOOKER, 6A Masonic Block, Richmond street, and G. T. R. station.

Railways and Navigation

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

EXCURSIONS.

CORONATION DAY, JUNE 26.

DOMINION DAY, JULY 1.

Single First Class Fare, good going June 25 and 26, returning until June 27. Good going June 30 and July 1, returning until July 2.

From all stations in Canada, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Detroit, Mich. and east to N.Y. N.Y. FROM Buffalo, N.Y., Black Rock, N.Y., Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

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Distress After Eating

Nausea, flatulence, belching, vomiting, flatulence, fits of nervous headache, pain in the stomach, and all symptoms of dyspepsia, and the longer it is neglected the harder it is to cure it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Radically and permanently cure it—strengthen and tone the stomach and other digestive organs for the natural performance of their functions.

Accept no substitute for Hood's. "My appetite was gone; nothing tempted me to eat, and what little I did eat felt annoying and unpleasant in my stomach. I tried many remedies without any benefit whatever. Finally, Hood's Sarsaparilla having been recommended, I began its use. After taking one bottle my stomach would retain food, and my appetite began to improve. After taking three bottles I was completely cured. The elegant appearance of the bottle, the name of the doctor, Wellington Street, Sarnia, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

THE MARKETS

THE LOCAL MARKET.

London, Saturday, June 21.
Wheat, white, per bu. 75c to 81c
Corn, per bu. 45c to 48c
Barley, per bu. 45c to 48c
Beans, per bu. 55c to 58c

While the attendance was not nearly as large as last Saturday, still there was a fairly good number of farmers and others at the market here this forenoon. The market was not very active, but the prices of the offerings. From information furnished by the market, the appearance of the berries, there is every indication that the bulk of the crop has been marketed.

Grain—Only a few loads of wheat sold at prices quoted. Twenty loads of oats sold higher, at \$1.35 to \$1.38 per cwt.

Hay and straw—Twelve loads of hay sold at \$1.00 per ton. The latter figure for the loads marketed are too large for the market in this week, and it is expected that the bulk of the crop will be marketed in the next few days.

Butter and eggs—Largely represented; the demand is fair, at 15c to 16c for butter in pound rolls, and 16c per lb for crocks. Eggs are quoted at 15c per dozen.

Fruits—As stated above, strawberries were in large supply, selling mostly at 6c per box by the load, and 1c to 1.5c per single box; gooseberries sold at 5c to 6c per box.

Poultry—There was the largest amount on sale of any one day for some time. At 6c to 7c per lb for spring chickens; old hens sold at 6c to 8c per pair, according to size.

Dressed hogs—About twenty carcasses offered, selling mostly at 8c per cwt. Live hogs—The prices are for Monday, viz., 30c to 35c for the latter figure for choice singers of 100 to 200 lbs; of small pigs there were quite a few in, selling at 25c to 30c per pair.

Wool—Prices have advanced a trifle, and nearly all of the offerings sold at 12c per lb for washed and 10c per lb for unwashed.

Meats—Steady, at prices given below. Quotations:
GRAIN:
Wheat, white, per 100 lbs. \$1.35 @ \$1.38
Wheat, red, per 100 lbs. 1.30 @ 1.33
Oats, per 100 lbs. 1.10 @ 1.13
Peas, per 100 lbs. 1.10 @ 1.13
Beans, per 100 lbs. 1.10 @ 1.13
HAY AND SEEDS:
Hay, per ton. 7.50 @ 8.00
Straw, per ton. 5.00 @ 5.50
Clover seed, per 100 lbs. 1.00 @ 1.10
Timothy seed, per 100 lbs. 1.00 @ 1.10
Hungarian seed, per 100 lbs. 1.00 @ 1.10
Millet seed, per 100 lbs. 1.00 @ 1.10

DAIRY PRODUCTS:
Butter, per roll, baskets. 15 @ 16
Butter, crock, per lb. 14 @ 15
Eggs, doz, new-laid. 15 @ 16
Eggs, doz, old-laid. 14 @ 15
Honey, strained, per lb. 11 @ 12
Honey, in comb, per lb. 14 @ 15

USE PURITAN FLOUR
For Biscuits, Pastry and Cakes.
It has no equal.
A. M. Hamilton & Son
373 Talbot St. Phone 662.

POULTRY.
Ducks, per pair. 1.00 @ 1.15
Turkeys, per lb. 11 @ 12

Rev. Marguerite St. Omer Briggs, 35 Mount Calm Street, Detroit, Michigan, Lecturer for the W. C. T. U., recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—My professional work has for the past twenty years brought me into hundreds of homes of sickness, and I have had plenty of opportunity to witness the sufferings of wives and mothers who from want, ignorance or carelessness, are slowly but surely being dragged to death, principally with female weakness and irregularities of the sex. I believe you will be pleased to know that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured more women than any other agency that has come under my notice. Hundreds of women owe their life and health to you today, and, therefore, I can conscientiously advise sick women to try it."—MARGUERITE ST. OMER BRIGGS.

\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

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Geese, each. 70 @ 90
Dressed hogs, per cwt. 7.50 @ 8.00
Pork, by the quarter. 1.00 @ 1.10
Beef, by the carcass. 6.00 @ 6.50
Lamb, by the carcass. 5.00 @ 5.50
Mutton, carcass, per lb. 11 @ 12
Spring lamb, per lb. 11 @ 12

LIVE HOGS AND CATTLE.
Hogs, select, per cwt. 6.50 @ 7.00
Stags and sows, cwt. 4.00 @ 4.50
Fat cattle, per cwt. 4.50 @ 5.00
HIDES AND SKINS.
Wool, unwashed, per lb. 12 @ 13
Wool, washed, per lb. 12 @ 13
Tallow, rendered, per lb. 12 @ 13
Hides, No. 1, per lb. 12 @ 13
Hides, No. 2, per lb. 12 @ 13
Sheepskins, each. 60 @ 65
Lambskins, each. 60 @ 65
Calfskins, No. 1, per lb. 9 @ 10

FRUITS.
Strawberries, per box. 6 @ 7
Gooseberries, per box. 6 @ 7
Currants, white, per box. 6 @ 7

VEGETABLES.
Potatoes, per bag. 25 @ 30
Beets, per doz bunches. 15 @ 20
Carrots, per doz. 15 @ 20
Green onions, per doz. 15 @ 20
Lettuce, per doz. 15 @ 20
Radishes, per doz. 15 @ 20
Parsley, per doz. 15 @ 20
Rhubarb, per doz. 15 @ 20
Green peas, shelled. 15 @ 20
Green beans. 15 @ 20
Cucumbers, each. 10 @ 15
Cabbage, each. 10 @ 15
Spinach, per bag. 10 @ 15

DRY-GOODS POULTRY.
Ducks, per pair. 1.00 @ 1.15
Turkeys, per lb. 11 @ 12
Old hens, per pair. 1.00 @ 1.15
Spring chickens, per pair. 1.00 @ 1.15

UNDRESSED POULTRY.
Spring chickens, per pair. 1.00 @ 1.15
Old hens, per pair. 1.00 @ 1.15
Turkeys, per lb. 11 @ 12

OIL MARKETS.
OIL CITY.
Oil City, Pa., June 20—Credit balances. \$1.20; cash, 1.20; oil, 1.20

SUGAR MARKETS.
MONTREAL.
Montreal, June 20—Following are the prices of sugar, f.o.b. Montreal:
Paris lump, 100-lb boxes. \$4.15
Refined sugar, granulated. \$4.15
Acacia granulated. \$4.15
Cream sugar, Redpath's. \$4.15
Coffee sugar. \$4.15
Yellow sugar. \$4.15

LONDON.
London, June 20—Raw sugar, Muscovado, 75; centrifugal, 75; beet sugar, June, 65

DAIRY MARKETS.
CHICAGO.
Chicago, June 20—Butter was strong; creameries, 18c to 22c; dairies, 17c to 19c. Cheese—Cheddar, 15c to 17c.

SOUTH FINCH.
South Finch, Ont., June 20—Regular market. The following are the prices of choice singers of 100 to 200 lbs; of small pigs there were quite a few in, selling at 25c to 30c per pair.

OTTAWA.
Ottawa, Ont., June 20—There were 1,773 boxes listed on the Ottawa cheese board today; the offering was made up of 1,106 white and 667 colored; the white cleared at 9 1/2c and the colored at 9 1/4c.

KEMPTVILLE.
Kemptonville, Ont., June 20—At the cheese board today, 1,325 boxes were offered, all colored; 255 sold at 9 1/2c, and 400 at 9 1/4c; all sold after at 9 1/4c on the curb.

PERTH.
Perth, Ont., June 20—Twenty-four hundred and fifteen boxes of cheese brought into the Perth cheese market today; 1,115 white, balance colored, June make; sold at 9 1/2c. The latter figure for choice singers of 100 to 200 lbs; of small pigs there were quite a few in, selling at 25c to 30c per pair.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.
TORONTO.
Toronto, June 20—Cattlemen at the western market still complain of the large number of poor grass-fed stock on the market. What good butchers and exporters there were were cleared out early at steady prices. One particularly choice heifer, 1,200 lbs, was sold for \$10.00. Three loads of good cattle sold at \$7.00. Lamb has taken the place of veal, and the drop in calves since Tuesday is \$1 per cwt. Cattle are pretty grassy at present and trade is dull, about 40 being left over. Hogs, as for the past three weeks, remain pretty steady, and prices are well up to the market value. Sows are worth 50c and stags 35c.

Business at Toronto this week has shown some improvement. In wholesale circles there has been a better demand for sorting parcels, the demand in the country being larger now. Fall orders are coming forward in good volume, the excellent prospects for fall trade and the firm tone of the markets all helping for increased purchases.

The prospects for winter wheat and for other crops in Ontario are very satisfactory. There is a keen demand for fat cattle, and \$7 per cwt was paid for exporters this week, this being a record price. Payments are fair for this time of the year.

Business at Pacific coast cities is improving, and prices have been re-established on a paying basis. Railway building is being prosecuted, and that will increase the supply of logs. The lumber industry is active, and coal and other principal industries are busy. Payments for average Victoria reports trade good on the coast, and shipments large to the Klondike and interior regions.

Winnipeg reports the grain crop will be the largest ever gathered. Dan's review: Aside from lumber exports, trade at St. John is quiet. Crops are promising. An abundant hay crop is expected in the Halifax region, and other crops are making good progress. General business shows seasonable quiet, with payments satisfactory. Wholesale trade is fairly active at Toronto. Prices of leading staples are firm. Trade is good at Hamilton and fruit prospects bright. At Montreal business as a whole is good for the season. The money market is active. Unseasonable weather has a depressing effect on trade, and collections are only fair at Quebec. Jobbers are not so active, and collections are only fair.

R. G. DUN & Co.'s review: Trade at the east is quiet, owing to the advancing season, and the bad effect of prolonged labor controversies is being felt in certain lines. Reports from the interior and the west are more encouraging, but rain interferes more with sales, and collections are only fair.

OVER THE BORDER.
Halladay's Black Marvel Polish. "Marvel Polish" is made on honor. The intelligent study of its use insures utmost benefit and satisfaction. It benefits all leather shoes and is proven best by every test. Marvel Polish is oil, and preserves shoes. It never injures them. Sold at the leading grocers.

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THE BANK OF TORONTO

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Toronto was held on the 18th inst., at Toronto.

On motion, George Gooderham, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Coulson was requested to act as secretary.

Edward M. Chadwick, Esq., and Albert E. Gooderham, Esq., were appointed scrutineers.

At the request of the chairman the secretary read the following REPORT.

The directors of the Bank of Toronto have pleasure in presenting the forty-sixth annual statement of the affairs of the bank:

The balance at credit of profit and loss on May 31, 1901, was \$11,229 51. The net profits for the year after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits and rebate on current discounts, amounted to the sum of \$235,372 26.

Profits realized from sales of securities. 100,000 00
Premium received on new stock. 492,300 00
917,732 26
\$ 929,001 77

This sum has been appropriated as follows:
Dividend No. 91, 5 per cent. \$111,452 81
Dividend No. 92, 5 per cent. 122,429 13
Bonus of 1 per cent. 24,531 25
258,413 19

Taxes paid to provincial governments. 3,575 00
Transferred to officers' pension fund. 5,000 00
Transferred to rest account from profit and loss account. \$100,000 00
Transferred to rest account, premium on new stock. 492,300 00
592,360 00
\$ 929,001 77

Balance as on May 31, 1901. \$2,000,000 00
Premium on new stock. \$492,300 00
Transferred from profit and loss account. 100,000 00
592,360 00

Amount at credit on May 31, 1902. \$2,592,360 00
In pursuance of the powers vested in them at the last annual meeting, the directors allotted 5,000 shares, representing \$500,000 additional stock, amongst the shareholders of the bank, and they have now to report that the full amount has been subscribed, and that up to this date the sum of \$22,360 has been paid.

The premium on this stock has been carried to the rest account of the bank. The average paid-up capital for the year has been \$2,338,000. Since the last annual meeting branches of the bank have been opened at Wallaceton and Sarnia.

The directors propose that the number of directors be increased from seven to nine, and that the financial year of the bank be changed to end with Nov. 30 in each year, and that the date of the annual meeting be changed to take place on the second Wednesday in January of each year. Bylaws embodying these changes and also amending and rescinding other bylaws of the bank, will be submitted to the shareholders.

GEORGE GOODERHAM, President.
GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st MAY, 1902.

LIABILITIES.
Notes in circulation. \$1,959,839 00
Deposits bearing interest. \$12,260,969 71
Deposits not bearing interest. 2,464,332 76
14,725,302 47

Balances due to other banks. 63 00
Unclaimed dividends. 146,909 38
Half-yearly dividend and bonus, payable June 2, 1902. 147,029 38
17,042,344 58

Capital paid-up. \$2,492,360 00
Rest. 2,592,360 00
Interest on deposits. 25,225 00
Rebate on notes discounted. 102,750 00
Balance of profit and loss account carried forward. 69,653 58
5,282,448 58

ASSETS.
Gold and silver coin on hand. \$66,835 57
Dominion notes on hand. 1,536,278 00
2,602,113 57

Notes of and checks on other banks. \$2,203,108 57
Balances due from other banks. \$74,349 88
Deposits with Dominion Government for security of Government, municipal, railway and other debentures. 95,000 00
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds. 3,241,252 00
2,335,195 15
\$ 8,828,871 51

Loans and bills discounted. \$13,557,676 30
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for). 351 12
13,558,027 42
200,000 00
\$22,586,844 93

D. COULSON, General Manager.
The report was adopted, and the thanks of the stockholders were tendered to the president, vice-president and directors for their attention to the interests of the bank.

Certain bylaws of the bank were repealed, and other bylaws passed under which the number of directors was increased to nine, the close of the financial year altered to Nov. 30 of each year, and the date of the annual meeting changed to the second Wednesday in January of each year.

The following named gentlemen were elected directors: George Gooderham, William H. Beatty, Henry Cawthra, Robert Reford, Charles Stuart, William G. Gooderham, George J. Cook, John Walde, John J. Long.

At a meeting of the new board, George Gooderham, Esq., was unanimously re-elected president, and William H. Beatty, Esq., vice-president.

crop indication of the week, while exceptionally encouraging reports are received from most points. Liabilities of commercial failures for two weeks of June total to \$4,377,014, of which \$1,054,067 were in arrears, and \$2,255,153 in trading. Failures for the week numbered 194 in the United States, against 193 last year, and 19 in Canada, against 14 a year ago.

Bradstreet's report: Conditions governing present and future trade show very sharp contrast with the pessimistic situation in the immediate past. The outlook is clouded by the rather less favorable industrial outlook, and the prospect of an extension of the coal and steel strike in the tinamous fields, the continued favorable progress made by all the leading crops gives assurance that once the present stringency is relieved, a large and prosperous fall and winter business is assured.

Prices of farm produce show the influence of improving crop conditions. Refined sugar is lower after the heavy buying of the past month. Country produce is lower, potatoes particularly so, on larger receipts.

BANK CLEARINGS.
New York, June 20.—The following are some of the weekly clearings, as compiled by Bradstreet's, for the week ending June 19, with percentages of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year: New York, \$1,150,907,183; decrease, 23.3. Chicago, \$1,061,685,855; increase, 14.1. Boston, \$1,025,082,013. Philadelphia, \$1,015,104,198; decrease, 19.3. St. Louis, \$45,839,500; increase, 7.9. Pittsburgh, \$40,826,399; decrease, 8.3. Baltimore, \$33,854,000; increase, 11.7. San Francisco, \$28,710,073; increase, 25.0. Cincinnati, \$22,614,950; increase, 1.6. Montreal, \$20,637,707; increase, 11.3. Toronto, \$15,842,301; increase, 22.6. Winnipeg, \$3,004,648; increase, 61.1. Halifax, \$1,543,648; decrease, 7.1. Vancouver, B. C., \$1,109,065; increase, 15.9. St. John, N. B., \$373,014; increase, 28.3. Victoria, B. C., \$475,771; decrease, 21.3. Quebec, \$1,524,368; increase, 2.3. Ottawa, \$2,635,841.

Halladay's Black Marvel Polish. "Marvel Polish" is made on honor. The intelligent study of its use insures utmost benefit and satisfaction. It benefits all leather shoes and is proven best by every test. Marvel Polish is oil, and preserves shoes. It never injures them. Sold at the leading grocers.

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONT., SATURDAY, JUNE 21

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THE BANK OF TORONTO

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Toronto was held on the 18th inst., at Toronto.

On motion, George Gooderham, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Coulson was requested to act as secretary.

Edward M. Chadwick, Esq., and Albert E. Gooderham, Esq., were appointed scrutineers.

At the request of the chairman the secretary read the following REPORT.

The directors of the Bank of Toronto have pleasure in presenting the forty-sixth annual statement of the affairs of the bank:

The balance at credit of profit and loss on May 31, 1901, was \$11,229 51. The net profits for the year after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits and rebate on current discounts, amounted to the sum of \$235,372 26.

Profits realized from sales of securities. 100,000 00
Premium received on new stock. 492,300 00
917,732 26
\$ 929,001 77

This sum has been appropriated as follows:
Dividend No. 91, 5 per cent. \$111,452 81
Dividend No. 92, 5 per cent. 122,429 13
Bonus of 1 per cent. 24,531 25
258,413 19

Taxes paid to provincial governments. 3,575 00
Transferred to officers' pension fund. 5,000 00
Transferred to rest account from profit and loss account. \$100,000 00
Transferred to rest account, premium on new stock. 492,300 00
592,360 00
\$ 929,001 77

Balance as on May 31, 1901. \$2,000,000 00
Premium on new stock. \$492,300 00
Transferred from profit and loss account. 100,000 00
592,360 00

Amount at credit on May 31, 1902. \$2,592,360 00
In pursuance of the powers vested in them at the last annual meeting, the directors allotted 5,000 shares, representing \$500,000 additional stock, amongst the shareholders of the bank, and they have now to report that the full amount has been subscribed, and that up to this date the sum of \$22,360 has been paid.

The premium on this stock has been carried to the rest account of the bank. The average paid-up capital for the year has been \$2,338,000. Since the last annual meeting branches of the bank have been opened at Wallaceton and Sarnia.

The directors propose that the number of directors be increased from seven to nine, and that the financial year of the bank be changed to end with Nov. 30 in each year, and that the date of the annual meeting be changed to take place on the second Wednesday in January of each year. Bylaws embodying these changes and also amending and rescinding other bylaws of the bank, will be submitted to the shareholders.

GEORGE GOODERHAM, President.
GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st MAY, 1902.

LIABILITIES.
Notes in circulation. \$1,959,839 00
Deposits bearing interest. \$12,260,969 71
Deposits not bearing interest. 2,464,332 76
14,

oe found to

THE COAL SUPPLY BEING EXHAUSTED

In the Case of General Suspension Being Ordered

WOULD NOT LAST 3 MONTHS

Interesting Estimates by W. B. Wilson, Secretary of the U. M. W. of America.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 21.—It is estimated by W. B. Wilson, secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, that the present supply of bituminous and anthracite coal above ground would be exhausted in less than three months if there should be a general suspension of work in the mines.

According to this estimate if the national convention of mine workers in Indianapolis, July 17, should vote for a general suspension of work in support of the anthracite strike, as is now proposed, the vast industrial machinery of the United States would be handicapped for five to six months. Thousands of factories would have to suspend work. Mr. Wilson has statistics showing there are approximately 450,000 miners in the country scattered through 30 states.

450,000 MINERS INVOLVED.
The miners of 24 states would be actively involved if there should be a suspension of operations. There are now more than 300,000 members of the mine workers organized. Mr. Wilson says that nearly every non-union man would go out if a general suspension of work should be ordered. The anthracite organization now includes 47,000 men, and since the strike was ordered a few days ago the Virginia and West Virginia men have been flocking to the union. Probably the largest supply of coal is in the mines at Buffalo, N. Y., and other cities along the great lakes. Canada has no coal on which this country could draw if there should be a general tie-up.

The British Isles supply a part of the market, but at a price that would be almost prohibitive to the manufacturers and ordinary consumers. The tariff on imported coal is 90 cents a ton. At the coming convention the belief is that the competitive district—Western Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois—will take a hand against a general strike. These states have contracts that they do not want to break. The combined vote of the competitive district, with that of Iowa, is expected to prove strong enough to prevent the success of the proposition for a general strike. There is a number of states whose agreements will expire July 1, and it will depend largely on

the outcome of the deliberations between the operators and miners as to where the balance of power will lie in the convention.

IN THE STRIKE REGION.
Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 20.—This was one of the quietest days around strike headquarters since the anthracite mine workers suspended operations six weeks ago. Nothing develops, and neither President Mitchell nor the coal company officials had anything to say regarding the situation. Reports from the entire region were to the effect that all the mining towns were very quiet, and that 150,000 idle men and boys are keeping away from the collieries. The local unions continue to hold meetings for the purpose of transacting business in connection with carrying on the strike in their localities, and to give relief where it is needed. The flurry occasioned by the call for a special national convention at Indianapolis has entirely subsided. No information on what the probable action of the convention would be could be had here today. News from the west is eagerly awaited by the great body of strikers.

RESTRICTING OUTPUT.
Clearfield, Pa., June 20.—Patrick Gilday, president of the District Miners' Union, issued an official order today, reciting that bituminous coal is being shipped to points east to aid in breaking the strike in the anthracite region. To prevent this, it is ordered that the output of Northern and Central Pennsylvania be restricted, and the miners are notified not to work more than four days a week. The order is the result of an interview between President Gilday and National President Mitchell.

EFFECTS OF THE STRIKE.
New York, June 20.—The anthracite coal strike is compelling many large local dealers to look abroad for relief. Manager Herbert, of Herbert & Co., coal dealers, said today that he had communicated with anthracite mine owners in Cardiff, Wales, for the importation of a supply of anthracite. He expects a reply tomorrow. He wants broken anthracite, suitable for use in locomotives and furnaces. This class of coal previous to the strike sold for about \$4 50 a ton. He expects, if he makes a deal with the Welsh mine owners, it will cost \$5 a ton in New York.

Welsh Coal for New York.
New York, June 21.—A cargo of bituminous coal is on its way from Wales to this city. It is being brought here as an experiment. The cargo, which consists of 4,000 tons, will be put on the market, it is said, at \$5 or \$5 50 a ton.

Importing Egyptian Sugar.
Philadelphia, June 21.—Five thousand tons of Egyptian sugar from Alexandria have arrived here on the British steamship Green Jacket. The sugar was grown in a country which a few years ago was a barren waste, but has been made rich by irrigation. Sugar experts say that it contains more saccharine matter than any other grown in the world. The hold of the vessel appeared like a mass of bright crystals, which in the dark exhibited a phosphorescent light.

BIG COST OF 'PINO WAR THE STRIKE AT PATERSON

Expenditures Up to Date Make a Total of \$170,326,586.

Secretary Root's Answer to the U. S. Senate Resolution.

Washington, June 21.—Secretary Root's answer to the senate resolution of April 17, calling for information as to the cost of the Philippine war shows that for railroad transportation of troops and supplies to and from the Philippines since the peace treaty was ratified, the cost has been \$4,803,448. Including outstanding obligations the total expenditures up to date are \$170,326,586. The expenditures by years were as follows:

Fiscal year, 1898	Expenditures	Liabilities
Two months, May and June	\$ 2,636,850	
1899	23,230,673	
1900	19,824,543	
1901	55,567,422	
1902 (10 months, July to April inclusive)	34,499,022	473,000
Total	\$169,858,512	\$473,000

Secretary Root concludes with the following explanation: "Attention is invited to the fact that large quantities of valuable property, such as ships, lighters, etc., horses and mules, wagons, harness, clothing, equipment and ordnance, medical signal and engineer supplies, the cost of which is included in the foregoing statement, still remain on hand in the Philippine Islands for use. Parts of these supplies are already being reshipped to this country. The minimum at which the regular army is required to be maintained is 69,657 men, and the maximum is 100,000.

The hoisting of the black flag after executions is to be discontinued in London, England.

AN ELEVATOR'S FALL BREAKS THE LIMBS OF NINE WOMEN

Bad Accident Occurs in Crowded New York Drygoods Store—Fell Five Stories.

New York, June 18.—An elevator with fifteen persons in it fell from the fifth floor of Macy & Co.'s store, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, this afternoon. Not one person in the elevator, of whom thirteen were women, escaped injury.

The accident was caused by the collapse of the counter pressure in the hydraulic system which control the elevator. The car was at the fifth floor

when this occurred. Realizing that the elevator was falling the women in the car became terrified and crowded to the back part, crushing those in the rear so that one woman had a rib broken. She screamed with pain and others began screaming. This attracted the shoppers in the store and they came running toward the elevator shaft from all directions. The next instant they heard a crash as the heavily loaded car struck the bottom of the shaft. Then they heard the moans of the injured.

When the car was opened it was found that nine women had broken legs. They were all removed to the hospital.

LOVING COUPLE SOUGHT DIVORCE

A Sad Case of Separation and a Pathetic Scene.

VERY PECULIAR RELATIONSHIP

Was the Real Cause of the Pair Breaking Their Marriage Bonds.

Cleveland, June 20.—Food for genealogists is to be found in a relationship tangle, resulting from family intermarriage which was revealed in Judge Neff's court Wednesday afternoon, and as a result of the tangle one of the strangest and saddest divorce suits ever brought in this country was heard.

Joseph and Mary Schmotzer, nee Mary Frindt, sought to have their marriage contract set aside because they were nearer of kin than second cousins before marriage. In two connections they were first cousins once removed.

Schmotzer's mother and Mrs. Schmotzer's grandmother were sisters. Thereby Schmotzer and his mother-in-law were first cousins, and Schmotzer and his wife were first cousins once removed.

THIS IS NOT ALL.
Schmotzer's father and Mrs. Schmotzer's grandfather were brothers. Hence Schmotzer and his father-in-law were first cousins, and Schmotzer and his wife were first

KAISER CLAIMS HIS EMPIRE RESTS ON CROSS OF CHRIST

German Army the Guarantee of European Peace.

PRAISES PIETY OF GERMANS

Has Britain Reached the Limit of Her Expansion?—Conditions of Her Navy.

London, June 12.—Emperor William, the Empress of Germany and Crown Prince Frederick William arrived at Aix La Chapelle, Prussia, Thursday, and were received by Count Von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, and Count Von Waldersee.

A striking speech on religion was delivered by the emperor at the city hall in Aix La Chapelle, after his arrival from Bonn. After observing that the city was the cradle of the German Empire, Charlemagne, on whom Rome conferred the dignity of a Roman Caesar, having fixed the seat of government here, the emperor said:

"What, however, Charlemagne's powerful personality was about to effect, namely, combining the office of a Roman emperor with that of a German king, was denied his successor, who, striving to uphold the world-wide imperium, forgot the cause of Germany, so that, little by little, the German land and people decayed, and the Roman empire of German nationality fell to pieces. Now, however, another empire had come to life, and its tasks were different from those of the ancient days. Confined in their country, the Germans have settled down to the work which has fallen upon them. In these days the young empire is strengthening itself and confidence in it is ever increasing. The mighty German army constitutes

THE SUPPORT OF THE PEACE OF EUROPE.
"In conformity with the character of their race the Germans have kept themselves within bounds, far outside the world concerned, in order to be wholly unfettered at home. Our tongue is passing beyond the seas. Every thought of science is first turned to account by us, to be afterwards adopted by other nations. This is the world-wide imperium after which German genius strives.

UPHOLD RELIGION.
"But it must not be forgotten that the empire was rooted in simplicity and fear of God. I look to all, priests and laymen, to help me uphold religion among the people, in order that the German name may preserve its health and strength. This applies equally to the two creeds, Catholic and Protestant.

"It is with pride and joy that I am able to tell you that the pope said to my special ambassador who went to Rome on the occasion of the holy father's jubilee, that he had always kept a high opinion of the piety of the Germans, and especially of that of the German army. The pope asked my ambassador to tell his sovereign that the country in Europe where control, order and discipline still prevailed, with respect for authority and regard for the church, and where the church could live, was the German Empire, and for that the Pope saw indebted to the German Emperor."

ONE GREAT AIM.
"This justifies me," continued Emperor William, "in saying that the two great creeds must, while living side by side, keep in view their one great aim—to uphold and strengthen the fear of God and reverence for religion. Whether we are moderns or whether we labor in this or that fold does not matter at all. He who does

cousins once removed on the other side of the house.

Though they were not first cousins, they were nearer of kin than second cousins before marriage. They were married Sept. 23, 1897, and lived very happily together. Then befell a misfortune which resulted in the resolution of both husband and wife that they should separate. A child was born and the little one suffered afflictions which physicians attributed to the blood relationship of the parents. A minister advised them to seek a separation and despite their great love for each other they broke up their home and appealed to the courts for a separation. Judge Neff set aside the marriage contract.

STRANGE SCENE.
There was a strange and pathetic scene in the court room when the decree was granted—an uncontested divorce suit, husband and wife sitting together, each desiring a separation from the other. Not because one did not love the other, or that their married life had been unhappy, but because they had seen their duty and were strong enough to obey.

Not a word of complaint, bitterness or condemnation crept into their testimony. It was a divorce suit without a complaint, a rarity, indeed. Husband and wife left the court room going to one part of the city, the other to another part for removal. The divorced couple left the city, 245.191, or \$2,420,898 in excess of the collection for the same period of last year and \$9,205,981 more than in 1896.

CONFUSED CONNECTIONS.
Not only was Schmotzer a cousin of both father-in-law and mother-in-law, but he was also a cousin of his own father. His father being his first cousin once removed. Countless other confused relationships resulted from the marriage. In fact, the marriage was in violation of the law passed by the legislature in 1870 prohibiting the marriage of persons nearer of kin than second cousins.

The couple formerly lived on the West Side, but some time ago they left the city. They came back to Cleveland to be legally separated.

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CANADA'S GREAT FOREIGN TRADE

Increased About \$26,000,000 in Last Ten Months.

GRAND TOTAL IS \$333,522,149

Increase of Nearly \$10,000,000 in Exports of Home Products to Britain.

Ottawa, June 21.—Details are now obtainable of Canada's foreign trade for the ten months ending April 30. First of all, it is worth while pointing out the increase which has taken place in the aggregate trade.

For the ten months of the present fiscal year the total was \$333,522,149, an increase of \$25,917,382 as compared with the same period of 1901, and of \$144,656,389 as compared with 1896.

The duty collected amounted to \$26,191, or \$2,420,898 in excess of the collection for the same period of last year and \$9,205,981 more than in 1896.

Taking the imports entered for consumption, the value of dutiable goods was \$95,272,429, being \$5,964,399 in excess of the same ten months of the year preceding.

The value of free goods was \$67,135,739—an increase of \$7,203,539 compared with 1901.

We took during the ten months \$23,330,870 of dutiable goods from Great Britain, an increase of \$1,309,026. Of free goods we took \$10,985,417, a gain of a little over \$2,000,000.

From the United States we bought goods to the amount of \$48,104,781, which paid duty, being an increase of \$5,417,183 over the period of 1901. Of free goods, \$48,846,355 came from the United States, an increase of \$3,651,200.

Other countries supplied us with \$18,327,778 of dutiable goods, and \$7,300,967 of free goods, the increases amounting to \$2,237,661 and \$1,500,299 respectively.

Our exports of home products to Great Britain totaled \$39,321,000, showing an improvement of \$3,634,142 over 1901. To the United States they were \$52,008,564, a gain of only \$254,137. Other countries took from us \$16,360,407, an increase of \$3,435,000.

Our imports and exports by countries for the last ten months were as follows:

	Imports	Exports
Great Britain	\$39,321,000	\$39,321,000
British Africa	15,708	2,234,601
Australasia	6,678	2,454,677
British East Indies	1,280,249	45,701
British West Indies	137,357	336,690
British South Indies	1,174,492	1,541,803
Newfoundland	886,493	1,810,000
Other British colonies	20,969	48,184
Totals	\$43,064,029	\$106,712,527

	Imports	Exports
Argentine Republic	\$98,137	\$ 446,716

THE COLONIALS IN LONDON 26TH OF JUNE IN IRELAND

Guarding Headquarters of the Several Premiers.

Brassey Thinks That Canada Should Have a Steamer Line.

London, June 20.—A guard chosen from the Canadian, Australian and New Zealand coronation contingents are doing sentry at the Hotel Cecil for the colonial premiers.

Lord Brassey, before the select committee of the House of Commons, said that it would be a good thing if Canada established a new Anglo-Canadian line. Great Britain ought, if Canada started a mail service, to take an interest with Canada, and give the empire an additional force of effective auxiliary cruisers.

The Chignecto-Marine Transport Company, at a meeting yesterday, urged Canada to give them compensation for the abrogation of their contract. They claim to have as good a right to compensation as MacKenzie & Matheson in the Yukon Railway matter. Resolutions were passed pressing the Canadian Government to grant compensation.

The Canada Company has declared a dividend of 45 shillings per pound. The shares are now worth 40 shillings to the pound. This is the largest distribution in any half year since 1881. The company has repaid all the capital except one pound per share.

London, June 21.—Jos. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, announced in the House of Commons that the loyalist claims for compensation in Cape Colony and Natal would be provided for out of the Transvaal fund, and out of the first loan raised. The total amount of the compensation to be paid to the two colonies will exceed, according to estimates, £2,000,000 (\$10,000,000). The grant of £3,000,000 (\$15,000,000) mentioned in the terms of surrender is not applicable to Cape Colony and Natal.

PHILOSOPHY CANNOT THRIVE WHERE CUPID HOLDS SWAY

President Harper, of Chicago, Will Separate Male and Female Students.

Chicago, June 20.—After ten years' trial in the Chicago University, President W. R. Harper favors a separation of the sexes. He does not believe the best results are obtained by training young men and young women in the same classes and in the same environment. John D. Rockefeller has invested \$11,000,000 in the Chicago Uni-

Belgium	1,240,747	1,926,855
China	401,337	223,811
France	5,478,711	1,000,689
Germany	5,478,125	2,308,640
Japan	1,361,149	280,487
United States	96,861,136	65,868,138
Cuba	219,688	561,587
Porto Rico	215,449	375,236
Other foreign countries	4,770,269	2,234,655
Totals	\$119,474,148	\$65,861,454
Grand totals	\$162,508,168	\$171,012,921

INTERESTING ITEMS.

During the ten months we imported \$1,091,558 worth of living animals, an increase of \$439,889; \$1,365,682 of books, periodicals, etc., a slight falling off; \$3,638,094 of breadstuffs, a decrease of \$2,334,927; \$274,900 worth of carpets, an increase of \$21,375; \$42,755 of bicycles, a decrease of \$49,313; \$1,058,298 of carriages and carts, an increase of \$306,164; \$11,363,000 of coal, coke and coal dust, an increase of \$865,216; \$11,594,744 of cotton and manufactures of cotton, an increase of \$324,000; \$1,015,202 of earthenware, increase \$103,019; \$1,031,862 of electric apparatus, increase \$850,862; \$1,802,277 of green fruit, increase \$379,280; \$559,448 of boots and shoes, increase \$80,475; \$24,792,724 of iron and steel, increase \$4,073,739; \$1,549,609 of paper, increase \$84,134; \$523,499 of butter, cheese, eggs and lard, increase \$76,318; \$526,300 of bacon and hams, decrease \$23,502; \$510,149 of pork in brine, increase \$123,235; \$308,540 vegetables, decrease \$12,172; and \$598,481 furniture, increase \$47,074.

The Big Ditch.

Washington, June 20.—The United States House of Representatives has non-concurred in the senate amendment to the Nicaragua Canal bill, and the conference asked for by the senate.

Earthquakes in the Tyrol.
The correspondent of the London Daily Express says violent earthquakes accompanied by rumblings have occurred throughout the Tyrol. Crockery and pictures were thrown down and the people became panic-stricken.

Interesting Lawsuit.

Toronto, June 21.—Justice Britton heard argument and reserved judgment in a suit between two St. Thomas hotelkeepers named Wilcox and Calver, which show how ingeniously an agreement can be kept in the letter and broken in the spirit.

Calver made an agreement with Wilcox that he would not enter into business for five years east of the London and Port Stanley Railway, in the city of St. Thomas. Calver is now carrying on business in the southern hotel (within a block of plaintiff's hotel), situated on a piece of land called the "Devil's Acre," which is not within the incorporated limits of the city of St. Thomas, but is yet in the heart of the city. He maintains that in this he is not committing a breach of the covenant, because had the desire been to exclude him from the piece of land, the question, the wording would have been so as to prevent him from carrying on business within a certain number of miles from plaintiff's hotel. The case of a new license has not been obtained, the hotel in question having had one for many years.

26TH OF JUNE IN IRELAND

Coronation Day To Be Observed as Day of Mourning.

District Council of Clare Will Hoist a Black Flag.

London, June 20.—The United Irish League is preparing to observe Coronation Day as a day of mourning for Ireland. The district council of Clare-Morris (Mayo county), has resolved to hoist a black flag over the council chamber, June 26 and 27, and has issued an invitation to the other councils to join in thus celebrating the "coronation of the English King, to the great government of the people of this country are so much indebted for families, coercion and castle rule."

LORD BEREFOURD'S CHARGES.

London, June 20.—In the House of Commons, Lord Beresford said that both army and navy officers were compelled to threaten to resign in order to get things righted. Great Britain had only 20,000 naval reserves instead of the 30,000 that were needed. The navy department was thousands of men short. As to the army, both the United States and France possessed superior guns. Blunders would continue until a separate business board was appointed at the admiralty and was made responsible for the efficiency of the fleet. Treasury control was fatal to efficiency. As an instance, the speaker pointed out the case of Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Liberal), who, when he was chancellor of the exchequer, put his pen through the ammunition supplies after the guns had been ordered.

Boy Drowned in Cemetery.

New York, June 20.—John, 10 years old, whose father is a gardener in Woodlawn Cemetery, was drowned last night in a pool of water nine feet deep in the cemetery grounds. The boy had been playing with his dog and the dog ran into the pool and could not get out. The boy tried to rescue the dog and sank in the water himself. He was carried out unconscious by Policemen, and died before he reached Fordham Hospital.

CONVERSION

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MRS. LATIMER'S LOVE

But these happy days could not last forever. The busy, energetic, light-hearted soldier found himself one morning unit for duty. Before war-contrition that night he was "down with the fever," to use a regimental expression; and little Ada missed her accustomed dance music of the fiddle, which was hushed in consideration of the major's sickness. The next day she went to see him for five minutes and never again. He was indeed, loath to quit his darling, loath to quit the dear fond wife with whom he had never exchanged an unkind word; loath to quit his profession, his men, his hopes and his useful, practical career. But he bowed his head to the stroke with courage and resignation. Nor did a word of complaint escape his lips, save that he said once, "It seems hard to leave you and the child; but I shall see you both again!"

Then the muffled drum was beaten, and the soldiers marched with empty saddles followed his master to the grave, and the Gratin was widow and little Ada an orphan.

They struggled on for years as so many poor do in the middle class. The lowest of the upper ranks of life; struggled to keep an appearance of respectability; an insufficient income—to seem if not to be above want—to retain a footing on that imaginary surface called society.

Now, a young lady's first part, like a young sportsman's first partidge, comes the two very agreeable elements of novelty and success. Nor does the one or the other devote much consideration to the intrinsic value of the bird in the bag. Ada never stopped to think whether the little flutter of triumph she experienced at Mr. Latimer's attention was the result of vanity or of a great point to get for an instant in assenting to mamma's avowed opinion, "that Mr. Latimer was a very ordinary person, but it was to make any girl happy; that Ada ought to feel flattered and grateful at his proposal, and if, in the great point to get him, had better accept him at once."

The Gratin, having made a love-match herself, and found (till it was a little too late) that she had been a little too ready to counsel matrimony, and held also the firm conviction of all foreigners—that nothing is so desirable for a young lady as an early marriage, before she can possibly know her own mind.

There were, besides, many prudential considerations in favor of the match. The Gratin's health was delicate; her income very small. It was a great point to get Ada settled. She would then be no longer anxious about her dear child. She would miss her, indeed, but it was for Ada's happiness—doubtless for Ada's happiness—and the sooner it was concluded the better.

People differ so much in their ideas of happiness. Many, and those doubtless the wisest and most reflective, hold that it consists in the return of their neighbor's visits; others, and these are justly counted for the really optimistic, find their flourish best in a soil of kindness and community of ideas—nay, that it must be warmed by the sunshine of mutual affection. And for those who have discovered that none of these accessories can insure its duration; that it is no exaltation which rises from earth, but a dew that descends from heaven. Alas for them! because such knowledge comes only through grief and sorrow and pain of heart, yet is it a lesson that shall profit them unexhaustably hereafter.

So Ada listened, with a glowing cheek and a pleased smile, and told her to accept Mr. Latimer for her that afternoon, and she was to have about her simple preparations, and went to her room, and she had done all for the best, nor dreamed in her innocence that she was about to enter her mother's birthright for a mess of pottage.

It is not the sorrow that must be sustained in an unhappy union which is to be dreaded; that can be borne like other tangible evils. It is the galling reflection on the joy that has been missed.

Latimer was one of those comely, cheerful, plausible individuals who are so popular with the world. The men who voted him "such a good fellow," because, forsooth, he was ready at any hour to eat and drink, and who were never to join in the diversion that was uppermost. Always well "got up," thanks to his tailor—always fresh-colored, thanks to his digestion, which was indeed fast, less-constitutionally good-humored, and displaying habitually that superficial cordiality which supplies its possessor with so many acquaintances, and so few friends; he was an acquisition to every party of pleasure, a welcome guest in every fast-going circle, a necessary feature of every race-meeting or other public gathering of the thoughtless and gay.

The very gypsy-women at Ascar, Latimer told her to offer to tell him his fortune. "You're a star!" in your face, roughly up into his well-favored countenance, flushed with luscious success. "There's luck in the tone of your voice, and luck in the turn of your eye, and it's no use to look in your hand, with such beautiful whiskers as you have. Give the poor gypsy half-a-crown!" Nor was the flattery undeserved. Latimer's whiskers were indeed worthy of the praise bestowed upon them. Shiny, curly and voluminous, they possessed all the elements of grandeur, and their proprietor was once heard modestly to observe that he owed much of his success in life to the assistance of these magnificent appendages.

I do not think he was quite as great a success as he seemed to be.

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MASK AND LYRE

Gossip of the Plays and Their Players.

"When Russell Comes to Town."

The following tribute to the late Sol Smith Russell appeared in the Cleveland Plaindealer at the time of his last professional visit to that city:

I ain't no hand to go to shows At any staid, galooty, or show. Though once I watched 'em strut an' pose

At a frequent rate, Ap' since I've learned to know th' chaff 's seldom ventur' down— But, on my word, I can't keep 'way When Russell comes to town.

For these here social study plays I ain't a mite o' use. With women who've seen tougher days, Their hair a-hangin' loose, They love th' showin' of their face, A tint o' bilious brown; I'm glad to say it clears away When Russell comes to town.

As for th' light an' foolish sort of plays th' mostly have, An' 'broadies, an' 'dresses short, An' jokes, an' twinklin' toes, Jus' on 'em I can't keep 'way. To think about an' frown— Until I say: "You'll see a play.. When Russell comes to town."

For Russell understands th' keys Thet wake th' human heart, An' smilies an' tears he draws with ease, An' no one thinks of art; In his honest way he shows Thet love th' truth an' th' crown; Thet's why I say I hail the day, When Russell comes to town.

A retrospective glance at the past season—Richard Mansfield's Unconscious Humor—Stoddard's London—Some of Next Season's Probable Stars and Attractions.

Now that the theatrical season of 1901-2 is practically at an end, it may not be out of place to take a retrospective glance over the list of productions which were offered for the entertainment of theater-goers. The erection and opening of the New Grand Opera House was an event in local dramatic history which gave to those interested in the plays and their players an added degree of expectation of good things to come. It is due the management of the house to say that these expectations have been fulfilled, and London has had as many and perhaps more high-class attractions than it deserved.

A comparison with the bookings of the Toronto theaters shows that with the exception of six or eight productions of grand opera, the productions which did Toronto, the exceptions being E. S. Willard, "The Cardinal"; J. K. Hackett in "Don Caesar's Return"; Mrs. Patrick Campbell, in "The Rector"; and Henry Miller, in "The Guards" in the line of drama, and "The Messenger Boy" in the musical field.

London had its fair proportion of comic opera and musical comedy, in "Dolly Varden," "The Serenade," "The Chaperons," "The Burgomaster," "Princess Chic," "San Toy," "Foxy Quiller," and "Floradora." The well-known predilection of Londoners for this class of entertainment received confirmation in the packed houses that greeted each of these shows. Albeit more than one of them failed to realize the expectations of the audience. The Boston Lyric Opera Company, giving creditable presentations of grand opera, and the following year they will head separate important comedy organizations, presenting humorous musical pieces now being prepared for them. Bulger is remembered locally as one of the principal comedians in "By the Sea and Waves."

A most important dramatic offering of the coming season will be Klaw and Erlanger's production of Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn." Lee Arthur, a young lawyer from Shreveport, La., who has done considerable dramatic work of importance and has become quite well known through several very clever stories of Southern life, at work on the stage version. Arthur Dunn, seen here as Flipper, the jockey, in this year's production of "The Runaway Girl," will play the title role.

This story has charmed several generations but the following year translation to the stage will attract widespread attention. Jerome Sykes and the Klaw and Erlanger Opera Company, seen here in "Foxy Quiller," will next season have a new vehicle, a musical comedy by Harry B. Smith and Gus Kerker, called "The Money Hunter." It will be first presented in New Haven about Oct. 1. After a season in the larger cities it will follow "The Country Girl" at Daly's Theater, New York. The supporting company will include Arthur Ernest, Julius Reager, Harry May, John P. Kennedy, Richard Barry, Marie George, Eleanor Kent, Sally McNeil, Gertrude Saye, Josephine Karlin, Essie M. Lyons and Ruth Parsons.

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Miss Ada Rehan will be seen in a new play next season, probably a dramatic version of George Meredith's "Diana of the Crossways."

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"You are the most hateful, detestable, abominable villain I have ever met!" exclaimed the indignant woman. "You fill me with gratitude, madam," replied the gloomy traveler, whose disagreeable manners had offended her. "I have been a stage villain for twenty years, and yours is the first kind word I have ever had."

"What real benefit," asked the disgruntled man, who objected to paying \$3 for a seat, "does the average mortal derive from our prime donors?" "They tell him what kind of soap to use," answered the youth.

"No, I don't care to go to these heavy dramas. There is nothing amusing in them." "I saw some things very amusing. For instance, the tights." "The tights. Why, there are no tights in a drama." "Think so? Well, you just ought to see the men after they go out every act."

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Brutal Manager—You might take lessons in acting.

"Dear me," exclaimed the soubrette, "I've broken one of my earrings. What shall I do?" "Telephone for a glazier," suggested the low comedian.

"That manager of that polite vaudeville theater gives me a feeling of weariness," said the contortionist. "So?" inquired the ventriloquist. "Yes. He cancelled my date at his house because, he said, my turn was knotty."

Stage Manager—Mr. Heavy, you will take the part of Alonzo. Mr. Heavy—I have never seen this play. Do you think I can please the audience in that part? Stage Manager—Immensely. You die in the first act.

Sue Brette—How do you know the gallery gods threw eggs at you? Ham—How do I know? Ye gods, didn't I catch them in the act?

THEATRICAL TITTLE-TATTLE.

Mrs. Fiske is said to have received 22 curtain calls on the first night she reproduced "Tess" in New York.

Hope Booth, once a Toronto girl, is reported to have created a sensation in Paris with her well-known posing act.

Harry Smith and George Hobart, two librettists for many musical comedies, have quarreled over "The Wild Rose."

E. M. Holland has been engaged for the part of the pope in Viola Allen's production of "The Eternal City" next season.

"Lady Godiva" has been put on the stage as a play in England, and may be one of next season's attractions in America.

"A Desperate Chance," depicting the escape of the Biddle brothers from the Pittsburgh jail, is to be one of next season's attractions.

Charles Frohman won his "Little Minister" suit in a Chicago court, Arthur Fraser brought the action, claiming prior rights.

Lee Stuart, a chorus girl now in London with the Gaiety Company, will shortly wed the celebrated jockey, Henry Spencer.

Maurice Campbell has made a three years' contract with Manager Charles Cherry. He is to be Henrietta Crossman's leading man.

"The Liberty Belles" has been booked for an early presentation in London, but a majority of the clever chorus girls will stay in New York.

Kirk La Shelle may not build a New York theater after all. He can clear \$100,000 by relinquishing his site on Broadway, and thinks seriously of taking the offer.

In the opinion of many London critics, Edna May saved "The Three Little Maids" from failure. The story of the piece is said to be flimsy and the music commonplace.

Louise Gunning, seen here in "The Chaperons," has been engaged to play the prima donna role in "Mr. Pickwick," the piece in which DeWolf Hopper will star next season.

Eight years ago Julia Marlowe played "Parthian" at the Chicago Grand Opera House to gross receipts of \$300. A few weeks ago she took in \$1,500 at the same house for one performance.

Lottie Collins, who some years ago created something of a sensation by singing "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay," is the star of a farce called "Farce and Laughter," touring the English provinces.

Fanny Fields, the German comedienne, was invited to give her specialty at William Waldorf Astor's London house, but refused, saying that she only played for Americans and Englishmen.

Mabel Barrison, who has been playing with Anna Held, has been engaged for the principal soubrette role in "The Wizard of Oz," the comic opera shortly to be presented in Chicago for the first time.

Artie Hall, the Georgia coon shouter, has given out the announcement that she will be married next September to S. Benham, a book agent living in New York. This will be Miss Hall's second venture into matrimony.

Ella Snyder, who has played for the best part of the season with "The Beauty and the Beast" show in New York, will head a big musical comedy company next season under the management of George Lederer.

When William Gillette is seen in "Hamlet," it is more than likely that Ethel Barrymore will have the role of Ophelia. Miss Barrymore is anxious to play the part, and Charles Frohman looks with favor upon her desire.

There is much activity among the managers preparing for the summer musical season. During the past week there were no less than twenty opera companies rehearsing in New York for seasons in Boston, Providence and nearby resorts.

Charles Frohman has made definite arrangements to star Madame Adams as Rosalind in "As You Like It" next season. The first presentation takes place in September.

A star has already been made upon the scenery and music of the piece.

Truly Shattuck was originally christened "Etruria." In England her name was the subject of much characteristic British humor, and the London Press went so far as to say that England might get ready to welcome some American star as "Sincerely Jones," and "Honestly Smith."

CONCLUSION OF PEACE

CAUSE FOR GLADNESS

Obstinate Struggle Was Fought Out With Little Cruelty.

The conclusion of peace in South Africa is a cause for world-wide congratulation. The precise terms matter less than the fact that an end has come at last to the war which for nearly three years has desolated the two former Boer republics and parts of Natal and Cape Colony.

On both sides there has been heroism, and on both sides, also, there has been a large measure of humanity. It is doubtful if so protracted and obstinate a struggle was ever fought out to a conclusion with less of willful cruelty.

It is characteristic of brave soldiers that they learn respect for each other from the experiences of battle; and after the bitterness of this long struggle has passed, there will abide on either side this sentiment of respect to temper and ameliorate future relations. It is highly important that this should be so, for the British and Dutch must live together in South Africa, and must together work out the problems of civilization. It would be a calamity if the work were long interrupted by the perpetuation of old animosities, whether of race or politics.

In money and in men the price which Great Britain has had to pay for her

new acquisitions in South Africa is prodigious. A recent parliamentary paper put the total money cost, allowing for the continuance of the war until next March, at more than eleven hundred million dollars.

The mind does not easily grasp such figures, but some idea of their meaning may be obtained when it is remembered that this sum exceeds the enormous indemnity which Germany exacted from France, out of which she paid the whole cost of the war of 1870-71, and had several hundred millions left for pensions, fortresses and railways.

But the appalling loss of life, the thousands of desolated homes in the British Isles, and the whole host of distressing calamities that have fallen upon the brave and enduring Boers—these things make the heart sick at the thought of the cost of war, and constitute the strongest possible argument for peace.—Youth's Companion.

HIS VESSEL IS THE SAILOR'S SAFEST PLACE

Sailor Feels His Chances for Life Are Greater Than Landman's.

The sailor who retorted that if you are afraid to go to sea because many people are lost, you ought to be afraid to go to bed, where most people die, was not wholly joking. The seaman feels that the planks underneath him are sound to stand on, and that his chances to escape battle, murder and sudden death are greater than those of the landman. The New York Herald tells of a Maine tar who has not been ashore for ten years.

He lives on board his vessel, even when she is hauled up for the winter, as snug as a clam at high tide. He explained his views to a stranger who went to see him on board the Early Bird.

"The reason I don't go ashore more," said Jake, putting down the newspaper in which he had been studying the details of a railroad accident, "is that I don't want to die afore my time comes. Why, you can't take up a paper without reading of something terrible that's happened ashore! Just look at that, will you?"

He handed over the paper, and the stranger found a great brown thumb a story of a fire in which eight persons had been burned to death.

"Just you look her through," said Jake. "That's on the first page, and over here on the next you'll find where six or seven people were all ground into oxtum by a train jumping off the track. I've counted up, and I find in that one paper where 63 people have been slaughtered in one way or another, and not one of them lost at sea."

"There's lots of bad men ashore, mate. You'll find in that ere paper where fifteen have been murdered and seven committed suicide, and not one of them suicides is a sailorman—not one."

"Yes, sir, I tell you it's awful what ways there are to get killed ashore that ain't to be felt in with on the water. Even if you're drowned at sea, you ain't all cut up first, like them people in the tunnel at Chicago."

"I'm not much of a scholar, but I read the papers, and the more I read the certainer I am that a man to be safe has got to keep off land as much as he can. You pick out any man you want to, and I'll bet the doctors'll get him afore I'm drowned. I do go I'll go whole, so's to come on deck shipshape when Gabriel blows his horn."

NOTHING ELSE LIKE KING'S CORONATION

The Sovereign of No Other Country Has Same Experience.

Nothing just like the coronation of an English king is seen in any other country. When Alfonso XIII. of Spain and Wilhelmina in Holland, the most recent recruits to the company of sovereigns, were enthroned, they simply swore to support the constitution. There was no coronation in the proper sense.

On the other hand, a crown will be put on the head of King Edward by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Archbishop of York will crown the Queen. What is to be done in Westminster Abbey next week was admirably described by the Duke of Argyll in The Companion for May 15. It is enough now to note that the ceremonies include the recognition of Edward as king, the anointing, the investiture with knightly and princely insignia and regalia, the crowning, the enthronization, and finally the homage of princes and peers, who profess their allegiance in the old feudal way.

To understand the significance of the different parts of the ceremony, one has to be familiar with the history of the world for three thousand years. The anointing is a Hebrew rite; the crowning by a priest is a survival from the theocratic days, when every one believed that allegiance was due first to the church and then to the king. Along with the religious ceremonial there runs a political ceremony, spanning the centuries from feudalism to constitutional government.

Much of the ceremony, however, ceased to have any actual significance, but it has been preserved for its symbolism, just as the monarchy itself has been maintained for the symbolic value of a man to typify the state. It has been said that the days of kings have passed, but the modern, unimaginative Englishmen are harking back with enthusiasm to the romantic period of their history, and reviving its pageants and its formulas with a show of solemn earnestness. Although the king retains some remnants of power, the coronation which is to take place next week may be described loosely as a ceremony of symbolism in recognition of a symbol, as Edward is the state personified—the icon or image of national sovereignty.—Youth's Companion.

The Japanese mokkine is a xylophone of sixteen wooden keys, and it is beaten with two drum sticks. The player is beaten with whatever comes handy.

Called in to give expert opinion concerning the organ, "How rotten church, Chester, a local organist compared it to a box of screeching whistles. The congregation has now decided to buy a new instrument."

The Island of Ascension, in the Atlantic Ocean, is the property of the British admiralty and governed for them by a captain-in-charge. Money is useless there, as there are no rents or taxes and food is issued in rations.

A genius has undertaken to prove that bicycle riding is hurtful to the health of a community for the reason that the bicycle tires have increased the price of rubber and fewer people wear overshoes in damp weather in consequence.

Children Cry for CASTORI

THE BRITISH ARMY OFFICER

Injustice of Many of Charges of
Incompetency.

Interesting Article From New York
Post by Late Officer of the
British Service.

In the eager casting about for some one on whom to place the blame for whatever went wrong during the recent British-Boer war, the public is gradually being led to the conclusion that the unfortunate British officer is solely and entirely at fault. But is he?

In the first place, the war, which has discovered all his deficiencies according to some of the critics, was terribly underestimated by the general public, both as regards its cost in men and money and the length of time required to bring it to a close. It was to be a picnic; the troops would simply walk through the country to Pretoria, where, at the very latest, they would still be in time for their Christmas dinner. Be it at once understood, however, that this was the popular newspaper view of the undertaking—not by any means that of the soldiers. The nation as a whole blundered in all its calculations and conjectures regarding the resistance and resources of the Boers; and it is now prepared to atone for the national egotism, which alone is to blame, by offering up the commissioned officer on the altar of popular prejudice. It is interesting to see how far this is justified.

THE SEARCH FOR A SCAPEGOAT.

Previous to 1899, no serious charges of incompetency had ever been made against officers as a class. The Majuba Hill disaster of the earlier Boer war was the blunder of one man, even admitting that the commissioned ranks were not all that the newspaper correspondents could wish. Prejudiced observers (from the British point of view) had said regarding the typical British officer that he knew naught of the fear of death nor of the art of war. But they, of course, were jealous foreigners, to whom, under the circumstances, much could be forgiven! Now, alas! all this is changed. The national pride has been wounded by some reason, by some assigned for it. And, apparently, the commissioned officer supplies the need. Before treating of the method of instruction employed in the British army, it will be best to correct a few recent fallacies. Much stress is laid by continental European, as well as American critics and writers, upon the fact that the course of instruction for cadets at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is only of two years' duration, and, deducting vacation, not much more than twelve months' actual instruction. While this is in a measure true, the balance is restored by the fact that much of the purely scholastic education or "civil" schooling has been gained at the public schools (colleges) or under tutors, instead of at the military colleges as in France, Germany, or the United States. Again, the cavalry or infantry officer is not expected to leave his education technically completed before he joins his regiment. On the contrary, he is posted to the last squad of new recruits, and shoulder to shoulder with the enlisted men of his corps, goes through every phase of drill, beginning with the classic goose step. Thus, the military college is but a passing factor in the sum total of the officer's military training. Short though the course is, its thoroughness and comprehensiveness are easily evidenced by the table of weekly studies. The schools corresponding most nearly to the United States Military Academy at West Point are the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, and the Royal Military College, at Sandhurst. The former is for artillery and engineer cadets, and the latter for those destined for cavalry and infantry.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Royal Military Academy is under the command of a military officer styled governor and commandant, who is assisted by a staff officer, styled the assistant commandant and secretary. This latter officer assumes the chief duties of the academy, and is responsible for its administration. Admission is gained through competitive examinations, conducted by the civil service commissioners. The candidates, who must previously have been passed upon as morally and socially qualified, are required to be physically perfect, and at least 5 feet 4 inches in height, and 33 inches in chest measurement. They must also, before examination, submit to the examiners a certificate of good moral character, signed by the tutors or heads of schools at which they received their education for the four years preceding their date of application. The subjects of the examination and the maximum number of marks obtainable for each subject are as follows:

CLASS I.

1. Mathematics: (a) arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, and simple interest; (b) algebra up to and including the binomial theorem; the theory and use of logarithms; (c) Euclid, Books I to IV, and VI; (d) plane trigonometry, up to and including solution of triangles, and mensuration; (e) statics; the equilibrium of forces acting in one plane and of parallel forces, the center of gravity, the mechanical powers, dynamics—uniform, uniformly accelerated and uniform circular motion, falling bodies and projectiles in vacuo. Analytical methods of solution will not be required; 3,500 marks.

2. Latin, 2,000 marks.

3. French or German (200 for colloquial), 2,000 marks.

4. English composition including spelling and handwriting, 1,000 marks.

5. Drawing, geometrical, including spelling and handwriting, 1,000 marks.

Candidates are required to show a satisfactory knowledge of each of the above mentioned branches of mathematics, and must also obtain such an aggregate of marks in the subjects of Class I. as will satisfy the civil service commissioners. Candidates who have previously passed the army preliminary or any other of the examinations which have hitherto been accepted as equivalent thereto, are not required to fail to qualify in arithmetic or to obtain the aggregate required in Class I.

CLASS II.

1. Higher mathematics: In all the following subjects a great importance is attached to accuracy in numerical

results; further questions and problems on the subjects of the obligatory examination; statics; problems and exercises will be extended to friction (the graphical or geometrical method of treating such problems should be studied, as well as the analytical; no application of the differential calculus to statics will be required). Dynamics, problems, and exercises will be extended to collisions and work. Analytical methods of solution, but not the use of the differential calculus, will be involved. Analytical geometry, problems on straight line and circle. Conic sections, elementary properties of conic sections, both on the analytical and geometrical methods, 2,000 marks.

2. German or French, as alternating with subject 3 in Class I. (200 for colloquial), 2,000 marks.

3. Greek, 2,000 marks.

4. English history: there will be set one general paper; one paper limited to a fixed period, of which notice will be given, 2,000 marks.

5. Chemistry: elements of inorganic chemistry, 2,000 marks.

6. Physics: elementary properties of electricity, magnetism, heat, light, and sound, 2,000 marks.

7. Physiography and geology, 2,000 marks.

In each of the subjects 5, 6 and 7 the examination will be purely practical.

Only two of the subjects in Class II. can be taken up.

CLASS III.

1. Geography, 500 marks.

2. Drawing, freehand, 500 marks.

Both these subjects may be taken up.

The number of marks allowed to each candidate in the several subjects in which he has been examined is summed up, and the resulting total determines the place of the candidate in the competitive list, the successful candidates being those who stand at the head of the list up to the number of cadetships competed for.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The Royal Military College is organized similarly to the Royal Military Academy; the same restrictions and requirements governing the acceptance of candidates for examination. The entrance examination is practically the same as for the engineers and artillery cadets.

The length of the course of instruction is eighteen months, divided into three terms or classes of six months each. The classes are known as seniors, intermediates, and juniors. The college terms are: First term, from the Wednesday of the week in which the 27th of January falls, to the 27th of June, with a vacation of eleven days at Easter; second term, from the Wednesday of the week in which the 15th of August falls, to the 21st of December. The intermediate periods constitute the vacations. The following subjects form the ordinary course of obligatory studies:

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

—Marks—

Senior division. Intermediate division. Junior division.

Military administration..... 300 300 300

Military law..... 300 300 300

Military history and geography..... 300 300 300

Fortification..... 300 300 300

Military topography..... 300 300 300

Drill..... 300 300 300

Riding..... 300 300 300

Gymnastics..... 300 300 300

Aggregate..... 3,500 3,500 3,500

The daily routine of studies and drills is scheduled as follows:

During the summer the students are roused at 5:45 o'clock daily, except on Sundays, when the time is extended to 8 o'clock. There is an hour of drill, riding, and physical training on five days of the week from 6:10 o'clock until 7:10 o'clock in the morning. On Saturdays this time is taken up with commandant's parade. Then comes the first hour of study, lasting from 7:20 o'clock to 8:20 o'clock. Breakfast is served at 8:30 o'clock throughout the week and at 9 o'clock on Sunday. After breakfast hospital attendance is required, and then follows an hour of drill and riding. The second period of study comes at 10:15 o'clock and lasts until 2:15 o'clock. Luncheon is served at 2:15 o'clock.

There is another hour of riding and gymnastics in the afternoon, from 3:15 o'clock to 4:15 o'clock, followed by an hour of sword drill four times a week. These begin at 7:45 o'clock and last until 9 o'clock. On Sunday the drill is extended to 10 o'clock during the week, and at 11 o'clock on Sunday.

COST OF TUITION.

It must be remembered that the cadet candidate pays heavily for his entrance examination, and is required to pay for all that he receives during his training. The amount required from a cadet at the Royal Military Academy depends upon the position held by his father. For instance, if he be the son of a deceased officer whose family has been left in pecuniary distress, but £20 is required; the amount ranging from £20 to £40 for the son of an officer below the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, or commander in the army; and £150 from the son of a general or admiral; and £150 from the son of a private gentleman.

A limited number of free cadetships are given at the Royal Military College, usually to the sons of poor officers who have distinguished themselves.

This system of military education has been criticised in the past, by military writers throughout the world, on the grounds that the entrance examination was too advanced, and the course of instruction too short; but the answer to this is obvious. The necessary expense involved in preparation for entrance examination, and the poor pay afforded by the commission, of necessity limits the class from which officers are drawn. Consequently, the army is in the majority of cases regarded as a proper profession to follow, and the first few years of one's maturity, or at least until marriage, or accession to the ranks of the landed proprietors. It is easy to see that something must be conceded, if men of this type are desired to officer the army.

LIMITATIONS OF THE COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction must not be too long, or there would be a falling off of candidates. The British officer is invariably by birth, training, and instinct a gentleman, in the very nature of things he is by his birth and environment the logical leader of the men who constitute the rank and file. He passes a rigid examination, does his duty honestly, lives like a gentleman, and dies like a soldier. He serves cheerfully in any hole or corner of his Britannic majesty's dominions to which it may please the war office to call him, and practically all the while at his own expense; for the pay of a junior officer will scarcely cover his dinner bill, and as expenses increase with rank, the story is the same to the end of the chapter. Officers with but a limited

private income must get in the engineers, or else serve abroad, where the standing joke that "in the midst of life we are in death" cannot apply. These latter are usually the workers and successful men, and include in their ranks every famous British leader serving today, with the exception of a few minor generals like Buller. THE SYSTEM, NOT THE OFFICER, TO BLAME.

In conclusion, it may safely be asserted that it is not the officer who is to blame, but the system. Promotion by seniority begets idleness, and gives rise to the unhealthy feeling that an officer who is "keen" or enthusiastic in his profession is parading or talking "shop," or putting on side. The principal faults devised by the war were not due to the officer, but to the antiquated drill, tactics, and methods still pursued. In common justice to the regular officer it should be borne in mind that he has received a multitude of sins committed by militia, volunteer and yeomanry officers, who were as ignorant of the art of war as the men they led.—W. B. Kavanagh (late of British army), in New York Post.

BENT DOUBLE WITH BACKACHE

A Severe Case of Backache, Urinary
Trouble, Dizziness and Headache
Which Dr. Pitcher's Backache
Kidney Tablets Cured
Completely.

Another Lindsay Gentleman Who Has
Reason to Thank Dr. Pitcher for
His Splendid Remedy.

Not long ago we published in this paper an account of the remarkable recovery of Mr. Jas. Murdoch, of Lindsay, Ont., who was cured of a very severe attack of kidney and bladder trouble by Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets. After two prominent Lindsay doctors were unable to help him.

It was through hearing of Mr. Murdoch's cure that led Mr. George Duke, a well-known and highly-respectable Lindsay young man in the employ of Mr. W. S. Brand, of that town, to try Dr. Pitcher's remedy for the distressing backache and kidney complaints with which he was afflicted, and which could find no relief in ordinary treatment.



WHAT MR. DUKE SAYS:

"I feel it my duty to add my few words in praise of a remedy that has such merit as Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets."

"For some months I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back so bad at times that I was bent nearly double, and to stoop over or rise up caused me a great deal of suffering. My bladder was also affected and at times it was irritable, and I had to go quite often both day and night. Then again the urine was scanty and of a high color. In addition to this, I was troubled with headache, dizziness and general feeling of sickness, and in the region of the kidneys there was considerable tenderness, and I could not bear to be touched on account of the pain. I noticed in the papers the testimony of Mr. Jas. Murdoch, and I at once made up my mind to try the Tablets. I am thankful I did. They worked wonders. They gave me relief and helped me after the first half box, and when I had used them for a time, I was completely cured of my troubles. I am now not a pain or ache. Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets positively cured me, and I am glad to have this opportunity of telling what the Tablets have done for me."

(Signed) GEO. DUKE.

MR. BRAND'S CONFIRMATION.

"I may say that Mr. George Duke is a clerk in my employ, and was for a time in the condition above stated by himself."

"I know that he has been taking Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets, and that he is now well and working as a clerk at the Royal Military Academy, and I believe him."

(Signed) W. S. BRAND.

Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets are entirely different from the common kidney pills you have heard about.

They are entirely different from the common kidney pills you have heard about. They are the newest and most up-to-date treatment for backache, lame or weak back, swelling of the feet and legs, bloating and dropsical conditions, and general feeling of sickness, and in the main owing to man's negligence in taking care of his health. Dr. Thomas' Eucletic Oil was the outcome of a universal cry for some specific which would speedily relieve pain, and it has filled its mission to a remarkable degree.

It is said that 2,000,000 inhabitants of the Philippine Islands acknowledge the value of Dr. Thomas' Eucletic Oil.

HOW TO CURE ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Simply apply Swayne's Ointment. No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are beyond question. Write for Swayne's Ointment.

THE WORLD IS FULL OF PAINS.—The aches and pains that afflict humanity are many and constant, arising from a multitude of indistinguishable causes, but in taking care of his health, Dr. Thomas' Eucletic Oil was the outcome of a universal cry for some specific which would speedily relieve pain, and it has filled its mission to a remarkable degree.

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HOW TO CURE ALL SKIN DISEASES.

THE SPEECHES OF STATESMEN

How My Lord Prepares His Stirring
Declaration.

The Machinery of Manuscript Notes
Is an Old and Satisfactory
Aid to Beginners.

Mr. Lucy, in a recent number of the Strand, gives some graphic and amusing sketches of the oratorical methods of British statesmen, and his article is lit up with exquisite little caricatures by Mr. F. C. Gould.

Sir William Harcourt, it seems, embarks on a debate with a whole cargo of notes.

Complaint, says Mr. Lucy, is sometimes made by admirers of Sir William Harcourt—that he sits on both sides of the house—that so habile a debater, so witty a conversationalist, should hamper himself with voluminous notes when he makes an important speech. That the precaution is not necessary is proved when on chance provocation he flings himself into debate. Sir William defends his practice upon clearly defined principles. He affirms that no speech delivered extemporaneously survives the week of its birth. All great orators, from Demosthenes past Burke down to—well, to John Bright, have always first written out their speeches, then committed them to memory, and possibly with the assistance of skillfully condensed notes, recited them.

Going down to Lancashire in 1868 as a kind of understudy to John Bright, Sir William, not yet launched in politics, prospering richly in the parliamentary bar, had opportunity of observing the master's oratorical manner. When he delivered one of his speeches illuminating the historical campaign that first placed Mr. Gladstone in power, he brought with him to the platform some eight, ten, or dozen small cards, held in the palm of his hand. Each contained headings of a division of his speech. At the top a catch-word or two, opening the leading sentence. His peroration, ever a carefully prepared effect, was written out verbatim.

Sir William admits that, except in supreme cases—such as that of John Bright, where, as far as actual evidence went, the machinery of the M.S. is practically out of sight of the audience—the immediate effect of an unadorned speech is greater than what follows on recitation of a carefully prepared oration. But he holds the congregation before him, he is large of stature, as a second or third compared with the multitude listening at the doors. For that wider circle, per- adventure for posterity, it is worth while to take pains with a speech. Composing one in the quietness and solitude of his study, he has, in a double advantage. It not only enables a man to place in effective order his line of argument, causing him to say what he has to say in the best form of words. It delivers him from the danger lurking in the heat of extemporaneous speaking, of saying what he had better have left unsaid.

HANG POSTERITY!

These, the slowly-formed opinions of one of the greatest parliamentary and platform speakers of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, compel respectful attention. Having given it, says Mr. Lucy, I do not think a statesman of today need trouble himself much as to what posterity will think of the speech he is contemplating. Most of us probably have in our bookcases the speeches of Burke and Webster, and I have heard of a man finding time to read them. Sufficient to the day are the speeches thereof. With respect to the man in the street (who has performed remained there whilst a speech was delivered in parliament or in the House of Commons), his reference which finds quick response in a cultured audience. His personal appearance and the deep Northumbrian burr of his voice added to the interest of his too rare appearance. So complete was his command over his studiously-pondered oration that he did not bring with him a page of notes. Now and then, whether by design or accident, he hesitated, laid hold of the lapels of his coat—after a fashion favoured by Mr. Arthur Balfour—and, for a moment, bent his head in silence. Uplifting it he continued the stream, at lava heat, of scholarly, impassioned declamation.

MR. DISRAELI.

Mr. Disraeli prepared his great oratorical efforts with the painstaking care that marks the system of his former young friend, Mr.

From the French of Georges Mallard.

Every reliable druggist recommends and sells Ferrozone for 50 cents a bottle. Be sure you get the genuine article and refuse a substitute. Remember the name and insist on only Ferrozone. Sent to your address if price is forwarded to N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

As one has to go abroad to get

t the Nerve Pills.

as rheum, tetter and scald head. S
and cents a box at all dealers or Edm
t son, Bates & Co., Toronto.

ty took the disease, and when their father returned from Europe the mother had just finished nursing them.

Every reliable druggist recommends and sells Ferrozone for 50 cents a box. Be sure you get the genuine article and refuse a substitute. Remember the name and insist on only Ferrozone. Sent to your address if price is forwarded to N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

equated as a cure for eczema, rheum, tetter and scald head. Six cents a box at all dealers or Edman son, Bates & Co., Toronto.

ORIGINAL. A British p
and therefore the stand
quality, reliability and valu
ple, economical and in
ive.

Simple, economical and inexpensive.

DEFOE WROTE OF ST. VINCENT

Described Imaginary Destruction
of the Island.

Remarkable Coincidence Between
Narrative and What Actually
Occurred.

In connection with the destruction of property and life by the volcanic eruptions on Martinique and St. Vincent, the most interesting bit of classical English literature is probably an article from the pen of Defoe. In 1718 he contributed to *Mist's Journal* an account of a "Destruction of the Isle of St. Vincent" by the outburst of the volcano there.

At that time Defoe had not obtained fame and great popularity by the success of "Robinson Crusoe," and his other novels, but he was an exceedingly industrious and skillful pamphleteer, bookmaker and journalist. In 1717 he had undertaken the management of *Mist's Journal*, a Jacobite organ. He wrote for it matter of all kinds—gossip, letters on various subjects from fashions to politics, and transcripts of foreign news.

He showed particular aptitude, however, in a kind of work, that stamps him as the first and greatest of "yellow journalists." He would take a small hint or scrap of news and weave about it an astonishing web of circumstance and detail that made it an altogether interesting and convincing narrative. Indeed, a rival journalist declared that Defoe's hand was evident in *Mist's* account of the "Fragibility of the style," the art of which is truly a master of the world for truth. These forgeries were all on a small scale till he applied his genius to the story of the "Destruction of the Isle of St. Vincent." The three most noteworthy pieces of his "pretence work" are his "History of the Great Storm," "Mrs. Veal's Ghost," and the following imaginary history of the destruction of St. Vincent.

This reprint is from Volume II. of Lee's "Life and Newly Discovered Writings of Daniel Defoe," London, 1829. The article, which appeared in *Mist's Journal* on July 5, 1718, is remarkable for the number of incidents which have an almost exact parallel in the disaster of 1902.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DESTRUCTION OF ST. VINCENT.

"We have a piece of public News this time of such consequence, and so necessary for all our readers to be fully acquainted with, that our friends who have written several Letters to us, which otherwise deserve publishing, must excuse us for this week.

"This relates to the entire Desolation of the Island of St. Vincent, in the West Indies, by the immediate hand of Nature, directed by Providence, and in a like manner astonishing to all the World, the like of which never happened since the Creation; or, at least, since the destruction of the Earth by Water in the general Deluge.

"Our accounts of this come from so many several hands, and several places, that it would be impossible to bring the letters all separately into this Journal, and when we had done so, or attempted to do so, would have been confused, and the World not perfectly informed. We have therefore thought it better to give the substance of this amazing Accident in one collection, making together as full and as distinct an account of the whole, as we believe is possible to come at by any intelligence whatsoever; and at the close of this account we shall give some probable guesses at the true cause of so terrible an operation. The relation is as follows, viz.:

"An Account of the Island of St. Vincent in the West Indies, and of its entire Destruction on the 26th of March last, with some rational suggestions concerning the Causes and the manner of it.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND.

"The Island of St. Vincent is the most populous of any possessed by the Caribbians, its latitude is 16 degrees north from the Line. Those who have seen the Island of Ferno, or Fierre, one of the Canaries, affirm that this is more of the same figure. It may be about eight Leagues in length and six in breadth. There are on it several high Mountains, and very fruitful plains, if they were cultivated. The Caribbians have many fair Villages, where they live pleasantly, and without any disturbance; and tho' they have a Jealousy of Strangers, yet do they not deny them the Bread of the Country, which is Cassava, Water, Fruits, and other Provisions growing in their Country, if they want them, taking in exchange wedges, hooks and other implements of Iron, which they much esteem.

"On the 24th of March a French Sloop arrived at Martinique, and brought by the Island, and of St. Vincent the 22nd, and, as the Master reported, he brought some Fish of some of the Savages who inhabited there, and who came off to him in three Canoes. He says that all was safe, and in very good condition there, for anything he perceived, only that some of his Seamen report since the disaster, that one of the Indians told them, they had been terribly frightened with Earth-

quakes for some time, and with flashes of Fire like lightning, which did not come out of the Clouds as usual, but out of the Earth; and, that they had felt these Earthquakes for a month past, to their very great Amazement.

HOW THE ERUPTION BEGAN.

"On the 27th in the Morning, the Air was darkened in a dreadful manner, which darkness by all accounts seemed to have extended over all the Colonies and Islands which were within 100 miles of the place; but was perceived to be more or less dark as those Islands were farther or nearer from the Place.

"But that which is most remarkable of all, is, that at some of the Islands, and at Martinico in particular, a dreadful Flash of Lightning, as they call'd it, was seen on the 28th, about Eleven o'clock at Night. This flash, which they call'd Lightning, we shall account for in the following part of this relation.

"It is to be observ'd in the next Place, that as there were several Ships, or other Vessels at sea, in several ports among the Islands, some of these had had a more terrible sight of this thing than others; particularly they write that in one Sloop, which is come into Martinico, the men are so terrified, and gave little or no Account, others came into the ports so horribly frighted, that they scarce retain their Senses; others give confused Accounts, and so, more or less distinct, as they were nearer or farther from the Place, the sum of what may be gather'd from them all, is this:

THE HEAVY FALL OF VOCANIC DUST.

"That the next Morning, when the Day began to break, the air look'd dismally, (viz.) all overhead was a deep, impenetrable darkness, below, all round the edge of the horizon, it look'd as if the Heavens were all on Fire. As the day came on, still the darkness increased, until it was far darker than if it had been in part of the Night before; and, as they thought, the Cloud descended upon them. The darkness still increased, until it was as if it had been in part of the Night before; and, as they thought, the Cloud descended upon them. The darkness still increased, until it was as if it had been in part of the Night before; and, as they thought, the Cloud descended upon them.

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TERROR CAUSED BY THE ERUPTION.

"That the Terror was inexpressible, and cannot be represented by Words; that the noise of the bursting of the Earth at first, is not possible to be described; that the force of the Blow was such, that the whole body of the Island was rais'd so furiously, that the Earth was entirely separated into small particles like Dust; and as it rose to an immense Height so it spread itself in an incredible Distance, and fell light and gradually like a small but thick Mist. This part, we suppose, must be occasioned by the force of the Blow, effectually separating the parts, otherwise they would have fallen into a Volcano of Motion, proportioned to the weight of the whole, the particles pressing one another, whereas now every particle was loose and independent in the Air, and fell no faster than it was press'd by its own Weight, as in a shower of Snow or Rain.

"The more solid parts of this Land, which was lifted up by this Blast, and suppos'd to be of Stone, Slate or clay, or such solid Matter as would not dissipate or separate in the Air, like the spread of the Blow, and the Thunder itself, and these we think to be the several Reports or Blows, which were heard, even to St. Christopher's (which is the Delia), and from thence to St. Vincent, and of which the people in these Islands, as well as in the Ships, heard about a thousand or twelve hundred distinct Blows or Re-

ports, and supposed it to be the Noise of Guns.

THE GATHERING OF THE RELIEF SHIPS.

"As soon as it was understood by the inhabitants in other Islands, that it was that such an Island had been Irruption of the Earth at the Island of St. Vincent or thereabouts; Sloops, Barks, and other small Vessels came from all parts to see how it was—to enquire into the Damage suffer'd—and to get an Account of the particulars; but how astonish'd must these Enquirers be, when meeting from all parts upon the same errand, they may be suppos'd to go Cruising about to find the Island—some examining their Books, to cast up the Length they had sailed—some blaming their own Negligence for not keeping a right reckoning;—and some their Men, for mistaking their Distance—others taking observations to know the Latitude they were in; at last, all concluding, as it really was, to their great Confusion, that the said Island was no more;—that there appeared no remains,—except three little Rocks,—no not any Tokens of the former Existence of the Island; but that, on the contrary, in the place of it, the Sea was excessive deep, and no Bottom to be found at two hundred Fathom.

"Some we hear, by casting up the Dimensions of the Island, to reduce it to cubic inches, are pretending to tell us what weight of Earth this Blast has rais'd up, and consequently would tell us what force it was that must raise such a quantity of Matter, and this is a perfectly needless Enquiry, and many ways impracticable also.

SPECULATION AS TO THE CAUSE OF THE PHENOMENON.

"But it may not be an unfruitful Search if we endeavor to inquire, and offer some probable Essay at the manner, how such a wonderful Thing as this is in Nature, has been, or may be, perform'd. There seems to be only two several ways for us to conceive of the possibility of such a Thing, we mean by the ordinary course of Nature, and concurrence of Causes.

"The first, we suppose, do, we have nothing to say to it, it is our purpose in this case to enquire into it. Infinite Power might as easily blow this whole Earth up, and dissipate every part of it into the first Atoms, from which it may be supposed to have been made, as he could, by the power of his Word, form this beautiful Figure from the unshap'd Chaos; but this we say, is out of the present Question.

"Our Enquiry is into natural and probable causes, which might produce such a terrible Irruption in Nature as this has been, the like whereof was never heard of before.

"First, a Concurrence or Conjunction of sublimous and nitrous particles in the subterranean Caverns of the Earth; of which some might happen to be under this Island, of a vast extent, according to the quantity of which articles the Force would be; and there's no question but that these particles taking all by the same Chance or Vent, given to them by some accident of Earthquake, or otherwise, might be able to perform this terrible Operation.

"We have not room to say any more of this Affair in this paper; we shall add, by way of evidence of these two Ways, this terrible Event, of blowing up the Island of St. Vincent, may be supposed possible in Nature; so we do believe that all the Philosophers in the world cannot find a third." On Aug. 2, 1718, the following note also appeared in *Mist's Journal*:

THE ISLAND OF ST. VINCENT NOT DESTROYED.

"They pretend to tell us a strange Story, viz. that the Island of St. Vincent is found again, and is turn'd into a Volcano, or burning Mountain; but we must acknowledge, we do not believe one word of it."

Cold Comfort.

The butler in a Scotch family occupies a privileged and unique position. He sometimes assumes a freedom of speech which seems to American ears to border on impertinence; but to those who know him his frank speech is only one of his many evidences of his interest in the family welfare.

A young American woman was the guest at a house where a butler of that sort reigns. She submitted to his patronage with a good grace, but one day there were unexpected and important guests for dinner, and a little while before the meal was served the butler waylaid the young American. "I'm fearin' there'll be no quite enough soup," he whispered, "so when it's offered, ye maun decline it, lass."

"Decline soup, James," she said, laughing. "Why, that would not be polite."

"Weel, not precisely," said James, with a benignant smile, "but they'll a' make excuses for ye, thinkin' ye ken nae better."

Evidently a Landsman.

The boy who can use his eyes as sharply as did the hero of the following story from the Chicago Post, and can make as reasonable deductions, need not mind if his teacher calls him old-fashioned.

The teacher in this case thought her pupil very stupid, and finally asked: "Do you know whether George Washington was a soldier or a sailor?"

"He was a soldier," replied the boy promptly.

"How do you know?" "Cause I saw a picture of him crossin' the Delaware, an' any sailor could know enough not to stand up in the boat."

Could Not Speak English.

One of the most common faults among those who speak incorrectly is the misuse of English prepositions. "Different from" becomes "different to" in the popular speech of England, and, too often, "different than" in America. The New York Times mentions a queer juggling of prepositions, the achievement of two small boys: "William," asked the teacher, "why were you absent from school this morning?" "Oh, I stole me coat on me."

"What's that. Stole your coat on you?"

"Aw, he can't talk English," said William's brother James. "He means some 'un stole his coat off 'im."

King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra were the names given, by permission, to two locomotives recently constructed for the accelerated services between Euston and Manchester, England.

Canon Lambert, of Hull, England, has successfully made protest against the local school boards which furnished the children with copies of the national anthem in which one verse, containing the lines, "Confound their politics, frustrate their knavish tricks," had been excluded.

On the Heels of Dewet.

Under this title a writer in *Blackwood* is giving a series of very brilliant pictures of South African war. In the March number is given, with Dutch fidelity, a little vignette of the guerilla fighting into which the war has then shrunk. A British column is crossing the veldt, with tiny parties of scouts thrust out on every side, like the antennae of some huge insect. Suddenly the news is brought that one of the outposts is in the presence of the enemy. Here is a picture of the fight which follows:

THE CHARGE.

"A heavy dragoon, sweating from every pore, his face portraying the satisfaction of a man first shot over, he realizes what it means, came galloping in. He handed to the general a slip of paper from the subaltern in command of the acting on my left flanking patrol—about fifty mounted men advancing towards me. I am on a rise 500 yards to the southwest of the farmhouse."

"That is a good boy," said the brigadier musingly, as he swung round on his heel and took in the topography of our position at a glance. "A very clear report. Here! you tell the officer commanding the pom-pom to take his gun up to that rise. And you" (turning to another of his staff), "tell Colonel Washington to send a squadron with the pom-pom! Wait, don't go in a hurry; hear me out, please. Tell the rise at the squadron is to extend, take the rise at the gallop—dis-mount just before it reaches the top. Now you may go."

"Then turning to the chief of the staff, 'Have you got a match? Thanks. Now, tell Freddy, (the major), commanding the battery R. H. A., to send two of his guns on to the rise south of the dam. Send a troop with him. I will be here with the rest to await developments!'"

"Good, now you go with the pom-pom. I shall be here; let me know developments. Get along. Don't argue. Already the pom-pom is trotting out of the farmhouse enclosure and the squadron of Dragoons extending on the plain beyond. The faces of the gunners are as impassive as if they were about to gallop past at a review. They have been doing this sort of thing for months. It has no novelty for them. But with the Dragoons it is different. This is their first engagement; you can see it in the countenances of the men nearest you. The excitement which whitens men's cheeks and makes every action angular and awkward."

"B Squadron 20th Dragoon Guards—Gallop!"

"Pom-pom—Gallop!" comes the echo. The Boers must be close up, for the advance guard is falling back. They are coming back for all they are worth. It will be a race between us and the enemy for the possession of the ridge; please Providence that we should win. The Boers are not the officers realize this, and sitting down to their work they make the pace. The wild line careered behind them suits itself to their lead; instinctively it closes inwards. Only 200 yards more. The sky-line is clear and defined. No heads have appeared as yet. One hundred yards! Now we are under the rise, the horses feel the hill—a few seconds more, and we shall have the Boers in our hands. Steady, men steady! Up goes the squadron leader's arm. "Dis-mount!" A chaotic second as the frenzied line reins in. "No, 3's."

Where are the "No. 3's?" "Way for the pom-pom!" The straining team crashes through the ranks. The dismounted troopers follow their officers up the slope. A moment of suspense—and a long-drawn breath. We are first. There are the Boers dismounting a hundred yards away. Action from the pom-pom! The Dragoons spring to their feet to facilitate rapidly of fire, while the pom-pom churns the dry dust of the veldt into little whirlwinds among the flying horsemen. Five hundred yards away stands a kopje. In three minutes the last of the Boers have placed it between them and the British fire—except for the three or four that lie motionless upon the plain.

"Now, we shall have it! and the pom-pom captain turns to the squadron commander. "I advise you to make your men lie down again. I'm going to man-handle my gun down the slope."

"Click-click, click-click, click-click" go the Mausers. The Boers are on the top of the kopje. It is to be their turn now. No! there is a roar behind the farm, then another, and another. Then three little white clouds open out on the lip of the kopje.

"Good little Freddy!" soliloquizes the pom-pom captain as he snaps his glasses into their case. "He was watching them. I must get my beauty to the end of this rise, to catch them as they leave." "Pom-pom, limber up!"

"Boom-boom-boom. There are more little puffs of white over the kopje. Click-click once, and the brush was over. What was it worth? Four mangled rebels on the veldt, and one stalwart dragoon, with white drawn face and sightless eyes, wed to the beautiful blue of heaven."

"The brigadier cantered up to the rise. A section of horse artillery rumbled up after him. 'Look here,' he said to the squadron leader, 'you must get your men on to that kopje; they are not so much worth pursuing—there are not more than twenty of them. If I were you I should open out, divide and gallop round both flanks of the kopje; it's open veldt beyond, and we'll look after you from this ridge. You won't see any more of them than their tails. Don't pursue beyond 2000 yards. My orders are to go to Britstown, not to wear my horses out over scallywag snipers!'"

"Ah! here's Mr. Intelligence, direct from the bloodstained field; now we shall know the damage!"

"Brigadier—Any Boers wounded?"

"Intelligence Officer—Yes, sir; two, and two killed."

"B—Are the wounded talkative?"

"I. O.—One is too far gone, sir; the other is quite communicative."

OURSELVES.

AS SEEN FROM MARS.

What peculiar little people those Martians are down there on old Mother Earth. See how they run about! Those with pants on are men. They come out of their little houses every morning to go to a place, and rush along the same road every day as if they never would be there in time. The funny part is that when they get there, some of them do nothing but scratch a little piece of steel on paper making black marks, others count green pieces of paper, and the more of this paper they have the happier they seem. In the evening, back they hurry along the same road again to their little houses. They do this day after day, and they don't seem ever to weary.

Those other little figures in pretty dresses—they are called women. They look sensible. Most of them are, too. But it's really wonderful how many of them are in slavery and don't know it. If they could only get above their surroundings, and look at themselves—how queer some of their work would seem. For instance, they are very anxious to keep their little houses, their little hands and faces, and their clothing clean.

You see that one there with her hands all roughened, and her knuckles hard! She did that trying to clean her clothing, and she did not need to had she only known.

Look at that one rubbing the clothes up and down on that board! She does that week by week. She wears the clothes more in the washing than she does in using them.

See that one hurrying to the bargain counter! She did the same a few months ago; made a good bargain, too; but she wore out the bargain in half the time for want of just a little thought, and here she is hurrying to the bargain counter again.

Not a waste of shoe leather! Notice the old looking some of them before their time—that is really the effect of downright white slavery. And the worst of it is they don't know they are slaves.

Peep into that room where those two are sweating their lives out! Do you see that little square piece of buff?

"B—Well, what has he got to say?" "I. O.—He lies about himself. Swears that he is a Free Stater; but as a matter of fact his name is Pretorius, and he is a son of the farmer from whose wife we got our guides last night. By the merest chance we took a photograph of the farmer's two sons out of an album we found at the farm. And here is one of them wounded today. From his account it appears that a man called Lotter is here with a command, and that he and his have just brought off rather a bad thing. Lotter's command only joined the rebels returning from Nieuwjaarsfontein about an hour ago. The rebels knew that our advance squadron was at this farm last night, and when they saw us here, they mistook us for Major Twine, and knowing his strength attacked in good heart."

"B—I thought it was something of that kind. Well, we need not eat our hearts out about Twine. Those swine won't be taking any more today, especially now that they have reason to believe that we are about."

THE CAMP.

"As the shadows began to grow long across the level of stunted Karoo we had placed our ten miles behind us on the road to Britstown. Never a further sign did we see that day of our enemy. But this is typical of this free fighting on the open veldt. Your enemy comes upon you like a dust devil—he appears, strikes, wins or loses, and then disappears again as suddenly as he came. You fight your little battle, bury your dead, shake yourselves, and forget all about the incident. This, I assume, for the last year has been the manner of the life which all mounted men have led out here."

Lord Dufferin: A Sketch

An interesting character sketch of Lord Dufferin is published by the English Review of Reviews:

It was a man who had spoken for his sovereign in more courts and represented her in more capitals than any other living man. He was the viceroy of the Queen in India and in Canada. He was her ambassador and plenipotentiary at the court of the Sultan in ancient Byzantium. He spoke for the Empire to the Tsar at St. Petersburg, to the President of the French Republic, and to the King of Italy. He began his public life by pacifying the Lebanon. A quarter of a century later he presided over the pacification of Egypt. With the exception of the annexation of Burma, his exploits were the victories of peace.

A MANY-SIDED MAN.

Lord Dufferin was one in whom the man was ever more prominent than the statesman, the diplomatist or the administrator. Nothing in all his state papers, many and eloquent though these were, can compare in simple pathos and the glow of genuine human feeling with the tribute which he paid to his mother in a preface to her collected poems. In reading what he says of her, those who never had the privilege of knowing him may understand something of his singular fascination. Speaking of his mother's influence upon his early life he wrote:

"The dominant characteristic of her nature was her power of loving. Generally speaking, persons who love intensely are seen to concentrate their love upon a single object. In my mother's case, love seemed an inexhaustible force. Her love for her horse, for her dog, for her birds, was a passion, and the affection she lavished on her own mother, on me, on her brothers, sisters, relations, and friends was as persistent, all-embracing, perennial and indestructible as the light of the sun. However little, as I am obliged to confess to my shame, I may have profited by these holy and blessed influences, no one, I am sure, has ever passed from boyhood to manhood under more favorable and ennobling conditions."

Again he wrote, when chronicling her death:

"Thus went out of the world one of the sweetest, most beautiful, most accomplished, wisest, most loving and lovable human beings that ever walked upon the earth. There was no quality wanting in her perfection; and I say this, not prompted by the partiality of a son, but as one well acquainted with the world, and with both men and women. There have been many ladies who have been beautiful, charming, witty and good, but I doubt whether there have been any who have com-

looking material? Well, that is what ruins their hands, wears out their clothing, and keeps them in a perpetual flurry. They are absolute slaves to that—and they don't know it.

Look into that room; there are a number of women whose hands are not rough, whose clothing is whiter than the rest, and wears longer; they are not old before their time. They have taken time to think, and have realized that it made all the difference to their hands, their clothes, and their work, whether that buff material was pure or impure.

Some of these little women, when they want some of that buff material they use so much of, simply hurry to or send some one to a shop and ask for "soap." Those who think and know the difference ask for "Sunlight Soap." They know Sunlight Soap is pure.

See, there is one of the thinking women in that shop—that little man has given her something else instead of "Sunlight Soap." See her push it back and say, "I'll have nothing else but Sunlight Soap, octagon bar."

That little child running along the road with a pack on its back, to a shop to say that her mother won't have the impure soap sent in place of "Sunlight Soap."

It is very interesting for us up here in Mars to watch how the little mortals on old Mother Earth come gradually to realize how much depends on little things, and on such a little thing as soap, and how, as they think for themselves, they all turn to "Sunlight Soap."

See that little girl dropping a postcard into that letter box! That card is addressed to Lever Brothers, Limited, Toronto, and asks them to send her free a copy of "Weekly Expenses Reduced." Sure as they read that box they turn to use "Sunlight Soap," and they really save money in the weekly wash.

Note.—The above may seem, and is a picture of the fancy, but it is founded on fact. Sunlight Soap is distinct from all common laundry soaps, and there is a marked difference in the effect produced by Sunlight Soap. One ounce of "Sunlight Soap" is worth two ounces of ordinary soap.

He was saddened in later years not merely by the sense that his life-work had ended before his life, but by the fact that he regarded as the disastrous result of the Irish land legislation. An Irish landlord himself, no one could decant more eloquently upon the injustice wrought in the attempts to do justice to the tenant. Speaking of Mr. T. W. Russell's agitation for the expropriation of the landlords, he recalled with a melancholy smile the familiar illustration which he used in the early days of Gladstone's reforms: "You insisted," he said, "upon putting the tenant into bed with the landlord. You will not have long to wait before he insists upon kicking the landlord out."

The misfortune in which Lord Dufferin was involved by his association as director with Mr. Whitaker Wright was one of the indirect results of the drying up of his rental. Lord Dufferin's retiring pension was said to be only £1,700 a year. If his rental had remained intact it might have sufficed. As it was he found himself in serious straits, from which he endeavored to extricate himself—and with disastrous results. On this it is unnecessary to dwell, but we are glad to be able to reproduce from the Paris correspondence of the Times a letter written by him to an old friend and colleague just after the crash:

"I have, indeed, been wading in very deep water, and I have acquired a new fortitude to go through the ordeal. The catastrophe was brought about by the folly of our managing director, who embarked in a gigantic gamble on the Stock Exchange, where he stood to win a million of money for his company, and he would have done so had he not been betrayed by his confederates. Poor man, he meant it all for the best, and himself has lost heavily; but, of course, it was a monstrous thing to take such a step without a word of warning to his chairman or his other colleagues. Moreover, gambling on the Stock Exchange with our shareholders' money was altogether an illegitimate transaction. It was also unnecessary, for the company was in a stable and hopeful position, though for the moment a little encumbered with a metropolitan railway it had undertaken to build before I joined it. But this was a passing embarrassment, and indeed, in a fair way of being turned to our advantage. It is really heart-breaking, I am nearly ruined, and, of course, many other persons are involved in the same calamity. The one bright spot in the whole business is the fact in which my shareholders behaved. When I went to preside at the meeting in Cannon street I expected to be torn in pieces by the 2,000 persons assembled in the great hall, and the company's legal advisers strongly recommended me not to attempt to make a speech; for, they said, 'They will never listen to you.' But I told them that this was a kind of business I understood better than they, and that, though I might be hoarse and interrupted, I was sure I should succeed in obtaining a hearing. Instead of being attacked by the audience, no sooner did I take the chair than I was met by a hurricane of cheers; and when I began to speak you might have heard a pin drop, and the only interruptions were cheers of approval, and when I sat down one would have thought that I had announced a dividend of 100 per cent, so great was the applause, and even after I had left the room they gave 'Three cheers for Lord and Lady Dufferin.' It quite melted my heart, and it enhanced my opinion of human nature. And what do you think that good fellow C—, whom you may remember, did? He asked leave to place £1,000 at Lady Dufferin's disposal, and yet he himself is a poor man."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS cure backache, sideache, scanty, cloudy, thick and highly-colored urine, diabetes, dropsy, and all troubles arising from a weak condition of the kidneys.

Rebinding a Skirt

involves time, labor, bother and expense, which is unnecessary. If your skirt is bound with S. H. & M. Bias Velveteen there will be no necessity for rebinding, and you may rest assured that your skirt edge will always look neat and clean. S. H. & M. Redfern, a bias corded velvet, not only protects the skirt but adds to the beauty of it. You may be sure you are getting the best skirt binding if the letters S. H. & M. are on the back of every yard.

If the letters S. H. & M. are on the back of any skirt bindings you use, you may rest content.

S. H. & M.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
SKIRT BINDINGS

HOW McNULTY MADE HISTORY

Strange Story of a Rout That
Became a Victory.

Some Curious Inside Facts About a
Remarkable Mule Stampede in
South Africa.

At a comparatively recent period in the history of the world, McNulty, a somewhat strong-minded mule, owned, possessed and occupied the State of Missouri.

To those who did not know McNulty this may seem rather an extreme view, but further perusal will serve only to strengthen it. Control, restraint, and all those things which made for order and regularity, were to him as nothing, and he ruled his domain with despotic sway.

Personally McNulty was an acquired taste. He had a vile temper, wicked little eyes and an unregenerate habit of punctuating his remarks with his heels.

It can readily be seen therefore that social intercourse with him was what the insurance companies call "extra hazardous." His one accomplishment was his voice. Sometimes when he pondered he would express his melancholy in a dolorous sing-song that quavered out over the country.

No one to love, none to care, Wandering alone through this world's wilderness.

On a certain afternoon McNulty, strolling idly about his domain, observed that Hendricks, who was what the insurance companies call "extra hazardous," was in the neighborhood. McNulty, therefore, decided to have a little talk with him.

He ambled up to where Hendricks was sitting, and, in a most offensive manner, planted himself directly in the stout man's way. He, with that sublime courage of ignorance, uttered a series of grunts, and picked his teeth with a blade of grass.

Presently the sound of wheels made him prick up his ears and he saw a stout, red-faced man drive up and alight. With quick intuition McNulty detected a landlord, and knew him for an enemy instantly.

With characteristic insolence, therefore, he strode over, and, in a most offensive manner, planted himself directly in the stout man's way. He, with that sublime courage of ignorance, uttered a series of grunts, and picked his teeth with a blade of grass.

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Whatever had held them, stampeded wildly. Through their startled camp they swept like a whirlwind, overturning tents, stamping out fires, scattering soldiers.

Headless of everything and everybody, they passed the firing line and dashed madly across the open field. Urging them on with kicks and noise came McNulty, the pain in his foot growing with every step.

Before them rose a rugged kopje, and toward this he directed them, his disordered brain seeing in it some resemblance to the knob of his beloved Missouri.

Behind that grim kopje, stout burghers, gray-bearded men and stolid youths, looked on in amazement and horror. This was not war, a la mode. It was contrary to all regulations for cavalry to charge intrenched infantry, and up a crag, too, where no horse could find footing.

It was unfair, unjust; it was last year's rules and contrary to all the usages of correct war. They held up appealing hands to high heaven, and forthwith fled.

Meanwhile, all this noise and confusion had come to the notice of a little white-haired man with piercing eyes, who had but lately come upon the scene. From him orders flowed in a white-hot stream, and galloping aides radiated to all points of the compass. Things began to happen.

Presently a thrill shot half round the world. A little old lady with drooping eyelids, who lived in most luxurious surroundings, received a message over which she shed a few happy tears just like any other old lady.

A certain very high official with an orchid boutonniere jammed his monocle into his eye with fresh energy and fell to planning new things for his enemies. The very high official had pondered the idea of a very deep hole by fate—and McNulty.

Then a message quivered along the ooze and slime of the Atlantic. New York spoke to Boston, and the crowd in Washington street blocked the cars. Chicago editor tore his hair. Chicago told the news to St. Louis, and St. Louis flung it across the prairies to Denver.

Denver shouted it over the Rocky Mountains to the Golden Gate, and San Francisco spread the tidings up and down the length and breadth of the Pacific slope. Nations called to nations, and the continents sent it ringing to the echoing isles of the sea.

Hendricks sat in a New York broker's office, looking gloomily at a big blackboard. About him sat twenty or more impressive men talking and smoking. Above the low hum of conversation rose the droning, expressionless voice of the man at the ticker.

"Atch five-eighths, five hundred a half; Rock Island a half, St. Paul seven-eighths, Brooklyn five-eighths, a half, four hundred at three eighths; A. & A. forty, five hundred seven-eighths, five hundred a half."

In spite of himself Hendricks groaned. The devil that lived in the ticker went off into a paroxysm of chuckling, until the reiterated wordless "cluck-cluck-cluck-cluck" began to get on his nerves.

"Mr. Hendricks," said the bland manager behind him, "I'm afraid we shall have to call on you for more margin."

"I'm busted," said Hendricks, dolefully. "There's no use trying. Where do you sell me out?"

The manager sucked his teeth in silence, then said:

"Thirty-eight and a half."

Hendricks faced round quickly.

"That's all right," he cried, "I'm margin-deeper than that."

"Sorry, Mr. Hendricks," the other said smoothly, "but we'll have to protect ourselves in a market like this. What in the world, if I may ask, made you sink all you had in the African and American Steamship Company?"

"Oh, I thought it was a good thing," Hendricks said impatiently. "And so it would have been but for this cursed Boer war. I'd like to be one of ten men to hang that old Kruger."

The manager permitted himself to smile gently.

"You wouldn't have to go far for the other nine," he said. "The Street is putting up prayers for Boer's success. When he's back, merrily triumphant, about 'blame fools that mortgage their very shirts to buy when any child can see it's a bear market.'"

The monotonous voice at the ticker went on:

"Mop three-eighths, Sugar a half, Brooklyn three-eighths, a quarter, three-eighths, A. & A. three-eighths; a hundred more at a quarter."

In the inner office a stout man with an overworked gold watch-chain was becoming more offensively triumphant with every quotation that came over the tape.

"A. & A. a quarter and no bottom," he sang out joyously. "Sell another hundred at the market."

Outside, Hendricks, in utter despair, was clutching the rungs of his chair, and with head bowed was trying to pray to such gods as he selected to serve. The noise in the room came dimly to his ears.

"Brooklyn three-quarters, Metropolitan a half, A. & A. an eighth, 200 at 38."

With the grim humor that comes only when hope is gone, Hendricks smiled grimly and murmured: "We who are about to die, salute you."

"Wabash three-quarters, A. & A. seven-eighths," went on the relentless voice. "B. & O. a half, A. & A. five-eighths."

"That's 40%!" exclaimed a man at the ticker.

There was a sharp intake of breath and then somebody said "Gee!" in an awed tone.

The droning man began again, "Atch three-quarters, A. & A. 41, an eighth, 500 a quarter, a thousand 'Five-eighths.' In spite of himself he could not keep the excitement out of his voice. Every man in the room was on his feet. "Mop a half, A. & A. 42, 300 43, 500 44."

Hendricks was on his feet with the rest, striving with shaking hands to re-light his reeking cigar. A young man near him punched his friend in ecstasy.

"The shorts are on the run, Billy!" he cried joyfully.

Down the narrow street outside came a resonant sing-song voice, "Ultra! Ultra!"

"Extra!" cried somebody. "Open the window."

As the sash snapped up, the voices swelled in above the manifold noises of the city. "Ultra-a! Ultra! British win a big battle! Ultra-a!"

Up the street a roller organ was gayly carolling, singing its gospel that life was all joy and merriment and dancing. To the end of his life Hendricks never forgot that song with its seductive shake and trill that set one's feet twitching and the tinkling cascade of silver notes that rippled down the scale at every interval.

The man at the ticker had resumed his wonted expressionless face. "A. & A. 45, 500 a half, 1,000 46, a thousand more at 48!"

There was an awful hush. No one spoke. The organ outside had come

nearer, and Hendricks, unconsciously beating time with his foot, hummed the chorus:

"Don't make no blunder, You can't lose him, A perfect wonder, They had to choose, him A great musician Of high position, Was Whistling Rufus, the One-Man Band."

But on the other side of the globe a disconsolate world power with a sore foot was making the hated air quiver with:

"No one to love, none to care; Wandering alone through this world's wilderness."

Traveling Appurtenances That Cost a Mint of Money.

Made of Fine Silk and Fitted With Silver or Gold—Less Expensive Bags for Men.

Traveling appurtenances were never before so handsome and so costly as they are now. Of course \$2.400 is a record price for a leather traveling bag, but the fact that that sum was paid for one not long ago to a New York firm, is evidence of the tendency of the times.

Needless to say it was an American who bought the bag and it is also true that nowadays when a prosperous American goes traveling he is known the world over by the quality as well as the quantity of his baggage.

"Europeans, even the richest," declared a world-wide traveler, "in comparison with Americans appear to be remarkably indifferent concerning the style of their traveling accessories. For instance, I have seen an English woman of title going about complacently with a clumsy, shabby portmanteau such as a lady's maid over here would eye with disdain."

"English travelers are not invariably indifferent in this respect," he added. "Neither are Americans always unduly extravagant, but it is the latter the designers have in mind every year when turning out novelties in trunks, bags and boxes."

"Women are our best customers," said a dealer. "If there is one thing more than another a fashionable woman tries to avoid it is a shabby traveling outfit, particularly a shabby bag, which is apt to be more in evidence during a journey than a trunk or suit case. For that reason we pay particular attention to new designs for bags."

Bag, by the way, is the approved name just now instead of satchel or grip, which have lost vogue along with alligator skin. The array of new styles of leather is one of the most interesting features of this season's display for travelers.

Morocco of a very dark brown color and an extremely fine twilled grain, is conspicuous for beauty and price, and there are also moose skin, buffalo, bronco, Texas steer, pig, lizard and sea lion. The processes through which these skins pass before being made up are responsible for the enthusiasm with which they are received by fashionable buyers.

Steel gray and a soft cocoa brown are among the newest of the lighter shades, and steel brown is preferred to black in almost all the leathers except seal, in which black still holds its own. The bag of a square or box shape is the newest. The more expensive makes have a folding back or hinge top, which gives ready access to the interior pockets that hold all the toilet accessories, such as hand mirror, combs, brushes, cologne bottles, etc., all shaped to suit their respective uses.

The modish bag for a man is almost the same as that for a woman in size and finish, the main difference being that the former includes shaving implements, such as a razor, brush, etc., which for the moment is preferred to silver—but not so the inside.

The lining is of the softest, finest leather and is lined with a material which is filled in some cases with articles of sterling silver or of sterling silver covered with gold, each engraved with the owner's monogram, crest or initials. With some is not to be considered the engraving is replaced with relief work representing the finest carving. A single gold crest on one article may cost \$50 or twice that sum.

Such crests and monograms, too, have their fashion. The style most in favor just now represents clusters of fine beads, every one of which is cut by hand.

A typical bag of the smartest variety, by way of illustration, is of box shape about 16 inches long, 11 or 12 wide and 2 inches high, made of the finest dark brown morocco. The lining is of a dark blue or black silk. The pockets are of morocco and are filled with toilet articles of sterling silver, plated with gold. The bag is mounted in dull gold. The price is \$100.

This is a woman's bag. A companion to it for a man is several inches larger and lined throughout with leather.

Next to the bag, the steamer trunk this year shows most novelties in design. Nothing but leather is used in its construction by the manufacturer, who caters to the fashionable. As a matter of fact, a leather steamer trunk is apt to be cheapest in the end by reason of its superior wearing qualities, but aside from that thrifty consideration it is both the costliest of its kind and the most stylish.

Many women still prefer the 40-inch long and 24-inch high model, considered the best for carrying dress skirts and made with one tray, but many more choose the folding steamer trunk designed primarily for men. It is shorter than some of the others, but is divided so conveniently into three compartments that there is not an inch of waste space anywhere, and so easy to lift in and out.

The top of the trunk parts in the middle and as it folds back, shows a covered compartment on either side alongside of a roomy middle compartment intended for the heavier apparel. Flat pockets are attached to the covers of the side compartments.

More fancy leather than usual is used in making steamer trunks in conjunction with the heavier English pig skin, English cowhide and sole leather.

Leather is also a conspicuous feature of the larger trunks for bindings and trimmings, as well as for the whole body of the trunk. Nothing, in fact, surpasses in style the leather trunk, which, however, is out of reach of the owner of a slim pocketbook.

Manufacturers have recognized the increasing number of very tall women by making five-tray dress trunks of much more than the usual length, and there are bonnet boxes with pillable wire crowns or rests, which may be squeezed into smaller sizes without injury.

A new shirt trunk of tar board, handsomely bound in leather, is divided into six drawers each of which holds one dozen shirts.

One of the most appreciated articles invented for the use of travelers, in a long time, is a cylinder case of sole leather to hold bottles. It is made in four sizes, the largest about nine inches high and seven in diameter. The cylinders are divided into two, three or four sections as the case may

be, each filled with a heavy cut glass bottle shaped like a half sphere, a third of a sphere or a quarter sphere, and mounted with a screw top of silver or of gold. Some of the tops are further ornamented with a narrow band of French or Russian enamel.

From the records of life insurance companies and annuity societies T. E. Young, late president of the Institute of Actuaries of England, out of 800,000 cases has only been able to find 22 centenarians. American Medicine declares that if one wishes to live long one should choose long-living ancestors.

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

Brushes. THOMAS BRYAN, 61 Dundas street.

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

Hardware. HOBBS HARDWARE CO., 233 Rich.

Iron, Brass and Wire Works. DENNIS WIRE & IRON CO., King.

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It Will Cure You.



My Electric Belt has restored health and strength to thousands of nervous, debilitated and pain-worn men and women.

Give me a man broken down from excesses, dissipation, hard work or worry, from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age. I will not promise to make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by nature to be strong and sturdy. Even that man I can make better than he is; but the man who has been strong and lost his strength I can make as good as he ever was. I can give back to any man what he has lost by abuse of the laws of nature.

A man who is nervous, whose brain and body are weak, who sleeps badly, awakes more tired than when he went to bed, who is easily discouraged, inclined to brood

